

CITY OF WEST LAFAYETTE
PRE-COUNCIL MEETING
MINUTES
March 30, 2006

The Common Council of the City of West Lafayette, Indiana, met in the Board of Works Room at City Hall on March 30, 2006, at the hour of 4:30 p.m.

Present: Griffin, Hunt, Keen, O'Callaghan, Satterly, Truitt. Councilor Plomin arrived at 4:38 p.m.

Also present were City Attorney Bauman, Clerk-Treasurer Rhodes, City Engineer Buck, and Police Chief Marvin.

Ordinance No. 12-06 An Ordinance To Recommend Granting an EDGE Credit to SFI Systems, LLC (Submitted by the City Attorney)

Councilor Griffin said we need to make a motion, I will make a motion to withdraw Ordinance No. 12-06 from the agenda. It's an ordinance granting an EDGE Credit to SFI Systems, LLC. The request is from Community Development. Councilor Satterly seconded the motion.

Mayor Mills said I'll give you just a little bit of information there. The company is still considering staying in Research Park, but they haven't made up their mind, so asked us to postpone the EDGE Credit, at least until May. Any other discussion or questions about that one?

Councilor Truitt said they're thinking about leaving the Research Park, is that what you said?

Mayor Mills said well, they're being wooed by a Chicago—one of the suburbs of Chicago, so they haven't made their decision yet. Anything else on that? We need to vote on this, removing it from the agenda.

The motion to withdraw Ordinance No. 12-06 from the April agenda passed unanimously, *viva voce*.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS:

Ordinance No. 6-06 An Ordinance To Amend Ordinance No. 18-05, The 2006 Wastewater Treatment Utility Salary Schedule As Submitted By The Board Of Public Works And Safety For Approval By The Common Council Of The City Of West Lafayette, Indiana (Presented by the Board of Public Works and Safety)

Mayor Mills said this is the second reading for the amendment to the Wastewater Treatment Utility Salary Schedule, second reading. Any questions or discussion?

There was no discussion.

Ordinance No. 7-06 (Amended) An Ordinance To Recommend Granting An EDGE Credit to QuadraSpec, Inc. (Prepared by the City Attorney)

Mayor Mills said this is an amended ordinance that we amended last month. Also second reading. Any questions? Any comments?

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There was no discussion.

Ordinance No. 8-06 An Ordinance To Repeal Chapter 64 Entitled Health And Sanitation And Reenact It With The Title Smoking In Public Places And Places Of Employment (Submitted by Councilor O'Callaghan)

Mayor Mills said this is the other piece of old business. Any questions? Any discussion?

Councilor O'Callaghan said I think Councilor Truitt sent us an email this morning—

Councilor Truitt said yes, I did.

Councilor O'Callaghan said about [unintelligible].

Councilor Truitt said are they appropriate now?

Mayor Mills said why don't we save that to the very end. Let's go through the agenda first.

Councilor Keen said are we coming back to this ordinance then?

Mayor Mills said well, we certainly can discuss things now.

Councilor Keen said well, I'd like to see what he has before we leave this.

Mayor Mills said well, let's just go through the rest and then we'll come back.

NEW BUSINESS:

Ordinance No. 11-06 To Amend Certain Portions Of The Unified Zoning Ordinance Of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, Designating The Time When The Same Shall Take Effect (R3W and PDMX to PDRS) (Linwood PD) (Submitted by Area Plan Commission)

Mayor Mills said this is for the Linwood PD on River Road. Carl [Councilor Griffin] can probably give us any more information, if you have questions after reading your packet. Any questions about this?

Councilor Satterly said this one came up a little while ago, but this is a different [unintelligible]?

Mayor Mills said this is a new version. Mr. [Paul] Coutts [C & S Engineering, representing the owner] is here. Do you want to give us some background, Mr. Coutts?

Mr. Paul Coutts [C & S Engineering] said if you would like.

Mayor Mills said sure.

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Mr. Coutts said this project is at the northwestern corner of South River Road and Wood Street, one block removed from State Street. And you're correct. It's about five years ago when Mr. Lin was in before and had a Planned Development approved at that location. The difference between this one and the last one—the last one had retail and commercial space on the first floor. His feeling is that the commercial is not going to fly. There's a lot of commercial that's still not been filled up in that area, and so he switched entirely to a rental situation. There are 23 units, 52 bedrooms on there, and there's also 52 parking spaces. It does include a little parking area for seven parking spaces across the street on the south side of Wood Street. The building itself, there is quite a bit of topographical relief from the west side down to the east side, South River Road. This is the southern elevation. The first part, the front part, has like a four-story building. It sits out next to River Road. If you look at the site plan, that's this part in here. There's a surface parking lot. It goes out into an entrance on South River Road. There's kind of like a middle-level parking area underneath the building itself, and then there's an upper-level parking that's right adjacent and off the alley. So we have like three different levels of parking here that will also be adjacent to the parking area across Wood Street. So you've got lower level parking which is on the north side of this part of the building, then you've got the larger building here which is really two stories with parking underneath it there, and then this is your elevation that you can see, if you're out on River Road. We feel like it's an appropriate location for student housing, and I'll be happy to answer any questions you might have.

Mayor Mills said question for Mr. Coutts?

Councilor Hunt said Mr. Coutts, the steepness of this building, what kind of problems might that cause that we might need to know about? The water running into the parking places—?

Mr. Coutts said I think that the building suits the site real well, and that, as you capture that water inside the building, we will have some runoff down the alley that we talked to the City Engineer about, that we have to account for, and if we do the storm drainage for those alley parking spaces, that'll solve that problem along the alley. But the rest of it is going to be contained with a downspout will be collected and will put it into a system that will be held—the water will be held on site itself, and then infiltrate into ground. So when we get done, we really ought to be making it a much better situation, because we'll be capturing our water and hopefully solving the problem along the alley.

Mayor Mills said other questions?

Councilor O'Callaghan said and the parking places that are across the street, they're included in the 52, they're not really additional.

Mr. Coutts said no, they're not additional, and they will all be designated. In other words, they'll just not be free parking. Each bedroom will have its own unit parking space corresponding to it.

Councilor Griffin said David [City Engineer Buck], how do you feel about the adequacy of this water retention plan?

