

**GRAND JUNCTION CITY COUNCIL  
AGENDA**

**WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 2003, 6:30 P.M.  
CITY HALL AUDITORIUM, 250 N. 5<sup>TH</sup> STREET**

**MAYOR'S INTRODUCTION AND WELCOME**

**SCHEDULE OF FUTURE WORKSHOP AGENDAS**

[Attach W-1](#)

**6:30 REVIEW SMOKING ORDINANCE**

[Attach W-2](#)

**6:45 REVIEW OF SEWER BACK-UP POLICY**

[Attach W-3](#)

**7:00 ADJOURN**

This agenda is intended as a guideline for the City Council. Items on the agenda are subject to change as is the order of the agenda.

Attach W-1  
Future Workshop Agendas

# ***CITY COUNCIL WORKSHOP AGENDAS***

**FEBRUARY 17, CANCELED FOR PRESIDENTS' DAY:**

**➔ FEBRUARY 19, *WEDNESDAY* Begin at 6:30 PM:**

6:30 UPDATE ON CITY'S TOBACCO ORDINANCE

6:45 PROPOSED SEWER BACKUP POLICY UPDATE

**MARCH 3, MONDAY 7:00 PM:**

7:00 COUNCIL REPORTS, REVIEW WEDNESDAY AGENDA &  
REVIEW FUTURE WORKSHOP AGENDAS

7:25 CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

7:30 STRATEGIC PLAN REVIEW & UPDATE

**~~MARCH 17, MONDAY 7:00 PM:~~ canceled for Spring Break**

**MARCH 31, MONDAY 7:00 PM:**

7:00 COUNCIL REPORTS, REVIEW WEDNESDAY AGENDA &  
REVIEW FUTURE WORKSHOP AGENDAS

7:25 CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

7:30 STRATEGIC PLAN REVIEW & UPDATE

**APRIL 14, MONDAY 7:00 PM:**

7:00 COUNCIL REPORTS, REVIEW WEDNESDAY AGENDA &  
REVIEW FUTURE WORKSHOP AGENDAS

7:25 CITY MANAGER'S REPORT

7:30 OPEN

# **FUTURE WORKSHOP ITEMS**

## **1. DISCUSSION OF TRANSIENTS ISSUE**

**Attach W-2  
Review Smoking Ordinance**

**CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION**

<i>CITY COUNCIL AGENDA</i>						
<b>Subject:</b>	Tobacco Ordinance					
<b>Meeting Date:</b>	February 19, 2003					
<b>Date Prepared:</b>	February 12, 2003				File # n/a	
<b>Author:</b>	Stephanie Rubinstein			Staff City Attorney		
<b>Presenter Name:</b>	Stephanie Rubinstein			Staff City Attorney		
<b>Report results back to Council:</b>	X	No		Yes	When	
<b>Citizen Presentation</b>	X	Yes		No	Name	
X	Workshop			Formal Agenda		Consent
						Individual Consideration

**Summary:** In February 1999, City Council adopted an ordinance addressing the problem of teenage smoking. The ordinance required an update on the fourth anniversary of the ordinance. Sergeant Paul Quimby of the Grand Junction Police Department and Karen Milbank from the Mesa County Health Department will provide an update on the effectiveness of the ordinance.

**Budget:** None.

**Action Requested/Recommendation:** There is no action requested at this time.

- Attachments:**
1. Memo from Sergeant Paul Quimby describing the number of tickets which have been issued.
  2. Memorandum outlining additional attachments
  3. An Evaluation of Grand Junction City Ordinance No. 3095 Regulating Tobacco Products

- 4. Saccomanno Research Project—Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Second Chance Class**
- 5. Interview Questions for Police Officers**
- 6. Interview Questions for School Administrators**
- 7. Second Chance Class Outline**
- 8. Second Chance Class Attendance Records**

**Background Information: Ordinance No. 3095, (the “Tobacco Ordinance”) made smoking tobacco products illegal in the City of Grand Junction for persons under the age of eighteen. Additionally, the ordinance provides certain requirements for the sale of cigarettes, such as no single sale cigarettes, no smaller pack (less than 15) cigarettes, and requiring all tobacco products be handled by store personnel, rather than customers. The ordinance will sunset in 2004 unless further action is taken by City Council to extend the ordinance.**



## Grand Junction Police Department

# Memorandum

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To: Grand Junction City Council  
From: Sgt. Paul Quimby  
Date: 02-06-03  
Subject: Tobacco Ordinance

Since the tobacco ordinance was enacted, the Grand Junction Police Department has issued 921 summonses for underage possession of tobacco products in 578 different incidents. (There may be multiple summonses issued in one incident.) The breakdown by year by number of incidents is as follows:

1999	166
2000	182
2001	118
2002	93
2003	19

Repeat offenders account for 769 of the 921 tickets issued, (83.5% of those ticketed) and involve 301 individuals. The breakdown on the number of repeat offender tickets is as follows:

8 tickets – 1 person	8 summonses	.9%
7 tickets – 3 persons	21 summonses	2.3%

6 tickets – 7 persons	42 summonses	4.6%
5 tickets – 3 persons	15 summonses	1.6%
4 tickets – 48 persons	192 summonses	20.8%
3 tickets – 13 persons	39 summonses	4.2%
2 tickets – 226 persons	452 summonses	49.1%

_____	_____	_____
Total multiple tickets – 301	Total times ticketed – 769	83.5% of all tickets
1 ticket – 152 persons	152 summonses	
Total persons ticketed – 453	Total all tickets - 921	

Approximately 35% (323) of all tickets were issued for violations within two blocks of Grand Junction High School.

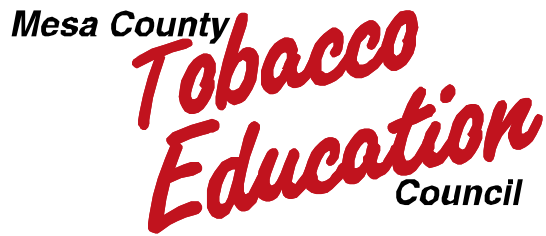
60.48% of those ticketed were male, 39.52% were female.

