



**AGENDA
CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
REGULAR MEETING
CITY HALL
APRIL 14, 2014
6:00 PM**

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Approve Minutes**
 - A. Public Safety Committee - Regular Meeting - Mar 3, 2014 6:00 PM**
- 3. Agenda Items**
 - A. Request for Bee Hives in Residential Area**
 - B. Rental Property Safety and Inspections**
 - C. Update to Bath Salt Ordinance**
 - D. VIPS Program Discussion**
 - E. 2014 Patrol Vehicle Purchase**
- 4. General Discussion**
- 5. Adjournment**

This meeting will be open to the public.

Posted on City Hall Bulletin Board this day of

Kim Hubbard, City Clerk



DRAFT
MINUTES
CITY OF HARRISONVILLE
PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE
REGULAR MEETING
CITY HALL
MARCH 3, 2014
6:00 PM

1. Call to Order

The meeting was called to order at 6:00 PM by Chair Bret Reece

Attendee Name	Title	Status	Arrived
Kevin Wood	Member	Present	
Doug Meyer	Member	Present	
Stacey Dahlman	Member	Absent	
Marcia Milner	Alternate	Absent	
David Dickerson	Member	Present	
Bret Reece	Chair	Present	

Others Present: City Administrator Keith Moody, Finance Director Mike Tholen, Public Information Officer Sheryl Stanley, EMS Director Francis, Police Chief John Hofer, Public Works Director Jerry Gibbs, Assistant Public Works Director Eric Patterson, Street Superintendent Rodney Jacobs and City Clerk Kim Hubbard.

2. Approve Minutes

A. Public Safety Committee - Regular Meeting - Nov 18, 2013 6:00 PM - Accepted

Alderman Dickerson moved to approve the November 18, 2013 and January 20, 2014 minutes. The motion was seconded by Alderman Meyer.

RESULT:	ACCEPTED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	David Dickerson, Member
SECONDER:	Doug Meyer, Member
AYES:	Kevin Wood, Doug Meyer, David Dickerson, Bret Reece
ABSENT:	Stacey Dahlman, Marcia Milner

B. Public Safety Committee - Regular Meeting - Jan 20, 2014 6:00 PM - Accepted

Approved with the November 18, 2013 minutes.

Minutes Acceptance: Minutes of Mar 3, 2014 6:00 PM (Approve Minutes)

RESULT:	ACCEPTED [UNANIMOUS]
MOVER:	David Dickerson, Member
SECONDER:	Doug Meyer, Member
AYES:	Kevin Wood, Doug Meyer, David Dickerson, Bret Reece
ABSENT:	Stacey Dahlman, Marcia Milner

3. Agenda Items

A. EMS 2014 Budget Objective Update -

Director Francis reviewed the budget objectives:

Turnout Gear has been ordered and it will take approximately 4-6 weeks to be delivered.

Office Lighting Replacement has been completed and there have been positive comments from those who have come in to pay bills.

Citizen's Fire Academy is scheduled to begin in September and this will be the topic of discussion at the March 20 Chamber Monthly Dinner which will be hosted by City of Harrisonville EMS Department.

Uniform Coats have been purchased and distributed to staff, the cost was \$1,833 under budget.

B. PD Update on Budget Objectives -

Police Chief Hofer reviewed the 2014 budget objectives

Crime Control Unit - Employees are excited about the control unit. Chief Hofer reported there were compliance checks conducted on two businesses this past week and one sold. There was discussion on the arrest of individuals attempting to steal copper from business AC units.

In Service Liability Training-There has not been a significant amount of money spent as the first quarter is preparation time. The first fire arms training is scheduled for April.

New Office Furniture- 75% to 80% of the furniture has been received for the new police building and the conference room furniture is scheduled to be delivered the 10th of this month.

Mr. Moody reported on the plaque that has been ordered go inside the building.

There were no questions.

C. 2014 Annual Stats from PD -

Chief Hofer reviewed Annual Stats for 2013.

Chief Hofer reported the house watch program was enhanced and the business visit program was implemented which had an impact on the total number of police incidents due to officer activity.

Animal Control showed an increase over 50% in adoptions and reported service calls to Peculiar are more frequent. It was noted the amazing job Animal Control Officer Kristi Osborn does with the photos of the animals available for adoption and what a positive effect this has on the success of adoptions.

D. LEXINGTON TWO WAY TRAFFIC - Recommended

Mr. Patterson noted the wrong map had been included in the Committee packets and distributed a corrected map to all. Mr. Patterson shared staff's recommendations which were making Lexington two-way between Pearl Street and Chestnut with the following conditions:

- Remove one parking space on Pearl Street on the square to facilitate right turns
- Remove parking on the west side of Lexington between Pearl and Chestnut
- Install a temporary two-way traffic ahead sign on Pearl as traffic approaches the intersection

RESULT:	RECOMMENDED [UNANIMOUS]
	Next: 4/7/2014 7:00 PM
MOVER:	Kevin Wood, Member
SECONDER:	Doug Meyer, Member
AYES:	Kevin Wood, Doug Meyer, David Dickerson, Bret Reece
ABSENT:	Stacey Dahlman, Marcia Milner

4. General Discussion

No other discussion

5. Adjournment

The meeting was closed at 6:25 PM

Mayor Wood moved to adjourn the meeting. Alderman Dickerson seconded the motion and it was approved by a voice vote.

Submitted by

Kim Hubbard, City Clerk



City of
Harrisonville^{est. 1836}
STAFF REPORT

TO: Public Safety Committee
FROM: Kim Hubbard, City Clerk
DATE: April 10, 2014
SUBJECT: Request for Bee Hives in Residential Area

Type of Item: *Approval*

Laura Frees is requesting a permit to keep beehives at her residence of 903 Hasley Circle. Ms. Frees would like to be able to keep four (4) hives which would allow them sound beekeeping practices, educational and ecological reasons, to harvest the honeys and to help their children understand the interdependence of human activities with those of the honeybees..

Ms. Frees has noted that there is approximately 3 1/2 acres behind her home which she feels is a good buffer and the neighbors closest to them have no objections.

I have contacted City Clerks within our Western Division and below I have listed those city's who responded that had an ordinance in place:

Peculiar: bee hives are only allowed in areas zoned agriculture and light and heavy industrial

City of Kansas City: Requires beekeeper's register with the director of health and state.

City of Independence: bee hives are allowed in residential agricultural districts on lots of at least three acres.

Attached is the email sent by Ms. Frees requesting permission to keep the bees and an article.

A. Discussion Item (ID # 1370)

Request for Bee Hives in Residential Area

Attachments:

Bees-Laura Frees (PDF)

Bees-Laura Frees-2 (PDF)

khubbard

From: Laura Frees <laura.frees@harrisonvilleschools.org>
Sent: Thursday, April 10, 2014 12:12 PM
To: khubbard
Subject: Re: Public Safety Committee

Dear Board of Aldermen and Public Safety Committee,

We are writing to request a change in city ordinances that would allow a limited number of beehives to be kept on city property. We would like to move our current single hive to our property at 903 Halsey Circle. The allowance for up to 4 hives would allow for some sound beekeeping practices like combining weak hives, dividing weak hives to prevent swarming, and using some hives for breeding alone. We keep bees for educational and ecological reasons, to harvest honey, and to help our children understand the interdependence of human activities with those of nature's best pollinators, honeybees.

We own three and a half acres in town, so plenty of buffer space would be between any neighbors and the bees. The wooden hives would be in our back yard on the edge of a heavily treed area. We have not spoken to all of our neighbors, but those closest to us on the north side have no objections. If we are granted permission to move the bees, all close neighbors will be informed and educated. When we are able to harvest honey, we will share it with neighbors, too! We will be happy to answer any questions and address concerns at the meeting on April 14th.

Thank you,
Laura, Karl, Henry, and George Frees

Attachment: Bees-Laura Frees (Request for Bee Hives in Residential Area)

A Tale of 2 Cities

Advocating For Bees In The City – A Right Way, And A Wrong Way.

