

ORDINANCE NO. 602

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF BRISBANE (1) ENACTING CHAPTER 8.45 OF THE BRISBANE MUNICIPAL CODE TO PROHIBIT SMOKING OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND OTHER PRODUCTS, INCLUDING USE OF ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES AND SMOKING AND VAPORIZING OF MEDICAL MARIJUANA, IN PUBLIC PLACES AND BUSINESSES PATRONIZED BY THE PUBLIC, AND TO IMPOSE CERTAIN RESTRICTIONS ON THE DISTRIBUTION AND SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND E-CIGARETTES; AND (2) AMENDING CHAPTER 8.44 OF THE BRISBANE MUNICIPAL CODE TO EXTEND THE CITY'S EXISTING TOBACCO RETAIL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS TO ELECTRONIC CIGARETTE RETAILERS.

WHEREAS, the Council has reviewed the findings that San Mateo County made to support the County's smoking, vaporizing and tobacco-related regulations and finds it appropriate to rely on the research and facts set forth in the County's findings, as well as additional research and facts that have been provided to the City, to support smoking, electronic cigarette and tobacco-related regulations in the City of Brisbane;

WHEREAS, tobacco use causes death and disease and continues to be an urgent public health threat, as evidenced by the following:

- Tobacco-related illness is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States, accounting for about 443,000 deaths each year; and
- Scientific studies have concluded that tobacco use can cause chronic lung disease, coronary heart disease, and stroke, in addition to cancer of the lungs, larynx, esophagus, and mouth; and
- Some of the most common types of cancers, including stomach, liver, uterine, cervix, and kidney cancers, are related to tobacco use; and
- The FDA identifies 93 chemicals and chemical compounds found in tobacco products and tobacco smoke as a harmful or potentially harmful carcinogens, respiratory toxicants, cardiovascular toxicants and/or reproductive or developmental toxicants; and
- According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, tobacco smoke contains "a deadly mix of more than 7,000 chemicals," including hundreds of toxic chemicals such as formaldehyde, benzene, polonium 210, vinyl chloride, chromium, arsenic, lead, cadmium, carbon monoxide, hydrogen cyanide, ammonia, butane and toluene; and

- Nicotine is a highly addictive neurotoxin contained in tobacco, and is included in the Proposition 65 list of Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity; and
- Nicotine is known to cause birth defects and is particularly dangerous for vulnerable populations including children, pregnant women and people with cardiovascular conditions; and

WHEREAS, secondhand smoke has been repeatedly identified as a health hazard, as evidenced by the following:

- The U.S. Surgeon General concluded that there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke; and
- The California Air Resources Board placed secondhand smoke in the same category as the most toxic automotive and industrial air pollutants by categorizing it as a toxic air contaminant for which there is no safe level of exposure; and
- The California Environmental Protection Agency included secondhand tobacco smoke on the Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm; and

WHEREAS, exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke causes death and disease, as evidenced by the following:

- Since 1964, approximately 2,500,000 nonsmokers have died from health problems caused by exposure to secondhand smoke; and
- Exposure to secondhand smoke increases the risk of coronary heart disease by approximately thirty percent; and
- Secondhand smoke exposure causes lower respiratory tract infections, such as pneumonia and bronchitis in as many as 300,000 children in the United States under the age of 18 months each year, and exacerbates childhood asthma; and

WHEREAS, tobacco use and exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke impose great economic costs, as evidenced by the following:

- Smoking-related illness in the United States costs more than \$300 billion each year, nearly \$170 billion of these costs are for direct

medical care for adults, and more than \$156 billion of these costs are for lost productivity, including \$5.6 billion in lost productivity due to secondhand smoke exposure; and

- The total annual cost of smoking in California was estimated at \$487 per resident or \$4,603 per smoker per year, for a total of nearly \$18.1 billion in smoking- related costs in 2009 alone; and
- California's Tobacco Control Program saved the state and its residents \$134 billion in health care expenditures between the year of its inception, 1989, and 2008, with savings growing yearly; and

