

Murray City Municipal Council Chambers Murray City, Utah

The Municipal Council of Murray City, Utah, met on Tuesday, the 3rd day of October, 2017 at 6:30 p.m., for a meeting held in the Murray City Council Chambers, 5025 South State Street, Murray, Utah.

The meeting was conducted by Jim Brass

Council Members Present:

Dave Nicponski, Council District 1/Council Vice Chair
Vacant, Council District 2
Jim Brass, Council District 3
Diane Turner, Council District 4/Council Chair
Brett Hales, Council District 5

City Staff Present:

Blair Camp, Mayor
Jennifer Kennedy, City Recorder
Frank Nakamura, City Attorney
Janet Lopez, Council Administrator
Janet Towers, Executive Assistant to the Mayor
Rondi Knowlton, Mayor's Office
Craig Burnett, Police Chief
Gil Rodriguez, Fire Chief
Chad Pascua, Battalion Chief
Mike Dykman, Administrative Assistant Chief
George Zboril, Fire Marshal
Doug Hill, Public Services Director
Danyce Steck, Finance Director

Other's in Attendance:

Citizens

Mr. Brass called the meeting to order at 6:30 p.m.

5. Opening Ceremonies

5.1 Pledge of Allegiance

The Pledge of Allegiance was led by Chad Pascua, Battalion Chief.

5.2 Approval of Minutes

5.2.1 Council Meeting – September 5, 2017

5.2.2 Special Meeting – September 19, 2017

MOTION: Mr. Hales moved to approve both sets of minutes. The motion was SECONDED by Ms. Turner. Voice vote taken, all “ayes.”

5.3 Special Recognition

5.3.1 Consider a Joint Resolution of the Mayor and Municipal Council of Murray City, Utah declaring October 8 – 14, 2017 as Fire Prevention Week.

Staff Presentation: Mayor Blair Camp
Gil Rodriguez, Fire Chief
Mike Dykman, Administrative Assistant Chief

Assistant Chief Dykman said the Murray City Fire Department led by Chief Rodriguez is built upon a solid foundation of administration, operations, fire suppression, medical and emergency response, and fire prevention. The Mayor, Council and various city departments all support the Fire Department's fire prevention efforts.

Assistant Chief Dykman stated he is fortunate to have a staff that is committed to fire prevention and fire prevention activities year-round. Deputy Fire Marshal, Pat Killion, has 20 years of Fire Department Service and part-time Deputy Fire Marshal, George Zboril, has an equal amount of service with Midvale Fire and currently serves full-time with Unified Fire out of Midvale City.

The Fire Department works closely with the Public Services Department in fire prevention through new project plan reviews, construction inspections, new business license inspections, and fire sprinkler and fire alarm system plan reviews and inspections. The Fire Department conducts routine business fire inspections as well as fire hydrant maintenance and inspections.

The Fire Department also teaches first aid, CPR, and CERT classes. The efforts of fire prevention leverage tax payer's dollars. It's more cost effective to prevent a fire than to respond to one. Assistant Chief Dykman said without the support of the Mayor and Council, none of this would be

possible. The Fire Department is viewed as the authority on fire prevention and they take their job very seriously.

The Fire Department appreciates the city recognizing and celebrating Fire Prevention Week this year. Anyone interested in taking a tour of a fire station should contact the headquarter station to arrange to do so.

Mayor Camp read the Joint Resolution.

MOTION: Ms. Turner moved to adopt the Joint Resolution. The motion was SECONDED by Mr. Hales.

Council roll call vote:

Ms. Turner	Aye
Mr. Hales	Aye
Mr. Nicponski	Aye
Mr. Brass	Aye

Motion passed 4-0

Mayor Camp said it is important for our citizens to know how to react in the event of the fire. He presented the Joint Resolution to Assistant Chief Dykman.

5.3.2 Consider a Joint Resolution of the Mayor and Municipal Council of Murray City, Utah declaring October 16 – 20, 2017 as Substance Abuse and Violence Prevention Campaign: Your Future is Key, So Stay Drug-Free!

