

OFFICE

CITY OF OAKLAND

AGENDA REPORT

2007 JUN 11 PM 8:28

TO: Office of the City Administrator
ATTN: Ms. Deborah Edgerly
FROM: Office of the City Administrator, Special Activity Unit
DATE: June 26, 2007

RE: Supplemental Report on the Report to Adopt An Ordinance Amending Oakland Municipal Code Chapter 8.30, "Smoking" To Prohibit Smoking At Bus Stops And Other Areas Where The Public Waits For Service, At Outdoor Dining Areas, Public Trails, Parks And Golf Courses, Family Childcare Centers, Common Areas In Multi-Unit Housing, Hotels And Motels, And The Oakland International Airport; Restrict Smoking Outside Bars; And Prohibit Smoking In Individual Units In New Multi-Unit Residential Buildings; Require New Rental Agreements To Disclose Nonsmoking Prohibitions; Deem Unconsented Exposure To Second Hand Smoke In All Multi-Unit Housing A Nuisance And Trespass

SUMMARY

On June 12, 2007 the above described amendments to Oakland's smoking ordinance were scheduled to be presented to the Public Safety Committee. Due to extensive discussion on prior items, and the Committee's desire to hear these proposed amendments with ample time for discussion, the Committee re-scheduled the item to June 26, 2007.

Subsequent to the submission of the original Staff Report and ordinance on the amendments, staff received inquiries from members of the public regarding the intent of some of the new provisions. In order to clarify the intended effect of the amendments, staff is submitting changes as described in this report.

Additionally, Council Member Nancy Nadel requested an exemption for medical cannabis patients who live in multi-unit housing. Since Oakland does not permit cannabis consumption on the premises of the cannabis dispensaries, the patient's home could be the only place where he or she could legally medicate.

The sections of the ordinance that have changed are highlighted in the ordinance attached to this report.

KEY ISSUES AND IMPACTS

- **Findings**
This submission has been amended to include additional findings regarding secondhand smoke in multi-unit housing. As noted in the original report, smoke seeps under doorways and through

Item: _____
Public Safety Committee
June 26, 2007

wall cracks. There are many additional sources of secondhand smoke in the living units of multi-unit housing. In some buildings there are shared ventilation systems. In others closet spaces, wiring conduits, plumbing chases, and garbage chutes go through multiple floors or between units, allowing air to travel between adjoining units.¹ The exhaust fans for systems to ventilate individual kitchen and bathroom areas are located in central locations elsewhere in the building and can draw air from other areas into the unit.² The smoke from people smoking on balconies drifts freely into the windows of other units.

When secondhand smoke is in the air that travels between units, the particulate matter from the smoke travels with it. Although the visible smoke may have dissipated, the particulate matter remains in the air and travels freely as its size is only .01 to 1 micrometers.³ (A human hair is approximately 60 micrometers.) According to the EPA particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter pose the greatest threat for being absorbed deeply into the lungs when inhaled.⁴

▪ ***No smoking in new multi-unit housing – Proposed Section 8.30.050D***

The proposed amendments originally required rental agreements executed after adoption of the ordinance to contain specific clauses regarding the smoking status of the unit, situations that constitute a breach of the agreement, and the fact that other occupants of the multi-unit housing complex are third party beneficiaries. (Proposed section 8.30.050D2) According to the Rental Housing Association, many Oakland leases are not formal. Therefore, this proposed section has been changed to incorporate those clauses by force of law and to specify that it applies to both new and existing housing. This change eliminates the need for the previously proposed section 8.30.050D3.

In proposed section 8.30.050D2a, the words “or law” were inadvertently omitted from the original proposal and have been added in this submission. In proposed section 8.30.050D2b(iii), the words “by the landlord or the homeowners’ association or its board” have been removed. They are unnecessary, as smoking in multi-housing common areas would be prohibited by law under the proposed amendments.