— Judy Scher

Fighting City Hall may be a daunting task for a beekeeper, especially an urban beekeeper who wants to legalize beekeeping within city limits. I recently worked with two cities in Lane County, Oregon and I found what works and what does not. Eugene, Oregon, now allows three hives per property under 20,000 square feet and four hives/property 20,000 square feet and over. That was our victory. The other municipality, Junction City, Oregon, threw out a well written ordinance drafted by their planning commission to allow beehives and poultry. However, that city council disapproved of ducks and chickens, and because beehives were tied into that ordinance all went down together. (By the way, I personally love ducks and chickens, but my battle was to allow beekeeping.) We lost with Junction City, Oregon but learned a great deal in the process.

A little background on the process: Every municipality has its own procedure, but Eugene and Junction City are similar. Each of these cities requires petitioning their planning division to allow or to increase the number of beehives in the city limits. The planning division then schedules a hearing where speakers may advocate for or against beehives. After that the planning division draws up a proposal for a city ordinance to be presented to the city council.

The city council schedules a hearing. This means I spoke in front of four groups, two per city. I found that every group I spoke to was enraptured with the education about bees and beekeeping. In all cases, I was given three minutes to speak. When the timer went off, the hook went out! The Junction City planning commission asked me to remain and answer questions about bees. When the Junction City Council turned down the proposed ordinance, after much discussion about chickens and ducks, one of the city councilors told me that she had been totally converted to bees; the education made her a 'believer.' Of course, this did not eradicate the fact that Junction City, Oregon beehives would go down with the chickens and ducks, but I took that as a lesson to be shared. *Educate, educate, educate.*

My advice to any urban beekeeper advocating for bees in their municipality is:

1) Learn the process to create or revise an ordinance in

your particular city. Inform other beekeepers and beekeeping clubs to write letters to advocate for hives in the city. Include letters from neighbors of beekeepers who appreciate honey bees. Round up volunteers to advocate in front of municipal organizations. Your talk may be very similar to your letter.

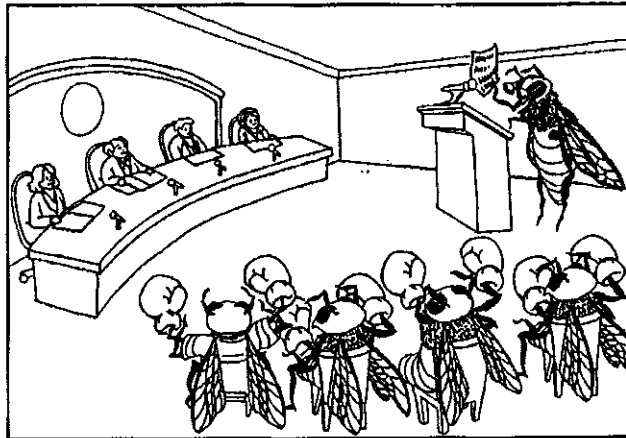
2) Make beekeeping a separate issue; i.e. don't include it in drafts of other urban farm ordinances. Beekeeping would have won hands down in Junction City, OR, if it hadn't been tied to allowing poultry. The poultry folks failed to draft good arguments and beekeeping went down with it.

3) Educate! Don't be defensive. This may be tricky but once you have the floor in front of the Planning Division and then the City Council, it is your job to present a winning case. If you state that you and your family want

an urban farm and want local honey because it's 100 percent real raw honey and "slow food" and "green," you may not convince many city officials to allow beehives, even though your personal causes may be noble. However, if you were to address the importance of bees in our food chain, dispel myths about swarms and stings, not only will the group listen attentively, they will become fascinated. If you are advocating for a greater number of hives per property, let the group

know that good hive management means flexibility of the number of hives: in the Spring splitting hives to discourage swarming, combining hives that are weak, in the Winter having to carry over nucs to requeen hives in the Spring. This education is very convincing to non-beekeepers.

One mistake the chicken and duck group made in Junction City was to state that it was important for them to eat the food they produce and/or they could no longer afford to buy free range chicken eggs. It may be a reason to raise back yard poultry, but there is no real education presented. They could state that chickens do not emanate odors to other properties if they are kept in a pen so many yards away from neighbors, nor do they create a problem of manure. They could state that barking dogs are much noisier than six hens. They could include neighbors to testify. In other words, they could present convincing educational facts.



Make beekeeping a separate issue; i.e. don't include it in drafts of other urban farm ordinances.

The following is the testimony I gave to both planning commissions and city councils. This testimony may be revised for any municipality.

"Commissioners/Council Members,

I am an urban beekeeper and live in the west Eugene neighborhood. My neighbors are very supportive of the beekeepers in the neighborhood because they recognize the value of honey bees. Also, they appreciate the pollination of their fruit trees and vegetable gardens.

Importance of Urban Beekeeping

- There are very few feral honey bees left. With the commercial honey bees dying off from pesticides and diseases, urban beekeepers help preserve their existence.

Honey bees pollinate the neighborhood fruit trees and vegetable gardens. They also produce honey and beeswax.

Some Factoids

- Look at your plants! You already have honey bees, bumble bees, other native bees on many of your flowers. These honey bees typically fly two miles and more from their hives to forage for nectar and pollen and may easily come from outside the city limits.

- Over 1/3 of the food we eat could not exist without the pollination of honey bees

- Hives are kept at both the Oregon Governor's estate in Salem and the White House in Washington, D.C. Hives are allowed in New York City. Portland, OR allows any number of hives as long as the beekeeper gets signatures from neighbors and registers the hives.

Stings

- Honey bees are not aggressive insects. They sting only when people come too close to their hives . . . and probably won't even sting then. Foragers don't want to do anything except forage. They will sting if you step on them barefoot. It's beekeepers who typically get stung by honey bees.

- **YELLOW JACKETS ARE NOT BEES!** Honey bees are often confused with aggressive yellow-jackets, wasps and bald-faced hornets. People who are stung in the Summer and Fall are stung by hornets, especially yellow jackets. One of the biggest enemies of honey bees is yellow-jackets who kill them, eat them, rob their hives of honey, and eat their brood.

Swarms

- You already experience swarms of honey bees from hives three miles away from town. Urban beekeepers are assets to the fire and police department because they are able to collect these swarms for free.

- A swarm of honey bees is very GENTLE. The bees have a hard time getting into their sting position because they are full of honey.

- There is a swarm list on the Lane County Beekeeper site (www.lcbaor.org), as well as the Oregon State Beekeeper site and beekeepers are invited to have their names placed there.

Number of Hives per Property

In good practice, there shouldn't be a set number of hives per property, but a maximum of five is very reasonable. In the Spring you may need to divide a strong hive to minimize swarming. When you divide a hive you actually start a smaller hive and the original hive is relieved of brood congestion, which discourages swarming. It is good practice to carry two hives and two half-hives (called "nucs") through the Winter. This way, if a hive is lost, I can replace it by building up the nuc in the Spring. If a hive in the Spring is too strong, the beekeeper can add their bees to nucs to build it up into a regular hive, then move the new hive off the property if the number of hives exceeds the limit. If a hive loses its queen the beekeeper can combine a nuc (which has a queen) with the queenless hive.

Resources for Beekeepers

- Beekeepers in Lane County can be continually educated about proper year round maintenance of their hives to promote good hive health, disease control and swarm control. Lane County Beekeepers Association and the Oregon Master Beekeepers program are good sources of education, as well as classes offered at Oregon State University and a one-day bee school offered by LCBA."

Don't despair if you lose; there are several ways to proceed. First, determine what your mistakes were. You may want to rephrase your request for your city to allow beehives and go back to first process, in my case the planning division. You may want the press to get involved. You may want to research how to place 'allowing beekeeping' on a city ballot, which may involve petitioning neighborhoods for signatures. BE PATIENT AND PERSIST.

Good Luck! **BC**

Judy Scher has been an urban beekeeper in Eugene, Oregon for 12 years. She served as president of the Lane County Beekeepers from 2010 - 2012 and has been helping to design the Oregon Master Beekeepers program since 2011. She is currently working on her master's beekeeper certificate with the Washington State Master Beekeepers. Judy may be contacted at juduscher@gmail.com.

**Don't Forget About
Bee Culture's 2014 Beekeeping
Calendar Contest!
The Theme Is Bees On Flowers**

DOWN TOWN

It Takes a Village!

Beekeeping has made me a happier city dweller than I could have ever imagined, but while the bees represent my daily dose of miracle, the many relationships they have forged with fellow humans has truly created a home.

