

December 5, 2014

To: Mayor Bob McDavid
Members of the Columbia City Council

From: Michael Szewczyk, MD
Members of the Board of Health

Re: The sale of tobacco products and the sale and use of e-cigarettes and vapor products in the City of Columbia.

The Board of Health makes the following recommendations:

- 1) The use of e-cigarettes or vapor products should be prohibited in public places in a manner similar to Article IX. – SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES of the current City of Columbia Code of Ordinances.
- 2) The sale of e-cigarettes or vapor products should be restricted to those 21 and over.
- 3) The sale of tobacco products and tobacco product paraphernalia should be restricted to those 21 and over.

Discussion

The Board of Health was asked by Councilwoman Chadwick to provide a recommendation regarding legislation that would increase the tobacco sale age to 21 and would prohibit the use of e-cigarettes in indoor public places, in a manner similar to current City ordinance restricting smoking in public places.

At its October 9th meeting, the Board of Health heard a presentation from Dr. Robert Crane, who is a family medicine physician at Ohio State University and president of the Preventing Tobacco Addiction Foundation. Dr. Crane's presentation was followed by a public hearing at which 22 individuals provided compelling testimony both for and against the proposals. In a straw poll of the audience there was an even split on the question of prohibiting the use of e-cigarettes in indoor public places and a near even split on the issue of restricting e-cigarette sales to those 21 and older with 53% against and 47% in favor. Even though the audience was evenly split on the e-cigarette issues, a clear majority, 76%, felt that the purchase age for tobacco products should be changed from 18 to 21.

The Board members received and reviewed many documents including personal letters, scientific articles and published opinion pieces. The information was made available to the public at the following web page: <https://www.gocolumbiamo.com/Health/Smoking.php>

Restricting the sale of tobacco products to those 21 and older

There was strong support for this change among the Board members with eight out of ten members voting in favor of raising the age to purchase tobacco products to 21. Over the last 2 years more and more communities have been made this change. This includes large cities like New York, the Big Island of Hawaii, suburban university towns like Evanston, Illinois and small towns like Healdsburg in California wine country.

One of the major reasons this has occurred is concern about teenage smoking. We know that the vast majority of long term smokers begin as teenagers. We know that nicotine has greater addictive potential in the young developing brain. We know that 90% of adult smokers regret ever starting. It only makes sense that, as a community, we should look for ways to prevent teenagers from becoming addicted.

Board members heard and understand the argument that 18 year olds are adults and we allow them to vote. While two Board members voted against the proposal based on this principle, others felt that smoking should not be promoted as a privilege or a reward. Board members recalled the tragic increase in death and injury in the 1970's when the age to purchase alcohol was lowered. After that experiment, our society made the decision to protect our youth and made 21 the legal age for alcohol.

Knowing that 90% of the purchasers of cigarettes for minors are themselves under the age of 21, raising the purchasing age to 21 is good public health policy. That's what Needham, Massachusetts did over a 3 year period starting in 2005. Surveying done during the 4 year period from 2006 to 2010 revealed a 47% reduction in the high school smoking rate. If this could be done nationwide, according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, we could prevent 10 million children from becoming daily smokers and avoid 3 million premature deaths.

Restricting the use of e-cigarettes indoors

The Board was unanimous in its opinion that e-cigarettes and vaping products should be prohibited in indoor public places in a manner similar to cigarettes. Reasons cited include:

- There are no long-term scientific studies which conclude that second-hand exposure to e-cigarette vapor is safe.

- Within the e-cigarette industry, there is a concerning lack of standards, quality control, mislabeled nicotine content and variability in product engineering resulting in unpredictability in toxic substance emissions.
- Studies indicate that e-cigarette vapors contain particulates that are similar in size and concentration to particulates in cigarette smoke. These particulates are small enough to be inhaled, absorbed passively into the blood stream from the lungs and be deposited in body tissues.
- Increasing numbers of health organizations, including the World Health Organization and the American Heart Association (AHA), recommend that e-cigarette use be prohibited in indoor public places.
- Exhaled vapor containing nicotine can accumulate in an indoor air environment and testing has confirmed that passive nicotine exposure does occur and is roughly equivalent to second-hand smoke exposure.
- While toxic substance concentrations are lower in e-cigarette vapor than in cigarette smoke, they are not absent. Studies have found many toxic chemicals including formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, volatile organic compounds, acetone and heavy metals such as tin, lead and chromium. Nickel levels, originating from the heating elements, were 2 – 100 times higher than in cigarette smoke.
- Introducing e-cigarettes into clean air environments reinforces that smoking is socially acceptable and undermines smoke-free policies and efforts to limit tobacco use.
- No scientific evidence currently exists to support the claim that e-cigarettes can be an effective smoking cessation tool.

