

Monday, March 2, 2026
6:00 P.M.

CITY COUNCIL WORK SESSION – AGENDA #10

Si usted necesita esta información en español: 763-424-8000. Yog xav tau kev pab, thov hu rau 763-424-8000 lawv mam li nrhiav ib tus neeg txhais lus rau koj. If you need this information in another language or alternative format, email access@brooklynpark.org or call 763-424-8000.

Our Vision: Brooklyn Park, a thriving community inspiring pride where opportunities exist for all.

- A. CALL TO ORDER – Mayor Hollies Winston**
- B. GENERAL INFORMATION**
None.
- C. DISCUSSION ITEMS/GENERAL ACTION ITEMS – These items will be discussion items but the City Council may act upon them during the course of the meeting.**
 - C.1** Hennepin County Commercial Tobacco Discussion
 - A.** BROOKLYN PARK COMMERCIAL TOBACCO PRESENTATION
 - B.** BROOKLYN PARK RETAILER ASSESSMENT RESULTS JULY 2024
 - C.** FLAVORED TOBACCO POLICY MAP
 - D.** HENNEPIN COUNTY COMMERCIAL TOBACCO PROFILE
 - E.** FLAVORED COMMERCIAL TOBACCO FACT SHEET
 - C.2** Pet Store Ordinance
 - A.** CITY OF ROSEVILLE PET ORDINANCE
 - C.3** Environmental Health & Public Works
 - A.** PRESENTATION
- D. VERBAL REPORTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS**
 - D.1 COUNCIL MEMBER REPORTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS**
 - D.2 CITY MANAGER REPORTS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS**
- E. ADJOURNMENT**

City of Brooklyn Park Council Work Session

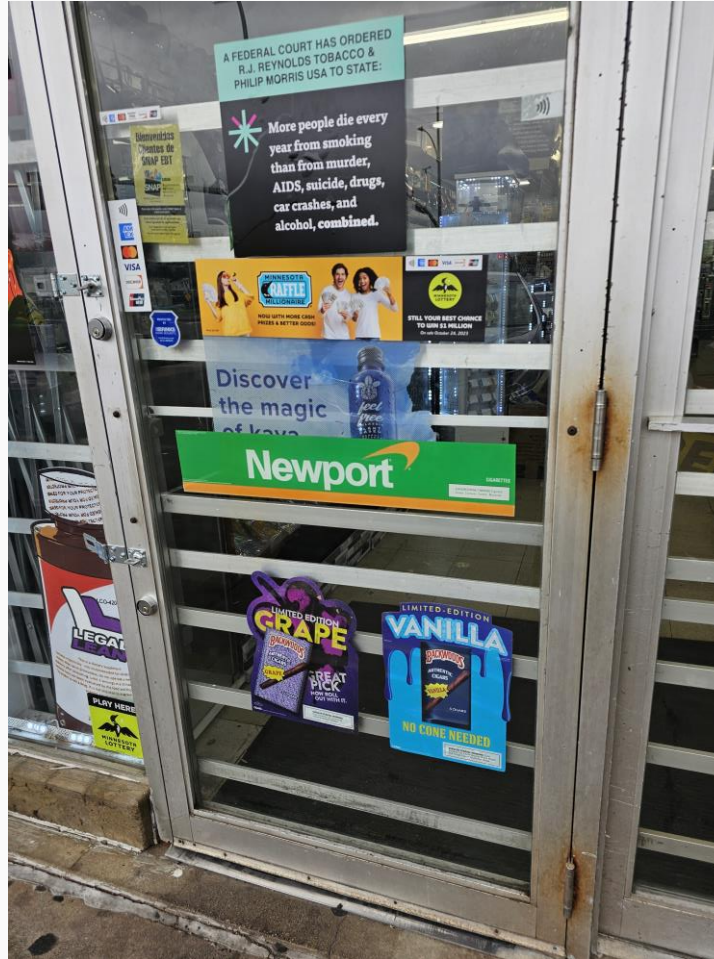
Meeting Date:	March 2, 2026	Originating Department:	Community Development
Agenda Item:	C.1	Prepared By:	Keith Jullie, Rental & Business Licensing Manager
Agenda Section:	Discussion Items	Presented By:	Keith Jullie
Item:	Hennepin County Commercial Tobacco Discussion		

Summary:

Staff from Hennepin County have requested to present commercial tobacco information and to discuss possible code amendments related to commercial tobacco products.

Attachments:

- C.1A BROOKLYN PARK COMMERCIAL TOBACCO PRESENTATION
- C.1B BROOKLYN PARK RETAILER ASSESSMENT RESULTS JULY 2024
- C.1C FLAVORED TOBACCO POLICY MAP
- C.1D HENNEPIN COUNTY COMMERCIAL TOBACCO PROFILE
- C.1E FLAVORED COMMERCIAL TOBACCO FACT SHEET



Commercial Tobacco in Brooklyn Park

Understanding Harms and Policy Solutions

Hennepin County | Brooklyn Park City Council Work Session | March 2, 2026

Jackie Siewert, Hennepin County Public Health
Elyse Levine Less, Tobacco-Free Alliance



Our Brooklyn Park Partners

- African Immigrant Community Services
- Association for Nonsmokers – Minnesota
- Brooklyn Bridge Alliance for Youth
- Northpoint Health and Wellness
- Sierre Leone Community in Minnesota
- Sub-Saharan African Youth and Family Services in Minnesota

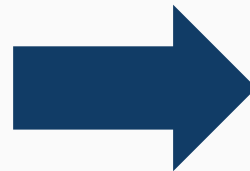
These organizations have long been actively engaged in commercial tobacco prevention in Brooklyn Park, playing key roles in community education and policy efforts, including the city's 2020 ordinance update.

Agenda

- The problem of commercial tobacco
- Commercial tobacco harms and health disparities
- Data and policy options in two settings:
 - Point-of-sale
 - Multi-unit housing

Why are we here?

We've come a long way since this



Tobacco is still the **#1 cause of preventable death** in the U.S. – killing 480,000/year

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY SPENDS NEARLY

\$1 MILLION



PER HOUR

MARKETING TOBACCO PRODUCTS.



truth initiative
INSPIRING TOBACCO-FREE LIVES

truthinitiative.org

The Problem of Commercial Tobacco

- Commercial tobacco use remains a major problem.
- Flavored products are a key driver of youth tobacco use.
- Flavored products contribute to tobacco-related health disparities in targeted communities.
- Tobacco use drives up costs for communities and the health system.
- Everyone pays the price of tobacco-related harm.

Menthol Tobacco = Harder to Quit

- Menthol increases nicotine absorption, leading to greater dependence.
- More than 43 percent of U.S. adults who smoke use menthol cigarettes. Youth, people of color, and people with low incomes use menthol products the most.
- Among high school smokers, those who smoke menthols are more likely to smoke within one hour of waking and more likely to report cravings compared to high school smokers of non-menthols.



Sources: <http://tobacco.stanford.edu/>
<http://tobacco.stanford.edu/>
www.trinketsandtrash.org

Wackowski & Delnevo, 2007. Menthol cigarettes and indicators of tobacco dependence among adolescents. *Addictive Behaviors*, 32(9), 1964-1969; Sarah D Mills, et al., The Impact of Menthol Cigarette Bans: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis, 20 *Nicotine & Tobacco Res.* 1 (2024).

BEAUTIFUL LIE
UGLY TRUTH
ABOUT MENTHOL TOBACCO

Tobacco Industry Targeting: Flavored products



81% of MN Middle and High School students who use tobacco use flavored products

Source: MN Youth Tobacco Survey, 2023

Tobacco Industry Targeting: Current flavors- endless



Vape brands popular among youth: Inhaled nicotine content in one vape device compared to nicotine per pack of cigarettes



EB:
3500+ puffs
(10.5ml X 50 mg)=
**Nicotine in 17.5 packs of
cigarettes**
\$15.99 for device



Geek Bar:
15,000 puffs in regular mode or 7500
puffs in pulse mode=
Nicotine in 26 packs of cigarettes
\$19.99 for device



Loon Pluto:
2500 puffs (6ml x 50mg)=
**Nicotine in 10 packs of
cigarettes**
\$4 for device

Vape Waste is Toxic Waste

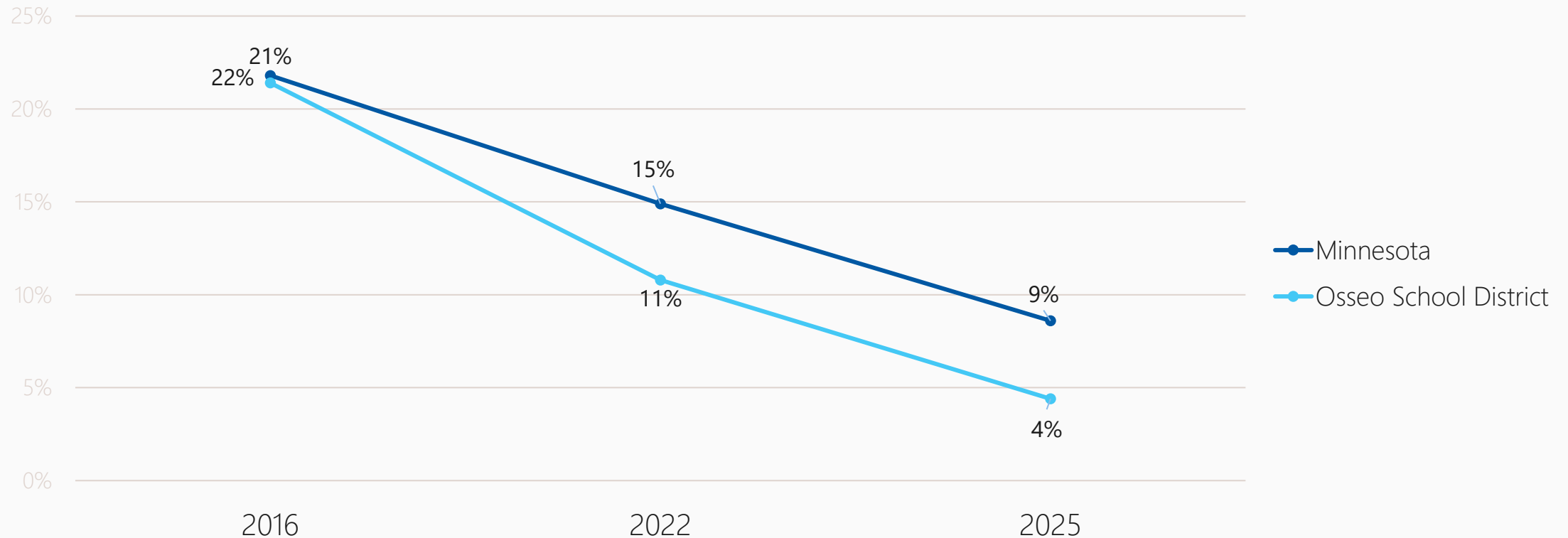
Vape waste creates three big environmental problems:

1. Increase in single-use plastics;
2. Introduces hazardous and toxic chemicals like nicotine into the environment when thrown out; and
3. Increases e-waste, including lithium-ion batteries, which are also considered toxic waste and can catch fire when damaged.



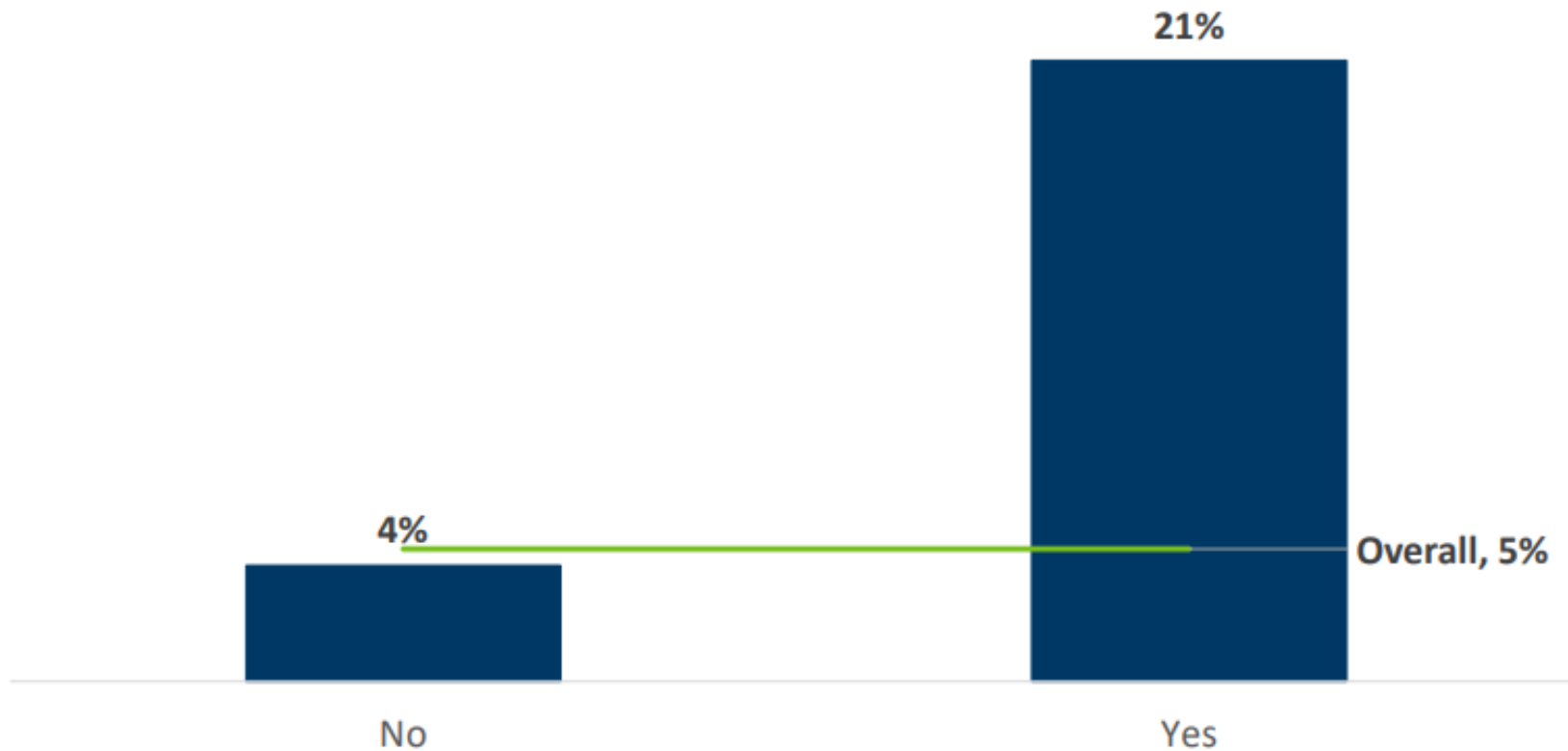
Use of any tobacco products during the last 30 days

Minnesota Student Survey, 2016-2025, 11th Grade,



Vaping Prevalence among students by Severe Economic Hardship

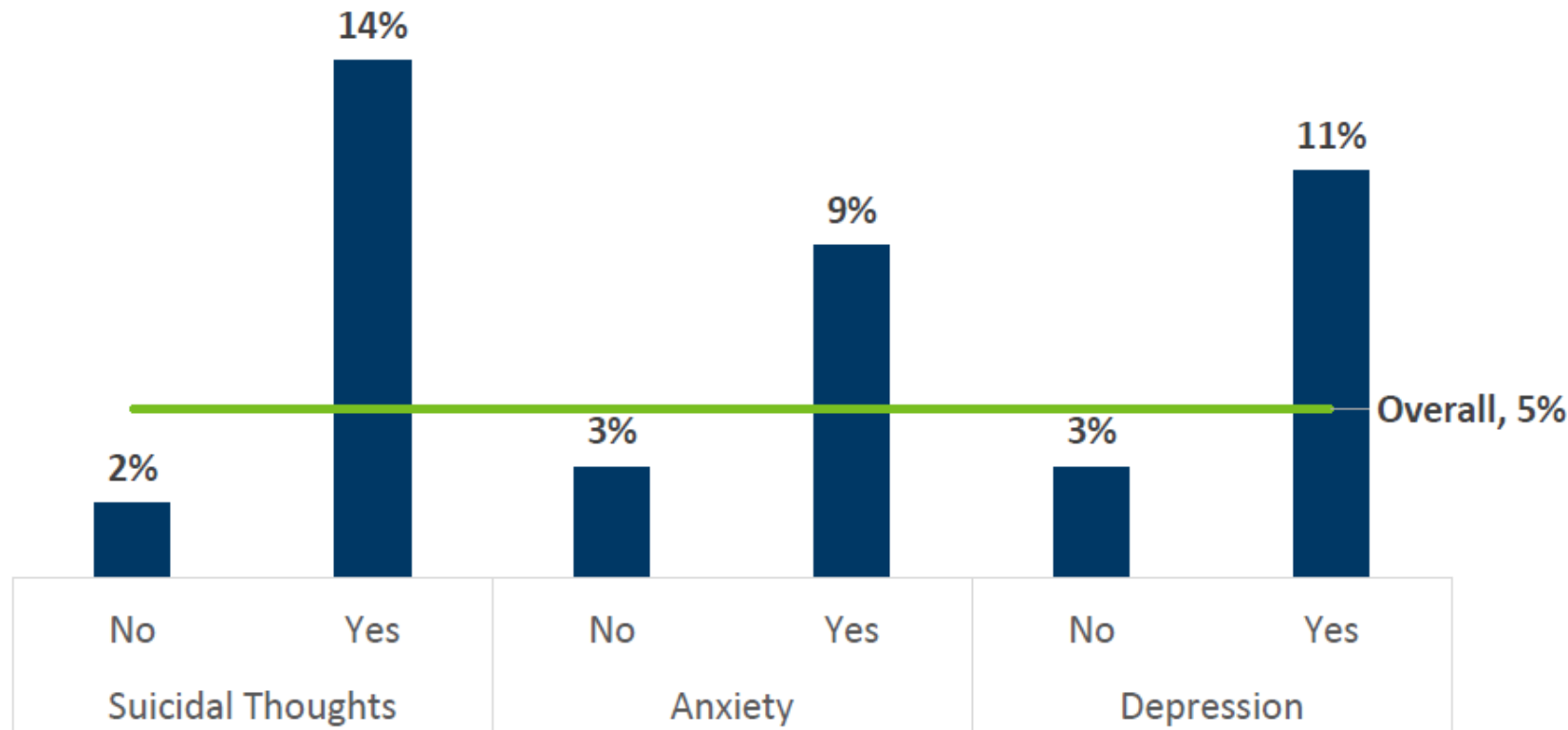
Vaping Prevalence by Severe Economic Hardship



- Vaping prevalence is higher among students who have experience homelessness or food insecurity.