Staff Presentation: Mayor Blair Camp
Deb Ashton, Murray School District
Darren Dean, Murray School District

Ms. Ashton handed out the 2017 Student Health and Risk Protection (SHARP) Survey to the Council (Attachment 1). She explained this data came from students in Murray School District who are in the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. She noted that substance abuse rates in Utah are below the national average. She discussed the information from the SHARP survey with the Council. Discussions on suicide awareness and gang involvement also took place.

Mayor Camp read the Joint Resolution.

MOTION: Mr. Nicponski moved to adopt the Joint Resolution. The motion was SECONDED by Mr. Hales.

Council roll call vote:

Ms. Turner	Aye
Mr. Hales	Aye
Mr. Nicponski	Aye
Mr. Brass	Aye

Motion passed 4-0

6. **Citizen Comments** – Comments limited to 3 minutes unless otherwise approved by the Council.

Phil Staggs – Murray City, Utah.

Mr. Staggs said he doesn't know how many people are familiar with a new contract that is coming out that will be used when people buy a home. It's called the Real Estate Purchase Contract. The new contract started as of September 1, and he went to a course on it given by a real estate attorney. There is one part of that contract that Mr. Staggs feels should be brought to the attention of every homeowner who ever intends to do an improvement within their home.

The contract states, "*written notice of any claims and/or conditions known to seller relating to environmental problems and building or zoning code violations.*" Mr. Staggs flips homes occasionally and gets permits for the work he does. He asked the real estate attorney what was meant by "*problems of building or zoning violations.*" The attorney said he didn't know yet, but it could possibly mean that when a buyer is making an offer to a seller, the buyer could have the right to ask if the seller had building permits for the work that was done.

Mr. Staggs said this could cause a problem for people who move into a house where improvements were made without permits.

Richard Crangle – Murray City, Utah

Mr. Crangle said he had three significant concerns. First, he encouraged and requested the Council to introduce a resolution and notice of meeting as soon as possible regarding the sidewalks that need to be replaced and put in in various areas of Murray. There are stretches along Vine Street where there are no sidewalks and pedestrians are subjected to walk in the roadways. Between Van Winkle and 1300 East there are three churches and two schools. He wants to know what it will take before sidewalks are put in in that area. Will it take the death of children and adults before the city responds properly?

Mr. Crangle requested a resolution for an audit on the finances regarding the canal trail and a legal review of all the compliance issues relevant to the legality of the canal trail. The accounting appears to be highly irregular. It was indicated at the first meeting Mr. Crangle attended for the canal trail that there was a grant given by the Utah Department of Transportation (UDOT) for approximately \$250,000. That suddenly ballooned up to a request for \$909,000. Then, within two weeks the amount was reduced to around \$500,000. Mr. Crangle reiterated there should be a review and audit of this entire transaction before any funds are allocated.

7. **Consent Agenda**

7.1 None scheduled.

8. **Public Hearings**

8.1 None scheduled.

9. **Unfinished Business**

9.1 None scheduled.

10. **New Business**

10.1 Consider a resolution approving the Mayor's appointment of D. Blair Camp as the City's representative to the Utah Telecommunication Open Infrastructure Agency (UTOPIA)

Staff Presentation: Mayor Blair Camp

Mayor Camp said that Mayor Eyre was the representative for the city on the UTOPIA Board. With his passing, this is a request for Mayor Camp to be appointed to the UTOPIA Board to replace Mayor Eyre.

MOTION: Ms. Turner moved to adopt the resolution. The motion was SECONDED by Mr. Nicponski.

Council roll call vote:

Ms. Turner	Aye
Mr. Hales	Aye
Mr. Nicponski	Aye
Mr. Brass	Aye

Motion passed 4-0

10.2 Consider a resolution approving an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement between the City and Salt Lake County ("County") to provide for up to \$132,590 of the County Transportation Funds to be used to reimburse the City for certain costs incurred to construct a bike lane on City roads.

