



## Board of Health

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Member

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### ARTICLE 1

#### Regulation Affecting Smoking and the Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products in Needham

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

Whereas there exists conclusive evidence that tobacco smoking causes cancer, respiratory and cardiac diseases, negative birth outcomes, irritations to the eyes, nose and throat<sup>1</sup>;

Whereas, in 2017, among the 8.7% of students nationwide who currently<sup>2</sup> use electronic vapor products, 13.6% had usually gotten their own electronic vapor products by buying them in a store (e.g., convenience store, supermarket, discount store, gas station, or vape store)<sup>3</sup>;

Whereas the U.S. General Vice Admiral Jerome M. Adams has noted that youth use of e-cigarettes has reached epidemic proportions and that the U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services Alex Azar stated that the sharp rate of increased use of e-cigarettes is unmatched among any other substance;<sup>4</sup>

Whereas the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has concluded that nicotine is as addictive as cocaine or heroin<sup>5</sup> and the Surgeon General found that nicotine exposure during adolescence, a critical window

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/health_effects/effects_cig_smoking/index.htm).

<sup>2</sup> Current use is defined as having used a tobacco product at least one time in the 30 days prior to the survey.

<sup>3</sup> Kann, Laura, Tim McManus, William A Harris, et al. "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance — United States, 2017." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), Surveillance Summaries* 67(No. 8) (June 15, 2018): 479. <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/pdf/2017/ss6708.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Surgeon General, Press Office. (2018, December 18). *Surgeon General releases advisory on E-cigarette epidemic among youth* [Press Release]. Retrieved from <https://www.hhs.gov/about/news/2018/12/18/surgeon-general-releases-advisory-e-cigarette-epidemic-among-youth.html>.

<sup>5</sup> 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/](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/sgr/2010/).

for brain development, may have lasting adverse consequences for brain development,<sup>6</sup> and that it is addiction to nicotine that keeps youth smoking past adolescence.<sup>7</sup>

Whereas a Federal District Court found that Phillip Morris, RJ Reynolds and other leading cigarette manufacturers “spent billions of dollars every year on their marketing activities in order to encourage young people to try and then continue purchasing their cigarette products in order to provide the replacement smokers they need to survive” and that these companies were likely to continue targeting underage smokers<sup>8</sup>;

Whereas more than 80 percent of all adult smokers begin smoking before the age of 18, more than 90 percent do so before leaving their teens, and more than 3.5 million middle and high school students smoke;<sup>9</sup>

Whereas 18.1 percent of current smokers aged <18 years reported that they *usually* directly purchased their cigarettes from stores (i.e. convenience store, supermarket, or discount store) or gas stations, and among 11<sup>th</sup> grade males this rate was nearly 30 percent ;<sup>10</sup>

Whereas the Institute of Medicine (IOM) concludes that raising the minimum age of legal access to tobacco products to 21 will likely reduce tobacco initiation, particularly among adolescents 15 – 17, which would improve health across the lifespan and save lives<sup>11</sup>.

Whereas the 2016 MetroWest Adolescent Health Survey (MHAWS) results show that 5% of Needham high school students used cigarettes on at least one day of the 30 days before the survey, compared with 8% of students in 2014 and 6% of students in 2012. And whereas the 2016 MetroWest Adolescent Health Survey (MHAWS) results show that 13% of Needham high school students used cigarettes in their lifetime, compared with 19% of students in 2014 and 17% of students in 2012.<sup>12</sup>

Whereas flavored cigar dollar sales increased by 53% and unit sales increased by 39% between 2008 and 2011<sup>13</sup>, and 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 youth<sup>14</sup>;

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%<sup>15</sup>;

Whereas 59% of high school smokers in Massachusetts have tried flavor cigarettes or flavored cigars and 25.6% of them are current flavored tobacco product users; 95.1 % of 12 – 17 year olds who smoked cigars reported smoking cigar brands that were flavored;<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 2014. *The Health Consequences of Smoking – 50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta: U.S. National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, p. 122. Retrieved from: <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/50-years-of-progress/full-report.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> *Id.* at Executive Summary p. 13. Retrieved from: <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/50-years-of-progress/exec-summary.pdf>

<sup>8</sup> *United States v. Phillip Morris, Inc., RJ Reynolds Tobacco Co., et al.*, 449 F.Supp.2d 1 (D.D.C. 2006) at Par. 3301 and Pp. 1605-07.