In proposed sections 8.30.050Ea and 8.30.050Eb the words “and the smoking policy for the complex” have added to reflect staff’s original intent that, in addition to disclosing whether an individual unit is a smoking or non-smoking unit, prospective renters and buyers should know what the smoking policy is for the entire multi-unit complex.

To ease the landlord’s burden of notification, the City will create a Notice of City of Oakland Smoking Law that describes the provisions related to multi-unit housing. The Notice will be posted on the City’s website. Landlords can fulfill the notice-to-tenants requirement of the ordinance either by adding the required clauses to their leases or by providing tenants with a

¹ Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation at http://www.cmhc.ca/en/co/reho_002.cfm. City Building Services staff confirm multi-unit residential buildings in California utilize the same building techniques listed in the article.

² Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation at http://www.cmhc.ca/en/co/reho_002.cfm.

³ <http://epa.gov/pm/health.html>.

⁴ <http://epa.gov/pm/health.html>.

copy of this City Notice. Proposed section 8.30.050D3 establishes the City Notice and section 8.30.050D4 outlines the landlord's options.

▪ ***Classification of secondhand smoke as a nuisance in multi-unit residential housing – Proposed Section 8.30.057***

Because the proposal to ban smoking in multi-unit housing applies only to new construction, the intent of the proposal to declare secondhand smoke a nuisance in multi-unit housing was intended to provide a remedy to residents of existing housing when non-consensual secondhand smoke was injurious to their health and/or interfering with their use of their property. The declaration means that, in court, it would not be necessary to prove that secondhand smoke is a nuisance, only to prove that secondhand smoke was actually coming from another unit. Staff's intent was that only the owner or lessee of the unit, not the landlord, would be potentially liable, and the amendment has been modified to clarify this.

▪ ***Medical Cannabis – Proposed Section 8.30.085***

Oakland has supported medical cannabis patients through the permitting of four medical cannabis dispensaries under Oakland Municipal Code (OMC) Chapter 5.80. However, OMC Section 5.80.040C prohibits medicating on the premises of a dispensary. Because the definition of "Smoking" in OMC Chapter 8.30 includes all combustible substances, the proposed amendments would prevent patients from smoking their medication in their homes if they resided in new multi-unit housing.

Proposed Section 8.30.085 would exempt medical cannabis patients from the multi-housing restrictions. The proposed section specifies that the exemption applies only to smoking permitted by California Health and Safety Code sections 11362.7 *et seq.* This means that patients must have either a written recommendation from a licensed California physician or a valid ID card issued by a governmental body or the Oakland Cannabis Buyer's Cooperative.

Although little, if any, scientific study has been conducted on the secondhand smoke effects of marijuana smoke, some research has been done on the effects of marijuana smoke on the smoker. The New England Journal of Medicine published a study that stated, "As compared with smoking tobacco, smoking marijuana was associated with a nearly fivefold greater increment in the blood carboxyhemoglobin level, an approximately threefold increase in the amount of tar inhaled, and retention in the respiratory tract of one third more inhaled tar." It concluded, "Smoking marijuana, regardless of tetrahydrocannabinol content, results in a substantially greater respiratory burden of carbon monoxide and tar than smoking a similar quantity of tobacco."⁵

Staff presents this provision for the consideration of the Council, who can weigh the benefits to medical cannabis patients and the burdens of those adversely affected by smoke.

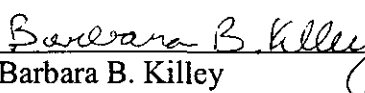
⁵ New England Journal of Medicine, Volume 318:347-351, February 11, 1988.

ACTION REQUESTED OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Staff requests that the City Council:

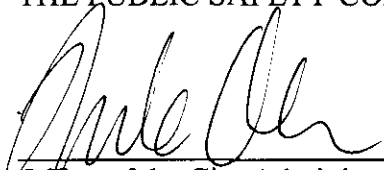
1. Accept this Supplemental Staff Report
2. Adopt the ordinance amending the existing Smoking ordinance (OMC Chapter 8.30) to provide the residents of Oakland with additional protections from the known adverse effects of secondhand smoke.

