A Policy Maker's Guide to Tobacco-Free Policies for Community Park Systems

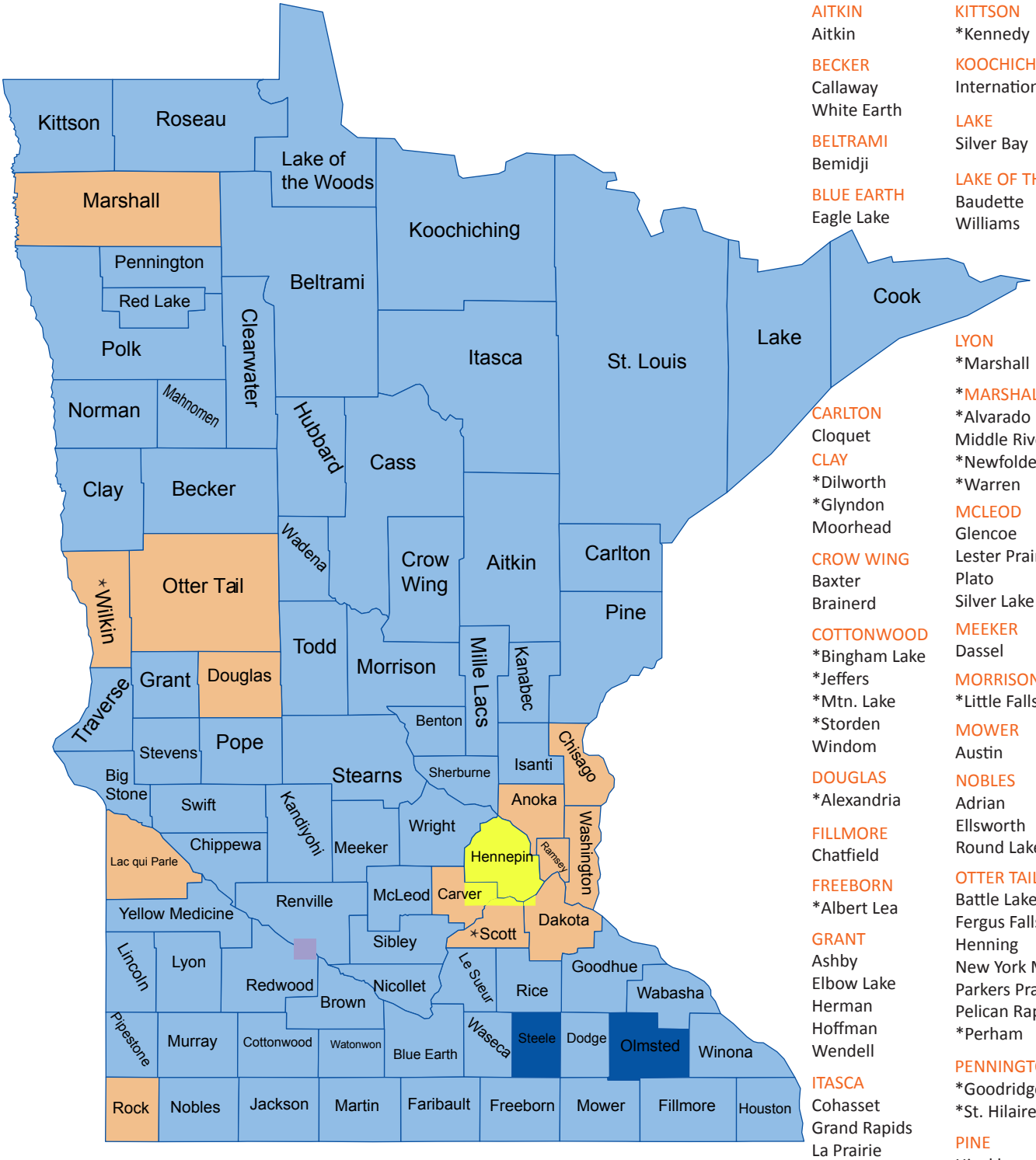
TOBACCO-FREE
YOUTH RECREATION
www.tobaccofreeparks.org

In this guide, you will find:

- Model Tobacco-Free Policy
- Sample policies from Minnesota cities with tobacco-free park policies
- Map of Minnesota cities and counties with tobacco-free parks
- Policy enforcement and publicity information
- Ordering information for free tobacco-free metal signs
- Frequently Asked Questions
- References from communities with existing tobacco-free park policies

Tobacco-Free Parks: For a Healthy Community

Tobacco-Free Public Parks Policy
(178 Total Policies & Ordinances)



AITKIN
Aitkin

BECKER
Callaway
White Earth

BELTRAMI
Bemidji

BLUE EARTH
Eagle Lake

CARLTON
Cloquet

CLAY
*Dilworth
*Glyndon
Moorhead

CROW WING
Baxter
Brainerd

COTTONWOOD
*Bingham Lake
*Jeffers
*Mtn. Lake
*Storden
Windom

DOUGLAS
*Alexandria

FILLMORE
Chatfield

FREEBORN
*Albert Lea

GRANT
Ashby
Elbow Lake
Herman
Hoffman
Wendell

ITASCA
Cohasset
Grand Rapids
La Prairie

JACKSON
*Jackson
*Lakefield

KANABEC
*Mora

KANDIYOHI
Prinsburg
Spicer
Willmar

KITTSON
*Kennedy

KOOCHICHING
International Falls

LAKE
Silver Bay

LAKE OF THE WOODS
Baudette
Williams

LYON
*Marshall

*MARSHALL
*Alvarado
Middle River
*Newfolden
*Warren

MCLEOD
Glencoe
Lester Prairie
Plato
Silver Lake

MEEKER
Dassel

MORRISON
*Little Falls

MOWER
Austin

NOBLES
Adrian
Ellsworth
Round Lake

OTTER TAIL
Battle Lake
Fergus Falls
Henning
New York Mills
Parkers Prairie
Pelican Rapids
*Perham

PENNINGTON
*Goodridge
*St. Hilaire

PINE
Hinckley
*Pine City

POLK
Crookston

PIPESTONE
Pipestone

RED LAKE
*Red Lake Falls

RICE
Faribault

RENVILLE
Fairfax
*Olivia

ROCK
Hardwick
Luverne

ROSEAU
*Badger
*Greenbush

SIBLEY
Arlington
Gaylord
Winthrop

SHERBURNE
Elk River
Zimmerman

STEARNS
St. Cloud
Sartell

STEVENS
Donnelly
Hancock
*Morris

ST. LOUIS
Aurora
Biwabik
Buhl
*Duluth
Ely
Eveleth
Fayal Twnshp
Hermantown
Hibbing
Hoyt Lakes
Mtn. Iron
Virginia

TRAVERSE
Wheaton

WASECA
New Richland
Waseca

WILKIN
Breckenridge
Kent
Wolverton

WRIGHT
Buffalo
Hanover
Monticello
Otsego

YELLOW MEDICINE
Canby

Tobacco-Free Parks Policy Key

- County-Owned Parks Covered
- Native American Reservation
- All city- and county-owned Parks
- Three Rivers Park District

