

**ORDINANCE No.
2016-001**

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE LAND USE CODE OF
WELLINGTON CITY PERTAINING TO THE KEEPING OF CHICKENS**

SECTION I. PREAMBLE

- A. **WHEREAS**, certain events have occurred which have resulted in a review of the conditional uses pertaining to the keeping of chickens, and;
- B. **WHEREAS**, the City Council deems it in the best interests of Wellington City Residents to modify the present Land Use Code pertaining to the keeping of chickens,
- C. **NOW THEREFORE BE IT HEREBY ORDAINED BY THE** City Council of Wellington City, County of Carbon, State of Utah as follows:

A. Residential Zones:

This Ordinance shall Amend Zones R-1-43, R-1-21, R-1-10, R-1-7 for the Conditional Use Permit for the Keeping of Chickens.

B. Rules:

Chickens are permitted on owner occupied, residential properties under the following conditions:

- Properties in size from 2,500 to 7,000 square ft. are permitted a maximum of three (3) chickens. Properties from 7,000 to 10,000 square ft. are permitted a maximum of six (6) chickens. Properties from 10,000 to 21,000 square ft. are permitted a maximum of ten (10) chickens. Any property in size larger than 21,000 square ft. is permitted a maximum of twelve (12) chickens.
- Roosters are not permitted
- Chickens shall be restricted to the property owner's yard and shall be contained in an outdoor predator proof enclosure. Chickens shall be contained in a chicken coop during evening hours.
- Chicken coops or enclosures shall not be in front yards.
- Chicken coops or enclosures shall have a minimum floor area of three (3) square ft. per bird.
- Chicken coops or enclosures must be at least ten (10) feet from any inhabited dwelling on an adjacent lot.
- Chicken coops or enclosures shall be a minimum of twelve (12) inches from the property line fence.
- Chickens shall be provided constant access to clean food and water, and any additional food shall be stored in predator, rodent proof containers.

- Chickens shall not be allowed to become a nuisance by sound, smell, or by trespassing on adjoining property.
- Dead birds or rotten eggs shall be promptly removed from the property.
- Owners of chickens shall annually obtain a chicken ownership permit from Wellington City and shall pay the required fee for the same.
- Sale of eggs from home requires a Home Occupied Business License.

SECTION III. EFFECTIVE DATE

This ordinance shall be effective as of April 1st, 2016

PASSED, ADOPTED, AND ORDERED posted by the City Council of the City of Wellington, Carbon County, Utah on the 16th day of March, 2016.

By: _____

Joan Powell, Mayor

Voting:

Kirt Tatton	Yea ___ Nay ___
Terry Sanslow	Yea ___ Nay ___
Marvon Willson	Yea ___ Nay ___
Glen Wells	Yea ___ Nay ___
Paula Noyes	Yea ___ Nay ___

ATTEST:

Glenna Etzel, City Recorder



WETLAND AREA
40' X 250' ± 10 IC



800

200

feet
meters

Google earth

© 2016 Google

Railroad Ave

Google earth

Trimble

WHEN RECORDED RETURN TO:

Attention: _____

THIS SPACE FOR RECORDER'S USE ONLY

DECLARATION OF RESTRICTIONS

THIS DECLARATION OF RESTRICTIONS is made as of _____, 201@, by _____, a Utah (*for example*) Limited Liability Partnership ("Declarant").

WHEREAS, Declarant is the owner of certain real property located in the City of _____, County of _____, Utah, described in Exhibit "A" attached hereto and incorporated hereby by this reference (hereinafter "Preserve Area"); and

WHEREAS, Declarant intends to develop the above described property as wildlife habitat and a wetland preserve area, to be so held in perpetuity subject to restrictions in accordance with the provisions of the Section 404 Permit # _____ (Exhibit C) (hereinafter "Permit") issued to Declarant by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (hereinafter "Corps") and the _____ *Open Space Preserve Operations and Management Plan* (Exhibit D) (hereinafter "The Plan");

WHEREAS, this Declaration of Restrictions is intended to implement the provisions of the Permit requiring a binding covenant running with the land, but shall not be construed to impose restrictions in addition to those provided for in the Permit; and

WHEREAS, the Preserve Area consists of both jurisdictional wetland features and associated natural upland areas;

WHEREAS, the Declaration will benefit all parties to the Declaration in that it will assist in preserving and maintaining the drainage and wildlife habitat in the Preserve Area;

NOW THEREFORE, Declarant declares as follows:

1. Covenant Running with Land. In consideration of the foregoing benefits flowing to all parties; in consideration of the benefits obtained by the Declarant from the Permit, and other valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged, the Declarant does hereby covenant and agree to restrict, and does by this instrument intend to restrict, the future use of the Preserve Area as set forth below, by the establishment of this Covenant running with the land.