Respectfully submitted,


Barbara B. Killey

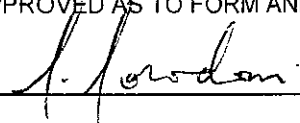
Prepared by: Barbara Killey
Assistant to the City Administrator
Special Activity Unit, OCA

APPROVED AND FORWARDED THE
THE PUBLIC SAFETY COMMITTEE:



Office of the City Administrator

2007 JUN 11 11:00 AM
INTRODUCED BY COUNCIL MEMBER _____



City Attorney

OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL

ORDINANCE No. _____ C.M.S.

ADOPT AN ORDINANCE AMENDING OAKLAND MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER 8.30, "SMOKING" TO PROHIBIT SMOKING AT BUS STOPS AND OTHER AREAS WHERE THE PUBLIC WAITS FOR SERVICE, AT OUTDOOR DINING AREAS, PUBLIC TRAILS, PARKS AND GOLF COURSES, FAMILY CHILDCARE CENTERS, COMMON AREAS IN MULTI-UNIT HOUSING, HOTELS AND MOTELS, AND THE OAKLAND INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT; RESTRICT SMOKING OUTSIDE BARS; AND PROHIBIT SMOKING IN INDIVIDUAL UNITS IN NEW MULTI-UNIT RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS; REQUIRE NEW RENTAL AGREEMENTS TO DISCLOSE NONSMOKING PROHIBITIONS; DEEM UNCONSENTED EXPOSURE TO SECOND HAND SMOKE IN ALL MULTI-UNIT HOUSING A NUISANCE AND TRESPASS

WHEREAS, scientific studies have concluded that cigarette smoking causes chronic lung disease, coronary heart disease, stroke, cancer of the lungs, larynx, esophagus, mouth, and bladder, and contributes to cancer of the cervix, pancreas, and kidneys; and

WHEREAS, more than 440,000 people die in the United States from tobacco-related diseases every year, making it the nation's leading cause of preventable death; and

WHEREAS, the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that by 2030, tobacco will account for 10 million deaths per year, making it the greatest cause of death worldwide; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. Surgeon General has concluded that there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke and neither separating smokers from nonsmokers nor installing ventilation systems effectively eliminates secondhand smoke; and

WHEREAS, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has found secondhand smoke to be a risk to public health, and has classified secondhand smoke as a group A carcinogen, the most dangerous class of carcinogen; and

WHEREAS, the California Air Resources Board has put secondhand smoke in the same category as the most toxic automotive and industrial air pollutants by categorizing it as a toxic air contaminant; and

WHEREAS, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment has included secondhand 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 smoke is the third leading cause of preventable death in this country, killing over 52,000 non-smokers each year, including 3,000 deaths from lung cancer; and

WHEREAS, secondhand smoke exposure adversely affects fetal growth with elevated risk of low birth weight, and increased risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) in infants of mothers who smoke; and

WHEREAS, secondhand smoke exposure adversely affects fetal growth with elevated risk of low birth weight, and increased risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) in infants of mothers who smoke; and

WHEREAS, the total cost of smoking in California was estimated to be \$475 per resident or \$3,331 per smoker per year, for a total of nearly \$15.8 billion in smoking-related costs in 1999 alone; and

WHEREAS, the medical and economic costs to nonsmokers suffering from lung cancer or heart disease caused by secondhand smoke are nearly \$6 billion per year in the United States;

WHEREAS, almost 90% of adult smokers started smoking at or before age 18; and

WHEREAS, cigarettes, cigars, pipes and other smoking materials are the leading cause of fire deaths in the United States, causing an estimated 31,200 structure fires and 830 deaths in 2001; and

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

- 86% of Californians are non-smokers; and
- 70% of Californians surveyed approve of apartment complexes requiring at least half of rental units be non-smoking, and
- 67% of Californians surveyed favor limiting smoking in outdoor common areas of apartment buildings; and

WHEREAS, secondhand smoke can seep under doorways and through wall cracks; and

WHEREAS, there are many additional sources of secondhand smoke in the living units of multi-unit housing. In some buildings there are shared ventilation systems. In others, closet spaces, wiring conduits, plumbing chases, and garbage chutes go through multiple floors or between units, allowing air to travel between adjoining units. The exhaust fans for systems to ventilate individual kitchen and bathroom areas are located in central locations elsewhere in the building and can draw air from other areas into the unit. The smoke from people smoking on balconies drifts freely into the windows of other units.