<sup>9</sup> SAMHSA, Calculated based on data in 2011 National Survey on Drug Use and Health and U. S. Department of Health and Human services (HHA).

<sup>10</sup> CDC (2013) Youth Risk Behavior, Surveillance Summaries (MMWR 2014: 63 (No SS-04)). Retrieved from: [www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov).

<sup>11</sup> IOM (Institute of Medicine) 2015. *Public Health Implications of Raising the Minimum Age of Legal Access to Tobacco Products*. Washington DC: The National Academies Press, 2015.

<sup>12</sup> MetroWest Adolescent Health Survey: Needham High School Reports 2012 and 2014.

<sup>13</sup> Delnevo, Cristine D., Daniel P. Giovenco, Bridget K. Ambrose, Catherine G. Corey, and Kevin P. Conway. “Preference for Flavoured Cigar Brands among Youth, Young Adults and Adults in the USA.” *Tobacco Control* 24 (2015): 389–94. <https://doi.org/10.1136/tobaccocontrol-2013-051408>.

<sup>14</sup> CDC (2009), *Youth Risk Behavior, Surveillance Summaries* (MMWR 2010: 59, 12, note 5). Retrieved from: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss5905.pdf>.

<sup>15</sup> 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](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21809109).

<sup>16</sup> Massachusetts Department of Public Health, 2015 Massachusetts Youth Health Survey (MYHS); Delnevo CD et al., *Tobacco Control*, March 2014: Preference for flavored cigar brands among youth, young adults and adults in the USA.

Whereas the Surgeon General found that exposure to tobacco marketing in stores and price discounting increase youth smoking;<sup>17</sup>

Whereas the federal Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act (FSPTCA), enacted in 2009, prohibited candy- and fruit-flavored cigarettes,<sup>18</sup> largely because these flavored products were marketed to youth and young adults,<sup>19</sup> and younger smokers were more likely to have tried these products than older smokers<sup>20</sup>, neither federal nor Massachusetts laws restrict sales of flavored non-cigarette tobacco products, such as cigars, cigarillos, smokeless tobacco, hookah tobacco, and electronic devices and the nicotine solutions used in these devices;

Whereas flavoring agents increase the appeal of tobacco products to youth and tobacco use initiation and progression to tobacco dependence are more common with the use of the flavored products<sup>21</sup>;

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;<sup>22</sup>

Whereas the U.S. Surgeon General recognized in his 2014 report that a complementary strategy to assist in eradicating tobacco related death and disease is for local governments to ban categories of products from retail sale;<sup>23</sup>

Whereas the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has reported that the current use of electronic cigarettes, a product sold in dozens of flavors that appeal to youth, among middle and high school students tripled from 2013 to 2014;<sup>24</sup>

Whereas 5.8% of Massachusetts youth currently use e-cigarettes and 15.9% have tried them<sup>25</sup> and in Needham 17% of Needham high school students currently use e-cigarettes and 29% of those students have tried e-cigarettes once in their lifetime, according to the 2014 MetroWest Adolescent Health Survey (MHAWS).<sup>26</sup>

Whereas the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection has classified liquid nicotine in any amount as an “acutely hazardous waste”;<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> 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. 508-530, [www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/preventing-youth-tobacco-use/full-report.pdf](http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/preventing-youth-tobacco-use/full-report.pdf).

<sup>18</sup> 21 U.S.C. § 387g.

