

JANUARY 17, 2024
PARK BOARD MEETING
PACKET

CITY OF SALEM
VENDOR AND BID LIST INFORMATION

Date: 1-11-2024

Company Name: 44 Motor Sports

Address: 717 N. Meremac ST

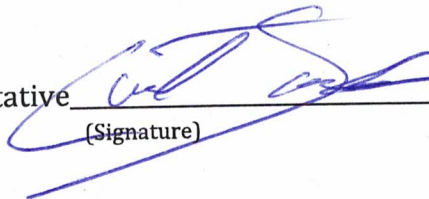
City: Saint James State: Missouri Zip Code: 65559

CONTACT PERSON FOR BID:

Printed Name Jimmy Brakefield

Email Brakefield48@gmail.com Phone (573) 247-9542

Signature of Owner/Representative



(Signature)

Carl Saxbury

(Print Name)

Please attach detailed manufacturer's specifications with the minimum required information listed in the bid specifications.



- 2022 Blue Ford F250 Single cab Long Bed Prior Salvage
- 48 Month/125,000 Mile Warranty from Freedom Warranty
- Price of Truck with the warranty is \$42,689
- Mileage of the truck is 6,900
- Spray in bed liner with 5th wheel ball
- Backup camera
- Tow and Plow Package
- 6.2L V8
- 4x4 Automatic



VEHICLE DESCRIPTION SUPER DUTY 2025 F250 SRW 4X4 R2D CAB XLT 145" WB STYLE MID 3.5L EPI V-6 ENGINE 8-SPEED AUTOMATIC TRANS 6

NE D13383

EXTERIOR
ATLAS BLUE
 INTERIOR
MEDIUM EARTH GRAY

STANDARD EQUIPMENT INCLUDED AT NO EXTRA CHARGE

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| EXTERIOR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 201" WIDE BODY • BUMPER - CHROME • HEADLAMPS - AUTO HIGH BEAM • HEADLAMPS - AUTO/AMP (ON/OFF) • PICKUP BOX TIE DOWN HOOKS • HIA WIPER DLT • POWER TAILGATE LOCK • PRIVACY GLASS - REAR DOORS • SPARE TIRE AND WHEEL LOCK • HIA WIPER DLT • TOW HOOKS • TRAILER BRAKE CONTROLLER • TRAILER SWAY CONTROL | INTERIOR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120" WINDOW OUTLET • 120" WINDOW OUTLET • 4.2" PRODUCTIVITY SCREEN • AIR COND. MANUAL FRONT • CLOTH SUN VISORS • OUTSIDE TEMP DISPLAY • PARTICULATE AIR FILTER • POWER LOCKS AND WINDOWS • STEERING TILT/TELESCOPE • CRUISE & ADAPTIVE CONTROLS | FUNCTIONAL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLUE WIDESPREAD TRAFFIC ALERT • FORDPASS+ CONNECT FLOW-TO • HOTPOINT TELLER/ACCESS MONITOR • HILL START ASSIST • 360° SURROUND VIEW CAMERA • SUSPENSION RUST-PROTECTANT • MYKEY • PRE-COLLISION ASSIST WITH • REAR VIEW CAMERA • HIA WIPER DLT • REMOTE KEYLESS ENTRY • BLIND SPOT MONITOR • SYNC3 WITH TOUCHSCREEN APP/NAV | SAFETY/SECURITY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADVANCED SECURITY PACK • ADVANCE TAILGATE WITH ESC • AIRBAGS - SAFETY CANOPY • BELT-RENDER CHARGE • DRIVER/PASSENGER AIR BAGS • NEW POST-CRASH ALERT SYSTEM |
|--|--|---|---|

