



CITY OF WOBURN, MASSACHUSETTS

Board of Health

10 Common Street

Woburn, MA 01801

781-897-5920

Fax: 781-897-5929

RESTRICTING THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS AND NICOTINE DELIVERY PRODUCTS

A. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE:

Whereas there exists conclusive evidence that tobacco smoking causes cancer, respiratory and cardiac diseases, negative birth outcomes, irritation to the eyes, nose and throat¹;

Whereas among the 15.7% of students nationwide who currently smoke cigarettes and were less than 18 years old, 14.1% usually obtained them by buying them in a store (i.e. convenience store, supermarket, or discount store) or gas station²;

Whereas nationally in 2009, 72% of high school smokers and 66% of middle school smokers were not asked to show proof of age when purchasing cigarettes³;

Whereas the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has concluded that nicotine is as addictive as cocaine or heroin⁴;

Whereas despite state laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to minors, access by minors to tobacco products is a major public health problem

¹ Center for Disease Control and Prevention, (CDC) (2012), *Health Effects of Cigarette Smoking Fact Sheet*. Retrieved from:

http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/health_effects/effects_cig_smoking/index.htm.

² CDC (2009), *Youth Risk Behavior, Surveillance Summaries* (Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) 2010:59, 11 (No.SS-55)) Retrieved from: <http://cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>.

³ CDC Office of Smoking and Health, *National Youth Tobacco Survey, 2009*. Analysis by the American Lung Association (ALA), Research and Program Services Division using SPSS software, as reported in "Trends in Tobacco Use", ALA Research and Program Services, Epidemiology and Statistics Unit, July 2011. Retrieved from: www.lung.org/finding-cures/our-research/trend-reports/Tobacco-Trend-Report.pdf.

⁴ CDC (2010), *How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease: The biology and Behavioral Basis for Smoking-Attributable Disease*. Retrieved from: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/sgr/2010/.

Whereas many non-cigarette tobacco products, such as cigars and cigarillos, can be sold in a single “dose,” enjoy a relatively low tax as compared to cigarettes; are available in fruit, candy and alcohol flavors; and are popular among youth⁵;

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 2009⁶;

Whereas survey results show that more youth report that they have smoked a cigar product when it is mentioned by name, than report that they smoked a cigar in general, indicating that cigar use among youth is underreported⁷;

Whereas in Massachusetts, youth use of all other tobacco products, including cigars, rose from 13.3% in 2003 to 17.6% in 2009, and was higher than the rate of current cigarette use (16%) for the first time in history⁸;

Whereas research shows that increased cigar prices significantly decreased the probability of male adolescent cigar use and a 10% increase in cigar prices would reduce use by 3.4%⁹;

Whereas nicotine levels in cigars are generally much higher than nicotine levels in cigarettes¹⁰;

Whereas Non-Residential Roll-Your-Own (RYO) machines located in retail stores enable retailers to sell cigarettes without paying the excise taxes that are imposed on conventionally manufactured cigarettes. High excise taxes encourage adult smokers to quit¹¹ and high prices deter youth from starting.¹² 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;

⁵ CDC (2009), *Youth Risk Behavior, Surveillance Summaries* (MMWR 2010: 59, 12, note 5). Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss5905.pdf>.

⁶ CDC (2009) *Youth Risk Behavior, Surveillance Summaries* (MMWR 2010: 59, 72 (No SS-55)). Retrieved from: www.cdc.gov; and CDC (2003), *Youth Risk Behavior, Surveillance Summaries* (MMWR 2004: 53, 54 (No. SS-02)).

⁷ 2010 Boston Youth Risk Behavior Study. 16.5% of Boston youth responded that they had ever smoked a fruit or candy flavored cigar, cigarillo or little cigar, while 24.1% reported ever smoking a “Black and Mild” Cigar.

⁸ Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Data Brief, Trends in Youth Tobacco Use in Massachusetts, 1993-2009.

Retrieved from:

http://www.mass.gov/Eeohhs2/docs/dph/tobacco_control/adolescent_tobacco_use_youth_trends_1998_2009.pdf.

⁹ Ringel, J., Wasserman, J., & Andreyeva, T. (2005) *Effects of Public Policy on Adolescents’ Cigar Use: Evidence from the National Youth tobacco Survey*. *American Journal of Public Health*, 95(6), 995-998, doi:

10.2105/AJPH.2003.030411 and cited in *Cigar, Cigarillo and Little Cigar Use among Canadian Youth: Are We Underestimating the Magnitude of this Problem?*, *J. Prim. P.* 2011, Aug: 32(3-4):161-70. Retrieved from:

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21809109.