WHEREAS, when secondhand smoke is in the air that travels between units, the particulate matter from the smoke travels with it. Although the visible smoke may have dissipated, the particulate matter remains in the air and travels freely as its size is only .01 to 1 micrometers. According to the EPA particles less than 10 micrometers in diameter pose the greatest threat for being absorbed deeply into the lungs when breathed in.

WHEREAS, creating smokefree areas helps protect the 86% of Californians who are non-smokers; and

WHEREAS, cigarette butts pose a health threat to young children, as evidenced by the following:

- in 2004, American poison control centers received nearly 8,000 reports of children poisoned by the ingestion of cigarette butts; and
- children who ingest cigarette butts can experience vomiting, nausea, lethargy, and gagging; and

WHEREAS, cigarette butts are a major and persistent source of litter, as evidenced by the following:

- it is estimated that over two billion cigarette butts are discarded every day worldwide, and that Americans alone discard more than 175 million pounds of cigarette butts every year; and
- cigarette butts are often cast onto sidewalk and streets, and frequently end up in storm drains that flow into streams, rivers, bays, lagoons and ultimately the ocean; and
- cigarette butts, made of plastic cellulose acetate, take approximately 15 years to decompose; now, therefore

THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OAKLAND DOES ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. It is the intent of the City Council, in enacting this ordinance, to provide for the public health, safety, and welfare by discouraging the inherently dangerous behavior of tobacco use around non-tobacco users; by protecting children from exposure to smoking and tobacco while they play; by reducing the potential for children to associate smoking and tobacco with a healthy lifestyle; by protecting the public from smoking and from tobacco-related litter and pollution; and by affirming and promoting the family atmosphere of the City's public places.

SECTION 2. The City Council finds and determines the forgoing recitals to be true and correct and hereby makes them a part of this ordinance.

SECTION 3. The City Council finds and determines that the adoption of this Ordinance is exempt from CEQA under Sections 15061(b)(3) of the State CEQA Guidelines and authorizes the filing of a Notice of Exemption with the Alameda County Clerk.

SECTION 4. The Oakland Municipal Code is hereby amended as set forth below, additions are indicated by underscoring and deletions are indicated by ~~strike-through type~~; portions of ordinances not cited or not shown in underscoring or strike-through type are not changed:

8.30.030 Definitions.

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

"Bar" means an area or a room utilized primarily for the sale of alcoholic beverages for consumption by patrons on the premises and in which the serving of food is incidental to the consumption of such beverages.

"Business" means any sole proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, corporation or other business entity formed for profit-making purposes.

"City Manager" means the city of Oakland City Administrator or his or her designee.

"Employee" means any person who is employed by any employer, as defined in this section, in the consideration for direct or indirect monetary wages or profit and any person who volunteers his or her services for a nonprofit entity.

"Employer" means any person, partnership, corporation, or nonprofit entity which employs the service of one or more persons, and includes the city of Oakland.

"Dining Area" means any area available to or customarily used by the general public or employees, that is designed, established, or regularly used for consuming food and drink.

"Enclosed" means closed in by a roof and four or more connected walls with appropriate openings for ingress and egress.

"Multi-housing" complex" means any housing complex with two or more separate units.

"Multi-housing residence" means a residential unit within an Multi-housing complex.

"Multi-housing Common Area" means any common area of a Multi-housing complex accessible to and usable by more than one residence, including but not limited to halls and paths, lobbies, laundry rooms, common cooking areas, outdoor dining areas, play areas, swimming pools, and parking lots.

