File No	150242		Committee It Board Item N			
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Committee	: <u>Public Sat</u>	ety & Neighborho	od Services I	Date <u>April</u>	16, 2015	
Board of S	upervisors	Meeting	· •	Date		
Cmte Boa	Motion Resolution Ordinand Legislation Budget a Legislation Youth Controduct Department MOU Grant Inf Grant But Subcontr Contract Form 126 Award Legislation	ve Digest ve Digest nd Legislative And Legisla	t rt arings) r Letter and/o			
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Completed Completed	l by:De	rek Evans	Date	4/10/15		

Member, Board of Supervisors District 1

市參議員、第 一 區



ERIC MAR 馬兆光

City and County of San Francisco BÓJARD ÖF SÍÍRER YISE SAM FRA HUIS DO 1978 LPR 10 PH 12: 25

DATE:

April 10, 2015

TO:

Angela Calvillo

Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

FROM:

Supervisor Eric Mar

Board on April 21, 2015, as a Committee Report:

RE:

Public Safety & Neighborhood Services Committee

COMMITTEE REPORT

Pursuant to Board Rule 4.20, as Chair of the Public Safety & Neighborhood Services Committee, I have deemed the following matter is of an urgent nature and request it be considered by the full

Health Code - Ban on Smokeless Tobacco Use - Defining Tobacco 150242 Product to Include Devices for Using Tobacco

Ordinance amending the Health Code to ban the use of smokeless tobacco products in stadiums, sports arenas, and playing fields; amending the definition of tobacco product to include a device or any portion of a device used to consume tobacco products; and making environmental findings.

This matter will be heard in the Public Safety & Neighborhood Services Committee Regular Meeting on April 16, 2015, at 2:00 p.m.

NOTE:

[Health Code - Ban on Smokeless Tobacco Use - Defining Tobacco Product to Include Devices for Using Tobacco]

Ordinance amending the Health Code to ban the use of smokeless tobacco products in stadiums, sports arenas, and playing fields; amending the definition of tobacco product to include a device or any portion of a device used to consume tobacco products; and making environmental findings.

Unchanged Code text and uncodified text are in plain Arial font.

Additions to Codes are in <u>single-underline italics Times New Roman font</u>.

Deletions to Codes are in <u>strikethrough italics Times New Roman font</u>.

Board amendment additions are in <u>double-underlined Arial font</u>.

Board amendment deletions are in <u>strikethrough Arial font</u>.

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 Planning Department has determined that the actions contemplated in this ordinance comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (California Public Resources Code Sections 21000 et seq.). Said determination is on file with the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors in File No. <u>150242</u> and is incorporated herein by reference.

Section 2. The Health Code is hereby amended by adding Article 19O, consisting of Sections 19O.1 through 19O.10, to read as follows:

SEC. 190.1. FINDINGS.

Public health authorities, including the Surgeon General and the National Cancer Institute,

have found that smokeless tobacco use is hazardous to health and can easily lead to nicotine addiction.

The National Cancer Institute states that chewing tobacco and snuff contain 28 cancer-causing agents

and the U.S. National Toxicology Program has established smokeless tobacco as a "known human carcinogen."

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).

Youth participation in sports has many health benefits including the development of positive fitness habits, reducing obesity, and combating the epidemic of early onset diabetes. 45 percent of all American youth play in an agency-sponsored sports league such as Little League baseball or Pop Warner football—that figure represents 22 million children each year who are influenced by actively participating in organized sporting events.

But youth players and spectators are also vulnerable to developing a potentially deadly habit, the use of smokeless tobacco. Smokeless tobacco is strongly associated with playing sports particularly with a legacy of decades of association with baseball through marketing tie-ins and regular use of the product by players. In a 2012 report, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) concluded that, "Athletes serve as role models for youth, and smokeless tobacco manufacturers have used advertising, images, and testimonials featuring athletes and sports to make smokeless tobacco products appear attractive to youth. Children and teens closely observe athletes' actions, including their use of tobacco products, and are influenced by what they see. Adolescents tend to mimic the behaviors of those they look up to and identify with, including baseball players and other athletes."