Staff Presentation: Doug Hill, Public Services Director

Mr. Hill said the city applied for and received a grant for designing bike lanes on 700 West, Murray Blvd., and 500 West from the north end of the city to the south end of the city. Once the design is complete, this grant money will also be used to install bike lanes on the section of road between 5400 and 6400 South. These funds are to reimburse the city for costs associated with the design and construction of the bike lanes.

MOTION: Mr. Nicponski moved to adopt the resolution. The motion was SECONDED by Mr. Hales.

Council roll call vote:

Ms. Turner	Aye
Mr. Hales	Aye
Mr. Nicponski	Aye
Mr. Brass	Aye

Motion passed 4-0

10.3 Consider a resolution approving an Interlocal Cooperation Agreement between the City and Midvale City to work cooperatively with regard to storm water detention in the Bingham Junction Detention Area.

Staff Presentation: Doug Hill, Public Services Director

Mr. Hill stated Garbett Homes is working with the city to build approximately 125 single-family residential homes in the southwest part of Murray City. These homes will be located on the border between Murray City and Midvale. The development will require that any storm water that is collected on the roads and driveways to drain into the city's storm drain system. However, because of the geography of the area, the city's system needs to drain into Midvale's storm drain system and into a detention basin that is currently owned and maintained by Midvale. This agreement will allow the storm water collected from Murray to go into the Midvale system. The agreement also spells out the cost sharing relationship, which is 32%, based on the amount of water that comes from Murray. Murray City will be responsible for any maintenance or improvement costs on that storm drain system up to 32% of the costs.

MOTION: Ms. Turner moved to adopt the resolution. The motion was SECONDED by Mr. Hales.

Council roll call vote:

Ms. Turner	Aye
Mr. Hales	Aye
Mr. Nicponski	Aye
Mr. Brass	Aye

Motion passed 4-0

11. Mayor

11.1 Report

Mayor Camp reported on the following items:

- Demolition will begin very soon on multiple properties that the city owns

in the redevelopment area between 4th and 5th Avenue. The Planning Commission approved this two weeks ago;

- City Hall will host early voting beginning on October 25 from 3:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.;
- The Salt Lake County Watershed Planning Department has installed five educational sign panels at various locations on the Jordan River Parkway Trail. They were installed last week and educate people about the river and environment. The signs are sturdy and should be resistant to all kinds of weather;
- The Murray Park Amphitheater art piece will be unveiled on Saturday October 21, 2017. There will be an open house from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. with a brief program at 1:15 p.m. for the unveiling;
- The annual pumpkin races will be held west of the Park Center on Friday, October 13, 2017 from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.
- The Methane Plant at the Trans Jordan Landfill had a fire last week. One of their caterpillar machines caught on fire. The plant will be down for 3 to 5 weeks. The good news for the city is we only have a contract for power purchase so this will have minimal impact on the city.

11.2 Questions for the Mayor

There were no questions for the Mayor.

12. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned at 7:13 p.m.

Jennifer Kennedy, City Recorder

Attachment 1

2017 Student Health and Risk Protection (SHARP) Survey

Grade	6th	8th	10th	12th	All Grades
30-Day E-Cigarette Use					
District	0.9	8.2	19.6	28.4	14.3
State	1.6	5.7	12.4	15.5	8.6

30-Day Marijuana Use					
District	0.2	7.4	17.2	20.1	11.2
State	0.5	3.2	9.3	12.3	6.1

30-Day Alcohol Use					
District	0.6	5.1	11.0	18.2	8.7
State	0.9	3.2	8.9	14.7	6.7

Binge Drinking					
District	0.3	3.3	8.2	9.4	5.3
State	0.9	2.6	5.5	8.6	4.3

Riding with a Drinking Driver					
District	8.1	10.4	12.1	11.3	10.5
State	5.4	8.0	8.7	8.7	7.7

