1/15/19

ITEM 3

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA, AMENDING CHAPTER 8.35 ("SMOKING AND TOBACCO REGULATIONS") OF "THE CODE OF THE CITY OF SANTA CLARA, CALIFORNIA" TO EXPAND SMOKING RESTRICTIONS

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SANTA CLARA AS FOLLOWS:

WHEREAS, Chapter 8.35 of the Code of the City of Santa Clara ("SCCC") addresses the regulations of smoking and tobacco;

WHEREAS, smoking remains the single largest cause of preventable disease and death in the United States;

WHEREAS, while smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke have decreased since 1965, both remain public health issues as there is no safe level of exposure and many continue to be affected by their adverse impacts;

WHEREAS, the City has very limited local regulations restricting smoking beyond what is already prohibited by State law; and,

WHEREAS, by adopting the stricter smoking regulations, the City will reduce the public's exposure to secondhand smoke.

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT FURTHER ORDAINED BY THE CITY OF SANTA CLARA, AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1: That Chapter 8.35 (entitled "Smoking and Tobacco Regulations") of Title 8 (entitled "Health and Safety") of "The Code of the City of Santa Clara, California" ("SCCC") is amended to read as follows:

POST MEETING MATERIAL

"Chapter 8.35

SMOKING AND TOBACCO REGULATIONS

Sections:

8.35.010 Purpose ~~and finding~~.
8.35.020 Definitions.
8.35.030 Application to City-owned facilities.
8.35.040 Prohibition of smoking in enclosed public places and places of employment.
8.35.045 Prohibition of smoking in open air dining areas.
8.35.048 Prohibition of smoking in unenclosed areas.
8.35.050 Smoking policy in places of employment.
8.35.060 Smoking-optional areas.
8.35.070 Placement of signs.
8.35.080 Enforcement.
8.35.090 Nonretaliation.
8.35.100 Reserved.~~Public education.~~
8.35.110 Other applicable laws.
8.35.120 Multi-unit residences.
8.35.130 Possession of tobacco and cannabis by persons under 21 years of age.
8.35.140 Smoking of cannabis.

8.35.010 Purpose ~~and finding~~.

~~(a) The City Council of the City of Santa Clara does hereby find that:~~

~~(1) In January, 1993, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released its report, "Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking: Lung Cancer and Other Disorders." Simultaneously, the EPA designated passive smoking a "Class A" or known human carcinogen. The EPA has determined that environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) is a human lung carcinogen.~~

~~(2) The Surgeon General labels smoking "the largest single preventable cause of death and disability for the U.S. population." The Surgeon General has determined that tobacco smoke is a carcinogen and an important risk factor for heart disease.~~

~~(3) The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has determined that ETS is potentially carcinogenic to occupationally exposed workers.~~

~~(4) While all members of the population are at increased risk due to exposure to ETS, it constitutes a special health hazard for children, the elderly, and people with chronic lung disorders and disease.~~

~~(5) The health care costs produced by smoking-related ailments and diseases constitute a heavy and avoidable financial drain on our community.~~

~~(6) Air pollution caused by smoking is an offensive annoyance and irritant. Smoking results in serious and significant physical discomfort to nonsmokers and constitutes a public nuisance in public places and places of employment.~~

The purposes of this chapter are:

(~~1~~a) To protect public health, safety, and general welfare by prohibiting ~~tobacco~~ smoking in ~~enclosed public places and in places of employment~~various specific locations, as set forth in this chapter;

(~~2~~b) ~~To guarantee the right of nonsmokers to breathe tobacco smoke-free air; and~~To reduce litter, wastes and pollution; and

(~~3~~c) To reduce exposure to second-hand smoke, which has been shown to cause negative health effects.

~~To recognize that the need to breathe tobacco smoke-free air has priority over the desire to smoke. (Ord. 1654 § 2, 3-8-94. Formerly § 23A-1).~~

The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to any establishment regulated under SCCC Chapter 8.37 ("Smoking Lounges") or to those areas designated under SCCC 9.05.160(o).

8.35.020 Definitions.

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

~~(a) "Bar" or "bar area" means an area primarily devoted to the serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption by guests on the premises, in which the serving of food is incidental and where persons under the age of twenty-one (21) are not served in the bar area. The bar area may be located within a building in conjunction with another use including a restaurant, private club, hotel, motel, or other similar transient occupancy establishment. The bar area does not include the dining areas of a restaurant, private club, hotel, motel, or other transient occupancy establishment, regardless of whether alcoholic beverages are served therein.~~

(a~~b~~) "Employee" means any natural person who is employed by any employer in consideration for direct or indirect monetary wages or profits, including but not limited to temporary, permanent, part-time, and full-time employees and independent contractors, as defined under applicable law.

(b~~c~~) "Employer" means any person, as defined in this section, who employs the services of one or more persons.

(c~~d~~) "Enclosed" means closed in by a permanent roof and the exterior walls with appropriate openings for ingress, egress, and ventilation.

(de) "Hotel" means hotel, motel, motor inn, bed and breakfast, boarding house, and other similar establishments in which the operator has the status of an innkeeper.

(ef) "Multi-unit residence" means property containing two or more attached units, except the following, which are specifically excluded:

(1) A campground;

(2) A hotel or motel satisfying the requirements of State and local law;

(3) A single-family home; and

(4) A single-family home with a detached or attached in-law or second unit.

(fg) "Open air dining area" means any portion of an eating establishment that contains seating for members of the public, including streets and sidewalks, to consume food or drink in an area which is out-of-doors, covered, or otherwise outside the confines of the interior premises.

(fg) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, joint venture, association, social club, fraternal organization, joint stock company, corporation, municipal corporation, estate, trust, business trust, receiver, trustee, syndicate, or any other group or combination acting as a unit.

(gh) "Place of employment" means any area under the control of a public or private employer that employees normally frequent during the course of employment, including, but not limited to, offices, work areas, hallways, lobbies, employee lounges, conference rooms, employee cafeterias, locker rooms, dressing areas, or eating places. A private residence is not a place of employment for purposes of this chapter, unless it is used as a child care facility, health care facility, or community care facility.

(i) "Public parks" means any park, playground, swimming pool, recreation center or any other area in the City, owned and used by the City, and devoted to active or passive recreation.

(j) "Reasonable distance" means a distance of thirty (30) feet in any direction.

(~~h~~k) -"Smoking" means the carrying or holding of a lighted pipe, cigar, or cigarette of any kind, including any type of electronic and/or battery operated cigarette or vaporizer device (regardless of product name or descriptor), the use of which may resemble smoking, which can be used to deliver an inhaled dose of tobacco, nicotine or other substances.

(~~i~~l) -"Sports arena" means sports pavilions, gymnasiums, health spas, boxing arenas, swimming pools, roller and ice rinks, bowling alleys, pool halls, and other similar places where members of the public assemble indoors to engage in physical exercise, participate in athletic competition, or witness sports events. (Ord. 1938 § 1, 2-10-15; Ord. 1654 § 2, 3-8-94; Ord. 1672 § 1, 6-20-95. Formerly § 23A-2).

(m) "Service area" means any publicly or privately owned enclosed or unenclosed area, including streets and sidewalks, that is designed to be used by one or more persons to receive a service, wait to receive a service, or to make a transaction, whether or not the service or transaction includes the exchange of money. The term "service area" includes, but is not limited to, areas including or within reasonable distance of information kiosks, automatic teller machines (ATMs), ticket lines, transit stops or shelters, mobile vendor lines, and taxi lines.

(n) "Unenclosed" means any area that is not an enclosed area.

(o) "Unit" means a personal dwelling space, even where lacking cooking facilities

or private plumbing facilities, and includes any associated exclusive-use enclosed area or unenclosed area, such as, for example, a private balcony, porch, deck, or patio. "Unit" includes, but is not limited to, an apartment; a condominium; a townhouse; a room in a long-term health care facility, assisted living facility, or hospital; a hotel or motel room; a room in a single room occupancy ("SRO") facility; or a room in a homeless shelter.

8.35.030 Application to City-owned facilities.

All facilities owned ~~or~~and controlled by the City, including but not limited to jails, cafeterias, libraries, public parks, offices, and any council, board, commission, and agency meeting area shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter. ~~(Ord. 1654 § 2, 3-8-94. Formerly § 23A-3).~~

8.35.040 Prohibition of smoking in enclosed public places and places of employment.

~~(a)~~ Except as otherwise provided in SCCC 8.35.060, smoking shall be prohibited in all enclosed public places and places of employment within the City of Santa Clara, including but not limited to, the following places. The use of the phrase "public place" in this chapter is intended to be expansive. The following examples are illustrative of places deemed public for purposes of this chapter. The prohibition in this chapter is not limited to the list of examples.

(~~1~~a) Elevators.

(~~2~~b) Restrooms.

(~~3~~c) Service lines.

(4d) Laundromats.

(~~5~~e) Retail stores and all areas in shopping malls inside and outside of retail stores, restaurants, bars, restrooms, and offices.

(~~6~~f) Areas available to or open to and customarily used by the general public in all business and nonprofit entities, including, but not limited to, offices (such as the offices of attorneys, doctors, accountants, other professionals, and service providers) and banks.

(~~7~~g) Restaurants.

(~~8~~h) Hotels.

(~~9~~i) Aquariums, amusement parks, galleries, libraries, arcades, or museums when open to the public.

(~~10~~j) Facilities that are primarily used as theaters, auditoriums, or halls; or that are used for exhibiting motion pictures, stage dramas, musical performances, ballets, lectures, debates, or other similar performances, except when smoking is part of any such performance.

(~~11~~k) Waiting rooms, hallways, wards, and rooms and offices of health facilities, including but not limited to, hospitals, clinics, physical therapy facilities, doctors' offices, and dentists' offices.

(~~12~~l) Sports arenas, convention halls, banquet rooms, and meeting rooms.

(~~13~~m) Retail food marketing establishments, including grocery stores, convenience stores, warehouse stores, and supermarkets.

(~~14~~n) Rooms, chambers, places of meeting or public assembly, including, but not limited to, school buildings under the control of any board, council, commission, committee (including joint committees), or agencies of the City, or any political subdivision of the State

during such time as a public meeting is in progress, to the extent that such place is subject to the jurisdiction of the City.

(~~15~~o) Lobbies, hallways, and other common areas in apartment buildings, condominiums, senior citizen residences, nursing homes, and other multiple-unit residential facilities.

(~~16~~p) Lobbies, hallways, and other common areas in multiple-unit commercial facilities.

(~~17~~q) Polling places.

(~~18~~r) Private clubs.~~(b) Except as otherwise provided in SCCC 8.35.060, smoking shall be prohibited in all enclosed places of employment within the City of Santa Clara. (Ord. 1654 § 2, 3-8-94. Formerly § 23A-4).~~

8.35.045 Prohibition of smoking in open air dining areas.

Smoking is prohibited in all open air dining areas located on private or public property, including the public right-of-way. In addition, smoking is prohibited within reasonable distance of an open air dining area, except while actively passing on the way to another destination.

8.35.048 Prohibition of smoking in unenclosed public areas.

Except as otherwise provided in SCCC 8.35.060, smoking shall be prohibited in all unenclosed public places within the City of Santa Clara, including but not limited to, the following places. The use of the phrase "public place" in this chapter is intended to be expansive. The following examples are illustrative of places deemed public for purposes of this chapter. The prohibition in this chapter is not limited to the list of examples.

(a) Public parks.

(b) Service areas.

(c) Public places, when being used for a public event, including a farmer's market, parade, craft fair, concert, or any event which may be open to or attended by the general public, except that smoking is permitted on streets and sidewalks being used in a traditional capacity as pedestrian or vehicular thoroughfares, unless otherwise prohibited by law.

(d) Reasonable distance from any operable doorway, window opening, or vent into an enclosed area in which smoking is prohibited, except while the person smoking is actively passing on the way to another destination and provided smoke does not enter any enclosed area in which smoking is prohibited.

(e) Reasonable distance from any unenclosed areas in which smoking is prohibited, except while the person smoking is actively passing on the way to another destination and provided smoke does not enter any unenclosed area in which smoking is prohibited.

8.35.050 Smoking policy in places of employment.

(a) Within ninety (90) days of the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter, each employer ~~having an enclosed place of employment~~ located within the City of Santa Clara shall adopt, implement, make known, and maintain a written smoking policy that shall contain the following requirements:

> Except as set forth in SCCC 8.35.060, ~~S~~smoking shall be prohibited in all enclosed facilities within a place of employment ~~without exception~~. This includes common work areas, auditoriums, classrooms, conference and meeting rooms, private offices, elevators, hallways,

medical facilities, cafeterias, employee lounges, stairs, restrooms, locker rooms, dressing areas, and all other enclosed facilities. In addition, smoking shall be prohibited in unenclosed areas of employment, such as open area air dining areas, public parks, service areas, and public places when being used for a public event.

(b) The smoking policy shall be communicated to all employees within three weeks of its adoption.