WHEREAS, smoking is the primary cause of fire-related injuries and deaths in the home, as evidenced by the following:

- Cigarettes, cigars, pipes and other smoking materials are the leading cause of fire deaths in the United States, causing an estimated 90,000 smoking-related fires, 540 deaths, 1640 injuries, and \$621 million in direct property damage in 2011; and
- One in four fatalities from home fires caused by smoking is NOT the smoker whose cigarette started the fire, and 25% of those deaths were of neighbors or friends of the smoker; and
- Smoking in a residence where long-term oxygen therapy takes place is very dangerous as oxygen is a fire accelerant, and 27% of fatalities due to smoking during long-term oxygen therapy occurred in multi-family residences; and
- The United States Fire Administration recommends that if people smoke, they smoke outdoors; and

WHEREAS, nonsmokers who live in multi-unit residences can be exposed to neighbors' secondhand smoke, as evidenced by the following:

- Secondhand smoke can seep under doorways and through wall cracks; and
- Persons living in apartments near smokers can be exposed to elevated pollution levels for 24 hours a day, and at times, the particulate matter exposure can exceed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 24-Hour Health Based Standard; and

- The Surgeon General has concluded that eliminating smoking in indoor spaces is the only way to fully protect nonsmokers from secondhand smoke exposure and that separating smokers from nonsmokers, cleaning the air, and ventilating buildings cannot completely prevent secondhand smoke exposure; and

WHEREAS, most Californians do not smoke and a majority favor limitations on smoking in multi-unit residences, as evidenced by the following:

- Nearly 87% of Californians and 91% of California women are nonsmokers; and
- 74% of Californians surveyed approve of apartment complexes requiring at least half of rental units be nonsmoking; and
- 69% of Californians surveyed favor limiting smoking in outdoor common areas of apartment buildings and 78% support laws that create nonsmoking units; and
- 62% of California renters feel that there is a need for laws to limit smoking in apartments; and
- In 2013, Breathe California, Youth Leadership Institute and the Sunset Tobacco Education Project conducted a sample survey with over 400 people in San Mateo County that showed that 100% of tenants believe secondhand smoke is harmful and 95% would be bothered by the smell of tobacco in their apartments. Residents throughout San Mateo County were overwhelmingly (75-79%) in support of smoke-free multi-unit housing policies; and

WHEREAS, a 2013 study concluded that persons within 2 meters of an active cigarette smoker will be exposed to elevated concentrations of particulate matter from secondhand smoke, whether the smoker is indoors or outdoors; and

WHEREAS, another 2013 study concluded that 9 meters is the minimum distance from an active cigarette smoker to prevent exposure to outdoor secondhand tobacco smoke; and

WHEREAS, according to the 2013 Community Health Assessment, there has been an increase in asthma among adults in San Mateo County from 8% in 1998 to 17.9% in 2013; and

WHEREAS, 11.4% of San Mateo County children under the age of 18 have been diagnosed with asthma; and

WHEREAS, asthma is one of the leading causes of absenteeism among school children, which can be easily prevented with proper prevention and management; and

WHEREAS, asthma attacks cause people with asthma and their family members to miss thousands of days at work each year; and

WHEREAS, the use of electronic smoking devices is a recent trend that is proliferating in California, including in Brisbane. Electronic smoking devices, commonly referred to as “e-cigarettes,” “e-cigars,” “e-cigarillos,” “e-pipes,” “e-hookahs,” are electronic devices often made to look like conventional tobacco products in shape, size and color; and

WHEREAS, electronic smoking devices are designed to be used in the same manner as conventional tobacco products with the user exhaling a smoke-like vapor similar in appearance to the exhaled smoke from cigarettes and other conventional tobacco products; and

WHEREAS, a study published in the Journal of Environment and Public Health suggests that electronic smoking devices “may have the capacity to ‘re-normalize’ tobacco use in a demographic that has had significant de-normalization of tobacco use previously”; and

