



213 S. Marquette St. Ironwood, MI 49938
Memorial Building, Conference Room #1, 2nd Floor

Parks and Recreation Committee Meeting Agenda

1. Call to Order
2. Recording of the Roll
3. Approval of the November 2, 2015 Meeting Minutes
4. Approval of the Agenda
5. Citizens wishing to address the Committee on Items on the Agenda (Three-Minute Limit)
6. Citizens wishing to address the Committee on items not on the Agenda (Three-minute limit)
7. Items for Discussion and Consideration
 - A. Adopt 2016 Goals based on Comprehensive Plan and Assign Member Tasks
 - I. Strategy 4.4 Prioritize, plan for and construct pedestrian system improvements
 - II. Strategy 4.5 Define and Construct Priority Trail Improvements (Regional Trail to Miners, Beltline and River Walk)
 - III. Strategy 5.4(a) Update and Strengthen the Master Plan for Miners Memorial Heritage Park
 - IV. Strategy 5.4(b) Continue Implementation of the existing Depot Park Master Plan
 - V. Park Action Plan
 - a. Playground north of US Hwy 2
 - b. Establish Community & Flower Gardens + Art (school)
 - c. Implement Bike Routes on City Streets (Stripe/Sign)
 - d. Mt. Zion Improvements
 - B. Miners Park Plan Update
 - C. DNR Grant Application for 2016
 - D. Smoking Policy in Parks
 - E. 2016 Meeting Schedule
 - F. Grant Status
 - I. Depot Park
 - II. Curry Park
8. Other Business
9. Next Meeting: January 4, 2016
10. Adjournment



**Proceedings of the Parks and Recreation Committee
Monday, November 2, 2015, 5:30 p.m.**

A regular meeting of the Parks and Recreation Committee was held on Monday, November 2, 2015 at 5:30 P.M. in the Women's Club Room, Second Floor, Memorial Building, Ironwood, Michigan.

1. Call to Order:

Chair Davey called the meeting to order at 5:30 p.m.

2. Recording of the Roll:

MEMBER	PRESENT		EXCUSED	NOT EXCUSED
	YES	NO		
Anderson, Paul		X	X	
Burchell, Annette	X			
Davey, Sam – Chair	X			
Kangas, Tom	X			
Rick Semo, ex-officio, non-voting		X	X	
True, Marion		X	X	
Vuorenmaa, Bruce		X	X	
Wamhoff, Colleen	X			
	4	4		

Also present, Community Development Director Michael J.D. Brown.

3. Approval of the October 5, 2015 Meeting Minutes:

Motion by Davey to approve the October 5, 2015 Meeting Minutes. **Second** by Kangas. **Motion carried 4 to 0.**

4. Approval of the Agenda:

Motion by Wamhoff to accept the Agenda. **Second** by Kangas. **Motion carried 4 to 0.**

5. Citizens wishing to address the Committee on Items on the agenda (Three-Minute Limit): None

6. Citizens wishing to address the Committee on items not on the Agenda (Three-minute limit): None

7. Items for discussion and consideration:

- a. Capital Improvement Plan (CIP): Director Brown introduced the CIP.

Motion by Davey to recommend approval of the CIP to the City Commission. **Second** by Kangas. **Motion carried 4 to 0.**

- b. Goal Setting of 2016: Director Brown introduced the goal setting memo to the Committee and presented the goal setting matrix outlining projects completed, projects that are in progress and projects for the future. The goals will be brought back to the next meeting for approval.

8. Project Updates:

- a. Comprehensive/Park and Recreation Plan Implementation Status: Director Brown presented the Michigan Association of Planning Daniel Burnham Award for the Comprehensive Plan.
- b. Miners Park Plan: Director Brown discussed a public open house to discuss the draft plan in December, with the final approval by the City Commission by the end of January.
- c. Grant Status: Director Brown updated the committee on the following items:
- i. Depot Park: Bid specifications have been submitted to the DNR for approval.
 - ii. Curry Park: Bid specifications have been submitted to the DNR for approval.

9. Other Business:

- a. Davey discussed bringing back a discussion regarding making the parks non-smoking.

10. Next Meeting: December 7, 2015 at 5:30 p.m.

11. Adjournment: **Motion** by Burchell to adjourn the meeting. **Second** by Kangas. **Motion Carried 4 to 0.** Adjournment at 6:27 p.m.

