



PLANNING & ZONING COMMISSION

Regular Meeting Agenda
CITY OF PARKVILLE, MISSOURI
Tuesday, August 23, 2022 5:30 PM
City Hall Board Room

1. Call to Order

2. Roll Call

3. General Business

- A. Approval of the August 23, 2022, workshop agenda.

4. Workshop

- A. Communities for All Ages Silver Level Recognition - #6 Community and Health Services

5. Other Business

- A. Upcoming meetings & dates of importance:

- Board of Aldermen Meetings: Tuesday, August 30 and September 20 at 7:00 p.m.
- Board of Zoning Adjustments Meeting: Tuesday, September 27 at 5:30 p.m.
- Planning & Zoning Commission Regular Meeting: Tuesday, September 13 at 5:30 p.m.

6. Adjournment

A quorum of the Planning & Zoning Commission may be present, however, no actions will be taken at this meeting. Members of the public are welcome to attend this public meeting.

Posted Date & Time: August 22, 2022 1:00p.m. By: BB

Become a Community for All Ages

A checklist to help you become age friendly

KC Communities
for All Ages

September 2014

Workbook version

Does your city or county need tools to help it become a Community for All Ages? This checklist is designed to be used together with *Making Your Community Work for All Ages — A Toolkit for Cities* as a way to raise awareness, plan actions and assess your city for age friendliness.

This Workbook is designed to assist committees assigned to document progress on their city's age-friendly self-assessments using the Communities for All Ages Checklist. Enter progress information, notes, statistics, to-do lists, etc., in the green text boxes corresponding to each Policy and Action Item.

A final version of this Workbook may be used to support your application to the KC Communities for All Ages recognition program.



(See Making Your Community Work for All Ages — A Toolkit for Cities, Chapter 6)

Offer a range of community and health services that address the needs of all ages.

Many residents desire easy access to a range of health and social services. Communities that address the community and health services needs of residents can generate value from both a real estate and a community health perspective.

Local governments may offer a range of direct services at their public facilities or work with private for-profit or nonprofit providers to deliver services using city facilities. In some cases, communities identify health needs and encourage private providers to locate programs and services in the city.

Policy

6-A Applicable city plans recognize the need for health care services that are accessible to all residents and served by transportation options.

___ Included in city plans.

The *Parkville 2040 Master Plan (2021)* contains eight guiding principles, including “Civic and Open Spaces”; and states how this principle adds to the quality of life for Parkville residents by providing needed greenery and interaction with nature which is important to the health and wellness of citizens. Throughout the master plan it describes health and wellness through the lens of integrated land uses, describing how a mix of vibrant neighborhoods, parks and green space, and a multi-modal transportation system connecting

everything together allows for better overall health and wellness.

None of the city's plans address the need for health care service accessibility, other than the *Parkville Regional Multi-Modal Access and Livable Community Study (2013)*, which describes accessibility in terms of the physical transportation system — how the current sidewalk network along East St. (i.e., Missouri Hwy 9) is in poor condition, that several sidewalk gaps exist, and that making connections to community destinations such as the 12th Street Health Center is a critical first step.

Action

6-B The city, in partnership with area health care organizations, makes arrangements to offer health services at community facilities. Examples include: hearing tests, hearing aid cleaning, flu shots, blood pressure checks, etc.

___ Completed.

Because the Platte County Health Department is located in the former Parkville City Hall building (1201 East St.) 0.9 miles away from the current Parkville City Hall (8880 Clark Ave) and is a large building with space, most of these types of services are either provided at the health department or at other community facility locations such as the Parkville Presbyterian Church (819 Main St.), St. Therese Church (7207 HW Highway 9), Platte County South YMCA (8875 Clark Ave), or Graden Elementary School (8804 NW 45 Highway). However, in the past our Parkville City Hall has hosted community blood drives.

6-C The city, in partnership with the local public health department, publicizes plans and services to improve the rate of immunizations among city residents.

___ Completed.

I was unaware of any of these efforts before the COVID-19 global pandemic. Beginning in April 2020 the City worked in conjunction with the Platte County Health Department to publicize COVID data/information, best practices, Q&As, immunization rates, resources, and contact information for residents via our Parkville Pulse monthly newsletter and quarterly citywide newsletter.