WHEREAS, although the long-term health effects of using electronic cigarettes are still unknown, initial studies have found carcinogens and toxic chemicals, including nicotine, in electronic cigarette aerosols:

- A recent scientific study confirmed that electronic smoking devices that contain nicotine also emit nicotine in the released vapor and involuntarily expose nonsmokers to nicotine; and
- The FDA conducted laboratory analysis of electronic cigarette samples and found they contained carcinogens and toxic chemicals to which users and bystanders could potentially be exposed; and
- A study published in the American Journal of Public Health found similar results to those identified in FDA testing and concluded that the electronic smoking devices tested demonstrated poor quality control, toxic contaminants, misrepresentation of the nicotine delivered and insufficient evidence of the overall public health benefit; and

- A recent study found a total of 22 elements in vapors produced by electronic smoking devices, and three of these elements (lead, nickel, and chromium) appear on the FDA's "Harmful and Potentially Harmful Chemicals List"; and
- Recent studies show that the aerosol emitted by electronic cigarettes contains 10 chemicals listed on the Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer, birth defects and reproductive harm;" and
- Recent studies also show that the aerosol emitted by electronic cigarettes contains ultrafine particles that are inhaled and trapped in the lungs, absorbed by the blood stream and delivered to the brain and other organs; and

WHEREAS, manufacturers of electronic smoking devices have not submitted clinical studies about the safety and efficacy of these products to the FDA; and, therefore, consumers currently have no way of knowing what types or concentrations of potentially harmful chemicals they are inhaling and exhaling when they use these products; and

WHEREAS, the City is supportive of tobacco cessation programs and modalities that have proven efficacy and utilize safe FDA-approved products, but to date, electronic smoking devices are not an FDA-approved smoking cessation device; and

WHEREAS, the World Medical Association has determined that electronic smoking devices "are not comparable to scientifically-proven methods of smoking cessation" and that "neither their value as therapeutic aids for smoking cessation nor their safety as cigarette replacements is established; and

WHEREAS, a recent study suggests that electronic cigarettes are more often used by teens for experimentation rather than for smoking cessation; and

WHEREAS, the confusion caused by the visual similarity between electronic smoking devices and traditional tobacco products may impact individuals and the owners of establishments seeking to comply with applicable smoke-free laws and will threaten the City's enforcement of these laws; and

WHEREAS, the use of electronic smoking devices in smoke-free locations threatens to reverse the progress that has been made in establishing the social norm that smoking is not permissible in public places or places of employment; and

WHEREAS, the use of electronic smoking devices in smoke-free locations may increase the social acceptability and appeal of smoking, particularly for youth, undermining the progress that has been made over the years in discouraging smoking; and

WHEREAS, according to a recent study of adolescents who do not smoke conventional cigarettes, electronic cigarette use “is associated with a willingness to smoke, a predictor of future cigarette smoking;” and

WHEREAS, the recent increase in electronic cigarettes use is exposing the public to secondhand electronic cigarette vapors which have not been scientifically proven as safe; and

WHEREAS, prohibiting the use of electronic smoking devices in smoke-free locations will protect traditionally smoke-free locations such as daycare centers, schools, libraries, public parks, playgrounds and beaches and will prevent people, including children, from involuntarily inhaling nicotine and potentially harmful chemicals scientifically proven to exist in the secondhand vapor of electronic smoking devices; and

WHEREAS, 5 states currently ban the use of electronic cigarettes in all places where smoking of cigarettes is banned, and 16 additional states currently prohibit the use of electronic cigarettes in some specified places; and

WHEREAS, 438 cities, towns and counties nationwide regulate the use of electronic cigarettes, and 75 of those local governments are in California; and

WHEREAS, according to a non-exhaustive list compiled by San Mateo County health officials, there are at least 90 other public entities and private organizations nationwide that restrict the use of electronic cigarettes in the same manner as they restrict the smoking of traditional tobacco products; and