(c) All employers shall comply with the provisions of this section and shall be responsible for implementation of its provisions in their place(s) of employment.

(d) "No Smoking" signs shall be conspicuously posted at building entrances and in employee lounges, restrooms, locker rooms, dressing areas, cafeterias, and lunchrooms. The minimum size of signs posted under this section shall be six inches by four inches.

(e) All employers shall supply a written copy of the smoking policy to all employees.

(f) Places of employment exempt from the prohibition on smoking in SCCC 8.35.060 shall also be exempt from this section. ~~(Ord. 1654 § 2, 3-8-94. Formerly § 23A-5).~~

8.35.060 Smoking-optional areas.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the following areas shall not be subject to the smoking restrictions of this chapter, unless smoking or the use of combustible materials is otherwise regulated by the City Code or any other provision of law or regulation:

(1)___Private residences, except when used as a child care facility, health care facility, or community care facility. If the private residence is within a multi-unit residence, then the residence is subject to the provisions of 8.35.120.

(2)___Smoking-optional hotel rooms rented to guests, which shall not include meeting and banquet facilities. Hotels shall reserve and maintain no less than ~~fifty~~ eighty percent (8~~5~~0%) of the enclosed areas of guest rooms as smoke-free rooms.

(3)___Retail or wholesale stores that deal exclusively in the sale of tobacco and smoking paraphernalia. (Insignificant sales of non-tobacco items shall not disqualify a retail store under this provision.)

~~(4) An enclosed place of employment which employs only the owner and no other employee; provided, that the enclosed place of employment does not share a ventilation system with any other enclosed place of employment or public place.~~

~~(5) Any portion of a place of employment that is not enclosed.~~

(~~6~~4)__Vehicles, except as otherwise limited under applicable law.

~~(7) Bar or bar area. Prior to allowing smoking in a bar area located within a building in conjunction with another use, the owner or operator shall comply with the requirements of SCCC 8.35.080(i).~~

(~~8~~5)__Enclosed areas, while bingo games are being conducted pursuant to Penal Code Section 326.5 and with a valid conditional use permit; provided, that: (i) no person under the age of twenty-one (21) years is present on the premises; (ii) physically separate smoke-free room(s) are provided to patrons, (iii) a separate ventilation system is provided for the smoke-free room(s), and (iv) the location and operation do not constitute a "place of employment" under applicable state law. The operator of a bingo game shall

comply with the requirements of this chapter within six months of the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter.

(b)___Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any owner, operator, manager, or other person who controls any property may prohibit smoking within the entire property or a portion of the property. ~~(Ord. 1654 § 2, 3-8-94; Ord. 1672 § 2, 6-20-95. Formerly § 23A-6).~~

8.35.070 Placement of signs.

"No Smoking" signs or the international "No Smoking" symbol (consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a red bar across it) shall be clearly, sufficiently, and conspicuously posted in every building, as well as on entrances at eye level, or other places where smoking is prohibited by this chapter, by the owner, operator, manager, or other person having control of such building or other place. The minimum size of signs posted under this section shall be six inches by four inches. ~~(Ord. 1654 § 2, 3-8-94. Formerly § 23A-7).~~

8.35.080 Enforcement.

(a) Notice of these regulations shall be given to all applicants for a business license.

~~(b) Enforcement of this chapter shall be implemented by the City Manager or his/her designee.~~

~~(c) Any person who desires to register a complaint under this chapter may initiate enforcement with the City Manager or his/her designee.~~

(~~d~~b) The City Manager or his/her designee shall require, while a premises or establishment is undergoing otherwise mandated inspections or certification from the

owner, manager, operator, or other person having control of such establishment, that all requirements of this chapter have been complied with, including but not limited to the requirements of SCCC 8.35.050 and 8.35.070.

(~~e~~c) Owners, operators, property managers, and officers of homeowners' associations for residential properties, whether rental or owner-occupied, are required to post signs, provide notice to residents or tenants or their guests of the requirements of the law prohibiting smoking, and give written notice to violator(s) of this chapter that the violator(s) actions are in violation of the law prohibiting smoking. If the owners, operators, property managers, and officers of homeowners' associations for residential properties have satisfied these requirements, they shall not be responsible for violations of the requirements of this chapter by tenants or residents, or guests of tenants or residents. ~~if they have posted signs in accordance with the provisions of this section and have given written notice to violator(s) of this chapter that the violator(s)' actions are in violation of the law prohibiting smoking.~~

(~~d~~f) Owners, operators, and property managers of commercial rental properties shall not be responsible for violations of the requirements of this chapter by tenants, or the guests of tenants, if they have posted signs in accordance with the provisions of this section and have given written notice to violator(s) of this chapter that the violator(s)' actions are in violation of the law prohibiting smoking.

(~~g~~e) An ~~O~~owner~~s~~, operator~~s~~, or manager~~s~~ ("owner~~s~~") of a commercial establishment~~s~~ shall not be responsible for violations ~~of prohibitions in~~of this chapter within

an area under ~~their~~ owner's control, by a patron~~s~~ or other member~~s~~ of the public ("patron"); provided, that ~~: (1)~~ the owner:~~s~~

(1) has~~ve~~ posted ~~the area with~~ signs in accordance with this chapter;

(2) ~~have~~ has verbally asked the patron not to smoke; and

(3) ~~have~~ has warned the patron that his/her actions may be a violation of the law prohibiting smoking.

This limitation shall not limit the liability of an employer for the actions of employees in places of employment, or any other violation of this chapter by the employer.

(~~h~~f) ~~Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, a~~A private citizen may bring ~~legal and/or equitable~~a civil action to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

(1) In the event a third party beneficiary to a lease agreement described in Section 8.35.120 wishes to avail him or herself of the private right of action provided thereunder, he or she must first provide written notice of the violation to both the violating party and the property owner or manager, by certified mail, and provide them with 60 days within which to cure the violation (i.e. cease the violating behavior, terminate the violating tenant, etc.). Satisfaction of this notice requirement shall be a prerequisite to initiation of the civil action. Presentation of proof that the violation has been fully cured shall be sufficient to except the recipient of such a notice from liability.

(2) Proof of satisfaction of paragraph (c) or (d) of this Section is sufficient to except the property owner, operator or manager from liability owner, operator or manager from liability, except as otherwise allowed by applicable state law.~~(i) Prior to allowing smoking in a bar area (as defined in SCCC 8.35.020(a)) which is located within a building in conjunction with another use, the owner or operator shall obtain the Fire~~

~~Marshal's approval of a site plan designating the bar area in which smoking is permitted. The Fire Marshal shall review the site plan for compliance with this chapter and with the Uniform Fire Code, as adopted by the City of Santa Clara. (Ord. 1654 § 2, 3-8-94; Ord. 1672 § 3, 6-20-95. Formerly § 23A-8).~~

(g) Enforcement of this chapter may be accomplished by the City, in the exercise of its prosecutorial discretion, in any manner authorized by the chapter or by any other law, including but not limited to issuance of criminal citations, civil penalties or administrative penalties, as under SCCC 1.05.070.

8.35.090 Nonretaliation.

No person or employer shall discharge, refuse to hire on, or in any manner retaliate against any employee or applicant for employment because such employee or applicant ~~exercises any right to a tobacco smoke-free work environment afforded by this chapter. (Ord. 1654 § 2, 3-8-94. Formerly § 23A-10).~~makes a complaint regarding violation of this Chapter or exercises any rights granted to him or her under this Chapter. No person or landlord shall terminate a tenancy, or modify the terms of a tenancy, or in any manner retaliate against any tenant because such tenant makes a complaint regarding violation of this Chapter or exercises any rights granted to him or her under this Chapter.

8.35.100 Reserved.

~~**Public education.**~~

~~The City Manager, or his/her designee, shall make information available to explain and clarify the purposes and requirements of this chapter to persons affected by it; and to guide owners, operators, managers, and employers in their compliance with it. Such a~~

~~program may include publication of a brochure for affected persons explaining the provisions of this chapter. (Ord. 1654 § 2, 3-8-94. Formerly § 23A-11).~~

8.35.110 Other applicable laws.

This chapter shall not be interpreted or construed to permit smoking where it is otherwise restricted by any other applicable laws. ~~(Ord. 1654 § 2, 3-8-94. Formerly § 23A-12).~~

8.35.120 Multi-unit residences.

(a) Beginning August 1, 2019, smoking is prohibited and no person shall smoke inside any new or existing unit of a multi-unit residence, in any enclosed or unenclosed common area of a multi-unit residence, or within a reasonable distance of any operable doorway, window, opening, or vent of a multi-unit residence.

(b) Smoking is prohibited in multi-unit residences as provided in subsection (a), except that a person with legal control over a common area, or authorized representative, may designate a portion of the common area as a designated smoking area provided that at all times the designated smoking area complies with subsection (c) below.

(c) Designated Smoking Areas in Multi-Unit Residences. A designated smoking area shall:

(1) Be located in an unenclosed and clearly delineated area totaling not more than ten percent of the total unenclosed area of the multi-unit residence for which it is designated;

(2) Be located at least a reasonable distance away from any operable doorway, window, opening, or other vent into an enclosed area. This requirement is not limited to the doors, windows, openings or other vents in the same multi-unit residence.

Rather, it is intended to apply to any doors, windows, openings, or other vents within the reasonable distance radius, whether on the same property or otherwise;

(3) Have receptacles designed for and primarily used for disposal of tobacco waste and that are maintained free of tobacco related litter including, but not limited to, cigarette butts;

(4) Be at least a reasonable distance from and shall not include, unenclosed areas primarily used by children or that facilitate physical activity, including, for example, playgrounds, parks, swimming pools, and school campuses.

(d) Common Areas Free from Smoking Waste. Persons with legal control over common areas in multi-unit residences, and their authorized representatives, shall ensure that all common areas except those meeting the requirements of subsection (c) remain free of smoking and tobacco waste, and ash trays, ash cans, or other receptacles designed for or primarily used for disposal of smoking and tobacco waste.

(e) Signage. No smoking signs shall be posted as required by Section 8.35.070 of this chapter, but are not required inside any unit of a multi-unit residence. Signs shall be maintained by the person or persons with legal control over the common areas or the authorized representative of such person.

(f) Lease Terms. Every lease or other rental agreement for the occupancy of a new or existing unit in a multi-unit residence entered into, renewed, or continued month-to-month after the effective date of this ordinance shall include the following:

(1) A true and correct copy of the full text of this Chapter.

(2) A description of and/or image depicting the location(s) of any designated smoking area(s) on the property, if any.

(3) A clause expressly conveying third-party beneficiary status to all occupants of residences or residence units within reasonable distance, as to the smoking provisions of the lease or other rental agreement, such that an aggrieved third party beneficiary may institute a private civil action as against violator(s) to enforce the provisions of this Chapter.

(g) Whether or not a landlord complies with subsection (f), the clauses required by that subsection shall be implied and incorporated by law into every agreement to which subsection (f) applies and shall become effective as of the earliest possible date on which the landlord could have made the insertions pursuant to subsection (f).

(h) This chapter shall not create additional liability for a landlord to any person for a tenant's breach of any smoking provision in a lease or other rental agreement for the occupancy of a unit in a multi-unit residence if the landlord has fully complied with the provisions of this Chapter, except as otherwise allowed by applicable state law.

(i) The prohibitions contained in this Section do not apply to a person who is smoking while actively passing on the way to another destination.

8.35.130 Possession of Tobacco by Persons Under 21 Years of Age.

It shall be unlawful for persons under the age of twenty-one (21) years to possess tobacco or tobacco products (including electronic smoking devices and e-liquids whether or not they contain nicotine or tobacco), as defined in Penal Code §308 and Business and Professions Code §22950.5, in the City of Santa Clara. This section shall not apply to active duty military personnel of at least 18 years of age.

8.35.140 Smoking of Cannabis.

It shall be unlawful for persons to smoke cannabis wherever the smoking of tobacco

is prohibited under this Chapter and/or State Law.

SECTION 2: **Ordinances repealed**. Ordinance Nos. 1938, 1672, and 1654, creating Chapter 8.35 ("Smoking and Tobacco Regulations") of Title 8 ("Health and Safety") of "The Code of the City of Santa Clara, California" ("SCCC"), and all ordinances amendatory thereto, and, with exception of the provisions protected by the savings clause, all ordinances (or parts of ordinances) in conflict with or inconsistent with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

SECTION 3: **Savings clause**. The changes provided for in this ordinance shall not affect any offense or act committed or done or any penalty or forfeiture incurred or any right established or accruing before the effective date of this ordinance; nor shall it affect any prosecution, suit or proceeding pending or any judgment rendered prior to the effective date of this ordinance. All fee schedules shall remain in force until superseded by the fee schedules adopted by the City Council.

SECTION 4: **Effective date**. This ordinance shall take effect thirty (30) days after its final adoption; however, prior to its final adoption it shall be published in accordance with the requirements of Section 808 and 812 of "The Charter of the City of Santa Clara, California."