INCLUDED ON THE VEHICLE

- OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT/OTHER**
- PRE-INSTALLED EQUIPMENT FORD PASS+
 - 8-SPEED AUTOMATIC TRANS 6
 - LIFT/STABILIZER SWAY ALL TERRAIN
 - 3.75 ELECTRONIC LOCKING AXLE
 - DOOR/REAR HATCH KIT
 - FRONT LICENSE PLATE BRACKET
 - FLOOR MATS IN LINE OF CABINET
 - XLT VALUE PACKAGE
 - FOG LAMPS
 - REMOTE VEHICLE AND REMOTE
 - 4-WAY POWER SEAT-DRIVER
 - FOX OFF-ROAD PACKAGE
 - INNOVATED
 - PLATFORM RUNNING BOARD
 - 1000A CARGO PACKAGE
 - ENGINE BLOCK HEATER
 - 50 STATE EMISSIONS
 - TOW/HILL DESCENT CONTROL PACKAGE
 - SPARE TIRE AND WHEEL
 - 17" WHEEL HITCH REEF PACKAGE
 - JACK
 - ADJUSTABLE GROUNDWAVE SPEAKERS
 - LED ROCK LIGHTS
 - UNLIMITED MILEAGE
 - SYNC3 WITH FORD PASS+
 - TOW/HILL DESCENT CONTROL
 - REAR CAMERA
 - TAIL GROUND

(MSRP)

NO CHARGE	
295.00	
390.00	
390.00	
NO CHARGE	
60.00	
1,040.00	
400.00	
40.00	
100.00	
NO CHARGE	
300.00	
NO CHARGE	
500.00	
100.00	
40.00	
140.00	
80.00	
100.00	
100.00	

PRICE INFORMATION

BASE PRICE	\$45,700.00
TOTAL OPTIONS/OTHER	5,945.00
TOTAL VEHICLE & OPTIONS/OTHER	51,645.00
DESTINATION & DELIVERY	1,895.00

(MSRP)

TOTAL MSRP \$49,465.00

California Air Resources Board

These ratings are for info

Protect the

Greenhouse G

A+

Vehicle emissions are a by California Air Resources B

GOVERNMENT

Overall Vehicle Score

Based on the combined ratings of Frontal, Side, Rear, and Rollover.