¹⁰ National Institute of Health (NIH), National Cancer Institute (NCI) (2010). *Cigar Smoking and Cancer*. Retrieved from: <http://www.cancer.gov/bcancertopics/factsheet/Tobacco/cigars>.

¹¹ Eriksen, M., Mackay, J., Ross, H. (2012). *The tobacco Atlas, Fourth Edition*, American Cancer Society, Chapter 29, p. 80. Retrieved from: www.TobaccoAtlas.org.

¹² Chaloupka, F.J. & Liccardo Pacula, R., NIH, NCI (2001). *The Impact of Price on Youth Tobacco Use, Smoking and Tobacco* <http://dccps.nih.gov/TCRB/monographs/>.

Whereas it is estimated that 90% of what is being sold as pipe tobacco is actually being used in Non-Residential RYO machines. Pipe tobacco shipments went from 11.5 million pounds in 2009 to 22.4 million pounds in 2010. Traditional RYO tobacco shipments dropped from 11.2 million pounds to 5.8 million pounds; and cigarette shipments dropped from 308.6 billion sticks to 292.7 billion sticks according to the December 2010 statistical report released by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB)¹³;

Whereas the sale of tobacco products and nicotine delivery products are incompatible with the mission of health care institutions because these products are detrimental to the public health and their presence in health care institutions undermine efforts to educate patients on the safe and effective use of medication, including cessation medication;

Whereas educational institutions sell tobacco products to a younger population, who 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;

Whereas sales of flavored little cigars increased by 23% between 2008 and 2010¹⁴; and the top three most popular cigar brands among African-American youth aged 12-17 are the flavored and low-cost Black & Mild, White Owl, and Swisher Sweets;¹⁵

Whereas the federal Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act (FSPTCA), enacted in 2009, prohibited candy- and fruit – flavored cigarettes,¹⁶ largely because these flavored products were marketed to youth and young adults,¹⁷ and younger smokers were more likely to have tried these products than older smokers;¹⁸

¹³ TTB (2011). Statistica Report – Tobacco (2011) (TTB S 5210-12-2010). Retrieved from: <http://www.ttb.gov/statistics/2010/201012tobacco.pdf>.

¹⁴ Delnevo, C., Flavored Little Cigars memo, September 21, 2011, from Neilson market scanner data.

¹⁵ SAMAHA, Analysis of data from the 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health

¹⁶ 21 U.S.C. § 387g.

¹⁷ Carpenter CM, Wayne GF, Pauly JL, et al. 2005. "New Cigarette Brands with Flavors that Appeal to Youth: Tobacco Marketing Strategies." *Health Affairs*. 24(6): 1601-1610; Lewis M and Wackowski O. 2006. "Dealing with an Innovative Industry: A Look at Flavored Cigarettes Promoted by Mainstream Brands." *American Journal of Public Health*. 96(2): 244-251; Connolly GN. 2004. "Sweet and Spicy Flavours: New Brands for Minorities and Youth." *Tobacco Control*. 13(3): 211-212; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2012. Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, p. 537, www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/preventing-youth-tobacco-use/full-report.pdf.

¹⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2012. Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, p. 539, www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/preventing-youth-tobacco-use/full-report.pdf.

Whereas although the manufacture and distribution of flavored cigarettes (excluding menthol) is banned by federal law,¹⁹ neither federal nor Massachusetts laws restrict sales of flavored non-cigarette tobacco products, such as cigars, cigarillos, smokeless tobacco, hookah tobacco, and electronic smoking devices and the nicotine solutions used in these devices;

Whereas the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the U.S. Surgeon General have stated that flavored tobacco products are considered to be “starter” products that help establish smoking habits that can lead to long-term addiction;²⁰

Whereas data from the National Youth Tobacco Survey indicate that more than two-fifths of U.S. middle and high school smokers report using flavored little cigars or flavored cigarettes;²¹

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

B: AUTHORITY:

The Board of Health pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws (M.G.L), Chapter III, Section 31, does adopt these regulations as being reasonable health regulations designed to protect and improve the health of the residents of the City of Woburn.

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 designated 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.

¹⁹ 21 U.S.C. § 387 g

²⁰ Food and Drug Administration. 2011. Fact Sheet: Flavored Tobacco Products, www.fda.gov/downloads/TobaccoProducts/ProtectingKidsfromTobacco/FlavoredTobacco/UCM183214.pdf; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2012. Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta: U.S. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, p. 539, www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/preventing-youth-tobacco-use/full-report.pdf.