2. Restrictions Concerning the Preserve Area. The wetland areas created, restored, enhanced or preserved as compensatory mitigation, including any required upland buffer areas, for work authorized by Department of the Army Permit No. _____ shall not be made the subject of a future application for a Department of the Army General or Individual permit for fill or other development except for the purpose of enhancing or restoring the mitigation associated with this project. No person shall engage in any of the following restricted activities in the Preserve Area except for those actions necessary to accomplish preservation, maintenance, repair, fire prevention, or enhancement as has been, or in the future is, authorized by the Corps consistent with the Permit and The Plan:

(a) No discharge of any dredged or fill material shall be done or permitted within the Preserve Area or any portion of such area except as consistent with the terms and conditions of the Permit;

(b) No materials or debris shall be stored or placed (whether temporarily or permanently) within the Preserve Area or any portion of such area without prior written approval by the Corps;

(c) No plowing or cultivation of the Preserve Area or any portion of such area and no destruction or removal of any natural tree, shrub or other vegetation that exists upon the Preserve Area shall be done or permitted by the Declarant or its successors and assigns to the Preserve Area, except for the purpose of thatch management or the removal/management of newly introduced noxious or dangerous plants as necessary to maintain the Preserve Area;

(d) No discharge, dumping, disposal, storage or placement of any trash, refuse, rubbish, grass clippings, cuttings or other waste materials within the Preserve Area or any portion of such area shall be done or permitted;

(e) No leveling, grading or landscaping within the Preserve Area or any portion of such area shall be done or permitted without prior Corps written approval;

(f) No destruction or removal of any natural tree, shrub or other vegetation that exists upon the Preserve Area shall be done or permitted except by the Declarant or its successors and assigns to the Preserve Area for the purposes of thatch management or the removal of noxious or dangerous plants as necessary to maintain the Preserve Area;

(g) No motorized vehicles shall be ridden, brought, used or permitted on any portion of the Preserve Area, except as provided for in (a), (c), (e) and (f) above or with prior written approval by the Corps;

(h) No roads, utility lines, trails, benches, equipment storage, or other structures or activities shall occur within the Preserve Area without prior written approval by the Corps.

(i) No grazing of animals is allowed.

(j) No surface runoff (other than naturally occurring surface runoff) from any surrounding development shall be allowed to flow onto the protected area under normal conditions.

(k) No storm water shall be allowed to discharge within the protected area other than naturally occurring storm water discharge.

3. Not An Offer to Dedicate: No Rights of Public Use. The provisions of this Declaration of Restrictions do not constitute an offer for public use. This instrument does not constitute an irrevocable offer to dedicate.

4. Successors and Assign Bound. Declarant hereby agrees and acknowledges that the Preserve Area shall be held, sold, conveyed, owned and used subject to the applicable terms, conditions and obligations imposed by this Agreement relating to the use, repair, maintenance and/or improvement of the Preserve Area, and matters incidental thereto. Such terms, conditions and obligations are a burden and restriction on the use of the Preserve Area, as applicable.

The provisions of this Agreement shall (subject to the limitations contained in this Agreement and without modifying the provisions of this Agreement) be enforceable as equitable servitudes and conditions, restrictions and covenants running with the land, and shall be binding on the Declarant and upon each and all of its respective heirs, devisees, successors, and assigns, officers, directors, employees, agents, representatives, executors, trustees, successor trustees, beneficiaries and administrators, and upon future owners of the Preserve Area and each of them.

5. Severability. The provisions of the Declaration are severable and the violation of any of the provisions of this Declaration by a Court shall not affect any of the other provisions which shall remain in full force and effect.