Frontal Crash Driver Passenger

Side Crash Front/Rear

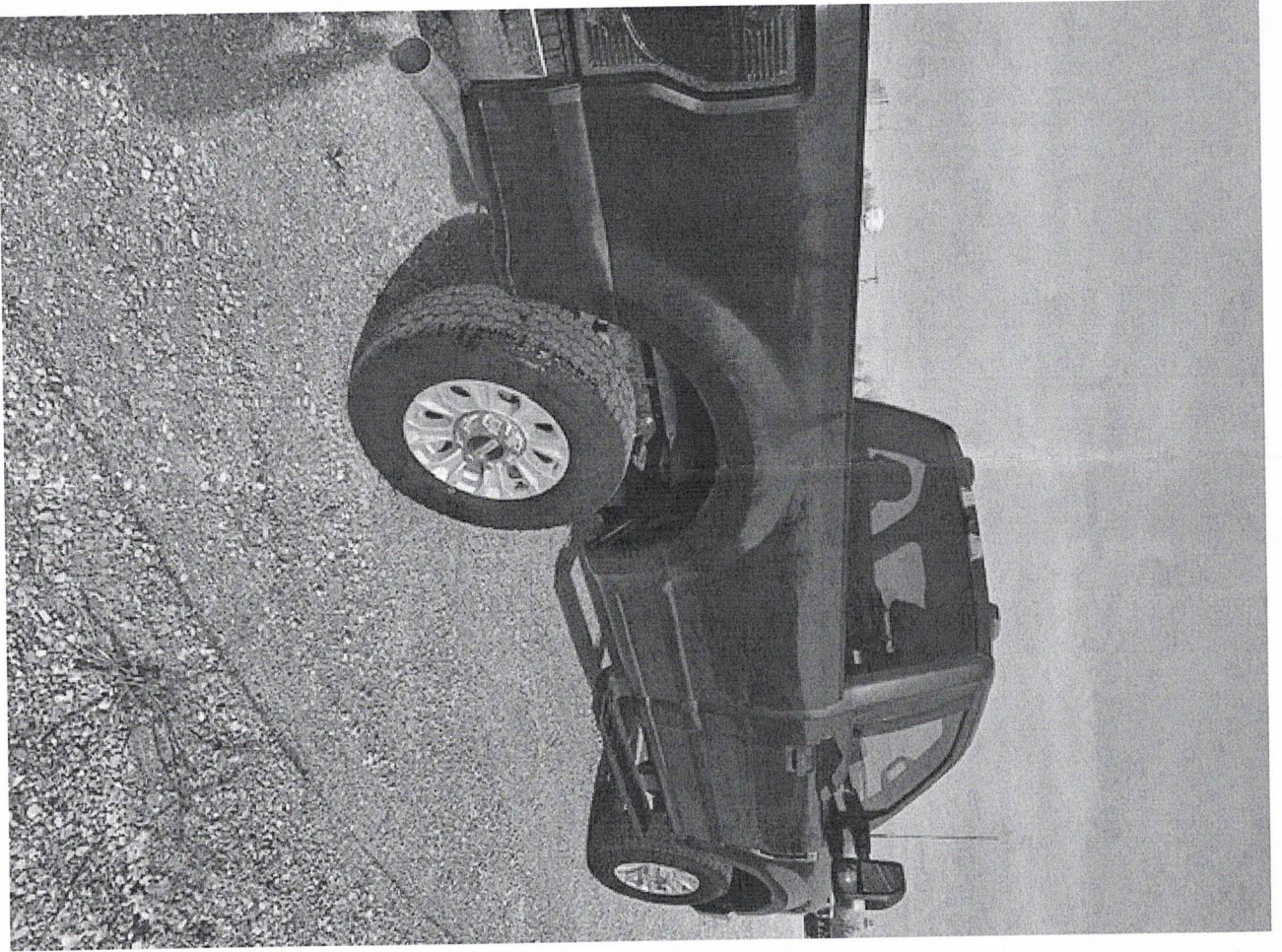
Rollover

Star ratings range from 1 to 5 stars.