<sup>19</sup> 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](http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/preventing-youth-tobacco-use/full-report.pdf).

<sup>20</sup> 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](http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/preventing-youth-tobacco-use/full-report.pdf).

<sup>21</sup> Farber, et al. “Protecting Children From Tobacco, Nicotine, and Tobacco Smoke.”

<sup>22</sup> Food and Drug Administration. 2011. *Fact Sheet: Flavored Tobacco Products*, [www.fda.gov/downloads/TobaccoProducts/ProtectingKidsfromTobacco/FlavoredTobacco/UCM183214.pdf](http://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](http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/preventing-youth-tobacco-use/full-report.pdf).

<sup>23</sup> See fn. 3 at p. 85.

<sup>24</sup> Centers for Disease Control & Prevention. 2015. “Tobacco Use Among Middle and High School Students — United States, 2011–2014,” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* 64(14): 381–385;

<sup>25</sup> Massachusetts Department of Public Health, 2015 Massachusetts Youth Health Survey (MYHS)

<sup>26</sup> MetroWest Adolescent Health Survey: Needham High School Reports 2012 and 2014.

<sup>27</sup> 310 CMR 30.136

Whereas in a lab analysis conducted by the FDA, electronic cigarette cartridges that were labeled as containing no nicotine actually had low levels of nicotine present in all cartridges tested, except for one<sup>28</sup>;

Whereas the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has reported that current electronic cigarette use among middle school students increased from 0.6% in 2011 to 4.9% in 2018 and electronic cigarette use among high school students increased from 1.5% in 2011 to 20.8% in 2018<sup>29</sup>;

Whereas electronic cigarettes have been shown to cause nicotine addiction in adolescents<sup>30</sup> and create more combustible cigarette and tobacco product users<sup>31, 32</sup>;

Whereas more than 8 out of 10 teen e-cigarette users (ages 12-17) report using products flavored to taste like menthol, alcohol, candy, fruit, chocolate, or other sweets<sup>33</sup>;

Whereas the most commonly cited reasons for using e-cigarettes among both youth and young adults are curiosity, flavoring/taste, and low perceived harm compared to other tobacco products, while use of e-cigarettes as an aid to quit conventional cigarettes is not reported as a primary reason for use among youth and young adults<sup>34</sup>;

Whereas flavored, including menthol, tobacco product use is highest among those 12-17 years old and lowest among those older than 65 years old<sup>35</sup>;

Whereas in 2017-2018, current use of menthol- or mint-flavored e-cigarettes among high-school students increased from 42.3% to 51.2%, and from 21.4% to 38.1% among exclusive e-cigarette users<sup>36</sup>;

Whereas research indicates youth who first tried a flavored tobacco product are more likely to become current tobacco users than those who first tried a non-flavored product<sup>37</sup>;

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 is 10.8% in 2013;<sup>38</sup>

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;<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Food and Drug Administration, *Summary of Results: Laboratory Analysis of Electronic Cigarettes Conducted by FDA*, available at: <http://www.fda.gov/newsevents/publichealthfocus/ucm173146.htm>.

<sup>29</sup> Cullen, Karen A., Bridget Ambrose, Andrea S. Gentzke, et al. "Notes from the Field: Use of Electronic Cigarettes and Any Tobacco Product Among Middle and High School Students — United States, 2011–2018." *Centers for Disease Control and Protection, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR)* 67, no. 45 (November 16, 2018): 1276–77. <https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6745a5>.

<sup>30</sup> Case, Kathleen R., Dale S. Mantey, MeLisa R. Creamer, et al. "E-Cigarette- Specific Symptoms of Nicotine Dependence among Texas Adolescents." *Addictive Behaviors* 84 (September 2018): 57–61. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2018.03.032>.