Vaping Prevalence among students by Mental Health

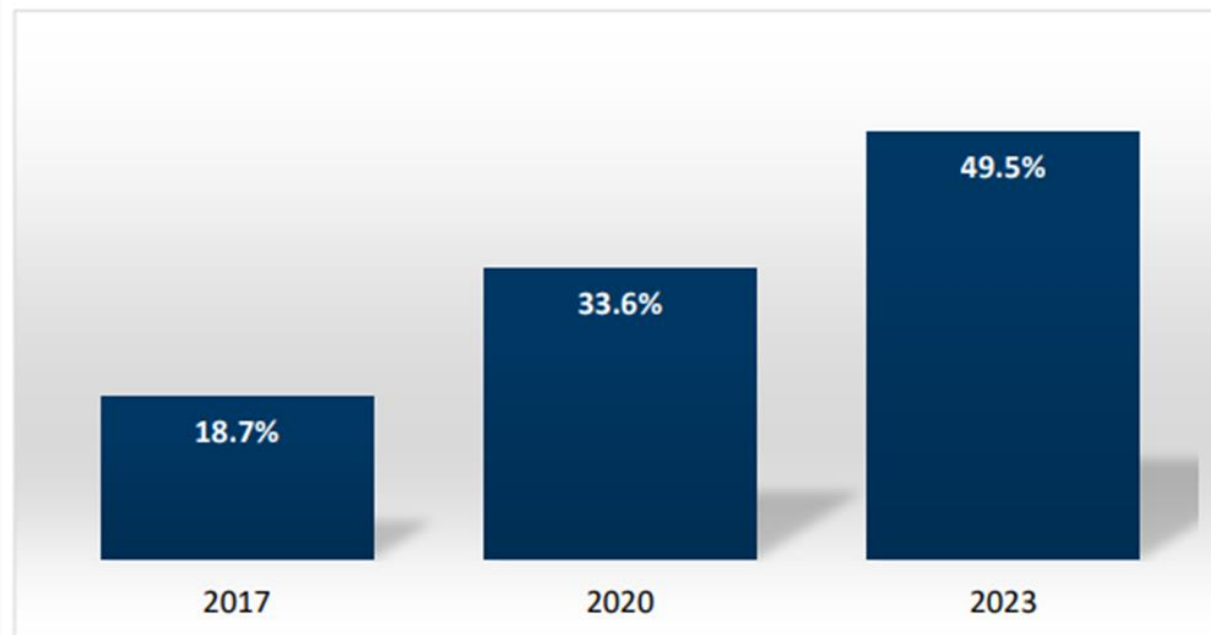
Vaping Prevalence by Mental Health



- Vaping prevalence is higher among students who report suicidal thoughts, anxiety (GAD-2) and depression (PHQ-2).

Minnesota Youth Tobacco Survey, 2023

Figure 4. Percent of students who currently use e-cigarettes who reported frequent use, by year, 2017-2023

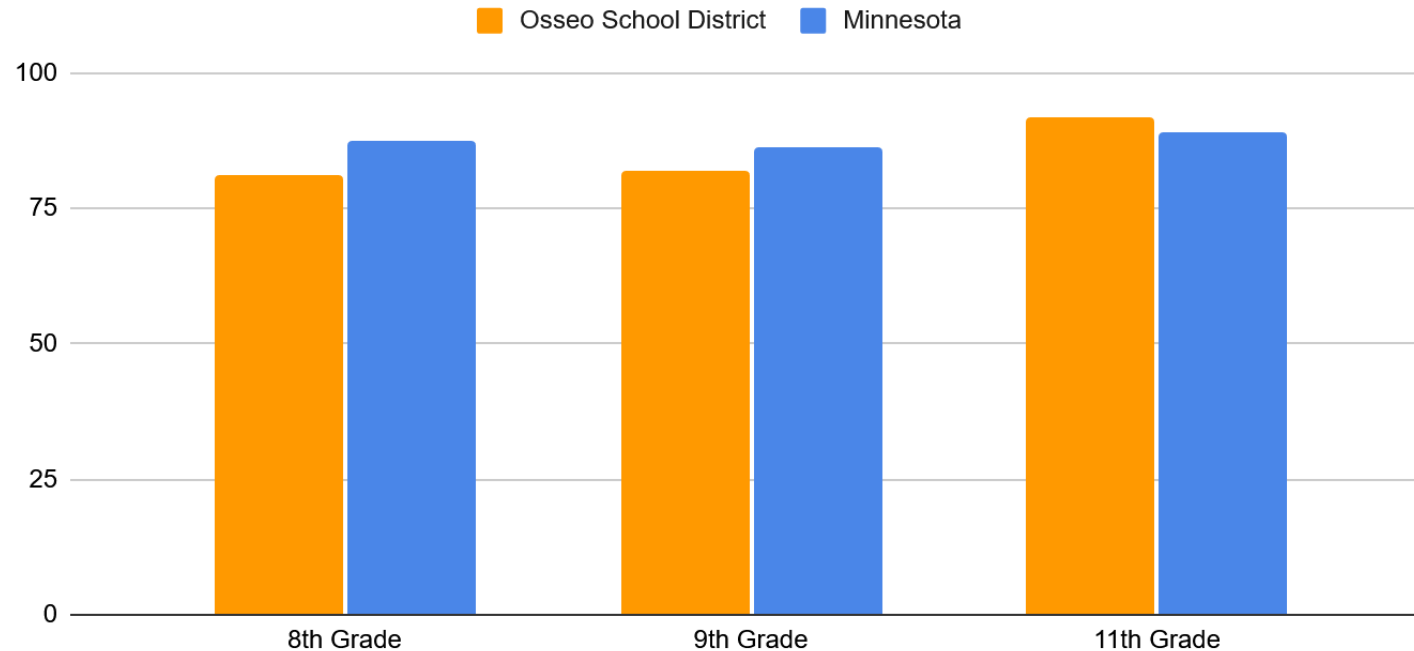


Source: Minnesota Youth Tobacco Survey, 2023. Denominator: students who reported having vaped in the past 30 days.

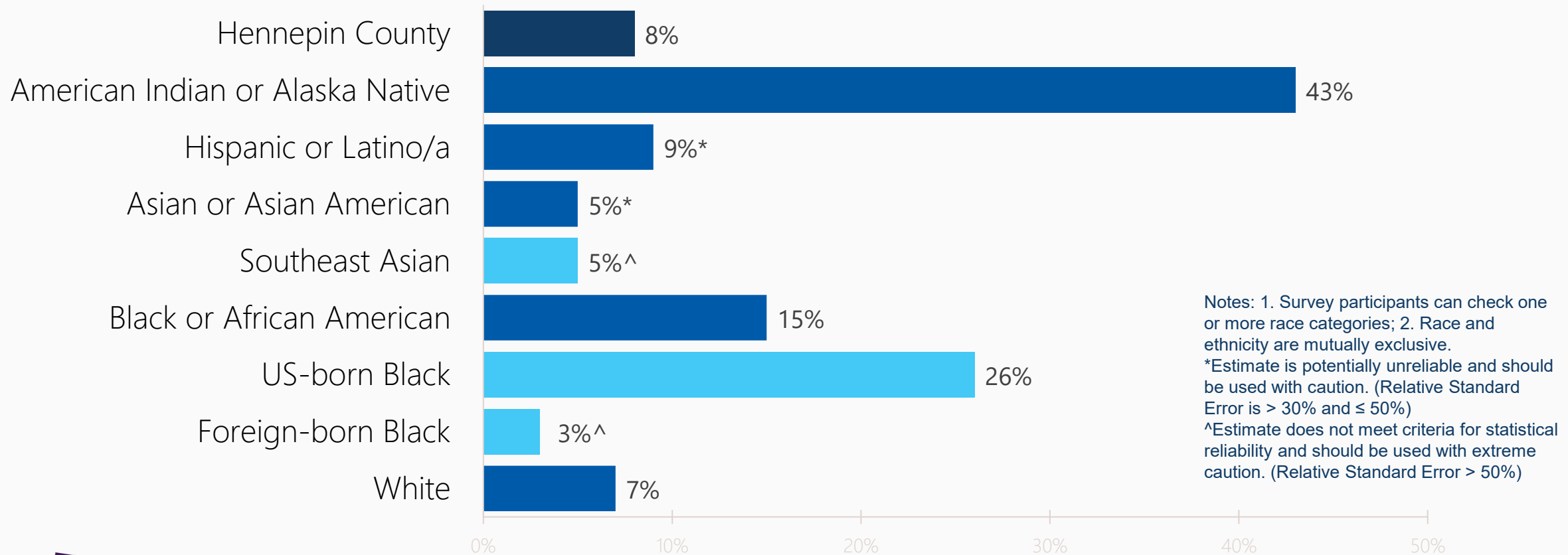
Osseo School District Flavored E-Cigarette Use Compared to State

Minnesota Student Survey, 2025

IF VAPED IN THE PAST 30 DAYS: Student used a flavored e-cigarette



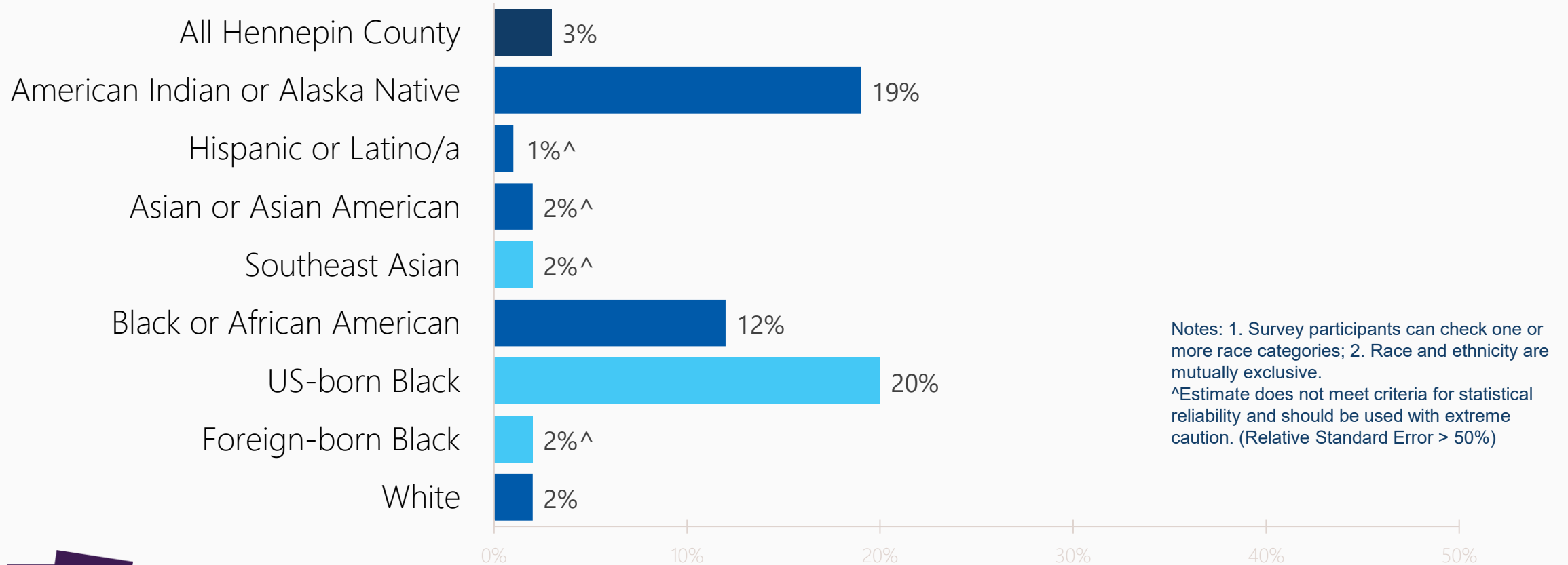
Hennepin County adult current smoking by race/ethnicity



Hennepin County Public Health, SHAPE 2022 Dashboard, Survey of the Health of All the Population and the Environment, Minneapolis, Minnesota, www.hennepin.us/your-government/research-data/shape-surveys, Accessed on 12/18/2025



Hennepin County adult menthol cigarette use by race/ethnicity



Hennepin County Public Health, SHAPE 2022 Dashboard, Survey of the Health of All the Population and the Environment, Minneapolis, Minnesota, www.hennepin.us/your-government/research-data/shape-surveys, Accessed on 12/18/2025



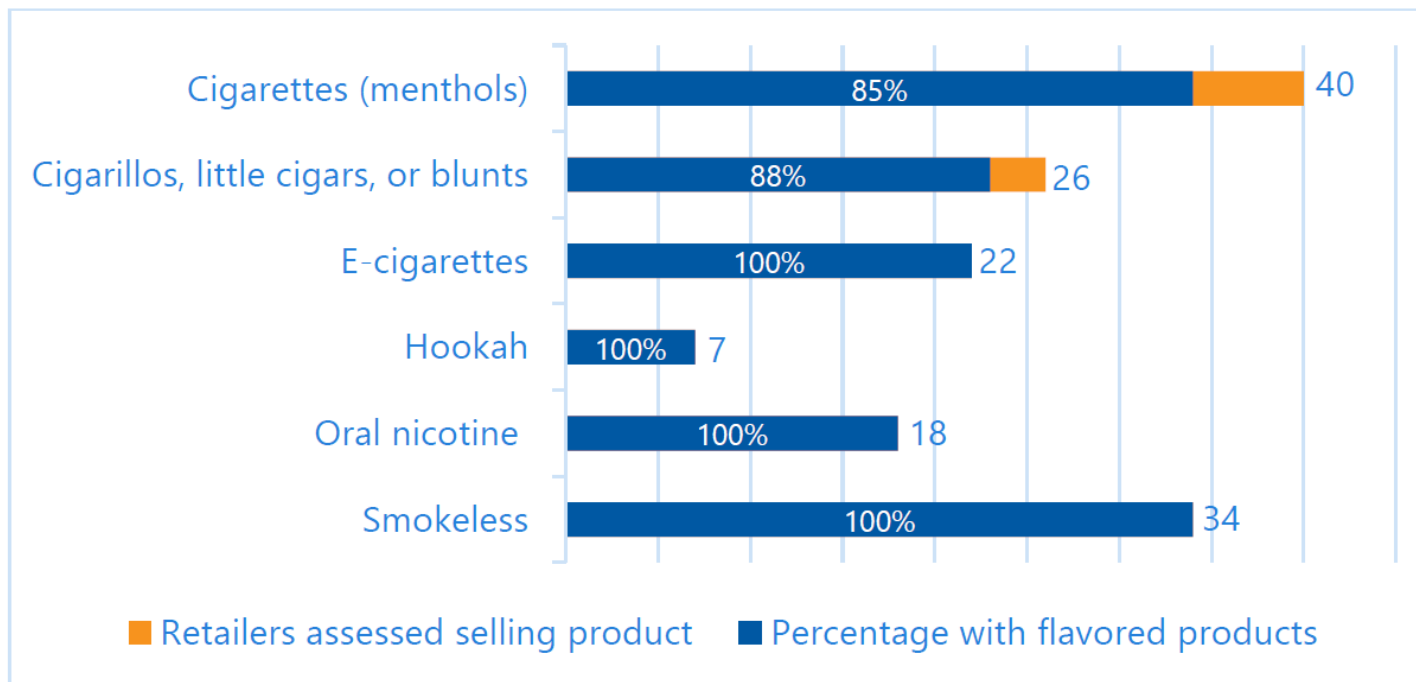
Brooklyn Park Commercial Tobacco Retailer Assessment, 2024