1<sup>st</sup> time offenders who attended tobacco classes:

- 1999 – 83
- 2000 - 88
- 2001 – 72
- 2002 – 100
- 2003 - 11

Standard sentence for 1<sup>st</sup> time offender - \$50.00 fine, \$15.00 court costs, attend tobacco class.

In approximately 36% of the cases, at least one warrant was issued for the defendant for either failure to appear or failure to pay the fine.



Mesa County Health Department - North  
2754 Compass Drive, Suite 240

Phone: (970) 254-4120

# Memo

**Date:** 12/16/2011

**To:** Grand Junction City Council

**From:** **Mike Pramenko, M.D., President, Mesa County Tobacco Education Council**  
**Karen Milbank, Health Promotion Program Manager**

**RE:** **Grand Junction City Ordinance No. 3095. Regulating Tobacco Products**

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Thank you for an opportunity to present a fourth anniversary update on this ordinance that was enacted in 1999. The ordinance includes a provision to sunset on the fifth anniversary after the examination of its effectiveness.

The ordinance has four components:

**Section 2: "Youth Possession Ordinance"**

Evaluation presentation by Teresa Coons, Ph.D. and John Redifer, Ph.D. (Report attached)

GJPD Citations report – Paul Quimby

Second Chance Class Update – Karen Milbank (report attached)

**Section 3: Furnishing Tobacco Products to Minors**

Paul Quimby – 2 individuals have been charged since 03/1999



#### **Section 4: Vending Machine Placement**

There is now only one tobacco vending machine remaining in Grand Junction, located in a bar, effectively restricting access to minors.

**Section 5: Retail Sales Restrictions** – product placement issues - self service display/clerk assisted sales only allowed, warning sign placement requirement, no sales of single cigarettes – also known as “loosies”.

Ivy Williams, Code Enforcement Supervisor, City of Grand Junction, Community Development Department, stated that 12 complaints were filed in 2002 with the City of Grand Junction Code Enforcement Office. Of those, there were complaints filed for product accessibility in a grocery store, and sale of single cigarettes in a convenience store. Code Enforcement investigated the reported violations and the stores immediately complied with the ordinance.

An Evaluation Of  
Grand Junction City Ordinance No. 3095  
Regulating Tobacco Products

Introduction

On February 3, 1999 the Grand Junction City Council passed Ordinance No. 3095 regulating tobacco products within the city boundaries. A part of this ordinance requires the City of Grand Junction to evaluate its effectiveness. The following report is an effort to comply with this requirement.

The intent of the City Council in passing Ordinance 3095 was to reduce teen consumption of tobacco products by restricting a minor's access to tobacco products as well as by making it illegal for any minor to possess, consume, or use tobacco products. This report is an attempt to provide evidence concerning the impact Ordinance 3095 has had on reducing teenage smoking. Since proponents of this Ordinance argued that the ordinance would also improve student attendance, impacts on tardiness and absenteeism were evaluated.

Methodology

Evaluating the effectiveness of any new city ordinance can be extremely difficult. In order to ensure that changes in the target population can be attributed to the new ordinance, every effort must be made to isolate implementation of the new ordinance from all other factors that may also impact the target population's behavior. In the case of the new tobacco ordinance, it is impossible to totally isolate implementation of the new ordinance from other efforts to reduce smoking among teenagers. However, the evaluation attempts to minimize the impact of other variables while providing more systematic information on the impact of city Ordinance 3095 by employing two different methods for identifying changes in teen smoking that may be attributed to the new ordinance. The study was designed to compare data on teenage smoking collected from six schools. Three schools were selected from within the city of Grand Junction's jurisdiction and three were selected that lie outside the Grand Junction city limits. Since the study focused on teenage behavior, no elementary schools were selected for participation in the study. Data was also to be collected on teenage smoking

behavior from two years prior to implementation of the new tobacco ordinance and for two years after the new ordinance went into effect.

It was the hope of the evaluators that by using these two methods we could provide evidence on trends in smoking by Grand Junction teenagers in two different ways. First, we could compare trends in teenage smoking in schools not affected by the ordinance to schools that were affected. Our expectation was; if Ordinance 3095 was effective we would see smoking by students in Grand Junction schools reducing at a greater rate than for students in schools outside of the Grand Junction jurisdiction. Second, if Ordinance 3095 was effective then we expected to find that trends in student smoking by students in schools within the Grand Junction city limits would show greater reduction in teenage smoking after implementation of Ordinance 3095 than before the ordinance was passed. These same two approaches were to be applied to absentee and tardy rates to see if the ordinance has had any impact on class attendance.

Additionally, the study included two different surveys. First, school administrators from all six schools were interviewed in an effort to determine any changes they believe they have seen in teenage smoking at their schools. A copy of the questions asked is included in Appendix A. The survey results from administrators in schools outside the city limits were compared to the survey results of administrators from schools inside the Grand Junction city limits. Again, if Ordinance 3095 is effective, the evaluators expected to find school administrators in Grand Junction area schools expressing a more positive attitude about reduction of teenage smoking in their school than non-Grand Junction school administrators.

The second survey was conducted with members of the Grand Junction Police Department (GJPD) to obtain their perceptions of the effectiveness of the implementation of city Ordinance 3095. A copy of the questions asked in this survey is in Appendix B. Responses to the survey from the school officers were compared with responses from the rest of the GJPD who participated. If the tobacco ordinance is effective, evaluators expected to find an overall favorable opinion of the ordinance by all police officers but somewhat more favorable attitudes by school resource officers. Second, the survey results from the school resource officers assigned to the three Grand Junction schools were to be compared with the data on smoking trends, attendance rates and school administrator's perceptions. It is the expectation of the evaluators that if city Ordinance 3095 is effective then those schools within the Grand Junction city limits where the school resource officers more rigorously enforced the ordinance would have better success in reducing teenage smoking and more improved school attendance than schools where resource officers are less rigorous in the enforcement. Additionally, we expect school administrators in schools where enforcement is rigorous to have a better perception of the effectiveness of the ordinance than administrators in schools where enforcement is less rigorous.