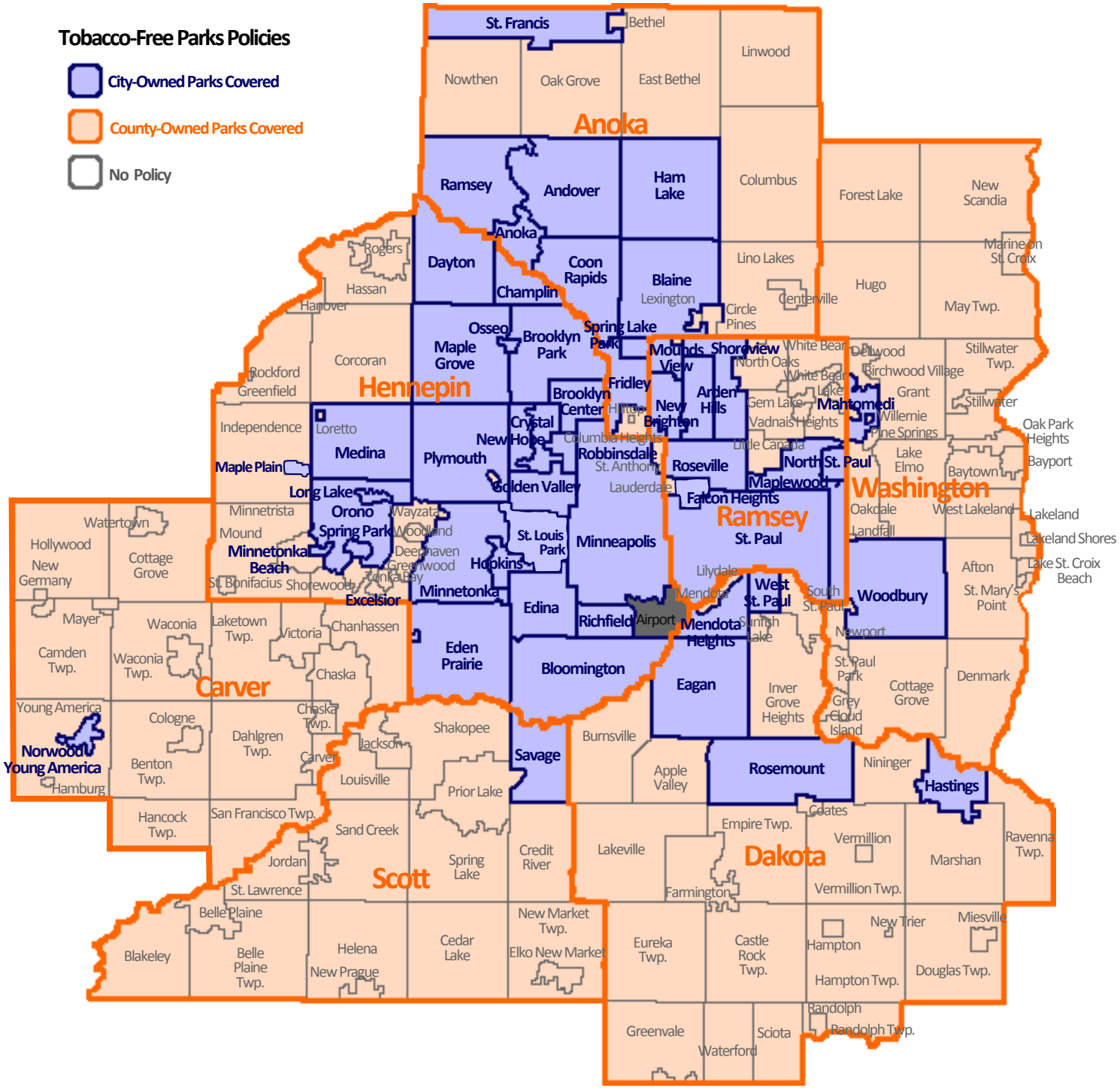
Note: City-Owned Parks covered are listed by county.
Metro area listed on separate map.

* Denotes policy includes e-cigarettes

(*Updated June 2016*)

Tobacco-Free Public Park Systems in Twin Cities Metro Area

(54 Total Park Policies & Ordinances)



Minnesota Communities with Tobacco-Free Parks,
*** Denotes policy includes electronic cigarettes**

#	Community	County	Adoption Date
1	Maple Grove	Hennepin	1-1-93
2	Rochester	Olmsted	11-1-00
3	Bloomington	Hennepin	6-18-01
4	Richfield	Hennepin	9-1-01
5	Roseville	Ramsey	12-1-01
6	Owatonna	Steele	12-11-01
7	Cohasset	Itasca	1-22-02
8	Baxter	Crow Wing	3-1-02
9	St. Cloud	Stearns	5-13-02
10	Virginia	St. Louis	5-31-02
11	Brainerd	Crow Wing	6-6-02
12	Eden Prairie	Hennepin	9-17-02
13	Sartell	Stearns	10-28-02
14	Duluth*	St. Louis	2-12-03
15	Golden Valley	Hennepin	3-4-03
16	Zimmerman	Sherburne	3-17-03
17	Eagan	Dakota	3-25-03
18	Hibbing	St. Louis	3-31-03
19	Aurora	St. Louis	4-1-03
20	Spicer	Kandiyohi	4-2-03
21	Hoyt Lakes	St. Louis	4-8-03
22	Biwabik	St. Louis	5-12-03
23	Fayal Township	St. Louis	5-20-03
24	New Brighton	Ramsey	5-27-03
25	Aitkin	Aitkin	6-2-03
26	Buhl	St. Louis	6-3-03
27	Eveleth	St. Louis	6-3-03
28	Breckenridge	Wilkin	6-16-03
29	Willmar	Kandiyohi	6-16-03
30	St. Paul	Ramsey	7-1-03
31	Austin	Mower	7-2-03
32	Grand Rapids	Itasca	7-14-03
33	Savage	Scott	7-15-03
34	Mountain Iron	St. Louis	8-18-03
35	Prinsburg	Kandiyohi	9-9-03
36	Nwd Young America	Carver	9-22-03
37	Plymouth	Hennepin	10-28-03

#	Community	County	Adoption Date
38	Mahtomedi	Washington	12-3-03
39	Kent	Wilkin	1-1-04
40	Coon Rapids	Anoka	2-17-04
41	Faribault	Rice	2-25-04
42	Morris*	Stevens	3-9-04
43	Eagle Lake	Blue Earth	4-5-04
44	Luverne	Rock	4-13-04
45	Shoreview	Ramsey	5-3-04
46	Champlin	Hennepin	5-10-04
47	Marshall	Lyon	5-17-04
48	Crookston	Polk	5-25-04
49	Ramsey	Anoka	5-25-04
50	International Falls	Koochiching	5-28-04
51	Monticello	Wright	6-14-04
52	Pelican Rapids	Otter Tail	6-29-04
53	Anoka	Anoka	7-6-04
54	Cloquet	Carlton	7-20-04
55	Fergus Falls	Otter Tail	8-9-04
56	Edina	Hennepin	8-17-04
57	Andover	Anoka	9-21-04
58	Wolverton	Wilkin	10-12-04
59	Elk River	Sherburne	10-18-04
60	Robbinsdale	Hennepin	12-7-04
61	Maplewood	Ramsey	1-24-05
62	Henning	Otter Tail	5-3-05
63	Callaway	Becker	5-10-05
64	Alexandria*	Douglas	5-23-05
65	La Prairie	Itasca	6-6-05
66	Battle Lake	Otter Tail	6-14-05
67	Dayton	Hennepin	6-14-05
68	Parkers Prairie	Otter Tail	7-18-05
69	New York Mills	Otter Tail	8-8-05
70	Arden Hills	Ramsey	9-12-05
71	Wheaton	Traverse	1-26-06
72	Hermantown	St. Louis	2-10-06
73	Adrian	Nobles	2-27-06
74	Mendota Heights	Dakota	3-6-06

Minnesota Communities with Tobacco-Free Parks,
*** Denotes policy includes electronic cigarettes**

#	Community	County	Adoption Date
75	Ellsworth	Nobles	3-13-06
76	Dassel	Meeker	4-3-06
77	Donnelly	Stevens	4-3-06
78	Elbow Lake	Grant	4-3-06
79	Williams	Lake of the Woods	4-10-06
80	Baudette	Lake of the Woods	5-8-06
81	North St. Paul	Ramsey	5-16-06
82	Hoffman	Grant	6-5-06
83	Hancock	Stevens	6-12-06
84	Mounds View	Ramsey	6-27-06
85	Ashby	Grant	7-5-06
86	Spring Lake Park	Anoka	7-17-06
87	Crystal	Hennepin	9-19-06
88	Herman	Grant	10-16-06
89	Canby	Yellow Medicine	11-8-06
90	Albert Lea*	Freeborn	11-13-06
91	Wendell	Grant	12-4-06
92	St. Francis	Anoka	1-2-07
93	Ham Lake	Anoka	1-2-07
94	Hardwick	Rock	2-13-07
95	Buffalo	Wright	4-16-07
96	Hastings	Dakota	5-7-07
97	Round Lake	Nobles	5-8-07
98	Silver Bay	Lake	5-9-07
99	Windom	Cottonwood	7-17-07
100	White Earth	Becker	8-16-07
101	West St. Paul	Dakota	4-14-08
102	Gaylord	Sibley	5-29-08
103	Rosemount	Dakota	12-16-08
104	Woodbury	Washington	3-25-09
105	Winthrop	Sibley	10-5-09
106	Lester Prairie	McLeod	10-13-09
107	Minneapolis	Hennepin	5-5-10
108	Chatfield	Fillmore	7-12-10
109	Orono	Hennepin	8-24-10
110	Hinckley	Pine	8-3-10
111	Pine City*	Pine	9-2-10
112	Plato	McLeod	10-12-10
113	Arlington	Sibley	10-18-10