- March 2024 – June 2024
- Conducted by Hennepin County Public Health and Sierra Leone Community in Minnesota
- Assessed 335 retailers in Hennepin County (44 in Brooklyn Park)
- Goal: to learn about commercial tobacco retail characteristics:
 - Types of retailers
 - Flavors and menthol
 - Price and promotions
 - Youth appeal

Percent of retailers with flavored products

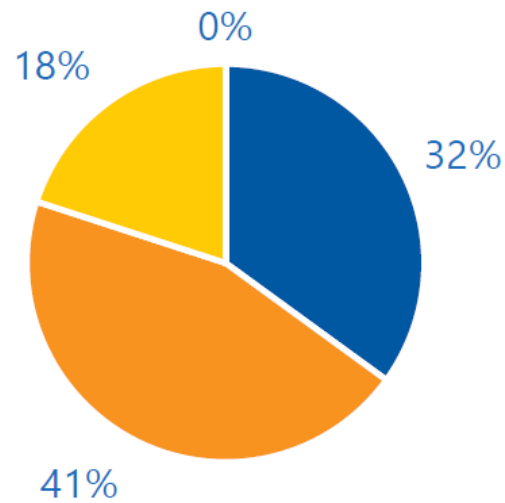
Brooklyn Park

Hennepin County



Percent of retailers selling different e-cigarette flavors

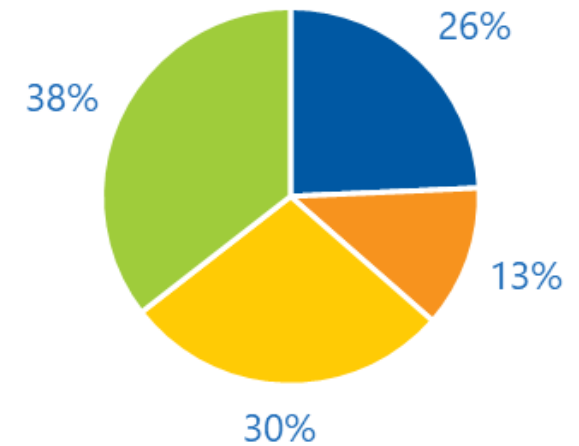
Brooklyn Park



Number of Different Flavors

- 1 to 5
- 6 to 10
- 11 to 20
- More than 20

Hennepin County





E-LIQUID & BATTERY SCREEN



Brooklyn Park gas station

Policy Options to Address Flavored Tobacco

★ End the sale of all flavored products without exemption

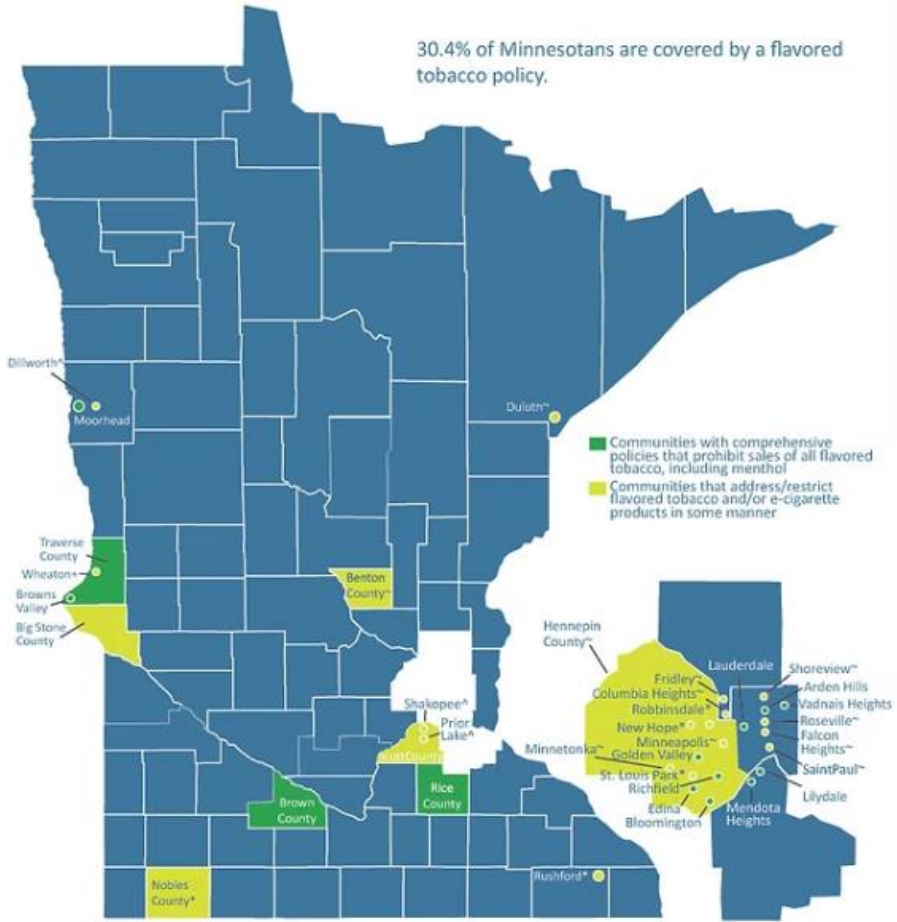
- High impact
 - Comprehensive
 - Easiest to enforce
- Restrict where flavored products can be sold

Flavors play a key role in commercial tobacco use. Because flavors are particularly appealing to young people, eliminating flavors in commercial tobacco products is expected to lead to reduction in commercial tobacco use and commercial tobacco-related health disparities.

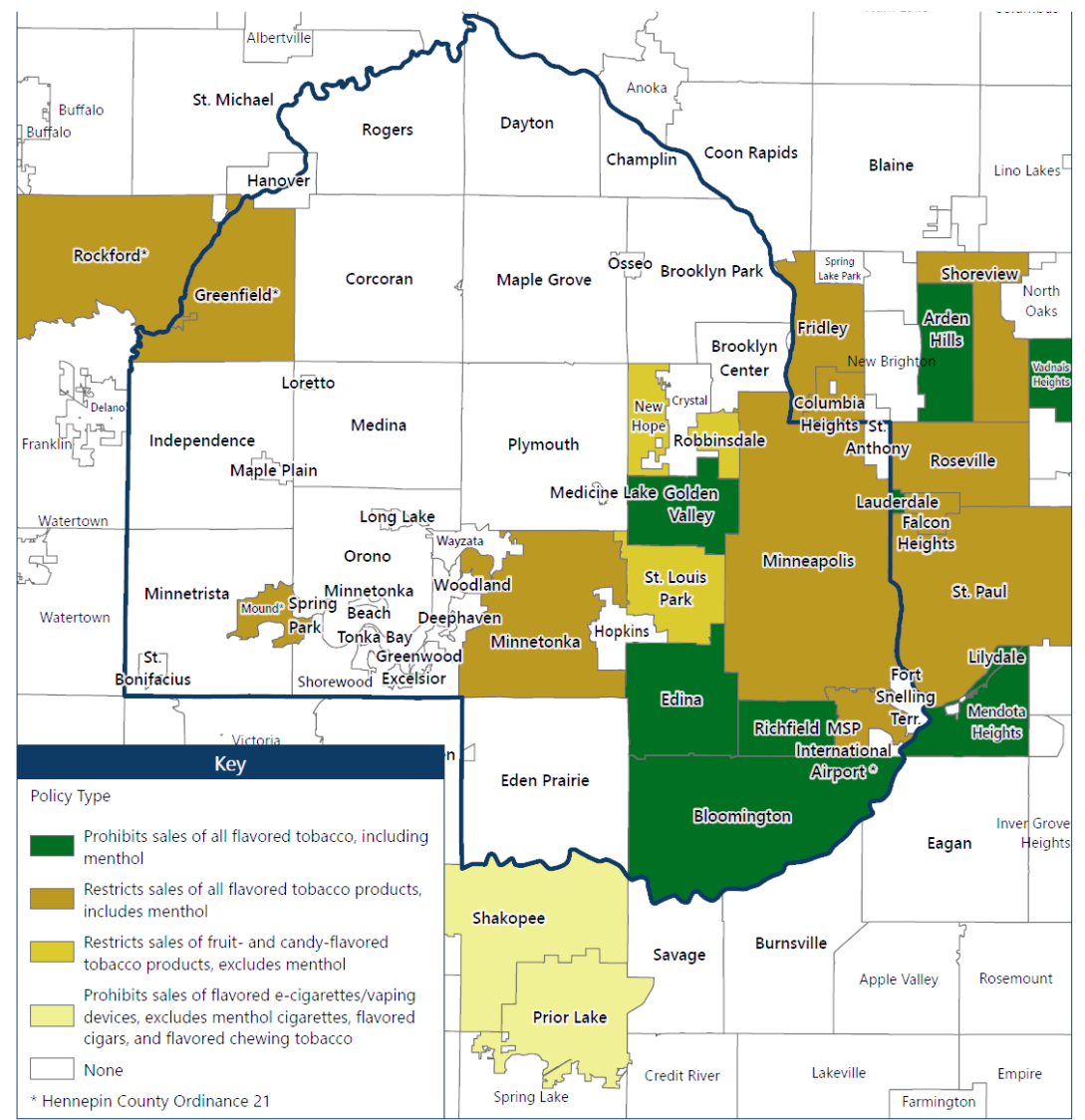
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Eliminating Tobacco-Related Disease and Death: Addressing Disparities—A Report of the Surgeon General. 2024.

Minnesota communities addressing the sale of flavored commercial tobacco products

30.4% of Minnesotans are covered by a flavored tobacco policy.

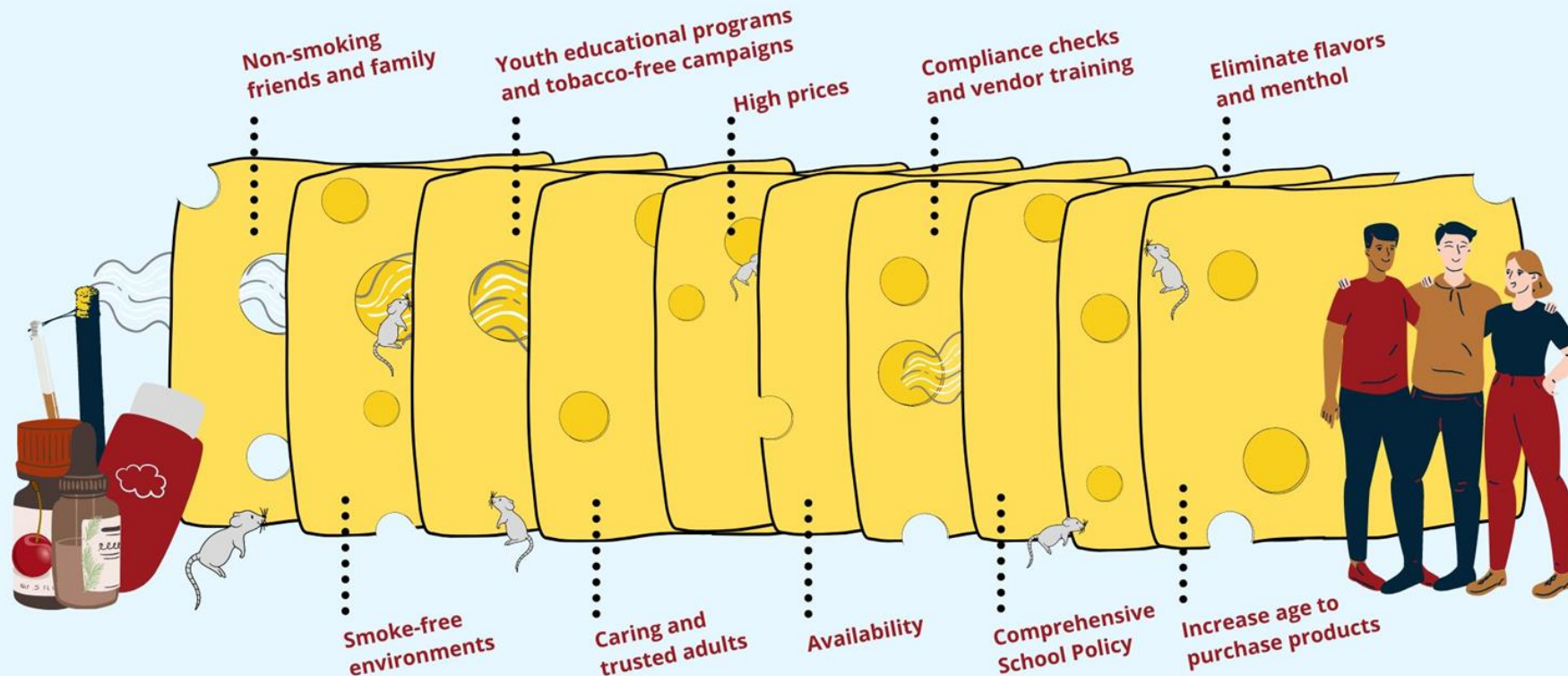


*Restricts sales of fruit- and candy-flavored tobacco products, excludes menthol
 **Restricts sales of all flavored tobacco products, includes menthol
 +Prohibits sales of all menthol cigarettes, flavored cigars, and flavored chewing tobacco, excludes flavored e-cigarettes/vaping devices
 *Prohibits sales of flavored e-cigarettes/vaping devices, excludes menthol cigarettes, flavored cigars, and flavored chewing tobacco



SWISS CHEESE MODEL OF COMMERCIAL TOBACCO PREVENTION

Effective commercial tobacco prevention happens when interventions are layered together to create a healthy tobacco-free community.



Interventions



Targeted tobacco industry marketing, social media misinformation, and tobacco lobbyists weakening regulations

Source: Adapted from James T. Reason



2395 University Avenue W, Ste 310, St. Paul, MN 55114
651-646-3005 www.ansrmn.org
(February 2021)

Point-of-Sale Policy Options

- Flavors
 - ★ End the sale of all flavored tobacco products
 - Restrict where flavored products are sold
- Pricing
 - Set minimum price and
 - Minimum pack size
 - Prohibit the redemption of coupons and price promotions for tobacco products
- Licensing and zoning
 - License cap
 - Minimum distance (e.g. from youth-oriented facilities and treatment centers)
 - Minimum spacing between retailers
- Strengthen penalty structure

The combined impact of these policies strengthens and amplifies tobacco control protections.

Smoke-Free Housing Policies

Secondhand Smoke Exposure

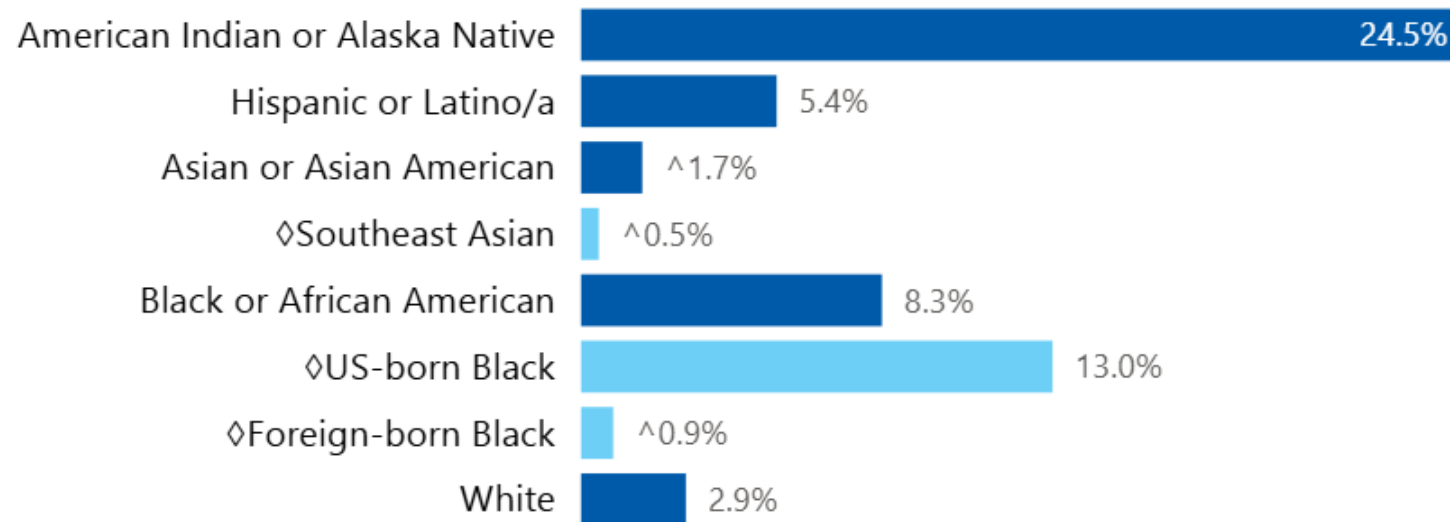
- 1 in 4 people in the U.S. live in multi-unit housing
- Approximately 1 in 3 residents of multi-unit housing are involuntarily exposed to secondhand smoke in their home

Source: Nguyen, Gomez, Homa, King. Tobacco use, secondhand smoke, and smoke-free homes rules in multiunit housing. *AJPM*. 2016;51(5):682-92.