Grade	6th	8th	10th	12th	All Grades
30-Day Prescription Drug Abuse					
District	1.5	2.5	4.9	5.1	3.5
State	1.2	2.1	3.4	3.0	2.4

Gang Involvement					
District	20.1	22.9	26.0	35.8	26.3
State	21.6	16.1	26.1	29.2	23.2

During the Past 12 Months, Felt Sad or Hopeless Everyday for Two Weeks					
District	16.3	25.8	29.0	24.2	24.0
State	17.8	23.1	28.8	30.6	25.5

During the Past 12 Months, Picked on or Bullied by a Student More Than Once on School Property					
District	31.8	24.4	19.1	13.6	21.9
State	28.2	25.8	18.0	13.2	21.7

During the Past 12 Months, Attempted Suicide at Least Once					
District	6.3	9.5	10.0	7.3	8.3
State	5.1	9.4	8.4	6.6	7.1

Alcohol Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability

How Wrong do Your Parents Feel, if YOU:

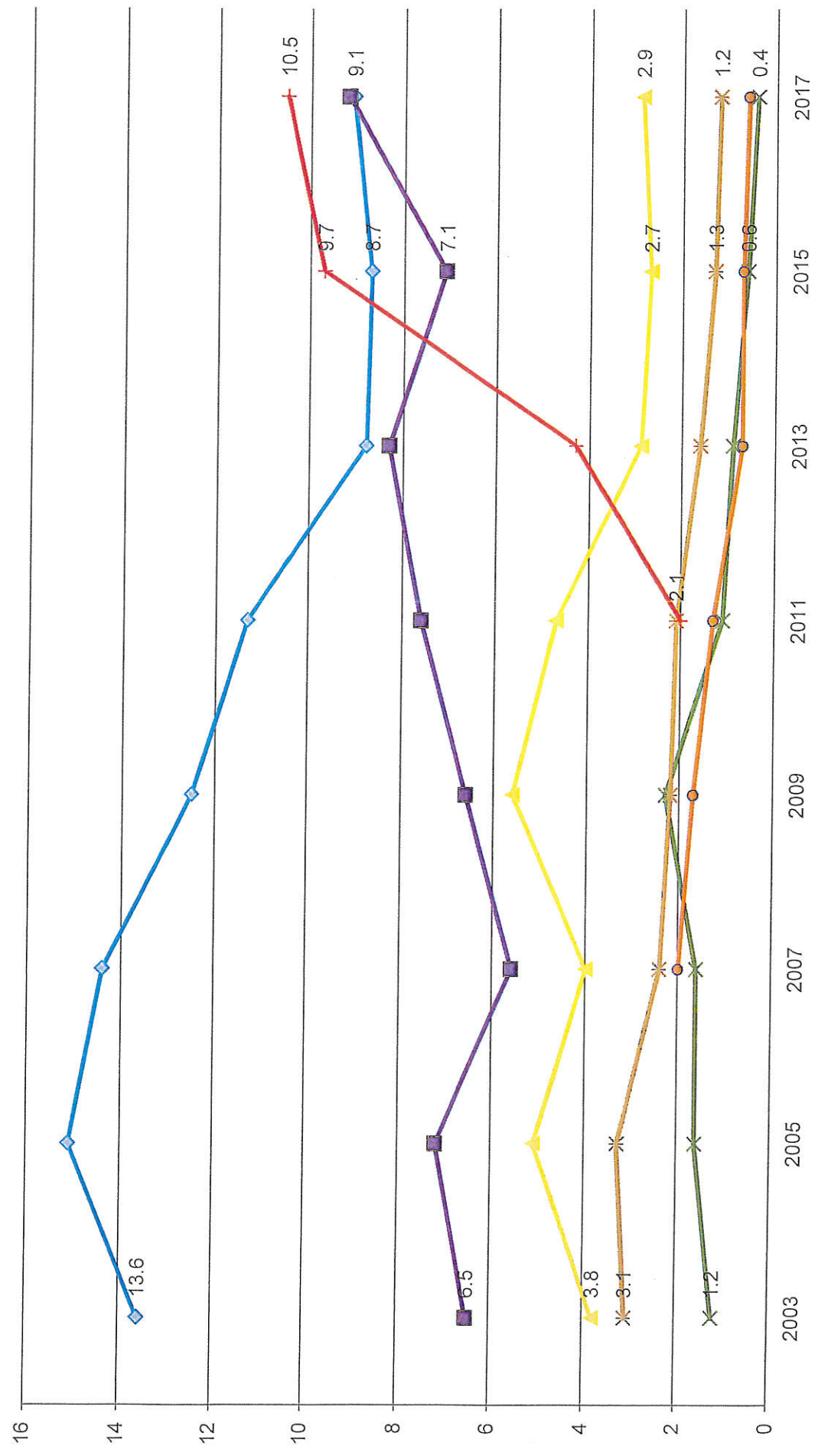
Drink beer, wine or hard liquor regularly?	Drank Alcohol Once in the Past 30 Days
Very Wrong	<p>4.5%</p> <p>Underage drinking rates are LOW when parents tell their child it is VERY WRONG to use alcohol.</p>
Wrong	<p>25.6%</p> <p>Underage drinking rates SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE when parents tell their child it is WRONG to use alcohol.</p>
A Little Bit Wrong	<p>46.4%</p> <p>Underage drinking continues to INCREASE at an alarming rate when parents tell their child that drinking alcohol is A LITTLE BIT WRONG.</p>
Not Wrong At All	<p>39%</p> <p>Underage drinking rates are VERY HIGH when parents tell their child that using alcohol is NOT WRONG AT ALL.</p>