²¹ King BA, Tynana MA, Dube SR, et al. 2013. “Flavored-Little-Cigar and Flavored-Cigarette Use Among U.S. Middle and High School Students.” Journal of Adolescent Health. [Article in press], www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X%2813%2900415-1/abstract.

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 1, Paragraph 1.

Characterizing Flavor: A distinguishable taste or aroma, other than the taste or aroma of tobacco, menthol, mint or wintergreen, imparted or detectable either prior to or during consumption of a tobacco product or component part thereof, including, but not limited to, tastes or aromas relating to any fruit, chocolate, vanilla, honey, candy, coca, dessert, alcoholic beverage, herb or spice; provided however, that no tobacco product shall be determined to have a characterizing flavor solely because of the use of additives or flavorings that do not contribute to the distinguishable taste or aroma of the product or the provision of ingredient information.

Component Part: Any element of a tobacco product, including, but not limited to, the tobacco, filter and paper, but not including any constituent.

Constituent: Any ingredient, substance, chemical or compound, other than tobacco, water or reconstituted tobacco sheet, that is added by the manufacturer to a tobacco product during the processing, manufacturing or packaging of the tobacco product. Such term shall include a smoke constituent.

Distinguishable: Perceivable by either the sense of smell or taste.

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.

Flavored Tobacco Product: Any tobacco product or component part thereof that contains a constituent that has or produces a characterizing flavor. A public statement, claim or indicia made or disseminated by the manufacturer of a tobacco product, or by any person authorized or permitted by the manufacturer to make or disseminate public statements concerning such tobacco product, that such tobacco product has or produces a characterizing flavor shall constitute presumptive evidence that the tobacco product is a flavored tobacco product.

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. 221 or a retail establishment that provides pharmaceutical goods and services and is subject to the provisions of 247 CMR 6.00. Health care institutions include, but are not limited to, hospitals, clinics, health centers, pharmacies, drug stores, doctor offices, and dentist offices.

Minimum Legal Sales Age (MLSA): Any individual who is under the age of twenty-one (21).

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 product 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 products include, but are not limited to, e-cigarettes.

Non-Residential Roll-Your-Own (RYO) Machine: A mechanical device made available for use (including to an individual who produces cigars, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, pipe tobacco, or roll-your-own tobacco solely for the individual's own personal consumption or use) that is capable of making cigarettes, cigars or other tobacco products. RYO machines located in private homes used for solely personal consumption are not Non-Residential RYO machines.

Permit Holder: Any person engaged in the sale or distribution of tobacco or nicotine delivery products directly to consumers who applies for and receives and 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.

Person: Any individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company or organization or any kind, including but not limited to, an owner, operator, a manager, proprietor or person in charge of any establishment, business or retail store.

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

Self-Service Display: any display from which customers may select a tobacco product, as defined herein, without assistance from an employee or store personnel.

Smoke Constituent: Any chemical or chemical compound in mainstream or side stream tobacco smoke that either transfers from any component of the tobacco product to the smoke or that is formed by the combustion or heating of tobacco additives or other component of the tobacco product.

Smoking Bar: An establishment that primarily is engaged in the retail sale of tobacco products for consumption by customers on the premises and is required by Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 270, Section 22, to maintain a valid permit to operate a smoking bar issued by the Massachusetts Department of Revenue. "Smoking bar" shall include, but not be limited to, those establishments that are commonly known as "cigar bars" and "hookah bars".

Tobacco and/or Tobacco Product: Any product containing, made, or derived from tobacco or nicotine that is intended for human consumption, whether smoked, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, inhaled, snorted, sniffed, or ingested by any other means, including, but not limited to: cigarettes, cigars, little cigars, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, snuff; or electronic cigarettes, electronic cigars, electronic pipes, electronic hookah, liquid nicotine, "e-liquids" or other similar products, regardless of nicotine content, that rely on vaporization or aerosolization. "Tobacco product" includes any component or part of a tobacco product. "Tobacco product" does not include any product that has been approved by the United States

Food and Drug Administration either as a tobacco use cessation product or for other medical purposes and which is being marketed and sold or prescribed solely for the approved purpose.

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 or any other tobacco products, as defined herein.

D. TOBACCO PRODUCT SALES PERMIT

A) No person shall sell or otherwise distribute tobacco products, as defined herein, within the City of Woburn without first obtaining a Tobacco Product Sales Permit issued annually by the Woburn Board of Health. Only owners of establishments with a permanent, non-mobile location in Woburn, are eligible to apply for a permit and sell tobacco products at the specified location in Woburn.