#### Difficulties with Data Collection

In order to collect the data identified above and stay within the budget constraints of the tobacco study the evaluators had to depend on the cooperation of S.D. 51 officials. Any study that must depend on data collected by others for purposes unrelated to your study often encounter problems relating that data to the purpose of their study. This was certainly the case in our evaluation of the tobacco ordinance. First, the survey data on tobacco use amongst teenagers in S.D. 51 is aggregated by district. School district officials were unable to provide survey results by school, thus making it impossible to either compare tobacco use trends from one school to another or to identify tobacco use trends within individual schools over time.

Additionally, the school district did not have available any data on absenteeism and tardiness for any schools in the years prior to implementation of the Grand Junction tobacco ordinance. Evaluators can still compare trends in school attendance records in the years after the ordinance went into effect but we were not able to make any comparisons to attendance records from the years prior to the enactment of the ordinance. Next, school administrators interviewed for this evaluation were reluctant to participate in the study. Consequently there are a high percentage of missing responses associated with a number of questions contained in the survey. Finally, School District 51 officials will not allow outside evaluators to compare the performance of one school to that of another. Because of these difficulties the following adjustments were made to the methodology used in this evaluation.

### Revised Methodology

Aggregate data from a sample of schools within the Grand Junction City limits is compared with aggregate data from a sample of schools outside the city limits. These comparisons include absentee and tardy data for the two years after the ordinance was implemented and responses to a survey of school administrators. Finally, responses to a survey given to a sample of officers on the Grand Junction Police force are examined. If Grand Junction City Ordinance No. 3095 is having a positive impact on reducing teen smoking in Grand Junction area schools then we expect to find the following results.

- 1) As students within the Grand Junction City limits get accustomed to the new city ordinance, absenteeism and tardiness will decrease.
- 2) The rate of reduction in absenteeism and tardiness will be greater for Grand Junction area schools than for schools outside the Grand Junction City limits.

- 3) Responses to the survey from school administrators within the Grand Junction City limits will express more positive perceptions of reduction in teen smoking and related problems than the responses from school administrators outside Grand Junction's jurisdiction.
- 4) Responses to the survey administered to Grand Junction police officers will reveal positive perceptions of the impact of the tobacco ordinance.
- 5) Responses to the survey from school resource officers will be more positive than the responses from the rest of the officers surveyed.

### Findings

Absentee and Tardiness Data: Figures 1-7 show the number of absences and tardies by period for grades six through twelve in Grand Junction area schools. Table 1 shows the number of periods by grade where the number of absences decreased from the first to the second year after implementation of the tobacco ordinance. Table 2 shows the same data for tardies.

Table 1: Decrease in Absences in Grand Junction area schools.  
 Number of periods with decrease in absences from school year 99-00 to school year 00-01

Grade	Number of school periods where absenteeism decreased out of total number of periods in a school day

6	7 of 8
7	7 of 8
8	8 of 8
9	7 of 7
10	7 of 7
11	7 of 7
12	3 of 7

Table 2: Decrease in Tardiness in Grand Junction area schools.  
Number of periods with decrease in tardies from school year 99-00 to school year 00-01

Grade	Number of school periods where tardiness decreased out of total number of periods in a school day
6	7 of 8

7	7 of 8
8	8 of 8
9	0 of 7
10	0 of 7
11	0 of 7
12	0 of 7

The data demonstrates that absences have decreased from the first to the second school year after implementation of the ordinance for every grade level except the senior year. The same results are true for tardiness for grades 6-8. The data on tardiness for grades 9-12 must be ignored as Grand Junction High School instituted a new, stricter reporting policy on tardiness before the 00-01 school year. While changes in absenteeism and tardiness cannot be solely attributed to implementation of the new tobacco ordinance, it may be likely that it has helped get children to attend class on time and more regularly.

Figures 8-14 show the number of absences and tardies by period for grades six through twelve in schools outside the Grand Junction City limits. Table 3 shows the number of periods by grade where the number of absences decreased from the first to the second year after implementation of the tobacco ordinance. Table 4 shows the same data for tardiness.

Table 3: Decrease in Absences outside Grand Junction.  
Number of periods with decrease in absences from school year 99-00 to school year 00-01

Grade	Number of school periods where absenteeism decreased out of total number of periods in a school day
6	1 of 11

7	7 of 11
8	7 of 11
9	4 of 4
10	2 of 4
11	4 of 4
12	4 of 4

Table 4: Decrease in Tardiness outside Grand Junction.  
Number of periods with decrease in tardies from school year 99-00 to school year 00-01

Grade	Number of school periods where tardiness decreased out of total number of periods in a school day
6	6 of 11
7	8 of 11
8	10 of 11
9	2 of 4
10	0 of 4



11	3 of 4
12	3 of 4

The rate of absenteeism from school year 99-00 to 00-01 has decreased for most periods in every grade level except the sixth, in schools outside the Grand Junction City limits. The improvement in tardiness is similar to absenteeism with the sixth grade again demonstrating the most problems.

It appears that the attendance rates for all S.D. 51 schools in our study has improved since the implementation of Grand Junction's tobacco ordinance. A comparison of the attendance of schools inside and outside the Grand Junction City limits may help shed additional light on the impact of the city's ordinance on attendance. Table 5 shows this comparison. Since schools inside Grand Junction's jurisdiction break their school day into a different number of periods than schools outside the city, the number of school periods with a decrease in absences or tardies is expressed as a percentage of the total number of periods in a school day.

Table 5: Comparison of Attendance by Grade.

Percentage of school class periods where attendance improved from school year 99-00 to 00-01.