In a letter to former Major League Baseball Commissioner Bud Selig following the 2014 death of baseball icon Tony Gwynn due to salivary gland cancer, nine leading health care organizations, including the American Medical Association, American Cancer Society, American Lung Association, American Heart Association, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, and American Dental Association, stated that, "Use of smokeless tobacco endangers the health of major league ballplayers. It also sets a

terrible example for the millions of young people who watch baseball at the ballpark or on TV and often see players and managers using tobacco."

<u>Professional and college football players as well as those participating in wrestling, ice hockey,</u> and lacrosse also have been shown to use smokeless tobacco products at high rates.

The CDC Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Report found that nationally 14.7% of high-school boys and 8.8 % of all high-school students reported using smokeless products in 2013. In San Francisco, 3.3% of high-school students reported current use of smokeless tobacco in 2013. Each year, about 415,000 kids nationally ages 12-17 use smokeless tobacco for the first time.

Smokeless tobacco products are heavily advertised and promoted, with the top five smokeless tobacco companies in the U.S. more than tripling their total advertising and marketing expenditures from 1998 to 2011. The Federal Trade Commission reports that in 2011, these smokeless tobacco companies spent \$451.7 million to advertise and promote their products.

Flavored tobacco products are known to be attractive to youth and flavored smokeless tobacco products have increased in the market 72% between 2005 and 2011, and contributed to 59.4% of total growth of the smokeless tobacco market. Smokeless tobacco products are viewed by young adults positively because they come in flavors and in attractive packaging, and are promoted as recreational, convenient, concealed, modern, and fun.

National Collegiate Athletic Association since 1994 (which also adopted a zero-tolerance policy in 2002); the Little League World Series is tobacco-free, and the San Francisco Unified School District policies prohibit use of tobacco, including smokeless tobacco, during athletic events by players and coaches since 1996. Nearly 1,000 college campuses nationwide are tobacco-free. Research shows that students, faculty, and staff looking to stop their nicotine habits are more likely to do so in an environment that prohibits all tobacco use.

The entire University of California system (10 campuses) is tobacco-free and smoke-free, including athletic fields and stadiums. Sacramento State University, Santa Clara University, and San Jose State University all have plans in place to become tobacco-free during 2015.

The following Major League Baseball stadiums have instituted various forms of tobacco-free policies: the Milwaukee Brewers at Miller Park, Saint Louis Cardinals at Busch Stadium, the Seattle Mariners at Safeco Field, and the Cleveland Indians at Progressive Field. AT&T Park in San Francisco is a smoke-free facility in accordance with Article 19F of the Health Code, which prohibits smoking anywhere in the ballpark, including vaporized e-cigarette smoking. The Major League Players Association publically supports banning the use of smokeless tobacco products as a means of protecting the health of their players and the public.

Use of smokeless tobacco can also interfere with the enjoyment of spectators and others using sports fields. Users of two forms of smokeless tobacco, snuff and chewing tobacco, let the tobacco sit in their mouth while they suck on the tobacco juices, spitting often to get rid of the saliva that builds up creating unsightly and offensive conditions for others.

Research supports that changing policy, environment, and social norms regarding smokeless tobacco use can positively influence young people and reduce use. Coaches and players at all levels, especially professionals, can become positive role-models to young players by reducing and/or ceasing their use, reinforcing existing smokeless tobacco bans, and participating in educating youth on the health risks of smokeless tobacco.

SEC. 190.2. DEFINITIONS.

"Director" means the Director of Health or his or her designee.

"School" means a public or private middle, junior high or high school, or a school combining some or all of the above school grades, or a college or university.

"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,

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dissolved, inhaled, snorted, or sniffed, or (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, pipes, or hookah. "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 or for other therapeutic purposes where such product is marketed and sold solely for such an approved purpose.

SEC. 190.3. PROHIBITING THE USE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS AT ATHLETIC VENUES.

- (a) The use of Tobacco Products is prohibited if (1) the property is designated or otherwise identified as being a sport or playing field for organized sports and (2) smoking is prohibited at the location by Article 19I of the Health Code, "Prohibiting Smoking in City Park and Recreational Areas and Farmers' Markets,"
- (b) The use of Tobacco Products is prohibited if the property is a "sports arena" including stadiums as defined in Article 19F of the Health Code.