6-D The city has educated personnel to ensure those who work with the public are knowledgeable about specialized needs for citizens of different ages and abilities. Personnel are also trained in applicable reporting requirements of abuse or neglect, regardless of age.

___ Completed.

Members of our Police Department meet once a year with different organizations, groups and residences to discuss topics specific to the needs of those age groups. For example, on August 8, 2022 police staff went on Park University campus to meet with a total of 18 Resident Assistants (RAs) to discuss how they can be of assistance throughout the school year. The purpose of the meeting is for the RAs to meet several members of the Police Department, ask questions and converse. The interaction gives the students a chance to meet and learn about the department and how our police can help them in the future. This interaction has proven beneficial in the past to ease the initial contact with our officers when they're called to campus or during any police-related contact. In addition, our Police staff travels once a year to the Park Village Senior Residences to meet with the residents and staff there to discuss the reporting of abuse or neglect.

6-E The city promotes and enables the location of full-service grocery stores and retail establishments to expand the availability of healthy food options.

___ Completed.

Because the City of Parkville does not contain any environmental justice areas (i.e., U.S. Census Bureau tracts in which contain 1) Minority populations are greater than the metropolitan area average; and 2) More than 20 percent of households in poverty), the City has never focused on the issue of food accessibility and food deserts. Moreover, because all full-service grocery stores within Parkville are for-profit entities, we've never promoted their businesses or locations.

6-F The city works with local ambulance providers to ensure city demographic information is incorporated into planning for services.

___ Completed.

While City staff does not provide demographic data/information to the Southern Platte County Ambulance District, we've coordinated planning services with them. For example, in 2018 in conjunction with development and approval of the Creekside master planned development (multi-use developments on the northwest, southwest and southeast quadrants of the intersection of I-435 and Missouri Hwy 45), a 9-acre portion of City-owned property was designated as the location of a future City of Parkville Police Department substation. The Ambulance District reached out to us shortly thereafter to see if they could co-locate their motor vehicles on the site via a designated parking lot. This is because the close proximity to the interstate and state highway made it an ideal location compared to their current location in the Parkville Commons shopping center.

6-G The city, in partnership with area health care organizations, has developed and implemented education programs about healthy choices and preventive services, including the benefit of smoking cessation.

___ Completed. (See Tobacco 21 initiative attachments)

In 2017 the City of Parkville, in conjunction with the American Heart Association, Tobacco 21 KC Coalition, Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas City, and Park University, supported the Tobacco 21 initiative. This culminated with the passing of a Tobacco 21 policy on October 3, 2017 as we amended the Parkville Municipal Code to raise the minimum legal age from 18 years to 21 years for the sale of tobacco products, e-cigarettes, vapor products and related paraphernalia throughout the City. Staff also prepared flyers which were passed out to City of Parkville businesses/retailers explaining the new regulations once they were passed.

6-H The city encourages healthy eating by providing information to residents about programs such as home-delivered meals, food banks or other resources.

___ Completed.

While our Police Department participates in Harvesters community food drives, and brings lunch once-a-year to the Park Village Senior Residences, they do not provide information to residents regarding food banks, delivered meals, or healthy eating habits. Rather, Platte County (via its YMCA of Greater Kansas City facilities), specifically the Platte County South (Parkville) location, has healthy eating programs, initiatives and promotions for Parkville community residents.

6-I The city encourages healthy eating and community participation by supporting community gardens and other initiatives that promote healthy eating.

___ Completed.

While the City of Parkville does not have a statement, goal or official policy encouraging healthy eating, Platte County (via its YMCA of Greater Kansas City facilities), specifically the Platte County South (Parkville) location, has healthy eating programs, initiatives and promotions that reach all different demographics throughout the County. One of which is a community garden located at the South Platte Memorial Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) property along Missouri Highway 45.

6-J The city and its partners provide referrals to those residents identified as needing more intensive services.