City bees have opened doors to countless rooftops, the Executive Mansion, cemeteries, hotels, backyards, embassies, schools, hotels, parks, churches, gardens, a monastery – you cannot imagine how cool the place that you live is until these crazy connections begin to roll out in front of you. Washington, DC – you may not hear this a lot – I love you! My guess is that there is magic waiting for you around the corner, too.

It's a long game, though. You can't walk up to the Department of Transportation and commandeer a bucket truck, but you can get to know each other well enough to start solving each others' problems in a way that brightens the community.

Here's what I mean:

We are having an odd season this year (is there any other kind anymore?) On Tuesday we barely stopped a rob-out, on Wednesday swarms pop all over the area. In DC, the former is usually an August kind of thing, the latter is more April-June.

Sometime about 10:00 a.m. on July 17, someone spotted a swarm landing on 12th Street and alerted what is possibly the most effective communication organization in the city: the Moms on the Hill listserver (locally known as MOTH).

Let's make this clear: don't mess with MOTHs.

By 11, we had received a Facebook message, a phone call, and three emails. The local smarmy hipster site also picked it up. Initially, I was skeptical, because for weeks every call had turned out to deal with wasps. But the Urban Forestry guys had had a swarm last week, and there was one in Alexandria, VA that morning, so I went.

Yup.

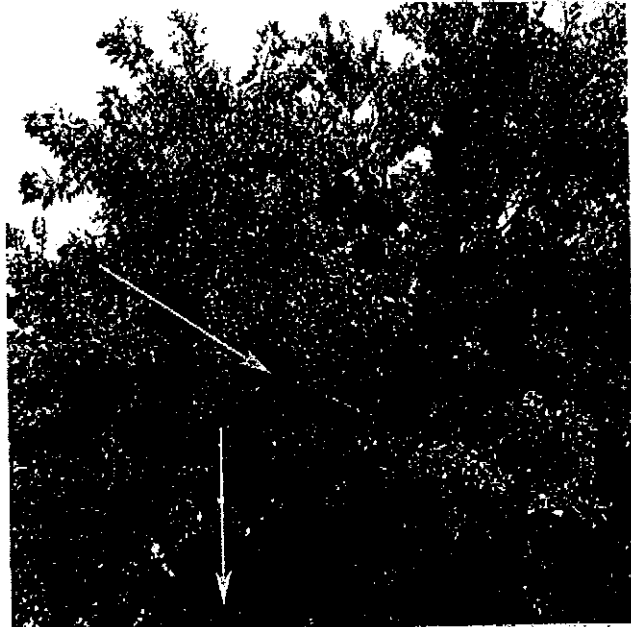
The swarm was one branch over from the location of a swarm we caught on May 6, and it was lovely. And impossible. It was 20-30 feet up, and extended out 15 feet from the tree over a pointy fence and a public alley. Taking a look around, I suspect both swarms had issued from a nearby house with some obvious outer wall openings within 20 feet of the tree.

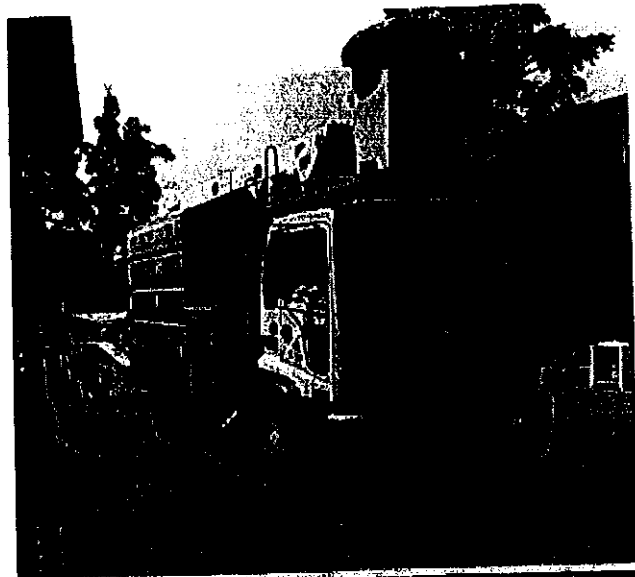
Urban Beekeeping

September 2013

BEE CULTURE

29





Prospects for this seemed dismal. I therefore went home to get all my swarm stuff. But then Jack Chapman the Tree Guy showed up, with his merry list of bucket truck operators!

Regina's team was there within 15 minutes.

Jack and I described what we needed to do, they assured us that they were deathly allergic, and then asked how much time we needed. (They had a 1:00 p.m. appointment) Fun commenced!

I asked my husband Sam for a chainsaw for my birthday, but I think I would prefer Regina's truck.

Jack, who had never captured a swarm before (but who was insured to go up in the bucket) received a 5 minute seminar on Feral Bee Recovery. Unfortunately, I should have mentioned the part about tucking his jeans into his socks before cramming one arborist, a copy paper box provided by Giselle and Bill Hicks, various saws and clippers, a bee brush, and a squirt bottle full of sugar water into a one-person bucket.

Luckily, Jack is a sensible soul, and when he noticed the way the foot long beard of bees jiggled when he sawed the branch they were hanging from, we remembered the bit about the socks. He also squirted them down well and knocked a bunch into the box, which now needed to be balanced while he sawed and clipped his way through two other points of attachment.

Meanwhile, I played the very important role of spreading sheets on the ground below, telling people to walk their dogs on the other sidewalk, and shouting helpful advice.

Jack descended with box in one hand, three feet of branch in the other, and handed both off.

I'm afraid photography stopped for a while at this point.

We placed the box on the sheets, the branch on the box, and loads of sugar water on everything. Then I covered it all up with another sheet, and we watched what the bees did.

Little by little, all the bees left in the tree flew down to the sheet, and then under it. We sent the truck team away (hugs!) with all the loose branches and gave the bees what they needed: a little time.

Pretty soon, I was able to lift the sheet, brush them off of the last branch, and place the box cover most of the way on. Dazed bees on the ground, confused bees in the air, all began to make their way in.

Jack went off to collect hive parts and alert the Earth



Conservation Corps (home of The Ospreycam, www.ecc1.org/ecchome/ospreycam.html) that we wanted to place another hive at the Matthew Henson Center.

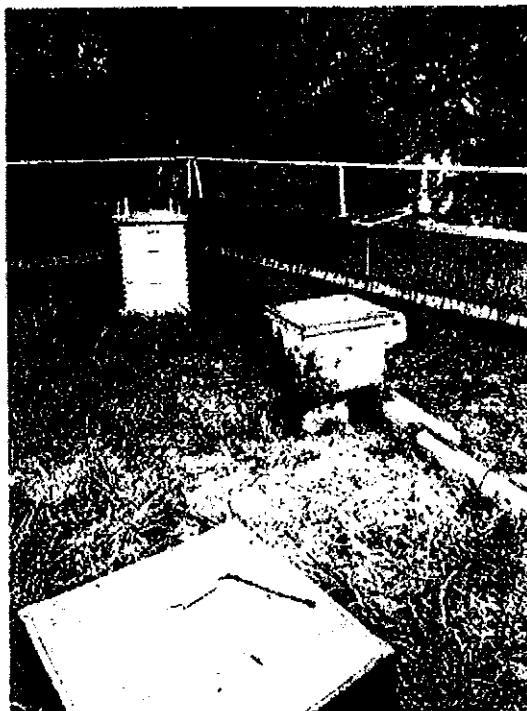
I sat and watched bees, glared at a Mosquito Squad truck that thought I might let them in the alley entrance, and wished for water.



Once there were no bees in the tree at all, I set the cover and wrapped the ground sheet around the outside (boxes leak motivated bees) and placed them in my car.

By 1:30, Jack and I were greeted by Kelly at the ECC and were installing the girls into eight-frame gear on their green roof, between two other swarm-caught colonies (one from a community garden and another from a street tree). Thanks to Kate McLynn for the two deep honey frames they got as a hive-warming present.

The ECC is essentially the Ritz-Carlton for bees. Here's their view, just west of Nation-



als Park and right on the Anacostia River.