Source: National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

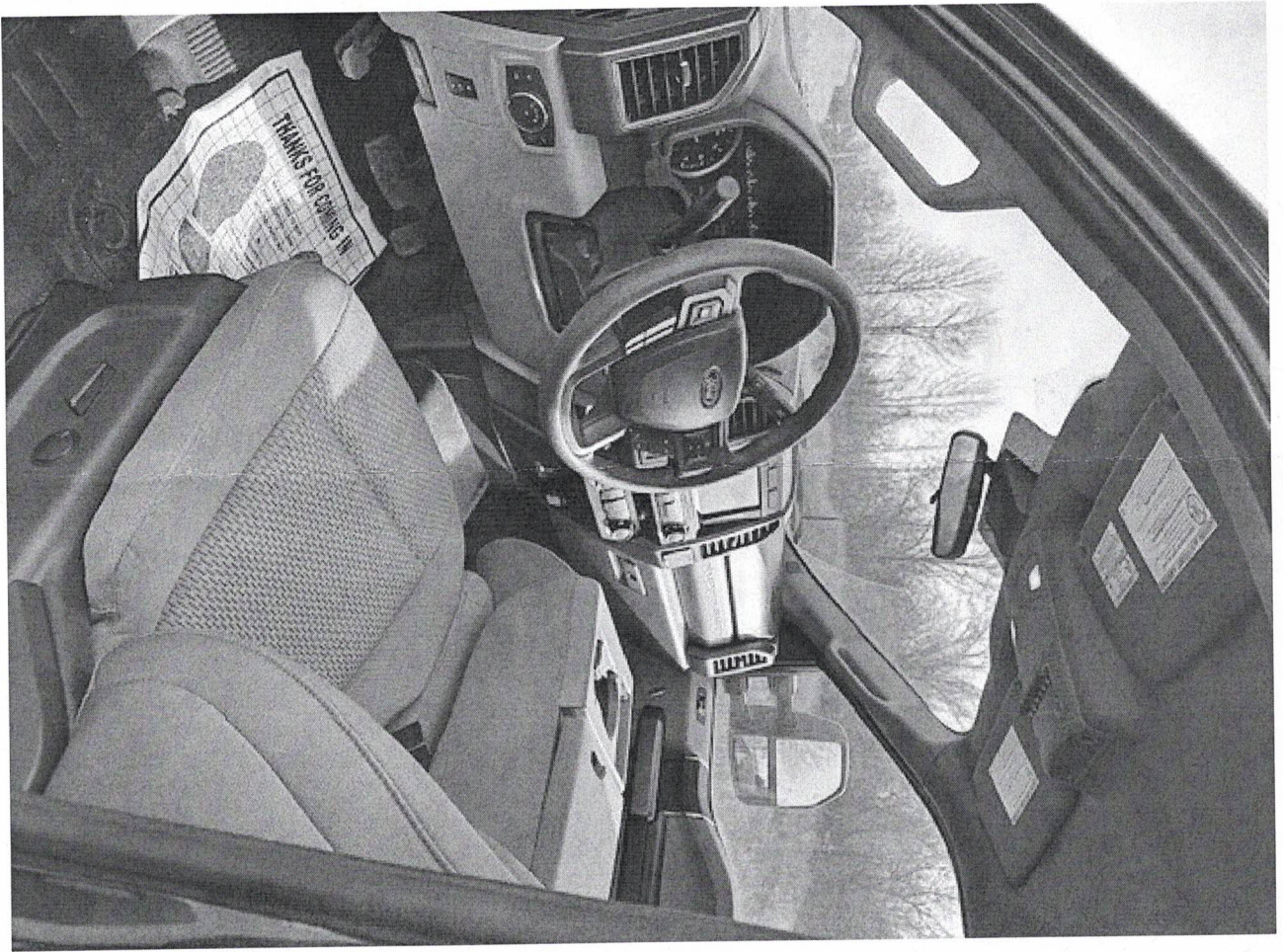
www.safercar.gov



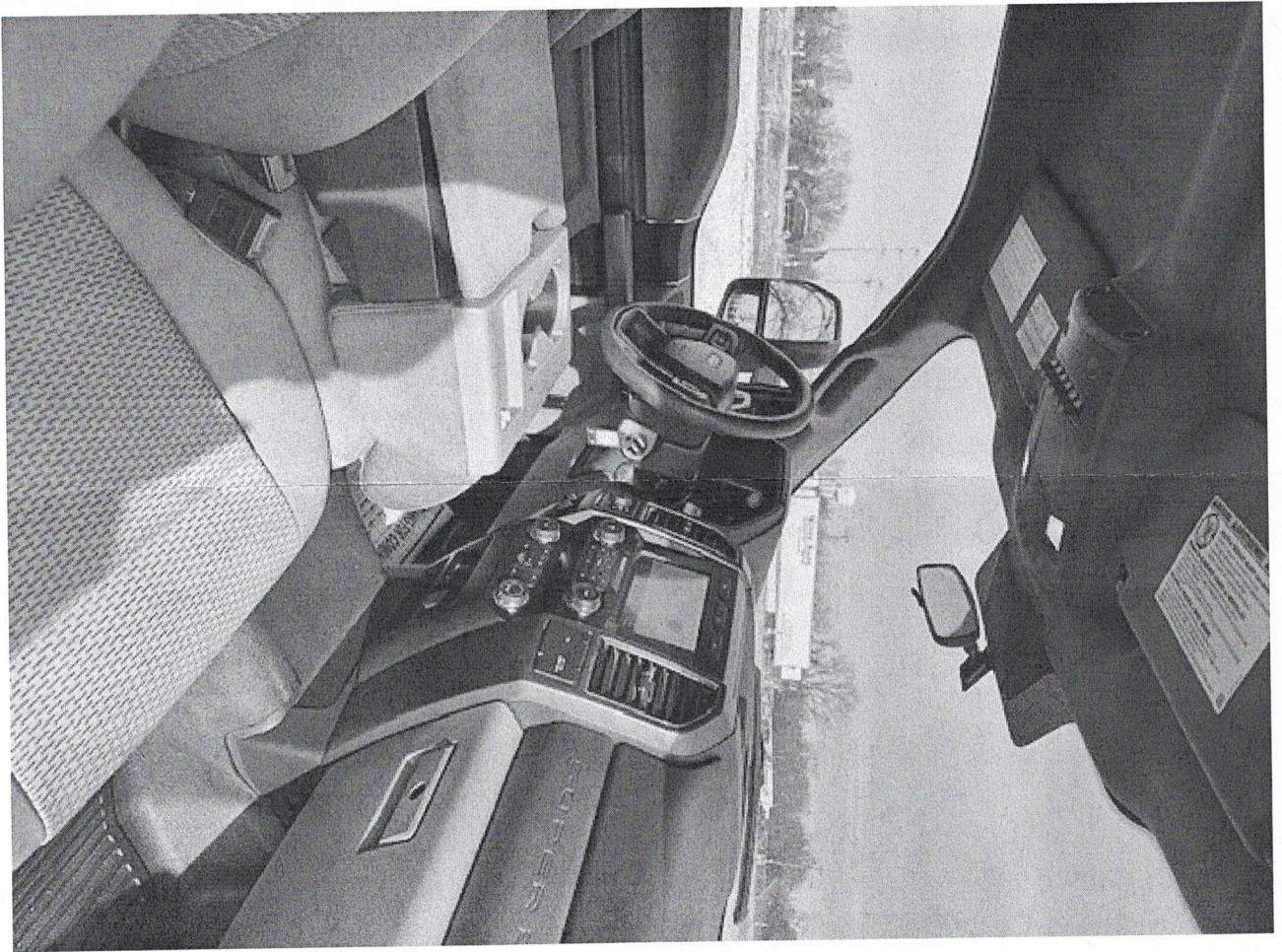












Salem Clean Air Ordinance (100% Smokefree)

Sec. 1000. Title

This Article shall be known as the City of Salem Clean Air Ordinance of 2023.

Sec. 1001. Findings and Intent

The City of Salem Board of Aldermen does hereby find that:

The 2006 U.S. Surgeon General's Report, *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke*, has concluded that (1) secondhand smoke exposure causes disease and premature death in children and adults who do not smoke; (2) children exposed to secondhand smoke are at an increased risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), acute respiratory problems, ear infections, and asthma attacks, and that smoking by parents causes respiratory symptoms and slows lung growth in their children; (3) exposure of adults to secondhand smoke has immediate adverse effects on the cardiovascular system and causes coronary heart disease and lung cancer; (4) there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke; and (6) evidence from peer-reviewed studies shows that smokefree policies and laws do not have an adverse economic impact on the hospitality industry.¹ According to the 2010 U.S. Surgeon General's Report, *How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease*, even occasional exposure to secondhand smoke is harmful and low levels of exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke lead to a rapid and sharp increase in dysfunction and inflammation of the lining of the blood vessels, which are implicated in heart attacks and stroke.² According to the 2014 U.S. Surgeon General's Report, *The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress*, secondhand smoke exposure causes stroke in nonsmokers. The report also found that since the 1964 Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health, 2.5 million nonsmokers have died from diseases caused by tobacco smoke.³