DECLARANT:

a Limited Liability Partnership

Date: _____

By: _____

Its _____

STATE OF UTAH

County of _____

On _____, before me, _____,
Date Name and Title of Officer (e.g., "Jane Doe, Notary Public")

Personally appeared _____
Name(s) of Signer(s)

- ___ personally known to me
- ___ proved to me on the basis of satisfactory evidence to be the person(s) whose name(s) is/are subscribed to the within instrument and acknowledged to me that he/she/they executed the same in his/her/their authorized capacity(ies), and that by his/her/their signature(s) on the instrument the person(s), or the entity upon behalf of which the person(s) acted, executed the instrument.

WITNESS my hand and official seal.

Place Notary Seal Above

Signature of Notary Public

EXHIBIT A – LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF “PRESERVE AREA”

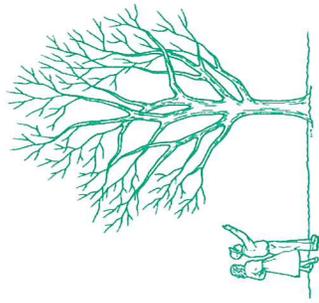
EXHIBIT B – MAP OF “PRESERVE AREA”

EXHIBIT C – SECTION 404 PERMIT NO. _____

**EXHIBIT D -- _____ OPEN SPACE OPERATIONS AND
MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR “PRESERVE AREA”**

This brochure is one in a series published by the International Society of Arboriculture as part of its consumer information program. You may have additional interest in the following titles currently in the series:

- Avoiding Tree and Utility Conflicts
- Avoiding Tree Damage During Construction
- Benefits of Trees
- Buying High-Quality Trees
- Insect and Disease Problems
- Mature Tree Care
- New Tree Planting
- Plant Health Care
- Proper Mulching Techniques
- Pruning Mature Trees
- Pruning Young Trees
- Recognizing Tree Hazards
- Treatment of Trees Damaged by Construction
- Tree Selection
- Trees and Turf
- Value of Trees
- Why Hire an Arborist
- Why Topping Hurts Trees



■ **Professional arborists can determine what type of pruning is necessary to improve the health, appearance, and safety of your trees.**

Hiring an Arborist

Pruning large trees can be dangerous. If pruning involves working above the ground or using power equipment, it is best to hire a professional arborist. An arborist can determine the type of pruning that is necessary to improve the health, appearance, and safety of your trees. A professional arborist can provide the services of a trained crew, with all of the required safety equipment and liability insurance.

- When selecting an arborist,
- check for membership in professional organizations such as the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the Tree Care Industry Association (TCIA), or the American Society of Consulting Arborists (ASCA). Such membership demonstrates a willingness on the part of the arborist to stay up to date on the latest techniques and information.
 - check for ISA arborist certification. Certified Arborists are experienced professionals who have passed an extensive examination covering all aspects of tree care.
 - ask for proof of insurance.
 - ask for a list of references, and don't hesitate to check them.
 - avoid using the services of any tree company that
 - advertises topping as a service provided. Knowledgeable arborists know that topping is harmful to trees and is not an accepted practice.
 - uses tree climbing spikes to climb trees that are being pruned. Climbing spikes can damage trees, and their use should be limited to trees that are being removed.

Why Topping Hurts Trees

Topping is perhaps the most harmful tree pruning practice known. Yet, despite more than 25 years of literature and seminars explaining its harmful effects, topping remains a common practice. This brochure explains why topping is not an acceptable pruning technique and offers better alternatives.

What is Topping?

Topping is the indiscriminate cutting of tree branches to stubs or lateral branches that are not large enough to assume the terminal role. Other names for topping include "heading," "tipping," "hat-racking," and "rounding over."

The most common reason given for topping is to reduce the size of a tree. Home owners often feel that their trees have become too large for their property. People fear that tall trees may pose a hazard. Topping, however, is not a viable method of height reduction and certainly does not reduce the hazard. In fact, topping will make a tree more hazardous in the long term.

Topping Stresses Trees

Topping often removes 50 to 100 percent of the leaf-bearing crown of a tree. Because leaves are the food factories of a tree, removing them can temporarily starve a tree. The severity of the pruning triggers a sort of survival mechanism. The tree activates latent buds, forcing the rapid growth of multiple shoots below each cut. The tree needs to put out a new crop



■ **Topping is cutting branches back to stubs or lateral branches not large enough to sustain the remaining branch.**



Developed by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), a nonprofit organization supporting tree care research around the world and dedicated to the care and preservation of shade and ornamental trees. For further information, contact ISA, P.O. Box 3129, Champaign, IL 61826-3129, U.S.