SEC. 190.4. RULES AND REGULATIONS.

The Director, after a noticed public hearing and consultation with the Director of the

Recreation and Park Commission, may adopt rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this

Article 190.

SEC. 190.5. ENFORCEMENT.

- (a) Any person who violates this Article 190 is subject to enforcement under Article 19I of the

 Health Code where the property is owned or under the jurisdiction of the City, including but not limited
 to the Recreation and Park Commission.
- (b) Use of smokeless tobacco products where prohibited on property other than locations covered by Section190.3(a) shall be enforced under Article 19F of the Health Code.

SEC. 190.6. SIGNS.

Any person who owns, operates, or manages property subject to this Article 190 is required to post clear and prominent "no use of smokeless tobacco products" signs at each entrance to the property. The Director shall specify the contents, size, and any other information that he or she believes necessary in the Rules and Regulations issued under this Article.

SEC. 190.7. PREEMPTION.

Nothing in this Article 190 shall be interpreted or applied as to create any requirement, power, or duty in conflict with any federal or state law.

SEC. 190.8. SEVERABILITY.

If any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase, or word of this Article 19O, or any application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held to be invalid or unconstitutional by a decision of 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 and every section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, and word not declared invalid or unconstitutional without regard to whether any other portion of this Article or application thereof would be subsequently declared invalid or unconstitutional.

SEC.190.9. UNDERTAKING FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE.

In enacting and implementing this Article 190, the City is assuming an undertaking only to promote the general welfare. It is not assuming nor is it imposing on its officers and employees an obligation for breach of which it is liable in money damages to any person who claims that such breach proximately caused injury.

SEC. 190.10. OPERATIVE DATE.

This Article 190 shall become operative on January 1, 2016.

Section 3. The Health Code is hereby amended by revising Article 19F, Section 1009.22, to read as follows:

ARTICLE 19F: PROHIBITING SMOKING IN ENCLOSED AREAS, CERTAIN UNENCLOSED AREAS, AND SPORTS STADIUMS

* * * *

SEC.1009.22. PROHIBITING SMOKING IN BUILDINGS, CERTAIN VEHICLES, CERTAIN UNENCLOSED AREAS, AND ENCLOSED STRUCTURES CONTAINING CERTAIN USES, AND CERTAIN AREAS OF SPORTS STADIUMS.

(b) No owner, manager, or operator shall knowingly and intentionally permit, and no person on the premises shall engage in, the smoking of tobacco products in any enclosed or open space at a sports stadium. except in (1) ramps outside seating areas, (2) private suites and corridors to private suites, and (3) areas designated for parking. Any portion of a sports stadium used as a bar, restaurant, or service area shall be governed by this Article. For purposes of this subsection, a sports stadium means a facility which has a seating capacity of at least 30,000 people.

Section 4. The Health Code is hereby amended by revising Article 19H, Section 19H.2. to read as follows:

ARTICLE 19H: PERMITS FOR THE SALE OF TOBACCO

SEC. 19H.2. DEFINITIONS.

"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 (2) any device or component, part, or accessory that delivers nicotine alone or combined with any other substances to the person using the device; including but not

limited to cigarettes, electronic cigarettes, cigars, pipes, hookah, pipe tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco, dipping tobacco or any other preparation of tobacco, including the cigarettes, commonly known as bidis. "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 or for other therapeutic purposes where such product is marketed and sold solely for such an approved purpose.

Section 5. Effective and Operative Dates. 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. This ordinance shall become operative on January 1, 2016.

Section 6. Scope of Ordinance. In enacting this ordinance, the Board of Supervisors intends to amend only those words, phrases, paragraphs, subsections, sections, articles, numbers, punctuation marks, charts, diagrams, or any other constituent parts of the Municipal Code that are explicitly shown in this ordinance as additions, deletions, Board amendment additions, and Board amendment deletions in accordance with the "Note" that appears under the official title of the ordinance.