The Public Health Service's National Toxicology Program (NTP) has listed secondhand smoke as a known carcinogen.⁴

Based on a finding by the California Environmental Protection Agency in 2005, the California Air Resources Board has determined that secondhand smoke is a toxic air contaminant, finding that exposure to secondhand smoke has serious health effects, including low birth-weight babies; sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS); increased respiratory infections in children; asthma in children and adults; lung cancer, sinus cancer, and breast cancer in younger, premenopausal women; heart disease; and death.⁵

There is indisputable evidence that implementing 100% smoke-free environments is the only effective way to protect the population from the harmful effects of exposure to secondhand smoke.⁶

In reviewing 11 studies concluding that communities see an immediate reduction in heart attack admissions after the implementation of comprehensive smokefree laws, the Institute of Medicine of the National Academies concluded that data consistently demonstrate that secondhand smoke

exposure increases the risk of coronary heart disease and heart attacks and that smokefree laws reduce heart attacks.⁷

Secondhand smoke is particularly hazardous to elderly people, individuals with cardiovascular disease, and individuals with impaired respiratory function, including asthmatics and those with obstructive airway disease.⁸ The Americans With Disabilities Act, which requires that disabled persons have access to public places, deems impaired respiratory function to be a disability.⁹

During periods of active smoking, peak and average outdoor tobacco smoke (OTS) levels measured in outdoor cafes and restaurant and bar patios near smokers rival indoor tobacco smoke concentrations.¹⁰ Nonsmokers who spend six-hour periods in outdoor smoking sections of bars and restaurants experience a significant increase in levels of cotinine when compared to the cotinine levels in a smokefree outdoor area.¹¹