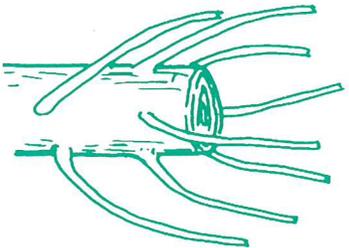
www.isa-arbor.com
www.treesaregood.org

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of leaves as soon as possible. If a tree does not have the stored energy reserves to do so, it will be seriously weakened and may die.

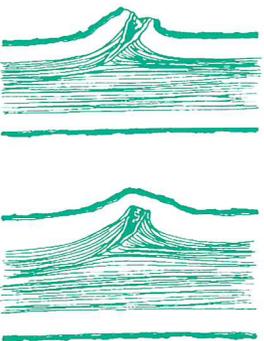
A stressed tree is more vulnerable to insect and disease infestations. Large, open pruning wounds expose the sapwood and heartwood to attacks. The tree may lack sufficient energy to chemically defend the wounds against invasion, and some insects are actually attracted to the chemical signals trees release.



■ New shoots develop profusely below a topping cut.

Topping Causes Decay

The preferred location to make a pruning cut is just beyond the branch collar at the branch's point of attachment. The tree is biologically equipped to close such a wound, provided the tree is healthy enough and the wound is not too large. Cuts made along a limb between lateral branches create stubs with wounds that the tree may not be able to close. The exposed wood tissues begin to decay. Normally, a tree will "wall off" or compartmentalize the decaying tissues, but few trees can defend the multiple severe wounds caused by topping. The decay organisms are given a free path to move down through the branches.



■ The tree will close a well-positioned cut as new wood is produced. Normally, it will compartmentalize any internal decay.



■ Leaving a stub maintains an open pathway to decay.

Topping Can Lead to Sunburn

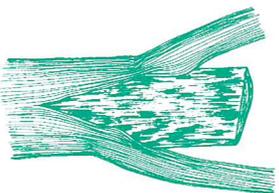
Branches within a tree's crown produce thousands of leaves to absorb sunlight. When the leaves are removed,

the remaining branches and trunk are suddenly exposed to high levels of light and heat. The result may be sunburn of the tissues beneath the bark, which can lead to cankers, bark splitting, and death of some branches.

Topping Creates Hazards

The survival mechanism that causes a tree to produce multiple shoots below each topping cut comes at great expense to the tree. These shoots develop from buds near the surface of the old branches. Unlike normal branches that develop in a socket of overlapping wood tissues, these new shoots are anchored only in the outermost layers of the parent branches.

The new shoots grow quickly, as much as 20 feet in one year, in some species. Unfortunately, the shoots are prone to breaking, especially during windy conditions. The irony is that while the goal was to reduce the tree's height to make it safer, it has been made more hazardous than before.



■ Stubs left from topping usually decay. The shoots that are produced below the cut are weakly attached and often become a hazard.

Topping Makes Trees Ugly

The natural branching structure of a tree is a biological wonder. Trees form a variety of shapes and growth habits, all with the same goal of presenting their leaves to the sun. Topping removes the ends of the branches, often leaving ugly stubs. Topping destroys the natural form of a tree.

Without leaves (up to 6 months of the year in temperate climates), a topped tree appears disfigured and mutilated. With leaves, it is a dense ball of foliage, lacking its simple grace. A tree that has been topped can never fully regain its natural form.



■ Trees that have been topped may become hazardous and are unsightly.

Topping Is Expensive

The cost of topping a tree is not limited to what the perpetrator is paid. If the tree survives, it will require pruning again within a few years. It will either need to be reduced again or storm damage will have to be cleaned up. If the tree dies, it will have to be removed.

Topping is a high-maintenance pruning practice, with some hidden costs. One is the reduction in property value. Healthy, well-maintained trees can add 10 to 20 percent to the value of a property. Disfigured, topped trees are considered an impending expense. Another possible cost of topped trees is potential liability. Topped trees are prone to breaking and can be hazardous. Because topping is considered an unacceptable pruning practice, any damage caused by branch failure of a topped tree may lead to a finding of negligence in a court of law.



■ If the height of a tree must be reduced, all cuts should be made to strong laterals or to the parent limb. Do not cut limbs back to stubs.

