

## **Regulation of the Dartmouth Board of Health Restricting the Sale of Tobacco & Nicotine Delivery Products**

### **A. Statement of Purpose:**

Whereas there exists conclusive evidence that tobacco smoke causes cancer, respiratory and cardiac diseases, negative birth outcomes, irritations to the eyes, nose and throat (*Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (hereinafter "CDC"), Health Effects of Cigarette Smoking Fact Sheet, (January 2012)*); whereas among the 15.7% of students nationwide who currently smoked cigarettes and were aged less than eighteen (18) years, 14.1 % usually obtained their own cigarettes by buying them in a store (i.e., convenience store, supermarket, or discount store) or gas station during the thirty (30) days before the survey (*CDC, Youth Risk Behavior, Surveillance Summaries. 2009, MMWR 2010: 59 (No. SS-55) at 11*); whereas nationally in 2000, sixty-nine (69%) percent of middle school age children who smoke at least once a month were not asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes (*CDC, Youth Tobacco, Surveillance Summaries. 2000, MMWR 2001.'50 (No. SS-04)*); whereas the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has concluded that nicotine is as addictive as cocaine or heroin (*US. 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.' Us. 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*), whereas despite state laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to minors, access by minors to tobacco products is a major problem; whereas according to the CDC, cigarette price increases reduce the demand for cigarettes and thereby reduce smoking prevalence, cigarette consumption, and youth initiation of smoking (*US. Department of Health and Human Services. Reducing Tobacco Use: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA. US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center/or Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion. Office on Smoking and Health, 2000 at 358*);

Whereas the 2012 U.S. Surgeon General's Report on Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults, reports that in 2005 Ringel, Wasserman, & Andreyeva (*U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Nicotine Addiction, Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 1988*) conducted logistic regression analyses to examine whether increased cigar prices and state tobacco control policies affected the rate of cigar use. (*U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults, 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, 2012 at 706*). Using the 1999 and 2000 iterations of the National Youth Tobacco Survey, Ringel and colleagues analyzed data from 33,632 adolescent participants aged nine to seventeen. They found that increased cigar prices significantly decreased the probability of male adolescent cigar use and found that a 10% increase in cigar prices would reduce the sample's cigar use by 3.4% (*Ringel JS, Wasserman J, Andreyeva T, Effects of Public Policy on Adolescents' Cigar Use:*

*Evidence From the National Youth Tobacco Survey, 95 Am. J. Pub. Health 995-8 (June 1, 2005)*); whereas according to the CDC's youth risk behavior surveillance system, the percentage of high school students in Massachusetts who reported the use of cigars within the past 30 days went from 11.8% in 2003 to 14.9% in 2009 (*CDC, Youth Risk Behavior. Surveillance Summaries, 2009. MMWR 2010;59 (No. SS-55) at 72; CDC, Youth Risk Behavior. Surveillance Summaries,*

2003. *MMWR* 2004;53 (No. SS-02) at 54); whereas nicotine levels in cigars are generally much higher than nicotine levels in cigarettes. (*Nat'l Cancer Institute at the Nat'l Inst. of Health, Questions and Answers About Cigar Smoking and Cancer* (Oct. 27, 2010));

Whereas commercial Roll Your Own (RYO) machines enable loose, unpackaged tobacco to be poured into a machine and placed into empty, unpackaged cigarette tubes to be inhaled by individuals who smoke them. This procedure provides risk of contamination of the tobacco and unsanitary conditions in the machine and is injurious to public health; whereas commercial Roll Your Own (RYO) machines located in retail stores enable retailers to sell cigarettes without paying the federal and state excise taxes that are imposed on conventionally manufactured cigarettes (*RYO FILLING STATION, www.ryofillingstation.com* (Feb. 27, 2012)). High excise taxes encourage adult smokers to quit and deter youth from starting (*Kenneth E. Warner, Smoking and Health Implications of a Change in the Federal Cigarette Excise Tax, 255 J. AM. MED. Ass'N 1028* (1986), *Frank J. Chaloupka & Rosalie Liccardo Pacula, The Impact of Price on Youth Tobacco Use, in 14 SMOKING AND TOBACCO CONTROL MONOGRAPHS: CHANGING ADOLESCENT SMOKING PREVALENCE 193* (U.S. Dep't Health and Human Services et al. eds., 2001)). Therefore, inexpensive cigarettes, like those produced from RYO machines, promote the use of tobacco, resulting in a negative impact on public health and increased health care costs, and severely undercut the evidence-based public health benefit of imposing high excise taxes on tobacco;