<sup>31</sup> Dunbar, Michael S., Jordan P. Davis, Anthony Rodriguez, et al. "Disentangling Within- and Between-Person Effects of Shared Risk Factors on E-Cigarette and Cigarette Use Trajectories From Late Adolescence to Young Adulthood." *Nicotine & Tobacco Research: Official Journal of the Society for Research on Nicotine and Tobacco*, October 2, 2018. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ntr/nty179>.

<sup>32</sup> Bold, Krysten W., Grace Kong, Deepa R. Camenga, et al. "Trajectories of E-Cigarette and Conventional Cigarette Use Among Youth." *Pediatrics* 141, no. 1 (January 1, 2018): e20171832. <https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2017-1832>.

<sup>33</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). "E-Cigarettes and Young People." Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, January 31, 2017. <https://www.cdc.gov/features/ecigarettes-young-people/index.html>.

<sup>34</sup> "E-Cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General." Rockville, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2016. [https://e-cigarettes.surgeongeneral.gov/documents/2016\\_sgr\\_full\\_report\\_non-508.pdf](https://e-cigarettes.surgeongeneral.gov/documents/2016_sgr_full_report_non-508.pdf).

<sup>35</sup> Villanti, Andrea C., Amanda L. Johnson, Bridget K. Ambrose, K. et al. "Flavored Tobacco Product Use in Youth and Adults: Findings From the First Wave of the PATH Study (2013-2014)." *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 53, no. 2 (August 2017): 139–51. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2017.01.026>.

<sup>36</sup> Cullen, et al. "Notes from the Field: Use of Electronic Cigarettes and Any Tobacco Product Among Middle and High School Students — United States, 2011–2018."

<sup>37</sup> Villanti, et al. "Flavored Tobacco Product Use in Youth and Adults: Findings From the First Wave of the PATH Study (2013-2014)."

<sup>38</sup> See fn. 7.

<sup>39</sup> King BA, Tynan 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](http://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X%2813%2900415-1/abstract).

Whereas the sale of tobacco products is 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 is incompatible with the mission of educational institutions that educate a younger population about social, environmental and health risks and harms;

Whereas the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has held that “. . . [t]he right to engage in business must yield to the paramount right of government to protect the public health by any rational means”<sup>40</sup>.

Now, therefore it is the intention of the Needham Board of Health to regulate the sale of tobacco products.

**B. Authority:**

This regulation is promulgated pursuant to the authority granted to the Needham Board of Health by Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 111, Section 31 which states 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:

**Adult-only 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 as required to be issued by the Needham Board of Health.

**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 regardless of any content.

**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.

**Characterizing flavor:** A distinguishable taste or aroma, other than the taste or aroma of tobacco, , 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, cocoa, dessert, alcoholic beverage, menthol, mint, wintergreen, herb or spice; provided, however, that no tobacco product shall be determined to have a characterizing flavor solely because of the provision of ingredient information or the use of additives or flavorings that do not contribute to the distinguishable taste or aroma of the product.

**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.

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<sup>40</sup> Druzik et al v. Board of Health of Haverhill, 324 Mass.129 (1949).

**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.

**Coupon:** Any card, paper, note, form, statement, ticket or other issue distributed for commercial or promotional purposes to be later surrendered by the bearer so as to receive an article, service or accommodation without charge or at a discount price.

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

**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. 112 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, optician/optometrist offices and dentist offices.

**Liquid Nicotine Container:** A bottle or other vessel which contains nicotine in liquid or gel form, whether or not combined with another substance or substances, for use in a tobacco product, as defined herein. The term does not include a container containing nicotine in a cartridge that is sold, marketed, or intended for use in a tobacco product, as defined herein, if the cartridge is prefilled and sealed by the manufacturer and not intended to be open by the consumer or retailer.

**Listed or non-discounted price:** The higher of the price listed for a tobacco product on its package or the price listed on any related shelving, posting, advertising or display at the place where the tobacco product is sold or offered for sale plus all applicable taxes if such taxes are not included in the state price, and before the application of any discounts or coupons.

**Minimum Legal Sales Age (MLSA):** The age an individual must be before that individual can be sold a tobacco product in the municipality.