Even a Small Amount of Perceived Parental Acceptability Can Lead to Alcohol Use:

When parents have favorable attitudes toward alcohol use, they influence the attitudes and behavior of their children. For example, parental approval of moderate drinking, even under parental supervision, substantially increases the risk of the young person using alcohol. Further, in families where parents involve children in their own alcohol behavior, for example, asking the child to get the parent an alcoholic beverage, there is an increased likelihood that their children will become alcohol users in adolescence.

Salt Lake County Priority Substances: 30-Day Use, All Grades, 2003-2017

- Alcohol
- Marijuana
- Cigarettes
- Smokeless Tobacco
- Inhalants
- Rx Narcotics
- E-Cigarettes





**National Institute
on Drug Abuse**
Advancing Addiction Science

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Preventing Drug Use among Children and Adolescents (In Brief)

Prevention Principles

These principles are intended to help parents, educators, and community leaders think about, plan for, and deliver research-based drug abuse prevention programs at the community level. The references following each principle are representative of current research.

Risk Factors and Protective Factors

PRINCIPLE 1 - Prevention programs should enhance protective factors and reverse or reduce risk factors.¹⁴

- The risk of becoming a drug abuser involves the relationship among the number and type of risk factors (e.g., deviant attitudes and behaviors) and protective factors (e.g., parental support).³²
- The potential impact of specific risk and protective factors changes with age. For example, risk factors within the family have greater impact on a younger child, while association with drug-abusing peers may be a more significant risk factor for an adolescent.^{11 , 9}
- Early intervention with risk factors (e.g., aggressive behavior and poor self-control) often has a greater impact than later intervention by changing a child's life path (trajectory) away from problems and toward positive behaviors.¹⁵
- While risk and protective factors can affect people of all groups, these factors can have a different effect depending on a person's age, gender, ethnicity, culture, and environment.^{5 , 20}

PRINCIPLE 2 - Prevention programs should address all forms of drug abuse, alone or in combination, including the underage use of legal drugs (e.g., tobacco or alcohol); the use of illegal drugs (e.g., marijuana or heroin); and the inappropriate use of legally obtained

substances (e.g., inhalants), prescription medications, or over-the-counter drugs.¹⁶

PRINCIPLE 3 - Prevention programs should address the type of drug abuse problem in the local community, target modifiable risk factors, and strengthen identified protective factors.¹⁴