Alternatives to Topping

Sometimes a tree must be reduced in height or spread. Providing clearance for utility lines is an example. There are recommended techniques for doing so. If practical, branches should be removed back to their point of origin. If a branch must be shortened, it should be cut back to a lateral that is large enough to assume the terminal role. A rule of thumb is to cut back to a lateral that is at least one-third the diameter of the limb being removed.

This method of branch reduction helps to preserve the natural form of the tree. However, if large cuts are involved, the tree may not be able to close over and compartmentalize the wounds. Sometimes the best solution is to remove the tree and replace it with a species that is more appropriate for the site.

Communities That Care in Carbon County

Social Benefits to Carbon County

- Completion of a Comprehensive Community Needs Assessment.
- Development of an evidenced based strategic plan designed around specific community Needs.
- Ultimately a measurable decrease in youth substance use and delinquency.

\$\$ Benefits to Carbon County

- Benefit-cost ratios range from

\$0.68 to \$1.31

To Participants

\$2.19 to \$4.24 f

To Taxpayers

\$2.43 to \$4.69

**To General Public
for each \$1.00 invested in
CTC**

What is Communities that Care?

Communities That Care (CTC) is a local coalition-based system that uses a public health approach to prevent community problems such as violence, delinquency, school drop-out, and substance abuse.

CTC is designed to bring the efforts of community leaders and community members together to address the specific issues facing their community's youth in an efficient and scientific manner.

Why use CTC?

Research has been done to show that communities that use the CTC model and carefully assess their community's needs, pool resources to address the prioritized needs, and implement science based programs and strategies, will reduce problem behaviors and increase community well being.



Can This Really Work in Carbon County?

CTC is grounded in social work, public health, psychology, education, medicine, criminology, and organizational development science. It engages all community members who have a stake in healthy communities and healthy futures for young people. Members of a CTC typically include parents, teachers, religious leaders, government workers, law enforcement, students/teenagers, PTA, city and civil leaders, and an employee is hired or designated to coordinate the CTC system.

CTC is a sophisticated system that can be implemented effectively with the help of CTC Coaches who have been trained and have experience implementing the system throughout Utah. The Utah Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health provides these coaches and other technical assistance required to implement CTC effectively.

Carbon County Partners Financial Breakdown

County	\$3000
Cities	\$2950
School District	\$1500
Hospital	\$1500
University	\$1500
FCCBH	\$1500

Price	\$1000
Helper	\$650
Wellington	\$650
East Carbon	\$650

GOAL: Min \$10,000/an for matching 3 year grant to hire part-time coalition coordinator.

Research Brief

Social Development
Research Group



No. 14: February 2014

Richard F. Catalano
Director

Kevin P. Haggerty
Associate Director

J. David Hawkins
Founding Director

MISSION of SDRG

To understand and promote healthy behaviors and positive social development among diverse populations, we:

- ◆ Conduct research on factors that influence development
- ◆ Develop and test the effectiveness of interventions
- ◆ Study service systems and work to improve them
- ◆ Advocate for science-based solutions to health and behavior problems
- ◆ Disseminate knowledge, tools, and expertise produced by this research

More Evidence That Prevention Works: Communities That Care Significantly Reduced Substance Use, Delinquency, and Violence Through Grade 12

Original research published in *JAMA Pediatrics* (2014)

Communities struggling to prevent

youth problem behaviors, such as substance use and delinquency, should be encouraged by new research from the University of Washington Social Development Research Group (SDRG) showing that Communities That Care (CTC) reduced the initiation of alcohol use, cigarette smoking, delinquency, and violence through the end of high school. The CTC prevention planning system activates and trains a local coalition of stakeholders to develop and implement a science-based approach to prevention. CTC helps each community increase high-quality implementation of tested, effective preventive interventions that address elevated widespread risk factors for adolescent problem behaviors

Communities That Care has a new website with training information and videos designed to help communities interested in implementing CTC:

communitiesthatcare.net

identified from surveys of youth in that community.

The Community Youth Development Study (CYDS) tested the efficacy of CTC in preventing adolescent problem behaviors in a randomized trial involving 24 communities in seven states.

Key Messages

The **CTC prevention system** activates and trains local coalitions of stakeholders to select and faithfully implement evidence-based prevention programs targeting community-specific elevated risks for adolescent problem behaviors.