**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 products who applies for and receives a tobacco product sales permit or any person who is required to apply for a Tobacco Product Sales Permit pursuant to these regulations, or his or her business agent.

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

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

**Schools:** Public or private elementary or secondary schools.

**Smoke Constituent:** Any chemical or chemical compound in mainstream or sidestream 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 Mass. General Law Ch. 270, §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 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" also includes all nicotine delivery products. "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.

**Workplace:** Any enclosed area of a structure, indoor area, facility or a portion thereof at which one (1) or more employees perform services for their employer (including the personal residence of the employer during those hours when used as a place of employment); other enclosed spaces rented to or otherwise used by the public;

and where the employer has the right or authority to exercise control over the space. It also include motor vehicles, employee lounges, restrooms, conference rooms, hallways, stairways and entrance ways, as well as exterior, unenclosed spaces at stairs, ramps, landings, patios, porches, decks, adjacent yards, loading docks and other areas within twenty (20) feet of the entrance doors or other areas where smoke would migrate into the enclosed area of a structure.

**D. Tobacco Sales to Persons Under the Minimum Legal Sales Age Prohibited:**

1. 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 give tobacco products, as defined herein, to a person under the minimum legal sales age. The minimum legal sales age in Needham is 21 years.

2. Required Signage:

- a. 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 Needham 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 4 feet or greater than 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. The owner or other person in charge of a shop or other place used to sell hand rolled cigars must display a warning about cigar consumption in a sign at least 50 square inches pursuant to 940 CMR 22.06 (2) (e).
- b. 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 Needham 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 tobacco products that rely on vaporization or aerosolization, as defined herein as “tobacco products”, 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 of 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 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.



5. No person or entity selling tobacco products shall allow anyone under twenty one (21) years of age to sell tobacco products.

**E. Tobacco Product Sales Permit:**

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

2. As part of the Tobacco Product Sales Permit application process, the applicant will be provided with the Needham 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 federal, state and local laws regarding the sale of tobacco and this regulation.

3. As a condition for obtaining and/or renewing a Tobacco Sales Permit, the Needham Board of Health may require tobacco retailers and any employee involved in the act of sale of tobacco products to participate in training programs provided by or approved by the Board regarding compliance with the laws and regulations prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to minors and to individuals under the age of 21.

4. No Tobacco Sales Permit holder shall allow any employee to sell cigarettes or other tobacco products until such employee reads this regulation and state laws regarding the sale of tobacco products and signs a statement, a copy of which will be placed on file in the office of the employer, that the employee has read and understands the regulation and applicable state laws.

5. 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.

6. A separate permit, displayed conspicuously, is required for each retail establishment selling tobacco products, as defined herein. The fee for which shall be determined by the Needham Board of Health annually.

7. A Tobacco Product Sales Permit is non-transferable. A new owner of an establishment that wishes to sell tobacco products, as defined herein, must apply for a new permit Tobacco Product Sales Permit and one may only be issued at the Needham Board of Health's discretion. At the very least, no new permit will be issued unless and until all outstanding penalties incurred by the previous permit holder are satisfied in full.

8. Issuance of a Tobacco 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.

9. 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 the permit holder has not satisfied any outstanding permit suspensions.

10. A Tobacco Product Sales Permit will not be renewed if the permit holder has sold a tobacco product to a person under the MLSA (§D.1) six times within the 36 month period of performance (which begins on the

effective date of this regulation's amendment, July 1, 2017) and the time period to appeal has expired. The violator may request a hearing in accordance with subsection 4 of the Violations section.