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City Engineer Buck said there's a lot of existing problems that we've seen with the alley. And the topography of that site now, it's just pretty much open flow off of the alley, and there are things that are upstream from the alley that come onto Mr. Lin's site right now, and just really shut down and erode different parts of his site. This gives us a chance that it's going to flow now to a collection point, instead of just a runoff, pass-by point. And certainly everything at this site is going to collect, as far as impervious. They're going to be required to estimate and design the necessary size detention facilities. The area there is very gravelly, so I would imagine he wouldn't have a problem meeting the requirements of the stormwater ordinance.

Councilor Griffin said is this basically greenspace retention, open greenspace retention?

Mr. Coutts said no. This'll be underground conduit. We'll be putting it back into the ground itself with an infiltration system.

City Attorney Bauman said that's a system that's been used in a number of projects in the south end, where the soils are granular. It obviously doesn't work at all in the north end of the City.

Mr. Coutts said you've got a gravel bed down at the south end. We're very fortunate there.

Councilor Hunt said and the NPDES, where we'll be okay when we're formally—?

City Engineer Buck said right. I don't know. Do you know the size of the site, Paul [Mr. Courts]?

Mr. Coutts said I'm sorry, I don't off the top of my head. I don't remember the acreage on it.

City Engineer Buck said it's going to be close to being exempt, but even if it's not, certainly you've got parking lot surfaces and roof surfaces— There's not going to be a lot of cleaning of the stormwater, if you will, to improve its quality. The stormwater ordinance looks at quantity and also looks at quality, and we have fees yet to be required for such a small amount that they're not going to see a tremendous impact for this project.

Councilor Hunt said okay. Thank you.

Mayor Mills said any other questions?

Councilor Plomin said I have a question for Dave [City Engineer Buck]. There's a pretty long wait at the top of Wood Street hill at Wood and Chauncey, when you go east to turn onto Chauncey. I know that it's improved. Is there a way to improve the sensor system at that intersection along the—?

City Engineer Buck said this is as you're standing, facing west?

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Councilor Plomin said facing west, yes.

City Engineer Buck said and waiting for the light to cycle?

Councilor Plomin said yes.

City Engineer Buck said I don't know, since the State has had problems with those sensors I do know. I don't know if they continue to have problems with those, but it is a long cycle time for that leg of the intersection. We can ask them to take a look at it, and see if they're having problems with the sensors, or if it's just programming they have it that way.

Councilor Plomin said can we make that intersection right turn on red?

City Engineer Buck said we can't.

Councilor Plomin said we can?

City Engineer Buck said we can ask the State to look at that.

Councilor Plomin said okay.

Mayor Mills said other questions?

Councilor O'Callaghan said I'd just note that the APC approved it 10-0.

Mayor Mills said right. Thank you.

Mr. Coutts said thank you.

There was no further discussion.

Resolution No. 8-06 A Resolution Confirming The Designation Of An Economic Revitalization Area For Property Tax Abatement For QuadraSpec, Inc. (Submitted by the City Attorney)

Mayor Mills said we will be having a public hearing on Monday night.

There was no discussion.

Resolution No. 9-06 A Resolution Requesting The Transfer Of Funds (MVH) (Prepared by the Clerk-Treasurer)

Mayor Mills said Mr. [City Engineer] Buck, do you have any comments about that?

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City Engineer Buck said that just represents our land acquisition portion for the Salisbury Street Phase I Project. That is the total number for, I believe, a total of nine parcels. That includes contingency so...

Mayor Mills said any questions on that one?

Councilor O'Callaghan said does that include any land up by the school?

City Engineer Buck said no. We're anticipating that they will donate us that.

There was no further discussion.

OLD BUSINESS:

Ordinance No. 8-06 An Ordinance To Repeal Chapter 64 Entitled Health And Sanitation And Reenact It With The Title Smoking In Public Places And Places Of Employment (Submitted by Councilor O'Callaghan)

Mayor Mills said all right. Let's go back, then, to Ordinance No. 8-06. Comments? Discussion?

Councilor Truitt said I'll start off. These two gentlemen, Ken Rowe and Norm Long are here. I ran into them at the Chamber Trade Show, when I was working at the City's booth during that period of time. They were across the way, and because of the topic that we're—most of us are here today, just trying to start off the conversation with them. They have some unique equipment, and I just thought that it would be worthwhile to at least give them an opportunity to talk about it. People can ask questions, and I know that there's a couple individuals that are here that are experts in the field over at Purdue that can maybe share some feelings along that, so we can use that as a point of dialogue. So I thought it would be worthwhile. I'd like to have permission to allow them to go through their talk.

Mayor Mills said okay.

Mr. Ken Rowe [EcoQuest] said thank you for your time. I appreciate it. We're going to go through a couple things. We've given you some packets that have some information on it, some testimonials that are out there, some information on different sources and a study that was done by Kansas State. So we have some good documentation to back it up. We're going to do a demonstration in two areas: one is going to show how we remove particulates in the air. We're going to do that with smoke, which is this item that what we're looking at, and the other one is odors, and this will also be how we go through, we break down those contaminants or VOCs, volatile organic chemicals, that are in the air. I'll let Norm [Mr. Long] go ahead and start with the smoke.

Mr. Long said EcoQuest International is a company based out of Greeneville, Tennessee. We've been in business 20 years and do about \$400 million of business a year. You say, "Well, I never heard of them." Well, the reason is we don't advertise. Our business is built on satisfied customers telling others. We get them by referral. Our biggest claim