Whereas the sale of tobacco products and nicotine delivery products are incompatible with the mission of health care institutions because they are detrimental to the public health and undermine efforts to educate patients on the safe and effective use of medication;

Whereas educational institutions sell tobacco products to a younger population, which is particularly at risk for becoming smokers and such sale of tobacco products and nicotine delivery products are incompatible with the mission of educational institutions that educate a younger population about social, environmental and health risks and harms;

Now, therefore it is the intention of the Dartmouth Board of Health to regulate the access of tobacco products and nicotine delivery products.

**B. Authority:**

This regulation is promulgated pursuant to the authority granted to the Dartmouth Board of Health by Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 111, Section 31 that "Boards of Health may make reasonable health regulations".

**C. Definitions:**

For the purpose of this regulation, the following words shall have the following meanings:

Blunt Wrap: Any tobacco product manufactured or packaged as a wrap or as a hollow tube made wholly or in part from tobacco that is designed or intended to be filled by the consumer with loose tobacco or other fillers.

Business Agent: An individual who has been designated by the owner or operator of any establishment to be the manager or otherwise in charge of said establishment.

Cigar: Any roll of tobacco that is wrapped in leaf tobacco or in any substance containing tobacco with or without a tip or mouthpiece not otherwise defined as a cigarette under Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 64C, Section I, Paragraph 1.

Commercial Roll-Your-Own (RYO) machine: A mechanical device, by whatever manufacturer made and by whatever name known, that is designed to roll and wrap tobacco into products. Home-use R YO machines are not Commercial Roll- Your-Own machines.

E-Cigarette: Any electronic Nicotine Delivery Product composed of a mouthpiece, heating element, battery and/or electronic circuits that provides a vapor of liquid nicotine to the user, or relies on vaporization of solid nicotine or any liquid. This term shall include such devices whether they are manufactured as e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes or under any other product name.

Educational Institution: Any public or private college, school, professional school, scientific or technical institution, university or other institution furnishing a program of higher education.

Employee: Any individual who performs services for an employer.

Employer: Any individual, partnership, association, corporation, trust or other organized group of individuals that uses the services of one (1) or more employees.

Health Care Institution: An individual, partnership, association, corporation or trust or any person or group of persons that provides health care services and employs health care providers licensed, or subject to licensing, by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health under M.G.L. c. 112 or a retail establishment that provides pharmaceutical goods and services and subject to the provisions of 247 CMR 6.00. Health care institution includes, but is not limited to, hospitals, clinics, health centers, pharmacies, drug stores, doctor offices and dentist offices.

Minor: Any individual who is under the age of eighteen (18).

Nicotine Delivery Product: Any manufactured article or product made wholly or in part of a tobacco substitute or containing nicotine that is expected or intended for human consumption, but not including a tobacco substitute prescribed by a licensed physician or a product that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco use cessation or harm reduction product or for other medical purposes and which is being marketed and sold solely for that approved purpose. Nicotine delivery product includes, but is not limited to e-cigarettes.

Permit Holder: Any person engaged in the sale or distribution of tobacco or nicotine delivery products directly to consumers who applies for and receives a tobacco and nicotine delivery product sales permit or any person who is required to apply for a tobacco and nicotine delivery product sales permit pursuant to these regulations, or his or her business agent.