Proponents of e-cigarettes note that there are no long term studies showing ill effects of e-cigarettes. This is true because e-cigarettes are new product. What we do know is that they do pollute the environment with known toxins, albeit it less than cigarettes. Early studies of e-cigarette vapor have already shown that the vapor can worsen pre-existing lung disease. What is really needed is FDA regulation of vaping products including their marketing and use. This will come, but right now it is up to local communities to protect the indoor air quality where they work, shop and socialize with others.

Restricting the sale of e-cigarettes to those 21 and older

Seven out of nine Board members were in favor of restricting the sale of e-cigarettes to those 21 and older. Reasons cited include:

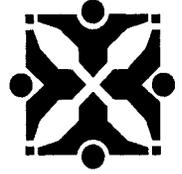
- E-cigarettes are tacitly marketed to youth with flavors such as bubble gum, energy cow cotton candy, *piña colada*, sweet tart and even vanilla cupcake which is promoted for weight loss.
- E-cigarette use is rapidly increasing among middle and high school students. The CDC reports that the use of e-cigarettes in high school students has tripled from 2011 to 2013.
- There are high levels of dual use of e-cigarettes and tobacco among youth. Studies have shown that teenage smokers who are also using e-cigarettes are less likely to stop smoking tobacco products.
- The glamor of e-cigarettes has the potential to undo tobacco control efforts that have cut youth smoking rates in half from 1997 to 2007.

Without a doubt, youth are attracted to e-cigarettes and the vaping companies know that. The AHA notes that from 2011 to 2013 youth exposure to e-cigarette advertising has increased more than 250%. They note that “many of these advertisements have themes that promote rebelliousness and glamorize e-cigarette use, which conveys the message to youth that e-cigarette use is fun, socially acceptable, and desirable.” Just as with tobacco products, we can expect that limiting the purchase of e-cigarettes to those 21 and over will prevent many teenagers from developing a life-long addiction.

E-cigarettes were invented by a Chinese pharmacist in 2003 and entered the market place in 2007. Seven years later, according to Wells Fargo, the market is now an estimated \$2.5 billion with over 450 brands and over 7700 unique flavors. The 3 major tobacco companies have jumped in and it’s reported in the Wall Street Journal that Altria and Reynolds will each spend more than \$150 million this year to introduce new e-cigarette products. While one might have a sense of *déjà vu*, one can also hope that the lessons learned from our experience with tobacco will not be forgotten.

City of Columbia

701 East Broadway, Columbia, Missouri 65201



Agenda Item Number: B 374-14

Department Source: Law

To: City Council

From: City Manager & Staff

Council Meeting Date: December 1, 2014

Re: Sale of Tobacco Products to Minors, Regulating the Sale of Vapor Products and Alternative Nicotine Products, and Amending the Indoor Clean Act to include Use of Vapor Products

Documents Included With This Agenda Item

Council memo, Resolution/Ordinance

Supporting documentation includes: Board of Health Report, Substance Abuse Advisory Commission Report, Chadwick Proposal for Ordinance amending Chapter 11, Article X, Sec. 11-311. Sale of tobacco to minors in relation to raising the legal tobacco product sales age to twenty-one years, Chadwick Proposal for Ordinance amending the language of smoking material to include e-cigarettes in relation to Section 11-289A Article IX. Smoking in Public Places with the intent to eliminate e-cigarette use from indoor public areas

Executive Summary

At the request of Council member Chadwick, ordinances proposing to regulate the sale of tobacco to minors and restrict the use of e-cigarettes indoors in public places have been prepared for Council consideration.

Discussion

On September 15, 2014, Council member Chadwick provided the Council with materials requesting to raise the legal tobacco product sales age to twenty-one (21) years and also including the restriction on use of e-cigarettes in indoor public areas. These items were referred to the Substance Abuse Advisory Commission and the Board of Health, both of whose recommendations are attached.