WHEREAS, a recent survey conducted by Harvard University showed that 65% of Americans, regardless of ethnicity, race, income or political affiliation, believe that electronic cigarettes are harmful, 69% support bans on electronic cigarette use at indoor workplaces, restaurants and businesses frequented by the public, 94% favor basic regulations like warning labels, and 56% believe that electronic cigarettes make teens more likely to smoke in the future; and

WHEREAS, secondhand marijuana smoke has been identified as a health hazard, as evidenced by the following:

- The California EPA included marijuana smoke on the Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer; and

- According to a 2009 California EPA study, marijuana smoke contains at least 33 known carcinogens and is associated with cancers of the lung, head and neck, bladder, brain, and testes; and
- Based on the similar chemical composition of marijuana secondhand smoke and tobacco secondhand smoke, the well-established heart attack risk caused by exposure to tobacco secondhand smoke, and research demonstrating the negative effects of marijuana secondhand smoke on cardiovascular functions, a 2015 UCSF Division of Cardiology & Cardiovascular Research Institute report concluded that marijuana secondhand smoke and tobacco secondhand smoke likely have similar harmful effects on public health; and

WHEREAS, the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) recommends that multi-unit housing be free from environmental tobacco smoke, marijuana smoke, and electronic smoking devices' aerosol; and

WHEREAS, a 2011 pilot air quality study in Los Angeles County reported that "tobacco smoke particles move from unit to unit [in multi-unit residential buildings] through cracks in fixtures, electrical outlets, pipes, vents, and baseboards, as well as through ventilation systems and windows," and Neil Klepeis, the scientist who conducted the study, estimates that "as much as 30 to 50 percent of the air in a residential building may come from other units, regardless of whether the buildings are new or old," and that "[t]obacco smoke particles in units of non-smokers can reach significant levels equal to and exceeding those of a smoky bar or casino"; and

WHEREAS, there is no Constitutional right to smoke; and

WHEREAS, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development ("HUD") urges owners and management agents of HUD-assisted housing to implement 100% smoke-free housing policies in multi-family housing to reduce the exposure of residents to secondhand smoke; and

WHEREAS, a local ordinance that requires residential rental agreements to include a prohibition on smoking of tobacco products within rental units is not prohibited by California law; and

WHEREAS, at least one court in California has held a homeowner association liable for damages for failing to adopt smoking policies to prevent cigarette smoke from a condominium resident's patio from entering another resident's unit; and

WHEREAS, California law prohibits smoking in virtually all indoor places of employment reflecting the state policy to protect against the dangers of exposure to secondhand smoke; and

WHEREAS, California law declares that anything that is injurious to health or obstructs the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, is a nuisance; and

WHEREAS, local governments have broad latitude to declare nuisances and are not constrained by prior definitions of nuisance; and

WHEREAS, there are other types of local regulations in Brisbane that restrict individuals from engaging in certain activities at their residences even though the same activity may be permissible at other locations within the City, including, for example, noise level regulations, fire regulations and limitations on running certain types of businesses from a residence; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance is adopted (1) to protect the public health and welfare by prohibiting or limiting smoking in public places and businesses patronized by the public, (2) to promote smoke-free environments by diminishing ease of accessibility to tobacco and tobacco-related products, through vending machine and self-service sales of these products, (3) to reduce the initiation and maintenance of tobacco use, especially by minors, by prohibiting the distribution and sale of tobacco and tobacco-related products through vending machines, self-service displays and out-of-package sales (3) to protect the public health, safety, and welfare of lawful occupants of multi-unit residences by discouraging the inherently dangerous behavior of smoking around non-smokers and decreasing the nonconsensual exposure of secondhand smoke to the public in and around their homes; (3) to protect children from inhaling secondhand smoke and from choking or ingesting butts or other toxic tobacco litter where children live and play; and (4) to strike a reasonable balance between the needs of persons who smoke and the needs of children and nonsmokers to breathe smoke-free air, and to recognize that the need to breathe smoke-free air has priority; and