PRINCIPLE 4 - Prevention programs should be tailored to address risks specific to population or audience characteristics, such as age, gender, and ethnicity, to improve program effectiveness.²¹

Prevention Planning

Family Programs

PRINCIPLE 5 - Family-based prevention programs should enhance family bonding and relationships and include parenting skills; practice in developing, discussing, and enforcing family policies on substance abuse; and training in drug education and information.²

Family bonding is the bedrock of the relationship between parents and children. Bonding can be strengthened through skills training on parent supportiveness of children, parent-child communication, and parental involvement.¹⁷

- Parental monitoring and supervision are critical for drug abuse prevention. These skills can be enhanced with training on rule-setting; techniques for monitoring activities; praise for appropriate behavior; and moderate, consistent discipline that enforces defined family rules.¹⁸
- Drug education and information for parents or caregivers reinforces what children are learning about the harmful effects of drugs and opens opportunities for family discussions about the abuse of legal and illegal substances.⁴
- Brief, family-focused interventions for the general population can positively change specific parenting behavior that can reduce later risks of drug abuse.²⁷

School Programs

PRINCIPLE 6 - Prevention programs can be designed to intervene as early as preschool to address risk factors for drug abuse, such as aggressive behavior, poor social skills, and academic difficulties.³⁰, ³¹

PRINCIPLE 7 - Prevention programs for elementary school children should target improving academic and social-emotional learning to address risk factors for drug abuse, such as early aggression, academic failure, and school dropout. Education should focus on the following skills:⁸, ¹⁵

- self-control;
- emotional awareness;
- communication;
- social problem-solving; and
- academic support, especially in reading.;

PRINCIPLE 8 - Prevention programs for middle or junior high and high school students should increase academic and social competence with the following skills:⁶, ²⁵

- study habits and academic support;
- communication;
- peer relationships;
- self-efficacy and assertiveness;
- drug resistance skills;
- reinforcement of anti-drug attitudes; and
- strengthening of personal commitments against drug abuse.

Community Programs

PRINCIPLE 9 - Prevention programs aimed at general populations at key transition points, such as the transition to middle school, can produce beneficial effects even among high-risk families and children. Such interventions do not single out risk populations and, therefore, reduce labeling and promote bonding to school and community.⁶, ¹⁰

PRINCIPLE 10 - Community prevention programs that combine two or more effective programs, such as family-based and school-based programs, can be more effective than a

single program alone.³

PRINCIPLE 11 - Community prevention programs reaching populations in multiple settings—for example, schools, clubs, faith-based organizations, and the media—are most effective when they present consistent, community-wide messages in each setting.⁷

Prevention Program Delivery

PRINCIPLE 12 - When communities adapt programs to match their needs, community norms, or differing cultural requirements, they should retain core elements of the original research-based intervention²⁷ which include:

- Structure (how the program is organized and constructed);
- Content (the information, skills, and strategies of the program); and
- Delivery (how the program is adapted, implemented, and evaluated).

PRINCIPLE 13 - Prevention programs should be long-term with repeated interventions (i.e., booster programs) to reinforce the original prevention goals. Research shows that the benefits from middle school prevention programs diminish without follow-up programs in high school.²⁵

PRINCIPLE 14 - Prevention programs should include teacher training on good classroom management practices, such as rewarding appropriate student behavior. Such techniques help to foster students' positive behavior, achievement, academic motivation, and school bonding.¹⁵

PRINCIPLE 15 - Prevention programs are most effective when they employ interactive techniques, such as peer discussion groups and parent role-playing, that allow for active involvement in learning about drug abuse and reinforcing skills.⁶

PRINCIPLE 16 - Research-based prevention programs can be cost-effective. Similar to earlier research, recent research shows that for each dollar invested in prevention, a savings of up to \$10 in treatment for alcohol or other substance abuse can be seen.^{1, 13, 23, 26}

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This page was last updated October 2003