11. Maximum Number of Tobacco Product Sales Permits.

- a. At any given time, there shall be no more than ten (10) Tobacco Product Sales Permits issued in Needham (reduced by the number of permits not renewed pursuant to subsection (b) below). No permit renewal will be denied based on 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.
- b. As of July 1, 2017, any permit not renewed because a retailer no longer sells tobacco products, as defined herein, or because a retailer closes the retail business, or because the ownership of the establishment with the Tobacco Product Sales Permit changes ownership, shall be returned to the Needham Board of Health and may, at the Board's discretion, be permanently retired by the Board of Health and the total allowable number of Tobacco Product Sales Permits under paragraph 11(a) shall be reduced by the number of the retired permits.
- c. A Tobacco Product Sales Permit may, at the Board of Health's discretion, not be issued to any new applicant for a retail location within 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. This provision does **not** apply to existing permit holders in good standing that are within 500 feet of a public or private elementary or secondary school.
- d. A Tobacco Product Sales Permit may, at the Board of Health's discretion, not be issued to any new applicant for a retail location within 500 feet of an existing Tobacco Product Sales Permit holder as measured by a straight line from the nearest point of the proposed permit holder's property line to the nearest point of the property line of the site of the applicant's business premises. This provision does **not** apply to existing permit holders in good standing that currently located within an existing Tobacco Product Sales Permit holder.
- e. Applicants who purchase an existing business that holds a valid Tobacco Product Sales Permit at the time of the sale of said business must apply within sixty (60) days of such sale for the permit held by the Seller if the Buyer intends to sell tobacco products, as defined herein, and permit issuance shall be subject to the conditions of this Section.

**F. Cigar Sales Regulated:**

1. No person shall sell or distribute or cause to be sold or distributed a single cigar.
2. No person shall sell or distribute or cause to be sold or distributed any original factory-wrapped package of two or more cigars, unless such package is priced for retail sale at \$5.00 or more.
3. This Section shall not apply to:
  - a. The sale or distribution of any single cigar having a retail price of two dollars and fifty cents (\$2.50) or more.
  - b. A person or entity engaged in the business of selling or distributing cigars for commercial purposes to another person or entity engaged in the business of selling or distributing cigars for commercial

purposes with the intent to sell or distribute outside the boundaries of Needham.

4. The Needham Board of Health shall 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. Sale of Flavored Tobacco Products Prohibited:**

No person shall sell or distribute or cause to be sold or distributed any flavored tobacco product, except in smoking bars and adult-only retail tobacco stores.

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

No person or entity shall sell or distribute blunt wraps in Needham.

**I. Free Distribution and Coupon Redemption:** No person shall:

1. Distribute or cause to be distributed, any free samples of tobacco products, as defined herein;
2. 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
3. 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 or for less than the listed or non-discounted price in exchange for the purchase of any other tobacco product.
4. Sections 2 and 3 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.

**J. Out-of-Package Sales:**

1. 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 sold or distribute or cause to be distributed any cigarette package that contains fewer than twenty (20) cigarettes, including single cigarettes.
2. A retailer of Liquid Nicotine Containers must comply with the provisions of 310 CMR 30.000, and must provide the Needham Board of Health with a written plan for disposal of said product, including disposal plans for any breakage, spillage or expiration of the product.
3. All retailers must comply with 940 CMR 21.05 which reads: "It shall be an unfair or deceptive act or practice for any person to sell or distribute nicotine in a liquid or gel substance in Massachusetts after March 15, 2016 unless the liquid or gel product is contained in a child-resistant package that, at a minimum, meets the standard for special packaging as set forth in 15 U.S. C. §§1471 through 1476 and 16 CFR §1700 et. Seq."

**K. Self-Service Displays:**

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

**L. Vending Machines:**

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

**M. Non-Residential Roll-Your-Own Machines:**

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

**N. Prohibition of the Sale of Tobacco Products by Health Care Institutions:**

No health care institution located in Needham shall sell or cause to be sold tobacco products, as defined herein. No retail establishment that operates or has a health care institution within it, such as a pharmacy, optician/optometrist or drug store, shall sell or cause to be sold tobacco products, as defined herein.

**O. Prohibition of the Sale of Tobacco Products by Educational Institutions:**

No educational institution located in Needham 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.