Hennepin County adult secondhand smoke exposure in home by race/ethnicity

Smoke exposure in home: all households by Hispanic ethnicity/Non-Hispanic race



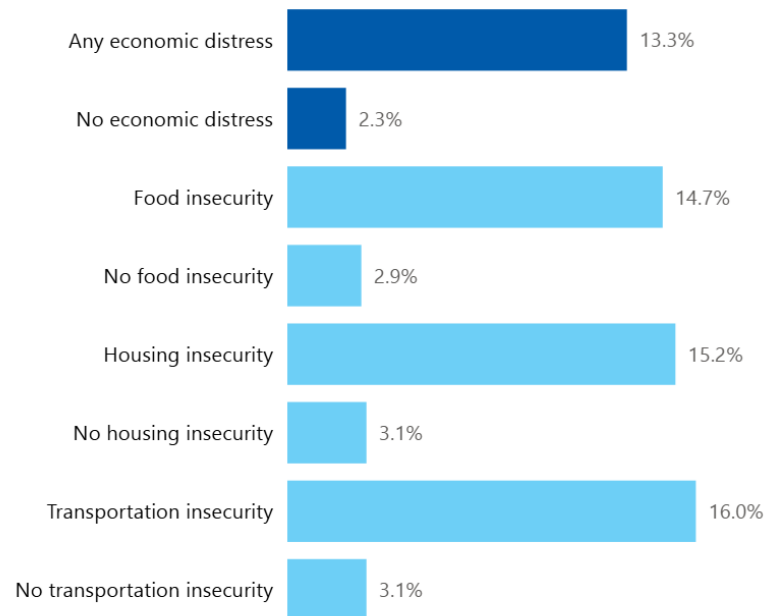
◇ Light blue bars indicate subgroups of Asian/Asian American or Black/African American categories.



Hennepin County Public Health, SHAPE 2022 Dashboard, Survey of the Health of All the Population and the Environment, Minneapolis, Minnesota, www.hennepin.us/your-government/research-data/shape-surveys, Accessed on 12/18/2025

Hennepin County adult secondhand smoke exposure in home by experienced economic insecurity

Smoke exposure in home: all households by experienced economic insecurity¹

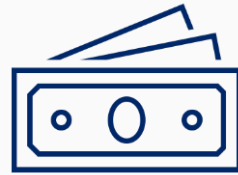


Hennepin County Public Health, SHAPE 2022 Dashboard, Survey of the Health of All the Population and the Environment, Minneapolis, Minnesota, www.hennepin.us/your-government/research-data/shape-surveys, Accessed on 12/18/2025

Benefits of Smoke-Free Housing



Healthier
living



Market
advantages



Reduced
cleaning costs



Reduced
fire risk



Reduced legal
liability



Fewer
complaints



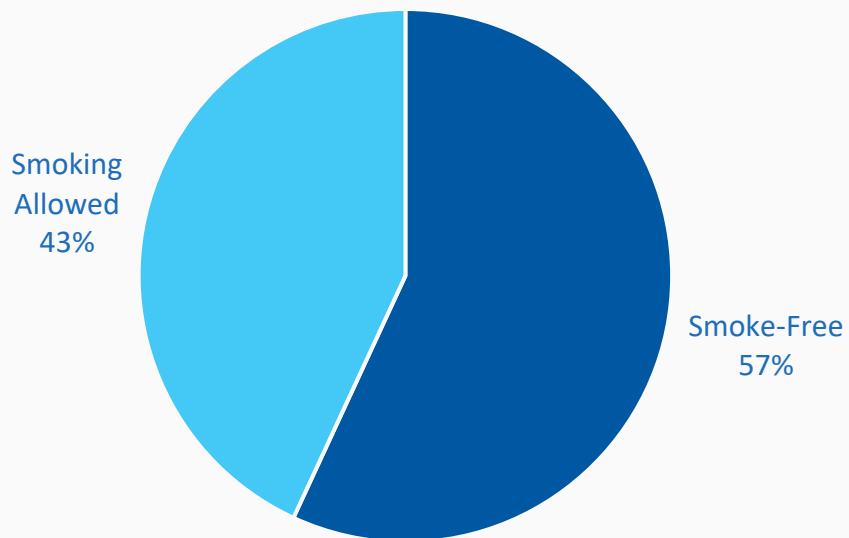
Potential
insurance
savings



Eliminates
sealing/ventilation
costs

Smoke-Free Housing in Brooklyn Park

MUH Properties in Brooklyn Park



Source: Live Smoke Free internal database as of December 2025

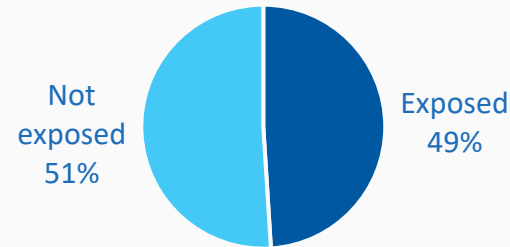
Brooklyn Park Smoke-Free Housing Survey (2019-2021)

- Partners: Hennepin County Public Health, Live Smoke Free, City of Brooklyn Park
- Surveyed residents at: Autumn Ridge, Huntington Fairways, Apartments at Edinburgh, Brooks Landing, Brook Gardens, Huntington Place

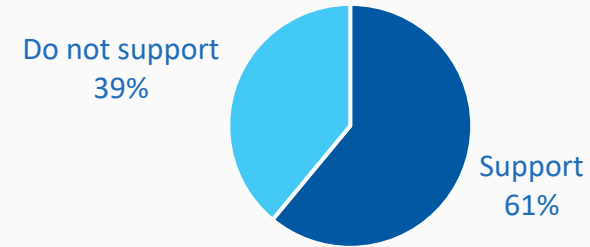
Survey Findings

In buildings **without** a smoke-free policy (n=144):

Exposure to secondhand smoke

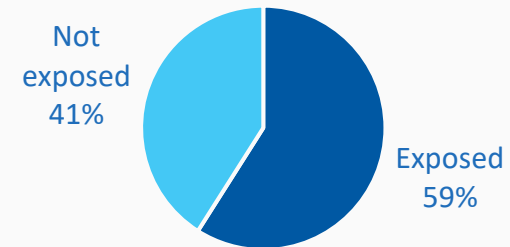


Support for a citywide policy requiring multi-unit housing to be smoke free

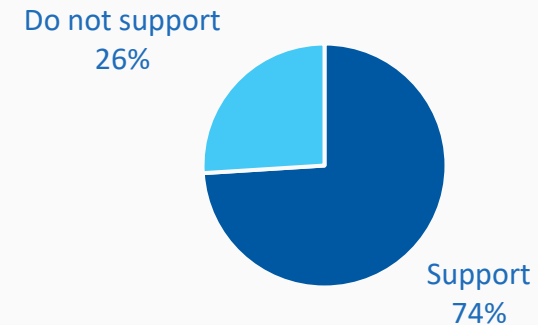


In buildings **with** a smoke-free policy (n=143):

Exposure to secondhand smoke



Support for a citywide policy requiring multi-unit housing to be smoke free



Why MN Cities Should Implement Smoke-Free Housing Protections

- Protect MUH residents and staff from both commercial tobacco and cannabis smoke
- Promote health equity
- Promote quality and longevity of the city's housing stock
- Reduce fire risk
- Most renters want these protections



Smoke-Free Housing Policy Options

- **Highest impact**

- ★ Smoke-Free Housing Requirement
 - Smoke-Free Policy Disclosure Ordinance

- **Other options**

- Municipal resolution or declaration
- Resident and property owner/manager education
- Rental license discount for smoke-free policies
- Require city funded projects to be smoke free

Jackie Siewert

Jacquelyn.Siewert@hennepin.us, 612-543-0402

Elyse Levine Less, JD, MPH

elyse@mntobaccofreealliance.org

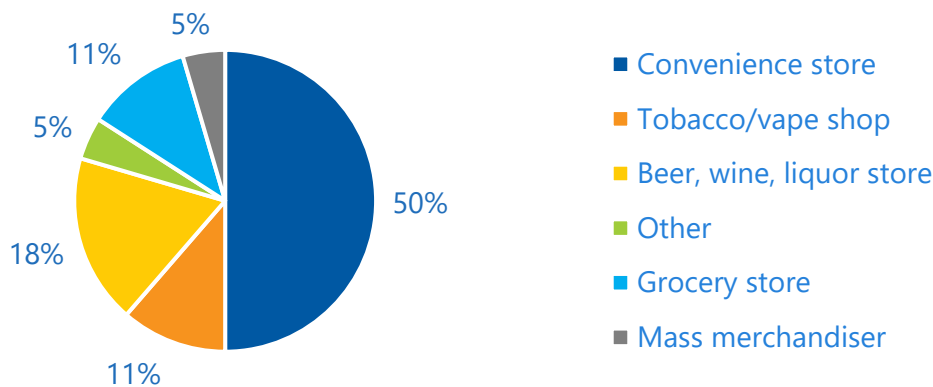


Retailer characteristics Brooklyn Park

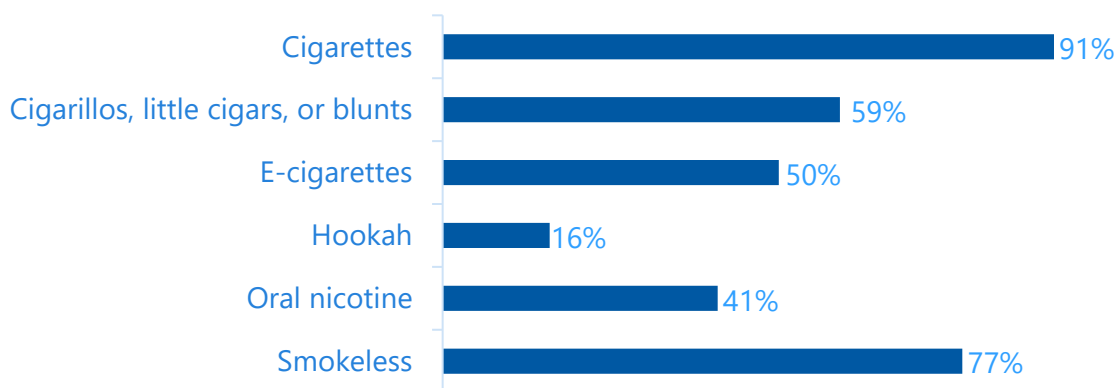
Many commercial tobacco retailers sell a variety of product types and display advertisements both inside and outside of their stores. Exposure to commercial tobacco advertising and marketing is associated with increased use, including youth initiation [1, 2]. Licensing and zoning are two of the most lasting strategies to impact the density, type and location of commercial tobacco retailers. Retailer density reduction strategies, such as capping the total number of retailers or requiring a minimum distance to schools, will have different impacts in different communities. Of the 44 retailers assessed, 50% had exterior tobacco advertising.

Brooklyn Park assessed 44 retailers

Types of retailers assessed



Percent of retailers selling commercial tobacco products

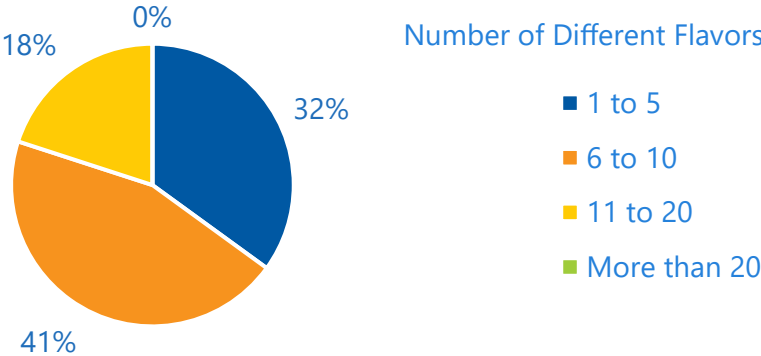


Flavors and menthol Brooklyn Park

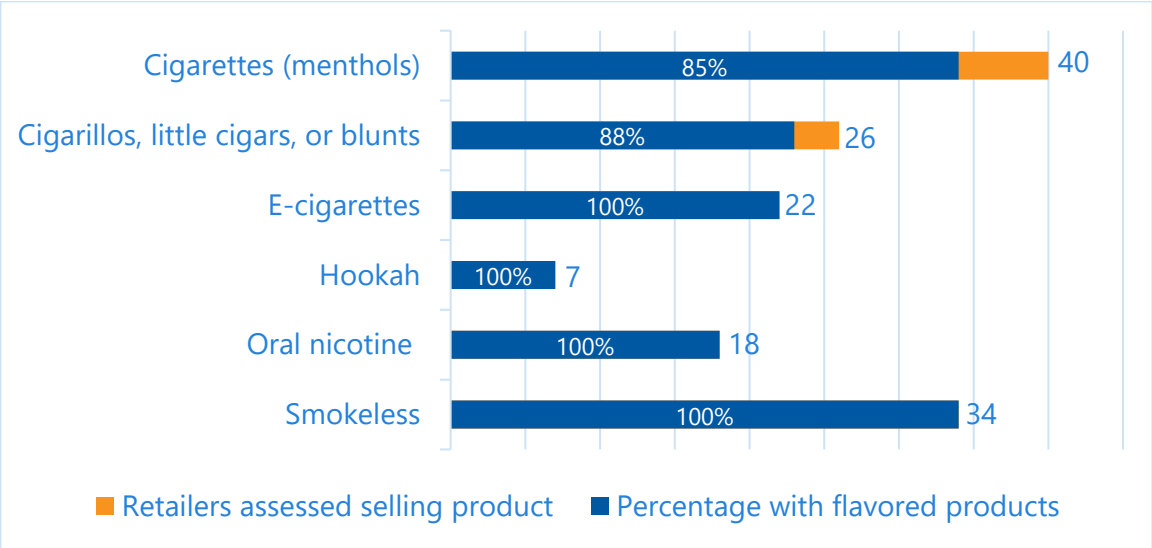
Many commercial tobacco products are available in a variety of flavors, such as sweet, fruit, candy, mint, or menthol flavors as well as other foods, beverages, spices, and herbs. Flavored products are more appealing to youth [3] and play a significant role in youth initiation [4]. In 2023, 76% of Minnesota teens reported that the first commercial tobacco product they ever tried was flavored [5]. Tobacco companies have targeted menthol marketing to African Americans and other marginalized groups across the country for decades, contributing to disparities in commercial tobacco product use and subsequent harm. Jurisdictions can prohibit where flavored products can be sold by store type (e.g., only in age-restricted stores), store location (e.g., not at stores near schools), or prohibit only certain flavored products (e.g., only flavored cigars, only flavored e-cigarettes). However, comprehensive restrictions that prohibit the sale of all flavored products without exemption is the gold standard.