___ Completed. (See attached Community Resources Flyer)

The Community Development Department's Code Enforcement Officer provides referrals to the United Way's 2-1-1 community resource hotline, and provides community resource referrals to property owners needing assistance (both financial and labor) to abate violations to the City's Property Maintenance Code; this includes handyman services (via Northland Neighborhoods, Inc.), discounted building materials (via Heartland Habitat ReStore – Northland) and minor home repair and volunteer services (via Rebuilding Together). But in terms of community and health services referrals, our Front Desk Receptionist can help provide callers contact information for organizations specializing in these services, but this only occurs when requested by callers or walk-in residents.

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 215, SECTION 215.205 OF THE MUNICIPAL CODE OF THE CITY OF PARKVILLE, MISSOURI RELATING TO THE REGULATION OF THE SALE AND DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO, ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE AND VAPOR PRODUCTS TO MINORS UNDER THE AGE OF 21

WHEREAS, pursuant to Chapter 215.205 of the Municipal Code ("Code") of the City of Parkville, Missouri (the "City"), the City has previously adopted regulations relating to the sale and distribution of cigarettes as authorized by Sections 407.924 to 407.934 of the Revised Statutes of Missouri (the "Tobacco Products Statutes"); and

WHEREAS, the Tobacco Products Statutes prohibit the sale and distribution of tobacco, alternative nicotine and vapor products to any person under 18 years of age; and

WHEREAS, Chapter 215.205 of the Code currently prohibits the sale and distribution of cigarettes and tobacco products to any person under 18 years of age; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Aldermen has been presented with information regarding the benefits to the public of raising the minimum age for the sale and distribution of tobacco, alternative nicotine and vapor products from 18 years of age to 21 and older; and

WHEREAS, Section 407.932 RSMo. authorizes the City to adopt more stringent ordinances and rules regarding the sale and distribution of tobacco, alternative nicotine and vapor products; and

WHEREAS, based upon the information provided and its authority pursuant to Section 407.932 RSMo. the Board of Aldermen desires to amend the Code relating to the regulation of the sale and distribution of tobacco, alternative nicotine and vapor products to minors under the age of 21.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN OF THE CITY OF PARKVILLE, MISSOURI AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. That the title of Chapter 215, Section 215.205 of the Parkville Municipal Code shall be amended to read "Tobacco, Alternative Nicotine and Vapor Products."

Section 2. That Section 215.205 of the Parkville Municipal Code shall be amended to read as follows:

- A. For the purposes of this Section, the following words and terms shall have the meanings as shown:

Alternative Nicotine Product means any non-combustible product containing nicotine that is intended for human consumption whether chewed, absorbed, dissolved or ingested by any other means. Alternative nicotine product does not include any vapor product, tobacco product or any product regulated as a drug or device by the United States Food and Drug Administration under Chapter V of the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Minor means a person under twenty-one (21) years of age.

Tobacco Product means any substance containing tobacco leaf including, but not limited to, blunt wraps, cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco or dipping tobacco but does not include alternative nicotine products or vapor products.

Vapor Product means any non-combustible product that employs a heating element, power source, electronic circuit, or other electronic, chemical or mechanical means, regardless of shape or size, which can be used to produce vapor from a solution or other form that may or may not contain nicotine. Vapor product includes any electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe or similar product or device and any vapor cartridge or container of nicotine in a solution or other form that is intended to be used with or in an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe or similar product or device. Vapor product does not include any alternative nicotine product or tobacco product.

Vending machine means any machine or device designated for or used for the vending of cigarettes, cigars, tobacco, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products upon the insertion of coins, trade checks, slugs or credit cards.

- B. Illegal distribution of cigarettes, cigarette wrappers, tobacco, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, and vapor products; duty of retailer to post notice.

It is unlawful for any manufacturer, producer, distributor, wholesaler or retailer of cigarettes, cigarette wrappers, alternative nicotine products, vapor products or any other tobacco products or any agent, employee or representative of a manufacturer, producer, distributor, wholesaler or retailer of cigarettes, cigarette wrappers, alternative nicotine products, vapor products or any other tobacco products to do any of the following:

- (1) Give, sell or otherwise distribute cigarettes, cigarette wrappers, tobacco, alternative nicotine products, vapor products or any other tobacco products to any minor;
- (2) Give, sell or distribute cigarettes, cigarette wrappers, tobacco, alternative nicotine products, vapor products or any other tobacco products in any place that does not have posted in a conspicuous place a sign stating that giving, selling or otherwise distributing cigarettes, cigarette wrappers, tobacco, alternative nicotine products, vapor products, or any other tobacco products to a person under 21 years of age is prohibited by law;
- (3) Give, sell or distribute cigarettes, cigarette wrappers, tobacco, alternative nicotine products, vapor products or any other tobacco products to any person without first verifying, via a photo identification such as driver's license, that the person is 21 years of age or older.