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

By:

ALEETA M. VAN RUNKLE Deputy City Attorney

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LEGISLATIVE DIGEST

[Health Code - Ban on Smokeless Tobacco Use - Defining Tobacco Product to Include Devices for Using Tobacco]

Ordinance amending the Health Code to ban the use of smokeless tobacco products in stadiums, sports arenas, and playing fields; amending the definition of tobacco product to include a device or any portion of a device used to consume tobacco products; and making environmental findings.

Existing Law

Article 19 of the Health Code prohibits smoking, including the use of electronic cigarettes, in sports arenas, fields, parks and stadiums with a few exceptions.

Amendments to Current Law

The proposed ordinance would add Article 190 to the Health Code to include a prohibition on the use of smokeless tobacco products in sports arenas, fields, parks and stadiums. The ordinance amends the definition of "Stadium" to include all portions of a stadium.

The proposed ordinance also amends the definition of tobacco product to mean 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 and includes any device or component, part, or accessory that delivers nicotine or other substances to the person using the device including but not limited to electronic cigarettes, cigars, pipes, or hookah. Tobacco Products does not include any product that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for use as a tobacco cessation product or for other therapeutic purposes where such product is marketed and sold solely for such an approved purpose.

Background Information

Public health authorities, including the Surgeon General and the National Cancer Institute, have found that smokeless tobacco use is hazardous to health and can easily lead to nicotine addiction. The National Cancer Institute states that chewing tobacco and snuff contain 28 cancer-causing agents and the U.S. National Toxicology Program has established smokeless tobacco as a "known human carcinogen."

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).

Youth players and spectators are also vulnerable to developing a potentially deadly habit, the use of smokeless tobacco. Smokeless tobacco is strongly associated with playing sports particularly with a legacy of decades of association with baseball through marketing tieins and regular use of the product by players. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) concluded that, "Athletes serve as role models for youth, and smokeless tobacco manufacturers have used advertising, images, and testimonials featuring athletes and sports to make smokeless tobacco products appear attractive to youth. Children and teens closely observe athletes' actions, including their use of tobacco products, and are influenced by what they see. Adolescents tend to mimic the behaviors of those they look up to and identify with, including baseball players and other athletes."

In a letter to former Major League Baseball Commissioner Bud Selig following the 2014 death of baseball icon Tony Gwynn due to salivary gland cancer, nine leading health care organizations, including the American Medical Association, American Cancer Society, American Lung Association, American Heart Association, Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, and the American Dental Association, stated that, "Use of smokeless tobacco endangers the health of major league ballplayers. It also sets a terrible example for the millions of young people who watch baseball at the ballpark or on TV and often see players and managers using tobacco."

Smokeless tobacco products are heavily advertised and promoted, with the top five smokeless tobacco companies in the U.S. more than tripling their total advertising and marketing expenditures from 1998 to 2011. The Federal Trade Commission reports that in 2011, these smokeless tobacco companies spent \$451.7 million to advertise and promote their products.

Tobacco use has been prohibited in minor league baseball games since 1993 and in the National Collegiate Athletic Association since 1994 (they also adopted a zero-tolerance policy in 2002); the Little League World Series is tobacco-free, and the San Francisco Unified School District policies prohibit use of tobacco, including smokeless tobacco, during athletic events by players and coaches since 1996. Nearly 1,000 college campuses nationwide are tobacco-free. Research shows that students, faculty and staff looking to stop their nicotine habits are more likely to do so in an environment that prohibits tobacco use.

The entire University of California system (10 campuses) is tobacco-free and smoke-free, including athletic fields and stadiums. Sacramento State University, Santa Clara University, and San Jose State University all have plans in place to become tobacco-free during 2015.

The following Major League Baseball stadiums have instituted various tobacco-free policies: the Milwaukee Brewers at Miller Park, Saint Louis Cardinals at Busch Stadium, the Seattle Mariners at Safeco Field, and the Cleveland Indians at Progressive Field. San Francisco Giants at AT&T Park is a smoke-free facility as required by San Francisco City Ordinance and prohibits smoking anywhere in the ballpark, including vaporized e-cigarette smoking. The Major League Players Association publically supports banning the use of smokeless tobacco products as a means of protecting the health of their players and the public.