The item is brought back to the Council in three parts as separate issues:

An ordinance has been prepared that would change the definition of minor from under the age of eighteen (18) to under the age of twenty-one (21) in the current City Code Sec. 11-311 making it unlawful to sell tobacco products or tobacco product paraphernalia to minors. Tobacco products is defined as "any substance containing tobacco leaf, including, but not limited to, cigars, cigarettes, pipe tobacco and smokeless tobacco. 'Smokeless tobacco' means any tobacco products that are suitable for dipping or chewing, such as snuff, chewing tobacco or dipping tobacco." Tobacco product paraphernalia includes cigarette wrapping papers and pipes made for smoking tobacco products.

City of Columbia

701 East Broadway, Columbia, Missouri 65201



An ordinance has been prepared that would add a definition for both “vapor products” and “alternative nicotine products” to City Code Sec. 11-311 and would make it unlawful to sell vapor products and alternative nicotine products to minors. The definition of vapor products recommended by the Board of Health differs slightly from the definition contained in state law. The state law definition refers to products “with nicotine” but also references “any vapor cartridge,” making it unclear whether the cartridge is required to contain nicotine to fall within the regulations. The Board of Health recommended the enforcement of City Code provisions regarding the sale of products to minors be applied to all vapor products, including those that were advertised by the manufacturer as 0% nicotine.

An ordinance has been prepared that would include a prohibition on the use of vapor products in the clean indoor air regulations and would add vapor products to the list of prohibited items at the airport, on buses and in applicable sections of the fire prevention code relating to performance areas and fuel storage.

There has been a great deal of discussion about whether the City has the ability to regulate the sale of tobacco to minors under the age of twenty-one (21) as opposed to the age of eighteen (18). Although no case in the state of Missouri has been decided directly on this issue, Sec. 407.932 RSMo. is clear and unambiguous in its language: **Nothing in sections 407.925 to 407.932 shall prohibit local political subdivisions from enacting more stringent ordinances or rules.** The definition of minor for purposes of the sale of tobacco products is set forth in Sec. 407.925 RSMo., which is within the range of statutory regulations specifically authorized by the state legislature for enactment of more stringent rules.

Fiscal Impact

Short-Term Impact: Not applicable.

Long-Term Impact: Not applicable.

Vision, Strategic & Comprehensive Plan Impact

Vision Impact: Not Applicable

Strategic Plan Impact: Not Applicable

Comprehensive Plan Impact: Not Applicable

Suggested Council Action

No suggestion.

City of Columbia

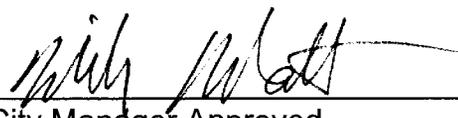
701 East Broadway, Columbia, Missouri 65201



Legislative History

1. Ordinance No. 011375 passed on February 16, 1987 established a new article to restrict smoking in certain public places used and open to the general public and in certain enclosed work areas.
2. Ordinance No. 014736 passed on January 16, 1996 restricted smoking in buildings owned or managed by the City of Columbia.
3. Ordinance No. 015928 passed on March 15, 1999 restricted smoking within twenty (20) feet of an entrance to any structure where smoking was prohibited or limited by City ordinance.
4. Ordinance No. 019252 passed on October 9, 2006 restricted smoking in restaurants and bars, and outdoor patios of restaurants and bars; seating areas and enclosed spaces of stadiums, athletic fields and arenas; limousines and taxi cabs; and bowling alleys.


Department Approved


City Manager Approved

Introduced by _____

First Reading _____

Second Reading _____

Ordinance No. _____

Council Bill No. B 374-14

AN ORDINANCE

amending Chapter 11 of the City Code as it relates to the sale of tobacco products to minors; and fixing the time when this ordinance shall become effective.

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF COLUMBIA, MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Chapter 11 of the Code of Ordinances of the City of Columbia, Missouri, is hereby amended as follows:

Material to be deleted in ~~strikeout~~; material to be added underlined.

Sec. 11-311. Sales of tobacco products to minors.