"Nonprofit entity" means any organization exempt from federal income taxation under Section 501 of the Internal Revenue Code or any organization exempt from State Income Taxation under Section 23708 of the California Revenue and Taxation Code.

"Place of employment" means any enclosed area under the control of any employer which employees normally frequent during the course of employment, including, but not limited to, work areas, employee lounges, breakrooms, and restrooms, conference and classrooms, cafeterias, and hallways, employer-owned vehicles used in employment or for business purposes, hotel and motel lobbies, meeting rooms, and banquet rooms, and warehouses. A private residence is not a place of employment unless ~~and during such times that it is used as licensed health care or a licensed child~~ or adult care facility.

Restaurant.

~~1. "Restaurant" means any commercial eating establishment, including any coffee shop, cafeteria, tavern, cocktail lounge, sandwich stand, soda fountain, and any other eating establishment, organization, club, boardinghouse or guesthouse which customarily offers food for sale to the general public, guests, patrons or employees.~~

~~2. The term "restaurant" shall not include facilities, areas or rooms used for private functions, or any tavern or cocktail lounge if said tavern or cocktail lounge is a bar as defined in this section.~~

"Recreational Area" means any outdoor area, owned or operated by the City of Oakland, open to the general public for recreational purposes, regardless of any fee or age requirement, including, but not limited to: parklands, including portions of parks, such as picnic areas, playgrounds, or sports fields; walking paths; gardens; hiking rails; bike paths; horseback riding trails; athletic fields; skateboard parks; amusement parks; and golf courses.

"Retail tobacco store" means a retail store utilized primarily for the sale of tobacco products and tobacco accessories and in which the sale of other products is merely incidental.

~~"Semi-private room" means a room in a public or private health care facility containing two or more beds for patients of the facility.~~

~~"Service line" means any indoor line at which one or more persons are waiting for or receiving service of any kind, whether or not such service involves the exchange of money.~~

"Service Area" means any area designed to be or regularly used by one or more persons to receive or wait to receive a service, enter a public place, or make a transaction, whether or not such service includes the exchange of money, including, for example, ATMs, bank teller windows, telephones, ticket lines, bus stops, waiting rooms, and cab stands.

“Smoking” means inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted cigar, cigarette, weed, or other combustible substance.

8.30.040 Application of chapter to city-owned facilities.

All enclosed facilities owned by the city shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter.

8.30.050 Prohibition of smoking in enclosed places.

Smoking shall be prohibited in the following enclosed places:

- A. Places of employment;
- B. New and existing Multi-housing Common Areas;
- C. Service Areas;
- ~~A. All enclosed areas available to and customarily used by the general public and all businesses patronized by the public, including but not limited to, the public areas of retail stores, banks, multihousing complexes, hotels, and motels. This provision shall not apply to Oakland International Airport, and nonpublic areas of hotels and motels, such as guest or private banquet rooms;~~
- ~~B. Elevator, public restrooms, indoor service lines, and in ticket, boarding, and waiting areas of public transit depots; provided however that this prohibition shall not prevent (1) the establishment of separate waiting areas for smokers and nonsmokers, or (2) the establishment of at least fifty percent (50%) of a given waiting area as a nonsmoking area;~~
- ~~C. Retail food marketing establishments, including grocery stores and supermarkets;~~
- ~~D. Public areas of aquariums, libraries, and museums;~~
- ~~E. Enclosed theaters, auditoriums, and convention halls, which are used for motion pictures, stage dramas, lectures, musical performances, indoor sporting events, ballets, or other exhibitions. This prohibition shall not apply when smoking is part of any such production or whenever the manager of the theater, auditorium, or convention hall designates a separate room for smoking;~~
- ~~F. Every room, chamber, and place of meeting or public assembly, including school buildings under the control of any board or commission of the city during such times as a public meeting is in progress, to the extent such place is subject to the jurisdiction of the city;~~
- ~~G. Waiting rooms, hallways, wards, and semi-private rooms of health facilities, including but not limited to hospitals, clinics, physical therapy facilities, doctors' offices, and dentists' offices. Smoking is permitted in semi-private rooms of health facilities if all patients within the room are smokers and all patients in the room request in writing upon the health care facility's admission forms to be placed in a room where smoking is permitted;~~
- ~~H. Polling places;~~
- ~~I. Restaurants.~~
 - ~~1. Smoking Policy. All restaurants must provide at least sixty percent (60%) of their seating capacity for nonsmoking patrons by August 1, 1992. Effective~~