**P. Incorporation of Attorney General Regulation 940 CMR 21.00:**

The sale or distribution of tobacco products, as defined herein, must comply with those provisions found at 940 CMR 21.00 (“Sale and Distribution of Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco Products, and Electronic Smoking Devices in Massachusetts”).

**Q. PROHIBITION ON SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES AND WORKPLACES:** No person shall smoke or use an e-cigarette nor shall any person having control of the premises upon which smoking is prohibited by this regulation or by M.G.L. c. 270, §22, or the business agent or designee of such person, permit a person to smoke or use an e-cigarette in any of the following places as defined herein: restaurants and all outdoor areas of restaurants, bars, taverns, and any other outdoor place where food and/or beverages, and/or non-alcoholic beverages are sold, served, or otherwise consumed or carried, health care facilities, municipal buildings, municipal vehicles, public places, public transportation, retail stores, town-owned parks and playgrounds, town-owned athletic fields, town-owned property, conservation land, nursing homes, hotels, motels, inns, bed and breakfast, lodging homes, any establishment that is required to possess a valid Tobacco Sales Permit from the Needham Board of Health (including, but not limited to, smoke shops, tobacconists, retail tobacco stores) and workplaces except as otherwise provided in § Q.2 of this regulation. It shall be the responsibility of the employer to provide a smoke-free environment for all employees working in an enclosed workplace as well as those workplaces listed. Additionally, no person shall smoke in any place in which a sign conforming to the

requirements of Section Q.1 of this regulation is posted. No person shall remove a sign posted under the authority § Q.1 of this regulation.

1. Every person having control of premises upon which smoking is prohibited by and under the authority of this regulation shall conspicuously display upon the premises "No Smoking" signs provided by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health and available from the Needham Board of Health or the international "No Smoking" symbol (consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a circle with a bar across it) and comparable in size to the sign provided by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health and available from the Needham Board of Health.
2. Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations, smoking may be permitted in the following places and/or under the following circumstances consistent with all applicable state laws:
  - a. Private residences except those portions used as a public place, food service establishment, child care, adult care, or health care office during the hours when operating as such.
  - b. Hotel, motel, inn and bed and breakfast rooms rented to guests at smoke free (100%) at all times. A room so designated shall have signs posted indicating that no smoking is allowed.
  - c. Private clubs if all employees are members. When a private club is open to the general public, that portion of said establishment open to the general public must be smokefree, separately enclosed and shall have self-closing doors. Premises occupied by a membership association, if the premises is owned, or under a written lease for a term of not less than 90 consecutive days, by an association during the time of the permitted activity if the premises are not located in a public building. Smoking may be permitted in a distinct part of the premises of a membership association, provided that this part (a) is physically separated from any area open to the public or occupied by a non-member who is not a guest. The separation shall be sufficient to prevent any migration of smoke into the public areas. Any doors separating the areas shall be self-closing; (b) is occupied solely by those persons specified in 105 CMR 661.100(b). The membership association shall adopt and effectively implement a policy that ensures only such persons are permitted to enter the part of the premises where smoking is permitted; and (c) there are no signs inviting or encouraging the public or non-members who are not guests to enter. No smoking shall be permitted in an enclosed indoor space of a membership association during the time the space is:
    - 1) open to the public. A membership association shall be regarded as open to the public when it has signs or advertising inviting or encouraging non-members to the premises or takes other action that may reasonably be regarded as inviting or allowing non-members to enter the premises.; or
    - 2) occupied by a non-member who is not an invited guest of a member or an employee of the association. A non-member shall be regarded as a guest if entering the premises (a) accompanied by a member, provided the member remains on the premises while the guest is present, and (b) signing a guest register that clearly specifies the name and address of the guest and the inviting member;
    - 3) rented from the association for a fee or other agreement that compensates the association for the use of such space; OR
    - 4) occupied by a contract employee, temporary employee or independent contractor.
    - 5) Smoking may be permitted in an enclosed indoor space of a membership association at all times, if the space is restricted by the association to admittance only of its members, the invited guest of a