- C. Vending machines prohibited.

Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter to the contrary, it is unlawful to install, place or permit the use of any vending machine in any establishment which is open to minors, except in a place where the machine is not accessible to or cannot be used by minors; provided, however, that this Section shall not apply to the installation and use by the proprietor, the proprietor's agent or employees, of vending machines behind a counter or in some place in any establishment in which access by minors is prohibited by law; provided, further, this section shall not apply to the installation and use of a vending

machine in commercial buildings where the public is not usually admitted and where such machines are intended for the sole use of the employees who are not minors.

D. It shall be unlawful for any minor to purchase, or attempt to purchase any tobacco, alternative nicotine, and vapor product.

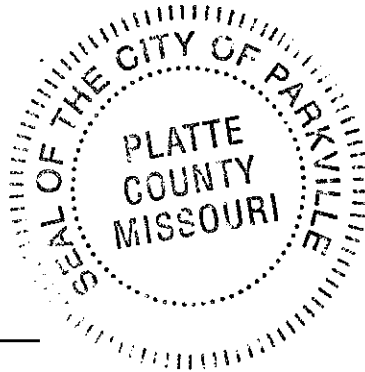
E. It shall be unlawful for any minor, under the age of 18, to possess any tobacco product.

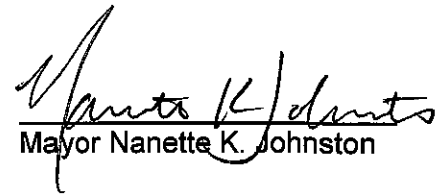
Section 3. That upon passage and approval, this ordinance shall be in full force and its provisions shall take effect from and after November 1, 2017.

Section 4. That all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict are hereby repealed.

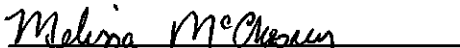
Section 5. This ordinance is effective upon its passage and approval.

PASSED and APPROVED this 3rd day of October 2017.




Mayor Nanette K. Johnston

ATTESTED:


City Clerk Melissa McClesney



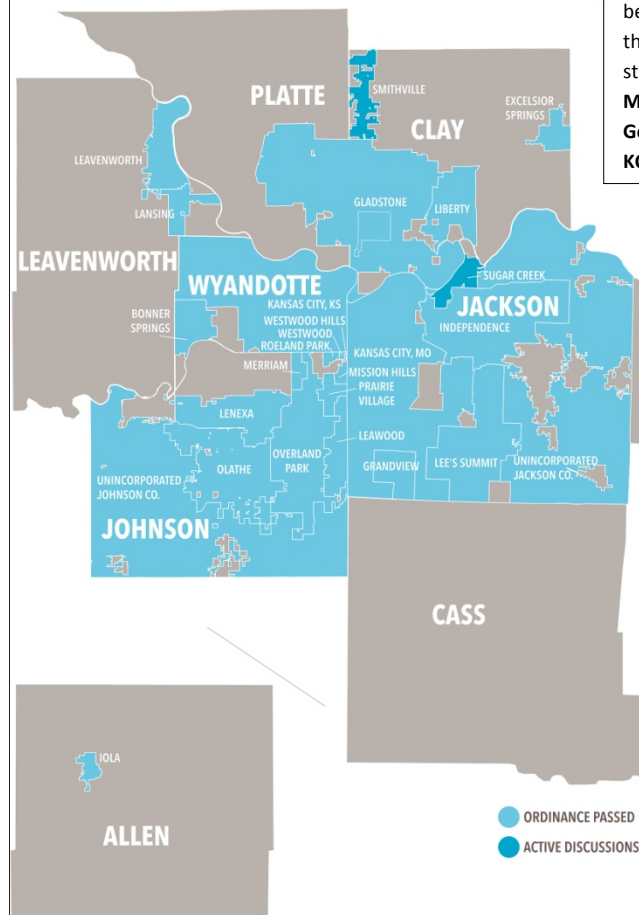
Tobacco 21|KC is an initiative of the Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kansas City, and dozens of collaborative partners across the Greater Kansas City region. Its aim is to partner with cities and counties in our area to increase the minimum age of sale and purchase of tobacco products, e-cigarettes, vapor products, and related paraphernalia from 18 to 21. This change will help reduce tobacco product access for minors and has been shown to reduce tobacco's impact in a community.