After doing this, we made sure to thank MOTH, the bucket truck operators, the arborists, the city council staffer who introduced us to the arborists, the Earth Conservation Corps, about a half-dozen local beekeepers, and all the people who called or wrote, telling them what a great thing they had done.

We all had a fabulous time, and got to make everyone else know that they had a hand in it, too. People are usually enthralled to be on the side of an unexpected goodness, and they tend to remember who brought it to them—in this case, the bees. We don't need everyone in the city to be a beekeeper, but we need a lot of friends. Let's go out and make them. **BC**



Ten Things You Can Do to Help Urban Honeybees



Much of what happens to an urban bee depends on people who never see a hive!

1. Speak up for Bees at Home: Every day Community Covenants and Condo Associations make decisions to eliminate bee habitat and restrict green activities, including beekeeping. Put in a good word for bees at your building!

2. Resist Restrictions on Urban Beekeeping: Cities like DC, NYC, and Chicago legalized beekeeping, but often local governments restrict it. Bees have been great neighbors for thousands of years. Stress that to know honeybees is to love them, and to want them nearby.



3. Plant Pollinator Friendly Plants: It turns out that bees love a lot of the plants that you do—herbs, fruit trees, and lots of veggies. Check out one of the regional gardening guides at www.pollinator.org/guides.htm (And there's an app for that, too!)

4. Garden Organically: Every neighborhood has thousands of households making millions of choices about what ends up in rivers and streams. Consumers are the main culprits in overuse, and chemicals flow in unpredictable, untested combos into green spaces. Keep your garden simple and safe for you AND the bees!

5. Support Green Construction Standards: Buildings with efficient energy use, green roofs, and good water management create urban bee habitat and lessen the effects of CO₂ on habitat change.



6. Encourage Your Community to Plant Trees: In many city ecosystems, trees are the major contributor to pollinator forage. A single tree can have tens of thousands of flowers! Trees also provide habitat, clean the air, filter groundwater, and cool summer days.

7. Learn About Beekeeping: The bees depend on what your local plants do, so most beekeepers learn from other beekeepers where they live. Get in contact through your local extension office or go to www.beeeculture.com/content/whoswho/

8. Write a Letter Supporting Pollinator Research: The labs that research threats to bees are often closed and usually underfunded, leaving us with few clues about how to help our bees in changing times. Write your Congressperson to support bee research!



9. Look for Local Honey at Farmers Markets: Much supermarket honey at is imported. If you want happy healthy bees nearby, support your local beekeeper by buying locally.

10. Take a Moment to See the Bees: You won't see our busy beautiful bees unless you stop to smell the flowers! Next time you pass an urban garden, pause and watch, and you will see the lovely, lively pollinators you are helping to protect.



DC Beekeepers Alliance: www.dcbeckeepers.org



TO: Public Safety Committee
FROM: Kim Hubbard, City Clerk
DATE: April 10, 2014
SUBJECT: Rental Property Safety and Inspections

Type of Item: *Report*

At the April 7th Board meeting Walter Cook urged the Board to look at passing an ordinance requiring rental property to be inspected for safety.

There are communities in the surrounding area that have this requirement in place. Attached you will find information from North Kansas City, Butler and Independence.

City Building Official, Kip Thomas, will be in attendance to answer questions and provide more information.

B. Discussion Item (ID # 1371)

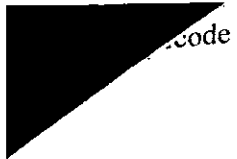
Rental Property Safety and Inspections

Attachments:

N. KC (PDF)

Butler (PDF)

Independence (PDF)



Section 112.1. Every owner or owner's agent who manages a dwelling unit located in the City of North Kansas City, Missouri, shall upon the occurrence of vacancy of said dwelling unit, be required to obtain from the City of North Kansas City, Code Compliance Division an inspection of the premises by an inspector of the Code Compliance Division and an inspection report stating that no code violation was observed. No dwelling shall be reoccupied until the required inspection and report have been obtained from the Code Compliance Division. No dwelling unit is required to be inspected more than once a year.

Section 205.7 The following shall be added to the code:

Fire Extinguishers. At least one fire extinguisher for each dwelling unit shall be provided for new structures and interior remodeling. The fire extinguisher shall be type ABC and shall be located in the kitchen area.

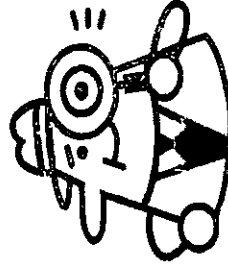
Section 302.4 is amended by inserting ten inches (10") as the height of weeds or plant growth.

(Ord. No. 8504, § 1. 11-9-2010)



What you need to know about...

RENTAL DWELLING INSPECTIONS



North Kansas City, Missouri
Community Development Department

Telephone: (816) 274-6006 email address
ruffarrts@nkc.org

City of North Kansas City
Community Development Department
2010 Howell Street
North Kansas City, MO 64116

On the web at www.nkc.org

Why do I need a rental dwelling inspection?

The North Kansas City Municipal Code requires Rental Dwelling Inspections. The inspections are performed in order to safeguard public health, safety and welfare of the tenants and their families and to preserve and enhance property values and the quality of life.

What is my tenants responsibility?

It is the owners responsibility to ensure their property is habitable, maintained and in safe condition.

An owner/tenant lease agreement may assign responsibility to the tenant. The lease agreement is a private document between the owner and tenant and is not the responsibility of the city.

Can a complaint be filed with the City?

The tenant should contact the owner or managing agent when they have maintenance issues. A tenant may contact the city with health and life safety issues if after the owner or managing agent does not address their concerns. The city will investigate to determine if a deficiency exists.



Who needs an inspection?

Every owner or owner's agent who manages a rental dwelling unit located in the City of North Kansas City.

When is an inspection required?

An inspection is required whenever the unit is being rented to a new tenant. No rental dwelling unit is required to be inspected more than once a year.

The owner or owner's managing agent is responsible for contacting the Community Development Department to request an inspection twenty-four (24) hours in advance of the day the inspection is to be performed.

How much do inspections cost?

The City of North Kansas City does not charge for rental dwelling unit inspections.

What do I do if a deficiency is found during the inspection?

Any issues that are found not to be in accordance with the North Kansas City Municipal Code will be indicated on the Dwelling Inspection Report at the time of inspection. After the corrections have been made the owner or manager will contact the city to schedule an inspection.



What does the inspector look for?

The inspector performs an assessment of the buildings structure and systems.

The inspector also looks for other items such as:

- Is the dwelling clean and free of trash and fit for human occupancy?
- Does anything endanger life or health, offend the senses or obstruct the reasonable use of property?
- Are ground-fault circuit-interrupters installed? Are the electrical system and service panel installed and maintained in good working condition?
- Are all plumbing fixtures free of obstructions, leaks and defects and properly connected to public water system or public sewer system?
- Is all mechanical equipment installed and maintained in a safe working condition and capable of performing the intended function? Is all fuel-burning equipment properly connected to an approved chimney or vent?
- Are all exterior surfaces protected from the elements by painting or other protective treatments? Are all windows and doors in good condition; no cracks, broken glass or holes? Are gutters and downspouts in good repair and free from obstructions?

- Is every window operational from inside the room without the use of keys or tools?
- Is there improper storage of combustible materials and chemicals near hot water heaters or mechanical systems?
- Are working smoke detectors installed in each sleeping room, outside each separate sleeping area and each story within the dwelling unit including basement?
- Is there a Type ABC fire extinguisher located in the kitchen?
- Are there any conditions that would cause a threat to health, safety or welfare of the occupant?
- Are there any obstructions in the path of travel from any point in the unit out to the public way?
- Do all habitable rooms have adequate light, ventilation, minimum floor space, minimum ceiling height and adequate emergency escape openings?
- Is the grass kept under ten (10) inches? Is the yard maintained free from weeds?
- Are there signs of insects and rodent infestation?