member, and the employees of the membership association. A person shall not be regarded as a member if entering the premises under terms of a membership that differ in duration, cost or privileges from the terms of a full membership in the association. A person who is a contract employee, temporary employee, or independent contractor shall be considered an employee of a membership association under this subsection. A person who is a member of an affiliated chapter or branch of a membership association that is fraternal in nature operating under the lodge system, and is visiting the affiliated association, shall be an invited guest for the purpose of this association.

Nothing shall prohibit an establishment from being completely smokefree.

**R. Smoking Bars:**

Smoking bars are prohibited in the Town of Needham.

**S. Violations:**

1. It shall be the responsibility of the establishment, permit holder and/or his or her business agent to ensure compliance with all sections of this regulation. The violator shall receive:

- a. In the case of a first violation, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) and the Tobacco Product Sales Permit shall be suspended for seven (7) consecutive business days.
- b. In the case of a second violation within 36 months of the date of the first violation, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) and the Tobacco Product Sales Permit shall be suspended for fourteen (14) consecutive business days.
- c. In the case of a third violation within 36 months of the date of the first violation, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) and the Tobacco Product Sales Permit shall be suspended for thirty (30) consecutive business days.
- d. In the case of a fourth violation within 36 months of the date of the first violation, a fine of three hundred dollars (\$300.00) and the Tobacco Product Sales Permit shall be suspended for ninety (90) consecutive business days.
- e. In the case of a fifth violation or repeated, egregious violations of this regulation within a 36 month period, the Board of Health shall hold a hearing in accordance with subsection 4 of this section and shall permanently revoke a Tobacco Product Sales Permit.

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

3. In addition to the monetary fines set above, any permit holder who engages in the sale or distribution of tobacco products while his or her permit is suspended shall be subject to the suspension of all Board of Health issued permits for thirty (30) consecutive business days.

4. The Needham Board of Health shall provide notice of the intent to suspend or revoke a Tobacco Product Sales Permit, which notice shall contain the reasons therefor 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 hearing and shall be notified of the Board of Health's decision and the reasons therefor in writing. After a hearing, the Needham Board of Health shall suspend or revoke the

Tobacco Product Sales Permit if the Board of Health finds that a violation of this regulation occurred. For purposes of such suspensions or revocations, the Board shall make the determination notwithstanding any separate criminal or non-criminal proceedings brought in court hereunder or under the Massachusetts General Laws for the same offense. All 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.

**T. Non-Criminal Disposition:**

Whoever violates any provision of this regulation may be penalized by the non-criminal method of disposition as provided in Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 40, § 21D or by filing a criminal complaint at the appropriate venue.

U. **Separate Violations:** Each day any violation exists shall be deemed to be a separate offense.

**V. Enforcement:**

Enforcement of this regulation shall be by the Needham Board of Health, its Director of Health & Human Services, and its designated agents.

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

**W. Severability:**

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

**X. Effective Date:**

A public meeting about this regulation occurred in October and November 2018. A public hearing occurred on December 12 and December 14, 2018. This regulation was approved by a unanimous vote of the Needham Board of Health on January 11, 2019, and shall take effect on July 1, 2019.

A notice and summary of the regulation was posted by the Needham Town Clerk, was posted on the Needham Public Health Division's website, and was published in a newspaper in circulation in the Town of Needham. Copies of this regulation have also been filed with the Needham Town Clerk and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection.

The original Needham Board of Health smoking and tobacco regulation was enacted in September 1991. It has been amended extensively over the years, most notably in 2005 with the enactment of the Tobacco 21 policy, which was phased-in over a three year period. This regulation was amended again in 2009 with the implementation of a prohibition on the sale of tobacco products in pharmacies. A ban on flavored tobacco was incorporated in 2015.