Use of smokeless tobacco can also interfere with the enjoyment of spectators and others using sports field. Users of two forms of smokeless tobacco, snuff and chewing tobacco, let the tobacco sit in their mouth while they suck on the tobacco juices, spitting often to get rid of the saliva that builds up creating unsightly and offensive conditions for others.

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BOARD of SUPERVISORS



City Hall 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Room 244 San Francisco 94102-4689 Tel. No. 554-5184 Fax No. 554-5163 TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

March 16, 2015

File No. 150242

Sarah Jones **Environmental Review Officer** Planning Department 1650 Mission Street, 4th Floor San Francisco, CA 94103

Dear Ms. Jones:

On March 10, 2015, Supervisor Farrell introduced the following legislation:

File No. 150242

Ordinance amending the Health Code to ban the use of smokeless tobacco products in stadiums, sports arenas, and playing fields; amending the definition of tobacco product to include a device or any portion of a device used to consume tobacco products; and making environmental findings.

This legislation is being transmitted to you for environmental review.

Angela Calvillo, Clerk of the Board

By: Derek Evans, Assistant Clerk

Attachment

Joy Navarrete, Environmental Planning Jeanie Poling, Environmental Planning

Not defined as a project under CEQA Guidelines Sections 15378 and 15060(c)(2) because it does not result in a physical change in the environment.

Navarrete C=US Date: 2015.03.20 09:50:05-07'00'

Digitally signed by Joy Navarrete ou=Environmental Planning,

Evans, Derek

From:

BOS Legislation, (BOS)

Sent:

Friday, April 10, 2015 8:12 AM

To:

Quizon, Dyanna (BOS); Montejano, Jess (BOS); Evans, Derek

Cc:

BOS Legislation, (BOS)

Subject:

FW: Request to Co-Sponsor File 150242

Good morning,

As this file is already assigned to the PSNS Committee, I'm forwarding your request to Derek Evans to co-ordinate the sponsorship of the matter.

Thanks!

John Carroll
Legislative Clerk
Board of Supervisors
San Francisco City Hall, Room 244
San Francisco, CA 94102
(415)554-4445 - Direct | (415)554-5184 - General | (415)554-5163 - Fax
john.carroll@sfgov.org | bos.legislation@sfgov.org

Please complete a Board of Supervisors Customer Service Satisfaction form by clicking here.

The <u>Legislative Research Center</u> provides 24-hour access to Board of Supervisors legislation, and archived matters since August 1998.

Disclosures: Personal information that is provided in communications to the Board of Supervisors is subject to disclosure under the California Public Records Act and the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance. Personal information provided will not be redacted. Members of the public are not required to provide personal identifying information when they communicate with the Board of Supervisors and its committees. All written or oral communications that members of the public submit to the Clerk's Office regarding pending legislation or hearings will be made available to all members of the public for inspection and copying. The Clerk's Office does not redact any information from these submissions. This means that personal information—including names, phone numbers, addresses and similar information that a member of the public elects to submit to the Board and its committees—may appear on the Board of Supervisors website or in other public documents that members of the public may inspect or copy.

From: Quizon, Dyanna (BOS)

Sent: Thursday, April 09, 2015 5:21 PM

To: BOS Legislation, (BOS) **Cc:** Montejano, Jess (BOS)

Subject: Request to Co-Sponsor File 150242

Hello:

Supervisor Tang would like to co-sponsor File 150242 - Health Code - Ban on Smokeless Tobacco Use - Defining Tobacco Product to Include Devices for Using Tobacco.