Grade	Within Grand Junction		Outside Grand Junction	
	Absences	Tardies	Absences	Tardies
6	87.5%	87.5%	9%	54%
7	87.5%	87.5%	63%	72%
8	100%	100%	63%	91%
9	100%	0%	100%	50%
10	100%	0%	50%	0%

11	100%	0%	100%	75%
12	43%	0%	100%	75%

Based on improvements in attendance by class period, the data indicate that Grand Junction area schools have had an equal or greater improvement in absenteeism by period for all grades except 12th grade. Tardiness rates by period are also better than non-city schools for grades six through eight. The data on tardiness for Grand Junction High School must be ignored as the rates for tardiness were affected by an increased effort to crack down on and report tardiness. This comparison would seem to indicate that the Grand Junction Ordinance on tobacco may have contributed to the improvement in attendance records at Grand Junction schools.

School Administrator Surveys: Personal interviews were conducted with at least one administrator and one guidance counselor in each of the schools participating in the study. A total of thirteen interviews were conducted. Survey responses from school personnel working in Grand Junction City schools were compared with responses from school personnel working in schools outside the city limits. The survey questions can be found in Appendix A. None of the schools participating in the survey allow smoking on school grounds. All respondents were familiar with the Grand Junction tobacco ordinance.

In addition to the tobacco ordinance most school personnel in Grand Junction schools believed that their schools also relied on either individual counseling and/or an anti-smoking campaign to help reduce teen smoking, while one-third of the respondents said their schools did nothing. Outside of Grand Junction only four of seven school personnel believed their schools were using counseling or anti-smoking campaigns to reduce teen smoking. The rest believed nothing was being done.

All but one of the school officials who participated in the survey believe the city ordinance on tobacco is a good approach to reducing teen smoking but half could not identify a reason for this belief. Of those who did respond, two city school officials believed the ordinance would help reduce smoking, while one said we needed a proactive approach to the smoking problem. School personnel working outside the city expressed similar thoughts. One believed in being proactive while one thought the ordinance could be effective at reducing smoking.

Since implementation of the city ordinance all but one school official in Grand Junction expressed the belief that teenage smoking in their school has been reduced. One-third of these officials believe the ordinance helps them to enforce their school's anti-tobacco policy and has led to fewer suspensions. One-third of the city school officials also believe the ordinance has helped reduce tardiness and absenteeism but most believe the ordinance is either not related to that issue or has had no effect. Finally, two-thirds of the city

school officials participating in the survey believe that the ordinance has forced teenage smokers to congregate outside the immediate vicinity of the school to smoke.

School officials outside the Grand Junction city limits were not as optimistic about the impacts of the city's tobacco ordinance. This should not be surprising since the ordinance does not apply in the areas where their schools are located. Since implementation of the city ordinance only three school officials interviewed believed that smoking at their school has decreased. None of the officials believed that the new city ordinance had any impact on attendance. In fact, only three survey respondents believed the ordinance had any impact on reducing smoking in their schools.

The small sample size and the lack of responses to several survey questions makes the validity of inferences drawn from the responses questionable. However, the survey seems to indicate that school officials within the Grand Junction city limits are satisfied with the help the new tobacco ordinance has given them in reducing teen smoking. As expected, school officials working outside Grand Junction were less enthusiastic about impacts the ordinance had had on the behavior of their student populations.

Police Surveys: In-person interviews were conducted with twenty-three members of the Grand Junction police force. A copy of the questions asked during the interview is contained in Appendix B. Of the 23 officers interviewed, five are currently or were once school resource officers. All officers were familiar with the city's tobacco ordinance. As with the school officials, the police officers interviewed did not respond to all of the questions asked.

During the first two years that the tobacco ordinance has been in place only twelve of the surveyed police officers had issued citations to teenage violators. This figure includes four of the five school resource officers interviewed. A total of 107 citations were issued. Seventy-four of the issued citations were written by school resource officers and fifty of those citations were issued by one police officer alone! Three officers (all working in the schools) had issued additional citations to the same offender on five different occasions.

Some have expressed concern that the city police would use this ordinance as a pretext for stopping teenagers that were suspected of violating some other ordinance. In almost every instance, a citation was issued after a teenager was observed participating in tobacco related activities. Only 4 of the 107 citations issued were the result of evidence arising from stopping teenagers for some other reason. Almost all of the citations issued were for violations that occurred either at school or in the immediate surrounding area. The other citations were issued at non-school areas known to be frequented by teenagers.

Since the implementation of the ordinance, 4 of the 5 school resource officers believe teenage smoking has decreased. Only two other officers responding to the survey expressed similar beliefs. Additionally, 2 of the 5 resource officers believe that attendance at their

assigned schools has improved since the tobacco ordinance went into effect. Like the school administrators, the school resource officers believe the ordinance, at a minimum, has forced teenage smokers to go somewhere outside the immediate vicinity of the school to smoke.

It is important to remember that these survey results express the effectiveness of the ordinance as perceived by the police officers who responded to the survey. The results indicate that the tobacco ordinance is enforced primarily by one officer at Grand Junction High School. Still, the fear of being issued a citation has caused many students to either reduce or quit smoking or at least to be more discrete when smoking.

### Conclusions

Because of the difficulties encountered in attempting to conduct the analysis of Grand Junction's tobacco ordinance the results of this study would not withstand any test for scientific validity. However, the study does provide some evidence to suggest that the ordinance had assisted in reducing use of tobacco products by Grand Junction teens. The study suggests that attendance in Grand Junction schools has improved at a greater rate than other S.D. 51 schools since the ordinance went into effect. School officials at Grand Junction schools believe the ordinance has had a positive impact on several aspects of student behavior to include tobacco use. GJPD school resource officers agree with school officials in regards to the impact of the city's tobacco ordinance on student behavior and tobacco habits. However, the rest of the police officers surveyed were less optimistic.