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probably is when the plane hit the Pentagon after 9/11, a lot of burnt flesh and jet fuel they couldn't get rid of. They put our equipment in the Pentagon, 200 units. They liked them so well they kept them. They're still there today. Soon thereafter, they asked us to come to California with the Red Cross. A lot of houses left standing after the forest fires, lots of smoke in them, and the smoke was removed in about 48 hours with our equipment. And now, of course, you might imagine, we're down in Mississippi and down along the Mississippi delta with odors and mildew and mold and all kinds of problems there with disease and bacteria and contaminants. So that's where we come from, our background. I'd like to share with you a little bit about the equipment. It's a unique piece of equipment. It's not chemicals. It's space-age technology. We're the only company in the United States with Space Foundation certification for [unintelligible]. Our equipment contains five kinds of technology. In the back of the machine—and I'll hold this up, so all can see it. We have 400 different units. I won't say this is the answer to all your prayers, but I will tell you this: There's 400 different units we can pick and choose from, depending on the situation. This is the most popular one being used in homes that you can see. Can you all see the purple light in there? That's a medical UV light. If you know anything about UV lights, you know if air comes within four inches of it, it'll take the contaminants and bacteria out. That's the first form of sanitation of our equipment. The second thing you see inside there, the purple light is surrounded—it looks like a honeycomb. The honeycomb is stainless steel. It's impregnated with silver and copper and titanium and rhodium. And those four chemicals, in the presence of UV light, they found in the space program, produce hydroxyl. Hydroxyl is one of the most powerful friendly sanitizers we have. In fact, it's what Mother Nature creates outside everyday for us. It's one part hydrogen and one part oxygen, if you want to know what it is. In front of that, there's a small plate that you really can't see inside, but a small plate has electrical charge put on it, a high voltage and very low amperage, which means it's high water pressure with a drop of water kind of relationship. That produces ozone. As soon as I say "ozone," people's eyes light up like deer in the headlight. Well, if you understand air quality, you know that we couldn't exist on Earth without ozone. Ozone outside today is somewhere between 10 and 40 parts per billion. That's normal. Inside here, if we had our ozone meter, it's probably down less than one. So we go into a home or to a business—we sometimes, depending on the situation, add a little level of ozone. We add three to five parts per billion. The Food and Drug Administration sets a safe level of 50 parts per billion, so we're well below that. If we sanitize, which we sometimes do, we jump up to 30 parts per billion. If you look at what OSHA has, OSHA sets theirs at 100, EPA sets theirs at 80 parts per billion, so we're way below those levels. In front of that, then, there's another technology, but to show you how odor affects this, I'd like to demonstrate with ammonia. You're all familiar with ammonia, how strong ammonia can be. Ammonia, in the presence of this equipment, will dissipate into CO₂ and water. Would somebody care to be a sample some? Sir, tell me, is that ammonia? [Discussion.] So we have purple light. We have hydroxyl, we have ozone. Ozone is good for the purpose of killing bacteria and odors and germs of all kinds. Now we're going to add smoke to the air, which many of you are concerned about. This happens to be model train oil. You'll see it light up here in a minute. It will fill the chamber full of smoke. If you had a cigarette, you want to put a cigarette in here, it does the exact same thing. We demonstrate this for a reason. There are two kinds of technology that takes care of particulates in the air. This is a radio frequency antenna. It puts out a signal like your cell phone or your PDA or mine. It will go

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60 feet in all directions, it will penetrate a wall, like a cell phone signal or a radio signal will. It will not penetrate steel. Because it goes 60 feet in all directions, we can do a lot with it. If you know much about air quality, you know that in the air, any kind of a bacteria or a disease or a virus must ride on a particulate. It doesn't ride around by itself. It rides on some kind of particulate in the air. Your eyes and mine can see things down to about 10 microns in size. Bacteria and virus ride around on micron-sized particles about 3 microns, and sometimes less than that. So they ride around, they're lighter than air. Obviously, you pull them through a filter, you can take them out, but how do you get something lighter than air to come down and go through a filter? So we have an active form of air purification which send out a purifying plasma and ionization into the air. The radio frequency ionization reaches out, as a cell phone signal does, and causes particulates to come together, because they're all charged, positive and negative. The particles get larger and larger, and they fall out of the air. If you have dark equipment, like a table like this, you often see for the first 30 days, you'll see like a white powder. It's like talcum powder. That's particulates you were breathing now clumped together in large numbers large enough that your eyes can see them. On this side of the machine, we're pointing to a needle point ionization. You can't see it very well because the smoke is heavy. Needle point ionization for that kind of particulate is important. You get up in the morning and see a shaft of light come through the window of your house or your business, you see those particles in the air. Those particles in the air we can see. If we had a negative charge to them, with negative ionization, this is what takes place. There's nothing inside there but ionization. Can all of you see that? And that's what happens to the smoke. It's a particulate. It's what happens to fiberglass, sawdust, any kind of dust in the air. There's an example of what we're talking about. To go along with that, let's see how this smells. Tell me, what does this smell like?

Clerk-Treasurer Rhodes said like the air freshener in the ladies' bathroom.

Mr. Long said that's what we have in our technology. I'd be happy to answer other questions. I should tell you, too, there's always some questions who say, "Well, show us what you're talking about." I will tell you there are three really great books on the market. Dr. Allan Somersall has just finished this book in December. This is called *Fresh Air for Life*. He's a medical doctor and a Ph.D. Highly documented. I'll pass this around. You're welcome to take a look at it. The other one is called *The Silent Killer* by Pete F. Bilac. This is well thought of in an industry of air cleaning and purification. You're welcome to take a look at this. And the last one is *The Ion Effect*. Ionization has been around for 75 years. It's been used in hospitals and sanitation purposes for years and years to come. Ken [Mr. Rowe] and I put together for you a list of references, places you can go. If somebody would like to meet the president of our company, it's ironical, but this coming Sunday, he'll be in Indianapolis at the Boys and Girls Club, just west of Indianapolis in Plainfield. It's a public meeting. If you'd like to meet him and talk to him personally, he would welcome you to come and visit him. There will be a lot of people come to see the president. The other is Dr. Allen Johnson. Dr. Allen Johnson is a graduate of Klondike and Harrison and Purdue University. He's an engineer. He's the director of our technical operations who runs our business out of the Greeneville office. I'd be happy to put his name on here, you can take a look. There's also a number of other articles that Ken [Mr.

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Rowe] has put together for you in the brochure going around. I'll pass this around for you to look at. At this point, I'll stop, unless you have questions for Ken [Mr. Rowe] and I.

Mr. Ken Rowe said one more thing. We have set up equipment, just this morning, at Hunter's Pub. So if you want to see it in action, please go over there and observe. And we're open for questions.

Mayor Mills said any questions from the Council?

Councilor Truitt said what happens to all the bad stuff?

Mr. Long said well, the friendly oxidizers, Randy [Councilor Truitt], will cause those particles to dissipate upon contact. They become neutered and fall to the floor. So when you clean up, you sweep it up and it's gone, but it's not active as [unintelligible]. It's been oxidized. Ionization oxidizes them, ozone does some, purifying plasma does some.

Councilor Keen said so you're saying that everything that falls out of the air is—?

Mr. Long said it's neutered, yes. Kind of like putting peroxide on an old wound. It takes care of the same thing.

Mayor Mills said all right—

Councilor Keen said and you say that this would be effective with all kinds of indoor air pollutants, including cigarette smoke?

Mr. Long said the most effective thing we work on is particulate in the air. We take odors out.

Mr. Rowe said in the packet, you'll notice that there is an article dealing with— what the heck is that called?