Brooklyn Park assessed 44 retailers

Percent of retailers selling different e-cigarette flavors



Percent of retailers with flavored products

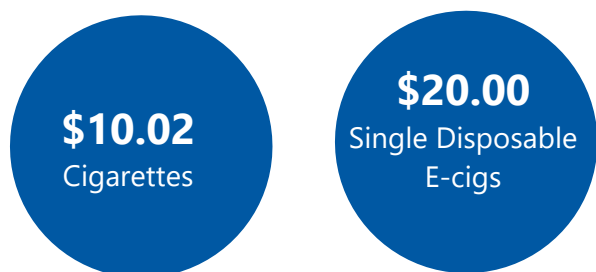


Price and promotions Brooklyn Park

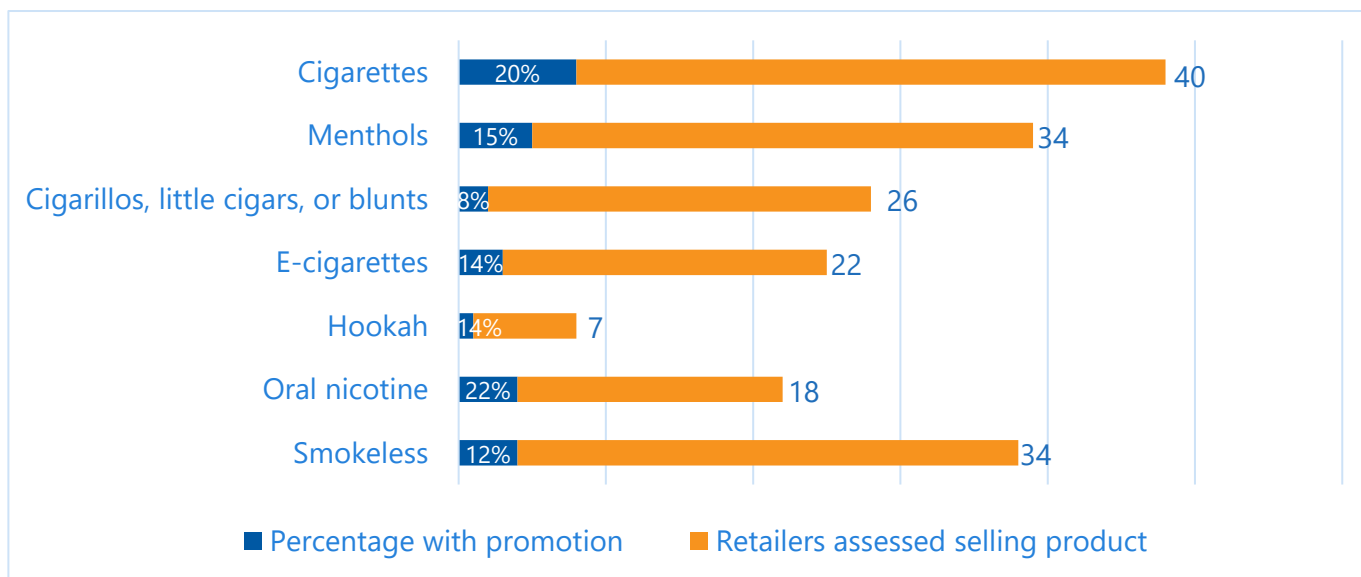
Increasing the price of cigarettes and other commercial tobacco products is one of the most effective ways to reduce consumption and initiation and increase smoking cessation [6-9]. For every 10% increase in the price of cigarettes, adult smoking decreases by 3-5%, and youth smoking decreases by 6-7% [10]. The tobacco industry uses price promotions such as multi-pack offers, discounts, and coupons to significantly decrease the cost of commercial tobacco products. Localities can establish minimum floor prices in order to encourage price sensitive users to quit. Minimum price laws can be strengthened by pairing them with minimum pack size requirements and restricting coupons or discounts.

Brooklyn Park assessed 44 retailers

Average cheapest advertised price



Percent of retailers with price promotions

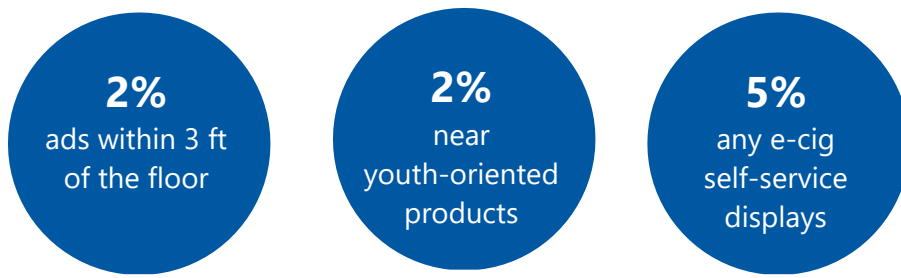


Youth appeal Brooklyn Park

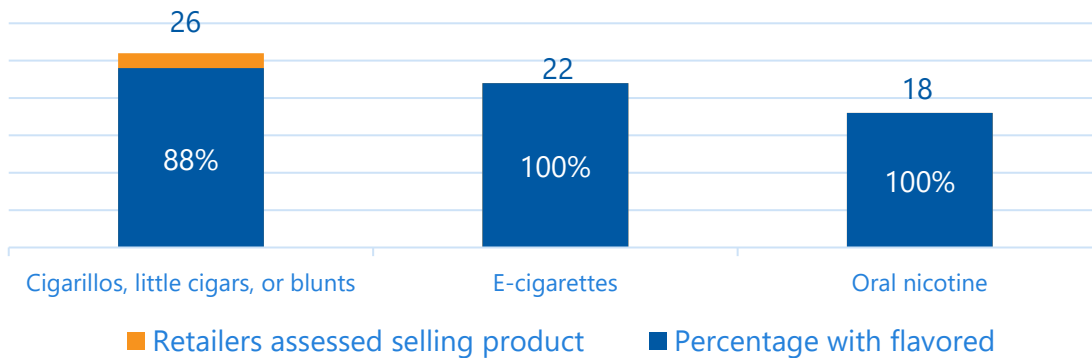
The commercial tobacco industry relies on recruiting youth to replace the 480,000 people in the United States who die each year due to the use of their products [9, 10]. While the 1998 Master Settlement Agreement prohibits tobacco companies from directly targeting youth with mascots like Joe Camel [11], their products are still designed and marketed in ways that are appealing to kids. The tobacco industry sells products in sweet, candy-like flavors and at cheap prices; markets products in kids' direct line of sight; and places tobacco products where youth can easily reach. States and localities can implement regulations that restrict the sale of flavored products or prohibit the use of coupons or discounts. Licensing and zoning laws can also reduce availability of products that appeal to youth by restricting retailer locations.

Brooklyn Park assessed 44 retailers

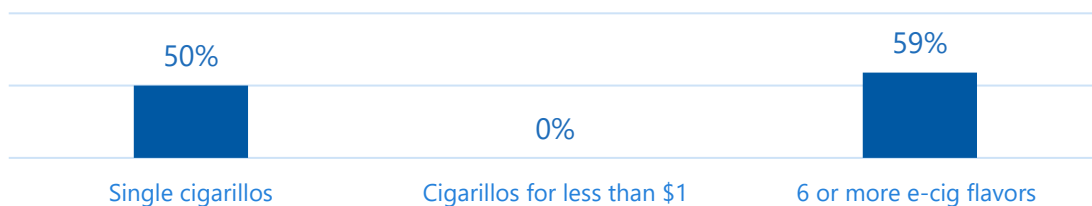
Percentage of retailers appealing to youth



Percentage of retailers with flavored products



Percentage of retailers selling



Retailer characteristics

Types of retailers assessed

- 50% of the retailers assessed in Brooklyn Park were identified as convenience store, with or without gas.
- 11% of the retailers assessed in Brooklyn Park were identified as tobacco/vape shop.
- 18% of the retailers assessed in Brooklyn Park were identified as beer, wine, liquor store.
- 11% of the retailers assessed in Brooklyn Park were identified as grocery store.
- 5% of the retailers assessed in Brooklyn Park were identified as mass merchandiser.
- 5% of the retailers assessed in Brooklyn Park were identified as other store types.

Percent of retailers selling commercial tobacco products

- 91% of retailers in Brooklyn Park sold cigarettes.
- 59% of retailers in Brooklyn Park sold cigarillos, little cigars or blunts.
- 50% of retailers in Brooklyn Park sold e-cigarettes.
- 16% of retailers in Brooklyn Park sold hookah.
- 41% of retailers in Brooklyn Park sold oral nicotine.
- 77% of retailers in Brooklyn Park sold smokeless tobacco.

Flavors and menthol

Percent of retailers selling different e-cigarette flavors

- Among the retailers selling e-cigarettes in Brooklyn Park, 32% of retailers sell 1-5 different flavors.
- Among the retailers selling e-cigarettes in Brooklyn Park, 41% of retailers sell 6-10 different flavors.
- Among the retailers selling e-cigarettes in Brooklyn Park, 18% of retailers sell 11-20 different flavors.
- Among the retailers selling e-cigarettes in Brooklyn Park, 0% of retailers sell more than 20 different flavors.

Percent of retailers with flavored products

- Among the 40 retailers selling cigarettes in Brooklyn Park, 85% sold menthols.
- Among the 26 retailers selling cigarillos, little cigars or blunts in Brooklyn Park, 88% sold a flavored version.
- Among the 22 retailers selling e-cigarettes in Brooklyn Park, 100% sold a flavored version.
- Among the 7 retailers selling hookah in Brooklyn Park, 100% sold a flavored version.
- Among the 18 retailers selling oral nicotine in Brooklyn Park, 100% sold a flavored version.
- Among the 34 retailers selling smokeless tobacco in Brooklyn Park, 100% sold a flavored version.

Price and promotions

Average cheapest advertised price

- The average cheapest advertised price for a single pack of cigarettes in Brooklyn Park was \$10.02.
- The average cheapest advertised price for single disposable e-cigarettes in Brooklyn Park was \$20.00.

Percent of retailers with price promotions

- Among the 40 retailers selling cigarettes in Brooklyn Park, 20% had a price promotion.
- Among the 34 retailers selling menthol cigarettes in Brooklyn Park, 15% had a price promotion.
- Among the 26 retailers selling cigarillos, little cigars or blunts in Brooklyn Park, 8% had a price promotion.
- Among the 22 retailers selling e-cigarettes in Brooklyn Park, 14% had a price promotion.
- Among the 7 retailers selling hookah in Brooklyn Park, 14% had a price promotion.
- Among the 18 retailers selling oral nicotine in Brooklyn Park, 22% had a price promotion.
- Among the 34 retailers selling smokeless tobacco in Brooklyn Park, 12% had a price promotion.

Youth appeal

Percentage of retailers appealing to youth

- 2% of the retailers in Brooklyn Park had commercial tobacco advertisements within 3 feet of the floor.
- 2% of the retailers in Brooklyn Park had commercial tobacco products placed near youth-oriented products.
- 5% of the retailers in Brooklyn Park had any e-cigarette self-service displays.

Percentage of retailers with flavored products

- Among the 26 retailers selling cigarillos, little cigars or blunts in Brooklyn Park, 88% sold a flavored version.
- Among the 22 retailers selling e-cigarettes in Brooklyn Park, 100% sold a flavored version.
- Among the 18 retailers selling oral nicotine in Brooklyn Park, 100% sold a flavored version.

Percentage of retailers selling

- Among the retailers selling cigarillos, little cigars or blunts in Brooklyn Park, 50% sold single cigarillos.
- Among the retailers selling cigarillos, little cigars or blunts in Brooklyn Park, 0% sold cigarillos for less than \$1.
- Among the retailers selling flavored e-cigarettes in Brooklyn Park, 59% sold 6 or more different flavors.

Methods and citations

Data presentation details

- Possible store types: Beer, wine, liquor stores, convenience stores (with or without gas), grocery stores, mass merchandisers (i.e., Walmart, Dollar General), tobacco/vape shops, and other includes bar or restaurants, drug store or pharmacy, and other store types not included in categories listed.
- Average reported prices reflect those of retailers both selling and reporting the price of said product.
- The presence of tobacco products within 3 feet of the floor is operationalized as kid's eye-level.
- "Youth-oriented products" include products such as candy, gum, toys, stuffed animals, etc.
- Flavored products may include flavors such as peach, grape, cherry, mint, menthol, wintergreen, etc.
- Self-service displays refer to e-cigarette products that are openly displayed or stored in a manner that is physically accessible to the purchaser without needing the assistance of the store clerk/employee (e.g., open or unlocked racks, shelves, counter-top displays, vending machines).
- When 0% is indicated on a bar graph, the answer by the surveyor to the assessment question was "No."

Data analysis details

Data was collected between March - June 2024. Counter Tools analyzed data and created data summaries in July 2024 using Tableau. Not all assessment visits collected were considered eligible. The eligibility criteria include all assessment visits where "Can you visit the store?" and "Is tobacco sold here?" is "Yes." All available store data rather than only complete store data was utilized in the analysis; therefore, the total number of assessments summarized for each assessment variable may vary depending on the amount of data that was available (or missing) for the particular assessment variable.

Citations

- [1] Henriksen L, Feighery EC, Schleicher NC, Cowling DW, Kline RS, Fortmann SP. Is adolescent smoking related to the density and proximity of tobacco outlets and retail cigarette advertising near schools? *Preventive Medicine*. 2008;47(2):210-214. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2008.04.008>
- [2] Chuang YC, Cubbin C, Ahn D, Winkleby MA. Effects of neighbourhood socioeconomic status and convenience store concentration on individual level smoking. *J Epidemiol Community Health*. 2005;59(7):568-573. doi:10.1136/jech.2004.029041
- [3] National Cancer Institute. The Role of the Media in Promoting and Reducing Tobacco Use. Tobacco Control Monograph No. 19. Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute. NIH Pub. No. 07-6242, June 2008. https://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/brp/tcrb/monographs/19/m19_complete.pdf
- [4] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults: 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, 2012. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK99237/pdf/Bookshelf_NBK99237.pdf

- [5] Minnesota Department of Health. Data Highlights from the 2023 Minnesota Youth Tobacco Survey. Accessed July 11, 2024, <https://www.health.state.mn.us/data/mchs/surveys/tobacco/docs/teenscommercialtobacco2023.pdf>
- [6] Brown-Johnson CG, England LJ, Glantz SA, Ling PM. Tobacco industry marketing to low socioeconomic status women in the U.S.A. *Tob Control*. 2014;23(e2):e139-e146. doi:10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2013-051224
- [7] Truth Tobacco Industry Documents. The importance of younger adults. RJ Reynolds Records. <https://www.industrydocumentslibrary.ucsf.edu/tobacco/docs/jzyl0056>
- [8] 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, 2014. <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/50-years-of-progress/full-report.pdf>
- [9] Public Health Law Center. The Master Settlement Agreement: An Overview. <http://www.publichealthlawcenter.org/sites/default/files/resources/tclc-fs-msa-overview-2015.pdf>
- [10] Villanti AC, Richardson A, Vallone DM, Rath JM. Flavored tobacco product use among U.S. young adults. *Am J Prev Med*. 2013;44(4):388-391. doi:10.1016/j.amepre.2012.11.031
- [11] Ambrose BK, Day HR, Rostron B, et al. Flavored Tobacco Product Use Among US Youth Aged 12-0 Years, 2013-2014. *JAMA*. 2015;314(0):071-073. doi:10.1001/jama.2015.13802

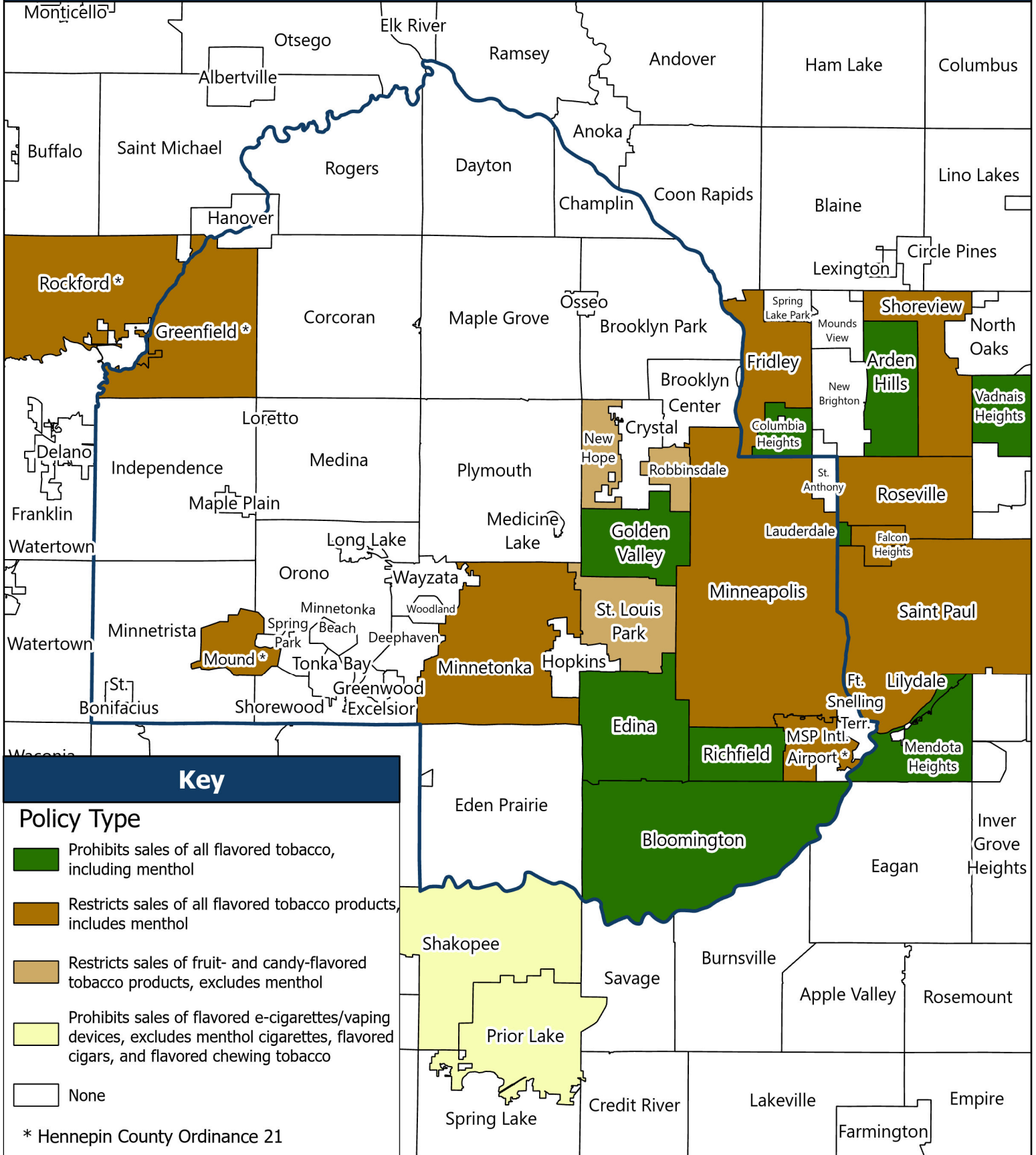
Throughout these documents, any mention of tobacco in refers to commercial tobacco products, not ceremonial or traditional tobacco used by indigenous populations for cultural practices.