## Executive Summary

It was very difficult to collect conclusive data on the effectiveness of Grand Junction's tobacco ordinance. The difficulty of disaggregating data from other studies for use in this one, as well as incomplete responses from S.D. 51 officials responding to survey questions has left much of our data collection efforts incomplete.

However, there does seem to be some evidence that suggests the ordinance is having some minor positive impacts. Both school officials and school resource officers believe teenage smoking has decreased since the tobacco ordinance was passed. In addition, there have been other positive impacts on student behaviors as well. Student attendance has improved in Grand Junction schools and students are no longer congregating to smoke in areas adjacent to school grounds.

How much of this behavior change can be attributed to the tobacco ordinance is questionable. Many school officials do not believe the improvement in attendance is related to the tobacco ordinance. It is also hard to view the ordinance as a deterrent to smoking since so few citations have been written. On the other hand, attendance in Grand Junction schools has improved more than for schools outside the city and the general perception of those who work most closely with our city's teens believe the ordinance is helping. There certainly is nothing in our study to indicate that the ordinance has had a negative impact. Consequently we encourage the city to allow this experiment to continue.

Sacomanno Research Project – Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Second Chance Class

**August, 01 – July 02**

A total of 54 students completed both the pretest and the posttest.

## **Pretest**

### ***Habits***

Forty-nine students reported that they smoked and 6 chewed. Two smoked once in a while, 16 smoked a pack a day, 13 smoked ½ pack a day, 10 smoked 5-6 cigarettes a day and 4 smoked 3cigarettes a day.

### ***Interest in quitting***

Twelve students said they planned on quitting, 24 said they would cut back, and 15 said they were going to keep on smoking.

Seven students reported that they were not interested in quitting, 19 students said they had some interest in quitting, 16 said they had already taken steps to quit, 6 said they had plans to quit and 5 had already quit.

### ***Age they started***

One students reported being 6 years old when they started, one said 7 y.o., 3 said they were 8 y.o., 4 said 9 y.o., 5 said 10 y.o., 3 said 11 y.o., 11 students were 12 y.o., 12 were 13 y.o., 5 were 14 y.o., 7 were 15 y.o., and 2 were 16 y.o.

### ***Family and Influence of Family and Others***

Twenty-six of the students reported that their mother smoked, 35 said their father smoked, 24 said they had a brother or sister who smoked, and 43 said they had friends who smoked.

Twenty-nine students either disagreed or strongly disagreed that their parents smoking habit influenced their smoking habit. Six students agreed that their friends' smoking habit influenced their smoking habit, 22 said they neither agree nor disagreed with that statement, and 26 either disagreed or strongly disagreed. Thirty-six students either disagreed or strongly disagreed that advertisements influenced their smoking habit and 16 students neither agreed nor disagreed with that statement.

### ***Parents Reaction to Child's Smoking***

Eleven students said their parents punish them for smoking, 12 said their parents tell them not to smoke, 4 students said their parents yell at them for smoking, 16 said their parents do not care if they smoke, 1 students said their parents tell them not to smoke in front of them, and 1 students said their parents do not know that they smoke.

## **Posttest**

### ***Interest in quitting***

At the posttest, 14 students said they planned to quit smoking, 24 said they would cut back and 12 said they would keep on smoking.

Thirteen students said they had some interest in quitting, 22 said they were taking steps toward quitting, 13 said they had plans to quit, and 4 said they had already quit.

### ***Usefulness of Class***

Twenty students either agreed or strongly agreed that attending the class influenced their interest to quit smoking, 29 students neither agreed nor disagreed with that statement, and 5 either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement.

Twenty-five students either strongly agreed or agreed and 22 neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement that the class gave them enough information about how to quit smoking that they feel they might be successful and 7 either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement.

Eleven students either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that they would like more information about how to quit smoking, while 23 students neither agreed nor disagreed and 19 students either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement.

Seventeen students either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that before taking the class they did not know that smoking could affect how I look, while 31 students either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement. Eleven students found this information to be very influential in their decision to quit smoking, 33 found it somewhat influential, and 9 did not find it to be influential at all in their decision.

Sixteen students either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that before taking the class they did not know that chewing could cause so many problems, while 9 students neither agreed nor disagreed and 28 students either disagreed or strongly disagreed with



the statement. Twelve students found this information to be very influential in their decision to quit smoking, 17 found it somewhat influential, and 14 did not find it to be influential at all in their decision.

Seventeen students either agreed or strongly agreed with the statement that before taking the class they did not know that smoking could cause throat cancer, while Twenty-one students either disagreed or strongly disagreed with the statement. Thirteen students found this information to be very influential in their decision to quit smoking, 33 found it somewhat influential, and 7 did not find it to be influential at all in their decision.

### ***Knowledge Questions***

Forty-two students said the tobacco industry spends about \$8 billion on marketing, 6 said \$4 billion, 2 said \$10 billion, and 4 said \$12 billion. Fifty-two students said the tobacco industry market primarily to children and teens. five students answered that 50% of adult smokers say they were addicted to cigarettes before they were 18 years old, 11 said 70%, 7 said 80%, and 29 said 90%. Forty-five students said no the tobacco industry cannot use billboards. Fifty-two students said Newports is one of the top three brands of cigarettes.

**APPENDIX B  
INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR POLICE OFFICERS**

1) Do you work as a youth tobacco possession enforcement officer at a school?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ Which school? \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

If NO, are you familiar with Grand Junction's City Ordinance regarding tobacco use by minors?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_ **[End of Interview. Thank you for  
your time.]**

2) Approximately how many citations for tobacco possession have you issued within the past year? \_\_\_\_\_

**IF NONE, go to question #5.**

3) Under what circumstances have you most commonly issued citations? (Check all that apply.)