PASSED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PUBLICATION this XX day of XXXXXX, 2019, by the following vote:

AYES: COUNCILORS:

NOES: COUNCILORS:

ABSENT: COUNCILORS:

ABSTAINED: COUNCILORS:

ATTEST: _____

NORA PIMENTEL, MMC

ASSISTANT CITY CLERK
CITY OF SANTA CLARA

Attachments incorporated by reference: None

1/15/19

item 3

Introduction of an Ordinance Modifying Smoking and Tobacco Regulations

Agenda Item # 3

January 15, 2019

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Background

- Santa Clara has very limited local regulations restricting smoking beyond what is already prohibited by State law.
- While smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke have decreased since 1965, the public health issues remain.
- There is no safe level of exposure and many continue to be affected by their adverse impacts.

2

POST MEETING MATERIAL

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Current State Law

- State law currently bans tobacco smoking in many areas including:
  - Enclosed workplaces
  - Inside public buildings and within 20 ft of a public building's doors and windows
  - On public transportation
  - Within 25 ft of playgrounds and 250 ft of youth sports events
  - On all school district properties and day care properties
- State laws explicitly allow local jurisdictions to adopt stricter regulations than those imposed by the State.

3

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Prohibitions in Nearby Cities

Sunnyvale (2016)	Palo Alto (2016 and 2017)	Los Gatos (2016 and 2017)
• Outdoor dining areas • Public events • Multi-family housing, including individual units, common areas, and buffer zones • 25 feet buffer zones from doorways, windows, service areas, and public transit	• Outdoor dining areas • Public events • Recreational, commercial, and service areas • Multi-family housing • 25 feet buffer zone from doorways and windows • Tobacco retailer permit required	• Outdoor dining areas • Public events • Recreational and service areas • Multi-family housing • 30 feet buffer zone from doorways and windows • Tobacco retailer permit required

4

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Outreach

5

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Open City Hall Survey

- An online survey was launched in January 2018.
- The survey closed in February 2018 with a total of 867 responses.
- 98.3% of survey respondents lived, worked, managed and/or owned a restaurant, café, or bar, or managed and/or owned a building with two or more residential units in Santa Clara.
- Vast majority of survey respondents supported all the proposed changes.

6

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Key Survey Areas

- Outdoor patios and seating areas where food/drinks consumed
- Within 25 feet of any operable doorway, window opening or vent of a building
- Within 25 feet of "service areas", such as transit stops or ATMs
- Public parks
- Outdoor public events, such as farmers' markets and concerts
- Inside any multi-family housing unit, including private and shared balconies and patios

7

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Survey Responses

1. What is your affiliation with the City of Santa Clara (Check all that apply)

	Response Percent	Response Count
I live in Santa Clara	93.5%	811
I work in Santa Clara	21.7%	188
I manage and/or own a restaurant, café or bar in Santa Clara	0.7%	6
I manage and/or own a building with two or more residential units in Santa Clara	1.5%	13
None of the above	1.7%	15

8

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Do you support banning smoking:

In outdoor patios and seating areas where food and drink are consumed? Yes - 87.5%

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	87.5%	759
No	10.8%	94
Not Sure	1.5%	13

9

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Within 25 feet of any operable doorway, window opening or vent of a building? Yes - 86.9%

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	86.9%	753
No	11.2%	97
Not Sure	1.8%	16

Within 25 feet of "service areas", such as transit stops or ATMs? Yes - 81.9%

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	81.9%	710
No	15.1%	131
Not Sure	2.9%	25

10

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

At public parks? Yes - 74.3%

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	74.3%	644
No	19.4%	168
Not Sure	5.8%	50

At outdoor public events, e.g., farmers' markets and concerts? Yes - 77.9%

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	77.9%	675
No	17.8%	154
Not Sure	3.7%	32

11

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Inside any multi-family housing unit, including private and shared balconies and patios? Yes - 66.1%

	Response Percent	Response Count
Yes	66.1%	573
No	26.0%	225
Not Sure	7.5%	65

12

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Community Meetings

- Three initial outreach meetings were held in February 2018 and a final meeting was held in September 2018
- General feedback from meeting attendees:
  - Expand the proposed buffer zone radius
  - Concern about exposure to secondhand smoke in multi-unit residences
  - Concern about where people will be able to smoke if the proposed restrictions were adopted

13

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Parks and Recreation Commission

- Staff attended the February 20, 2018 Parks & Recreation Commission meeting to engage the Commission on the proposed ban of smoking in public parks.
- The Commission was supportive of the proposal and suggested a ban on smoking within 100 feet of a public park.

14

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Summary of Outreach

- Open City Hall online survey
- Community meetings
- Parks and Recreation Commission
- City's social media channels
- City Manager's Blog
- Nextdoor
- Coordination with County of Santa Clara's Department of Public Health, Breathe California of the Bay Area, and Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce

15

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Proposed Changes

16

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Secondhand Smoke

- Research: Stanford University researchers found that secondhand smoke exposure levels can be significant near an active smoker.
- It becomes more difficult to avoid exposure in concentrated areas where there might be multiple smokers, such as open air dining areas, public parks, service areas, and outdoor public events.

17

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Public Areas

- Proposed Ordinance would prohibit smoking in:
  - Outdoor dining areas
  - Public Parks
  - Service Areas (ATMs, bus stops, etc.)
  - Out public events (Farmer's markets, etc.)
- Currently, eleven out of fifteen cities in Santa Clara County prohibit smoking in one or more of the public areas listed in the proposed Ordinance.

18

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

30 Feet Buffer Zones

- Research has also shown that secondhand smoke doesn't approach background levels until 23 feet away from the source.
- Outreach sessions resulted in requests to consider expanding the buffer zone beyond 25 feet.

19

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Buffer Zones – Nearby Cities

City	Buffer Zone
Campbell	20 feet
Los Gatos	30 feet
Palo Alto	25 feet
Saratoga	20 feet
Sunnyvale	25 feet
Santa Clara	**Proposal: 30 feet**

20

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Multi-Unit Residences: Background

- The home is one of two places where people are most exposed to secondhand smoke.
- Nonsmoking households are exposed to secondhand smoke when they share attached units with smoking households.
- Smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- 48% of Santa Clara households live in multi-unit housing and this percentage will continue to increase.

21

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Multi-Unit Residences

- State law allows landlords and condo associations to adopt policies to prohibit smoking in indoor and outdoor common areas, as well as individual units.
- Many multi-unit residences have not yet adopted policies.

22

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Proposed Ordinance: Multi Unit Residences

- Smoking will be banned in multi-unit (2 or more units) residences as of August 1, 2019.
- Landlords may designate a portion of the common area as a smoking area as long as it meets certain requirements (i.e. located 30 ft. away from any operable opening).
- Landlords required to post signage, provide notice to residents, tenants or their guests about the requirements of the law and give written notice to violators.
- Leases must include a copy of the Ordinance to be attached to the Lease along with a description of any designated smoking area(s).

23

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Summary of Changes/Prohibitions

- Outdoor eating areas;
- Within 30 feet of any opening of a building where smoking is prohibited;
- Within 30 feet from any unenclosed areas where smoking is prohibited;
- Within 30 feet of service areas;
- Public parks;

24

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Summary of Changes/Prohibitions

- Outdoor public events, such as farmers' markets and parades; and
- Inside any multi-unit residence, private and shared balconies and patios.

25

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Cannabis Smoke

- It is against State law to smoke cannabis wherever smoking tobacco is prohibited.
- In addition, smoking cannabis is prohibited in the following areas:
  - All public places
  - At or within 1,000 feet of a school, day care center, or youth center
  - In a vehicle

26

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Implementation

- City webpage dedicated to Smoking Ordinance
- Outreach efforts through mailers and social media
- Notify impacted employers, multi-unit residents, landlords and property managers of new regulations
- Informational meetings
- "No-Smoking" signage available for distribution
- Total anticipated cost of implementation is $11,884, not including administrative staff time and expenses.

27

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

County Grant

- The City applied for a grant from the County of Santa Clara's Healthy Cities Program - Tobacco-Free Communities Fund in the amount of $30,751.
- County notified City of grant funding, which will subsidize costs related to efforts to reduce secondhand smoke exposure in multi-unit residences, staffing costs included.
- The anticipated cost of operating expenses associated with implementing the smoke-free multi-unit residences efforts is $10,730 while staffing costs are estimated at $20,021.
- The remaining implementation costs of $1,154 will be covered by the City Manager's budget.

28

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Staff Recommendation

- Approve the introduction of an Ordinance amending Chapter 8.35 ("Smoking and Tobacco Regulations") of Title 8 ("Health and Safety") of "The Code of the City of Santa Clara, California" to expand smoking restrictions in open air dining areas, public parks, service areas, public places when being used for a public event, multi-unit residences, and 30 feet away from any operable doorway, window opening, and vent into any enclosed area and any unenclosed area in which smoking is prohibited;

29

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

Staff Recommendation

- Authorize the City Manager to negotiate and execute a grant agreement with the Santa Clara County Public Health Department to reduce secondhand smoke exposure in multi-unit residences; and
- Approve the appropriation of the anticipated grant amount of $30,751 to the City Manager's Office to help cover operating expenses for implementing the ordinance related to multi-unit residences.

30

City of Santa Clara
The Center of What's Possible

AGENDA ITEM #: 3

AGENDA REPORT

Date: January 15, 2019

To: City Manager

From: Executive Assistant to the Mayor & City Council

Subject: Correspondence received regarding Item #3- Introduction of Ordinance Modifying Smoking and Tobacco Regulations

From Wednesday, January 9, 2019 at noon, through Tuesday evening, January 15, 2019 at 5:00 pm, the Mayor & Council Offices have received the attached communications regarding Item #3- Introduction of Ordinance Modifying Smoking and Tobacco Regulations.

Lyon Garcia
Executive Assistant to the
Mayor & City Council

Documents Related to this Report:
1) Communications received

L:\Agenda Reports & Memos\Communications Received Memos\01/15/19\ Item #3- Introduction of Ordinance Modifying Smoking and Tobacco Regulations

POST MEETING MATERIAL

01/15/19 #3.

Lynn Garcia

From: Mayor and Council
Subject: FW: Amending Santa Clara's Smoking Regulations and Locations Ordinance tonight

From: Kevin Freitas [mailto:kpfq@hotmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 15, 2019 2:28 PM
To: Mayor and Council
Subject: Amending Santa Clara's Smoking Regulations and Locations Ordinance tonight

As a 18 year resident of a large condominium in Santa Clara, I have attempted to protect myself and other non smoking residents from 2nd hand smoke here. However, largely due to Board reluctance to amend our CC&Rs due to the cost and legal complications to ban smoking here, my efforts have not been very effective. As we are surrounded by apartments that **do** ban smoking, the problem has only become worse for us as renters who smoke choose to rent here. Non smokers are only protected from smoke in our clubhouse and laundry rooms due to Santa Clara's present ordinance.

We are counting on the Santa Clara City Council voting to join our neighbors Sunnyvale and Palo Alto in passing the ordinance tonight to ban smoking in many new locations, including multi unit housing.

Please don't disappoint us.

Thank you.

Kevin Freitas,
Woodsborough home owner

01/15/19

#13

Lynn Garcia

From: Mayor and Council
Subject: FW: Amending Santa Clara's Smoking Regulations and Locations Ordinance tonight

From: Jean S. [mailto:salmonjeanl@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 15, 2019 2:18 PM
To: Mayor and Council
Subject: Amending Santa Clara's Smoking Regulations and Locations Ordinance tonight

As a 38 year resident of a large condominium in Santa Clara, I have attempted to protect myself and other non smoking residents from 2nd hand smoke here. However, largely due to Board reluctance to amend our CC&Rs due to the cost and legal complications to ban smoking here, my efforts have not been very effective. As we are surrounded by apartments that **do** ban smoking, the problem has only become worse for us as renters who smoke choose to rent here. Non smokers are only protected from smoke in our clubhouse and laundry rooms due to Santa Clara's present ordinance.

We are counting on the Santa Clara City Council voting to join our neighbors Sunnyvale and Palo Alto in passing the ordinance tonight to ban smoking in many new locations, including multi unit housing.

Please don't disappoint us.

Thank you.

Jean Salmon,
Woodsborough home owner

01/15/19 #3

Lynn Garcia

From:	Mayor and Council
Subject:	FW: Support of smoke-free policy if amended
Attachments:	Santa Clara SF w MUH, no PUP.docx; Joint Statement Youth Possession 11.7.18.pdf

From: Cassie Ray [mailto:cassie.ray@cancer.org]
Sent: Tuesday, January 15, 2019 11:19 AM
To: Mayor and Council
Subject: Support of smoke-free policy if amended

Dear Mayor Gillmor and Members of the Santa Clara City Council:

Attached is a letter in support of smoke-free protections, particularly in multiunit housing. However, the policy being considered is problematic for us, as it in includes a youth possession clause, which we oppose. I have attached the letter for this ordinance, as well as a joint letter from the American Heart Association, American Lung Association, and ACS CAN that more fully explains our opposition to youth possession clauses.