Mr. Long said it's Conrad Hilton.

Mr. Rowe said all right, it is Conrad Hilton. That they have used this technology in some of their suites, to provide clean air for those that have very, very high sensitivity to it. Also, as far as removing particulate, they've used our equipment in "clean rooms," where they have to have extremely low particulate in there, and that article is also in there, too.

Mr. Long said I think for me, the most important thing is we use it in the space shuttle, to clean the air of the astronauts. They can't open their window and get fresh air in there. They breathe the internal. So we use this equipment to clean the air for their survival.

Councilor Keen said so you're saying that, with this equipment, it would be possible to effectively get rid of cigarette smoke—

Mr. Long said yes, sir.

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Councilor Keen said and odor in a business?

Mr. Long said yes, sir.

Councilor O'Callaghan said and the toxins associated with it?

Mr. Long said yes—

Mr. Rowe said they're oxidized.

Mr. Long said on contact, yes, Ma'am. If you need more technical— Ken [Mr. Rowe] and I are the messengers. If you want to talk with the engineers, we can arrange the engineers to talk with you at great detail. But if you need the chemistry behind it or the scientific part, we can look that up. We're the messengers. We don't think we're qualified to answer those kind of very, very technical questions, but if you need it, we can sure hook you up with people who are.

Councilor Plomin said what about the rate, in terms of the air?

Mr. Long said 400 cubic feet a minute is what this turns out.

Councilor Plomin said how many cubic feet are in this room?

Mr. Long said this room is what—12 by 24 by 12?

Mr. Rowe said this is not quite the same thing as trying to run a filtration system. The technology is showing you we're bringing the solution out to the problem. The problem with a filtration system is you have to bring that—and if it's on the far side of the room, you have to bring it to that unit to get it out of the air.

Councilor Plomin said okay.

Mr. Rowe said the thing this with using a hydroxyl is we spread them out through the room, and wherever they go, they take it. Now, we do have to have good ventilation in the room. That's true of any system that's out there.

Mr. Long said I'll tell you, the other thing that the airline industry is looking at this same technology for airplanes. You fly on an airplane, you have an enclosed cabin. The person comes down the aisle with a plastic bottle—my brother-in-law works for TSA at the airport, so I can speak with somewhat experience. The biggest worry somebody's got a plastic bottle somewhat like this with anthrax on board, or something like that. They get it on board, through security, they walk down the aisle after the plane's airborne and spray the air. Well, your first thought is, "Well, hey, I'm protected. The scrubbers take care of me. The truth of the matter is, once you inhale it, you're—too bad. So we need something that's active, that is out in the air. Hydroxyls, you can put in the air. You don't smell this at all, but it's here in this room. It stays in the room. It's got 80% residual effect.

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That's what the airline industry— The Disney cruise ships use this now. They use it in the subways in Japans for SARS and for Norwalk Virus.

Mr. Rowe said this is what China put in, to get rid of the SARS over there.

Mr. Long said if you read the story in there about Dr. Marsden, you'll see it on surfaces in four hours, it's 99.9% kill.

Mr. Rowe said and then for the ionization side, we're sending that out from the machine. It doesn't have to come through. I mean, here we're showing it inside a box. That represents what this room would be like with that being broadcast out.

Mr. Long said you all have an important meeting. We're going to take up the time to—

Councilor Keen said what kind of a cost is associated with this kind of a system? I mean, is this like something that people can afford to put in their homes?

Mr. Long said we've got six million in the market now, 20 years. Yes.

Councilor Keen said so like a room this size, what would it cost with your system?

Mr. Long said a whole house system, I just put one in this afternoon, was \$747. It's about 2,200 square feet.

Mr. Rowe said now, in a smoking environment, it's going to take more equipment, because you're going to have to—you have to put in equipment to tackle the size of the problem that's out there.

Mr. Long said at Hunter's Pub, there's five of these. But there's a whole different smoking situation. There, you need one needle point for at least every ten smokers, so there are eight needle points out there right now, in addition to the hydroxyl.

Mr. Rowe said do you have a question?

Councilor Hunt said I have one. I noticed on one of the forms that Jake's Roadhouse uses this?

Mr. Long said yes.

Councilor Hunt said is that true?

Mr. Long said Angie [Brown, co-owner of Jake's Roadhouse]. She doesn't use it now, but she used it in her past. I'm not at liberty to tell you why she took it out. It has nothing to do with your smoking order, it was more of finances.

Councilor Hunt said okay.

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Mr. Long said she has used it, and she used to be a former nurse. She'll tell you first-hand what she thinks of it. She has a piece of equipment in her house, and one in her car.

Councilor Griffin said if you have ongoing smoking in a room and the public has several of these out there, what scientific information do we have about reduction –

Mr. Long said right there it is. Dr. Marsden's study is the best we have right now. We also have a study being done at the University of Cincinnati, double-blind crossover study, to verify what Kansas State said. Also true at Cincinnati. Dr. Marsden's study in there is the most accurate thing we have. He's a noted scientist.

Councilor Truitt said what are they doing in Cincinnati?

Mr. Long said they're doing the same test, plus they're putting particulate in the air that's infected with bacteria, to see what happens with the drop rate, how fast it drops out of the room with 700 cubic feet in it. I can't tell you the scientist's name. I don't know if it's Japanese. It's about that long. If you're interested in that, we can put you in touch with the people. Again, we're messengers and not the scientists.

Councilor Griffin said is there going to be visible smoke with, you know, a couple dozen people smoking in a typical 60 by 60 medium-sized restaurant and there are smokers. Is there going to be visible smoke there?

Mr. Long said yes. But when you walk out, you won't smell it and it won't be on your clothes and it's going to drop to the floor.

Mr. Rowe said it'll dissipate fairly quick, so it's not going to be like having your vacuum sweeper—

Mr. Long said that's why we say go out to Hunter's Pub tonight and look, because they're running.

Mr. Rowe said the biggest thing you'll notice, if you've ever been someplace where they do a lot of smoking, you can be in there five minutes and you can walk out and smell your clothes. You'll smell like smoke, and you won't smell it over there.

Mr. Long said at the Veterans Home, they have a room about twice the size this is, six or eight people smoke in there all the time. Their concern there is keeping it out of the hallway, so that's what our task was. You go down to Lincoln Lounge, their objective down there was to kill the smoke. You can see both comparisons.