In a randomized trial, youth exposed to CTC from Grades 5 through 9 were significantly more likely to abstain from substance use and delinquency through Grade 12, even though few were exposed to evidence-based prevention programs after Grade 9. They were:

- 32% more likely to have abstained from **any drug use**
- 31% more likely to never have used **gateway drugs (alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana)**
- 31% more likely to have abstained from **alcohol use**
- 13% more likely to have abstained from **cigarette smoking**
- 18% more likely to never have committed a **delinquent act**
- 14% less likely to ever have committed a **violent act**

Table 1. Percent of Youth Who Never Used Substances or Never Engaged in Delinquency Through the Spring of Grade 12[†]

Substance Use or Delinquency	CTC, %	Control, %	Adjusted Risk Ratio
Any drugs	24.5	17.6	1.32*
Gateway drugs ^{**}	29.4	21.0	1.31*
Alcohol	32.2	23.3	1.31*
Cigarettes	49.9	42.8	1.13*
Marijuana	52.6	48.2	1.07
Binge drinking	50.4	43.9	1.11
Delinquency	41.7	33.0	1.18*

[†]among baseline non-initiators in CTC and control communities

* $p < .05$

^{**}includes alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana

Communities were matched in pairs within state on demographic characteristics including population size and racial and ethnic diversity. One community from each pair was randomly assigned to receive the CTC intervention. The other was assigned to the control group. The 12 intervention communities were trained in CTC in 2003. Between 2004 and 2008, when panel youth were in Grades 5 through 9, CTC communities implemented 2 to 5 evidence-based preventive interventions each year. Study support for implementing CTC lasted until 2008.

A longitudinal panel of 4,407 youth from the 24 communities was surveyed annually from Grade 5 prior to the intervention through Grade 12 (except at Grade 11), three years after implementation support ended. Youth reported on their own substance use and delinquent behavior each time surveyed.

Results: SDRG's research findings published in *JAMA Pediatrics* show that the CTC intervention offered in the CYDS to youth from Grades 5 through 9 was effective in increasing abstinence from substance use,

delinquency, and violence through the end of high school. This increase in abstinence was sustained three years after implementation support ended, even though youth were exposed to few evidence-based prevention programs after Grade 9. As Table 1 shows, youth exposed to CTC were significantly more likely than control youth to never use any drugs, gateway drugs, alcohol, or cigarettes through the end of Grade 12. They were also significantly more likely to never engage in delinquent or violent behaviors through Grade 12. CTC did not significantly affect the Grade 12 prevalence of past-month drug use, past-year drug use, or past-year delinquency and violence in the CYDS trial. CTC appears to prevent youth from starting to engage in problem behavior in the first place.

Conclusion: Communities that implemented CTC from Grades 5 through 9, a developmentally sensitive time for drug use and delinquency initiation, significantly reduced the onset of substance use and delinquency through the end of high school.

For additional information on this topic, please refer to the original article:

Hawkins, J. David, Oesterle, Sabrina, Brown, Eric C., Abbott, Robert D., & Catalano, Richard F. (2014). **Youth problem behaviors 8 years after implementing the Communities That Care prevention system. A community-randomized trial.** *JAMA Pediatrics*, 168(2), 122-129.

Visit us on the web: www.sdrg.org

Social Development
Research Group



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MISSION of SDRG

To understand and promote healthy behaviors and positive social development among diverse populations, we:

- ◆ conduct research on factors that influence development;
- ◆ develop and test the effectiveness of interventions;
- ◆ study service systems and work to improve them;
- ◆ advocate for science-based solutions to health and behavior problems; and
- ◆ disseminate knowledge, tools, and expertise produced by this research.

Communities That Care Returns \$5.30 per Dollar Invested by Preventing Youth Tobacco Use and Delinquency

Original research published in *Prevention Science* (2011)

In the current fiscal climate, policymakers need to know which prevention programs are good investments of public dollars. A recent study by researchers at the Social Development Research Group shows that *Communities That Care*, a community-wide prevention system aimed at reducing substance use, delinquency, and violence in youth, is a cost-beneficial investment, returning \$5.30 per dollar invested.

The research was conducted as part of the Community Youth Development Study, a longitudinal randomized controlled trial testing the efficacy of *Communities That Care* being conducted by investigators at SDRG (Principal Investigator: J. David Hawkins). Twenty-four communities from seven states across the United States have participated in the trial since 2003. Half of the communities were randomly assigned to implement CTC and half to serve as controls.