Hennepin County Public Health
525 Portland Avenue, Minneapolis, MN 55415
612-348-8900 | publichealth@hennepin.us

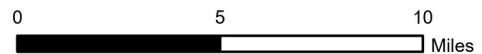


Flavored Commercial Tobacco Policy Map

Hennepin County Human Services Public Health



Disclaimer: This map (i) is furnished "AS IS" with no representation as to completeness or accuracy; (ii) is furnished with no warranty of any kind; and (iii) is not suitable for legal, engineering or surveying purposes. Hennepin County shall not be liable for any damage, injury or loss resulting from this map.



Commercial tobacco's toll in one year



118,025

Adults smoke cigarettes



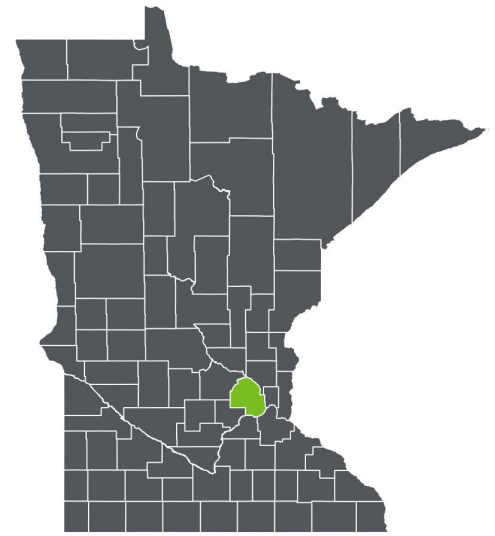
1 in 6
commercial tobacco-related deaths



\$824
per person in excess medical costs



\$983
tax burden per household

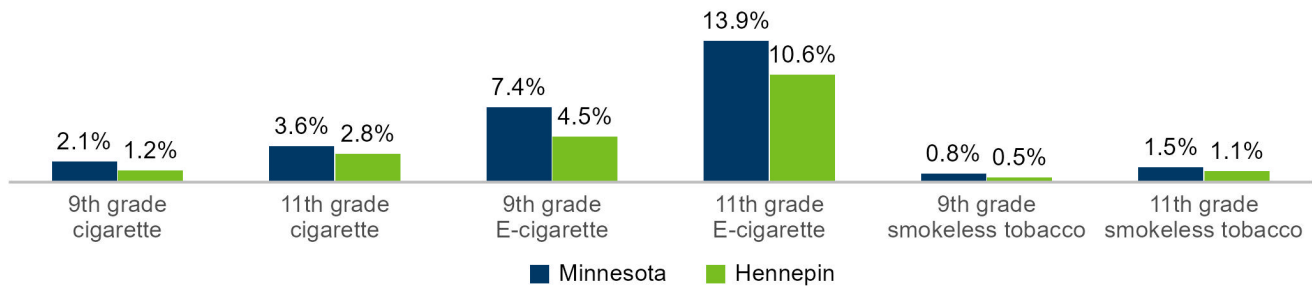


Population

Youth	268,313
Adults	991,808
Total residents	1,260,121

Youth commercial tobacco use

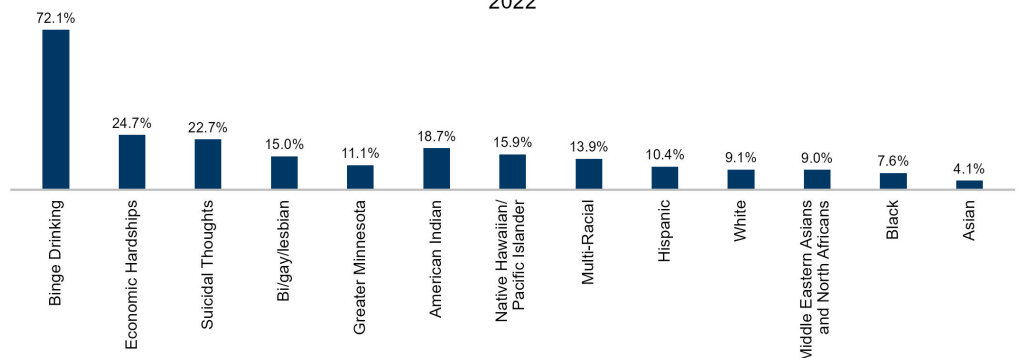
Hennepin County's 9th and 11th grade students compared with Minnesota students, 2022



Statewide disparities in youth commercial tobacco use

Percent of Minnesota students who used any commercial tobacco products, grades 8, 9, and 11, 2022

Significant disparities remain among populations historically targeted by the Tobacco Industry.



Local action for effective commercial tobacco prevention



The Minnesota Department of Health supports community driven solutions to prevent youth from starting and to help people quit.

Minnesota communities are working to:

- Raise the minimum tobacco sales age to 21 and remove purchase, use and possession penalties.
- Restrict the sale of menthol and flavored products.
- Increase product prices.
- Provide free support to quit.
- Promote smoke- and commercial-tobacco-free environments.
- Engage youth as essential partners.

Among retailers assessed in Hennepin County



7 in 8

sold flavored commercial tobacco



5 in 6

sold menthol cigarettes



3 in 5

sold e-cigarettes in more than 10 flavors



3 in 4

sold single cigarillos



3 in 7

sold commercial tobacco at discount prices

How the tobacco industry targets communities

- Using fruit, candy, menthol, and other flavors, as well as eye-catching packaging, to attract new users.
- Marketing products on social media and through influencers and event sponsorships
- Designing products with extreme concentrations of nicotine, which is highly addictive and can harm brain development and mental health as teens grow.
- Selling products near places youth frequent, like convenience stores, schools, community centers, libraries, and parks.
- Promoting products in ways that are easily visible to children, like on store countertops and within three feet of the floor and near candy displays.
- Keeping prices low by offering coupons, buy-one-get-one deals, and other discounts.



Sources: Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota Cost of Smoking Report, MDH Vital Statistics, CDC PLACES: Local Data for Better Health, County Data, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Minnesota Student Survey, and U.S. Census Population Estimates

Want to know more about the burden of tobacco in Minnesota? Visit www.health.mn.gov/tobacco.



FLAVORED COMMERCIAL TOBACCO PRODUCTS*

BIG TOBACCO TARGETS KIDS WITH FLAVORED PRODUCTS

Flavored commercial tobacco products include cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, blunt wraps, e-cigarettes (also known as vapes) and shisha (tobacco used in hookah). These products help the tobacco industry bypass the FDA's 2009 ban of flavored cigarettes other than menthol.¹ Menthol is the only flavor allowed in cigarettes.



Photo credit: ANSR-MN

Vape packaging often has colorful designs and resembles popular imagery familiar to youth.



Photo credit: Tobacco-Free Alliance

Vapes come in thousands of flavors such as Mixed Berry Ice and Sour Rainbow Berries (shown above).

COMMERCIAL TOBACCO PRODUCTS ARE OFFERED IN THOUSANDS OF FLAVORS THAT APPEAL TO YOUTH

- There are **over 15,000** nicotine vape flavors available, many of which are designed to appeal to young users by mimicking the names and flavors of popular candies. Brands like “Cloud Nurdz,” “Bazooka Sour Straws,” and names like “Gummy Worm” are just a few examples of how vape products often blur the line between candy and nicotine, making them especially enticing to kids.
- Vape devices, specifically disposables, are the most popular commercial tobacco product used by youth.²
- Cigars, chewing tobacco, blunt wraps, vapes and shisha are sold in fruit, candy, dessert and novelty flavors.

Cheap cigars come in bright packages and a wide variety of flavors, such as grape, strawberry, blueberry, tropical fusion and chocolate/vanilla swirl.



THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY USES FLAVORED PRODUCTS TO ATTRACT THE NEXT GENERATION OF SMOKERS³

- Young people are more likely to use flavored commercial tobacco, and most would quit if flavors were removed.⁴
- In 2023, three fourths of Minnesota students (76.3%) who had used commercial tobacco said the first product they tried was flavored.⁵
- Even more alarming, 93.3% of high school and middle school students who vaped in the last month chose flavored products.⁵

ZYN & THE RISE IN POPULARITY OF NICOTINE POUCHES

Nicotine pouches, specifically the brand Zyn, are growing in popularity among youth in large part because they offer a discrete way to obtain a nicotine fix without alerting adults to nicotine use.⁶

See our 'Oral Nicotine Products' factsheet for more information



MORE ABOUT MENTHOL FLAVORED COMMERCIAL TOBACCO HARMS

Menthol makes smoking and using commercial tobacco easier to start and harder to quit. The tobacco industry adds menthol flavor to make smoking easier. It gives users a cooling feeling that makes smoking seem smoother and less irritating. Menthol increases nicotine absorption, leading to greater dependence.⁷

FLAVORED COMMERCIAL TOBACCO PRODUCTS, ESPECIALLY MENTHOL, ARE A THREAT TO HEALTH EQUITY

- The tobacco industry targets certain populations with menthol cigarette marketing using tactics like ads, giveaways, lower prices, lifestyle branding and event sponsorships.⁸ This aggressive targeted marketing contributes to health disparities.
- Due to tobacco industry targeting, 85% of African Americans who smoke, smoke menthols.⁹ Tobacco industry tactics contribute to American Indians and Alaska Natives having the highest tobacco use rates in the U.S., leading to high rates of tobacco-related deaths and diseases.¹⁰
- The tobacco industry designed menthol marketing ads to target LGBTQ+ communities. This targeting exacerbates tobacco-related health disparities within LGBTQ+ communities.¹¹

The tobacco industry also attracts customers by offering price discounts as seen below.



Photo credit: Trinkets and Trash



The tobacco industry heavily targets African Americans with menthol cigarettes by advertising in popular magazines.

TAKE ACTION TO END THE SALE OF FLAVORED COMMERCIAL TOBACCO PRODUCTS

- States, cities, and counties can end the sales of menthol cigarettes and flavored commercial tobacco products to protect youth and targeted populations.
- Six states and over 380 cities and counties restrict flavored commercial tobacco sales. More than 190 of them ban or restrict the sale of menthol cigarettes.¹²
- Studies show that ending the sale of flavored commercial tobacco products reduces the chance that teens will ever try commercial tobacco.¹³
- The FDA could regulate all flavored commercial tobacco products but has been slow to act. In April 2022, the FDA proposed a ban on menthol cigarettes and flavored cigars.¹⁴ The final ruling will likely take years and leaves out all other flavored commercial tobacco products.



Link to map of Minnesota cities and counties addressing the sale of flavored commercial tobacco products. Or at our website listed below.

*Tobacco in this document refers specifically to the use of manufactured, commercial tobacco products, and not to the sacred, medicinal and traditional use of tobacco by American Indians and other groups.

References are available at ansrmn.org/flavors



2395 University Ave W, STE 310, St. Paul, MN 55114
651-646-3005 | ansrmn.org

last updated:
October 2024

ANSR is dedicated to reducing the human and economic costs of commercial tobacco, nicotine and other drug use in Minnesota.



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

City of Brooklyn Park Council Work Session

Meeting Date:	March 2, 2026	Originating Department:	Police Department
Agenda Item:	C.2	Prepared By:	Toni Weinbeck, South Precinct Inspector
Agenda Section:	Discussion Items	Presented By:	Toni Weinbeck, South Precinct Inspector Jason Newby, Inspections & Environmental Health Manager
Item:	Pet Store Ordinance		

Summary:

Discussion about Pet Store Ordinance example from the City of Roseville and recommendations to adopt a similar ordinance in Chapter 92 – Animals. Review current language prohibiting commercial breeding in residential homes.

Attachments:

C.2A CITY OF ROSEVILLE PET ORDINANCE

**City of Roseville
ORDINANCE NO. 1519**

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING

TITLE V, SECTION 501

**AN ORDINANCE CREATING AN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSE FOR THE
SALE OF DOGS AND CATS BY A RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT**

THE CITY OF ROSEVILLE ORDAINS:

SECTION 1. Section 501.01 (Definitions) is hereby amended as follows:

501.01: DEFINITIONS:

Except where the term is expressly defined by other provisions or sections within this Chapter, the following words and terms shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this Section:

ANIMAL CONTROL AUTHORITY: Any governmental entity which is responsible for animal control operations in its jurisdiction.

ANIMAL RESCUE ORGANIZATION: Any not-for-profit organization which has tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code, whose mission and practice is, in whole or in significant part, the rescue of animals and the placement of those animals in permanent homes, and which does not breed animals.

ANIMAL SHELTER: Any not-for-profit organization which has tax-exempt status under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, which (1) accepts animals into a physical facility; (2) is devoted to the rescue, care, and adoption of stray, abandoned, unwanted or surrendered animals; (3) places animals in permanent homes or with animal rescue organizations; and (4) does not breed animals.

CAT: A mammal that is wholly or in part of the species *Felis domesticus*.

CERTIFICATE OF SOURCE: A document from an animal control authority, animal rescue organization, or animal shelter which shall provide a brief description of the dog or cat, and shall list the name, address, and telephone number of the source (animal control authority, animal rescue organization, or animal shelter) of the dog or cat.

DOG: A mammal that is wholly or in part of the species *Canis familiaris*.

PET STORE: Any retail establishment, or operator thereof, which displays, sells, delivers, offers for sale, barter, auctions, gives away, or otherwise transfers companion animals in the City of Roseville. This definition does not apply to animal control authorities, animal shelters, or animal rescue organizations.

PET STORE OPERATOR: A person or business entity who owns or operates a pet store.

SECTION 2. Section 501.25 is renumbered as section 501.26, and section 501.25 is hereby amended as follows

501.25 PET STORES:

The City Council finds that a significant number of puppies and kittens sold at pet stores come from large-scale, commercial breeding facilities where the health and welfare of the animals are not adequately provided for; and

The City Council finds that the documented abuses endemic to mass breeding facilities include over-breeding; inbreeding; minimal to non-existent veterinary care; lack of adequate and nutritious food, water and shelter; lack of socialization; lack of adequate space; lack of adequate exercise; no or limited screening of genetic diseases; inadequate transportation and shipping protocols of puppies and kittens; and indiscriminate disposal of breeding dogs and cats who have reached the end of their profitable breeding cycle; and

The City Council finds that inhumane conditions in mass breeding facilities lead to health and behavioral issues in the animals bred in those facilities, which many consumers are unaware of when purchasing animals from pet stores due to both a lack of education on the issue and misleading tactics of pet stores in some cases. These health and behavioral issues, which may not present themselves until sometime after the purchase of the animals, can impose exorbitant financial and emotional costs on consumers; and

The City Council finds that current Federal and State regulations do not properly address the sale of dogs and cats in pet stores, while the City of Roseville does not possess adequate resources to safeguard the health and well being of dogs and cats at the point of sale; and

The City Council finds that due in large part to pet overpopulation, numerous dogs and cats are euthanized. Restricting the retail sale of puppies and kittens is likely to increase demand from animal shelters and rescue organizations; and

The City Council finds that across the country, thousands of independent pet stores as well as large chains operate profitably with a business model focused on the sale of pet services and supplies and not on the sale of commercially bred dogs or cats. Many of these stores collaborate with local animal shelters and rescue organizations to offer space and support for showcasing adoptable homeless pets on their premises; and

The City Council finds that this Ordinance will not adversely impact consumers' ability to obtain a dog or cat of their choice directly from an animal shelter, or breed-specific rescue organization, or from a breeder where the consumer can see directly the conditions in which the dogs or cats are bred or can confer directly with the breeder concerning those conditions; and

The City Council finds that it is in the best interests of the City of Roseville to adopt reasonable regulations to help prevent inhumane breeding conditions, promote community awareness of animal welfare, and foster a more humane environment in the City.