#	Community	County	Adoption Date
114	Hopkins	Hennepin	10-19-10
115	Blaine	Anoka	11-4-10
116	Silver Lake	McLeod	11-15-10
117	Glencoe	McLeod	11-15-10
118	Mora*	Kanabec	11-16-10
119	Columbia Heights	Anoka	11-17-10
120	Bemidji	Beltrami	12-14-10
121	Pipestone	Pipestone	2-7-11
122	Minnetonka	Hennepin	2-14-11
123	New Richland	Waseca	4-11-11
124	Spring Park	Hennepin	5-2-11
125	Waseca	Waseca	5-3-11
126	Brooklyn Park	Hennepin	5-16-11
127	Fridley	Anoka	5-23-11
128	Osseo	Hennepin	06-13-11
129	Brooklyn Center*	Hennepin	6-27-11
130	Long Lake	Hennepin	8-1-11
131	Minnetonka Beach	Hennepin	9-12-11
132	Medina	Hennepin	11-1-11
133	Moorhead	Clay	11-15-11
134	Ely	St. Louis	12-6-11
135	Hanover	Wright	12-6-11
136	New Hope	Hennepin	1-23-12
137	Excelsior	Hennepin	6-18-12
138	Falcon Heights	Ramsey	6-27-12
139	Maple Plain	Hennepin	8-27-12
140	Fairfax	Renville	9-11-12
141	St. Louis Park	Hennepin	1-22-13
142	Otsego	Wright	11-25-13
143	Blooming Prairie	Steele	4-8-13
144	Medford	Steele	8-26-13
145	Dilworth*	Clay	4-28-14
146	Jackson*	Jackson	1-1-15
147	Badger*	Roseau	1-6-15
148	Greenbush*	Roseau	1-30-15
149	St. Hilaire*	Pennington	2-9-15
150	Warren*	Marshall	3-1-15
151	Newfolden*	Marshall	4-20-15
152	Goodridge*	Pennington	5-20-15

Minnesota Communities with Tobacco-Free Parks,
*** Denotes policy includes electronic cigarettes**

#	Community	County	Adoption Date
153	Jeffers*	Cottonwood	6-1-15
154	Olivia*	Renville	6-15-16
155	Kennedy*	Kittson	7-13-15
156	Red Lake Falls*	Red Lake	7-13-15
157	Storden*	Cottonwood	7-20-15
158	Mountain Lake*	Cottonwood	8-1-15
159	Bingham Lakes*	Cottonwood	9-1-15
160	Lakefield*	Jackson	9-21-15
161	Alvarado*	Marshall	10-13-15
162	Perham*	Otter Tail	11-9-15
163	Morris*	Steven	11-24-15
164	Glyndon*	Clay	1-13-16
165	Westbrook*	Cottonwood	6-6-16

Counties/Districts		
A	Rock County	5-18-04
B	Three Rivers Park District	1-6-05
C	Anoka County	7-12-05
D	Washington County	5-23-06
E	Olmsted County	1-23-07
F	Dakota County	5-22-07
G	Lower Sioux Indian Community	
H	Ramsey County	05-13-08
I	Scott County*	05-26-09
J	Lac qui Parle County	03-01-11
K	Douglas County	01-01-12
L	Chisago County	
M	Otter Tail County	01-01-12
N	Carver County	01-17-12
O	Steele County	3-17-15
P	Wilkin County*	01-12-16
Q	Marshall County*	06-01-2016

Playing Tobacco Free:
Tobacco-Free Policies For Park & Recreation Areas

Tobacco-Free Park and Recreation Areas Promote Health

- **Parks are established to promote healthy activities.** The purpose of park areas is to promote community wellness, and tobacco-free policies fit with this idea.
- **Tobacco-free environments promote positive community role modeling** and protect the health, safety, and welfare of community members.
- **Cigarette litter is dangerous.** Discarded cigarettes pollute the land and water and may be ingested by toddlers, pets, birds, or fish.
- **Tobacco-free policies help change community norms.** Tobacco-free policies establish the community norm that tobacco use is not an acceptable behavior for young people or adults within the entire community.
- **Secondhand smoke harms everyone, even outdoors.** The 2006 Surgeon General's report concludes that secondhand smoke is a human carcinogen for which there is no safe level of exposure. Exposure to secondhand smoke has immediate health consequences on the cardiovascular and respiratory systems.[1]
- **Youth electronic cigarette use is on the rise.** Youth use of e-cigarettes tripled between 2013 and 2014.[2] Eliminating e-cigarettes use from parks demonstrates that these devices are not safe for youth.
- **Policies provide consistency among community athletic facilities and groups.** The majority of community sporting events are held at either city or school athletic facilities, and nearly all school districts prohibit tobacco use on their entire grounds. Also, many local athletic associations have tobacco-free policies but use city facilities and would benefit from a city-wide policy.

The Tobacco-Free Youth Recreation Initiative

Tobacco-Free Youth Recreation (TFYR) is a recreation-based tobacco prevention program that assists recreational groups in promoting healthy tobacco-free lifestyles. TFYR offers free assistance in tobacco-free policy development and implementation. Contact TFYR for policy assistance or more information!

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Tobacco-Free Park and Recreation Policies Work

Over 150 Minnesota communities have adopted tobacco-free policies for their park and recreation areas. In 2004, the University of Minnesota surveyed Minnesota residents to learn about the level of support for tobacco-free park and recreation policies.[3] Minnesota park directors were also interviewed to ask how they felt about tobacco-free policies. Here are the study's key findings:

What Minnesota residents say:

- **Most Minnesotans support tobacco-free park and recreation policies.** 70% of Minnesota residents support tobacco-free park and recreation areas. In addition, 66% of golfers and 73% of families with children support these policies.
- **Policies should prohibit all forms of tobacco.** 79% of residents supported tobacco-free policies that prohibit all forms of tobacco use, including spit tobacco.
- **Parks should be tobacco free at all times.** Just over half (53%) of respondents supported the prohibition of tobacco use in parks at all times.
- **Community members support policy enforcement.** 79% of Minnesotans felt that policies should be enforced by asking violators to leave park areas. 64% felt that violators should be fined.

What Minnesota park directors say:

- **Park directors overwhelmingly recommend adopting tobacco-free policies.** 90% of park directors in cities with policies reported that they would recommend tobacco-free policies to other communities.
- **Nearly all park directors personally supported tobacco-free policies.** Out of 257 park directors,
  - 96% wanted to provide positive role models for youth.
  - 92% wanted to reduce youth opportunity to smoke.
  - 92% wanted to avoid litter from cigarette butts.
  - 89% wanted to promote community well-being.
- **Policies reduce litter and maintenance costs.** 58% of Minnesota park directors in cities with policies reported cleaner park areas.
- **Policy enforcement and violations are not issues.** In Minnesota communities with a policy, few park directors (26%) reported compliance issues and 74% reported no problems with park users violating the policy.

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2006). The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the U.S. Surgeon General.

[2] 2014 National Youth Tobacco Survey

[3] Klein EG, Forster JL, Outley, CW, McFadden, B. (2007). "Minnesota Tobacco-Free Park Policies: Attitudes of the General Public and Park Officials." Nicotine & Tobacco Research 9, S1, pp.49-55.

Frequently Asked Questions
about Tobacco-Free Policies for Park Areas in Minnesota

What is current Minnesota state law on smoking outdoors?
There is currently no state law that regulates tobacco use in outdoor areas.