(a) Definitions. For the purposes of this section, the following terms shall have the meanings designated:

- (1) Tobacco products shall mean any substance containing tobacco leaf, including, but not limited to, cigars, cigarettes, pipe tobacco and smokeless tobacco. "Smokeless tobacco" means any tobacco products that are suitable for dipping or chewing, such as snuff, chewing tobacco or dipping tobacco.
- (2) Tobacco product paraphernalia shall include, but not be limited to, cigarette wrapping papers and pipes made for smoking tobacco products.
- (3) Minor shall mean any person under the age of twenty-one (21)~~eighteen (18)~~ years.
- (4) Vending machine shall mean any mechanical, electric or electronic, self-service device which, upon insertion of money, tokens or any other form of payment, dispenses tobacco products.

(b) Prohibitions. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell tobacco products or tobacco product paraphernalia to a minor.

(c) Warning signs. Warning signs concerning sales of tobacco products to minors shall be plainly visible at every display from which tobacco products are sold. Such signs shall:

- (1) Contain in red lettering at least one-half inch high on a white background "IT IS A VIOLATION OF THE LAW FOR TOBACCO PRODUCTS OR TOBACCO PRODUCT PARAPHERNALIA TO BE SOLD TO ANY PERSON UNDER THE AGE OF 21-18, " and
- (2) Include a depiction of a pack of cigarettes at least two (2) inches high defaced by a red diagonal diameter of a surrounding red circle.

(d) Vending machines; exceptions: ~~Effective January 1, 1992, it~~ It shall be unlawful to sell tobacco products through vending machines except:

- (1) In factories, businesses, offices or other places not open to the general public, and
- (2) In places to which persons under the age of twenty-one (21)-eighteen (18) are not permitted access.

...

SECTION 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage.

PASSED this _____ day of _____, 2014.

ATTEST:

City Clerk

Mayor and Presiding Officer

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

City Counselor



SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS INCLUDED WITH THIS AGENDA ITEM ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Board of Health Report

Substance Abuse Advisory Commission Report

Chadwick Proposal for Ordinance amending Chapter 11, Article X, Sec. 11-311. Sale of tobacco to minors in relation to raising the legal tobacco product sales age to twenty-one years

Chadwick Proposal for Ordinance amending the language of smoking material to include e-cigarettes in relation to Section 11-289A Article IX. Smoking in Public Places with the intent to eliminate e-cigarette use from indoor public areas

November 21, 2014

To: Mayor Bob McDavid
Members of the Columbia City Council

From: Michael Szewczyk, MD
Board of Health

Re: The sale of tobacco products and the sale and use of e-cigarettes and vapor products in the City of Columbia.

The Board of Health makes the following recommendations:

- 1) The use of e-cigarettes or vapor products should be prohibited in public places in a manner similar to Article IX. – SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES of the current City of Columbia Code of Ordinances.
- 2) The sale of e-cigarettes or vapor products should be restricted to those 21 and over.
- 3) The sale of tobacco products and tobacco product paraphernalia should be restricted to those 21 and over.

A full report documenting the Board's deliberations will follow.



CITY OF COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

SUBSTANCE ABUSE ADVISORY COMMISSION

TO: Mayor Bob McDavid and the Honorable Members of the Columbia City Council

FROM: Chris Hawf, Chair
Substance Abuse Advisory Commission

DATE: November 24, 2014

RE: Proposed Amendments to City code as it Pertain to Tobacco

CC: Mike Matthes, City Manager
Sheela Amin, City Clerk
Stephanie Browning, Public Health and Human Services Director
Steve Hollis, Human Services Manager

City Council requested the Substance Abuse Advisory Commission (SAAC) provide recommendations regarding proposed legislation that would amend City Code that would increase the tobacco sale age to twenty-one and would add e-cigarettes to Columbia's definition of products included in Columbia's indoor air policy, prohibiting the use in public places.

The SAAC held discussions and heard public comment about the proposed legislation at its October 8, 2014 and November 12, 2014 meetings. At the November 12 meeting, the SAAC voted in favor of a motion to "raise the age for the purchase of tobacco to 21" (6 in favor, 1 against, 1 abstain) and a motion to include e-cigarettes in the indoor air policy (7 in favor, 0 against, 1 abstain).

Substance Abuse Advisory Commission • c/o Division of Human Services
1005 W. Worley • P.O. Box 6015 • Columbia, Missouri 65205-6015

Phone: (573) 874-7488 (voice) • TTY: (573) 874-7356 • Fax: (573) 874-7756

E-Mail: HumanServices@GoColumbiaMo.com Web Page: www.GoColumbiaMo.com (Search: **Human Services**)

Proposed Ordinance amending Chapter 11, Article X, Sec. 11-311. Sale of tobacco to minors in relation to raising the legal tobacco product sales age to twenty-one years.