- A. No pet store shall sell, deliver, offer for sale, barter, auction, give away, or otherwise transfer or dispose of cats or dogs.
- B. Nothing in this section shall prohibit pet stores from collaborating with animal shelters, animal rescue organizations, and animal control authorities to offer space for such entities to showcase adoptable dogs and cats inside pet stores. Such animals shall not be younger than 8 weeks old. Dogs that are showcased for adoption shall not be kept overnight at a pet store.
- C. A pet store shall post and maintain a Certificate of Source in a conspicuous place on or within three feet of each dog's or cat's kennel, cage, or enclosure.
 - 1. A Certificate of Source shall be provided to the adopter of any dog or cat.
 - 2. Certificate of Source records for each dog or cat shall be maintained by a pet store for at least one year from the last date that a dog or cat appeared in the store.
 - 3. Pet stores shall make Certificates of Source immediately available for review upon the request of a peace officer or animal control authority, or a humane agent pursuant to Minnesota Statutes section 343.06 acting on behalf of the City.
 - 4. Falsification of a Certificate of Source shall be deemed a violation of this section.
- D. A violation of this section shall constitute an Administrative Offense under Section 102.01.C of City Code and subject the Pet Store Operator to the to the procedures and penalties contained therein.

SECTION 4. Effective Date: This amendment to the Roseville City Code shall take effect 180 days after passage and publication.

Ordinance –Pet Store Ordinance

(SEAL)

CITY OF ROSEVILLE

BY: _____
Daniel J. Roe, Mayor

ATTEST:

Patrick Trudgeon, City Manager

City of Brooklyn Park Council Work Session

Meeting Date:	March 2, 2026	Originating Department:	Community Development/Public Works
Agenda Item:	C.3	Prepared By:	Jason Newby, Inspections & Environmental health Manager
Agenda Section:	Discussion Items	Presented By:	Jason Newby, Inspections & Environmental health Manager Michelle Peterson, Neighborhood Health Supervisor Greg Hoag, Park & Building Maintenance Manager Akihito Jacobs, Field Supervisor/City Forester
Item:	Environmental Health & Public Works		

Summary:

Discussion about Neighborhood Health activities and Public Works update on private tree removal.

Attachments:

C.3A PRESENTATION

Environmental Health/Public Works

Jason Newby, Inspections & Environmental Health Manager

Michelle Peterson, Neighborhood Health Supervisor

Greg Hoag, Park & Building Maintenance Manager

Akihito Jacobs, Field Supervisor Forestry/City Forester

Agenda

- **Neighborhood Health**
 - Program Overview
 - Data & Statistics
 - Proactive Strategy in 2026
- **Public Works**
 - Response to Private Tree Issues
 - Removal Process
 - Process Improvement Strategies

Environmental Health

- Environmental Health
 - **Neighborhood Health – Focus tonight**
 - Respond to complaints and conduct proactive inspections in neighborhoods
 - Environmental/Public Health
 - Routine inspections of licensed establishments
 - Responds to complex housing concerns
- Division Mission
 - Long-term voluntary compliance through outreach, engagement, education and enforcement

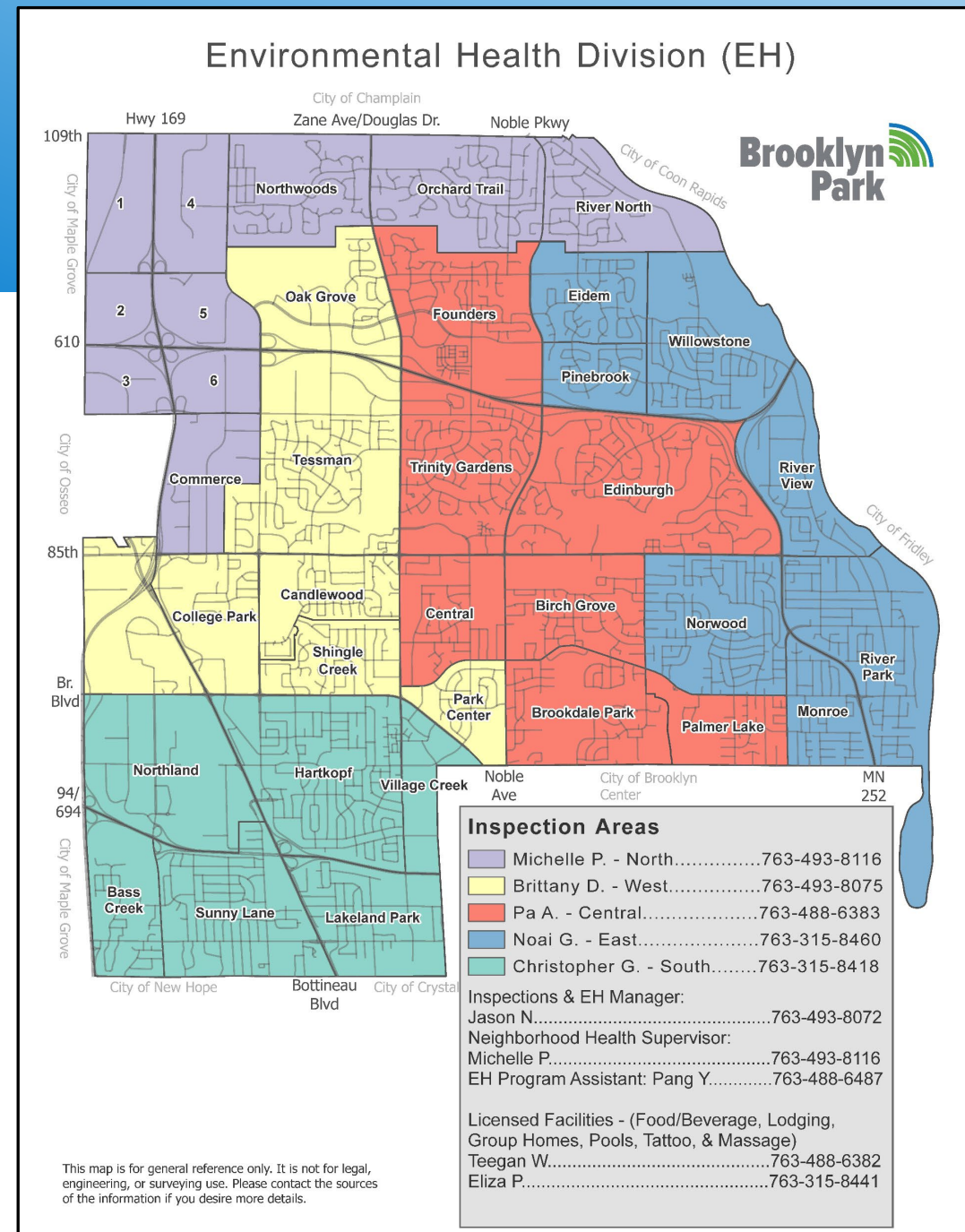
Neighborhood Health

- Shifted approach in 2015
- Voluntary Compliance Rate over 93% (2025)
- Program continues to be recognized and modeled after
- Five inspectors assigned to areas across the city
- Average 3000+ cases annually (proactive and complaints)
- Cases assigned priority based on risk (Resolution #2023-65)
- Inspectors use standardized procedure for all cases
- Outreach and engagement play an integral role to achieving compliance

Inspector Map

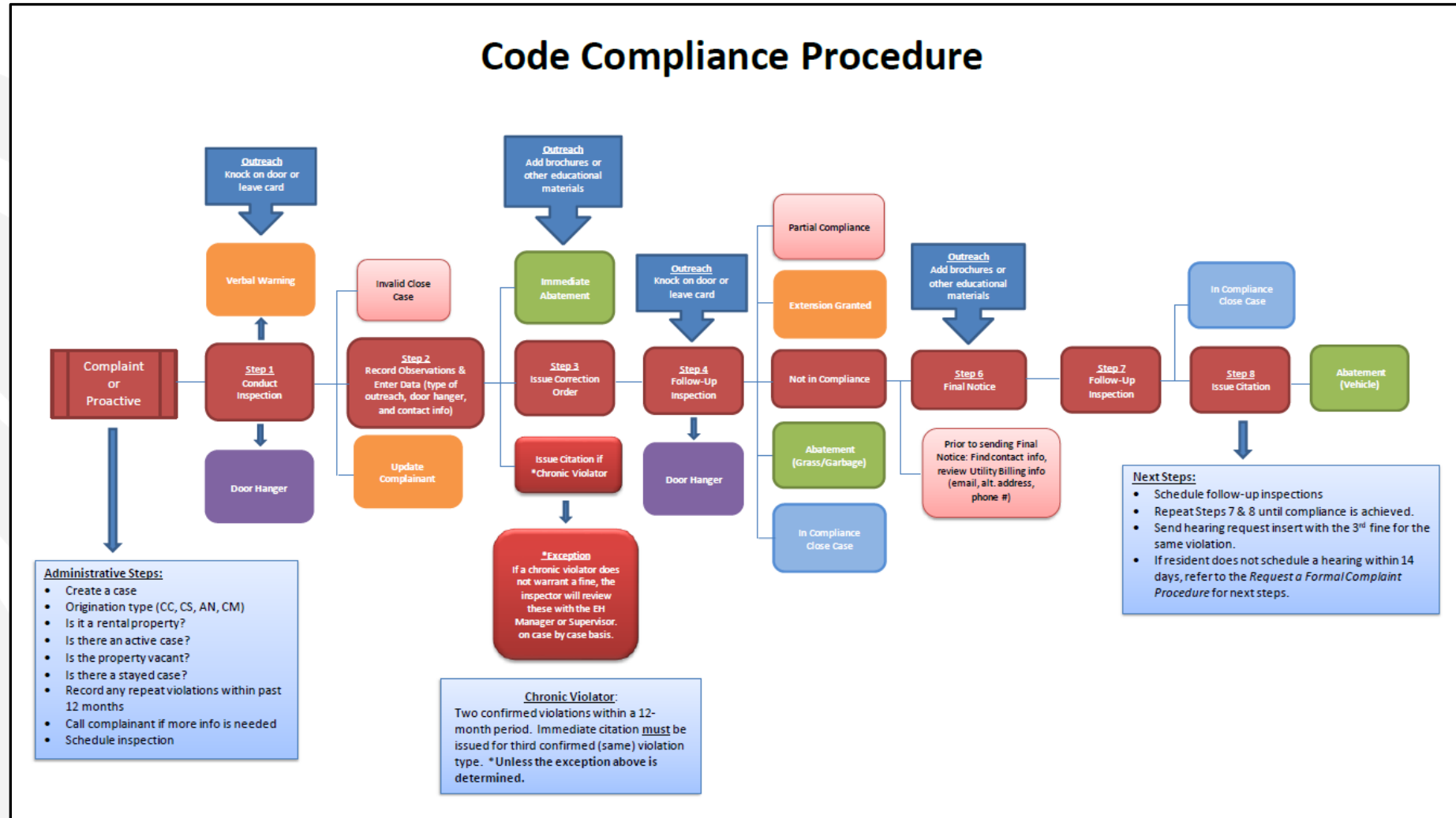
Five geographic inspection areas across the city that align with each neighborhood

Seasonal staff (x4) are assigned to each Neighborhood Health Specialist during the summer months