Mr. Rowe said and also I forget the guy's name at the State level—

Mr. Long said oh, Randy—

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Mr. Rowe said and he's approved this for health facilities like nursing homes, stuff like that.

Mr. Long said you need a State Board of Health contact? I'd be happy to share it with you.

Councilor O'Callaghan said so for a smoky bar... [tape change] and it would also have to have some certain kind of specific ventilation—

Mr. Rowe said yes, they told me there is no need to circulate the hydroxyls—

Councilor O'Callaghan said in order to circulate those hydroxyls. So what kind of investment are you talking about for—?

Mr. Rowe said it depends on the size of the facility, how many smokers you're looking at.

Mr. Long said we just did Indiana State Fairgrounds, which was a building that's got roughly 225,000 cubic feet in it, with 3,000 sheep. We did the whole building for three-tenths of one cent per cubic foot. Now, that doesn't mean squat here, but that's roughly the cost of the equipment at the State Fair.

Mr. Rowe said I think we estimated Hunter's to be around close to \$3,000.

Mr. Long said Hunter's Pub is about \$3,000, yes.

Councilor O'Callaghan said that's \$3,000, and that was essentially just for five units. Was that for more ventilation or anything like that?

Mr. Long said no, he has plenty of existing ventilation.

Councilor O'Callaghan said so that would be just—

Mr. Long said to be honest with you, Ma'am, most of the ventilation systems are adequate. It's the way they're operated. For instance, the city vans, we run and lift them up instead of driving down, as an example. If you lift the hydroxyl and then ionization up – And a lot of people want to have the doors open and run all the cold air out and use 100% make-up. Well, you just lose everything then.

Councilor O'Callaghan said so that's like a minimum kind of investment?

Mr. Long said it's not a white brush answer for everything. We have a whole staff of engineers help us with the HVAC system and layout where we work.

Mr. Rowe said if you go down and look at something like the Neon Cactus, which is a huge facility, it's going to cost obviously a lot more money to do that.

Councilor O'Callaghan said like?

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Mr. Rowe said we'd have to lay it out and see. We know that there's a lot of population in there—

Councilor O'Callaghan said yes.

Mr. Long said you put 250 people in 2,000 square feet and half of them smoke, that takes a lot of ionization.

Councilor O'Callaghan said like? I'm trying to get some order of magnitude here.

Mr. Long said I would think it would be \$10,000 or \$15,000 minimum.

Mr. Rowe said at least.

Mr. Long said again, commercial units are six times bigger than this one. The other one we have is 36 times bigger than this one. The bigger—

Mr. Rowe said the bigger unit is cheaper to implement than doing lots of little ones. So it's not a straight sliding scale, to answer that question.

Mr. Long said one MI1500 runs about \$2,300 and is six times greater than this one.

Councilor O'Callaghan said that's what I wanted to know.

Mr. Rowe said to get an accurate answer to that question, we'd have to see where the ventilation is, so then we'd go according to how it's laid out for the ventilation.

Mr. Long said if you'd like to see one working, go up to Rosewalk Village at 18th and Union. That has a—

Councilor O'Callaghan said they don't have a lot of smokers there.

Mr. Long said you need to go back and see their break room.

Mr. Rowe said and they do have smokers there.

Mayor Mills said thank you.

Mr. Long said you're welcome.

Mayor Mills said thank you very much.

Mr. Long said thank you.

Mayor Mills said all right.

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Councilor O'Callaghan said I guess that was just the cost of it, I wanted to get input. But the other thing is the question about the science, and some of the information that I've gotten today was specifically about the method of ionization being something that is not an accepted science, kind of—

Mayor Mills said and I'll just interject for a second. If you're interested in hearing this, I'm okay with this, but we're not purchasing smoke units for all the businesses.

[overtalking]

Mayor Mills said if you want to continue to talk about this, that's all right—

Councilor Truitt said I think— Here's the thought process that we've had: We've talked about this air quality standard and how it's hard to define—

Councilor O'Callaghan said there is no standard.

Councilor Truitt said and, you know, you can find articles that are for and against, and I think you can find that with everything. I think the thing that was interesting to me, and the reason why I talked to those individuals the first day was, if something can be put into place for the few number of businesses that are going to be impacted by this, the choice of which businesses could qualify for maybe something like this is left up for discussion, but if it costs \$25,000 to put in the equipment and it works to our satisfaction—whatever that happens to be, if it's able to be defined—that's their choice, again. So if they want to make the investment in order to do something, I mean, even if it costs \$100,000, it's their choice. I mean, if we came up with these standards and said, "This is what you need to do in order to make it work, and you seven establishments that would be impacted by this, you now have a choice. But if you can't meet those standards, we're sorry."

Councilor O'Callaghan said and that's one of the problems with this whole kind of argument is that there aren't those standards. Those standards are not established yet for second-hand smoke, for the toxins—not the smoke or the odor. Those are unpleasant, but it's the toxins that we're concerned about, because we're concerned about the public health and we're concerned about the workers. And there are not standards for that now. So there isn't something that we can write in an ordinance that would say, "If you can use whatever equipment to get it to a certain level, then that would be okay with us." Because there are not those standards, and that's not something that this body can establish. It's a scientific endeavor that would take a lot of time and a lot of money, and I'm sure the industry's working on it. Maybe Professor Zimmerman can enlighten us on that, but that's not something that we can do as a City Council body.

Councilor Plomin said actually, it is something that we can do. I don't have the—

Councilor O'Callaghan said establish the levels?

Councilor Plomin said I don't have it with me, because I came from work, but I will have it at the Council meeting. If you break down cigarette smoke into its components, each of

PRE-COUNCIL MINUTES, MARCH 30, 2006, CONTINUED

those components has a permissible exposure level set by OSHA or the Food and Drug Administration or the EPA. And we can find what it is and codify it.

Councilor O'Callaghan said it's not the same thing, each individual thing. It's a combination, and I don't know the science, and somebody that knows the science can talk about it.

Councilor Truitt said but here's the problem with this approach that we're taking on this thing. In one breath, we're setting standards, and we are the body that's doing this, then on the next hand, we're saying, "Oh, we can't use this information." We're saying—

Councilor O'Callaghan said well, we can't—

Councilor Truitt said we're saying, we're saying—

Councilor O'Callaghan said I know.

Councilor Truitt said but listen, we're saying, "Some places can be exempted, and those employees are okay." And we've talked about this thing multiple times, "but these other businesses, sorry. You can't be exempted." I mean, we're looking hypocritical on this thing, if you really look at it on the surface. So we can't just sit here and apply something to one group and not apply it to the other, and jump up and down and say, "We're doing all the right things." And that is a problem.