Thank you, Dyanna

Evans, Derek

From: Sent: To: Cc: Subject:	BOS Legislation, (BOS) Thursday, April 09, 2015 1:23 PM Pollock, Jeremy (BOS); Evans, Derek Stefani, Catherine; Montejano, Jess (BOS); BOS Legislation, (BOS) FW: Avalos to cosponsor 150242	
This one is already assigned	d to PSNS, so I am forwarding your request to Derek Evans for direct response to you.	
Thanks,		
John Carroll Legislative Clerk Board of Supervisors San Francisco City Hall, Roc San Francisco, CA 94102 (415)554-4445 - Direct (ijohn.carroll@sfgov.org be	415)554-5184 - General (415)554-5163 - Fax	
Please complete a Board o	of Supervisors Customer Service Satisfaction form by clicking <u>here</u> .	
The <u>Legislative Research C</u> since August 1998.	<u>Center</u> provides 24-hour access to Board of Supervisors legislation, and archived matters	
California Public Records Act of Members of the public are no Supervisors and its committee pending legislation or hearing not redact any information fro addresses and similar information	ation that is provided in communications to the Board of Supervisors is subject to disclosure under the and the San Francisco Sunshine Ordinance. Personal information provided will not be redacted. It required to provide personal identifying information when they communicate with the Board of es. All written or oral communications that members of the public submit to the Clerk's Office regardings will be made available to all members of the public for inspection and copying. The Clerk's Office does not have submissions. This means that personal information—including names, phone numbers, ation that a member of the public elects to submit to the Board and its committees—may appear on the or in other public documents that members of the public may inspect or copy.	es
From: Pollock, Jeremy (BC Sent: Thursday, April 09, 2 To: BOS Legislation, (BOS) Cc: Stefani, Catherine; Mor Subject: Avalos to cospon	2015 1:21 PM) ntejano, Jess (BOS)	
Hi BoS Leg,		
Can you please add Superv	visor Avalos as a cosponsor to file 150242, the ban on smokeless tobacco use?	
Thanks, Jeremy Jeremy Pollock Legislative Aide		

San Francisco Supervisor John Avalos (415) 554-7910 direct (415) 554-6975 office

BOARD of SUPERVISORS



City Hall
1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, Rm 244
San Francisco 94102-4689
Tel. No. 554-5184
Fax No. 554-5163
TDD/TTY No. 554-5227

MEMORANDUM

TO:

Barbara A. Garcia, Department of Public Health

Regina Dick-Endrizzi, Small Business Commission

Nicole Wheaton, Office of the Mayor

FROM:

Derek Evans, Assistant Committee Clerk

DATE:

March 16, 2015

SUBJECT:

LEGISLATION INTRODUCED

The Board of Supervisors Public Safety and Neighborhood Services Committee has received the following legislation, which is being referred to your department.

File No. 150242

Ordinance amending the Health Code to ban the use of smokeless tobacco products in stadiums, sports arenas, and playing fields; amending the definition of tobacco product to include a device or any portion of a device used to consume tobacco products; and making environmental findings.

If you wish to submit any comments or reports, please forward those to the Board of Supervisors, City Hall, Room 244, 1 Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett Place, San Francisco, CA 94102.

cc:

Greg Wagner, Department of Public Health Colleen Chawla, Department of Public Health Print Form

Introduction Form

By a Member of the Board of Supervisors or the Mayor

I hereby submit the following item for introduction (select only one):						
1. For reference to Committee. (An Ordinance, Resolution, Motion, or Charter Amendment)						
2. Request for next printed agenda Without Reference to Committee.						
☐ 3. Request for hearing on a subject matter at Committee.						
4. Request for letter beginning "Supervisor inquires"						
5. City Attorney request.						
☐ 6. Call File No. from Committee.						
7. Budget Analyst request (attach written motion).						
8. Substitute Legislation File No.						
9. Reactivate File No.						
☐ 10. Question(s) submitted for Mayoral Appearance before the BOS on						
Please check the appropriate boxes. The proposed legislation should be forwarded to the following: Small Business Commission Planning Commission Building Inspection Commission Tote: For the Imperative Agenda (a resolution not on the printed agenda), use a Imperative Form.						
ponsor(s):						
Supervisor Mark Farrell; Supervisor Scott Wiener; Supervisor Eric Mar						
Subject:						
Health Code - Ban on Smokeless Tobacco Use; Defining Tobacco Product to Include Devices for Using Tobac	co					
Γhe text is listed below or attached:						
Attached						
Signature of Sponsoring Supervisor:						
For Clerk's Use Only:						