In CTC communities, a broad-based coalition of key stakeholders learned to use youth surveys to identify problematic levels of risk factors, protective factors, and problem behaviors in their own communities, prioritize 2 to 5 risk and protective factors for improvement, and implement scientifically tested and effective prevention programs as a way to address identified needs.

Key Findings

CTC significantly prevented the initiation of cigarette smoking, alcohol use, and delinquency in Grade 8 youth. CTC youth were:

- 33% less likely to start smoking cigarettes
- 32% less likely to start drinking
- 24% less likely to start engaging in delinquency

These reductions have long-term financial benefits:

- \$812 per youth related to the prevention of cigarette smoking
- \$4,438 per youth related to delinquency prevention
- Alcohol use reductions have not been monetized yet

CTC is estimated to generate \$5.30 per dollar invested.

SDRG's cost-benefit analysis is based on significant CTC effects observed in a panel of youth surveyed annually starting in Grade 5. When panel youth were in Grade 8, youth exposed to CTC were 33% less likely to initiate cigarette smoking and 24% less likely to initiate delinquent behavior compared to Grade 8 youth not exposed.

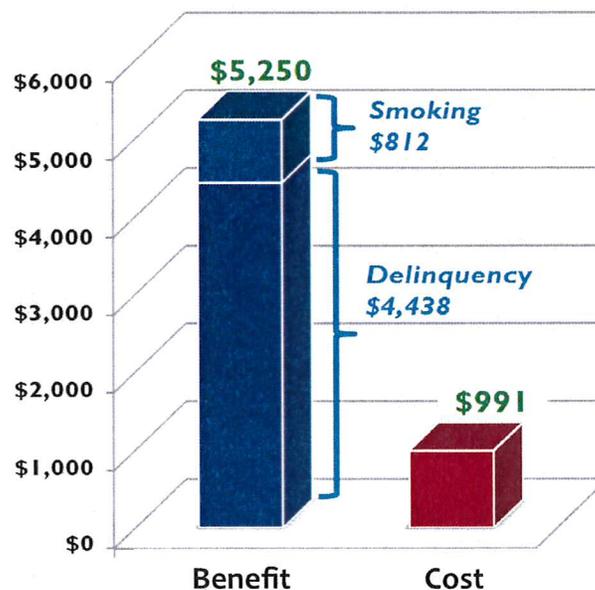
These significant intervention-related outcomes have long-term financial benefit to CTC participants, taxpayers, and the general public.

Models developed by Steve Aos and colleagues at the Washington State Institute for Public Policy were used in the analysis, which is detailed in the article referenced below. In summary, researchers compared the cost of implementing CTC over 5 years to the financial benefits stemming from reductions in cigarette smoking and delinquency initiation. Alcohol use findings will be monetized at a later date. Communities spent an average of \$991 per youth over 5 years. Most communities spent significantly less, roughly \$513 per youth for 5 years. Approximately 37% of total funds spent went towards a CTC coordinator and the coalition; 35% to prevention programming; 23% to CTC training, technical assistance, and monitoring; and 4% to miscellaneous expenses.

These investments were more than offset by CTC's estimated financial benefits over the near and long term. Preventing youth cigarette smoking was expected to generate \$812 per youth through reductions in adult cigarette smoking and related increases in earnings and taxes and decreases in medical expenses. Preventing youth delinquency was expected to lead to a benefit of \$4,438 per youth because of reductions in criminal justice system and crime victim costs. Total benefits were estimated at \$5,250 per youth, with \$671 accruing to participants, \$2,173 to taxpayers, and \$2,405 to the general public.

When benefits and costs were compared, SDRG researchers estimated that CTC generated \$4,259 in net present benefits per youth, or \$5.30 per dollar invested. These results place CTC in the category of preventive interventions that enhance positive youth development and are good investments of public dollars.

Long-Term Benefit Per Youth Versus Cost Per Youth of Investing in Communities That Care for 5 Years



For additional information on this topic, refer to the original article:

Kuklinski, M. R., Briney, J. S., Hawkins, J. D., & Catalano, R. F. (in press) Cost-benefit analysis of Communities That Care outcomes at eighth grade. *Prevention Science*, online first Nov 23, 2011; doi:10.1007/s11121-011-0269-9.