ACS CAN appreciates the lengthy and thoughtful process that the City of Santa Clara has put into creating a comprehensive ordinance, and we look forward to supporting the ordinance—without the youth possession clause.

Sincerely,

Cassie Ray
Northern California Government Relations Director
707.290.0003 | m: 707.290.0003 | f: 916.447.6931

American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, Inc.
1029 J Street Suite 450
Sacramento, CA 95814
fightcancer.org | 1.800.227.2345

Give your tax-deductible donation today to the American Cancer Society.
1 in 3 people will be diagnosed in their lifetime That's why the American Cancer Society needs your help.

This message (including any attachments) is intended exclusively for the individual to whom it is addressed and may contain proprietary, protected, or confidential information. If you are not the named addressee, you are not authorized to read, print, copy, or disseminate this message or any part of it. If you have received this message in error, please notify the sender immediately.

January 15, 2019

The Honorable Lisa M. Gillmor
Members of the Santa Clara City Council
1500 Warburton Avenue
Santa Clara, CA 95050

The American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (ACS CAN) is committed to protecting the health and well-being of the citizens of Santa Clara, and as such, supports the passage and implementation of comprehensive smoke-free protections for all public places and multi-unit housing (MUH) residences. However, we oppose this ordinance as written, and request that Section 8.35.130 "Possession of Tobacco by Persons Under 21 Years of Age," be removed from the ordinance being considered.

In 2016, at the urging of ACS CAN, along with the American Heart Association and the American Lung Association, the State of California saw fit to remove the youth purchase laws from state law. These laws have not been proven to be effective, are disproportionately applied to communities of color, and detract resources from proven tobacco control strategies, such as holding retailers responsible for selling to underage purchasers. We ask that the City of Santa Clara shifts the responsibility back to the retailers and the tobacco industry, and not include penalties for youth possession of tobacco in this ordinance.

ACS CAN appreciates the thoughtful effort that has gone into drafting a comprehensive ordinance that will help protect the residents of Santa Clara from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke. The negative health effects of secondhand smoke exposure are well documented; secondhand smoke contains at least 7,000 chemicals, including hundreds that are toxic. The U.S. Surgeon General has declared that there is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke. Even brief exposure to secondhand smoke can cause serious health effects, especially for the very young, the elderly, or those who are ill.

Comprehensive smoke-free laws eliminate smoking wherever people work or live, as well as in all public places, which include locations where people play or do business. ACS CAN supports eliminating smoking in all places of employment, multi-unit housing, recreational areas, dining and service areas—such as ticket windows, transit stops and ATM areas, and densely visited shopping or plaza areas. Eliminating smoking in these areas can reduce exposure to

American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
700 Main Street, Suite 102 • Fairfield CA 94533 • 707.290.0003

secondhand smoke and reduce the incidence of cancer, heart disease, and other conditions caused by exposure to smoke, as well as prevent the worsening of symptoms among people who already suffer from those conditions.

Living in MUH requires different standards of behavior due to shared walls and common spaces. Prohibition of smoking in MUH improves the quality of life, and helps to protect the health of nonsmoking residents, by preventing the unintentional exposure that many receive as the result of smoking neighbors. This is especially true for the most vulnerable, as young children, as well as the very elderly and the very ill are more likely to spend the majority of their time in their homes. More than 80% of Californians completely prohibit smoking in their homes, and yet, in MUH, one smoking resident can expose the neighbors in all surrounding units. Californians are making wiser choices for themselves and their families, and they should not have to endure being exposed to the smoke of others.

Everyone has the right to breathe clean air, especially in their own home. Passing a comprehensive smoke-free ordinance will help to protect all residents, as well as those who work or visit Santa Clara, from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke. ACS CAN supports passage of a comprehensive ordinance, without youth possession penalties, so we request removal of the youth possession clause before passage of the ordinance being considered.

Sincerely,

Cassie Ray

Cassie Ray
Government Relations Director, Northern California
American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network

November 7, 2018

In California in 2016, The American Lung Association in California, the American Heart Association and the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network made a huge impact on the public health of California residents by changing state law to raise the legal age of sale for tobacco products to 21. Included in that victory was the removal of the state's purchase, use, and/or possession (PUP) law which punished minors for possessing tobacco products. Our organizations did this because civil and criminal penalties for youth purchase, use and/or possession have not proven to be effective enforcement measures and detract from more effective tobacco control strategies We believe that any penalty (if the law is broken) should be levied only on the retailer and not the underage purchaser.

Big Tobacco has a long history of attracting and addicting youth and young adults with highly-targeted marketing. However, PUP laws do not protect children from the misleading messaging and advertising by the tobacco industry. Getting rid of PUP laws shifts the responsibility back to the tobacco industry and retailers, and away from the vulnerable youth themselves.

PUP laws are also expensive and difficult to enforce. Newer tobacco products such as e-cigarettes and JUUL, which are popular among youth, are designed to be used discreetly. Punishment for their possession and/or use has not proven to reduce repeat violations. Studies also suggest that PUP laws are disproportionately applied to communities of color. This diverts law enforcement's time and money away from effective tobacco control measures.

To best protect youth from the harmful effects of tobacco, it is important that local jurisdictions do not pass new local youth possession laws. **The American Lung Association, American Cancer Society, and American Heart Association oppose any efforts by California localities to reinstate youth tobacco possession laws.** Instead, cities and counties should use proven strategies to prevent youth from obtaining tobacco products. Studies show that strong definitions of tobacco product that include electronic cigarettes, tobacco retail licensure requirements with penalties for store owners, increasing minimum price or pack size, and prohibiting the sale of flavored tobacco products including menthol can all effectively reduce youth access and tobacco use rates.

Together we must continue to work to stop Big Tobacco from attacking and addicting our vulnerable youth.

For more information, please contact Lindsey Freitas, American Lung Association in California (lindsey.freitas@lung.org), Tim Gibbs, American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (tim.gibbs@cancer.org), or Jamie Morgan, American Heart Association (jamie.morgan@heart.org).

Sincerely,

American Lung Association in California
American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
American Heart Association

01/15/19

#3.

Lynn Garcia

From: Mayor and Council
Subject: FW: Jan. 15, 2019 - City of Santa Clara Smoke Free Area Ordinance

-----Original Message-----
From: Norma Johnstone [mailto:johnstone_norma@yahoo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 15, 2019 10:42 AM
To: Mayor and Council
Subject: Jan. 15, 2019 - City of Santa Clara Smoke Free Area Ordinance

To the Mayor and Council Members

I own and live in the Winchester Townhomes in Santa Clara. My direct neighbor's who are renters continue to smoke in and near our building where the second hand smoke drifts through the walls and into my living room, bedroom and garage. I get nauseous when this happens. During the summer months they would smoke in the swimming pool area until a no smoking sign was posted. I have reported them to management and it gets better for only awhile.
Also the distance in front of businesses where one can smoke needs to much further away from the front door.
I request that the Santa Clara Mayor and City Council members vote for this smoke free ordinance in Santa Clara. Second Hand smoke is bad for everyone!
Thank you, Norma Johnstone

01/15/19

#3.

Lynn Garcia

From: Mayor and Council
Subject: FW: Letter to Council
Attachments: Letter to Council.pdf

From: Shiv Mulchandani [mailto:shivmulchandani@gmail.com]
Sent: Tuesday, January 15, 2019 10:11 AM
To: Mayor and Council
Subject: Letter to Council

Please find attached my letter of support for the smoke-free ordinance that will be discussed tomorrow. Thank you for your support of public health.

Thanks,
Shiv Mulchandani

To the Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers of Santa Clara:

My name is Shiv Mulchandani and I am a senior at Irvington High School in Fremont, CA. Towards the end of last year, I started volunteering for Breathe California of the Bay Area as part of their youth group, Youth for Lungs. Breathe California is a certified non-profit organization based in San Jose, dedicated to fighting lung diseases and promoting a healthy environment.

As part of my volunteering, I researched the effects of both directly smoking and inhaling secondhand smoke. Additionally, I attended a press event on tobacco, to find what members of the community, both parents and children, feel about smoking in our communities. I saw a clear resentment towards the smoke emitted by people smoking which is inhaled by others in public places.

Although legislation regulating who can smoke is in place, it does nothing about the people indirectly affected. Secondhand smoke can travel throughout common dining areas, through air vents, and throughout enclosed areas, allowing it to affect more than the individual engaging in smoking. Additionally, the smoke can stick to the cloth of furniture, clothes, bedding, and curtains, allowing the carcinogens to linger for days at a time. The inhalation of these chemicals is harmful to adults, let alone children. Individuals under 21 are affected by nicotine much differently than adults. Dependance results from inhaling much less than for adults. Additionally, nicotine has the ability to alter brain development in a crucial stage of growth for individuals under 21.

All this happening to individuals who are not engaging in smoking in the first place is immensely unfair, as they are forced to breath in smoke from cigarettes they did not light or consent to breathe in. Innocent people suffer the effects of smoking simply due to them enjoying their time in restaurants, hotels on vacations, and open areas. With this taken into consideration, I believe this ordinance should be passed and put into effect. I appreciate your consideration of this ordinance and your time to read this letter.

Sincerely,

Shiv Mulchandani

01/15/19

#3.

Lynn Garcia

From: Mayor and Council
Subject: FW: Smoke-free ordinance support
Attachments: Smoke Free Ordinance Letter of Support_1.15.19.pdf

From: Marissa Urbano [mailto:marissa@lungsrus.org]
Sent: Tuesday, January 15, 2019 9:13 AM
To: Mayor and Council
Subject: Smoke-free ordinance support

Please find attached my letter of support for the smoke-free ordinance that will be discussed today. Thank you for your support of public health.

With much appreciation,
Marissa

Marissa Urbano | Intern - Breathe California of the Bay Area | marissa@lungsrus.org | (o) 408-998-5865 | (f) 408-998-0578 / 1469
Park Ave. San Jose, CA 95126 / www.breathebayarea.org

January 15, 2019

RE: Support for Smoke-free Policies

Dear Honorable Mayor and Councilmembers of Santa Clara,

I am a Doctor of Medicine and Master of Public Health candidate at the Michigan State University College of Human Medicine, currently serving as an intern at Breathe California of the Bay Area. This nonprofit agency was founded in San Jose, California in the early 1900s to fight lung disease and promote lung health. I am writing to share my support for the proposed citywide ordinance expanding smoking restrictions in outdoor dining areas, unenclosed public spaces, and multi-unit residences within the city of Santa Clara.

According to the CDC, since 1964, approximately 2,500,000 nonsmokers have died from health problems resulting from secondhand smoke exposure. Serious health conditions, such as heart disease, lung cancer, and stroke, can occur in adults who have never smoked as a result of exposure to secondhand smoke. During the years of 2005-2009 alone, secondhand smoke exposure caused 34,000 heart disease and 7,300 lung cancer deaths in adult lifetime nonsmokers. These deaths are preventable.

Secondhand smoke exposure has decreased over time, due in part to the growing number of communities that have outlawed smoking in the indoor areas of workplaces and public venues. However, the community continues to experience secondhand smoke exposure in outdoor areas. Studies have shown that outdoor smoke can travel through pipes, vents, open windows, and doors in multi-unit housing. Smoke-free policies can protect our residents by reducing exposure to secondhand smoke and therefore the risk of deleterious health outcomes, even death.

There is no risk-free level of secondhand smoke exposure for individuals. If the city of Santa Clara adopts this ordinance, I firmly believe it will decrease the number of secondhand smoke-related detrimental health outcomes and create a safer environment for residents. Thank you for your consideration and commitment to the health of our communities.

Sincerely,

Marissa Urbano
MD/MPH candidate '19
Michigan State University College of Human Medicine

01/15/19

#3

Lynn Garcia

From:	Mayor and Council
Subject:	FW: smoking control ordinance
Attachments:	Santa Clara Letter of Support - Margo.pdf

From: Margo Sidener [mailto:margo@lungsrus.org]
Sent: Monday, January 14, 2019 4:18 PM
To: Mayor and Council
Subject: smoking control ordinance

Dear Mayor Gillmor and Council:

Please find attached our agency's letter supporting the smoking control ordinance that will be heard tomorrow evening. We urge you to adopt as strong and far-reaching an ordinance as possible in order to best protect the health of your citizens.

Best Regards,
Margo Sidener, Breathe California

Breathe California of the Bay Area

1469 Park Avenue
San Jose, CA 95126
Phone: (408) 998-5865
Toll-Free: 1-877-3-BREATHE
Fax: (408) 998-0578
www.breathebayarea.org
info@lungsrus.org

Tax ID#: 94-1156307

Board of Directors

Chairperson
Amresh Prasad

Secretary
Sulochina Lulla, *MD*

Treasurer
Justin Henry

Directors
Roslyn Bienenstock, RRT, MPH
Thomas M. Dailey, *MD, FCCP*
Tony Delas
Sogol Karkouti
Abhay Tewari

Acting Executive Director
Margo Sidener, MS, CHES

A member of the
Breathe America ™
Alliance

BREATHE
CALIFORNIA
of the Bay Area

January 14, 2019

The Honorable Lisa Gillmor, Mayor
and Santa Clara City Councilmembers
City Hall
1500 Warburton Drive
Santa Clara, CA 95050

Dear Mayor Gillmor and Councilmembers:

I am writing on behalf of Breathe California of the Bay Area to share our support for the citywide ordinance that would prohibit smoking in all public places within the city of Santa Clara.