A part of the regional Healthy KC initiative, Tobacco 21|KC launched in October 2015. Only one month later, Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas/ Wyandotte County adopted the policy and, soon after, others followed. Today, 24 local communities have adopted the policy and several others are expected soon to follow. As shown on the map to the right, these communities come in all shapes and sizes. They are in Missouri, Kansas, north of the river, and south. Tobacco 21|KC has truly become a regional movement.

In a short time Tobacco 21|KC has experienced exciting progress and immense support from community members, business leaders, school officials, and policy influencers in the area.

To learn more about Tobacco 21|KC including how you can bring it to your community, contact: Scott Hall at hall@kcchamber.com or visit www.wearehealthykc.com

TOBACCO 21 CITIES



"Every day, more than 3,200 people in our region under the age of 18 smoke their first cigarette, and 1,200 of those become daily smokers. I believe raising the age from 18 to 21 will save kids from starting a habit that could kill them."

Mayor Mark Holland, Unified Government of Wyandotte County/KCK

POPULATIONS OF ADOPTED CITIES

KANSAS CITY, MO	470,800
OVERLAND PARK, KS	181,260
KANSAS CITY, KS	149,636
OLATHE, KS	133,062
INDEPENDENCE, MO	117,494
LEE'S SUMMIT, MO	93,184
LENEXA, KS	50,344
LEAVENWORTH, KS	35,251
LEAWOOD, KS	32,991
LIBERTY, MO	30,450
GLADSTONE, MO	25,410
GRANDVIEW, MO	25,290
PRAIRIE VILLAGE, KS	21,877
UNINC. JACKSON CO., MO	16,492
UNINC. JOHNSON CO., KS	14,988
LANSING, KS	11,642
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS, MO	11,488
MERRIAM, KS	11,174
BONNER SPRINGS, KS	7,553
ROELAND PARK, KS	6,840
IOLA, KS	5,553
MISSION HILLS, KS	3,582
WESTWOOD, KS	1,528
WESTWOOD HILLS, KS	359
TOTAL	1,458,248



“Tobacco 21”

Please be advised that on Tuesday, October 3, 2017, the Parkville Board of Alderman approved what is commonly referred to as a “Tobacco 21” ordinance that prohibits the sale or distribution of tobacco, alternative nicotine products, and vapor products to minors under 21 years of age. The ordinance becomes effective on November 1, 2017.

This ordinance includes the following requirements:

- A place of business is prohibited from giving, selling or distributing cigarettes, cigarette wrappers, tobacco, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products and vapor products to minors under 21 years of age.
- A place of business giving, selling or otherwise distributing cigarettes, cigarette wrappers, tobacco, alternative nicotine products, vapor products or any other tobacco products must post notice, with a sign in plain sight, stating that giving, selling or otherwise distributing cigarettes, cigarette wrappers, tobacco, alternative nicotine products, vapor products or any other tobacco products to a person under 21 years of age is prohibited by law.
- A place of business is prohibited from giving, selling or distributing cigarettes, cigarette wrappers, tobacco, alternative nicotine products, vapor products or any other tobacco products to any person without first verifying, via a photo identification such as driver’s license, that the person is 21 years of age or older.
- It is unlawful to install, place or permit the use of any vending machine in any establishment which is open to minors under 21 years of age, except in a place where the machine is not accessible to or cannot be used by minors under 21 years of age.

Please note that this Ordinance will take effect on November 1, 2017. Enclosed for your convenience is a copy of the ordinance with more detailed information.