NORTH KANSAS CITY
2010 Howell
North Kansas City, MO 64116



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
DEPARTMENT
(816) 274-6008
Fax: (816) 421-0966

DWELLING INSPECTION REPORT

Owner's Name _____

Address _____

Rental Address _____

ITEM
NO. PASS FAIL

01 _____ SANITATION

REMARKS _____

02 _____ STRUCTURAL

REMARKS _____

03 _____ NUISANCE

REMARKS _____

04 _____ ELECTRICAL

REMARKS _____

05 _____ PLUMBING

REMARKS _____

06 _____ MECHANICAL

REMARKS _____

07 _____ WEATHER PROTECTION

REMARKS _____

08 _____ EGRESS WINDOWS

REMARKS _____

CERTIFICATION PASS FAIL

FOLLOW UP INSPECTION YES NO
DATE _____

This inspection is not intended to insure occupants or property owners that code violations do not exist. This inspection indicates only those violations that were observed by the inspector at the time of inspection.

IN: _____

OUT: _____

ITEM
NO. PASS FAIL

09 _____ FIRE HAZARD

REMARKS _____

10 _____ SMOKE DETECTORS

REMARKS _____

11 _____ SPRINKLER/FIRE EXTINGUISHER

REMARKS _____

12 _____ HAZARDOUS CONDITION

REMARKS _____

13 _____ EXIT/EXIT PATH

REMARKS _____

14 _____ IMPROPER OCCUPANCY

REMARKS _____

15 _____ YARDS

REMARKS _____

16 _____ OTHER

REMARKS _____

Comments

Owner/Owners Representative: _____

Inspected By: _____

Date of Inspection: _____

Attachment: N. KC (Rental Property Safety and Inspections)

- CITY CODE

Chapter 13 - LICENSES, PERMITS AND MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS REGULATIONS

ARTICLE IX. - RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCY PERMITS

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLYSec. 13-291. - Statement of intent.Sec. 13-292. - Remedies not exclusive.Secs. 13-293—13-295. - Reserved.**Sec. 13-291. - Statement of intent.**

- (a) The intent of the city council in passing the ordinance from which this article derives is to provide a means of protecting the health and safety of persons who occupy residential dwelling units within rental property (as defined in section 13-26) in the city. The residential occupancy permit system is not designed to impose any undue hardship on the property owners by causing them to make unnecessary and costly improvements to their respective properties, but rather to provide safe and sanitary dwelling units, particularly rental units, to future residents of our community.
- (b) The residential occupancy permit process will not require that existing dwelling units be brought up to our present new construction building code standards. Rather, the residential occupancy permit inspection will check for health and safety measures and sanitation. Exterior areas will also be inspected to insure that they are clear of trash and debris when the new occupant moves into the particular dwelling unit. The inspections will check for serious electrical, plumbing, structural and other defects as well as acceptable levels of sanitation. Major deficiencies will be cause to deny the permit until corrected. Existing dwelling units will not be expected to meet all the new construction code standards.

(Ord. No. 949, § 1, 6-19-12)

Sec. 13-292. - Remedies not exclusive.

The remedies provided in this section are not exclusive. They are in addition to, and do not supersede or preempt, other remedies such as condemnation, written violation orders and warnings, criminal charges for violation of substantive provisions of any city or state code relating to housing maintenance, fire safety, building codes, zoning, health, and the like. Further, the remedies in this section do not supersede or affect the legal rights and remedies of tenants and landlords provided under state law or this Code.

(Ord. No. 949, § 1, 6-19-12)

Secs. 13-293—13-295. - Reserved.

City Code, Indep., MO

APPENDIX A

ARTICLE 11. LANDLORD AND TENANT CODE

SEC. 4.11.001. ACTS OF LANDLORD PROHIBITED.

A. It shall be unlawful for any landlord to lease or otherwise permit or allow the occupation of any dwelling unit which does not comply with the requirements of Sections 4.01.011 through 4.01.031 of the Independence City Code.

B. It shall be unlawful for any landlord to remove or exclude a tenant or a tenant's personal property from the premises without judicial process and court order.

C. It shall be unlawful for any landlord to willfully diminish services to a tenant by interrupting or causing the interruption of essential services, including, but not limited to electric, gas, water, sewer, to the tenant or to the premises with the intent thereby to evict a tenant or cause a tenant to vacate said premises without judicial process and court order.

D. It shall be unlawful for any landlord to lease or otherwise permit or allow the occupation of any dwelling unit without providing the lessee or tenant a copy of the Independence Landlord/Tenant Guide, and obtaining the lessee or tenant's signature as proof of receipt. Any landlord who fails to show such proof of receipt to the Code Official, when requested to do so when the landlord's property is the subject of a code enforcement action by the Code Official, shall be subject to a One Hundred Dollar (\$100.00) fine in Municipal Court.

SEC. 4.11.002. ACTS OF TENANT PROHIBITED.

A. It shall be unlawful for any person, in a written application to become a tenant, to willfully misrepresent material information to the landlord with the intent to deceive the landlord and thereby acquire possession of a dwelling unit.

B. It shall be unlawful for any tenant to willfully break, destroy, deface or injure premises, or any part thereof, leased from a landlord.

C. It shall be unlawful for any tenant to willfully refuse to permit or allow the landlord to enter and inspect the leased premises for the purpose of making repairs, upon reasonable notice, or without advance notice if an emergency condition exists, absent a written lease which provides otherwise.

D. It shall be unlawful for a tenant to willfully or wantonly destroy, deface, damage, impair or remove any part of the structure or dwelling unit or the facilities, equipment, or appurtenances thereof, or to fail to take reasonable steps to prevent any other person on the premises from doing so; or to take additional occupants, sublease, rent or turn over said premises to any persons without the landlord's knowledge and consent.

SEC. 4.11.003. DEFICIENT PROPERTY.

A. A dwelling unit may be designated as a deficient property by the Code Official when a landlord fails to correct violations identified in a formal enforcement action.

B. A dwelling unit shall be designated as a deficient property when the dwelling unit is the subject of three, separate, formal enforcement actions by the Code Official within a single year.

C. For the purposes of this Article, formal enforcement action shall mean the steps taken by the Code Official or the official's duly authorized designee, to cause property to be maintained in accordance with the requirements of this Article, initiation of which requires written notification from the Code Official to the landlord. Such notification shall identify each violation and include a date certain for correction of each violation.

12/31/99 (14381) 4 - 109

§4.11.003 City Code, Indep., MO

D. At the time of the determination, the Code Official shall furnish notice of such determination to the landlord and the dwelling unit's tenant(s). A deficient property shall be subject to periodic interior and exterior inspections by the Code Official for a three-year (3) period, that the property has been determined deficient. A deficient property may not be occupied by a new tenant until the unit has been inspected by the Code Official and determined to be in compliance with the City Code.

SEC. 4.11.004. REMEDY AND PENALTY NOT EXCLUSIVE.

All remedies and penalties provided in this Article shall be in addition to all other provisions of this Code, and not in lieu or exclusive thereof; provided, however, that no action may be taken against any person in violation of that person's rights as guaranteed by the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

SEC. 4.11.005. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE CITATIONS.

Either the Director of Health, or the Code Official, or his or her authorized representative, is authorized to issue complaints and serve citations on persons charged with a violation of this Article.

SEC. 4.11.006. PENALTY.

Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate a provision of this Article shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of not less than One Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$150.00) for the first conviction, a fine of not less than Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) for the second conviction, and a fine of not less than Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) for the third and subsequent convictions or to imprisonment not exceeding a period of six (6) months, or both such fine and imprisonment. In addition to or in-lieu-of such fines, such person may be required to complete a training course regarding property maintenance, and may be required to provide community service.

SEC. 4.11.007 - 4.11.999 RESERVED.

Attachment: Independence (Rental Property Safety and Inspections)



City of
Harrisonville^{est. 1836}
STAFF REPORT

TO: Public Safety Committee
FROM: John Hofer, Director
DATE: April 9, 2014
SUBJECT: Update to Bath Salt Ordinance

Type of Item: *Amendment*

In 2013 the Board of Aldermen approved an ordinance prohibiting the possession and sale of Bath Salts within the city limits of Harrisonville. After a recent arrest for the sale of these bath salts the local Municipal Prosecutor, Joe Cambiano, has requested additional verbiage to increase the effectiveness of the prosecution in these cases.

The changes to the ordinance Mr. Cambiano is requesting are from the City of Beaumont, TX ordinance.

Staff is recommending approval and seeks to move these proposed changes to the Board of Aldermen for consideration. If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me at the office.