WHEREAS, to protect the health, welfare and safety of City residents and visitors by protecting them from exposure to the secondhand byproducts of electronic smoking devices, facilitating uniform enforcement of smoke-free air laws, reducing the potential for re-normalizing smoking where tobacco use is prohibited, and protecting youth from observing behavior that could encourage them to smoke, the Council has decided to legislatively prohibit the use and sale of electronic smoking devices in all areas where the smoking or sale of tobacco products are prohibited; and

WHEREAS, this ordinance is exempt from the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) pursuant to the CEQA Guidelines, as it is not a “project” as it has no potential to result in a direct or reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change to the environment. (14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15378(a)). Further, the ordinance is exempt from CEQA as there is no possibility that the ordinance or its implementation would have a significant negative effect on the environment. (14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15061(b)(3)). The ordinance is also categorically exempt because it is an action taken by a regulatory agency to assume the maintenance, restoration, enhancement or protection of the environment. (14 Cal. Code Regs. § 15308). The Director of Community Development shall cause a Notice of Exemption to be filed as authorized by CEQA and the CEQA guidelines.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF BRISBANE HEREBY ORDAINS AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: Chapter 8.45 is enacted and added to Title 8 of the Municipal Code as follows:

CHAPTER 8.45 SMOKING IN CERTAIN PUBLIC PLACES AND BUSINESSES PATRONIZED BY THE PUBLIC; DISTRIBUTION AND SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Section 8.45.010 - Application of Chapter; Declaration of nuisance.

- (a) This Chapter shall apply in every location within the geographical limits of the city and to structures owned or leased by the City, wherever located.
- (b) Smoke produced in violation of this Chapter or state law is a nuisance.

Section 8.45.020 - Purposes and policies.

This Chapter shall be construed and applied to promote its basic purposes and policies which are:

- (a) To protect the public health and welfare by prohibiting or limiting smoking in public places and places of employment, as hereinafter set forth.
- (b) To strike a reasonable balance between the needs of persons who smoke and the need of nonsmokers to breathe smoke-free air, and to recognize that, where these needs conflict, the need to breathe smoke-free air should have priority.
- (c) To promote smoke-free environments by diminishing ease of accessibility to tobacco and tobacco-related products through vending machine sales of tobacco and tobacco-related products.

- (d) To reduce the initiation and maintenance of tobacco use, especially by minors, by prohibiting the distribution and sale of tobacco products through vending machines and self-service displays, and the out-of-package sales of those products.

Section 8.45.030 - Definitions.

For the purpose of this Chapter, unless the context clearly requires a different meaning, the words, terms, and phrases set forth in this section have the meanings given to them in this section.

- (a) "Enclosed" means closed in by a roof and walls on all sides with appropriate openings for ingress and egress, windows and ventilation. For purposes of this Chapter, any city-owned multilayer parking structure shall be considered an enclosed structure.
- (b) "Public roadway" means that portion of the public right-of-way designed and ordinarily used for motor vehicle travel, including any contiguous medians, curbs and any narrow planting areas that may exist on public property between the curb and a public sidewalk. "Public roadway" does not include sidewalks or other areas adjacent to public streets unless specifically included in the prior sentence.
- (c) "Self-service display" means an open display of tobacco products that the public has access to without the intervention or assistance of an employee.
- (d) "Smoke" (noun) means any vapors, gases, particles or other by-products released as a result of combustion or electrical ignition, when the apparent or usual purpose of the combustion or electrical ignition is human inhalation of the byproducts, except when the combusting or igniting material both contains no tobacco or nicotine and the usual purpose of inhalation is solely olfactory such as with the burning of incense. Smoke does not include combustion of substances regulated by the United States Food and Drug Administration and used for medical or therapeutic purposes. Smoke specifically includes but is not limited to gases, particles, vapors or other by-products released by electronic cigarettes, tobacco cigarettes, herbal cigarettes, marijuana cigarettes and any other type of cigarette, pipe or other implement for the purpose of inhalation of vapors, gases, particles or other by-products released as a result of combustion or ignition.
- (e) "Smoking" or to "smoke" (verb) means possessing a lighted or ignited tobacco or nicotine product or paraphernalia; or engaging in an act that generates smoke (including, but not limited to, possessing a lighted or ignited pipe, hookah pipe, cigar, or cigarette of any kind including but not limited to an electronic cigarette);