Questions? Please call or email:

Melissa McChesney, City Clerk, at mmcchesney@parkvillemo.gov and (816) 741-7676;
and Anna Mitchell, Assistant to the City Administrator, at amitchell@parkvillemo.gov
and (816) 741-7676



6800 W. 93rd Street | Overland Park, KS 66212
www.heart.org

I am writing to encourage your support of raising the age of purchasing tobacco products to 21. While significant progress has been made to reduce the smoking rate in our country there is still a tremendous amount of work to be done.

According to the United States Surgeon General nearly 90% of smokers had their first cigarette by their 18th birthday. Each day in the United States 3,800 youth aged 18 and younger smoke their first cigarette. For the American Heart Association this is very troubling.

Smoking by itself increases the risk of coronary heart disease and stroke, but when it acts with other factors such as high blood cholesterol; high blood pressure; physical inactivity; being overweight or obese; diabetes and poor diet it greatly increases your risk from those factors, too. Smoking decreases your tolerance for physical activity and increases the tendency for blood to clot. It decreases HDL (good) cholesterol. Your risks increase greatly if you smoke and have a family history of heart disease. Smoking also creates a higher risk for peripheral artery disease and aortic aneurysm. It increases the risk of recurrent coronary heart disease after bypass surgery, too.

The science about smoking and its impact is clear. An effective strategy for helping our youth from ever starting is also clear – enacting policies that raise the age to purchase tobacco products from 18 to 21. This policy helps break the social chain that gives so many youth access to tobacco products despite being under age. Locales enacting Tobacco 21 policies have seen dramatic reductions in their youth smoking rates compared to communities that have not done so.

I encourage you to join the growing number of communities in the Kansas City Metropolitan area that are passing T21 policies. I have attached our fact sheet on this issue providing compelling evidence in support of raising the legal age for purchasing tobacco products.

Sincerely,

Tracy Russell
Government Relations Director
American Heart Association

*"Building healthier lives,
free of cardiovascular
diseases and stroke."*

life is why™ es por **la vida™** 全为**生命™**
Please remember the American Heart Association in your will.



FACTS

Tobacco: No Minor Issue

Raising the Minimum Sale Age to 21

OVERVIEW

Tobacco use continues to be a significant public health concern and a leading cause of preventable death in the US. Though we have made some great strides, nearly 25% of high school students still report using tobacco products, and the U.S. Surgeon General estimated that nearly 6 million children will die prematurely in adulthood if current trends continue.^{1,2,3,4} Further, in 2013, 2.1 million people smoked cigarettes for the first time, half of new smokers initiated under the age of 18.⁵ In fact, nearly 90% of smokers begin before age 18, and 95% begin before turning 26.⁶

Because of the addictive nature of nicotine, experimentation or initiation of tobacco use among youth and young adults is particularly troubling. This is a critical period for growth and development, one during which the brain may be especially susceptible and sensitive to the effects of nicotine.⁷ Increasing the minimum legal sale age (MLSA) for tobacco products to 21 would reduce our youth's access to, and use of, tobacco products.

UNDER 21: NO TOBACCO



Setting the MLSA at 21 would prohibit retailers from selling tobacco products to anyone under that age. The Tobacco to 21 Act (S. 2100/H.R. 3656) has recently been introduced in Congress, which would raise nationwide the minimum legal age of sale for tobacco products to 21.⁹ Additionally, as of September 2015, over 90 localities in eight states have raised the MLSA to 21,

including New York City, which in November 2013 became the first major city in the U.S. to raise its tobacco sales age to 21.^{10,11} Recently, Hawaii became the first state to raise the MLSA to 21.¹²

Raising the MLSA to 21 would target the age range at which many habitual smokers consume their first cigarette.⁶ Further, it would combat the tobacco industry's desire to attract a new, loyal generation of users and to re-engage those who have already quit.^{13,14}

TOBACCO MARKETING TO YOUTH

Though they are legally prohibited from marketing some tobacco products to youth under the age of 18, tobacco

companies still use a range of additional advertising tactics to appeal to a new generation of potential smokers.^{6,15,16} The tobacco industry has historically zeroed in on children with the marketing of flavored/sweet cigarettes and placing advertisements at a low height to be more easily seen by children.¹³ The industry also has recently begun heavily marketing e-cigarettes to children. From 2011 to 2014, the percentage of 12th-grade students who had ever used an e-cigarette increased from 4.7 to 17.2 percent.¹⁷ For the first time, more teenagers are using e-cigarettes than smoke cigarettes.^{17,18} Also:

