



City of San Antonio

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Title: A Briefing by the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District on Tobacco 21 and proposed changes to Chapter 36 of City Code. [Erik Walsh, Deputy City Manager; Colleen M. Bridger, MPH, PhD, Director, Health]

Sponsors:

Indexes:

Code sections:

Attachments: 1. DRAFT Chapter 36 Revisions - T21 - 17-1127, 2. 2017-12-6 City Council B Session (upload), 3. SA T21 Implementation Memo (updated Dec 1, 2017), 4. SA T21 Implementation enforcement overview (updated 11 27 17), 5. Staff Presentation

Date	Ver.	Action By	Action	Result
12/6/2017	1	City Council B Session		

DEPARTMENT: Health

DEPARTMENT HEAD: Colleen M. Bridger, MPH, PhD

COUNCIL DISTRICTS IMPACTED: City Wide

SUBJECT: A briefing by the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District on Tobacco 21 and proposed changes to Chapter 36 of City Code

SUMMARY:

The San Antonio Metropolitan Health District will provide a presentation to City Council on Tobacco 21 and proposed changes to Chapter 36 of City Code.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable disease, disability, and death in the U.S., according to the CDC. National data show that 95 percent of adult smokers begin smoking before they turn 21. The ages of 18 to 21 are a critical period when many smokers move from experimental smoking to regular, daily use. People who have not used tobacco by age 21 are not likely to ever start. Increasing the tobacco age to 21 will help to prevent young people from ever starting to smoke and to reduce the deaths, disease and health care costs caused by tobacco use.

Tobacco use is associated with cancer, heart disease, behavioral and learning disorders, drug use, and

pregnancy complications. Tobacco use causes half a million deaths annually and has been responsible for 20.8 million premature deaths in the U.S. over the past 50 years since the first Surgeon General's report on smoking in 1964. Nationally, the current amount of health care and lost worker productivity costs each year related to tobacco use is \$300 billion, according to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Individuals who begin smoking at a young age are more likely to become addicted, progress to daily smoking, become heavier tobacco users as adults, and have difficulty quitting. The U.S. Surgeon General has expressed concern about the potential long-term cognitive effects of exposure to nicotine during brain development with the potential for lasting adverse consequences.

The latest local statistics available show that in 2013, 12.6% male and 9.9% female Bexar County high school students currently smoke. Nationwide, a new trend emerged in 2014; for the first time in decades, the overall nicotine and tobacco use increased among U.S. high school students. This was found to be almost entirely due to an explosion in teen use of e-cigarettes, hookahs and vaping.

Young teens often turn to older friends and classmates as sources of cigarettes. Increasing the age to purchase tobacco to 21 years would reduce the likelihood that a high school student will be able to legally purchase tobacco products for other students and underage friends. Tobacco 21 policies raise the minimum legal sale age of tobacco products to age 21. Today, 25% of all Americans are already covered by the more than 270 municipalities and 5 states that have passed laws raising the minimum age of purchase for tobacco products to 21. The five states that have passed this are California, Oregon, New Jersey, Maine and Hawaii. Outside of these five states, the following six large cities have passed this: Chicago, New York City, Boston, Washington D.C., Kansas City and Columbus, Ohio.

Council Action History:

The Tobacco 21 policy initiative was first brought to the Council's attention when Metro Health presented during the City Council Budget Work session on August 22, 2017, and then again at the first Community Health and Equity Committee meeting on August 24, 2017 both as a public health solution to the rates of smoking in high-school aged students as well as a part of a discussion of nine policy areas in the *CityHealth* initiative. During the Community Health and Equity Committee meeting, Council Members asked for additional information on this policy.

Metro Health provided a presentation to the Community Health and Equity Council Committee on Tobacco 21 on October 26, 2017. The Committee recommended the department provide a presentation to the full City Council during a B Session meeting.