Retail Tobacco Store: an establishment which is not required to possess a retail food permit whose primary purpose is to sell or offer for sale to consumers, but not for resale, tobacco products and paraphernalia, in which the sale of other products is merely incidental, and in which the entry of persons under the age of 18 is prohibited at all times, and maintains a valid permit for the retail sale of tobacco products as required to be issued by the Dartmouth Board of Health.

Self-Service Display: Any display or commercial RYO machine from which customers may select or make a tobacco product or a Nicotine Delivery Product without assistance from an employee or store personnel.

Tobacco Product: Cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, bidis, snuff or tobacco in any of its forms.

Vending Machine: Any automated or mechanical self-service device, which upon insertion of money, tokens or any other form of payment, dispenses or makes cigarettes, any other tobacco product or Nicotine Delivery Product.

#### **D. Tobacco and Nicotine Delivery Product Sales to Minors Prohibited:**

1. No person shall sell tobacco or nicotine delivery products or permit tobacco or nicotine delivery products to be sold to a minor; or not being the minor's parent or legal guardian, give tobacco or nicotine delivery products to a minor.

2. Required Signage:

- a. In conformance with and in addition to Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 270, Section 7, a copy of Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 270, Section 6, shall be posted conspicuously by the owner or other person in charge thereof in the shop or other place used to sell tobacco products at retail. The notice shall be provided by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health and made available from the Dartmouth Board of Health. The notice shall be at least 48 square inches and shall be posted conspicuously by the permit holder in the retail establishment or other place in such a manner so that it may be readily seen by a person standing at or approaching the cash register. The notice shall directly face the purchaser and shall not be obstructed from view or placed at a height of less than four (4) feet or greater than nine (9) feet from the floor. The owner or other person in charge of a shop or other place used to sell tobacco products at retail shall conspicuously post any additional signs required by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.
- b. The owner or other person in charge of a shop or other place used to sell tobacco products at retail shall conspicuously post signage provided by the Dartmouth Board of Health that discloses current referral information about smoking cessation.
- c. The owner or other person in charge of a shop or other place used to sell nicotine delivery products at retail shall conspicuously post a sign stating that "The sale of nicotine delivery products to minors under 18 years of age is prohibited." The owner or other person in charge of a shop or other place used to sell e-cigarettes at retail shall conspicuously post a sign stating that "The use of e-cigarettes at indoor establishments may be prohibited by local law." The notices shall be no smaller than 8.5" by 11" and shall be posted conspicuously in the retail establishment or other place in such a manner so that they may be readily seen by a person standing at or approaching the cash register. These notices shall directly face the purchaser and shall not be obstructed from view or placed at a height of less than four (4) feet or greater than nine (9) feet from the floor.

### 3. Identification:

Each person selling or distributing tobacco or nicotine delivery products shall verify the age of the purchaser by means of valid government-issued photographic identification containing the bearer's date of birth that the purchaser is 18 years old or older. Verification is required for any person under the age of 27.

4. All retail sales of tobacco or nicotine delivery products must be face-to-face between the seller and the buyer.

### **E. Tobacco and Nicotine Delivery Product Sales Permit:**

1. No person shall sell or otherwise distribute tobacco or nicotine delivery products at retail within the Town of Dartmouth without first obtaining a Tobacco and Nicotine Delivery Product Sales Permit issued annually by the Dartmouth Board of Health. Only owners of establishments with a permanent, non-mobile location in Dartmouth are eligible to apply for a permit and sell tobacco products or nicotine delivery products at the specified location in Dartmouth.

2. As part of the Tobacco and Nicotine Delivery Product Sales Permit application process, the applicant will be provided with the Dartmouth Board of Health regulation. Each applicant is required to sign a statement declaring that the applicant has read said regulation and that the applicant is responsible for instructing any and all employees who will be responsible for tobacco and nicotine delivery product sales regarding federal, state and local laws regarding the sale of tobacco and this regulation.

3. Each applicant who sells tobacco is required to provide proof of a current tobacco sales license issued by the Massachusetts Department of Revenue before a Tobacco and Nicotine Delivery Product Sales Permit can be issued.