Councilor O'Callaghan said and, Randy [Councilor Truitt], you can't ask for exemptions one day, ask for exemptions for 21, for after 9:00, ask for all these exemptions, and then the next day, say that if we have exemptions, we're going to get sued, and then go back to asking for exemptions.

Councilor Truitt said here's the deal—

Councilor O'Callaghan said you're going backwards—

Councilor Truitt said no, no—

Councilor O'Callaghan said yes, you are.

Councilor Truitt said Patti [Councilor O'Callaghan], don't tell me about going back and forth, with all honesty, please. You do not want to start with me going back and forth. Okay? So—

Mayor Mills said let's keep it nice, you guys. Keep it polite.

[overtalking]

Councilor Truitt said well, I agree.

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Councilor Keen said the one point I wanted to make, though, in listening to what Patti [Councilor O'Callaghan] is saying, he sat here and said that he can effectively remove cigarette smoke from the air, given the units and that kind of thing. I don't think he could sit here and make that kind of a statement without having some type of scientific data to back him up. Okay? I mean, that's where I'm coming from. If he can sit here and make that kind of a claim and his units can accomplish that, then who am I to sit here and question what he's saying? If you have some kind of data that can offset or counteract what he's saying, I'd certainly like to see it.

Councilor Griffin said well, that's my concern is that I believe that what the data says is that— What I learned from my colleagues in Health Sciences at Purdue is that, in fact, getting cigarette smoke by the methods that are considered scientifically sound at this point— This has been beside me for about 25 minutes—

Councilor Keen said I understand.

Councilor Griffin said I haven't seen this. I understand that. But my understanding is the acceptable science cannot get the cigarette smoke down to a level that we consider to be safe. That is where I understand from the way scientists look at it. Now, this is another scientist. These gentlemen are representing a product, but I—with due respect to them—I do not accept their claims on face value.

Councilor Keen said and I can appreciate that. I guess I put maybe a little more weight to it, just because of the references that they're associated with, as far as the people that use their equipment, as far as the federal government and those sorts of things. I guess I put a little more weight to it. I would challenge all of us to read through this stuff and maybe—

Councilor Griffin said I think that sounds good.

Councilor Keen said think more about it over the weekend and maybe have some more discussion on this particular topic on Monday night.

Councilor Plomin said can I make a comment?

Councilor Keen said yes.

Councilor Plomin said I'm going to Hunter's tonight, to see how it works. That's a real world test. That's to see if it will get to our standards. I think most people in West Lafayette's standard is right here in front of their face on their nose.

Councilor O'Callaghan said and that's not the standard we're talking about. We're not talking about odor, we're not talking about smoke, we're talking about health.

Councilor Griffin said right.

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Councilor Hunt said Matt [Councilor Plomin], I don't think that it's the standard about whether you can smell carcinogens. I know that you can't smell carcinogens or toxic things. I know the smoke. I really like the food at Hunter's Pub, but the smoke is unpleasant. I don't think you can do high standards with your nose or your eyes.

Councilor Plomin said we can try. Let's go. I'm going to Hunter's tonight.

Councilor Hunt said have a Reuben for me.

Councilor Plomin said some of the things that are on this Class A carcinogen list are silly. Estrogen. Wood. Silly things are on this list that permissible exposure levels, and we should probably do better than a complete ban. I don't think it's the government's place.

Councilor Hunt said but that's different. That's—

Councilor Plomin said it's the government's place to set safe levels, and to let the people decide. It's not the—

Councilor Hunt said but I think in nursing when we set standards, it's like, "Oh, my gosh." You've got to have committees, you've got to have 8,000 data sets. It is tough to set standards.

Councilor Plomin said we were hired to do the tough job.

Councilor O'Callaghan said but a job within our expertise. That's not a job within our expertise, and if we can get something from the people whose job it is, then that would be something that I would be really anxious to see. But the people whose job it is, like the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers have said that you can't do that. This is June 2005. We have a letter that we all got from EconoHealth Heart Center and this physician that worked on that committee said that the industry can't get it to a safe level—

Councilor Plomin said but a second person references your first, so it's—

Councilor Keen said what was the organization, the first one?

Councilor O'Callaghan said the first one is the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineers.

Mayor Mills said if you have information that some of us haven't seen, please share that with all of us before Monday, so that we—

[overtalking]

Councilor O'Callaghan said this whole folder is just the ventilation part. I frankly, also have some information where, not us taking these plans at face value, but also that

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federal court has taken EcoQuest and Alpine Industries to court for making false claims. So this—

Mayor Mills said well, let's get that— If you're going to discuss it, let's get the information to everybody, so everyone can read it before Monday. Councilor Griffin, did you have a comment?

Councilor Griffin said well, I think that the question here is whether— We've got a couple of other scientists who are colleagues of mine, who are over here on the other side of the room, and to open it up to them, I think, is to open it up to public comment, which I don't know if that's our goal or not. I'm wondering if they may need some time to respond to this and perhaps would be able to Monday night, unless you or the Council would like to make a different suggestion than that.

Mayor Mills said I think this is our work session. I would prefer not to do public comments tonight, but I think we all—if you're going to discuss this on Monday, people need to have the arguments, they need to hear the discussion from other people. So I would encourage you to share everything that some of you have, so you all have the same information—

Councilor O'Callaghan said a lot of it is things that people have had, but not necessarily saved like I did.

Mayor Mills said okay. Well, I think that would be good, if we're going to have a discussion, everybody should be on the same page.

Councilor O'Callaghan said and there certainly is something that the science people can say about the process of ionization and whether that is an effective method for the health issues that we're talking about.

Mr. Neil Zimmerman [Associate Professor of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Health in the School of Health Sciences, Purdue University; 237 Connolly Street] said can I make one suggestion, or are you not allowing any comments?

Mayor Mills said we're really just not going to start—

Councilor O'Callaghan said well, but if it's a suggestion for how to approach this—

Mr. Zimmerman said well, I mean, the problem is that these gentlemen are not going to be there Monday—

Councilor O'Callaghan said and they had their commercial all ready—

Mr. Zimmerman said you are—?

Mr. Rowe said Monday?

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Mr. Zimmerman said yes. So they'll have a chance to respond to our comments on Monday, then. This is your work session. There should be—

Councilor O'Callaghan said information.