Listed below are Mr. Cambiano's recommended changes:

(1) Marketing: Synthetic Drugs are rarely, if ever, suitable for their marketed uses. For example, a Synthetic Drug in the form of a powder might be marketed as "glass cleaner," even though the powder cannot reasonably be used to clean glass.

(2) Sales Location: Synthetic Drugs are typically sold in liquor stores, smoke shops and gas stations, yet Synthetic Drugs are marketed as products that are not typically sold by these businesses. For example, Synthetic Drugs are often marketed as bath salts, spice, incense, potpourri, skin treatments, cleaning products and plant food; however, these types of products are typically not sold in liquor stores, smoke shops or gas stations.

(3) Warning Labels: Synthetic Drugs often use warning labels such as: "not for human consumption" and "not for purchase by minors." Bona fide bath salts, incense, cleaning products and the like do not typically bear such labels. Of particular relevance are labels that indicate a given product does not contain chemical compounds banned by State Synthetic Drug Laws, which bona fide bath salts, incense, cleaning products and the like would not have any reason to advertise.

(4) Price: Synthetic Drugs are typically more expensive than products that are used for the Synthetic Drug's marketed use. For example, a Synthetic Drug marked as "glass cleaner" might be priced at \$50.00 for an eighth of an ounce, while bona fide glass cleaner is priced at approximately \$5.00 for 26 ounces.

(5) Similarity to Illicit Street Drugs: Synthetic Drugs often resemble illicit street drugs and/or use brand names and packaging that are designed to make the product appear similar to illicit street drugs. For example, many Synthetic Drugs are sold as white powders packaged in vials (resembling cocaine) or dyed green to appear similar to marijuana. Additionally, brand names are often similar to street slang for illicit drugs and have no relation to the products that are purportedly being sold. These brand names are always changing, but include "Eight Ballz," "Spice," "Black Mamba," "K-2," "Puff," "Sugar Sticks," "Green Buddha," "Diablo Botanical Incense," "Mr. and Mrs. Marley," "Cloud 9 Incense," and a group of Synthetic Drugs marked as from "The Spice Guy."

C. Action Item (ID # 1365)

Update to Bath Salt Ordinance

Attachments:

Bath Salt Ord Update (Redline) (PDF)

Ordinance 3247

An Ordinance to Prohibit the Illicit Sale and Use of Certain Products including Bath Salts

WHEREAS, the Board of Aldermen of the City of Harrisonville, Missouri desire to regulate the sale of bath salts and synthetic substitutes; and

WHEREAS, illicit products are being marketed as “bath salts” that are synthetic substitutes that mimic the pharmacological effects of amphetamines, cocaine, ecstasy, and other illegal drugs; and

WHEREAS, this is becoming an alarming trend across the United States and communities are establishing ordinances to protect the health, safety and welfare of their citizens from the illicit sale of the above described products;

WHEREAS, such bath salts being sold at commercial businesses in the City of Harrisonville, have as part of their composition synthetic central nervous system stimulants that are typically in a class of drugs known as synthetic cathinones; and

WHEREAS, Despite being labeled as “not for human consumption”, these bath salts are being used as recreational drugs and have been marketed as legal and safer alternatives to illegal methods of consuming drugs; and

WHEREAS, the bath salts are marketed in such a manner as to imply that they are a legal form of high and yet are considered dangerous by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and state health agencies; and

WHEREAS, these synthetic stimulants sell for many times more than legitimate bath salts, and are also marketed, among other things, as plant food, insect repellent and iPod cleaner (hereafter collectively bath salts”); and

WHEREAS, users of these products experience severe reactions, resulting in unconsciousness, seizures, and hospitalization, and in some reported cases even death; and

WHEREAS, during the 2011 session, the Missouri Legislature passed HB 641, which added various synthetic stimulants to Schedule I of Missouri’s controlled substance schedule, allowing law enforcement officials and prosecutors to arrest and prosecute the possession and sale of these particular substances under Missouri law:

Synthetic cannabinoids which include any natural or synthetic material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of a substance that is a cannabinoid receptor agonist including, but not limited to, the synthetic cannabinoids specifically listed in Section 195.017, RSMo, and any analogues, homologues, isomers, esters, ethers, and salts. These include the compounds commonly found in K3. However, synthetic cannabinoids will not include any approved pharmaceutical authorized by the United States Food and Drug Administration; 3-Fluoromethcathinone; 4-Fluoromethcathinone; Mephedrone, or 4-

methylmethcathinone; 4-methoxymethcathinone; Methylenedioxypropylone, MDPV, or (1-(1,3-Benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-1-pentanone, commonly known as bath salts; Methylone, or 3, 4-Methylenedioxypropylone; and 4-methylalphanolaminobutylphenone, or MPBP (Sections 195.010 and 195.017)

WHEREAS, following passage of HB 641, chemists reconfigured the particular synthetic stimulants made illegal by HB 641, and marketed new products that were not made specifically illegal under Missouri law; and

WHEREAS, these new synthetic stimulants will likely nonetheless carry the same or perhaps even further heightened dangers associated with illegal drugs; and

WHEREAS, the Board of Aldermen of the City of Harrisonville desires to act quickly to make illegal those new synthetic stimulants that drug designers and chemists create to mimic the effects of illegal drugs,

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

SECTION ONE: That Section One shall read as follows:

- A. Purpose and intent. The Harrisonville Board of Aldermen finds and declares that the products and synthetic substances described hereunder are commonly used as alternatives to amphetamines, cocaine, ecstasy and other illegal drugs. The Board of Aldermen further finds that these synthetic substances are particularly appealing to teenagers and youth, who believe these substances are safer because they are legal however, these synthetic substances can be dangerous to users in the short term and the long term effects are not yet known. The Board of Aldermen finds that the products which contain these synthetic substances often use a disclaimer that the product is "not for human consumption" to avoid regulations that require the manufacturer to list the product's active ingredients. The Board of Aldermen finds that drug designers and chemists have and can quickly create new synthetic drugs once federal or state law makes a particular synthetic drug illegal. As such, the Board of Aldermen finds there is a need to declare illegal the sale, offer for sale, purchase with intent to sell and public display for sale of synthetic substances that mimic illegal controlled substances, even though such synthetic substances have not yet themselves been categorized as illegal controlled substances under federal or state law. The Board of Aldermen further finds that it is proper and necessary for the Board of Aldermen to exercise its authority to safeguard and protect the public health, safety and welfare by taking this action.
- B. Definitions. For purposes of this section, the following terms apply:
- "Structurally similar" as used in this section shall mean chemical substitutions a common chemical backbone associated with cathinone, methcathinone, amphetamine, methamphetamine, cocaine, 3-Fluoromethcathinone, 4-Fluoromethcathinone, 3, 4-Methylenedioxy- methamphetamine (MDMA), 3, 4-methylenedioxypropylone, 3, 4-methylenedioxypropylone (MDPV), methylmethcathinone, methoxy-methcathinone, methylethcathinone,