- Tobacco advertising often uses imagery of social acceptance and popularity to make tobacco use appealing to youth and young adults.¹³
- Depictions of smoking in the movies is correlated with smoking initiation among young people.^{19,20}
- The tobacco industry promotes smoking at bars and clubs so that it will be viewed as a normal part of a healthy social life.²¹

TOBACCO: KILLING OUR FUTURE

Tobacco use has deadly consequences for our youth:

- Early signs of heart disease and stroke are found in young people who smoke.⁶
- Of every 3 young smokers, one will eventually die of a smoking-related illness or disease.²²
- The U.S. Surgeon General estimated that each year from 2009 to 2012, smoking-attributable health care costs were between \$289 billion and \$333 billion.⁴

WHY 21: THE EVIDENCE

Evidence shows that nicotine dependence and smoking intensity are strongly correlated with younger ages of smoking initiation.^{6,23} In other words, the younger people are when they smoke their first cigarette, the more likely they will be a smoker for life. Furthermore, some research suggests that adolescent smokers may experience more difficulty in quitting compared with adult smokers.²⁴

In 2015, the Institute of Medicine released a report that modeled the myriad of public health benefits for raising the MLSA.²⁵ Notably, the report concluded that raising the MLSA to 21 would decrease tobacco use by 12% and lead to:²⁵

- Nearly 225,000 fewer premature deaths.²⁵
- Nearly 50,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer.^{25,25}
- Almost 300,000 fewer pre-term births.²⁵

- 4.2 million fewer years of life lost for those born between 2000 and 2019.²⁵
- Less of a likelihood that adolescents will have peer group members who over the MLSA.²⁵

Raising the MLSA to 21 is further supported by the success of the precedent-setting measure that established 21 as minimum legal age for purchasing and consuming alcohol. As a result of the states raising the drinking age to 21, studies have reported that binge drinking among high school seniors decreased by nearly 25%, fatal automobile accidents caused by youth drunk driving decreased by nearly 60%, and over 20,000 lives have been saved.^{26,27}

THE ASSOCIATION ADVOCATES

- The American Heart Association advocates for policies at the federal, state and local levels that prohibit the sale of all tobacco products, including e-cigarettes, to anyone under the age of 21.

¹ Holford, TR, et al. (2014). Tobacco control and the reduction in smoking-related premature deaths in the United States, 1964-2012. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 311(2), 164-171

² Mozaffarian D, et al; on behalf of the American Heart Association Statistics Committee and Stroke Statistics Subcommittee. (2014). Heart disease and stroke statistics—2015 update: A report from the American Heart Association. *Circulation* 2015, 131, e01–e294.

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2014). Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/results.htm>. Accessed on November 3, 2015.

⁴ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2014). The Health Consequences of Smoking-50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General. Retrieved from: <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/50-years-of-progress/full-report.pdf> Accessed on November 3, 2015.

⁵ Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Results from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: summary of national findings and detailed tables. <http://www.samhsa.gov/data/sites/default/files/NSDUHresultsPDFWHTML2013/Web/NSDUHresults2013.pdf> Accessed on November 3, 2015.

⁶ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2012). Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General. Retrieved from: <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/preventing-youth-tobacco-use/full-report.pdf>. Accessed on November 3, 2015.

⁷ Chambers RA, et al. (2003). Developmental neurocircuitry of motivation in adolescence: a critical period of addiction vulnerability. *American Journal of Psychiatry*.160(6):1041–52.

⁸ Ferber, HJ. (2015). AAP releases multiple policies to protect youths from tobacco, nicotine. AAP News. Retrieved from: https://www2.aap.org/richmondcenter/pdfs/AAPNews_Oct2015_TobPolicies_SOTCo.pdf Accessed on December 2, 2015.

⁹ Tobacco to 21 Act, S. 2100, 114th Congress (2015) Medicine, Public Health Implications of Raising the Minimum Age of Legal Access to Tobacco Products (2015), available at <http://www.iom.edu/Activities/PublicHealth/TobaccoMinimumAge.aspx>.