Breathe California was founded in San Jose, California in 1911 to fight lung disease in all its forms. As the local clean air and healthy lungs leader, Breathe California works with its communities to promote lung health. We envision a world of healthy lungs in healthy environments. Thus, our organization is dedicated to working to eliminate the negative impacts caused by tobacco use.

As you may know, smoking is responsible for more than 480,000 deaths per year in the United States, including more than 41,000 deaths resulting from secondhand smoke exposure. Implementing a smoke-free policy is an effective strategy for reducing the impact that secondhand smoke has on the community.

Breathe California urges your City Council to prohibit smoking in all public places across the city of Santa Clara. Not only will this policy protect members of the community from secondhand smoke, it will also de-normalize smoking and provide an environment free from temptation for individuals trying to quit.

It is our firm belief that if the City of Santa Clara adopts this ordinance, it will reduce the negative health consequences of tobacco use and create a safer, cleaner, and healthier living environment for all. Thank you for your consideration and support of public health.

Sincerely,

Margo Sidener

Margo Sidener, MS, CHES
Acting Executive Director

01/15/19 #3

Lynn Garcia

From:	Mayor and Council
Subject:	FW: 1/15 City Council Meeting - Agenda Item #3 - Ordinance Modifying Smoking and Tobacco Regulations
Attachments:	Tobacco Free Coalition - Support Letter and Endorsements.pdf

From: Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County [mailto:coalitionscc@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, January 14, 2019 11:31 AM
To: Mayor and Council
Cc: Clerk
Subject: 1/15 City Council Meeting - Agenda Item #3 - Ordinance Modifying Smoking and Tobacco Regulations

Good morning Honorable Mayor and City Council Members,

Regarding tomorrow's hearing on smoking and tobacco ordinances, please find attached a support letter and copies of endorsements from the Tobacco Free Coalition of Santa Clara County and residents of the City of Santa Clara.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments.

Best,
Carol Baker
Tobacco Free Coalition of Santa Clara County Chair

Tobacco Free Coalition of Santa Clara County
Sobrato Center for Nonprofits - San José
1400 Parkmoor Avenue, Suite 120-B
San José, CA 95126
(408) 793-2700

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

RE: 1/15 City Council Meeting - Smoking & Tobacco Regulations

Dear Honorable Mayor Gillmor and City Council Members,

On behalf of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County, we are writing to endorse the proposed Smoking and Tobacco Regulations Ordinance with the exception of Section 8.35.130 Possession of Tobacco by Persons Under 21 Years of Age.

The Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County was formed in 1990 to change the community attitudes on tobacco use and to be an advocate for legislative change at the local and state levels on tobacco use issues. The coalition is comprised of a diverse group of community leaders, health care professionals, educators, and advocates from more than 25 Santa Clara County based organizations. The coalition provides advisory direction and guidance on the efforts of the Santa Clara County Public Health Department's Tobacco-Free Communities program on various tobacco control issues.

There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke and it negatively impacts smokers and non-smokers alike. It is estimated that secondhand smoke contains over 7,000 chemicals, including more than 70 that are known to cause cancer. By enacting bans and prohibiting smoking within public areas such as outdoor dining areas, sidewalks, and parks; the public will be protected from the dangers of secondhand smoke. We are especially encouraged that the proposed ordinance includes prohibiting smoking within individual units of multi-unit housing settings. The home is considered to be the primary source of secondhand smoke exposure because of the ability of smoke to travel through doorways, walls, and plumbing. We view smoke-free multi-unit housing as beneficial for residents, owners, and property managers alike.

However, our coalition requests that City Council take into consideration the removal of Section 8.35.130 which can have detrimental impacts on youth. Tobacco possession laws unfairly penalize youth and have not been proven to be effective. Rather than criminalize youth, efforts should be focused on limiting access and exposure to these addictive and deadly products.

We thank you for your consideration of our comments and we appreciate your on-going leadership and commitment towards the health and well-being of our communities.

Sincerely,

Carol Baker

Carol Baker
Tobacco-Free Coalition Chair

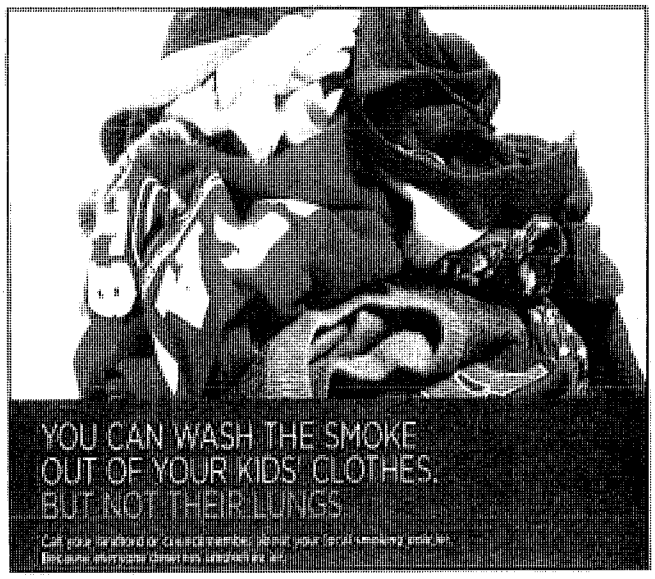
Tobacco Free Coalition of Santa Clara County
Sobrato Center for Nonprofits - San José
1400 Parkmoor Avenue, Suite 120-B
San José, CA 95126
(408) 793-2700

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Endorsements

More than 80 endorsements of support were collected from individuals who works and/or reside in the City of Santa Clara.

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Kelly Fitch
Name (Print)

Signature

Mountain View 94043
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

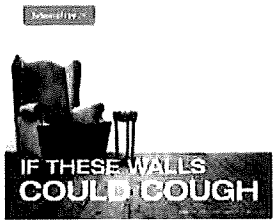
(educator)
Cabrillo Middle School
Organization/School (if applicable)

2/7/18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

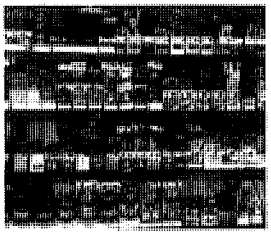
Shannon Loucks
Print name

Signature

Breaking Daylight
Organization/School (if applicable)

mmmommy@me.com
Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

Sept 5/2018
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

95051
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Support for Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

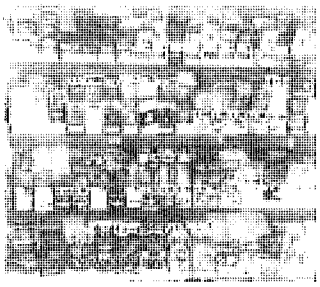
Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing

I am endorsing the efforts of Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smoke-free living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos, and townhouses.

- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke. I urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all the residents of Santa Clara County by adopting or strengthening a multi-unit housing ordinance.

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



I am endorsing the efforts of Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support a tobacco retail licensing ordinance.

- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products. I urge the Council to take actions to protect the health of all the residents of Santa Clara County by adopting or strengthening a tobacco retil licensing ordinance.

Miguel Rivera
Print name:

Signature:

Organization/School (if applicable)

Date:

95054 Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual):

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION

Support for Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

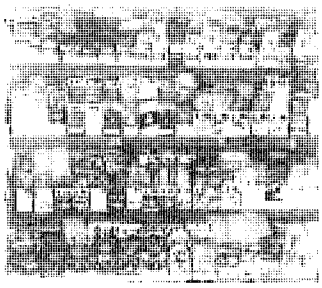
Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing

I am endorsing the efforts of Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smoke-free living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos, and townhouses.

- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke. I urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all the residents of Santa Clara County by adopting or strengthening a multi-unit housing ordinance.

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



I am endorsing the efforts of Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support a tobacco retail licensing ordinance.

- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products. I urge the Council to take actions to protect the health of all the residents of Santa Clara County by adopting or strengthening a tobacco retil licensing ordinance.

Kevin Khuu
Print name:

Kevin Khuu
Signature:

Wilcox High School
Organization/School (if applicable)

08-07-2018
Date:

Santa Clara 95051
City of Residence (if signing as individual):

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION

Support for Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing

I am endorsing the efforts of Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smoke-free living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos, and townhouses.

- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke. I urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all the residents of Santa Clara County by adopting or strengthening a multi-unit housing ordinance.

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products

I am endorsing the efforts of Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support a tobacco retail licensing ordinance.

- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products. I urge the Council to take actions to protect the health of all the residents of Santa Clara County by adopting or strengthening a tobacco retil licensing ordinance.

Anthony Nguyen
Print name:

8-7-18
Date:

Signature:

Santa clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual):

Wilcox Highschool
Organization/School (if applicable)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION

Support for Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

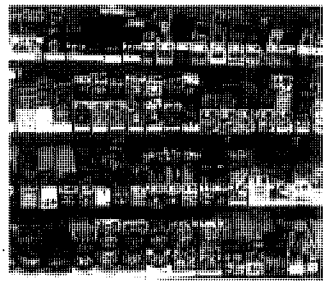
Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing

I am endorsing the efforts of Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smoke-free living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos, and townhouses.

- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke. I urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all the residents of Santa Clara County by adopting or strengthening a multi-unit housing ordinance.

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



I am endorsing the efforts of Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support a tobacco retail licensing ordinance.

- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products. I urge the Council to take actions to protect the health of all the residents of Santa Clara County by adopting or strengthening a tobacco retil licensing ordinance.

☑ **CHECK (√) THIS BOX IF YOU SUPPORT SMOKE-FREE MULTI-UNIT HOUSING**

AND

☑ **CHECK (√) THIS BOX IF YOU SUPPORT TOBACCO RETAIL LICENSING**

Jie Wen Feng
Print name:

4/21/18
Date:

Signature:

Hayward
City of Residence (if signing as individual):

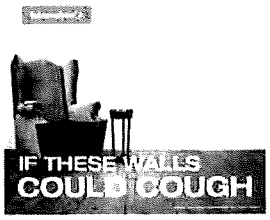
University of San Francisco
Organization/School (if applicable)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

16

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

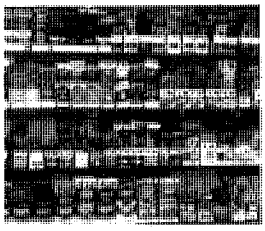
Gee Sobrevilla
Print name

Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

10/13/18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

95050
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

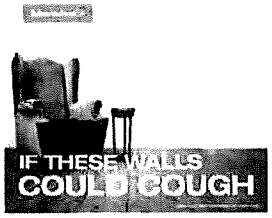
District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

22

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



X

- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

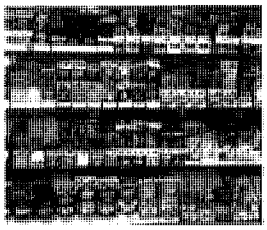
Jonathan Fisher
Print name

Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



X

- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

10/13/18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

95155
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

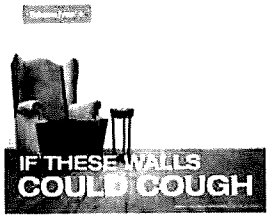
District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

28

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing

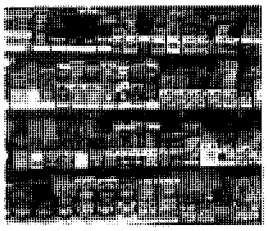


X

- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



X

- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

Tammie Cruz
Print name

Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

10/13/18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

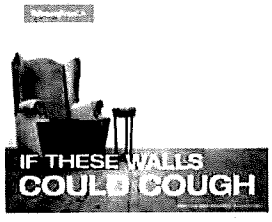
95050
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

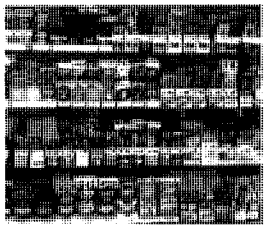
Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

Jason Alamento
Print name

Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

10/13/18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

95050
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

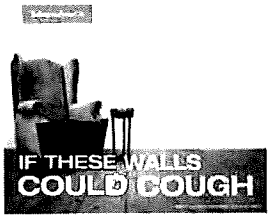
District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

14

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

Anita Heath

Anita Heath

Print name

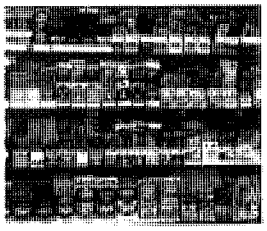
Anita Heath

Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

10/13/18

Date

SANTA CLARA

City of Residence (if signing as individual)