B) As part of the Tobacco Product Sales Permit application process, the applicant will be provided with the Woburn 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 product sales regarding both state laws regarding the sale of tobacco and this regulation.

C) Each applicant who sells tobacco products is required to provide proof of a current Tobacco Retailer License issued by the Massachusetts Department of Revenue, when required by state law, before a Tobacco Product Sales Permit can be issued.

D) The fee for a Tobacco Product Sales Permit shall be determined by the Woburn Board of Health annually.

E) A separate permit is required for each retail establishment selling tobacco products, as defined herein.

F) Each Tobacco Product Sales Permit shall be displayed at the retail establishment in a conspicuous place.

G) No Tobacco Product Sales Permit holder shall allow any employees to sell tobacco 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 or she has read the regulation and applicable state laws.

H) A Tobacco Product Sales Permit is non-transferable. A new owner of an establishment that sells tobacco products, as defined herein; 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.

I) Issuance of a Tobacco Product Sales Permit shall be conditioned on an applicant's consent to unannounced, periodic inspections of his or her retail establishment to ensure compliance with this regulation.

J) Issuance and holding of a Tobacco Product Sales Permit shall be conditioned on an applicant's on-going compliance with current Massachusetts Department of Revenue requirements and policies including, but not limited to, minimum retail prices of tobacco products.

K) A Tobacco 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.

L) A person found to be selling tobacco products, as defined herein, without a permit will be fined one hundred (\$100.00) dollars a day until said license is applied and paid for.

M) Maximum Number of Tobacco Product Sales Permits

- a) At any given time, there shall be no more than 44 Tobacco Product Sales Permits issued in Woburn. No permit renewal will be denied based on the the requirements of this subsection except any permit holder who has failed to renew his or her permit within thirty (30) days of expiration will be treated as a first-time permit applicant. New applicants for permits who are applying at a time when the maximum number of permits has been issued will be placed on a waiting list will be eligible to apply for a permit on a "first-come, first-served" basis as issued permits are either not renewed, revoked, or are returned to the Board of Health.
- b) A tobacco Product Sales Permit shall not be issued to any new applicant for a retail location within five hundred (500) feet of a public or private elementary or secondary school as measured by a straight line from the nearest point of the property line of the school to the nearest point of the property line of the site of the applicant's business premises.
- c) Applicants who purchase or acquire an existing business that holds a valid Tobacco Product Sales Permit at the time of the sale or acquisition of said business must apply within sixty (60) days of such sale or acquisition for the

permit held by the current permit holder if the applicant intends to sell tobacco products, as defined herein.

E. TOBACCO SALES TO PERSONS UNDER THE MINIMUM LEGAL SALES AGE PROHIBITED

A) No person shall sell tobacco products or permit tobacco products, as defined herein, to be sold to a person under the minimum legal sales age; or, not being the individual's parent or legal guardian, give tobacco products, as defined herein, to a person under the minimum legal sales age. The minimum legal sales age in the City of Woburn is 21.

B) **Required Signage** – In conformance with and in addition to Massachusetts General Law 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 City of Woburn Board of Health. the notice shall be at least 48 square inches and shall be posted conspicuously by the owner or other person in charge of a shop or other place used to sell tobacco products at retail 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.

C) The owner or other person in charge of a shop or other place used to sell tobacco products, as defined herein, at retail shall conspicuously post a sign stating that “The sale of tobacco products, including e-cigarettes, to someone under the minimum legal sales age or 21 years is prohibited.” The notice shall be no smaller than 8.5 inches by 11 inches 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. 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.

D) The owner or other person in charge of a shop or other place used to sell tobacco products, as defined herein, at retail shall conspicuously post signage provided by the Woburn Board of Health that discloses current referral information about smoking cessation.

E) **Identification:** Each person selling or distributing tobacco products as defined herein, shall verify the age of the purchaser by means of a valid government-issued photographic identification containing the bearer's date of birth that the purchaser is 21 years old or older. Verification is required for any person under the age of 27.

F) All retail sales of tobacco products, as defined herein, must be face-to-face between the seller and the buyer and occur at the permitted location.

F. CIGAR SALES REGULATED

A) No person shall sell or distribute or cause to be sold or distributed a single cigar unless such cigar is priced for retail sale at two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) or more.

B) No person shall sell or distribute or cause to be sold or distributed any original package of two or more cigars, unless such package is priced for retail sale at \$5.00 or more.

C) This Section shall not apply to a person or entity engaged in the business or selling or distributing cigars for commercial purposes to another person or entity engaged in the business of selling or distributing of cigars for commercial purposes with the intent to sell or distribute outside the boundaries of Woburn.