Prepared by Tobacco Free Columbia
Sponsored by Councilwoman Chadwick

Tobacco continues to kill more Columbians each year as the leading cause of preventable death, with thousands dying from the products' effects of lung and other cancers, heart disease, stroke, asthma, emphysema, pre-term delivery, and low birth weight. When used as intended tobacco will kill one-third of its users, approximately 7,500 of the over 20,000 current Columbia smokers. More than 90% of smokers take up smoking before the age of 18 and three out of four of those who initiate smoking in their teens continue as lifelong smokers. Most underage smokers obtain their cigarettes from someone between the ages of 18 to 20. Individuals who reach their mid-20s as a nonsmoker are unlikely to ever become a smoker, a fact known by the tobacco industry as they try to achieve market share. As adolescence is the time when smoking starts and is a public health concern, the Columbia/Boone County Health & Human Services along with the community's Healthy Lifestyle Action Team, are working towards their strategic goal of reducing youth smoking and smokeless tobacco use by implementing evidence based programs and sound public policies.

All 50 states currently attempt to limit access of tobacco products to youth by setting the age of sale to a minimum of 18. Legislation to further raise the sale age has been implemented in jurisdictions to decrease the amount of access that teenagers have to tobacco. The states of Alaska, Alabama, Utah and New Jersey have current laws in place setting the sale age to 19.

The city of Needham, MA was the first place in the US to enact the sale at twenty-one law in 2005. Since 2013 over a two dozen cities in Massachusetts, New York City, Englewood, NJ and the Counties of Suffolk, NY & Hawaii, HI have put policies in place to raise the sale age of tobacco. Research predicts that the impact of raising the minimum legal sale age to twenty-one will save lives by delaying the average initiation rate by 3 years; creating a prevalence decrease of over 10% in all ages between 14-20; and save the nation \$212 billion in societal costs, primarily medical.

Missouri's lax tobacco legislation allows for the lowest ranking tobacco tax of all 50 states in the nation at \$0.17 per pack, a primary factor in the state having one of the highest tobacco usage rates. With the average age of initiation in Boone County at 12.67 and 39.2% of high school students reporting they have smoked cigarettes in their lifetime, Tobacco Free Columbia seeks to look at legislation to reduce the incidence of youth smoking initiation.

Columbia currently adopts the Missouri state age of sale at 18 years. Although the state has failed several times in recent years to raise the cost, the Missouri State charter prohibits this known intervention of increased taxation of tobacco by municipalities. The City of Columbia has the ability to put effective policy in place that would curb high tobacco usage in youth that result from these lax laws by increasing the sale age to twenty-one. Age restriction policies are shown to have greater effects than increased taxation on youth smoking and will reduce adult smoking in the long-term.

Additives in today's cigarettes have increased nicotine reaction times from earlier decades, with nicotine from one puff of smoke taking 10 seconds to reach the brain. Younger smokers are more sensitive to nicotine and can become heavily addicted easier than adults. Of the almost 40% of high school students who report smoking cigarettes over

50% are already attempting to quit. Policy is the ideal intervention vehicle to act on the problem of youth smoking. Municipalities who have enforced regulations to prevent the sale of tobacco to minors have made important contributions to the decline of tobacco use among youth in the US. Raising the sale age of tobacco is proven to reduce the number of youth using tobacco by allowing for easier recognition of underage purchasers, less peer access and less cultural acceptance of youth smoking. This decrease will create lasting benefits on the prevalence of tobacco use and save thousands of lives in Columbia.

I hereby ask council to seek the recommendation of the Board of Health and the Substance Abuse Advisory Commission on legislation that would increase the tobacco sale age to twenty-one to reduce smoking and tobacco use by eighteen to twenty year olds and increase the likelihood that people in this cohort will not become smokers later in life.

