FILE NO. 151179

ORDINANCE NO. 31-16

[Health Code - Banning the Sale of Tobacco Products to Persons Aged 18, 19, or 20] Ordinance amending the Health Code to prohibit tobacco retailers from selling tobacco products, including smokeless tobacco and electronic cigarettes, to persons aged 18, 19. or 20. NOTE: Unchanged Code text and uncodified text are in plain Arial font. Additions to Codes are in single-underline italics Times New Roman font. Deletions to Codes are in strikethrough italics Times New Roman font. Board amendment additions are in double-underlined Arial font. Board amendment deletions are in strikethrough Arial font. Asterisks (* * * *) indicate the omission of unchanged Code subsections or parts of tables. Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco: Section 1. The Health Code is hereby amended by adding Section 19H.14-1, to read as follows: SEC. 19H.14-1. CONDUCT VIOLATING HEALTH CODE ARTICLE 19P (PROHIBITING THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS TO PERSONS AGED 18, 19, OR 20). (a)Upon a decision by the Director that the Permittee or the Permittee's agent or employee has engaged in any conduct that violates Health Code Section 19P.3 (Sale or Distribution of Tobacco Products to Persons Aged 18, 19, or 20 Prohibited), the Director may suspend a Tobacco Sales permit as set forth in Section 19H.19. (b) Upon a decision by the Director that the Permittee or the Permittee's agent or employee has engaged in any conduct that violates Health Code Section 19P.4 (Signage), the Director may suspend a Tobacco Sales permit as set forth in Section 19H.19, impose administrative penalties as set forth in Section 19H.20, or both suspend the permit and impose administrative penalties.

accordance with subsections (a) and (b), above. Section 2. The Health Code is hereby amended by adding Article 19P, consisting of

Sections 19P.1 through 19P.7, to read as follows:

ARTICLE 19P: PROHIBITING THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS TO **PERSONS AGED 18, 19, OR 20**

Tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable death in the United States, killing more than 480,000 people each year. It is known to cause <u>cancer</u>, heart disease, <u>and respiratory</u> diseases,

Each day, 700 children under the age of 18 become regular, daily smokers; and almost onethird will eventually die from smoking. If current trends continue, 5.6 million of today's youth will die prematurely from a smoking-related illness.

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According to a 2014 Report by the United States Surgeon General, cigarette smoking today is even more dangerous than previously thought. Cigarette smoking has been linked to disease of nearly all organs of the body.

The adverse health effects of tobacco use are not limited to smoking. The National Cancer Institute and the International Agency for Research on Cancer report that use of smokeless tobacco causes oral, pancreatic, and esophageal cancer; and may also cause heart disease, gum disease, and oral lesions other than cancer, such as leukoplakia (precancerous white patches in the mouth).

Further, electronic cigarettes (also known as e-cigarettes) also present significant health risks. E-cigarettes contain nicotine, a highly addictive neurotoxin. Exposure to nicotine during adolescence can harm brain development and predispose youth to future tobacco use. In addition, electronic cigarette aerosol has been found to contain at least ten chemicals that are on California's Proposition 65 list of chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.

In addition to the adverse health impacts of tobacco use, the treatment of tobacco-related diseases adds tremendous costs, in the billions of dollars, to this country's health care system. A 2014 report by the University of California, San Francisco estimated that in 2009, the cost of smoking in San Francisco amounted to over \$380 million, including direct health care costs and indirect costs from lost productivity due to illness and premature death.

State law prohibits the sale of tobacco products to persons under the age of 18. In spite of the ban on sales to minors, and numerous other tobacco control policies implemented at the federal, state, and local levels, 63% of smokers in California start smoking by age 18. National data show that 95% of adult smokers begin smoking before they turn 21.

In San Francisco, almost 2.7% of middle school and 9.1% of high school students smoke. The highest rate of smoking is among San Francisco's young adults (ages 18-24), 15.8% of whom smoke. State law also bans the sale of electronic cigarettes to minors. In spite of this ban, preliminary data of more than 430,000 middle and high school students from the California Healthy Kids Survey found that in 2013, 6.3% of 7th graders, 12.4% of 9th graders, and 14.3% of 11th graders had used ecigarettes in the past 30 days. Among young adults (18 to 29 years old), e-cigarette use tripled in only one year, from 2.3% to 7.6%.

<u>A 2005 study based on data from the California Tobacco Survey, a large, population-based</u> <u>telephone survey, found that 82% of adolescents who had ever smoked obtained their cigarettes from</u> <u>others, mostly friends.</u> <u>A substantial percentage (40.9%) of the people giving the cigarettes were 18</u> <u>years or older, with most of them (31.3%) being 18, 19, or 20.</u> <u>Adolescents who were 16 or 17 were</u> <u>especially likely to get their cigarettes from persons aged 18 through 20.</u>

In 2015, the Institute of Medicine, a division of the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, concluded that raising the minimum legal sales age for tobacco products nationwide would reduce tobacco initiation, particularly among adolescents aged 15 through 17, improve health across the lifespan, and save lives; and that raising the minimum legal sales age for tobacco products nationwide to 21 would, over time, lead to a 12% decrease in the overall smoking rate.