⁹ New York City, N.Y., Local Laws No. 94-2013 (Nov. 19, 2013), <http://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=664290&GUID=4223E26A-7F3F-4B7D-9E3A-0E3F7B850155&Options=ID|Text|&Search=minimum+legal+smoking+age>

⁹ S.B. 1030 SD1 HD2, 28th Leg. (Haw. 2015), http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=1030&year=2015.

⁹ Calculated based on data in the National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2013, <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/SAMHDA/>.

⁹ Ling, PM, et al. (2002). Why and How the Tobacco Industry Sells Cigarettes to Young Adults: Evidence From Industry Documents. *American Journal of Public Health*, 92(6):908 – 916.

⁹ Ling, PM, et al. (2004). Tobacco Industry Research on Smoking Cessation: Recapturing Young Adults and Other Recent Quitters. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 19:419 – 426.

¹⁰ Tobacco Twenty-One (website containing list of all tobacco communities with MLSA of 21) (last accessed October 21, 2015), available at <http://tobacco21.org>. Institute of Medicine, Public Health Implications of Raising the Minimum Age of Legal Access to Tobacco Products (2015), available at <http://www.iom.edu/Activities/PublicHealth/TobaccoMinimumAge.aspx>.

¹¹ New York City, N.Y., Local Laws No. 94-2013 (Nov. 19, 2013), <http://legistar.council.nyc.gov/LegislationDetail.aspx?ID=664290&GUID=4223E26A-7F3F-4B7D-9E3A-0E3F7B850155&Options=ID|Text|&Search=minimum+legal+smoking+age>

¹² S.B. 1030 SD1 HD2, 28th Leg. (Haw. 2015),

http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/measure_indiv.aspx?billtype=SB&billnumber=1030&year=2015.

¹³ Ling, PM, et al. (2002). Why and How the Tobacco Industry Sells Cigarettes to Young Adults: Evidence From Industry Documents. *American Journal of Public Health*, 92(6):908 – 916.

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Office of the President

September 18, 2017

Board of Aldermen
8880 Clark Avenue
Parkville, MO 64152

Dear Board of Aldermen,

On behalf of Park University, I write this letter supporting the Tobacco21 | KC initiative and ask you to pass an ordinance raising the minimum age of purchase and sale of tobacco products and alternative nicotine delivery systems in Parkville to 21.

Reducing the impact of tobacco on our area's young people in Parkville is important to Park University because it directly impacts our students. Young people who are addicted to nicotine have a more difficult time focusing on their school work and can begin, even at college-age, to suffer from the harmful health side effects of their addiction. Moreover, students who graduate from Park without an addiction to nicotine will, on average, be more productive employees.

A growing body of data shows that Tobacco21 policies are an effective way to help keep our community's young people from initiating a tobacco or nicotine habit and that health benefits from the policy endure beyond a person's young adult years.

Park University is proud to call Parkville home and I believe that a Tobacco21 policy would reinforce Parkville's place as a great place to live, work, play, and learn.

For these reasons, I hope you will support a Tobacco21 ordinance for Parkville.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Greg Gunderson, Ph.D.
President
Park University



Code Enforcement — Community Resources

The following is a list of local organizations that may be able to provide assistance with violations of the Parkville Property Maintenance Code. This list is provided as an informational resource only. All organizations are independent of the City of Parkville and the City does not guarantee the degree or extent to which organizations can provide assistance. The use of an organization's services does not automatically abate a violation. Please contact the Community Development Department upon correction of any code violation at (816) 741-7676

Community Resource Hotline — United Way: Call 2-1-1

Northland Neighborhoods, Inc. 4420 NE Chouteau Trafficway I Kansas City, Missouri 64117 (816) 454-2000 I Contact: cliff_pouppiert@nmi.org	Services Offered: Platte County Senior Fund Handyman Services MHDC: \$10,000 per home
Heartland Habitat ReStore—Northland 8516 N. Oak Trafficway I Kansas City, MO 64155 (816) 214-6831 Monday-Friday 10 a.m.—6 p.m. I Saturday 9 a.m.—5 p.m.	Services Offered: Discounted Building Materials Habitat for Humanity Volunteer Services
Rebuilding Together 2050 Plumbers Way I Liberty, MO 64068 (816) 781-8985 I	Services Offered: Minor Home Repair Volunteer Services