95111

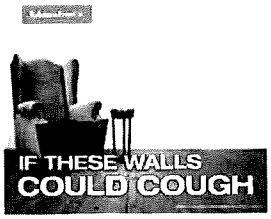
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



X

- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

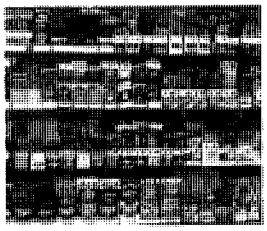
Leslie Kinds
Print name

Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



X

- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/15/18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

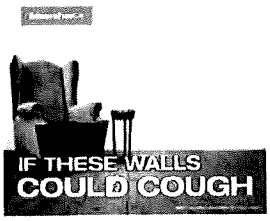
95051
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

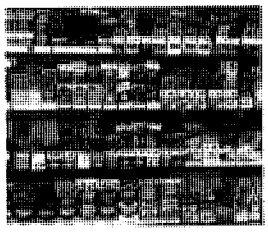
Steven Hirsch
Print name

Steven Hirsch
Signature

SJSU
Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/15/18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

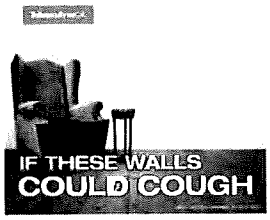
95051
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

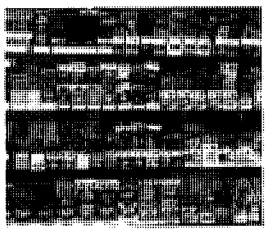
Peta Roberts
Print name

P Roberts
Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/15/18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

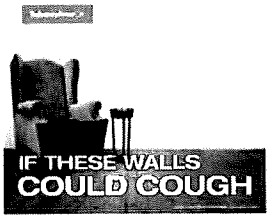
95051
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

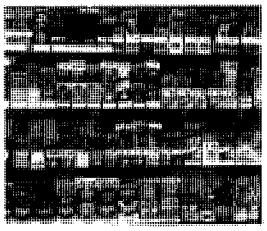
Chris Klos
Print name

Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/15/18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

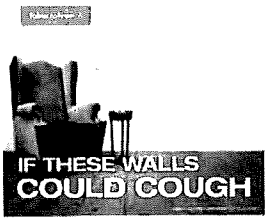
95051
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

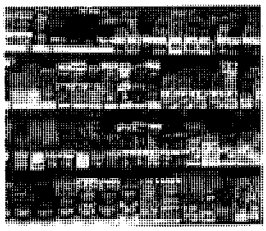
Caroline Kides
Print name

Caroline Kides
Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/15/18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

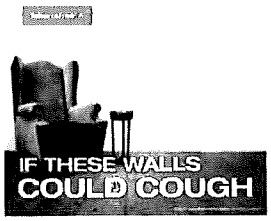
95051
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

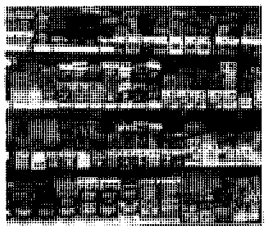
Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

Alexander Tran
Print name

9/15/18
Date

Signature

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

Organization/School (if applicable)

95054
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

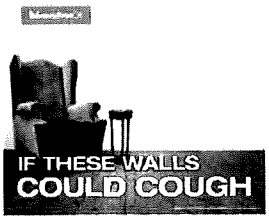
Email (optional)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

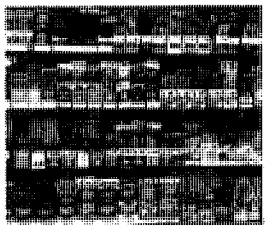
SWADHIN GANDHI
Print name

Signature

GENPACT LLC
Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

15-SEP-18
Date

SANTA CLARA
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

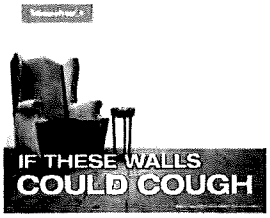
95050
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

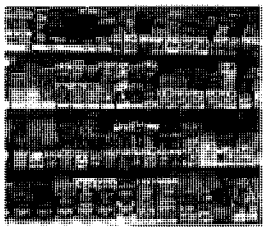
Kathleen Formosa
Print name

Kathleen Formosa
Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9-15-18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

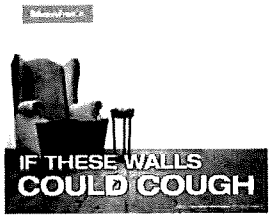
95050
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

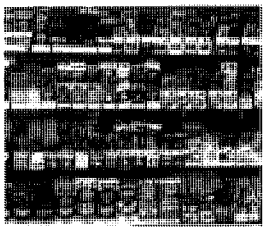
Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

SHIVA
Print name

Shivakami Nayak
Signature

shivakami_nayak@yahoo.com
Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

9/15/18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

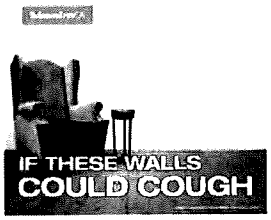
95051
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

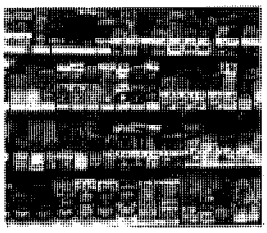
CAROL WADA
Print name

Signature

N/A
Organization/School (if applicable)

CAROLWADA@gmail
Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/15/15
Date

SANTA CLARA
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

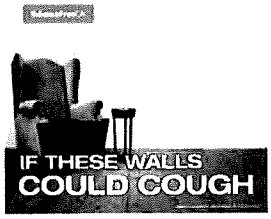
95054
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

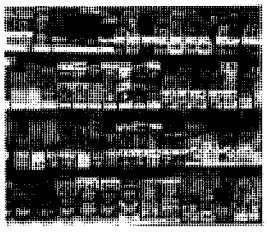
Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

Markus Bracamonte
Print name

Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

09/14/2018
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

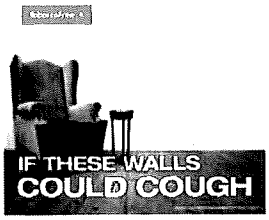
95050
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

Vonny Kleveld

Print name

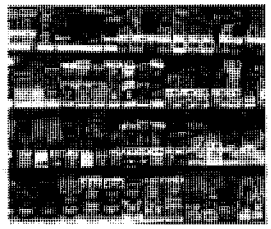
Signature

SCHS

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/25/18

Date

Santa Clara

City of Residence (if signing as individual)

95051

Zip Code (if signing as individual)

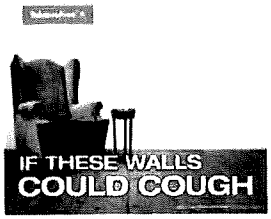
9505 1

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

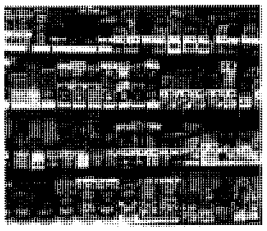
Nancy Biagini
Print name

Nancy Biagini
Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

nancy.biagini@gmail.com
Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

09-15-18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

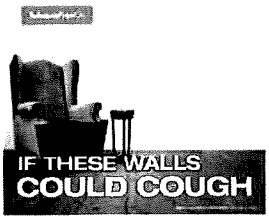
95050
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

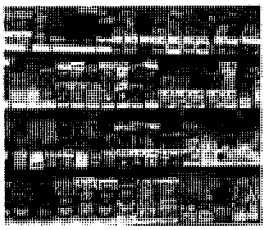
MARIO BOUZA
Print name

Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

BOUZADENTAL@yahoo.com
Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/15/18
Date

SANTA CLARA
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

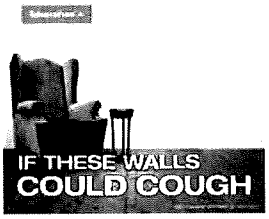
95051
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

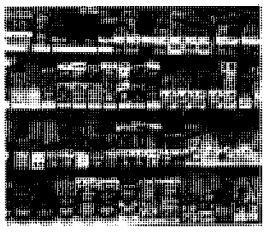
NASIM MOHAMMAD
Print name

Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

09-15-2018
Date

Santa clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

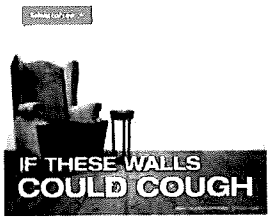
95050
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

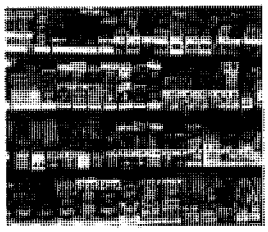
David Signoff
Print name

David Signoff
Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/16/18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

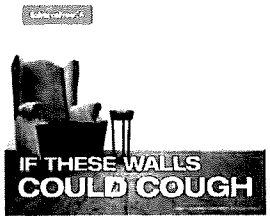
95051
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

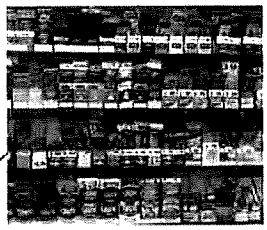
Mary M. Kennedy
Print name

Mary M Kennedy
Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Kennedymk@comcast.net
Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/16/18
Date

Santa Clara, CA
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

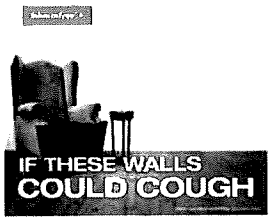
95051
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

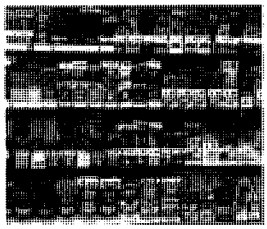
Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

Print name

Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

9/16/18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

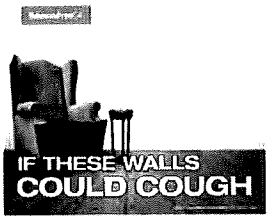
95050
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

Sonia Sanc

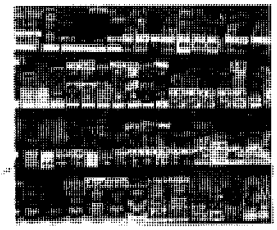
Print name

Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/11/18

Date

Santa Clara

City of Residence (if signing as individual)

95051

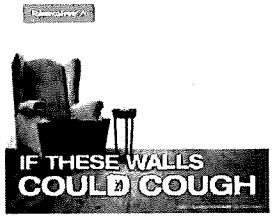
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

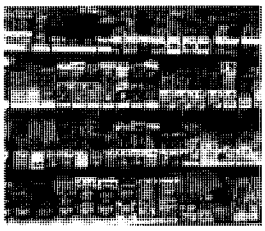
Patti Allmon
Print name

Patti Allmon
Signature

Reclaim Our Downtown
Organization/School (if applicable)

P.allmon@comcast.net
Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/16/18
Date

San Jose
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

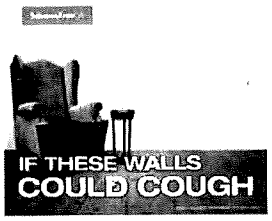
95050
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

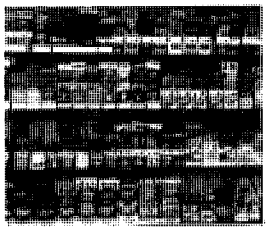
Bernadette Christmas
Print name

Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/15/18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

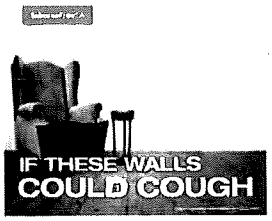
95050
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

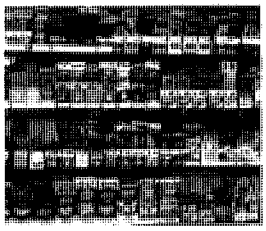
Jana Cassel
Print name

Jana Cassel
Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/15/18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

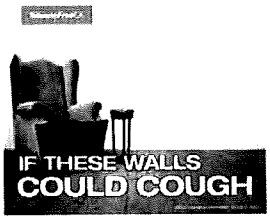
95050
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



X

- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

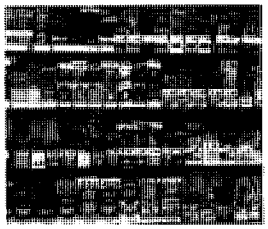
Dalton Nguyen
Print name

Signature

CSU Hayward
Organization/School (if applicable)

cokes80@gmail.com
Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



X

- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

09/15/18
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

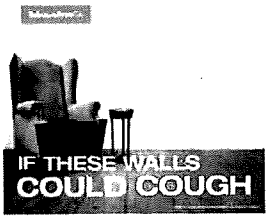
95050
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

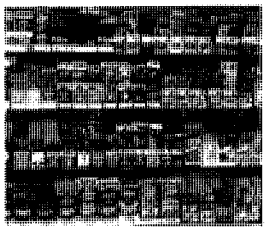
Damian Dykema
Print name

Signature

Organization/School (if applicable)

Email (optional)

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/13/18
Date

Santa clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

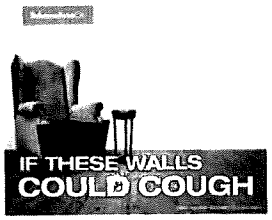
~~95050~~ 95050
Zip Code (if signing as individual)

N/A
District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Prevent Secondhand Smoke Exposure in Multi-Unit Housing



- Exposure to secondhand smoke causes 41,000 deaths annually among adults in the U.S.
- There is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke.
- Secondhand smoke travels through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical outlets, ventilation systems, and plumbing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, 1 in 3 (33%) households live in multi-unit housing.