Respectfully Submitted

Sam Davey, Chair

Tim Erickson, Community Development Assistant

All city parks are to be tobacco free. Exception to this is Curry Park, tobacco products will be allowed at your campsite only. All butts need to be picked up and put into trash cans etc. as its littering. This is for the safety of the resident's and children of the city of Ironwood. There should be fines for violations of smoking ban and littering of cigarette butts.

Question to consider do we ban e-cigarettes. Are They Safe?

(WebMD) The nicotine inside the cartridges is addictive. When you stop using it, you can get withdrawal symptoms including feeling irritable, depressed, restless and anxious. It can be dangerous for people with heart problems. It may also harm your [arteries](#) over time.

So far, evidence suggests that e-cigarettes may be safer than regular cigarettes. The biggest danger from tobacco is the smoke, and e-cigarettes don't burn. Tests show the levels of dangerous chemicals they give off are a fraction of what you'd get from a real cigarette. But what's in them can vary.

"E-cigarettes may be less harmful than cigarettes," Drummond says. "But we still don't know enough about their long-term risks or the effects of secondhand exposure."

Secondhand Emissions from E-cigarettes

As public spaces increasingly become smoke free, anecdotal reports show some people are using e-cigarettes indoors and in smoke free public spaces, including bars, restaurants and on public transportation.

While e-cigarettes do not produce smoke, they do expose others to secondhand emissions. Little is known about these emissions or the potential harm they may cause. Two initial studies have found formaldehyde, benzene and tobacco-specific nitrosamines (all carcinogens) coming from those secondhand emissions. Other studies have shown that chemicals exhaled by users also contain formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and other potential toxins.

There is no evidence that shows e-cigarettes emissions (secondhand aerosol) are safe for non-users to inhale.

The Lung Association supports prohibiting the use of e-cigarettes in worksites and public places, and including e-cigarettes under [smoke free laws](#) with other tobacco products. Currently, three states and hundreds of communities have prohibited e-cigarette use in the same places where smoking already is prohibited.

REASONS FOR BANNING SMOKING IN CERTAIN PUBLIC OUTDOOR AREAS Michigan .gov.* 1. Careful scientific studies – based upon both highly accurate mathematical modeling techniques as well as actual real-life measurements – have shown that concentrations of secondhand tobacco smoke in many outdoor areas are often as high or higher than in some indoor areas and that the [1] risks posed by such outdoor exposure, while small to most individuals, are well beyond generally accepted norms when large numbers of people are involuntarily exposed. Indeed, for these very [2] reasons, the State of California – in a report summarizing much of this evidence – was preparing and has now declared OUTDOOR tobacco smoke as a “toxic air pollutant.”[3]

2. Drifting tobacco smoke, even outdoors, can trigger asthmatic attacks, bronchial infections, and [4] other serious health problems in nonsmokers. This is especially true for the almost 100 million [5] Americans who have asthma, chronic bronchitis, chronic sinusitis, emphysema, and other breathing related conditions which make them especially susceptible to secondhand tobacco smoke.[6]

3. Even for people without such respiratory conditions, breathing drifting tobacco smoke for even brief periods can be deadly. For example, the Centers for Disease Controls [CDC] has warned that breathing drifting tobacco smoke for as little as 30 minutes (less than the time one might be exposed outdoors on a beach, sitting on a park bench, listening to a concert in a park, etc.) can raise a nonsmoker’s risk of suffering a fatal heart attack to that of a smoker. The danger is even greater [7] for those who are already at an elevated risk for coronary problems: e.g., men over 40 and postmenopausal women, anyone who is obese, has diabetes, a personal or family history of heart or circulatory conditions, gets insufficient exercise, has high blood pressure, cholesterol, etc. [8]

4. In cases where drifting tobacco smoke was present and a nonsmoker suffered a heart attack, asthmatic attack, or other similar problems, the municipality which owns and operates the beach, park, playground, etc. could be liable since it was on notice of the known health dangers but failed [9] to take the “reasonable” step of banning smoking as taken by many other outdoor areas. [10]