Public Input Process:

An online survey was conducted by Metro Health to gauge the support of the community for this policy. The survey was open from September 15, 2017 to October 23, 2017 and was widely distributed to residents. Metro Health received 5,447 responses to the community survey. These responses were 77.5% in favor of increasing the minimum age to purchase tobacco to 21. Metro Health hosted a stakeholder meeting on November 13, 2017 and an in-person and virtual town hall meeting on November 16, 2017 to further garner feedback from the community on the proposed changes to City Code. To engage potential opponents of a local Tobacco 21 policy, the department mailed a letter to over 1,600 tobacco retailers specifically inviting them to attend the town hall meeting to learn more about Tobacco 21 and to voice their concerns about the proposed policy.

Implementation and compliance:

The overarching philosophy for implementation of this ordinance is education and partnership with retailers to

achieve compliance with the new sale age. As well, the implementation philosophy emphasizes educating youth about the dangers of tobacco addiction and access to tobacco cessation services. Retailers and youth will be educated about the new law and every effort will be made to achieve voluntary compliance. However, for those who fail to comply with the ordinance, the following processes will apply as outlined below (please also see Chart 1 on page 3 for a flow chart of the retailer implementation and enforcement processes). Currently less than 10% of retailers sell to underage individuals, but non-compliance is unacceptable given the addictiveness of tobacco and the health consequences to youth.

Enforcement Authority

The authority to enforce the proposed T21 ordinance shall be held by the City of San Antonio T21 Enforcement Team which will be led by the San Antonio Metropolitan Health District, with occasional support from the Development Services Department and the San Antonio Fire Department. In addition, any person may register a complaint with the City of San Antonio by calling 311 to report violations of this ordinance. If fines generate additional revenue, it will be collected by the General Fund.

Retailers:

Signage and Training Compliance

- If a violation is identified during an education visit after the six month education period, the tobacco retailer will be asked to immediately rectify the violation (i.e., post appropriate signage) and information will be forwarded to the Metro Health T21 Enforcement Team.
- The Metro Health T21 Enforcement Team will subsequently conduct an unannounced compliance visit within 30 days of the violation to verify that signage and/or training violations have been corrected.
- Continued violations will result in a citation.

Tobacco Sales to Under 21 Compliance

- If the retailer is suspected of selling tobacco products to minors (either due to 311 complaints or signage and/or training violations), Metro Health may check compliance by sending in a person under 21 to see if the retailer will sell to them.
- At least once per year, Metro Health will coordinate sales compliance checks in retail establishments using analytic predictive modeling.
- If a tobacco retailer violates the T21 ordinance by selling to a person under the age of 21, the Metro Health T21 Enforcement Team will issue a citation.
- The penalty for the sale of tobacco products to someone under 21 years of age is \$500.

Youth:

As stated above, the implementation and enforcement philosophy of this ordinance is on education about the dangers of tobacco and access to smoking cessation services. Individuals under the age of 21 who purchase, use or possess tobacco products may be subject to court approved tobacco education/cessation classes. Failure to complete the mandatory course may result in a fine up to \$250.00.

ISSUE:

Metro Health would like the opportunity to update the full City Council on the Tobacco 21 initiative and the

proposed changes to Chapter 36 of City Code. The City of San Antonio, as a home rule city within the State of Texas, has the authority to raise the minimum legal age of sale, purchase or possession of tobacco products to age 21. Tobacco products, as defined for these changes, include cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff, snus, or electronic smoking devices or the liquids in these devices. This policy change will benefit the youth in the City of San Antonio, leading to fewer young people using tobacco products both immediately and over the course of their lives. In 2015, the Institute of Medicine concluded that raising the minimum legal sales age for tobacco products nationwide will reduce tobacco initiation, particularly among adolescents aged 15 to 17, improve health across the lifespan, and save lives.

ALTERNATIVES:

This item is for briefing purposes only.

FISCAL IMPACT:

There is no fiscal impact at this time.

RECOMMENDATION:

Staff recommends City Council forward this item for consideration for approval during a full City Council A Session meeting in December.