fluoromethcathinone, BZP (benzylpiperazine), Mephedrone, or 4-methylmethcathinone, 4-methoxymethcathinone, Methylenedioxypropylvalero MDPV, or (1-(1,3-Benzodioxol-5-yl)-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)-1 pentanone)fluorophenylpiperazine, methylphenylpiperazine, chlorophenylpiperazine, methoxyphenylpiperazine, DBZP (1,4-dibenzyl-piperazine), TFMPP (3-Trifluoromethylphenylpiperazine), MBDB (Methylbenzodioxolylbutanamine), Hydroxy-alpha-methyltryptamine, Methylone, or 3, 4-Methylenedioxy-methcathinone, 4-meth alpha-pyrrolidinobutiophenone, or MPBP, 5-Hydroxy-N-methyltryptamine, 5-Methoxy-N-methyl-N-isopropyltryptamine, Methylone, or 3, 4-Methylenedioxy-methcathinone 5-Methoxy-alpha-methyltryptamine, methyltryptamine, 5-Methoxy-N, N-dimethyltryptamine, 5-Methyl-N, N- dimethyltryptamine, 5-Methoxy-N, N-Diisopropyltryptamine, DiPT (N, N-Diisopropyltryptamine), DPT (N, N-Dipropyltryptamine), 4-Hydroxy-N,N-diisopropyltryptamine, N, N-Diallyl-5-Methoxytryptamine, DOI (4-Iodo-2,5-dimethoxyamphetamine) 0 C (4-Chloro-2, 5 -dimethoxyamphetamine), 2C-E (4-Ethyl-2, 5- dimethoxyphenethylamine), 2C-T-4(2, 5-Dimethoxy-4-isopropylthiophenethylamine 2C-C (4-Chloro-2, 5-dimethoxyphenethylamine), 2C-T (2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylthiophenethylamine), 2C-T-2 (2,5-Dimethoxy-4-ethylthiophenethylamine), 2C-T (2, 5 - Dimethoxy 4-(n)-propylthiophenethylamine), 2C-I(4-Iodo-2,5- dimethoxyphenethylamine), Butylone (beta-keto-Nmethylbenzodioxolylpropylamine), Ethcathinone, Ethylone (3, 4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylcathinone), Naphyrone (naphthylpyrovalerone), N-N-Dimethyl-3,4-methylenedioxcathinone, N-N-Diethyl-1,3, 4-methylenedioxcathinone, 3, 4-methylenedioxy-propiofenone, 2-Bromo-3, 4-Methylenedioxypropiofenone, 3, 4-methylenedioxy-propiofenone-2-oxime, N Acetyl- 3,4-methylenedioxcathinone, N-Acetyl-N-Methyl 3, 4-Methylenedioxcathinone, N-Acetyl-N-Ethyl 3, 4-Methylenedioxcathinone, Bromomethcathinone, Buphedrone (alpha-methylamino-butyrophenone), Eutylone (beta-Keto-Ethylbenzodioxolylbutanamine), Dimethylcathinone, Dimethylmethcathinone, Pentylone (beta- Keto-methylbenzodioxolylpentanamine (MDPPP) 3, 4-Methylenedioxy-alpha pyrrolidino-propiofenone, (MDPBP) 3, 4-Methylenedioxy-alpha pyrrolidinobutiophenone, Methoxy- alpha-Myrrolidinopropiofenone (MOPPP), Methyl-alpha-pyrrolidinohexiophenone (MPHP), Benocyclidine (BCP), benzothiophenylcyclohexylpiperidine (BTCP), Fluoromethylaminobutyrophenone (FMABP), Methoxypyrrolidinobutyrophenone (MeO-PBP), Ethyl-pyrrolidinobutyrophenone (Et-PBP), 3-Methyl-4-Methoxymethcathinone 4-MeO-MCAT), Methyl-ethylaminobutyrophenone (MeEABP), Methylamino-butyrophenone (MABP), Pyrrolidinopropiofenone (PPP), Pyrrolidinobutiophenone (PBP), Pyrrolidinovalerophenone (PVP), Methyl-alpha pyrrolidinopropiofenone (MPPP), or related salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, listed in the co substance schedules in chapter 195, Revised Statutes of Missouri, as amended, or otherwise prohibited by federal or state law.

2. "Synthetic stimulant bath salts" as used in this section shall mean any substance, whether in powder, crystal, liquid, tablet or capsule form, containing a synthetic stimulant as defined herein or to which a synthetic stimulant has been added or applied, that can be ingested by smoking, inhaling or other method, regardless of whether the substance is marketed not for the purpose of human consumption, and regardless of how the substance is labeled including but not limited to bath salts,

insect repellent, plant food, herbs, incense, iPod cleaner, nutrient, dietary supplement or spice.

3. "Synthetic stimulant" as used in this section shall mean any chemical or mixture of chemicals, however packaged, that has a stimulant effect on the central nervous system and is structurally similar to cathinone, methcathinone, amphetamine, methamphetamine, cocaine, MDMA or any other substance listed in paragraph (1) above, or related salts, isomers, and salts of isomers, as listed in the controlled substance schedules in chapter 195, Revised Statutes of Missouri, or otherwise prohibited by federal or state law. "Synthetic stimulant" shall also include any chemical or mixture of chemicals, however packaged, that mimics the pharmacological effects of cathinone, methcathinone, amphetamine, methamphetamine, cocaine, MDMA or any other substance listed in paragraph (1) above, or related salts, isomers, and salts of isomers. Packaging that indicates, suggests or implies that a product mimics the pharmacological effects of cathinone, methcathinone, amphetamine, methamphetamine, cocaine, ecstasy or any other substance listed in paragraph (1) above, shall create a presumption that the product mimics the effects of the substance. "Synthetic stimulant" shall not include any substance currently listed in the controlled substance schedules in chapter 195, Revised Statutes of Missouri, or otherwise prohibited by federal or state law, as such may be amended from time to time.

- C. Unlawful To Sell, Offer, Gift or Display. It shall be unlawful for any person, business, store, or employee to sell, offer to sell, gift, barter, trade or publicly display for sale any synthetic stimulant bath salts as defined herein or any synthetic stimulants as defined herein.
- D. Possession Unlawful. It is unlawful for any person to knowingly possess, inhale or ingest any synthetic stimulant bath salts as defined herein or any synthetic stimulants as defined herein.
- E. If Congress, a federal agency, the Missouri General Assembly or Missouri agency with such authority amends federal or state law to include a particular substance or otherwise enacts or amends a federal or state law providing for criminal penalties for the prohibitions of substances set forth in this ordinance, then upon the effective date of such enactment or amendment, the provisions of this ordinance addressed by federal or state law shall no longer be deemed effective. Any violations of this ordinance committed prior to such law so enacted may be prosecuted.
- F. Seizure and destruction of synthetic stimulant bath salts and synthetic stimulants. Synthetic stimulant bath salts and synthetic stimulants as defined and prohibited herein may be seized by law enforcement officers and may be destroyed in the same manner used to destroy narcotics and contraband substances, after its use for evidentiary purposes in any judicial proceeding is no longer required.
- G. ~~Labeling. The fact that these substances are being marketed, sold, distributed, delivered, traded, bartered, or labeled as "Not for Human Consumption" (or words of similar effect) or identified as having a lawful use does not exempt a person from enforcement pursuant to this Section.~~

Marketing: Synthetic Drugs are rarely, if ever, suitable for their marketed uses. For example, a Synthetic Drug in the form of a powder might be marketed as "glass cleaner," even though the powder cannot reasonably be used to clean glass.

H. Sales Location: Synthetic Drugs are typically sold in liquor stores, smoke shops and gas stations, yet Synthetic Drugs are marketed as products that are not typically sold by these businesses. For example, Synthetic Drugs are often marketed as bath salts, spice, incense, potpourri, skin treatments, cleaning products and plant food; however, these types of products are typically not sold in liquor stores, smoke shops or gas stations.

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I. Warning Labels: Synthetic Drugs often use warning labels such as: "not for human consumption" and "not for purchase by minors." Bona fide bath salts, incense, cleaning products and the like do not typically bear such labels. Of particular relevance are labels that indicate a given product does not contain chemical compounds banned by State Synthetic Drug Laws, which bona fide bath salts, incense, cleaning products and the like would not have any reason to advertise.

J. Price: Synthetic Drugs are typically more expensive than products that are used for the Synthetic Drug's marketed use. For example, a Synthetic Drug marked as "glass cleaner" might be priced at \$50.00 for an eighth of an ounce, while bona fide glass cleaner is priced at approximately \$5.00 for 26 ounces.

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L. Similarity to Illicit Street Drugs: Synthetic Drugs often resemble illicit street drugs and/or use brand names and packaging that are designed to make the product appear similar to illicit street drugs. For example, many Synthetic Drugs are sold as white powders packaged in vials (resembling cocaine) or dyed green to appear similar to marijuana. Additionally, brand names are often similar to street slang for illicit drugs and have no relation to the products that are purportedly being sold. These brand names are always changing, but include "Eight Ballz," "Spice," "Black Mamba," "K-2," "Puff," "Sugar Sticks," "Green Buddha," "Diablo Botanical Incense," "Mr. and Mrs. Marley," "Cloud 9 Incense," and a group of Synthetic Drugs marked as from "The Spice Guy."