Are local governments able to enact policies restricting tobacco use?
Neither federal nor state law prohibits local governments from regulating tobacco use outdoors.[1]

What is the difference between a park policy and an ordinance?
In general, *park policies* are rules regarding city or county-owned park property that are established by local park boards and are often approved by city councils or county boards. Generally, those who ignore park policies do not receive a fine, but are asked to refrain from using tobacco or leave the premises.

Ordinances are local government enactments that regulate people or property and carry a penalty such as a fine for violations. Ordinances often originate from a recommendation passed by the park board.[2]

For both park policies and ordinances, tobacco use is prohibited on park property.

Should a policy cover all property and activities or just youth events?
In Minnesota, both types of policies exist, but the recent trend is toward comprehensive "all property" policies because they protect everyone from secondhand smoke, rather than just particular groups at "youth events."

Should a policy cover the use of all tobacco products, or just smoking?
Policies that cover the use of all tobacco products provide the most protection for park users, allow for the easiest enforcement and ensure non-tobacco use and non-electronic cigarette use is being modeled for young people.

How do other Minnesota communities enforce their policies?
Minnesota communities with tobacco-free park policies post signs in their park areas that announce the policy. These signs provide communities with the ability to rely on community and self-enforcement. Many tobacco users look for "no tobacco" signs. These signs empower everyone using the parks to provide friendly reminders about the policy to violators. Signs also help to eliminate the need for any law enforcement presence. The majority of Minnesota communities with policies have utilized Tobacco-Free Youth Recreation's free signs.

In addition to signs, communities notify their residents in a variety of ways: local media, newsletters, policy reminder cards, recreation brochures, policy statements sent to sports associations, and coaches' trainings.

Are existing policies working?
Yes! According to a 2004 University of Minnesota survey of Minnesota park directors in cities with such policies, 88% of park directors reported no change in park usage (no loss of park users), 71% reported less smoking in parks, and 58% reported cleaner park areas.

What effect do tobacco-free park policies have on youth?
Research has not been completed on this particular topic, but in general, tobacco-free policies help prevent youth tobacco use, particularly by establishing tobacco-free community norms and by providing adults the opportunity to be tobacco-free role models throughout the community.[3]

What other benefits result from tobacco-free policies?
Cigarette filters are toxic to the environment because they do not biodegrade. They contain many harmful chemicals that can leach into the environment. A policy reduces park and beach litter and protects toddlers and animals from ingesting filters that are discarded. In Minnesota, smoking-related debris accounted for 62% of total debris during a 2005 coastal cleanup.[4]

Will policies keep some people from using public park and recreation areas?
Tobacco-free policies for park areas ensure that all citizens have a healthy recreational environment. People go to parks to exercise or relax, not to use tobacco. People who smoke work, eat, shop, travel, and reside in smoke-free environments every day. No court has determined that smoking is a constitutionally protected right.[5]

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[1] Minnesota Attorney General Mike Hatch. (5/4/00). Legal opinion letter to Peter Vogel.
[2] League of Minnesota Cities. (2003). *Handbook for Minnesota Cities.* [Online]. Available: http://www.lmnc.org/handbook/chapter07.pdf.
[3] Perry, C. (1999). *Creating Health Behavior Change: How to Develop Community-Wide Programs for Youth.* Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
[4] The Ocean Conservancy. (2006). *International Coastal Cleanup 2005 Minnesota Summary Report.* [Online]. Available: http://www.coastalcleanup.org.
[5] Tobacco Control Legal Consortium. (2009). "Legal Authority to Regulate Smoking and Common Legal Threats and Challenges 2009."

Outdoor Exposure to Secondhand Smoke: What's the Danger?

The dangers of secondhand smoke have been well established for decades and numerous studies document that secondhand smoke contains the same deadly chemicals as the smoke coming directly from a cigarette.

The research completed on outdoor air and secondhand smoke does not have nearly the volume that indoor air research does, but the research findings are unsurprisingly similar.

Studies on outdoor exposure to secondhand smoke have found:

- Secondhand smoke concentrations in a variety of outdoor locations can reach levels comparable to indoor concentrations where smoking is permitted.
- Outdoor locations with the greatest number of smokers resulted in average exposure levels that are considered unhealthy for sensitive groups and peak exposure levels that are considered very hazardous for everyone.
- Secondhand smoke odor is detectable at 23 feet from the source and irritation levels began 13 feet from the source. Furthermore, anyone positioned downwind from an outdoor source of secondhand smoke will be exposed, even at significant distances from the source.

These studies dispel the common misperception that outdoor secondhand smoke immediately dissipates into the air and does not pose a health risk. The dangerous composition of chemicals in smoke is the same – indoors or outdoors.

Action Steps

Communities across Minnesota have enacted policies to protect people from secondhand smoke exposure in outdoor settings. Restrictions have been placed on tobacco use in such places as:

- **Parks**
- **Trails**
- **Playgrounds**
- **Beaches**
- **Zoos**
- **Patios**
- **Building Entrances**
- **Worksite Grounds**
- **Ball Fields**
- **Skate Parks**
- **Bus Stops**
- **Festivals**
- **Amusement Parks**
- **Fair Grounds**
- **Water Parks**
- **Stadiums**
- **Rodeo Arenas**
- **Picnic Shelters**

By eliminating smoking at these types of outdoor settings, people are receiving protection from the health consequences of secondhand smoke exposure, just as they have come to expect to receive this type of protection indoors.

Visit us at www.tobaccofreeparks.org to find out how to make your community's outdoor areas tobacco free!

Outdoor Exposure to Secondhand Smoke: The Research

The volume of scientific evidence showing that secondhand smoke causes serious illness and death in adults and children has grown to a level where in 2006, the U.S. Surgeon General called it *massive, conclusive,* and *indisputable*. As a result, health professionals in the United States and across the globe are taking action to eliminate people's exposure to secondhand smoke. Most of these actions have been through the elimination of indoor smoking in homes, cars, worksites, and to a lesser degree outdoor areas.

The California Air Resources Board(1) measured secondhand smoke concentrations in a variety of outdoor locations at *airports, colleges, government centers, office complexes and amusement parks.* They found that when smoking occurs in these settings, people could be exposed to levels of secondhand smoke that is comparable to indoor concentrations where smoking is permitted. In another study(2), where measurements were conducted when active smoking was taking place at outdoor *patios, sidewalks* and *parks,* similar results were observed.

Measuring Secondhand Smoke

A common measure of air quality in detecting secondhand smoke pollution is *particulate matter* (PM). **PM 2.5** is air particles that have a diameter of smaller than 2.5 microns and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has set air quality index levels and corresponding health advisory descriptors based upon these size measurements.

A Canadian study (3) measured secondhand smoke levels on outdoor *hospitality patios (restaurants/bars).* Measurements were taken at three different locations, with some variation in dimensions and structure. The most significant difference was the number of smoking customers. The location with the greatest number of smokers resulted in average PM 2.5 levels of 102 (unhealthy for sensitive groups) and peak levels of 660 (very hazardous+).

A study conducted at one of the University of Maryland campuses (4) measured the distance from the source of secondhand smoke in which PM 2.5 can be detected. Previous studies found that odor *detection* can occur at 1 micron/ cubic meter and *irritation* begins at 4 microns/cubic meter. In this study, odor was detectable at 23 feet from the source and irritation levels began at 13 feet. The study also found that anyone positioned downwind from an outdoor source of secondhand smoke is going to be exposed, even at significant distances from the source.

PM 2.5 AQI Break Points (microns/cubic meter)	**Air Quality Index** (AQI)	**Health Advisory Descriptor**
0.0 – 15.4	0-50	Good
15.5 – 40.4	51-100	Moderate
40.5 – 65.4	101-150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups
65.5 – 150.4	151-200	Unhealthy for Everyone
150.5 – 250.4	201-300	Very Unhealthy
250.5 – 350.4	301-400	Hazardous
350.5 – 500.4	401-500	Very Hazardous

References

(1) CARB. (2003). "Technical Support Document for the Proposed Identification of Environmental Tobacco Smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant: Part A," Technical Report. California Environmental Protection Agency, California Air Resources Board, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, Chapter 5, pp. V6-V19.