August 1, 1993, eighty percent (80%) seating shall be set aside for nonsmoking patrons. Effective August 1, 1994, all shall ban smoking one hundred percent (100%). Restaurants which seat twenty-nine (29) or less persons shall have the discretion to determine the size of their no-smoking area depending upon the demands of their patrons. The area set aside for nonsmoking patrons shall be a contiguous area. Notwithstanding the above requirements, a restaurant may establish a greater area for nonsmoking patrons or establish the entire restaurant as smoke free.

2. All restaurants shall post signs reflecting that "No Smoking" sections are available. The manner of such posting, including the wording, size, color, design, and place of posting shall be at the discretion of the owner/operator. However, the signs shall be clearly, sufficiently, and conspicuously posted.

If a host or hostess is available to seat patrons, the host or hostess shall ask patrons their preference for nonsmoking or smoking seating.

3. All restaurant owner/operators should promote smoking cessation programs for their smoking employees and contact local health organizations for information and materials in this effort.

4. Exemption. An owner or operator of a restaurant may apply to the City Manager or appropriate designees for an exemption from this provision due to financial hardship. Exemptions granted by the City Manager shall be valid for a period not to exceed twelve (12) months, and may be renewed upon application to the City Manager. Applications for renewal shall be reviewed in the same manner as applications for exemption.

5. Annual Review by Ad Hoc Citizens' Committee. An annual review to assess the economic impact of the increase in nonsmoking seating in restaurants shall be conducted by an ad hoc committee. Based upon its review, the ad hoc committee shall submit its findings and recommendations to the Health, Human Services and the Family Committee no later than July 1, 1993 and July 1, 1994. If the Ad Hoc Citizens' Committee annual report discloses that the smoking pollution control ordinance has caused substantial adverse economic impact upon local businesses, the City Council may, in the exercise of its discretion, amend this chapter to alter the phase-in schedule in subsection (1)(1) of this section.

D. Multi-housing residences designated as non-smoking.

1. New Housing. In every Multi-housing complex where the certificate of occupancy is obtained more than six months after the effective date of this chapter, all units (including private outdoor spaces associated with such units, such as balconies, patios and decks), shall be designated as non-smoking units.

2. New and Existing Housing. The following rental agreement terms are hereby incorporated by force of law into any rental agreement for the occupancy of a unit in a Multi-housing complex made on or after the effective date of this ordinance:

a. Smoking is prohibited in the unit if the landlord, in his discretion, or law has designated the unit as a non-smoking unit;

b. It is a material breach of the rental agreement to (i) violate any law regulating smoking while on the premises; (ii) smoke in a non-smoking unit; or (iii) smoke in any Multi-housing common area in which smoking is prohibited; and
c. a clause stating that all lawful occupants of the Multi-housing complex are express third-party beneficiaries of the above required clauses.

3. The City shall create a form Notice of City of Oakland Smoking Law that describes the provisions of Section 8.30.050(2) through (5) and post such notice on the City's website.

4. A tenant who breaches the smoking regulations of a rental agreement or knowingly allows another person to do so shall be liable to (a) the landlord and (b) any lawful occupant of the Multi-housing complex who is exposed to secondhand smoke as a result of that breach. A landlord shall not be liable to any person for an occupant's breach of smoking regulations if the landlord has delivered a copy of the notice described in subsection (3) or a copy of subsections (2) through (5) to his tenants of record.