A smoke-free housing policy can protect all residents in multi-unit housing from secondhand smoke.

Daniel Huynh

Print name

Daniel Huynh

Signature

SJSU

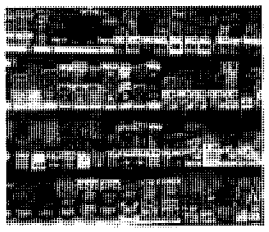
Organization/School (if applicable)

danielhuynh9@gmail.com

Email (optional)

1-408-505-5387

Prevent Youth Access and Exposure to Tobacco Products



- In Santa Clara County, more than 1 in 10 (10.9%) youth use tobacco products and almost 40% of youth who smoke, stated that they acquired their cigarettes from a store.
- The tobacco industry purposely markets flavored, including menthol, tobacco products to lure kids. In fact, 80% of kids who have ever used tobacco started with a flavored product.
- More than a quarter (26.8%) of stores that sell tobacco are located within 2 blocks of a school, resulting in increased access and exposure to tobacco products.
- Kids are 3 times as sensitive to tobacco marketing than adults.

A tobacco retail licensing policy can decrease the availability of tobacco and can prevent youth from accessing these deadly products.

9/15/18

Date

Santa Clara

City of Residence (if signing as individual)

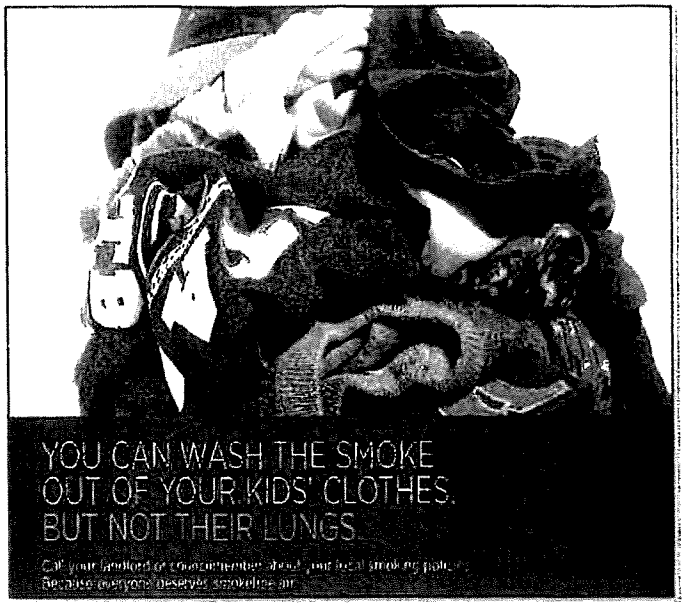
95051

Zip Code (if signing as individual)

District (if you reside in San Jose)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mylanah Yolangco
Name (Print)

Signature

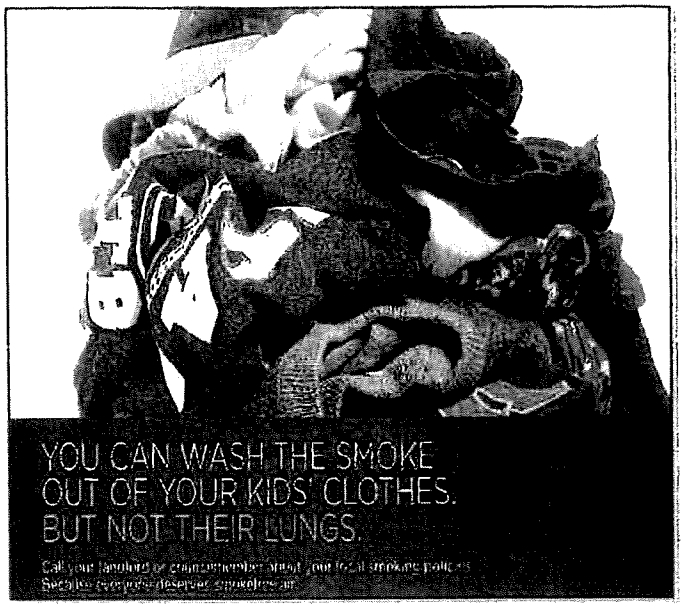
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

Mission CC
Organization/School (if applicable)

3/24/18
Date

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara



I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Shayne Buac
Name (Print)

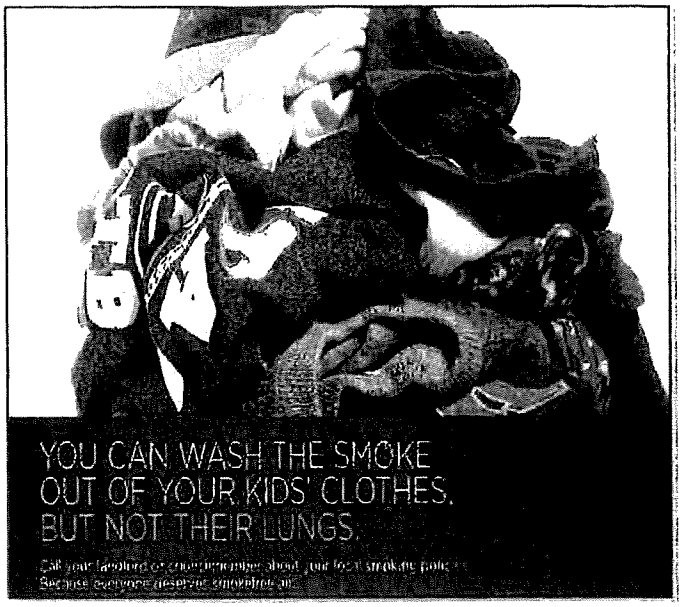
Shayne Buac
Signature

Mission Community College
Organization/School (if applicable)

3/24/18
Date

City of Residence (if signing as individual)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

ISABELLE PERLADA
Name (Print)

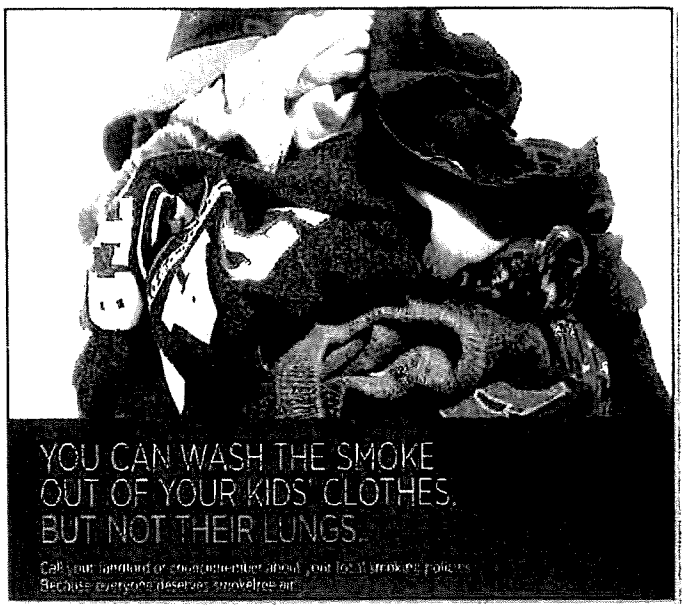
Mission CC
Organization/School (if applicable)

Signature

3/24/18
Date

City of Residence (if signing as individual)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

RINEGILLE BAUTISTA
Name (Print)

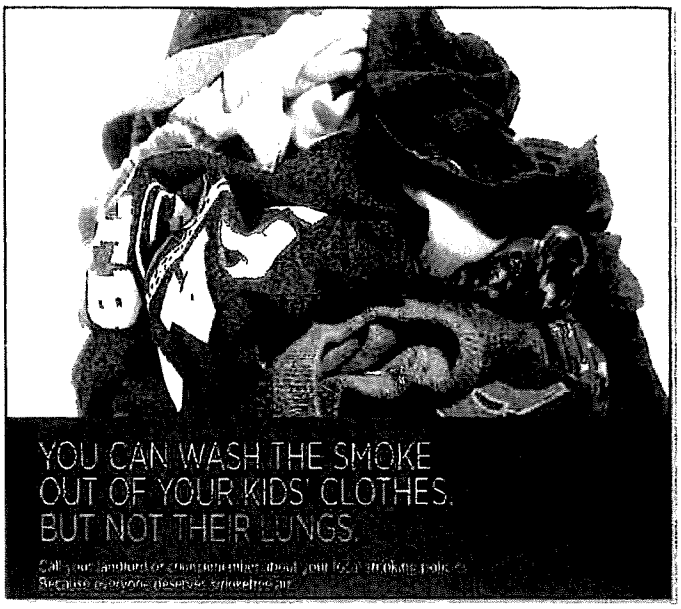
MISSION C.C.
Organization/School (if applicable)

Signature

3/24/18
Date

City of Residence (if signing as individual)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

R. BUENAVISTA
Name (Print)

Signature

City of Residence (if signing as individual)

Mission CC
Organization/School (if applicable)

3/26/18
Date

Support for Tobacco–Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Endorsement Form

Nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-family housing in Santa Clara County reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days. The rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%), those with less than a high school diploma (38%), and adults with household incomes less than $15,000 (36%). People spend a considerable amount of time at home, therefore smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Nine percent of youth currently smoke in Santa Clara County. Nearly 40% of Santa Clara County students who reported smoking cigarettes within the last 30 days, stated that they acquired them from a store. Of those who purchased directly from a store, less than a quarter (23%) were asked to show proof of age. Requiring retailers to obtain a license to sell tobacco products is a proven effective safeguard in preventing youth from accessing tobacco.

Tobacco Free Coalition of Santa Clara County

Name of Individual or Organization Carol Baker - Co-Chair

Address **City** **Zip Code**

Telephone **E-mail**

The above organization or individual wishes to support tobacco-free efforts in Santa Clara County (please check).

- ☒ We/I encourage jurisdictions in Santa Clara County to implement a smoke-free multi-family housing policy to reduce secondhand smoke exposure and to protect the health of all Santa Clara County residents.
- ☒ We/I encourage jurisdictions in Santa Clara County to implement a tobacco retail licensing policy to prevent youth from accessing tobacco products.

By supporting the Campaign, our organization/I accept the following commitment:

1. Allow the Tobacco-Free Coalition to use our organization/my name as an endorser for this campaign.
2. Will communicate with our members or other Santa Clara County residents about reasons to support smoke-free housing and tobacco retail licensing.
3. Endorse the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition to encourage jurisdictions in Santa Clara County to implement a smoke-free housing and tobacco retail licensing policy.
4. Will attend and/or be a spokesperson for the campaign at city council meetings, press conferences, community forums, and other related activities upon request.