(2) Klepeis NE, Ott WR, Switzer P. (May 2007). "Real-Time Measurements of Outdoor Tobacco Smoke Particles." Journal of Air & Waste Management Association. Vol. 57.

(3) Kennedy RD, Sendzik T., Elton-Marshall T., Hammond D., Fong G. (2006). "Tobacco Smoke Pollution in Outdoor Hospitality Settings." University of Waterloo, Canada. Presented at the 13th World Conference on Tobacco OR Health 2006.

(4) Repace, J. (2005). "Measurements of Outdoor Air Pollution from Secondhand Smoke on the UMBC Campus." www.repace.com

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TOBACCO-FREE PARKS AND RECREATION STUDY

Summary of Findings

Park areas in Minnesota are used regularly by state residents. Tobacco use restrictions in outdoor environments such as parks and recreation areas are being established in Minnesota and other states across the U.S. The purpose of this study is to describe the support for tobacco-free park policies in Minnesota. To learn more about the public's perceptions of these policies, we conducted a survey of Minnesota residents. We also interviewed park and recreation professionals to ask specific questions about tobacco-free policies in Minnesota.

Is secondhand smoke a problem?

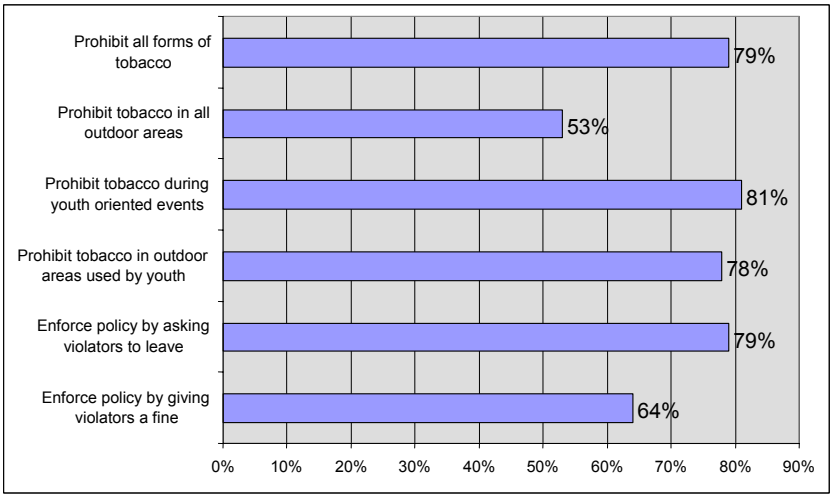
Yes. Secondhand smoke is a recognized cause of acute and chronic diseases in nonsmokers, and is a major source of indoor air pollution. Secondhand smoke is also responsible for an estimated 3,000 lung cancer deaths and 38,000 heart disease deaths in nonsmoking individuals each year in the United States. The most effective approach to reducing secondhand smoke exposure is to establish smoke-free environments. Research has suggested that the adoption of smoke-free policies creates a change in social norms around smoking, helps smokers reduce consumption or quit, and helps keep youth from starting.

Public support for tobacco-free parks

A survey was sent to Minnesota residents by mail in summer 2004. Of the 1,500 respondents, 75% had used any park area in the past month. Overall, 70% of those surveyed supported tobacco-free policies for outdoor park and recreation areas. The attitude of Twin Cities metro area residents was not different from residents living in other parts of the state. Respondents expressed support for tobacco-free policies to:

- Reduce litter in park grounds.
- Avoid the health effects of secondhand smoke.
- Discourage youth smoking.
- Establish positive role models for youth.
- Promote community well-being.

Preferences for tobacco-free park policies among Minnesota residents, 2004



Policy components

We also asked residents about the components of tobacco-free park policies (shown, right). Most people supported strong policies that prohibit tobacco use in youth areas, and asking policy violators to leave park areas. Just over half (53%) of respondents supported the prohibition of tobacco use in all parks at all times. Smokers were the only group generally less supportive of these policies.

Golfers

Thirty-five percent of our sample were golfers. Most golfers (81%) were non-smokers, and 74% of non-smoking golfers supported tobacco-free park policies. We found that being a golfer did not make a difference in support for tobacco-free policies, but being a smoker did.

How do park staff in communities with an existing park policy feel about the policy?

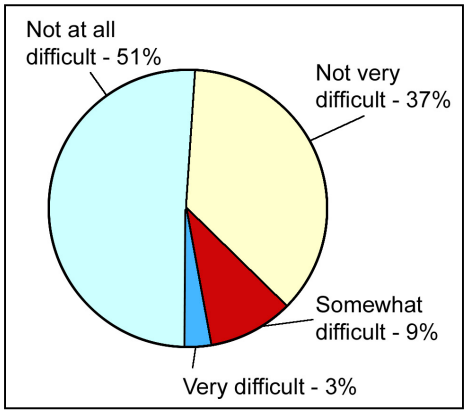
In the summer of 2004, we interviewed 257 park directors from cities and counties in Minnesota's 200 largest cities. Overall, 70 communities reported a tobacco-free policy, which represents 36% of communities surveyed. Park directors with policies had positive experiences, as most reported that park policies were "not difficult" to pass, and 90% would recommend such a policy to other communities.

Changes after implementation

When park directors were asked about changes after tobacco-free policy adoptions:

- 58% reported less litter in park areas.
- 74% reported no problems with policy violators.
- 88% reported no changes in park usage.
- For those reporting a change in park use following the policy, 71% reported an increase in usage.
- Publicity about the policy was reported to be adequate (86%), and few (7%) reported any negative publicity.

Difficulty in passing a tobacco-free park policy, Minnesota 2004



Enforcement

Enforcement was an area of worry for nearly all park directors without a policy. However, in communities with a policy, few park directors (26%) reported compliance problems. Staffing was an issue, as 74% reported too few staff to enforce the policy and/or monitor all park areas.

Park director support

Out of the 257 park directors interviewed, nearly all personally supported tobacco-free policies. Reasons for their support included:

- 96% wanted to establish positive role models for youth.
- 89% wanted to promote community well-being.
- 92% wanted to reduce youth opportunity to smoke.
- 92% wanted to avoid litter from cigarette butts.

Major Conclusions:

- The majority of Minnesotans support tobacco-free park and recreation policies.
- Park staff have experienced few problems and many benefits with the policies, and overwhelmingly recommend tobacco-free policies to other communities.

This study was conducted by the University of Minnesota, Schools of Public Health and Kinesiology, in partnership with Tobacco-Free Youth Recreation and the Minnesota Recreation and Park Association, and supported by the Minnesota Partnership for Action Against Tobacco. For more information, contact study coordinator Liz Klein at klein_L@epi.umn.edu or call (612) 626-1799.

December 2005

Electronic Cigarettes

JUUL, on the right, is the top e-cigarette in the market currently with more than 50 percent of the market share. It rushed past blu, the former market leader. Blu, which is heavily marketed by celebrities, launched its Myblu, left. Once resembling conventional cigarettes, some top-selling e-cigarettes now deceptively look like USB flash drives.

More advanced e-cigarettes can be modified by the user and have tanks that hold a wide variety of customized "e-juices."

WHAT ARE ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES?

Electronic cigarettes, or e-cigarettes, are battery-operated devices that contain a mixture of liquid nicotine and other chemicals. The device heats this mixture, called e-juice, producing a nicotine aerosol that is inhaled. E-cigarettes are also called e-hookahs, e-pipes, vapes, JUULs, hookah pens or personal vaporizers.

E-CIGARETTES ARE NOT PROVEN SAFE.

E-cigarettes contribute to indoor air pollution. Studies have found nicotine, heavy metals, toxins, and carcinogens in e-cigarette aerosol, which is often mistakenly called "vapor."[1]

FDA NOW REGULATING E-CIGARETTES.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) began a two-year process in 2016 to establish basic regulations for e-cigarettes. Before this, e-cigarettes were completely unregulated.