M. Penalty. Any person violating Subsections (B) or (C) of this Section shall be guilty of an offense and upon plea of guilty of the City of Harrisonville Codes or a finding of guilt shall be fined up to five hundred dollars (\$500.00) and/or ninety (90) days in the County Jail. A separate offense shall be deemed committed to each sale, offer to sell, gift, or public display for sale.

Any business found violating the terms of the ordinance shall have their business license revoked by the City of Harrisonville.

The City of Harrisonville shall refuse a business license to a person or business selling or offering for sale these types of bath salts.

SECTION TWO: The portions of this Ordinance shall be severable. In the event that any portion of this Ordinance is found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, the remaining portions of this Ordinance are valid, unless the court finds the valid portions of this Ordinance are so essential and inseparably connected with and dependent upon the void portion that it cannot be presumed that the Governing Body would have enacted the valid portions without the invalid ones, or unless the court finds that the valid portions standing alone are incomplete and are incapable of being executed in accordance with the legislative intent.

Attachment: Bath Salt Ord Update (Redline) (Update to Bath Salt Ordinance)

SECTION THREE: This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect both from and after its passage and approval by the Mayor.



City of
Harrisonville^{est. 1836}
STAFF REPORT

TO: Public Safety Committee
FROM: John Hofer, Director
DATE: April 8, 2014
SUBJECT: VIPS Program Discussion

Type of Item: *Report*

I am interested in starting a VIPS (Volunteers In Police Services) program here in Harrisonville. I have had the desire to start a volunteer program for several years but have become intrigued by the VIPS program after attending Garden City's (MO) VIPS banquet last fall.

The VIPS program provides support and resources for agencies interested in developing or enhancing a volunteer program and for citizens who wish to volunteer their time and skills with a community law enforcement agency. The program's ultimate goal is to enhance the capacity of local law enforcement to utilize volunteers. In Harrisonville we anticipate the VIPS will assist with parade security, traffic study data gathering, vehicle lock outs, vacationing house watches, park patrol, pawn shop report comparison, assistance at festivals, fairs and other community events, amongst other items.

This was something that I was going to look into further after the dust had settled on moving into the new building, however I was contacted a few week ago by a new resident to Harrisonville who wants to volunteer and has volunteer experience with the Kansas City, Mo Police Department. I have met with her twice and explained my desires with the program and she is very excited to assist me in starting a VIPS Program sooner than I had expected. Her name is Judy Bowman, and she and her husband reside in the Thunderbird Addition. My only concern with Judy is that she is relatively new to the community, about 1 year, and does not know a lot of the citizens. During my second meeting with Judy I also invited Bob Surber to attend as you well know Bob is very well known in the community. Bob has agreed to assist with the program start up as well. Our next meeting is scheduled for this week as we plan to meet with the Garden City Police Chief Tom Alber to gather some advice on implementing a program. VIPS online also has a two hour training program which Judy has taken and I plan to complete in the near future.

All volunteers would have to pass a thorough background and criminal history screen prior to being accepted. I would like to keep one of the remaining vehicles that we will be replacing this year so that after training the volunteers can assist with some of the tasks listed above. We would have to put new decals on the vehicle as to not make it a police vehicle. This along with the purchasing of some VIPS clothing (shirts and hats) would be the only expenses this year and I feel these items can be absorbed within our current budget.

D. Action Item (ID # 1364)
VIPS Program Discussion



STAFF REPORT

TO: Public Safety Committee
FROM: John Hofer, Director
DATE: April 7, 2014
SUBJECT: 2014 Patrol Vehicle Purchase

Type of Item: *Purchase*

Background: The police department currently has 15 cars used in the patrol division and four in the administration and investigations division. Of the 15 marked patrol units in the patrol division ten of the vehicles are for the ten officers currently in the take home car program, the other five vehicles are in the shared car program and shared by the ten officers residing outside the City. The 2014 City of Harrisonville annual budget contains \$96,990.00 for the replacement of three (3) patrol vehicles with one sedan and two SUV's anticipated. We will be taking the three oldest (2006 models) out of the patrol fleet. These vehicles are being replaced due to age, mileage, poor appearance, and maintenance costs. Some of these vehicles have lower mileage than others being retained, however, they have been very expensive to maintain. One of the vehicles being replaced will be assigned to the admin/investigations division, as of last week the 2001 Chevrolet Impala with 84,000 miles blew a crank shaft seal causing the engine to lock up. With the 2001 Impala being taken out of service leaves the administration/investigations division with only four vehicles until approximately October. This Impala is due for replacement according to the equipment replacement schedule in 2016 and has experienced over \$9117.00 in repairs over its lifetime, with \$6616.00 of those repairs over the last 27 months. Since the loss of this car to our fleet we have been trying to share a vehicle with city hall until the new vehicles arrive in October. Any remaining vehicles will be sold in accordance to the city's surplus property policy.

We would like to purchase two of the Interceptor SUV's for the compartment size more than anything. We purchased one Interceptor sedan in 2013 and it has worked well in the snow as it is all wheel drive compared to the old crown victorias being rear wheel drive, however, the passenger compartment on the Interceptor sedan is very small for the larger officers. I have checked with a few neighboring agencies to see what kind of miles per gallon (mpg) they are experiencing with their SUVs in the patrol division. Here are the calculations they provided me: Leawood, Ks. 13.5 mpg, Pleasant Hill 15.5 mpg, Lee's Summit 13.4. We are currently experiencing about 13.7 for our Interceptor Sedan in the patrol division compared to 11.36 mpg for the crown victorias in 2013. We currently have a Interceptor SUV but it is not in the patrol division so it's mileage is not comparable but is averaging over 16 mpg.

The budget also contains funds to purchase needed emergency equipment for these vehicles. We plan to use the following equipment from the existing patrol units: Light bar, radio, flashlight,

scanner, radar unit, and in-car camera. The following items will be purchased new and installed in the new vehicles: prisoner cage, gun rack, corner emergency lights, console, computer stand, power outlets, and decals.

In January 2014 the State of Missouri awarded the state contract to Lou Fusz Ford of Chesterfield, Missouri for Ford Patrol vehicles. The state contract price, equipped as needed, for a delivered 2015 Ford Police Interceptor (Sedan) is \$24,010.00. A local price quote was obtained for comparison from Milner O'Quinn Ford, Harrisonville, Missouri, where the same equipped vehicle can be purchased for \$25,025.00. The state contract price, equipped as needed, for a delivered 2014 Ford Police Interceptor (SUV) is \$26,381.00. A local price quote was obtained for comparison from Milner O'Quinn Ford, Harrisonville, Missouri, where the same equipped vehicle can be purchased for \$27,146.00. We can save \$2,106.00, or \$702.00 per vehicle off the state bid price if we were to drive, with four people, to St. Louis and pick-up the vehicles from Lou Fusz. (See attached).

The proposed vehicles are equipped with the same equipment we have purchased for our patrol units for the past several years. The total to purchase locally (Milner O'Quinn Ford) is \$79,317.00 while it would be \$78,878.00 to purchase off the state bid and have the vehicles delivered to Harrisonville and \$76,772.00 without delivery and pick the vehicles up in St. Louis. The difference between the Milner O'Quinn price and the price to pick the vehicles up in St. Louis is \$2,545.00. The difference between the Milner O'Quinn price and the price to have the vehicles delivered to Harrisonville is \$439.00.

Recommendation: Staff recommends that Milner O'Quinn Ford's price quote of \$79,317.00 for the Police Interceptor Sedan (1) and the Police Interceptor SUVs (2) be accepted.

The remaining budget balance will be used to purchase the vehicles needed emergency equipment which was identified earlier in this memo. We anticipate a minimum of 10 to 12 weeks for delivery. If you have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact me at the office.

E. Action Item (ID # 1363)

2014 Patrol Vehicle Purchase

Attachments:

Patrol Car Purchase 2014 (PDF)

	Milner Ford	Lou Fusz P/U in St. Louis	Lou Fusz Delivered to Hville
Sedan	\$25,025.00	\$24,010.00	\$24,010.00
SUV	\$27,146.00	\$26,381.00	\$26,381.00
SUV	\$27,146.00	\$26,381.00	\$26,381.00
Delivery Charge	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,106.00
Total	\$79,317.00	\$76,772.00	\$78,878.00
Difference	\$2,524.00	\$0.00	\$2,106.00