\_\_\_\_\_ Students caught smoking in school restrooms

\_\_\_\_\_ Students caught smoking in school parking lots or perimeter areas  
within school grounds

\_\_\_\_\_ Students caught smoking off school grounds

Where? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Students stopped or questioned for other reasons or violations on school grounds

\_\_\_\_\_ Students stopped or questioned for other reasons or violations off school grounds

4) Have you cited the same student for tobacco possession on more than one occasion?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

Maximum # of citations given to a single student \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

5) Since implementation of the tobacco ordinance, do you believe teen smoking *[or for SROs: in your school]* has:

\_\_\_\_\_ increased

\_\_\_\_\_ decreased

\_\_\_\_\_ or stayed the same?

6) *[For SROs only]* What, if anything, has changed at the school where you work since you began enforcing the Grand Junction Tobacco Ordinance?

7) *[For SROs only]* Has the ordinance had any impact on tardiness and absenteeism?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

8) Do you think the Grand Junction Tobacco Ordinance is a good approach to reducing teen smoking?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

Why? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

9) Has the ordinance had any impact on where and when students gather to smoke?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_

No \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

10) Has the ordinance had any other impacts, positively or negatively, on the school environment or student behavior? [Respond only to the "student behavior" if not working at a specific school.]

11) Is there anything else we should know about the effects of the tobacco ordinance on teen smoking?

**APPENDIX A**  
**INTERVIEW QUESTIONS FOR SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS**

- 1) What is your current position? \_\_\_\_\_  
How long have you been in this position? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Did you work in this school prior to assuming your current position? \_\_\_\_\_  
If yes, how long? \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) What are the current school policies in regards to teenage smoking?
- 4) What, if anything, have you done differently to reduce teen smoking in your school over the past three years? (Be sure to find out what year the old policies were ended and/or new policies were instituted.)
- 5) Are you familiar with Grand Junction's City Ordinance (February 1999) regarding tobacco use by minors? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Do you think the Grand Junction Tobacco Ordinance is a good approach to reducing teen smoking? \_\_\_\_\_  
Why or why not?

- 7) What, if anything, changed at your school after the Grand Junction Tobacco Ordinance passed?
- 8) Since implementation of the tobacco ordinance, do you believe teen smoking in your school has:  
  
\_\_\_\_\_ increased  
  
\_\_\_\_\_ decreased  
  
\_\_\_\_\_ or stayed the same?
- 9) Has the ordinance had any impact on tardiness and absenteeism?
- 10) Has the ordinance had any impact on where and when students gather to smoke?
- 11) Has the ordinance had any other positive or negative impacts on your school environment or student behavior?
- 12) Is there anything else we should know about the effects of the tobacco ordinance on teen smoking?

## SECOND CHANCE CLASS OUTLINE

**2 hour class, held from 4:00 –6:00, every fourth Tuesday at MCHD**  
**Instructor, MCTEC staff, tobacco prevention specialist, ex-smoker, youthful.**

First activity:

- Do you love or hate tobacco?  
On flipchart, write down answers, and compare columns. Answers can apply to both sides.(love or hate) Teens are surprised to see listed out in front of them that there are many more things they dislike about tobacco listed on the hate side.

Second activity:

- What role does tobacco play in my life?  
Youth complete worksheet and discuss answers.

Third activity:

- What can you do instead of using tobacco?  
On flipchart list these activities and leave up through class.

Take a break, let discussion sink in.

### **Education section/ Tobacco Industry Tactics at Marketing to Youth.**

Q: Who can name some forms of media that market and promote tobacco?

A: Magazine ads, promotional items, movies, sponsorships, etc.  
Discuss billboards and TV not forums for advertising.

Show advertisements from magazines and discuss what is attractive in them to get you to notice them. Discuss marketing messages.

Q: So, what do you think are the top three brands of cigarettes used by teens?

A: Marlboro, Camel, and Newport.



Fact: About 86% of teens who smoke use one of these brands, but only about 32% of adults who smoke use one of these three brands.

Q: Who do you think the tobacco companies are marketing to?

A: Children and teens.

Q: So, how old do you have to be to legally purchase tobacco in Colorado?

A: 18 years old.

Q: And which three brands of cigarettes do you think spend the most money marketing and promoting their product?

A: Marlboro, Camel, and Newport.

Fact: The tobacco industry spends approximately \$13 billion per year in print alone, marketing their product. Marlboro currently has the longest running, most successful ad campaign in US history.

Q: So, do you think cigarette marketing influences you?

A: Youth recognize and recall advertisements 17 times more than adults.

Activity: Hold up Marlboro ad with logo covered.

Q: Can you name this product? After the youth answer, discuss how they knew it was Marlboro.

Hold up Joe Camel ad with logo covered.

Q: Can you name this product?

A: Discuss what type of artistry is being used in this ad. Discuss comics.

Q: Who is attracted to cartoons?

A: Children.

Fact: There was a study completed in 1991 that found that 6 year olds recognized Joe Camel as often as Mickey Mouse.  
Ask if any of the youth have a younger brother or sister and discuss how that makes them feel.

Activity: Hold up anti-ads and discuss the differences between the ads and the anti-ads.

### **Education section/ Discuss health problems related to smoking.**

Pass around the year's worth of tar jar and discuss the impact that tar, nicotine and the 4,000 chemicals in cigarettes.

Activity: Distribute emphysema cigarettes and complete the activity. Discuss the effects of cigarette use and the feeling of not being able to breathe.

Q: So, why does the tobacco industry market their product to young people? How many people do you think die each year from tobacco-related diseases?

A: Big tobacco has to replace 442,000 loyal customers who die each year from tobacco use.

That is the equivalent of three jumbo jets crashing every day with no survivors for a year.

Remember September 11? What happened to the airline industry?

So why are people still smoking?

Fact: Nicotine has the same addiction as heroin. Is heroin a serious drug?

Fact: 90 % of adult smokers started smoking before the age of 18, and 75% of smokers want to quit.

It takes an average of 7 times for most smokers to quit and to stay quit for a year.

Discuss cessation tips.