These regulations:

- Prohibit free samples of e-cigarette liquid made or derived from tobacco.
- Require a thorough review process for any product marketed after Feb. 15, 2007.
- Prohibit sales to minors.
- Require manufacturers of e-cigarettes, liquid, or components and parts of electronic cigarettes to register with the FDA.
- Prohibit the sale of e-cigarettes from vending machines, unless in an adult-only facility.
- Prohibit sellers from claiming that their products are less hazardous than smoking unless they provide sufficient evidence to the agency.
- Require manufacturers to submit a list of ingredients for e-cigarette liquid.
- Place warning labels on products.

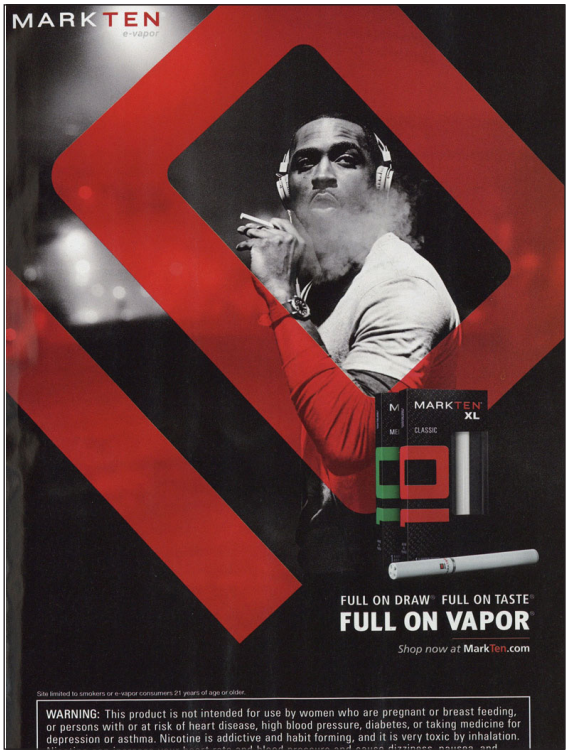
The rules were slated to begin in 2018, yet still do not fully regulate e-cigarettes like other tobacco products. For example, while federal law prohibits flavored cigarettes, there is no such rule in place for electronic cigarettes. Additionally, the FDA rules do not prohibit the sale of these products online.[3]

MINNESOTA HAS TAKEN STEPS TO REGULATE E-CIGARETTES.

Minnesota law prohibits e-cigarette use in public schools, hospitals, clinics and government-owned buildings, including city and county buildings, and licensed daycare facilities during hours of operations. Minnesota law requires e-cigarette liquids and systems to be sold in child-resistant packaging. Federal law also requires e-juice containing nicotine be sold in child-resistant packaging and prohibits free sampling. E-cigarettes cannot be sold from movable places of business, such as mall kiosks or community events, or self-service displays. Retailers are required to obtain a tobacco license before selling these products and ensure these products are only sold to those who are 18 years of age or older. Many counties and cities have included e-cigarettes in their local clean indoor air policies to prohibit use in all places where smoking is not allowed.

Source: Trinketsandtrash.org

This blu ad encourages customers to be rebellious and enjoy blu with their friends. Their advertising centers around smoker independence and using blu anywhere they want.



Source: Trinketsandtrash.org

This MarkTen ad talks about full taste from their electronic cigarette and also uses hip hop imagery to appeal to diverse groups.

E-CIGARETTE USE HAS INCREASED AMONG YOUTH.

E-cigarette use is increasing among youth. For the first time since 2000, the Minnesota youth tobacco use rate increased. This is due, in part, to a large increase in the use of e-cigarettes. One in five youth (19.2 percent) currently use e-cigarettes, according to the 2017 Minnesota Youth Tobacco Survey, a 49 percent increase since the 2014 survey.[3]

E-CIGARETTES ARE MARKETED TO YOUTH.

E-cigarettes come in a variety of flavors, such as gummy bear, fruit punch, chocolate, cherry crush and piña colada. Flavored tobacco products and e-cigarettes appeal to young people.[4]

E-CIGARETTES ARE NOT APPROVED AS A CESSATION TOOL.

E-cigarettes have not been proven to be better for quitting than existing programs. Overall, evidence suggests e-cigarettes might cause youth who use them to transition to use of combustible tobacco products. They might also increase adult cessation of combustible tobacco cigarettes.[1] For those wanting to quit, there are FDA-approved quit aids such as gum, patches and lozenges, available at little or no cost through insurance companies or Minnesota's statewide QUITPLAN® Services (www.quitplan.com), which are free.

NICOTINE IS A POTENT DRUG FOR YOUTH.

Nicotine interferes with brain development and can have a long-term effect on cognitive development and mental health. Even brief or intermittent nicotine exposure during adolescence can cause lasting damage.[5] E-cigarette use by youth and young adults increases their risk of using conventional cigarettes in the future.[1] Exposure to nicotine may increase the risk of addiction to other substances by causing changes within the brain.[6]

SOURCES

[1] National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2018 Public Health Consequences of E-Cigarettes. The National Academies Press. 2018

[2] FDA.gov (2016). Vaporizers, E-Cigarettes, and other Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS). http://www.fda.gov/TobaccoProducts/Labeling/ProductsIngredientsComponents/ucm456610.htm

[3] Minnesota Department of Health. Teens and Tobacco in Minnesota: Highlights from the 2017 Youth Tobacco Survey. February 2018.

[4] US Surgeon General (2012). Preventing tobacco use among youth and young adults. Atlanta, GA: Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

[5] Goriounova, N., Mansvelder, H. Nicotine exposure during adolescence alters the rules for prefrontal cortical synaptic plasticity during adulthood. Frontiers in synaptic neuroscience. 2012.

[6] http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/hpcd/tpc/topics/nicotine_docs/2017nic_advisory.pdf

The Association for Nonsmokers-Minnesota is dedicated to reducing the human and economic costs of tobacco use in Minnesota.

(April 2018)

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651-646-3005 | www.ansrmn.org

This publication is made possible by funding from the Minnesota Department of Health's Tobacco-Free Communities grant program.

E-Cigs 2.0: The Next Generation

In the decade-plus since their U.S. introduction, electronic cigarettes, known as e-cigarettes or vapes, drastically evolved. E-cigarettes first resembled conventional cigarettes, and now have morphed into sleek gadgets, like the JUUL pictured at left, that have become the next big thing. Youth love them for the big hit of nicotine and their easily-hidden, deceptive looks. Their resemblance to USB flash drives prompted some schools to ban the drives as teachers can't tell the difference between the two. Terms like "JUULing or jeweling" and "vaping" have entered the teen vernacular. Users have coined dedicated hash tags on social media and created videos of themselves doing vape tricks or blatantly vaping at school.

So, what's an e-cigarette?

E-cigarettes are battery-operated devices that contain a mixture of liquid nicotine and other chemicals. The device heats this mixture, called e-juice, producing a nicotine aerosol that is inhaled. E-cigarettes are also called e-hookahs, e-pipes, vape pens, hookah pens or personal vaporizers.

Blu was formerly the market leader in e-cigarette sales but was redesigned and now resembles JUUL e-cigarettes. JUUL has the largest market share.

FACT:

Nicotine is harmful to developing brains.

Nicotine interferes with brain development and can have a long-term effect on mental health. Even brief or intermittent nicotine exposure during adolescence can cause lasting damage.[1] E-cigarette use by youth and young adults increases their risk of using conventional cigarettes in the future.[2]

FACT:

E-cigarette use has increased among MN youth.

The youth tobacco usage rate has increased for the first time since 2000. This is because of the increase in the use of e-cigarettes. One in five youth (19.2 percent) currently use e-cigarettes, according to the 2017 Minnesota Youth Tobacco Survey. That is a 49 percent increase since 2014's survey.[3]

FACT:

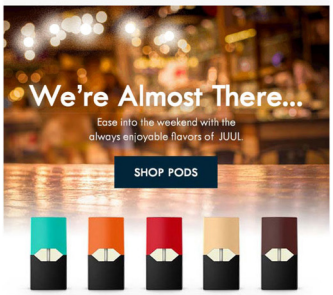
E-cigarettes are not approved as a cessation tool.

E-cigarettes have not been proven to be better for quitting than existing programs.[2] For those wanting to quit, there are FDA-approved quit aids such as gum, patches and lozenges, available at little or no cost through insurance companies or Minnesota's statewide QUITPLAN® Services (www.quitplan.com).