5. Society recognizes that people have a right not to be involuntarily exposed to known carcinogenic substances, even if only to small amounts and for brief periods. That's why, for example, extensive and very expensive precautions are taken when asbestos is removed from buildings. This insures that people outside are not exposed even to minute amounts as they pass by. Similarly, we would not tolerate someone who filed down old brake drums in a playground, thereby releasing even tiny amounts of asbestos into the air. Secondhand tobacco smoke is officially classified by the federal government as a "known human carcinogen" – exactly the same category as asbestos. [11]

6. Even aside from health hazards, being forced to breathe tobacco smoke is annoying and irritating to most people, especially the almost 100 million Americans who have chronic conditions like [12] asthma and bronchitis which make them especially susceptible to tobacco smoke, and young [13] children who are also especially sensitive. It should be noted that many activities are banned in [14] public places simply because they are annoying or irritating, even if they do not pose a health hazard. Common example are playing loud music on portable radios or boom boxes, engaging in [15] sexually provocative activity, using profanity, dressing in inappropriately scanty attire, drinking alcoholic beverages, etc.

7. Many of the 96 million Americans who have chronic conditions like asthma and bronchitis which make them especially susceptible to tobacco smoke have been held to be entitled to protection under the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA]. Thus, if their medical conditions mean that they [16] cannot enjoy lying on a blanket at the beach or in a park for a concert where smoking is generally permitted, they may be entitled by law to a reasonable accommodation, presumably one which protects them from drifting tobacco smoke. * Prepared as a public service by Action on Smoking and Health (ASH), 2013 H St., NW, Washington, DC 20006, (202) 659-4310. ASH is a national tax-exempt legal-action organization concerned with the problems of smoking and protecting the rights of nonsmokers. For more information, please see; <http://ash.org>. Comments and suggestions are appreciated. Page 2 of 10 8. The reason for banning smoke around building entrances is simple. People should not be forced

8. The reason for banning smoke around building entrances is simple. People should not be forced to be exposed to known carcinogenic substances for even the briefest periods of time, and because even brief exposure can also be annoying and irritating to many people, nonsmokers should not be forced to "run a gauntlet" of smokers gathered around the exits and entrances to their workplaces, [17] or other buildings which they are likely to frequent.

9. Large buildings ordinarily have air intakes to replace the air which is exhausted by their ventilation systems. Occasionally, the air intake will be located near a doorway to the building, or in some other area where smokers might tend to congregate. Therefore, to prevent this smoke-filled air from entering and being circulated throughout the building where it can create a health risk as well as annoyance and physical irritation, it may be necessary to prohibit smoking outdoors around such air intakes.[18]

10. Cigarette butts discarded by smokers constitute the overwhelming majority of litter on beaches, as well as in many other public places like parks, playgrounds, and sidewalks. [19] [20] Smoking bans have been shown to substantially reduce the litter and therefore the costs of cleaning up beaches and other outdoor areas, as well as to improve the overall appearance and [21] attractiveness of the area. [22]

11. Cigarettes are a major source of burns to youngsters, including to their faces, when smokers hold their cigarettes at their sides and young children inadvertently come too close. This can happen easily when children are at play or otherwise distracted on a beach, waiting on a line while their [23] parents wait to buy tickets, to use an ATM machines, etc. – and once again there may be legal liability; [24]

12. Discarded cigarettes – which are designed to continue to burn for several minutes when dropped and not puffed upon – are also a major fire hazard, threatening piers, boardwalks, and wooden structures in parks and playgrounds, etc., as well as outdoor park and recreation areas. [25] [26]

13 Young children playing in the sand at a beach or in playground sandbox may be tempted to put cigarette butts – which contain concentrated amounts of carcinogens and other toxic chemicals trapped from tobacco smoke – into their mouths, and even older children may touch the cigarette [27] butts and then put their fingers in or near their mouths, eyes, etc.