Mr. Zimmerman said there should be some information exchange at this point, not waiting until Monday night.

Councilor Keen said well, I think everybody got a copy of the study, I mean—

Councilor O'Callaghan said of that, but we don't have— So they were able to present some information to us, and I think it would be helpful to have some information from people that do the science.

Mayor Mills said to hear the other side.

Mr. Zimmerman said my understanding was that Councilman Keen invited the — Patti Callaghan [Councilor O'Callaghan] invited us.

Councilor Keen said actually, I didn't invite them—

Councilor O'Callaghan said it was Councilor Truitt.

Mr. Zimmerman said Councilman Truitt.

Councilor Keen said if I would have known about it, I would have.

Mr. Zimmerman said right.

Councilor O'Callaghan said I just think that some of that science would be helpful for us to have at the same time that we're looking at all this other stuff.

Mayor Mills said all right.

Councilor O'Callaghan said not to embarrass or anything, just some of that stuff I think would be helpful.

Mr. Zimmerman said there's a lot of things that I could say—

Mayor Mills said could you just keep it as brief as possible?

Mr. Zimmerman said with all due respect to the company, I think it would be a good idea in the work session to ask them to respond them to the \$1.5 million lawsuit that was enacted against them by the Federal Trade Commission and upheld in court. Ask them to cease and desist about their claims that this can do what they say it can do. If this is not something you should wait 'til Monday, while they're here, I think we should debate that. That's one of my points.

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Mayor Mills said all right—

Mr. Rowe said one of the key things—

Mayor Mills said go ahead.

Mr. Rowe said one of the key things with that is that we did not have any documented evidence at that time. We do. It's in front of you, the Kansas State study.

Mr. Zimmerman said I have not seen that.

Mr. Rowe said okay, we have that. The other thing, if I can comment on herpes with the HVAC, is using HVAC professionals with that. They're talking about filtering the air, and they're exactly right. We talked about that before. You cannot filter the air that way. You have to take the solution to the problem. If you don't do that, it's not going to get done.

Mr. Zimmerman said the other problem that I've got is the fact that what you've got here is a company that obviously has a profit motive. And you've also got the tobacco industry which obviously has an invested incentive here to promote this. Then you've got that versus people like the federal courts, you've got the most respected engineering professional society in the world, ASHRAE, that is made up of mechanical engineers, HVAC engineers, government agencies, researches, and you've got these two things that you're weighing—a company with a profit motive and a tobacco industry versus all these independent people. One saying it doesn't work effectively in all cases, the other people saying, "Trust us, this works, this is great." So I think you have to weigh where the message is coming from. One more thing and I'll try and shut up. With regard to—I'm sorry, I'm losing my train of thought, in terms of Councilman—

Mayor Mills said Plomin.

Mr. Zimmerman said Plomin, sorry. The concern about standards. With all due respect, I understand that you're interested in technology, but the purpose of City Council, the local City Council, is not to be a technology enabler, to not be at the forefront of science and research. That's not your job. I mean, I know you were elected, and you feel very responsible for your elected position, but that's not your capability. Your capability is to take established scientific information and protect the citizens of this community, not to be the enablers of pushing science to its frontier. That's—

Councilor Griffin said I'm going to— With due respect to my colleague, I'm going ask you to stop your commentary, because I think that it gets away from what we asked you to be here for.

Mr. Zimmerman said sorry.

Mr. Frank Rosenthal [Associate Professor of Health Sciences, 2856 Ashland] said may I make a comment?

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Mayor Mills said all right. Is this going to be scientific evidence?

Mr. Rosenthal said I'll try to make it scientific. This is not something new, the idea of air ionization and ozonification of the air can improve indoor air quality. It's been around for quite a number of years. It's been discussed, debated, and overwhelmingly, there's very little scientific evidence for the claims. There are maybe some small areas where they reduce odors, may enhance [particulate deposition, localized areas. EPA has strongly debunked ozone generation as an air cleaning technology. Many of the scientific issues I've only just started to look at this, but many of the science issues were brought out in the Federal Trade Commission hearings. Different papers were discussed, and at that time, the decision was made, as we know. Now, you're mentioning a new study. I honestly— I don't know about this study. I'd be happy to look at it, but you know it's going to be pretty doubtful that one study is going to change everyone's mind about this subject.

Councilor Griffin said and hundreds to the contrary.

Mr. Rosenthal said I just want to read the order saying that the [unintelligible] of the company shall make no claims that this project or family of products can eliminate, remove, or clear or clean from indoor air any pollutant, contaminant, or microorganisms.

Mr. Rowe said proof.

Mayor Mills said okay, I appreciate—

Mr. Rosenthal said if you'll give me that study, I'll be happy to look at it, and I will look at it and expand, make my same comments on Monday, but maybe expand a little bit after looking at that study.

Mayor Mills said thank you.

Councilor O'Callaghan said and you could get some information for us about ionization. That kind of thing that may be helpful.

Mr. Rosenthal said just one last thing is that, to the extent that the charging particles enhance their deposition on surfaces, one of the biggest and nearest surfaces is the human lung. And it's been long established that charging particles does enhance the deposition within the respiratory tract. It's very possible that charging the particles in such an environment will actually enhance the dose through the lungs, rather than reduce it.

Mayor Mills said all right. Thank you for being here and providing us with information, all of them. Please share your information, anything new, with your other Council members, so people have the opportunity to read everything before Monday. Anything else?

Councilor Satterly said one moment [unintelligible].

Unidentified Councilor said would this be the double blind study?

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Mayor Mills said I don't know what it is.

[overtalking]

Councilor O'Callaghan said I'll stay after and make some copies and put them in people's mailboxes.

Councilor Griffin said okay, thank you. Move adjournment.

Councilor Plomin said I received 11 emails today, and two since this meeting began, encouraging me to vote for this ordinance.

Mayor Mills said encouraging your vote for the ordinance?

Councilor Plomin said yes.

Councilor Hunt said there's an ad in the *Journal and Courier* I'm sure you've seen in the last two days, and I believe there's going to be one in *The Exponent*. And I've gotten a lot of comments.

Councilor Keen said I think we all did.

Councilor Keen said if it were possible on a practical level to eliminate smoke in the air, would you be in favor of supporting something like this?