4. The fee for a Tobacco and Nicotine Delivery Product Sales Permit shall be determined by the Dartmouth Board of Health annually. All such permits shall be renewed annually by application on or before December 1st of each year.

5. A separate permit is required for each retail establishment selling tobacco or nicotine delivery products.

6. Each Tobacco and Nicotine Delivery Product Sales Permit shall be displayed at the retail establishment in a conspicuous place.

7. No Tobacco and Nicotine Delivery Product Sales Permit holder shall allow any employee to sell tobacco products or nicotine delivery products until such employee reads this regulation and state laws regarding the sale of tobacco and signs a statement, a copy of which will be placed on file in the office of the employer, that he/she has read the regulation and applicable state laws.

8. A Tobacco and Nicotine Delivery Product Sales Permit is non-transferable. A new owner of an establishment that sells tobacco or nicotine delivery products must apply for a new permit. No new permit will be issued unless and until all outstanding penalties incurred by the previous permit holder are satisfied in full.

9. Issuance of a Tobacco and Nicotine Delivery Product Sales Permit shall be conditioned on an applicant's consent to unannounced, periodic inspections of his/her retail establishment to ensure compliance with this regulation.

10. A Tobacco and Nicotine Delivery Product Sales Permit will not be renewed if the permit holder has failed to pay all fines issued and the time period to appeal the fines has expired and/or has not satisfied any outstanding permit suspensions.

**F. Prohibition of the Sale of Blunt Wraps:**

No person or entity shall sell or distribute blunt wraps within Dartmouth or possess blunt wraps within the Town of Dartmouth with the intent to sell or distribute them.

**G. Free Distribution of Tobacco Products**

No person shall distribute, or cause to be distributed, any free samples of tobacco products or nicotine delivery products.

**H. Self-Service Displays:**

All self-service displays of tobacco products and/or nicotine delivery products are prohibited. All humidors including, but not limited to, walk-in humidors must be locked.

**I. Vending Machines:**

All tobacco and/or nicotine delivery product vending machines are prohibited.

**J. Commercial Roll- Your-Own Machines**

All commercial Roll-Your-Own machines are prohibited.

**K. Prohibition of the Sale of Tobacco and Nicotine Delivery Products by Health Care Institutions:**

No health care institution located in Dartmouth shall sell or cause to be sold tobacco or nicotine delivery products. No retail establishment that operates or has a health care institution within it, such as a pharmacy or drug store, shall sell or cause to be sold tobacco products or nicotine delivery products.

**L. Prohibition of the Sale of Tobacco and Nicotine Delivery Products by Educational Institutions:**

No educational institution located in Dartmouth shall sell or cause to be sold tobacco or nicotine delivery products. This includes all educational institutions as well as any retail establishments that operate on the property of an educational institution.

**O. Enforcement:**

Enforcement of this regulation shall be by the Dartmouth Board of Health or its designated agent(s).

Any citizen who desires to register a complaint pursuant to the regulation may do so by contacting the Dartmouth Board of Health or its designated agent(s) and the Board shall investigate.

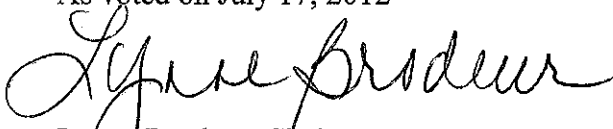
**P. Severability:**

If any provision of these regulations is declared invalid or unenforceable, the other provisions shall not be affected thereby but shall continue in full force and effect.

**Q. Effective Date:**

This regulation shall take effect on January 01, 2013.

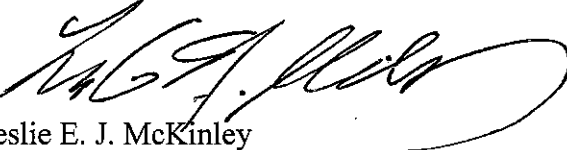
As voted on July 17, 2012



Lynne Brodeur, Chair



Thomas W. Hardman



Leslie E. J. McKinley

Date AUG 27 2012

A true and exact copy of the  
Board of Health records.  