Activity: Watch the 34 minute "Smoking: Truth or Dare?" video. "Powerful, teen friendly film, graphically demonstrating to teens exactly what the habit is doing to them now and will do in the future.

Answer any questions and distribute materials, including Quitline information, to take home.

**Second Chance Class Attendance Records**  
**Classes commenced June, 1999 – January 2003**

	1999			2000			2001			2002			2003		
	Grand Junction	Fruita	Palisade	Grand Junction	Fruita	Palisade	Grand Junction	Fruita	Palisade	Grand Junction	Fruita	Palisade	Grand Junction	Fruita	Palisade
<b>January</b>				13	3	1	*			5	0	1	10	0	1
<b>February</b>				13	2		*			9	1	1			
<b>March</b>				6	1	2	*			5	2	3			
<b>April</b>				12	2		*			7	4	1			
<b>May</b>				4	3	2	3	0	0	5	3	0			
<b>June</b>	3			*			7	0	1	6	4	1			
<b>July</b>	5		2	*			3	0	0	0	2	0			
<b>August</b>	18			*			6	1	0	9	1	0			
<b>September</b>	6			*			0	0	0	2	0	0			
<b>October</b>	13			*			0	0	0	12	1	0			
<b>November</b>	1			*			7	0	0	11	0	4			
<b>December</b>	13	1		*			8	0	0	0	0	0			

\*No class number data available, classes taught by volunteer instructors.

**Attach W-3**  
**Review of Sewer Back-Up Policy**  
**CITY OF GRAND JUNCTION**

CITY COUNCIL AGENDA											
<b>Subject</b>		Sewer Back-up Policy; Establishes March 5, 2003 as the City Council date for formal consideration of the Sewer Back-Up Policy.									
<b>Meeting Date</b>		February 19, 2003									
<b>Date Prepared</b>		January 28, 2003				<b>File #</b>					
<b>Author</b>		Greg Trainor			Utility Manager						
<b>Presenter Name</b>		Mark Relph			Public Works Director						
<b>Report results back to Council</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>When</b>				
<b>Citizen Presentation</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>No</b>	<b>Name</b>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>Workshop</b>				<b>Formal Agenda</b>			<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Consent</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Individual Consideration</b>

**Summary:**

The purpose of this policy is to respond to a Council request from later last year to consider other financial limits and processes when responding to sewer backup claims. Staff is requesting review and comment of the proposed policy as part of this workshop. Depending upon Council comment, staff has tentatively scheduled the policy for formal consideration and adoption at the March 5, 2003 regular City Council meeting.

**Budget:**

The proposed Sewer Back-Up Policy increases the amount of emergency cleanup assistance from \$150 to an amount not to exceed \$750 and establishes an amount for damage claims, beyond emergency clean-up, to be one-half the actual cash value of the damages (replacement less depreciation) up to a total of \$2,500 (excluding the \$750).

**Action Requested/Recommendation:**

Request reaction and feedback from City Council on the amended Sewer Back-Up Policy (Attached) and adopt resolution setting March 5, 2003 as the date on which the City Council will act on the amended Sewer Back-Up Policy.

**Attachments:**

Sewer Back-Up Policy  
Background data on costs and what other municipal sewer providers are doing  
Resolution setting March 5, 2003

**Background Information:**

Section 1, (b) of the Regulations for the Joint Sewer System, Process to Adopt Existing and New Regulations, requires that proposed sewer regulations be considered by City Council after the Manager of the Joint System publishes in a newspaper of general circulation a notice and the text of the proposed Policy. Notice of the March 5, 2003 meeting and the text of the policy will be published in the Daily Sentinel no later than 10 days prior to March 5, 2003.

The result of Council's action will be an amendment to the Regulations for the Joint Sewer System, Section 6, Collection System Operations and Treatment Service Operations, adding a paragraph (t), Sewer Back-Up Policy.

The purpose of the amended sewer back-up policy is to increase the current not-to-exceed amount of \$150 for emergency cleanup costs to an amount not to exceed \$750 and to provide a ceiling for damage costs beyond emergency clean-up costs. This amount is established at ½ the actual cash value up to \$2,500. The policy also provides for increased inspection by Wastewater staff and public information efforts.

## Sewer Back-Up Response Policy and Procedure

### Introduction

The City of Grand Junction is an owner and operator of the Persigo Wastewater System. It operates and maintains over 350 miles of sewage collection lines, interceptors and lift stations. These systems are jetted and cleaned in a rotational basis every three years. However, even in the best maintained systems, there are instances where blockages occur. In order to assist its sewer customers in dealing with back-ups caused by blockages, the following back-up policy is adopted.

**A. Blockages in service laterals** owned by the property owner. (The 4" pipe from the building to the sewer main).

After responding to a call of a sewer back up and determining that the cause of the back-up is in the property owner's service lateral, collection system maintenance staff will inform the resident/homeowner that the City is not responsible for damage or repair of privately owned lateral blockages. The resident/homeowner will be given a copy of the City's written policy. It is the policy of the City that homeowners, whenever possible, to call the City *first* in the case of a blockage so that it can be determined whether the blockage is in the main or the service lateral. This helps the property owner from having to call a private sewer service to make this determination.

**B. Blockages in main sewer lines** (the larger lines in alleys and streets owned by the City)

If the sewer back-up is caused by a blockage in the City's main sewer line, the collection system staff will clear the blockage. If sewage backed-up into a building or residence as a result of the blockage, the staff will inform the resident/owner that the City will reimburse the costs of immediate, professional clean-up service up to \$750 (normally not to exceed \$750, unless approved by the Wastewater Superintendent).

To be eligible for reimbursement, City staff must be able to inspect the home or property, take pictures of the damage. The on-site City staff will provide emergency clean-up claim forms and instructions for reimbursement of emergency clean-up costs. The City crews must notify their supervisor for an inspection of the damage

The Wastewater Superintendent or his Maintenance Supervisor must inspect the damaged property as soon as possible. The purpose of these procedures is to give the customer an immediate and single point of contact with the City, facilitate a speedy clean-up, and inform the customer about the City's policies on emergency clean-up and other damage claims.