Councilor O'Callaghan said I'm all about health. If it really was possible to get rid of the toxins in the air, it certainly would be something that would be very interesting. I'm not sure that we'll be able to determine that as a body, that we'll be able to determine that. But I will also point out several other things. One is that it's very likely that we will have a statewide ordinance eventually, a statewide ban. We have 15 states already, more are coming all the time. The way that states do come to that is when a number of cities pass a ban, so hopefully we'll add to that, we'll get many more cities in Indiana, and we'll have a statewide ban. And how responsible is it to encourage businesses to invest \$15,000—\$100,000, whatever, invest money and then three years later have a statewide ban? The other point is the one that Carl [Councilor Griffin] made at the last Pre-Council meeting, is the long-term effect of reducing smoking, and getting it out of the air, making people think that it's safe is another issue.

Councilor Keen said one of about two bits of information I would like to have for Monday's meeting, if somebody has that information, and that is the scientific data that shows the drop in health care costs as a result of smoking bans, and I'd like to see the amount of—what medical data is there that shows that there has been—any medical data that would support a smoking ban in reducing health care costs.

Councilor O'Callaghan said because I have a folder this thick that I'm not going to stay in and copy about the smoke effects.

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Councilor Hunt said we have—

Councilor Keen said as a result of the ban?

Councilor O'Callaghan said right.

Councilor Hunt said Gerry [Councilor Keen], we have. We've been given some data that a smoke-free atmosphere is more conducive to people stopping smoking. I can't find the citation, but we have stuff on that.

Councilor O'Callaghan said well I can. In Ireland—

Councilor Keen said I can understand that, but what scientific data is there that, as a direct result or a direct link to reduce medical costs as a result of smoking bans?

Councilor O'Callaghan said we gave you that one about Indianapolis. What Indianapolis, their study, and if you want me to get that—

[overtalking]

Councilor O'Callaghan said but you have that from Indianapolis, because Dr. Bien gave that information to us, and we have it in writing, too. Just in Marion County, what the cost to Marion County, in terms of second-hand smoke. Not even tobacco. There's a lot of it about tobacco use, but just what Marion County said was the result of second-hand smoke, the cost for second-hand smoke. We have that, I can pull it out in two seconds. I can make another copy.

Councilor Keen said I understand there's a lot of costs associated with it, but I'm talking about the reduction of costs associated with smoking as a result of smoking bans. What scientific data is there to show that there's actually a reduction?

Councilor O'Callaghan said a reduction in smoking?

Councilor Keen said in costs.

Councilor Truitt said in health care.

Councilor O'Callaghan said well, that's exactly what this study said, was how much it cost, how much second-hand smoke cost Indianapolis.

Councilor Plomin said I think what Gerry's [Councilor Keen's] asking for is information that points to a cost X and then we had a ban and it was reduced.

Councilor O'Callaghan said I do have some of that. New York has some of that. And you also have, because you got that at the meeting in—

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Councilor Truitt said did Indianapolis on that one, did they have any exemptions, or was that a total ban?

Councilor O'Callaghan said Indianapolis has some exemptions—

Councilor Truitt said bars?

Councilor O'Callaghan said and you have to apply for—

Councilor Truitt said but bars or no?

Councilor O'Callaghan said a percentage of food, that kind of thing—

Councilor Plomin said 21 and over?

Mr. Brad Cohen [owner of Arni's restaurants, 1845 Sheridan Road] said actually, the percentage of food is not included. It's strictly bars and restaurants. Anybody that has a license—

Councilor O'Callaghan said but they have to—

Ms. Mary Cook [co-owner of Harry's Chocolate Shop] said in the Capitol Building.

Councilor O'Callaghan said no, the Capitol Building is completely smoke-free, every single nook and cranny—

Ms. Cook said except the legislators' room—

Councilor O'Callaghan said no, the legislators' room now is completely smoke-free, and I did talk about that at a meeting a couple times ago. I think it was as of February 1 it was completely—all those exemptions were—

Councilor Truitt said do you have any information, Patti [Councilor O'Callaghan], that shows—there's a spreadsheet you gave that shows a 5% number of municipalities and a whole bunch of those are covered by a statewide ban—?

Councilor O'Callaghan said right. That made it to 39% of the population are covered by 100%—

Councilor Truitt said that 5% number right there, which included a large number of municipalities that were covered by a state ban. Do you have any additional supporting information about those other cities that were not underneath an umbrella of a state ban that actually would have something like our ordinance that's a total ban?

Councilor O'Callaghan said yes, I have that. I showed you that [tape change]— I can print out which ones are and which ones aren't. It's a 5% of municipalities, but when you— it

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was 5% of municipalities had 100% ban, but when you consider the states that have 100% ban, that made it up to 39% of the population were covered.

Councilor Truitt said correct. But we're not talking about— I mean, if it was a state ban, we've already talked about it, and if it was a county ban, we've already talked about that, but we're just talking about West Lafayette.

Councilor O'Callaghan said right.

Councilor Truitt said I wish it was the State—

Councilor O'Callaghan said and we want to be in the top. We don't want to be failing—

Mayor Mills said okay, please—

Councilor Keen said one other thing I wanted to ask—

Mayor Mills said all right, just a minute. Spend some time this weekend and look at your information again, so everything is fresh in your mind for this discussion on Monday. Gerry [Councilor Keen]?

Councilor Keen said the other thing I wanted to know is what kind of documentation is there on the number of the reduction in preventable deaths as a result of smoking bans. In other words, how many deaths have been—how much have preventable deaths been reduced by smoking bans?

Councilor O'Callaghan said by this smoking ban?

Councilor Keen said yes. Do we have any documentation on that?

Councilor O'Callaghan said we have how many deaths that were caused by second-hand smoke is what—

Councilor Keen said I'm just looking at what kind of documentation is there as a result of smoking bans going into effect, how that has affected the number of preventable deaths, how it has affected medical costs and those sorts of things, as far as reducing—

Councilor O'Callaghan said like in Helena, Montana, when they had the ban—

[overtalking]

Councilor Plomin said in Helena, they used a different— I looked into that study when the *Journal* presented it. There was also another study in [unintelligible], Colorado—

Councilor Griffin said I believe those were anecdotal. Those were not [unintelligible].

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Councilor Plomin said the reason that the heart attack admissions rate dropped is because they used a more accurate test to diagnose heart attacks, and so false positives were eliminated.

There was no further discussion.

ADJOURNMENT:

There being no further business at this time, Councilor Griffin moved for adjournment. Motion was seconded by Councilor Plomin and passed by voice vote, the time being 5:32 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Judith C. Rhodes, Clerk-Treasurer
Secretary of the Common Council