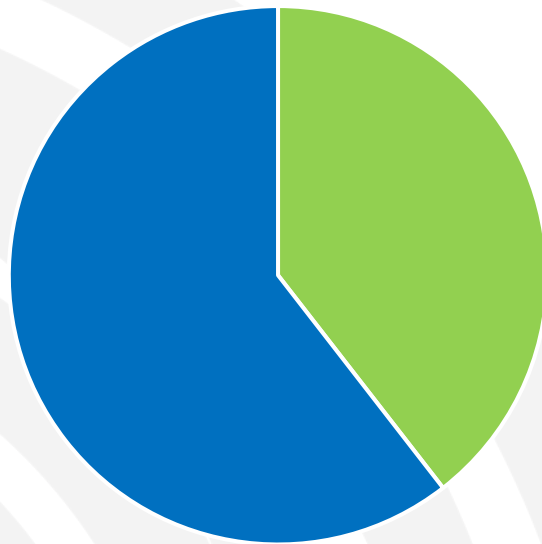
Procedure

Code Compliance Procedure

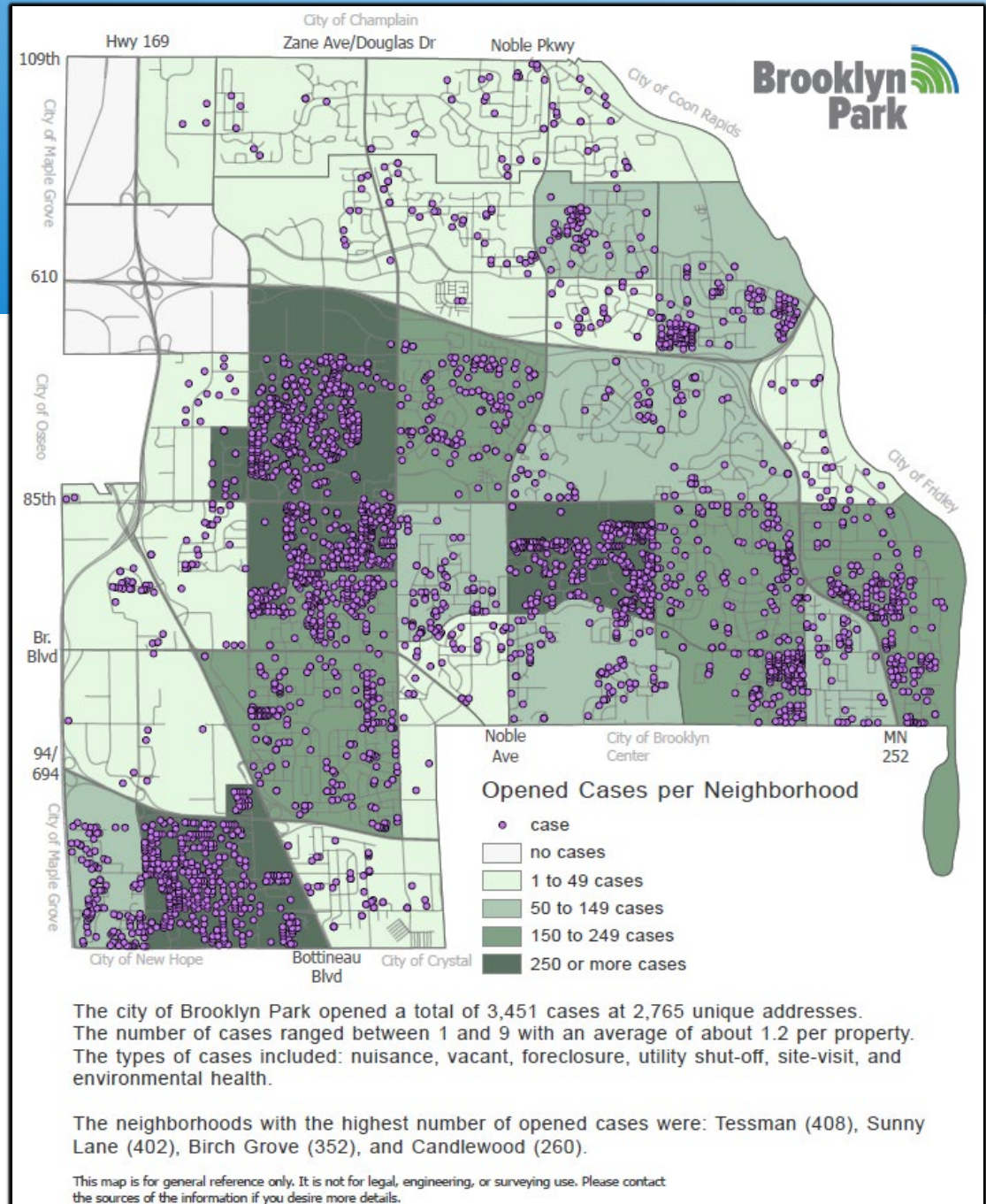


Cases Opened in 2025

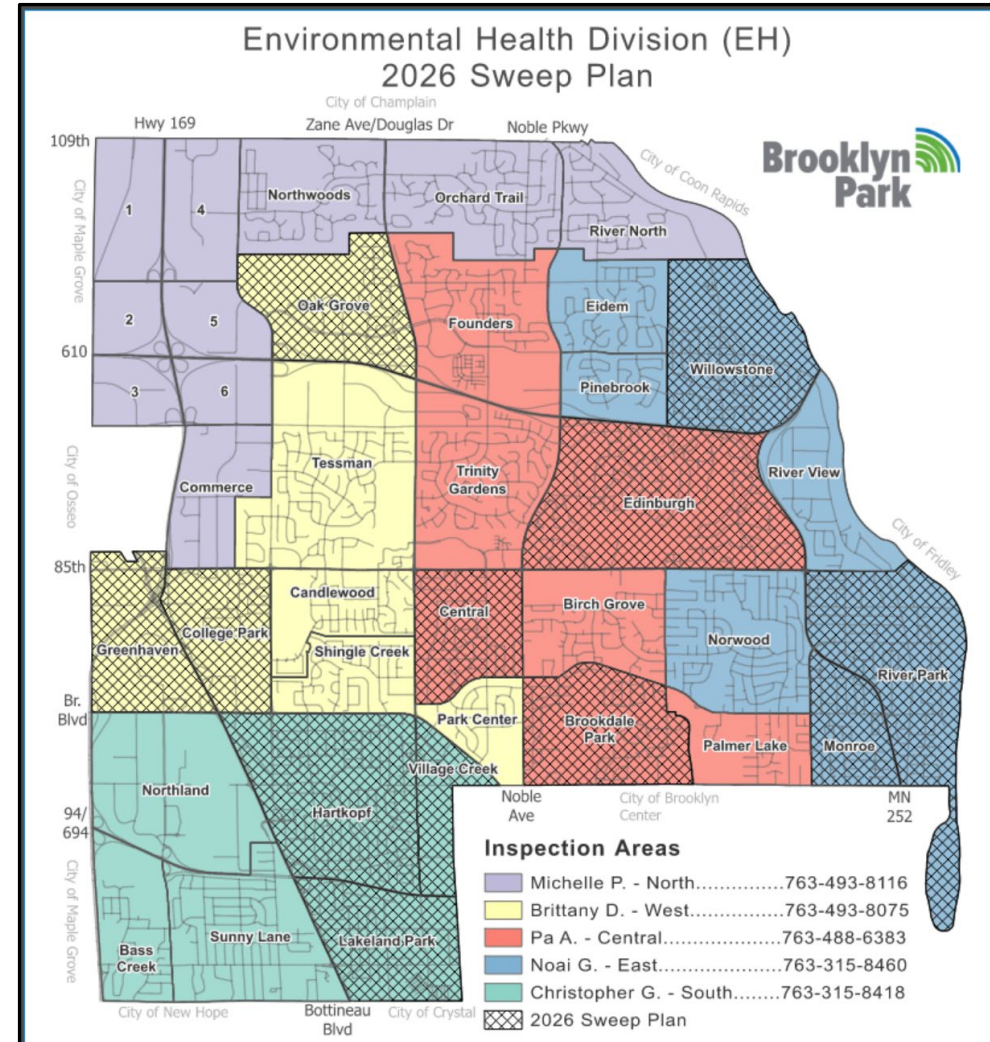
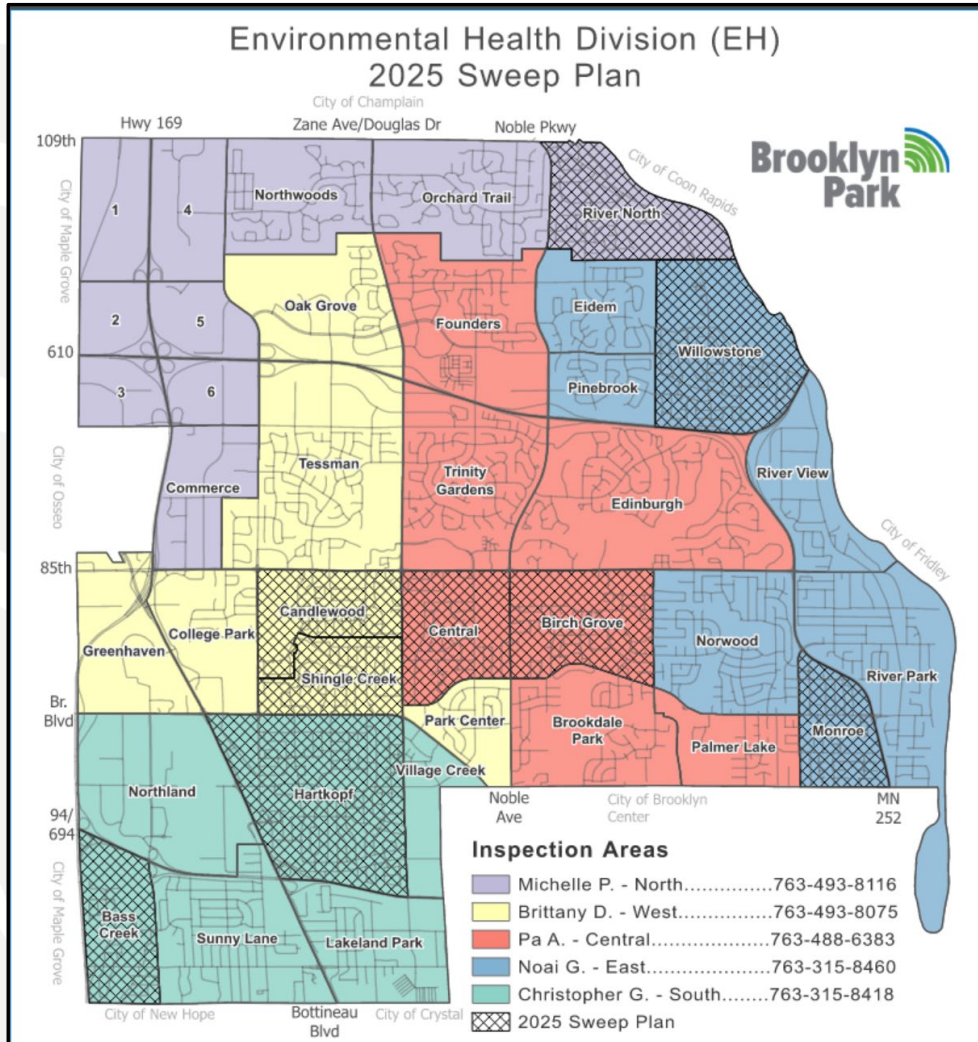
Case Types



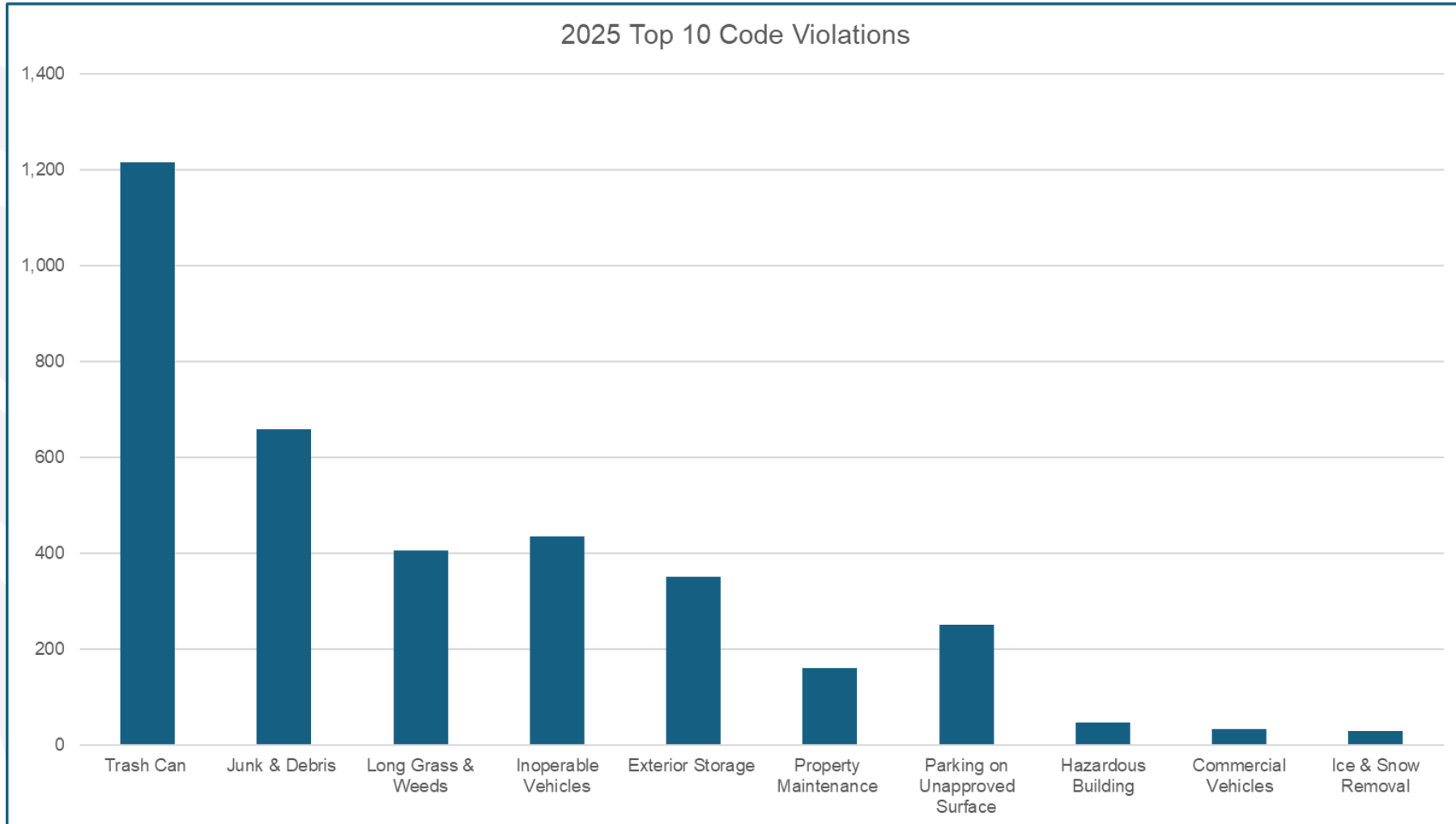
■ Complaint ■ Proactive



Proactive Sweep Strategy



Top 10 Violations




Enforcement Priorities

Resolution #2023-65

- Recognizes resources are limited
- Complaint-based response is less equitable than proactive work
- Prioritizes violations based on risk
- Low-risk violations generally do not pose immediate health or safety concerns.
 - Trash cans stored in public view that are not overflowing or left in the street
 - Partially parking off pavement
 - Expired vehicle tabs
 - Standing dead, dying, or diseased trees that are not imminent to collapse or safety hazard
 - Minor aesthetic violations
- Limits the number of low-risk complaints (20 per year), allowing staff to allocate city resources more equitably across the city
- Allows staff to focus on proactive sweeps and prioritize higher-risk violations

Engagement Resources

- Door hangers
- Common code brochures
- Know the Code video
- Informational flyers
 - Translation services
 - Home improvement programs
 - Emergency assistance



Sorry we missed you!


Brooklyn Park's Environmental Health Division is currently conducting inspections in your neighborhood.

The following code items were observed during our visit today. _____ please review the code language on the back for more details related to each item:


- Long Grass & Weeds (Ch. 97)
Comply by: _____
- Junk & Debris (Ch. 94)
Comply by: _____
- Inoperable/Unlicensed Vehicles (Ch. 90)
Comply by: _____
- Waste Container Storage (Ch. 98)
Comply by: _____
- Unapproved Parking Areas (Ch. 912)
Comply by: _____
- Exterior Storage (Ch. 102)
Comply by: _____
- Commercial Vehicles & Equipment (Ch. 103)
Comply by: _____
- Property Maintenance (Ch. 106)
Comply by: _____

Please correct each item by the compliance dates referenced above. If you have questions or concerns, please reach out to your inspector below.

If you need this information in another language or format or disability accommodations, email access@brooklynpark.org or call 763-424-8000. Si usted necesita esta información en español llame 763-424-8000. Yog xav tau kev pab, thov hu rau 763-424-8000 laww mam li nhlav li tus neeg behav lus rau ko.



Which and when we'll be back! Sub: 03/23/2023



City Code Requirements

Long Grass & Weeds (Ch. 97)
All grass and/or weeds must be shorter than 8 inches high.

Junk & Debris (Ch. 94)
All garbage, junk, yard waste, litter, and animal waste must be properly disposed of or kept in a garbage can with a covered lid for pick-up.

Inoperable/Unlicensed Vehicles (Ch. 90)
All vehicles must have current license tabs displayed. Vehicles that do not run or drive cannot be stored outside for more than 48 hours.

Waste Container Storage (Ch. 98)
All garbage, recycling and yard waste containers must be stored out of public view from the street.

Unapproved Parking Areas (Ch. 912)
Motor vehicles must be parked on a paved surface. Parking motor vehicles on grass, dirt, rock, or landscaped areas is not allowed.

Exterior Storage (Ch. 102)
Outdoor storage is not allowed except for recreational equipment and properly stacked firewood. All other items must be stored inside or removed from the property.

Commercial Vehicles & Equipment (Ch. 103)
Only one commercial vehicle under 15,000 lbs and of a certain body style/type is allowed to be stored outside on residential property.

Property Maintenance (Ch. 106)
All buildings, structures and fences must be maintained in good repair. Chipped paint or deteriorating surfaces must be painted or repaired.

Additional information:

Failure to correct code violations
Failure to correct code violations may result in the city issuing additional correction orders and enforcement actions. Enforcement actions may include citations or city-facilitated abatements (city contractor correcting the violations and billing the property owner). To avoid these actions, please work with your inspector to ensure voluntary compliance.



WASTE CONTAINER NOTICE

We recently noticed you are storing your waste containers improperly and in violation of city ordinances. (Ch. 98)

- Put your containers inside your garage or behind an approved screened enclosure.
Note: Vegetation is not an approved screening material.

Please Comply by: _____

Approved Waste Container Storage Locations:

- Inside your garage.
- In your back yard, out of view from the street.
- Behind a fence or screened enclosure.
- Placed at the curb beginning at 3PM the day before collection day and put back after collection on trash day.



More information on city codes
For more information, please call the inspector listed below or visit our website at www.brooklynpark.org.

If you need this information in another language or format or disability accommodations, email access@brooklynpark.org or call 763-424-8000. Si usted necesita esta información en español llame 763-424-8000. Yog xav tau kev pab, thov hu rau 763-424-8000 laww mam li nhlav li tus neeg behav lus rau ko.



Which and when we'll be back! Sub: 03/23/2023

Technology Improvements

- Complaint Portal
 - <https://survey123.arcgis.com/share/bb2ad44021d84e39b0aae257a1969e84>
- Interactive EH Case Map (public-facing)
 - <https://brooklynpark.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=4ec95526cb1849748879437d77afe78b>
- CityView
 - <https://gis.brooklynpark.org/CityView/EH/>
- EH Dashboard – **New***

Public Works

Emerald Ash Borer Response

- EAB was first discovered in the City in 2017
- Since 2014, 3,356 Public Ash Trees have been removed
- Grant funding in excess of \$1.4 million has helped the City fund these removals
- Since 2017, 986 letters have been sent to private property owners regarding diseased trees
 - In that time 2,020 trees have been removed
 - 27 trees abated
 - We estimate that there are still 10-12% of the original reported trees still standing

Removal Process

- Complaint submitted or routine inspection result
- Staff inspects and rates tree(s)
- Letter sent to property owner
- Based on hazard rating City's response time is anywhere from 21 days to 2+ years

Tree Hazard Rating and Removal Timing

Private Trees

One of staff's primary issues currently is the language in the City Tree Ordinance.

- Our current practice is to provide additional time for removal than the 20 days required by Ordinance primarily due to availability of contractors.
- There are many dead standing trees in the city, both public and private. Staff has been using a guide of the tree not being a hazard unless it has a physical target on which it could fall to.
- Scoring guide to rate hazard trees for removal priority
 - Condition 5: 20 days or less
 - Condition 4: no more than 60 days
 - Condition 3: within 1 year
 - Condition 1 & 2: within 2 years

Tree Hazard Rating System

Tree Condition

- 0-Tree is alive, and vigorously growing
- 1-Tree is actively dying, declining, or dead, losing small branches
- 2-Tree is dead, and losing large branches

Failure Potential

- 0-Minimal(Minor defects, dieback of twigs, small wounds, good wound wood)
- 1-Low(Minor defects, dieback of branches, small wounds, wounds not healing well, EAB, DED or OW Death)
- 2-Medium(Obvious defects, cavities 10-25% of trunk, co-dominant stems without included bark)
- 3-High(Significant defects, cavities 25-50% of trunk, obvious decay along stem, large wounds)
- 4-Severe(Severe defects, decay conks, cavity 50+%, strong wind exposure)

Target Rating

- 0-Infrequent use(Open space, Rarely used)
- 1-Occasional use(Backyard, shed, accessory structure)
- 2-Intermittent use(Front yard, Patio, picnic area, residential street)
- 3-Frequent use(Garage, sidewalk, secondary street)
- 4-Constant use(House, arterial street)

Size of Defect

- 1-Most likely defect less than 6"
- 2-Most likely defect between 6-18"
- 3-Most likely defect between 18-30"
- 4-Most likely defect more than 30"+

Rating Total(1-14)

1-3 minimal	Condition 1
4-7 low	Condition 2
8-11 medium	Condition 3
12-13 High	Condition 4
14 Severe	Condition 5

Process Improvement

- Working more closely with Environmental Health to better track complaints and prioritize removals and abatements
- With the recent addition of a full time Forester, we have improved our tracking of public and private trees, but it does take time to work through the backlog



Questions