or lighting or igniting a pipe, a hookah pipe, a cigar, or a cigarette of any kind including but not limited to an electronic cigarette.

- (f) "Tobacco," "tobacco product," "tobacco or smoking product," or "tobacco or nicotine product" means any substance containing tobacco leaf, including but not limited to cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, hookah tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco, dipping tobacco, or any other preparation of tobacco which can be used for smoking, chewing, inhalation or other means of ingestion; and any electronic cigarette or other electronic device used to generate smoke; and any product or formulation of matter containing biologically active amounts of nicotine that is manufactured, sold, offered for sale, or otherwise distributed with the expectation that the product or matter will be introduced into the human body, but does not include any cessation product specifically approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for use in treating nicotine or tobacco dependence.
- (g) "Vendor assisted" means that only a store employee has access to the tobacco product and assists the customer by supplying the product.

Section 8.45.040 - Areas where smoking is prohibited.

Smoking shall be prohibited at each of the following locations:

- (a) Within any enclosed structure owned or leased by the City wherever located except private residences leased from the City; and within thirty (30) feet in any direction from any enclosed structure owned by the City, as determined by the Director of Public Works, up to the edge of City property except areas that are fewer than thirty (30) feet from the enclosed structure that lie within a public roadway or a public sidewalk that is contiguous to a public roadway.
- (b) Within all enclosed areas available to, and customarily used by, the general public, in all businesses patronized by the public and all enclosed passageways between businesses.
- (c) At the following City-owned beaches, parks, trails and outdoor sports facilities: Mission Blue Field, Upper Bicentennial Walkway, Lower Bicentennial Walkway, Mono and Klamath Walkway, Hydrant Park, Skateboard Park, Community Center Park site, Community Park, Community Pool, Firth Park, Silverspot/Tot Lot site, Dog Park, Old Quarry Road Park, Crocker Park Trail, Mission Blue Tennis Courts, and at the Marina on the Bay Trail pathway along the shoreline and at the adjoining picnic and recreational areas.

- (d) At any City-owned public parking area at any of the beaches, parks, trails and sports fields set forth in subsection (c) above except that smoking is not prohibited at the public parking lots at Sierra Point.
- (e) At any City-operated or co-sponsored recreational program or recreational activity that takes place on property that is not owned by the City.
- (f) At all public transit shelters.

Section 8.45.050 - Buildings.

"Smoking" or "No Smoking" signs, whichever are appropriate, with letters not less than one inch (1") in height 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) shall be conspicuously posted in every room, building or other place where smoking is regulated by this Chapter, by the owner, operator, manager or other person having control of such building or other place.

Section 8.45.060 - Owners, operators, employees.

Any owner, manager, operator, or employee of any establishment controlled by this ordinance shall have the right to inform persons violating this Chapter of the requirements of the provisions being violated and the consequences of such violation.

Section 8.45.070 - Owners must comply.

It shall be unlawful for any person who owns, manages, operates or otherwise controls the use of any premises subject to the restrictions of this Chapter to fail to comply with its provisions.

Section 8.45.080 - Persons who smoke must comply.

It shall be unlawful for any person to smoke in any area restricted by the provisions of this Chapter.

Section 8.45.090 – Penalties.

- (a) Any person who violates any provision of this ordinance shall be guilty of an infraction, punishable by:
 - (1) A fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) for a first violation.