14 Discarded cigarette butts may also be harmful to birds and other wildlife which nibble on or even swallow them, especially on a beach or park, but also even on a public sidewalk. Indeed, one of [28] the first domestic bans on outdoor smoking was enacted to protect wildlife rather than human beings.[29]

15. Activities and images which might be inappropriate for young children and/or which might lead them into bad habits are often prohibited in public places, even if they pose no health risk and might even be appropriate in areas visited voluntarily only by adults. For example, virtually all [30] municipalities have long prohibited consumption of alcoholic beverages in public places like parks and beaches. The purpose is obviously not to prevent drunkenness or driving while intoxicated – since people can easily get drunk drinking in their parked cars, in bars, and at home. Rather, bans are imposed because drinking sets a bad example for young children to see it done openly – even if the same children might see it in their own homes. Similarly, prohibiting smoking in outdoor places frequented by the public – like parks, playgrounds, beaches, etc. – shields young children from seeing smoking as a common adult behavior to be emulated, even if some may observe smoking by the parents and other adults in private homes. Other examples where activities are prohibited in public places because of their possible impact on children include sexually suggestive movements (permitted on dance floors but prohibited in parks and on sidewalks), gambling (permitted in casinos and tracks but not in public places), displays of pictorial nudity (permitted in art galleries but not on sidewalks), etc.

16. In addition to all of the above reasons, it has now become clear that restrictions on smoking are a major factor in helping to persuade smokers to quit, and to help those who want to stop smoking to do so. The result can be an enormous saving of lives, in the prevention of disability, and in a [31] Page 3 of 10 dramatic reduction in health care costs – most of which are borne by nonsmokers who otherwise are forced to pay higher taxes and inflated health insurance premiums. Smoking bans – including outdoors as well as indoors – encourage and support quitting by making it more inconvenient for a person to remain a smoker. Every ban on smoking also sends a very clear educational message to the smoker that his conduct is not desirable – and indeed is found to be annoying and irritating if not repugnant – by a large majority of others. Finally, smoking bans help those already trying to quit by tending to assure that they will not be tempted by being in the presence of a smoker, smell the “tempting” aroma of tobacco

smoke, etc. While not the primary argument or purpose in enacting outdoor smoking bans, this additional significant effect of such bans may well be a factor in deciding to support such public health measures.

SUMMARY More than 350 jurisdictions have successfully prohibited smoking in outdoor areas – such as beaches, parks, playgrounds, near building entrances, while waiting in lines, etc. – without legal challenges, problems of enforcement, loss of patronage or taxes, etc. Such bans appear to be so successful that more jurisdictions are sure to be added. Indeed, as smoking is being banned in an ever growing number of indoor areas, people are beginning to expect freedom from these toxic fumes, and to expect air unpolluted by tobacco smoke wherever they may congregate. [32] Very strong recent evidence of this trend is the overwhelming vote by the citizens of the State of Washington to ban smoking not only in all bars and restaurant, but to also require that building entrances be smoke free, and to prohibit smoking within 25 feet of doorways, windows, and ventilation ducts of smoke free establishments. This vote comes on the heels of a poll by the New York State Health Department which showed that the public support for banning smoking in many outdoor areas is even stronger than similar support for a 2003 bill banning indoor smoking. [33]

Salem Parks Go Smoke-Free August 22

Effective August 22, 2015, smoking is prohibited in all City parks, including parking lots located on park property and the area around Mirror Pond at the Civic Center. The smoking ban includes e-cigarettes and marijuana or cannabis products. This is consistent with Measure 91, which legalized recreational marijuana but specifically prohibits smoking marijuana in a public place.

Most smokers, once made aware that smoking is prohibited, are likely to comply with the smoke-free regulations. Enforcement will be primarily complaint-based and can involve a police officer issuing a warning or citation. Police response to complaints will be based on the priority of other calls for service. Fines for smoking in the parks will start at no more than \$50 for the first offense and be as high as \$250 for the third offense.

State law already prohibits smoking within 10 feet of a public entrance to a building. Visitors to the Civic Center Complex will be allowed to smoke in the area around City Hall and in the Peace Plaza area between the Library and City Hall, remaining 10 feet away from building entrances.

**2016 IRONWOOD PARKS AND RECREATION COMMITTEE
SCHEDULE**

5:30 p.m. meeting time in Conference Rm #1 2nd Floor Memorial Building

Monday, January 04, 2016
Monday, February 01, 2016
Monday, March 07, 2016
Monday, April 04, 2016
Monday, May 02, 2016
Monday, June 06, 2016
Monday, July 04, 2016
Monday, August 01, 2016
Thursday, September 08, 2016
Monday, October 03, 2016
Monday, November 07, 2016
Monday, December 05, 2016