The Institute of Medicine also has predicted that raising the minimum legal sales age for tobacco products nationwide to 21 would result in 223,000 fewer premature deaths, 50,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer, and 4.2 million fewer years of life lost for people born in the United States between 2000 and 2019, and would result in near-immediate reductions in preterm births, low birth weight babies, and sudden infant death syndrome.

Raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products is likely to have a similar effect as has raising the legal drinking age to 21, which has led to reduced alcohol use and dependence among persons under 21. This Article 19P will likely result in less smoking and tobacco use among San Franciscans under 18 and San Franciscans under 21, sparing people within both age groups from the ravages that develop over time from harmful and highly addictive tobacco products.

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SEC. 19P.2. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this Article 19P, the terms "Director," "Establishment," "Tobacco Product," and "Person" shall have the meanings set forth in Health Code Section 19H.2.

SEC 19P.3. SALE OR DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS TO PERSONS AGED 18, 19, OR 20 PROHIBITED.

(a) The sale or distribution by an Establishment of any Tobacco Product to a Person aged 18, 19, or 20, is prohibited.

(b) The Director, or his or her designee, may enforce this Section 19P.3 pursuant to Articles 19 et seq. of the Health Code, including but not limited to Article 19H.

SEC. 19P.4. SIGNAGE.

(a) Every Person to whom a permit shall have been granted pursuant to Health Code Articles 19H or 19N shall post a sign or other notice in the Establishment, stating that in San Francisco it is unlawful to sell Tobacco Products, including smokeless tobacco and electronic cigarettes, to persons who are 18, 19, or 20 years of age. The sign or other notice shall be placed in a conspicuous location in the Establishment, and the letters and numbers on the sign or notice shall be of sufficient size that the message is readily visible to anyone within the Establishment who is considering buying a Tobacco Product. Pursuant to Section 19P.5, the Director may adopt rules, regulations, or guidelines regarding compliance with this Section 19P.4.

(b) The Director, or his or her designee, may enforce this Section 19P.4 pursuant to Articles 19 et seq. of the Health Code, including but not limited to Article 19H.

SEC. 19P.5. ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS.

The Director may adopt rules, regulations, or guidelines for the implementation of this Article 19P.

SEC 19P.6. NO CONFLICT WITH FEDERAL OR STATE LAW.

Nothing in this Article 19.P shall be interpreted or applied so as to create any requirement, power or duty that is preempted by federal or state law.

SEC. 19P.7. SEVERABILITY.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or word of this Article 19P, or any application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision shall not affect the validity of the remaining portions or applications of the Article. The Board of Supervisors hereby declares that it would have passed this Article, and each section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, and word not declared invalid or unconstitutional without regard to whether any other portion of this ordinance or application thereof would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

Section 3. Effective and Operative Dates.

(a) This ordinance shall become effective 30 days after enactment. Enactment occurs when the Mayor signs the ordinance, the Mayor returns the ordinance unsigned or does not sign the ordinance within ten days of receiving it, or the Board of Supervisors overrides the Mayor's veto of the ordinance.

(b) This ordinance shall become operative on July 1, 2016.

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Section 4. Definition of "Tobacco Product." It is and has been the intent of the Board of Supervisors that the definition of "Tobacco Product" in Health Code Section 19H.2, as stated in Ordinance No. 59-15, be operative as of January 1, 2016, and that, as of that date, that definition supersede any earlier definition of "Tobacco Product" or "Tobacco Products" in Section 19H.2. Accordingly, as of January 1, 2016, "Tobacco Product" is and shall be defined in Health Code Section 19H.2, in accordance with Ordinance No. 59-15, as follows:

"Tobacco Product" means (1) any product containing, made, or derived from tobacco or nicotine that is intended for human consumption, whether smoked, heated, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, inhaled, snorted, or sniffed, or ingested by any other means, including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, little cigars, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, bidis or snuff; (2) any device or component, part, or accessory that delivers nicotine alone or combined with other substances to the person using the device including but not limited to electronic cigarettes, cigars, or pipes, whether or not the device or component is sold separately. "Tobacco Product" does not include any product that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for use as a tobacco cessation product where such product is marketed and sold solely for such an approved purpose.

APPROVED AS TO FORM: DENNIS J. HERRERA, City Attorney

0005An Anne Pearson Deputy City Attorney

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City and County of San Francisco Tails

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Ordinance

File Number: 151179

Date Passed: March 08, 2016

Ordinance amending the Health Code to prohibit tobacco retailers from selling tobacco products, including smokeless tobacco and electronic cigarettes, to persons aged 18, 19, or 20.

February 22, 2016 Land Use and Transportation Committee - RECOMMENDED

March 01, 2016 Board of Supervisors - PASSED, ON FIRST READING

Ayes: 11 - Avalos, Breed, Campos, Cohen, Farrell, Kim, Mar, Peskin, Tang, Wiener and Yee

March 08, 2016 Board of Supervisors - FINALLY PASSED

Ayes: 11 - Avalos, Breed, Campos, Cohen, Farrell, Kim, Mar, Peskin, Tang, Wiener and Yee

File No. 151179

I hereby certify that the foregoing Ordinance was FINALLY PASSED on 3/8/2016 by the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco.

Angela Calvillo Clerk of the Board

Mayor

3-11-16

Date Approved