Electronic smoking devices, commonly referred to as electronic cigarettes, or “e-cigarettes,” closely resemble and purposefully mimic the act of smoking by having users inhale vaporized liquid that typically contains nicotine, heated through an electronic ignition system. ESD emissions are made up of a high concentration of ultrafine particles, and the particle concentration is higher than in conventional tobacco cigarette smoke.¹² The January 2018 National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine publication states that there is conclusive evidence that in addition to nicotine, most ESDs contain and emit numerous potentially toxic substances and increase airborne concentrations of particulate matter and nicotine in indoor environments. Studies show that people exposed to ESD aerosol absorb nicotine (measured as cotinine) at levels comparable to passive smokers. Many of the elements identified in the aerosol are known to cause respiratory distress and disease. ESD exposure damages lung tissues. Human lung cells that are exposed to ESD aerosol and flavorings — especially cinnamon — show increased oxidative stress and inflammatory responses.¹³ Their use in public places where smoking of traditional tobacco products is prohibited creates concern and confusion and leads to difficulties in enforcing the smoking prohibitions. The World Health Organization (WHO), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) recommend that ESDs not be used in smokefree environments, in order to minimize the risk to bystanders of breathing in the aerosol emitted by the devices and to avoid undermining the enforcement of smokefree laws.¹⁴

Secondhand smoke from combusted marijuana contains fine particulate matter that can be breathed deeply into the lungs, which can cause lung irritation and asthma attacks, thus making respiratory infections more likely. Exposure to fine particulate matter can exacerbate health problems especially for people with respiratory conditions like asthma, bronchitis, or COPD.^{15, 16} Secondhand smoke from marijuana also has many of the same chemicals as smoke from tobacco, including those linked to lung cancer.^{17, 18} More research is needed, but the current body of science shows that both tobacco and marijuana smoke may have similar harmful cardiovascular effects.^{19, 20} Thus, In the interest of public health, the use of combustible or aerosolized marijuana should be prohibited wherever tobacco smoking is prohibited.

The Society of Actuaries has determined that secondhand smoke costs the U.S. economy roughly \$10 billion a year: \$5 billion in estimated medical costs associated with secondhand smoke exposure and \$4.6 billion in lost productivity.²¹

The smoking of tobacco, hookahs, or marijuana/cannabis and the use of ESDs are forms of air pollution and constitute both a danger to health and a material public nuisance.

Accordingly, the City of Salem Board of Aldermen finds and declares that the purposes of this ordinance are:

- (1) to protect the public health and welfare by prohibiting smoking in public places; and
- (2) to guarantee the right of nonsmokers to breathe smokefree air, and to recognize that the need to breathe smokefree air shall have priority over the desire to smoke.

Sec. 1002. Definitions

The following words and phrases, whenever used in this Article, shall be construed as defined in this Section:

- **“Electronic Smoking Device”** means any product containing or delivering nicotine or any other substance intended for human consumption that can be used by a person in any manner for the purpose of inhaling vapor or aerosol from the product. The term includes any such device, whether manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as an e-cigarette, e-cigar, e-pipe, e-hookah, dab rig or vape pen, or under any other product name or descriptor.
- **“Enclosed Area”** means all space between a floor and a ceiling that is bounded on at least two sides by walls, doorways, or windows, whether open or closed. A wall includes any retractable divider, garage door, or other physical barrier, whether temporary or permanent and whether or not containing openings of any kind.
- **“Hookah”** means a water pipe and any associated products and devices which are used to produce fumes, smoke, and/or vapor from the burning of material including, but not limited to, tobacco, shisha, or other plant matter.
- **“Playground”** means any park or recreational area designed in part to be used by children that has play or sports equipment installed or that has been designated or landscaped for play or sports activities, or any similar facility located on public or private school grounds or on City grounds.
- **“Public Event”** means an event which is open to and may be attended by the general public, including but not limited to, such events as concerts, fairs, farmers’ markets, festivals, parades, performances, and other exhibitions, regardless of any fee or age requirement.
- **“Recreational Area”** means any public or private area open to the public for recreational purposes, regardless of any fee or age requirement, including but not limited to, amusement parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, beaches, fairgrounds, bike paths, walking paths, gardens, golf courses, parks, plazas, skate parks, swimming pools, trails, and zoos.
- **“Service Line”** means an indoor or outdoor line in which one (1) or more persons are waiting for or receiving service of any kind, whether or not the service involves the exchange of money, including but not limited to, ATM lines, concert lines, food vendor lines, movie ticket lines, and sporting event lines.
- **“Smoking”** means inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted or heated cigar, cigarette, pipe, hookah, or any other lighted or heated tobacco or plant product intended for inhalation, whether natural or synthetic, including marijuana/cannabis, in any manner or in

any form. "Smoking" includes the use of an electronic smoking device which creates an aerosol or vapor, in any manner or in any form, or the use of any oral smoking device for the purpose of circumventing the prohibition of smoking in this Article.