The evolution of e-cigarettes

Early e-cigarettes resembled conventional cigarettes and were called "cig-a-likes." They evolved into pen-shaped devices with small tanks that held "e-juice." Tanks got bigger, morphing into the "mods," which give users more control of the device. Now, USB-shaped e-cigarettes such as JUUL and Myblu are often discreetly used by youth and pack a huge nicotine punch.

FACT: E-cigarettes are marketed toward youth.



Companies such as JUUL, NJoy, blu and MarkTen target youth with heavy marketing in magazines and social media. In Minnesota, 88.4 percent of students had seen ads promoting e-cigarettes in the past 30 days.[3] E-cigarettes come in a variety of youth-friendly flavors, such as gummy bear, fruit punch, chocolate, cherry crush and mango.[4]

(Images courtesy of trinketsandtrash.org)

FACT:

E-cigarettes are not harm-free.

E-cigarettes contribute to indoor air pollution. Studies have found nicotine, heavy metals, toxins, and carcinogens in e-cigarette aerosol.[2]

SOURCES

1 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking: 50 Years of Progress. A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, January 2014.

2 National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2018 Public Health Consequences of E-Cigarettes. The National Academies Press. 2018

3 Evered SR. Teens and Tobacco in Minnesota: Highlights from the 2017 Minnesota Youth Tobacco Survey: Minnesota Center for Health Statistics, Minnesota Department of Health, February 2018.

4 US Surgeon General (2012). Preventing Tobacco Use among Youth and Young Adults. Atlanta, GA: Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

The Association for Nonsmokers-Minnesota is dedicated to reducing the human and economic costs of tobacco use in Minnesota.
(April 2018)

Association for Nonsmokers-Minnesota

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[City/County]-Owned
Outdoor Recreational Areas
Model Tobacco-Free Policy

Section 1: Purpose

1.1. The [City/County] is committed to providing safe and healthy environments.

1.2. Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable death and disease in the U.S.

1.3. Exposure to secondhand smoke has negative health impacts and the U.S. Surgeon General has determined there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.

1.4. Electronic delivery devices, more commonly referred to as electronic cigarettes or e-cigarettes typically contain nicotine, which is highly addictive, and their use (1) closely resembles and purposefully mimics the act of smoking, (2) produces an aerosol or vapor of undetermined and potentially harmful substances, (3) is increasing among both adults and youth, (4) is especially concerning among youth because of the negative impacts of nicotine on the developing adolescent brain, (5) threatens to re-normalize smoking, potentially jeopardizing tobacco control efforts of the past and present, and (6) creates confusion and leads to difficulties enforcing smoking prohibitions.

1.5. Cigarettes consumed in outdoor public places are often discarded on the ground as an environmental blight, diminishing the beauty of recreational areas, requiring additional maintenance expenses to clean up, and posing a fire risk as well as risk to human and animal health through potential ingestion and contamination of water sources.

1.6. The tobacco industry advertises at and sponsors recreational events to foster a connection between tobacco use and recreation.

1.7. The [City/County] believes parents, coaches, leaders, and officials involved in recreation are role models for youth and can have a positive effect on the lifestyle choices they make.

1.8. The [City/County] believes tobacco use is detrimental to the public's health and has determined that prohibiting the use of tobacco products and electronic delivery devices in all [City/County] recreational areas serves to protect the public's health, safety and welfare.

Section 2: Definitions

2.1. All times means 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

2.2. Electronic delivery device means any product containing or delivering nicotine, lobelia, or any other substance intended for human consumption that can be used by a person to simulate smoking in the delivery of nicotine or any other substance through inhalation of aerosol or vapor from the product. The term includes, but is not limited to, devices manufactured, distributed, marketed or sold as e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pens, or e-hookah.

2.3. Recreational areas means all facilities, parks, trails, open space, and other property owned, leased, rented, contracted, used, or controlled by [City/County] for parks and recreational purposes. The term includes, but is not limited to, restrooms, spectator and concession areas, playgrounds, athletic fields, beaches, and aquatic areas.

2.4. Smoke or smoking means inhaling or exhaling smoke from any lighted or heated cigar, cigarette, pipe, or any other tobacco or plant product, or inhaling or exhaling aerosol or vapor from any electronic delivery device. Smoking includes being in possession of a lighted or heated cigar cigarette, pipe, or any other tobacco or plant product intended for inhalation, or an electronic delivery device that is turned on or otherwise activated.

2.5. Tobacco or tobacco product means any product containing, made, or derived from tobacco that is intended for human consumption, whether chewed, smoked, absorbed, dissolved, inhaled, snorted, sniffed, or ingested by any other means, or any component, part, or accessory of a tobacco product including but not limited to cigarettes; cigars and other smoking tobacco; snuff and other chewing tobacco; electronic delivery devices; and any other kinds and forms of tobacco. The term excludes any product that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product, as a tobacco dependence product, or for other medical purposes, and is being marketed and sold solely for such an approved purpose.

2.6. Tobacco use means the act of smoking, the use of smokeless tobacco, or the use of any other tobacco product in any form.

Section 3: Policy

3.1. Tobacco use is prohibited at all times in or on all recreational areas.

3.2. It is not a violation of this policy to use tobacco in or on recreational areas as part of a Native American spiritual or cultural ceremony. Approval from [City/County] administration must be requested and received prior to the ceremony.

Section 4: Enforcement

4.1. Signage will be posted at strategic locations to inform the community and recreational area users about the policy.

4.2 [City/County] staff and volunteers will be notified about this policy through the employee manual.

4.3 The success of this policy depends on the consideration and cooperation of all. Enforcement of the policy is a shared responsibility of [City/County] staff and recreational area users. [City/County] staff will communicate the policy to event organizers. [City/County] staff will also make periodic observations of recreational areas to monitor for compliance.

4.4 Any individual found violating this policy will be reminded and asked to comply before being subject to ejection from the recreational area. [City/County] staff found violating this policy may be subject to disciplinary action.

Section 5: Effective Date

This policy is effective on [effective date].

_____ _____

Appropriate [City/County] Official Date

City of International Falls, Minnesota

ORDINANCE NO. 13, 4TH SERIES

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINNESOTA, AMENDING CITY CODE CHAPTER 10 ENTITLED "PUBLIC PROTECTION, CRIMES AND OFFENSES" BY ADDING CITY CODE SECTION 10-32 (c) TO PROHIBIT TOBACCO ON CERTAIN CITY PROPERTY; BY ADOPTING BY REFERENCE, CITY CODE CHAPTER 1, AND SECTION 10-99 WHICH, AMONG OTHER THINGS, CONTAIN PENALTY PROVISIONS.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINNESOTA, DO ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. City Code Section 10-32(c) to read as follows:

Tobacco prohibited on City property. No person shall use tobacco products on City-owned property including but not limited to parks, buildings and equipment except for Streets and Avenues.

Section 2. City Code Chapter 1 entitled "General Provisions and Definitions Applicable to the Entire City Code Including Penalty for Violation", and City Code Section 10-99 is hereby adopted in its entirety, by reference, as though repeated verbatim herein.

Section 3. After adoption, signing, and attestation, this Ordinance shall be published once in the official newspaper of the City and shall be in effect 30 days after the date following such publication.

_____
Harry G. Swendsen
Mayor

Attest:

_____
Betty Bergstrom
Acting Interim City Administrator

Passed its first reading this 10th day of May, 2004.

Passed its second reading this 24th day of May, 2004.

Published May 28th, 2004

OPTION A

ORDINANCE NO. 2006 - 43

AN ORDINANCE PROHIBITING THE USE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS WITHIN CITY-OWNED PARKS, OPEN SPACES AND RECREATION AREAS

The City Council of the City of Bloomington hereby ordains:

Section 1. That Chapter 5 of the City Code is hereby amended to read as follows:

CHAPTER 5

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND PROPERTY

***

ARTICLE III. PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

***

SEC. 5.21. REGULATIONS.

The following regulations shall apply to all City parks:

***

(20) **Park and Recreation Programs -**

(A) No person involved in any event of the Park and Recreation Department, including, but not limited to sponsors of teams thereof, shall commit an unfair discriminatory practice or deny another person access to, admission to, or utilization of, or benefit from any such event because of race, color, creed, religion, or national origin.