5. Subsections (D)(2) through (D)(4) shall not apply to rental agreements in existence as of the effective date of this ordinance and to any extensions of such agreements.

E. Disclosure of smoking policy in new and existing Multi-housing

a. All landlords in Multi-housing complexes are required to disclose to prospective tenants whether smoking is permitted in the unit to be rented and which units are designated smoking units and the smoking policy for the complex.

b. All sellers of condominium units are required to disclose to prospective buyers respectively whether smoking is permitted in the unit and the smoking policy for the complex.

8.30.055 Prohibition of smoking in unenclosed places

Smoking shall be prohibited in the following unenclosed places:

A. Service Areas;

B. Dining areas;

C. Recreational Areas, except in parking areas used for parking vehicles of persons accessing the Recreational Area.

D. New and existing Multi-housing Common Areas, except that the landlord may designate a portion of the outdoor area of the premises as a smoking area as provided in subsection 1.

1. A designated smoking area:

a. must be located at least 25 feet from any indoor area where smoking is prohibited;

b. must not include and must be at least 25 feet from outdoor areas primarily used by children, including, but not limited to, areas improved or designated for play or swimming;

c. must be no more than 25% of the total outdoor area of the premises of the Multi-housing complex;

d. must have a clearly marked perimeter;

e. must be identified by conspicuous signs; and

f. must not overlap with any area in which smoking is otherwise prohibited by this chapter or other provisions of this Code, state law, or federal law.

8.30.057 Secondhand smoke nuisance in residential setting

For all purposes within the jurisdiction of the City of Oakland, nonconsensual exposure to secondhand smoke in a Multi-housing complex is a nuisance, and the uninvited presence of secondhand smoke on such premises is a nuisance and a trespass, but only against the owner of the offending condominium unit or lessee of the offending rental unit. Unless the landlord's unit is the source of the uninvited secondhand smoke, a landlord shall not be liable to any person under this section.

8.30.060 Smoking policy requirements.

A. Smoking shall not be permitted in places of employment and employers shall post "No Smoking" or "Smoke Free" signs in accordance with Section 8.30.090. Employers should promote smoking cessation programs for smoking employees and contact local health organizations for assistance and materials in this effort.

B. ~~Smoking outside of the work building~~any enclosed place where smoking is prohibited shall occur at a minimum distance of twenty-five (25) feet from any building entrance, exit, window and air intake vent of the building, except that for bars, smoking shall be prohibited within ten (10) feet from any entrance, exit or operable windows of bars, provided the smoke does not enter adjacent areas in which smoking is prohibited by any law or by the owner, lessee, or licensee of the adjacent property. ~~to insure that smoke does not enter the building and affect occupants therein.~~

C. ~~Exception. In places of employment, employers may provide specific smoking areas for employees provided all of the following conditions are met:~~

~~1. The smoking area shall be provided with a heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) system designed such that none of the air from the smoking area will be recirculated into other areas of the building.~~

~~2. The smoking area shall be completely separated from the remainder of the building by solid partitions or glazing without openings other than doors, and all doors leading to the smoking area shall be self closing. The doors shall be provided with a gasket so installed as to provide a seal where the door meets the stop on both sides and across the top.~~

~~3. If the HVAC system is part of a smoke removal system or pressurization system, any modification to these systems to provide smoking areas will require approval from the Oakland Fire Marshal, and written verification of this approval shall be provided to the City Manager or appropriate designee.~~

CD. This provision shall not apply to exempted governmental and educational agencies with facilities located in the city

8.30.070 Power to adopt more restrictive smoking policies.

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this chapter, any owner, operator, manager or employer or other person who controls any establishment or place of employment or Multi-housing complex regulated by this chapter, may adopt policies relating to smoking which are more restrictive than those provided herein.