TOBACCO
eighteen twenty-one

Contact and Resource List:

www.tobacco21.org

Ginny Chadwick, First Ward Councilwoman
573-999-2641, ward1@gocolumbiamo.com

Dean Andersen, Tobacco Free Columbia Coalition Member
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Traci Kennedy, Tobacco Free Missouri Executive Director
660-853-1820, info@tobaccofreemissouri.org

Kevin Everett, PhD Associate Professor Family & Community Medicine
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Linda Cooperstock, Master of Public Health
573-489-3731, cooperstackl@missouri.edu

Jonathan Sessions, Columbia Public School Board Member
573-424-1999, jonathan@jonathansessions.com

Andrea Waner, PIO of Columbia/Boone County Health Department
573-874-7632, anwaner@gocolumbiamo.com

Jonathan Winickoff, MD, MPH Associate Professor, Department of Pediatrics, Harvard Medical School 617-724-1062, jwinickoff@mgh.harvard.edu

Lester Hartman, MD MPH FAAP Westwood-Mansfield Pediatric Associates
719-326-7700, lester.hartman@childrens.harvard.edu www.wmpeds.com

Proposed Ordinance amending the language of smoking material to include e-cigarettes in relation to Section 11-289A Article IX. Smoking in Public Places with the intent to eliminate e-cigarette use from indoor public areas.

Legislative Intent prepared by Tobacco Free Columbia
Sponsored by Councilwoman Chadwick

The implementation of Columbia's indoor air ordinance limiting smoking in public places passed in 2006 is having significant impacts on the health of the city. The number of employees protected from secondhand smoke in the workplace increased significantly. Prohibiting smoking indoors has denormalized the act of smoking and in turn youth smoking rates have decreased. While use of traditional tobacco products has been on the decline, a new market of vapor products has emerged, electronic cigarettes or e-cigarettes. All of the largest tobacco companies have invested in the product, offering a new entry option for young people to become addicted to nicotine.

E-cigarettes mimic smoking allowing users to inhale synthetic nicotine by heating the battery and atomizing the content cartridge. FDA research has revealed that nicotine cartridges contained known toxic chemicals and carcinogens including nitrosamines. The e-cigarette user expels poisonous chemical aerosol found to contain heavy metals such as formaldehyde and diethylene glycol. Short-term use of e-cigarettes has been shown to increase respiratory resistance and impair lung function.

The CDCs National Youth Tobacco Survey shows that the number of middle and high school students using e-cigarettes more than doubled, increasing from 3.3 to 6.8 percent from 2011 to 2012. This results in an estimated 800 Columbia youth who tried e-cigarettes in 2012 with popularity continuing to grow. The products are offered in a wide variety of flavors that attract young users including cherry, sweet tart, Cowboy, Wrangler and Mojito. Unlike traditional tobacco products, marketing these products is not restricted and the use of celebrity endorsements and television advertisements has been widely initiated to recruit new users. Sales of electronic cigarettes doubled from \$300 million in 2011 to \$600 million in 2012. An August 2014 the American Journal of Public Health study found that younger individuals are more likely to initiate use of e-cigarettes than any other demographic and the use of one tobacco product, including e-cigarettes, increases the willingness to try multiple tobacco products.

The Food and Drug Association (FDA) does not currently regulate the products and has initiated the rule making process to review e-cigarette sales to minors as well as the requirement of product ingredient disclosure and product labeling. Legislation to address e-cigarette usage by state and municipal governments are being enacted. Three states and 188 municipalities currently regulate use of e-cigarettes indoors in 100% smokefree venues, including 5 communities in Missouri. The City of Columbia has a history of enacting proactive measures to protect public health and it is recommended by Tobacco Free Columbia

that the council take swift action to protect the community from the effects of these products.

A lack of peer-reviewed scientific data exists to support the claim that e-cigarettes are an effective mechanism to help smokers overcome their addiction to nicotine, while vapor products are being advertised as a cessation method to help current smokers quit. Recent research found that although 80% of users of e-cigarettes indicated that they were using the product to cut down or help quit smoking there was no evidence of an increase in cessations or a reduction of cigarettes smoked by e-cigarette users.

Use of vapor products indoors, where traditional cigarette smoking is prohibited, undermines the smokefree ordinance and can make enforcement difficult. Protecting Columbia's youth and citizens against an untested product like e-cigarettes is recommended as sound public health policy.

Thus, I hereby seek the recommendation of the Columbia Board of Health and the Substance Abuse Advisory Commission on legislation that would add e-cigarettes to Columbia's indoor air policy, prohibiting the use in public places.

Contact and Resource List:

www.cancer.org

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