(B) Exception. The provisions of Paragraph A above shall not apply to a religious organization with respect to qualifications based on religion, when religion shall be a bona fide qualification for membership.

(21) No person shall use tobacco products on City-owned athletic play fields, including their spectator areas, while the fields are being used for organized youth athletic events <u>or organized adult recreational events</u>. These areas shall be posted by appropriate signs and markers as directed by the Park Director.

<u>(22) No person shall use tobacco products on City-owned property during City sponsored cultural programs such as Arts in the Park, Summer Fete and River Rendevous. The Park Director may permit the use of tobacco products for special events such as historical programs and theatrical productions if such use is an integral part of the event. These areas shall be posted by appropriate signs and markers as directed by the Park Director.</u>

<u>(23) City-Owned Parks, Open Spaces and Recreation Areas –</u>

<u>(A) No person shall use tobacco products on City-owned golf courses and on the exterior premises of the Bloomington Ice Garden. These areas shall be posted by appropriate signs and markers as directed by the Park Director.</u>

<u>(B) No person shall use tobacco products on City-owned parks, conservation areas and open spaces, including trails used for walking and biking. These areas shall be posted by appropriate signs and markers as directed by the Park Director.</u>

(C) No person shall use tobacco products at City-owned picnic shelters during private rentals of these facilities. These areas shall be posted by appropriate signs and markers as directed by the Park Director.

(D) This Section does not apply to the use of tobacco products in motor vehicles parked on the premises of City-owned parks, conservation areas, open spaces and recreational facilities.

SEC. 5.22. PENALTY.

Any person violating subsections (9) OR (14) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, all other violations of this Article shall be punishable as a petty misdemeanor.

SEC. 5.22.01. SEVERABILITY.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Article is for any reason held to be invalid, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portion of the Article. The City Council hereby declares that it would have adopted this Article and each section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase thereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, or phrases be declared invalid.

Passed and adopted this 9th day of October 2006.

Mayor

ATTEST:

Secretary to the Council

APPROVED:

City Attorney

PLYMOUTH, MN
PARKS AND RECREATION

SUBJECT

Plymouths Parks and Recreation Tobacco-Free Policy

POLICY STATEMENT

The City of Plymouth Parks and Recreation Department is committed to the quality of life for all residents, therefore, we believe that:

1. Tobacco product use in the proximity of children, youth and adults engaging in or watching recreational activities is unhealthy and detrimental to the health of others.
2. Tobacco products once consumed in public spaces are often discarded on the ground, thus posing a risk of ingestion to toddlers and causing a litter problem.
3. As parents, leaders, coaches, and officials we are thought of as role models, and the use of tobacco products around youth has a negative effect on their lifestyle choices.

TOBACCO–FREE FACILITIES

No person shall use tobacco products on city-owned parkland, park facilities, open space or joint city/school district properties, except within the confines of a vehicle in a designated parking area.

COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES

The emphasis on enforcing the Tobacco-Free park policy is through voluntary compliance:

1. Appropriate city-owned parkland, park facilities, open space or joint city/school district properties will be signed.
2. Plymouth Park and Recreation staff will meet with activity organizations and/or leaders or coaches to discuss the policy and to distribute flyers with the "Tobacco Free" regulations.
3. Plymouth Park and Recreation staff will make periodic observations of activity sites to monitor compliance.
4. Plymouth Park and Recreation will take an active role to encourage the surrounding communities to adopt the "Tobacco Free" policy, so that we may act as a united front to ensure the health and wellbeing of our community.

Date of Adoption: 10/28/03

Park & Recreation Tobacco-Free Park System Policy

1. Guideline Statement

City of Champlin Parks and Recreation Tobacco-Free Policy is designed to protect the health, welfare, and safety of our park patrons.

2. Policy Statement

The City of Champlin is committed to the quality of life for all residents, therefore, we believe that:

- Tobacco product use in the proximity of children, youth and adults engaging in or watching recreational activities is unhealthy and detrimental to the health of others.
- Tobacco products consumed in public spaces are often discarded on the ground, thus posing a risk of ingestion to toddlers and causing a litter problem.
- As parents, leaders, coaches, and officials, we are thought of as role models and the use of tobacco products around youth has a negative effect on their lifestyle choices.

3. Tobacco-Free Facilities

The City of Champlin does not allow the use of tobacco products on City-owned park land, recreational facilities, City facilities, and open space.

4. Compliance Procedures

The emphasis on enforcing the Tobacco-Free parks and recreation policy is through voluntary compliance:

- Appropriate City-owned park land, recreational facilities, open space will be signed.
- City of Champlin staff will meet with activity organizations and \ or leaders or coaches to discuss the policy and to distribute flyers with the “Tobacco Free” regulations.
- City staff will make periodic observations of activity sites to monitor compliance.

5. Adoption date: May 10, 2004

City of Morris, MN

Resolution Establishing Tobacco-Free Policy

Whereas the City of Morris believes that tobacco use in the proximity of children and adults engaging in or watching outdoor recreational activities at City-owned or operated facilities is detrimental to their health and can be offensive to those using such facilities; and

Whereas the City of Morris has a unique opportunity to create and sustain an environment that supports a non-tobacco norm through a tobacco-free policy, rule enforcement, and adult-peer role modeling on City-owned outdoor recreational facilities; and

Whereas the City of Morris believes parents, leaders, and officials involved in recreation are role models for youth and can have a positive effect on the lifestyle choices they make; and

Whereas the tobacco industry advertises at and sponsors recreational events to foster a connection between tobacco use and recreation; and

Whereas cigarettes, once consumed in public spaces, are often discarded on the ground requiring additional maintenance expenses, diminish the beauty of the City's recreational facilities, and pose a risk to toddlers due to ingestion; and

Whereas the City Park Board determines that the prohibition of tobacco use at the City's recreational facilities serves to protect the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of our City.

Therefore, be it resolved

By the City Council of the City of Morris that the following tobacco-free policy is adopted:

Section 1: Tobacco use prohibited in outdoor recreational facilities

No person shall use any form of tobacco at or on any City-owned or operated outdoor recreational facilities, including the restrooms, spectator and concession areas. These facilities also include all City-owned parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, walking/biking trails, and beaches. The only exception being the City's campgrounds.

Section 2: Enforcement

1. Appropriate signs shall be posted in the above specified areas.
2. The community, especially facility users and staff, will be notified about this policy.
3. Staff will make periodic observations of recreational facilities to monitor for compliance. City officials, parents, and coaches are asked to help in enforcing the compliance to the policy.
4. Any person found in violation of this policy may be subject to immediate ejection from the recreation facility for the remainder of the event.

Section 3: Effective Date

This policy statement is effective immediately upon the date of adoption.

Adopted: March 9, 2004.

Outdoor Tobacco-Free Metal Signs Including Electronic Cigarettes

Association for Non Smokers-MN (ANSR) has 12" x 18" permanent outdoor metal signs available for grantees that need assistance in promoting their tobacco-free policy.

These signs are **FREE**, but all orders **require a copy of tobacco-free policy that includes electronic cigarettes on the policy and was adopted in 2014 or later.**

To receive the FREE signs, the tobacco-free policy must be a formal written policy that states that all forms of tobacco use are prohibited on the whole property or lists the facilities covered under the policy.

ANSR reserves the right to limit orders based on materials available.*

To receive your free materials, please provide the following information:

1) Shipping Information:

Name/Title:_____

Shipping Address:_____

Shipping City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____

Phone:_____ Email:_____

Quantity Requested:_____

2) Property Information (Please include the following information for <u>each</u> property):

Property Name:_____

Contact Name & Title:_____ _

Street Address:_____

City:_____ State:_____ Zip:_____

Phone:_____ Email:_____

Website:_____

Type of Building(s) (check all that apply)

College Campus

K-12 School

County Grounds

Municipal Grounds

Other_____

Please return form to:
Live Smoke Free
2395 University Avenue W, Suite 310
St. Paul, MN 55114-1512
Email: esha@ansrmn.org
Phone: (651) 646-3005
FAX: (651) 646-0142