Crews shall clear blockages and arrange for the main to be TV'd as soon as practicable, make a written report of the cause of the back-up, and any need for further maintenance or repair. City staff should be careful to provide evidence of cause.

Residents/owners should be told that claims beyond emergency clean-up should be sent or forwarded to the City's Risk Manager. Once any adjustments for depreciation, prior conditions, cause, are made, and if the owner of the property signs the waiver form, the City will pay one –half (1/2) of the actual cash value (replacement cost less depreciation) of the damage, up to a maximum City cost of \$2,500. All claims for damage, however, will be evaluated.

### Public Awareness

This proposed expansion to the current policy shall be preceded by extensive public information about:

- Even in the best maintained sewage collection systems, blockages occur for many reasons.
- Tree roots, grease, disposed items thrown into manholes which can cause blockages in the best maintained systems.

The information shall be posted on the City's web site.

Because blockages may occur without anyone being "at fault", the City recommends:

- That every owner make sure their insurance policy covers sewer back-up damages; AND,
- That the owner pay to install an approved backflow device

### End of Procedure

## **Additional Background**

To date when back-ups occur, if the blockage is in the City main, the city staff cleans out the line, determines the cause, and informs the resident that the City will pay up to \$150 for emergency clean-up. If the owner claims additional damages, they are directed to make a claim with the City's Risk Manager. The emergency clean-up payment is "no-fault" and goes to pay for the clean-up contractor.

Between 1988 and 2001 there were 43 claims made for damage due to sewer back-up. In those 4 years the City paid a total of \$83,978; an average of \$1,952 per claim. The average includes 10 claims for which nothing was paid. The payments range from a low of \$57.50 to a high of \$16,940.

Based on national averages (according to EPA, ASCE) the City is on par regarding sewer line cleaning and maintenance being done once every three (3) years. The City's average is 38.7% of the system cleaned every year, thus 100% of the system is cleaned every 2.58 years. Before 1998 the standard was once every 6-years. The City employs three trucks and employees to clean at this rate.

In 2001, there were a total of 204 sewer back-ups from a variety of reasons. Of these, 37 (18%), could have resulted in clean-up and damages. Assuming an average payment of \$1,952, costs would have been \$72, 224. However, of the 43 claims paid by the City between 1988 and 2001, 33% of those were greater than \$2,000, with an average of \$5,217 each. If we paid this average to the 37 that could have sustained damages, the total cost to the system would have been \$193,029. If the City adopts a policy of paying for all sewer back-up claims, we could see annual costs nearing one million dollars.

Colorado's public policy, endorsed by the Colorado Governmental Immunity Act, limits the City's liability for sewer system failures. The public policy of accepting responsibility for back-ups when your maintenance procedures meet and exceed national standards is also an important question.

Most Colorado cities have some form of a "no-fault" emergency clean-up policy like the City of Grand Junction's. Our limit has remained at \$150 since the late 1980's. However, on occasion, the City has paid more after a supervisor reviewed the situation. "No fault" clean-up assistance have ranged from \$150 to \$500.

Most cities have debated the cost of paying for long-term damages versus facing customers with serious repair costs. The "mid-stream" approach seems to be a dollar



cap (\$1,900 in St. Louis) or a cost-share (50% of the damage cost up to \$2,500 in Champaign, Ill.). A middle approach such as ours, combined with extensive public information coupled with emphasis on sewer insurance & backflow preventers, seems the best approach.

**A Joint Resolution Amending the Persigo Sewer System's Policy  
Regarding Payments for Sewer Back-Ups**

**Recitals.**

Section 1 (b) of the Regulations for the Joint Sewer System, "Process to Adopt Existing and New Regulations," provides that "... the manager may propose changes to the existing procedures, rules and policies which are legislative in nature."

Now, therefore, be it resolved by the City Council for the City of Grand Junction that :

**Section 6. Collection system operations and treatment service operations** is amended by the addition of a new Subsection (t) which shall read as follows:

(i) Blockages in privately owned service laterals, typically a 4" pipe from the building to the sewer main.

If the manager determines, after an on-site inspection, that a sewer back-up is not due to a fault or blockage in the System's lines, the occupant/owner will be informed that the city is not responsible for damage or repair due to blocked or faulty service lines. The occupant/owner will be given a copy of the city's written policy.

The city encourages occupants/owners to call the city *first* when a sewer back-up occurs, so that the manager can determine the location of the blockage, because the manager will correct blockages in the System, thus saving the expense of diagnosis by third parties.

(ii) Blockages in main sewer lines, the larger lines in alleys and streets owned by the city. These lines are also termed "System lines."

If the sewer back-up is caused by a blockage in a main line, the manager will clear the blockage. If the manager has reason to believe that sewage has backed-up into a building or residence as a result of the blockage, the manager will inform the occupant/owner that s/he is eligible for reimbursement of the costs of immediate, professional clean-up service up to \$750. The Wastewater Superintendent may, in extraordinary circumstances, approve additional amounts for such cleaning.

To be eligible for reimbursement, the occupant/owner must allow the Wastewater Superintendent or his Maintenance Supervisor to inspect the home or property, take samples of any wastes, and take photographs. The on-site city staff will provide emergency clean-up claim forms and instructions for reimbursement of emergency clean-up costs.

Occupants/owners must make claims for other than emergency clean-up to the city's Risk Manager. The Risk Manager is authorized to pay up to one half (1/2) of the actual cash value (replacement cost less depreciation) of the damage, up to a maximum of \$2,500, including cleaning costs.

[End of amendment]

Adopted by the City Council this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2003.

\_\_\_\_\_  
President of the Council

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_  
City Clerk

Adopted by the Board of County Commissioners this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 2003

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chair, Board of County Commissioners

Attest: \_\_\_\_\_  
County Clerk