D) The Woburn Board of Health may adjust from time to time the amounts specified in this Section to reflect changes in the applicable Consumer Price Index by amendment of this regulation.

G. FREE DISTRIBUTION AND COUPON REDEMPTION

No person shall:

A) Distribute or cause to be distributed, any free samples of tobacco products, as defined herein;

B) Accept or redeem, offer to accept or redeem, or cause or hire any person to accept or redeem or offer to accept or redeem any coupon that provides any tobacco product, as defined herein, without charge or for less than the listed or non-discounted price; or

C) Sell a tobacco product, as defined herein, to consumers through any multi-pack discounts (e.g., "buy-two-get-one-free") or otherwise provide or distribute to consumers

any tobacco product, as defined herein, without charge for less than the listed or non-discounted price in exchange for the purchase of any other tobacco product.

D) Sections B and C shall not apply to products, such as cigarettes, for which there is a state law prohibiting them from being sold as loss leaders and for which a minimum retail price is required by state law.

H. OUT-OF-PACKAGE SALES

The sale or distribution of tobacco products, as defined herein, in any form other than an original factory-wrapped package is prohibited, including the repackaging or dispensing of any tobacco product, as defined herein, for retail sale. No person may sell or cause to be distributed, any cigarette package that contains fewer than twenty (20) cigarettes, including single cigarettes.

I. SELF-SERVICE DISPLAYS

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

J. VENDING MACHINES

All vending machines containing tobacco products, as defined herein are prohibited.

K. NON-RESIDENTIAL ROLL-YOUR-OWN MACHINES

All Non-Residential Roll-Your-Own machines are prohibited.

L. PROHIBITION ON THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS BY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

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

M. PROHIBITING SMOKING IN WORKPLACE AND PUBLIC PLACES

A) The Woburn Board of Health adopts the Massachusetts Smoke-Free Workplace Law (Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 270, Sections 21 & 22) by reference to any future revisions as a local regulation

- a) Pursuant to Massachusetts General Law, Chapter 270, Section 22 (j), smoking is also hereby prohibited in the following locations:
- 1) Retail tobacco store,
 - 2) Smoking bar

N. USE OF ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES

The use of electronic cigarettes is prohibited wherever smoking is prohibited per all Massachusetts State Laws and Regulations, including, but not limited to, General Laws Chapter 270, Section 22 & Section 11.5.2 of this regulation.

O. SUSPENSIONS AND LOSS OF TOBACCO PRODUCT SALES PERMIT

A) In accordance with the provisions for the non-criminal disposition of violations contained in General Laws Chapter 40, Section 21D, whoever violates any provision of this regulation in regards to tobacco sales to persons under the minimum legal sales age, may be punished as follows:

- a) In the case of a first violation, a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00)
- b) In the case of a second violation within 36 months of the date of the current violation, a fine of two hundred dollars (\$200.00) and the Tobacco Product Sales Permit may be suspended for two (2) consecutive business days.
- c) In the case of three or more violations within the 36-month period, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) and the Tobacco Product Sales Permit may be suspended for seven (7) consecutive business days.
- d) In the case of four violations or repeated, egregious violations of this regulation within a 36-month period, the Board of Health shall hold a hearing in accordance with subsection D of this section and may permanently revoke a Tobacco Product Sales Permit.

B) Failure to cooperate with inspections pursuant to this regulation may result in the suspension of the Tobacco Product Sales Permit for thirty (30) consecutive business days.

C) In addition to the monetary fines above, any permit holder who engages in the sale or distribution of tobacco products while his or her permit is suspended may be subject to the suspension of all Board of Health issued permits for thirty (30) consecutive business days. Multiple tobacco product sales permit suspensions shall not be served concurrently.

D) The Woburn Board of Health shall provide notice of the intent to suspend or revoke a Tobacco Product Sales Permit, which notice shall contain the reasons therefore and

establish a time and date for a hearing which date shall be no earlier than seven (7) days after the date of said notice. The permit holder or its business agent shall have an opportunity to be heard at such a hearing and shall be notified of the Board of Health's decision and the reasons therefore in writing. After a hearing, the Woburn Board of Health may suspend or revoke the tobacco products, as defined herein, shall be removed from the retail establishment upon suspension or revocation of the Tobacco Product Sales Permit. Failure to remove all tobacco products, as defined herein, shall constitute a separate violation of this regulation.

P. ENFORCEMENT

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

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

Q. SEVERABILITY

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