Sec. 1003. Application of Article to City-Owned Facilities and Property

All enclosed areas, including buildings and vehicles owned, leased, or operated by the City of Salem, as well as all outdoor property adjacent to such buildings and under the control of the City shall be subject to the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 1004. Prohibition of Smoking in Outdoor Public Places

Smoking shall be prohibited in the following outdoor places:

- A. Within a reasonable distance of **15 feet** outside entrances, operable windows, and ventilation systems of enclosed areas where smoking is prohibited, so as to prevent tobacco smoke from entering those areas.
- B. On all outdoor property that is adjacent to buildings owned, leased, or operated by the City of Salem and that is under the control of the City.
- C. In all public outdoor arenas, stadiums, and amphitheaters. Smoking shall also be prohibited in, and within 25 feet of, bleachers and grandstands for use by spectators at sporting and other public events.
- D. In outdoor recreational areas, including parking lots.
- E. In, and within 25 feet of, all outdoor playgrounds.
- F. In, and within 25 feet of, all outdoor public events.
- G. In, and within 15 feet of, all outdoor public transportation stations, platforms, and shelters under the authority of the City of Salem

Sec. 1005. Declaration of Establishment or Outdoor Area as Nonsmoking

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, an owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of an establishment, facility, or outdoor area may declare that an entire establishment, facility, or outdoor area is a nonsmoking place. Smoking shall be prohibited in any place in which a sign conforming to the requirements of Section 1006 is posted.

Sec. 1006. Posting of Signs and Removal of Ashtrays

The owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of a place of employment, public place, private club, or residential facility may declare that an entire establishment is a nonsmoking place by clearly and conspicuously posting "No Smoking" signs or the international "No Smoking" symbol (consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a red bar across it) in that place.

Sec. 1007. Enforcement

A. This Article shall be enforced by the City Administrator, **Code Enforcement Officer, or Salem Police Department**, or an authorized designee.

B. Any citizen who desires to register a complaint under this Article may initiate enforcement with the City Administrator, **Code Enforcement Officer, or Salem Police Department**.

C. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, a private citizen may bring legal action to enforce this Article.

Sec. 1008. Violations and Penalties

A. A person who refuses to comply with a request to stop smoking in an area where smoking is prohibited by the provisions of this Article shall be civilly liable, subject to an administrative citation not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50). No person shall be liable under this section unless said person shall have been previously given a warning by a person authorized to enforce this ordinance or who exercises legal or actual control over the premises where smoking is prohibited.

B. Any violation of this article may be remedied by a civil action brought by the city attorney, including, but not limited to, administrative or judicial nuisance abatement proceedings, civil code enforcement proceedings, and suits for injunctive relief.

C. Violation of this Article is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, which may be abated by the City Administrator, **Code Enforcement Officer, or Salem Police Department** by restraining order, preliminary and permanent injunction, or other means provided for by law, and the City may take action to recover the costs of the nuisance abatement.

D. The remedies provided in this article are cumulative and in addition to any other remedies available at law or in equity.

Sec. 1009. Other Applicable Laws

This Article shall not be interpreted or construed to permit smoking where it is otherwise restricted by other applicable laws.

Sec. 1010. Liberal Construction

This Article shall be liberally construed so as to further its purposes.

Sec. 1011. Severability

If any provision, clause, sentence, or paragraph of this Article or the application thereof to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this Article which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Article are declared to be severable.

Sec. 1012. Effective Date

This Article shall be effective thirty (30) days from and after the date of its adoption.