8.30.080 Smoking optional areas.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, to the contrary, the following areas shall not be subject to the smoking restrictions of this chapter:

- ~~A. Bars;~~
- ~~AB. Enclosed areas of Pprivate, detached, single family residences, except when used as a those used as licensed child care, adult care, or health care facilities;~~
- ~~C. Unenclosed areas of private, detached, single family residences except, during their hours of operation, those used as licensed child care care, adult care, or health care facilities .~~
- ~~C. Hotels and motels;~~
- ~~BD. Retail tobacco stores;~~
- ~~E. The Oakland International Airport.~~
- ~~C.D. By performers during theatrical productions, if smoking is an integral part of the story.~~

~~8.30.085 Medical Cannabis~~

~~Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, smoking marijuana for medical purposes as permitted by California Health and Safety Code sections 11362.7 et seq. inside any unit of a multihousing complex is not prohibited by this chapter.~~

8.30.090 Posting of signs.

A. "No Smoking" or "Smoke Free" signs, with letters of no less than one inch 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 clearly, sufficiently and conspicuously posted in every 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, except that signs are not required inside non-smoking units of Multi-housing complexes. For purposes of this chapter, the City Manager Administrator or

appropriate designee shall be responsible for the posting of signs in regulated facilities of the city.

~~B. Every theater or auditorium owner, manager or operator shall conspicuously post signs in the lobby stating that smoking is prohibited within the theater or auditorium, and in the case of motion picture theaters, such information shall be shown upon the screen for at least five seconds prior to the showing of each feature motion picture.~~

C. Notwithstanding this provision, the presence or absence of signs shall not be a defense to the violation of any other provision of this chapter.

8.30.100 Enforcement.

A. Enforcement of this chapter shall be implemented by the City ~~Manager~~ Administrator, or his or her designee.

B. Any citizen who desires to register a complaint under this chapter may initiate enforcement with the City ~~Manager~~ Administrator or his or her designees.

C. Any owner, manager, operator or employee of any establishment regulated by this chapter shall have the right to inform persons violating this chapter of the *appropriate provisions thereof*.

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

8.30.110 Violations and penalties.

A. It is unlawful for any persons to smoke in any area where smoking is prohibited by the provisions of this chapter.

B. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be guilty of an infraction, punishable by:

1. A fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for a first violation;
2. A fine not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200.00) for a second violation of this chapter within one year;
3. A fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each additional violation of this chapter within one year.

8.30.120 Nonretaliation.

No person shall discharge, refuse to hire, or in any manner retaliate against any employee or applicant for employment because such employee or applicant exercises any rights afforded by this chapter.

No person shall intimidate, harass, or otherwise retaliate against any person who seeks to attain compliance with this chapter. Moreover, no person shall intentionally or recklessly expose another person to secondhand smoke in response to that person's effort to achieve compliance with this chapter.

8.30.130 Public education.

The City Manager shall engage in a continuing program to explain and clarify the purposes of this chapter to citizens affected by it, and to guide owners, operators, and managers in their compliance with it.

8.30.140 Governmental agency cooperation.

The City Manager ~~Administrator~~ shall annually request other governmental and educational agencies having facilities within the city to establish local operating procedures in cooperation and compliance with this chapter. The City Manager shall urge federal, state, county, and special school district agencies to enforce their existing no smoking regulations and to comply voluntarily with this chapter.

8.30.150 Other applicable laws.

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

SECTION 5. Severability. If any article, section, subsection sentence, clause or phrase of this ordinance or exhibit is held to be invalid or unconstitutional, the offending portion shall be severed and shall not affect the validity of remaining portions which shall remain in full force and effect.

SECTION 6. Effective Date. This ordinance shall become effective immediately on final adoption if it receives six or more affirmative votes; otherwise it shall become effective upon the seventh day after final adoption.

IN COUNCIL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, _____, 20_____

PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES- BROOKS, BRUNNER, CHANG, NADEL, QUAN, REID, KERNIGHAN and PRESIDENT DE LA FUENTE

NOES-

ABSENT-

ABSTENTION-

ATTEST: _____
LATONDA SIMMONS
City Clerk and Clerk of the
Council of the City of Oakland,
California