(2) A fine not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200) for a second violation.

(3) A fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each additional violation within one (1) year.

(b) Misdemeanors. Any person who violates any provision of this Chapter in excess of three times within one year, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by the fines, penalties and enforcement provisions set forth in Chapters 1.14, 1.16 and 1.18 of this code.

(c) Each day that a violation of this Chapter continues shall constitute a separate violation of this Chapter.

(d) The remedies provided for by this Chapter are not intended to preclude or in otherwise limit any other remedy available by law or equity.

Section 8.45.100 - No retaliation.

No person shall retaliate against any employee or applicant for employment because such employee or applicant exercises any rights afforded by the ordinance.

Section 8.45.110 - Sections found invalid.

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

Section 8.45.120. Restrictions set by other applicable laws.

This Chapter shall not be interpreted or construed to permit smoking where it is otherwise restricted by other applicable Chapter of this code or other law or regulation.

Section 8.45.130 - Exemptions.

Any owner or manager of a business or establishment subject to this Chapter may apply to the City Manager or the City Manager's designee for an exemption or modification to any provision of this Chapter due to unusual circumstances or conditions.

(a) Such exemption shall be granted only if the City Manager or the City Manager's designee finds from the evidence presented by the applicant for exemption that due to such unusual circumstances or conditions it would cause a substantial

impairment of the function of the establishment or business to carry out some or all of the provisions of this Chapter.

- (b) The applicant for an exemption shall pay the fee prescribed by the City Manager or the City's Manager's designee to cover the cost of the hearing and noticing of hearing.

Section 8.45.140 - Sale of tobacco products in City-owned and leased buildings.

Cigarette vending machines and the sale of tobacco products and accessories are prohibited in City-owned structures and in those areas of other structures leased by the City, wherever located.

Section 8.45.150 - Distribution of free samples and coupons.

No person, firm, association or corporation in the business of selling or otherwise distributing cigarettes or other tobacco or smoking products for commercial purposes shall in the course of such business distribute, or direct, authorize or permit any agent or employee to distribute to any person on any public street or sidewalk or in any public park or playground or on any other public place (1) any cigarette or other tobacco or smoking product without charge, or (2) coupons, certificates, or other written material that may be redeemed for tobacco products without charge.

Section 8.45.160 - Out of package sales.

No person shall sell or offer for sale cigarettes or other tobacco products not in the original packaging provided by the manufacturer.

Section 8.45.170 - Vending machine sales prohibited.

No cigarette or other tobacco product may be sold, offered for sale, or distributed by or from a vending machine or appliance, or any other device designed or used for vending purposes.

Section 8.45.180 – Self-service displays prohibited.

No person, firm, association or corporation shall sell, permit to be sold or offer for sale any tobacco product by means of self-service displays, or by any means other than vendor assisted sales.

SECTION 3: Chapter 8.44 of Title 8 of the Municipal Code is amended as follows:

Section 8.44.010. - Requirement for a permit; definition of “tobacco” and “tobacco products.”

- (a) It shall be unlawful for any retailer, individual, or entity to sell or offer for sale any tobacco products without first obtaining and maintaining a valid tobacco retailer's permit from the environmental health division of the San Mateo County department of health (the "environmental health division") for each location where such sales are conducted. Permits are valid for one year and shall be renewed annually.
- (b) As used in this Chapter, the terms “tobacco” and “tobacco products” shall be defined as set forth by subsection (f) of section 8.45.030 of Chapter 8.45 of this Code.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect thirty days after its passage and adoption.

Cliff Lentz, Mayor

The above and foregoing Ordinance was regularly introduced and after the waiting time required by law, was thereafter passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the City Council of the City of Brisbane held on the 8th day of December, 2015, by the following vote:

AYES: Councilmembers Conway, Davis, Liu, O’Connell, and Mayor Lentz

NOES: None

ABSENT: None

ABSTAIN: None

Sheri Marie Spediacci, City Clerk