REFERENCES

- ¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2006.
- ² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease: The Biology and Behavioral Basis for Smoking-Attributable Disease: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2010.
- ³ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014.
- ⁴ Environmental Health Information Service (EHIS), "Environmental tobacco smoke: first listed in the Ninth Report on Carcinogens," *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Public Health Service, NTP*, 2000; reaffirmed by the NTP in subsequent reports on carcinogens, 2003, 2005.
- ⁵ California Air Resources Board (ARB), "appendix II Findings of the Scientific Review Panel: Findings of the Scientific Review Panel on Proposed Identification of Environmental Tobacco Smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant as adopted at the Panel's June 24, 2005 Meeting," *California Air Resources Board (ARB)*, September 12, 2005.
- ⁶ World Health Organization (WHO), "Protection from exposure to secondhand smoke: policy recommendations," *World Health Organization (WHO)*, 2007.
- ⁷ Institute of Medicine (IOM) of the National Academies, Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice, Committee on Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Acute Coronary Events, "Secondhand smoke exposure and cardiovascular effects: making sense of the evidence," *Washington, DC: National Academies Press, October 2009*.
- ⁸ California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA), "Health effects of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke," *Tobacco Control* 6(4): 346-353, Winter 1997.
- ⁹ Daynard, R.A., "Environmental tobacco smoke and the Americans with Disabilities Act," *Nonsmokers' Voice* 15(1): 8-9.
- ¹⁰ Klepeis, N.; Ott, W.R.; Switzer, P., "Real-time measurement of outdoor tobacco smoke particles," *Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association* 57: 522-534, 2007.
- ¹¹ Hall, J.C.; Bernert, J.T.; Hall, D.B.; St Helen, G.; Kudon, L.H.; Naeher, L.P., "Assessment of exposure to secondhand smoke at outdoor bars and family restaurants in Athens, Georgia, using salivary cotinine," *Journal of Occupational and Environmental Hygiene* 6(11): 698-704, November 2009.
- ¹² Fuoco, F.C.; Buonanno, G.; Stabile, L.; Vigo, P., "[Influential parameters on particle concentration and size distribution in the mainstream of e-cigarettes](#)," *Environmental Pollution* 184: 523-529, January 2014.
- ¹³ Lerner C, Sundar IK, Yao H, Gerloff J, Ossip DJ, McIntosh S, et al "Vapors Produced by Electronic Cigarettes and E-Juices with Flavorings Induce Toxicity, Oxidative Stress, and Inflammatory Response in Lung Epithelial Cells and in Mouse Lung," *PLoS ONE* 10(2): e0116732, February 6, 2015
- ¹⁴ World Health Organization (WHO), "Electronic nicotine delivery systems," *World Health Organization (WHO)*, 2014.
- ¹⁵ "Air and Health: Particulate Matter" National Environmental Public Health Tracking Network, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
- ¹⁶ Brook, R.D., Rajagopalan, S., Pope, C.A., 3rd, Brook, J.R., Bhatnagar, A., Diez-Roux, A.V., Holguin, F., Hong, Y., Luepker, R.V., Mittleman, M.A., Peters, A., Siscovick, D., Smith, S.C., Jr., Whitsel, L., and Kaufman, J.D. Particulate matter air pollution and cardiovascular disease: An update to the scientific statement from the American Heart Association. *Circulation*. 2010; 121: 2331-78.
- ¹⁷ "Evidence on the Carcinogenicity of Marijuana Smoke" Reproductive and Cancer Hazard Assessment Branch, Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, California Environmental Protection Agency. August 2009.
- ¹⁸ Moir, D., Rickert, W.S., Levasseur, G., Larose, Y., Maertens, R., White, P., and Desjardins, S. A comparison of mainstream and sidestream marijuana and tobacco cigarette smoke produced under two machine smoking conditions. *Chemical Research in Toxicology*. 2008. 21: 494-502.
- ¹⁹ Springer, M.L.; Glantz, S. "Marijuana Use and Heart Disease: Potential Effects of Public Exposure to Smoke," University of California at San Francisco. April 13, 2015.

²⁰ Wang, X., Derakhshandeh, R., Liu, J., Narayan, S., Nabavizadeh, P., Le, S., Danforth, O.M., Pinnamaneni, K., Rodriguez, H.J., Luu, E., Sievers, R.E., Schick, S.F., Glantz, S.A., and Springer, M.L. One minute of marijuana secondhand smoke exposure substantially impairs vascular endothelial function. *Journal of the American Heart Association*. 2016; 5: e003858.

²¹ Behan, D.F.; Eriksen, M.P.; Lin, Y., "Economic Effects of Environmental Tobacco Smoke," *Society of Actuaries*, March 31, 2005.