Carol Baker

Signature

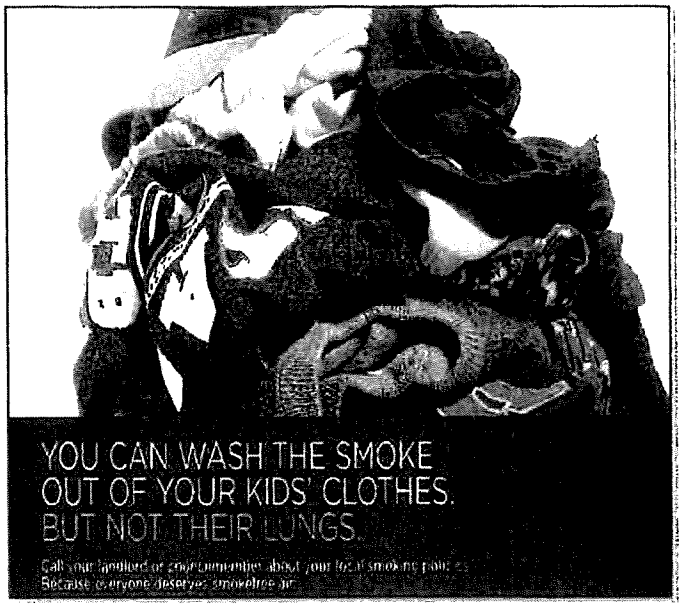
Carol Baker 11/16/15

Printed Name **Date**

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Email / Send completed Endorsement Forms to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Avenue Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: tfcoalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Kevin Suarez
Name (Print)

Signature

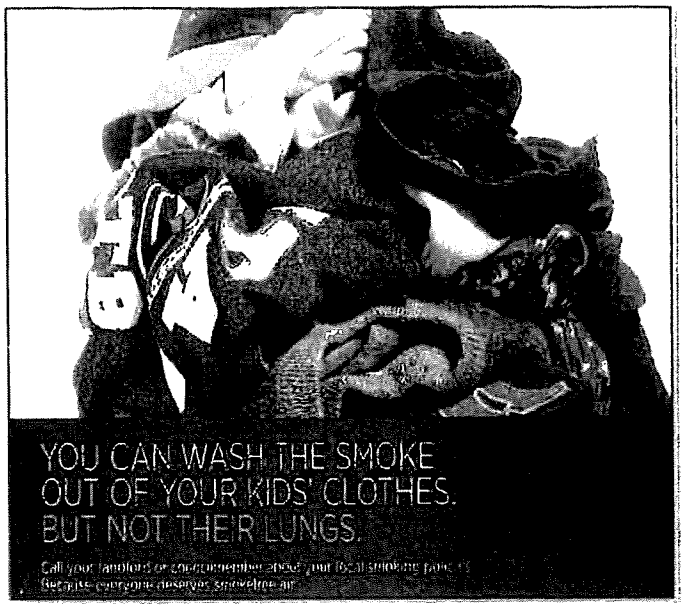
San Jose, CA
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

Mission College
Organization/School (if applicable)

3/24/2017
Date

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara



I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Elaine Ho
Name (Print)

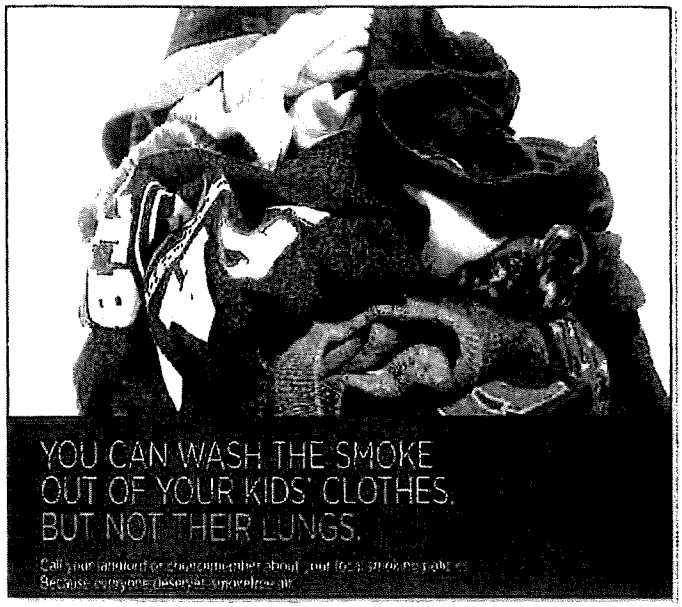
Mission CC
Organization/School (if applicable)

Signature

3-24-2018
Date

San Leandro
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL DALUPO
Name (Print)

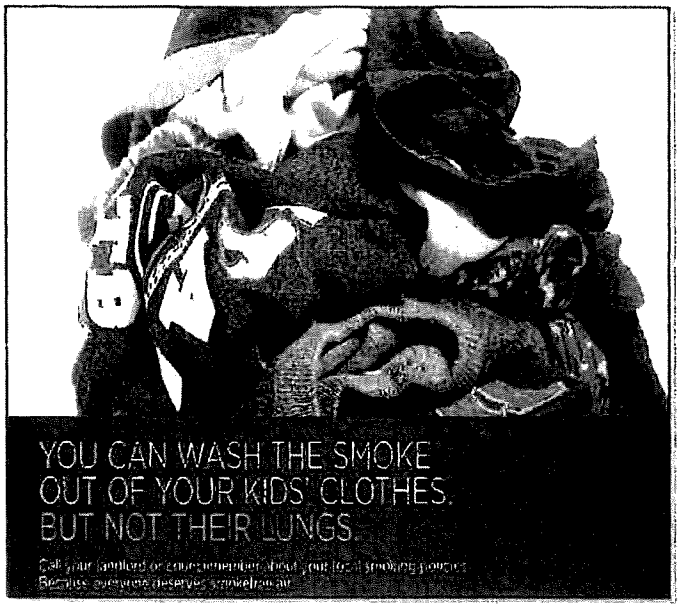
Mission CC
Organization/School (if applicable)

Signature

3/24/18
Date

City of Residence (if signing as individual)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

TRISHA O. REYES
Name (Print)

Mission Com. College
Organization/School (if applicable)

Trisha O. Reyes
Signature

3/24/18
Date

City of Residence (if signing as individual)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Cheryl Cruz
Name (Print)

Signature

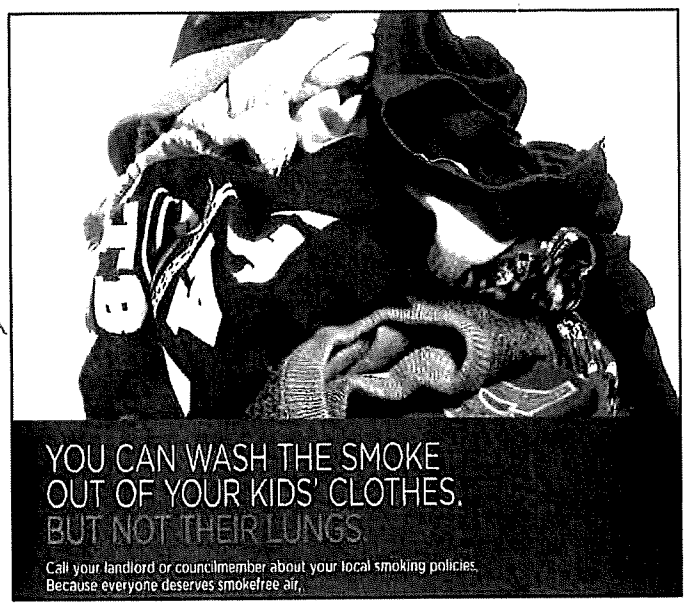
Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

Mission CC
Organization/School (if applicable)

3/28/18
Date

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of ~~San Jose~~ Santa Clara



I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of San Jose.

I need San Jose to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many San Jose residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of San Jose, almost a third (31%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, nearly one in three (29%) adults living in multi-unit housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of San Jose, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of San Jose.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Gregory McLouis
Name (Print)

Gregory McLouis
Signature

Santa Clara CA
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

Organization/School (if applicable)

2/16/18
Date

City Council District (if you reside in San Jose)

Support for Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-family housing in Santa Clara County reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days. The rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%), those with less than a high school diploma (38%), and adults with household incomes less than $15,000 (36%). People spend a considerable amount of time at home, therefore smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Nine percent of youth currently smoke in Santa Clara County. Nearly 40% of Santa Clara County students who reported smoking cigarettes within the last 30 days, stated that they acquired them from a store. Of those who purchased directly from a store, less than a quarter (23%) were asked to show proof of age. Requiring retailers to obtain a license to sell tobacco products is a proven effective safeguard in preventing youth from accessing tobacco.

- ☐ We/I encourage jurisdictions in Santa Clara County to implement a smoke-free multi-family housing policy to reduce secondhand smoke exposure and to protect the health of all Santa Clara County residents.
- ☒ We/I encourage jurisdictions in Santa Clara County to implement a tobacco retail licensing policy to prevent youth from accessing tobacco products.

By supporting the Campaign, our organization/I accept the following commitment:

1. Allow the Tobacco-Free Coalition to use our organization/my name as an endorser for this campaign.
2. Will communicate with our members or other Santa Clara County residents about reasons to support smoke-free housing and tobacco retail licensing.
3. Endorse the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition to encourage jurisdictions in Santa Clara County to implement a smoke-free housing and tobacco retail licensing policy.

KATHLEEN FORWARD
Name (Print)

NAMI SCC
Organization/School (if applicable)

Kathleen Forward
Signature

2-3-18
Date

SANTA CLARA
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Email / Send completed Endorsement Forms to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Avenue Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: tfcoalitionscc@gmail.com

Support for Tobacco–Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Endorsement Form

Nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-family housing in Santa Clara County reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days. The rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%), those with less than a high school diploma (38%), and adults with household incomes less than $15,000 (36%). People spend a considerable amount of time at home, therefore smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Nine percent of youth currently smoke in Santa Clara County. Nearly 40% of Santa Clara County students who reported smoking cigarettes within the last 30 days, stated that they acquired them from a store. Of those who purchased directly from a store, less than a quarter (23%) were asked to show proof of age. Requiring retailers to obtain a license to sell tobacco products is a proven effective safeguard in preventing youth from accessing tobacco.

Jonathan Cardoso
Name of Individual or Organization

3730 Haig St #2 — Santa Clara — 95054
Address — **City** — **Zip Code**

(408) 455-2351 — Joncardosorealmadridkaka8@gmail.com
Telephone — **E-mail**

The above organization or individual wishes to support tobacco-free efforts in Santa Clara County (please check).

- ☑ We/I encourage jurisdictions in Santa Clara County to implement a smoke-free multi-family housing policy to reduce secondhand smoke exposure and to protect the health of all Santa Clara County residents.
- ☑ We/I encourage jurisdictions in Santa Clara County to implement a tobacco retail licensing policy to prevent youth from accessing tobacco products.

By supporting the Campaign, our organization/I accept the following commitment:

1. Allow the Tobacco-Free Coalition to use our organization/my name as an endorser for this campaign.
2. Will communicate with our members or other Santa Clara County residents about reasons to support smoke-free housing and tobacco retail licensing.
3. Endorse the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition to encourage jurisdictions in Santa Clara County to implement a smoke-free housing and tobacco retail licensing policy.
4. Will attend and/or be a spokesperson for the campaign at city council meetings, press conferences, community forums, and other related activities upon request.

Signature

Jonathan Cardoso — 10-8-15
Printed Name — **Date**

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Email / Send completed Endorsement Forms to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Avenue Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: **tfcoalitionscc@gmail.com**

Support for Tobacco-Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Endorsement Form

Nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-family housing in Santa Clara County reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days. The rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%), those with less than a high school diploma (38%), and adults with household incomes less than $15,000 (36%). People spend a considerable amount of time at home, therefore smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Nine percent of youth currently smoke in Santa Clara County. Nearly 40% of Santa Clara County students who reported smoking cigarettes within the last 30 days, stated that they acquired them from a store. Of those who purchased directly from a store, less than a quarter (23%) were asked to show proof of age. Requiring retailers to obtain a license to sell tobacco products is a proven effective safeguard in preventing youth from accessing tobacco.

- ☒ We/I encourage jurisdictions in Santa Clara County to implement a smoke-free multi-family housing policy to reduce secondhand smoke exposure and to protect the health of all Santa Clara County residents.
- ☒ We/I encourage jurisdictions in Santa Clara County to implement a tobacco retail licensing policy to prevent youth from accessing tobacco products.

By supporting the Campaign, our organization/I accept the following commitment:

1. Allow the Tobacco-Free Coalition to use our organization/my name as an endorser for this campaign.
2. Will communicate with our members or other Santa Clara County residents about reasons to support smoke-free housing and tobacco retail licensing.
3. Endorse the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition to encourage jurisdictions in Santa Clara County to implement a smoke-free housing and tobacco retail licensing policy.

Ken Kratz

Name (Print)

Organization/School (if applicable)

Ken Kratz

Signature

1-20-18

Date

Santa Clara

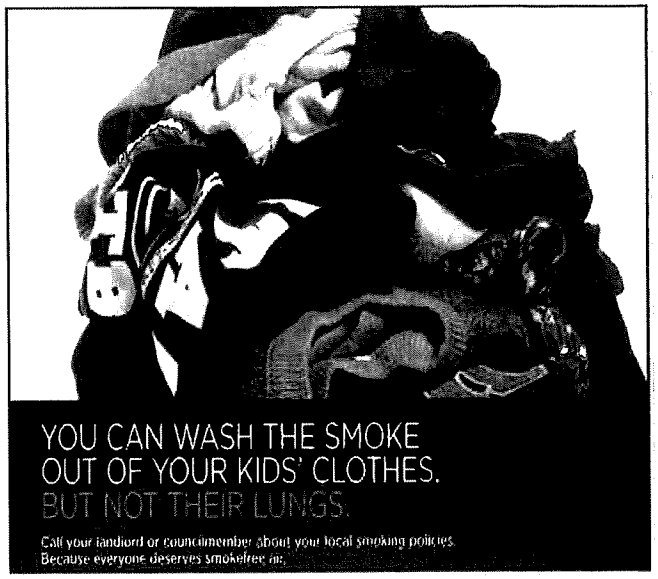
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

kskratz@yahoo.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Email / Send completed Endorsement Forms to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Avenue Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: tfscoalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

GUS GALANT
Name (Print)

Organization/School (if applicable)

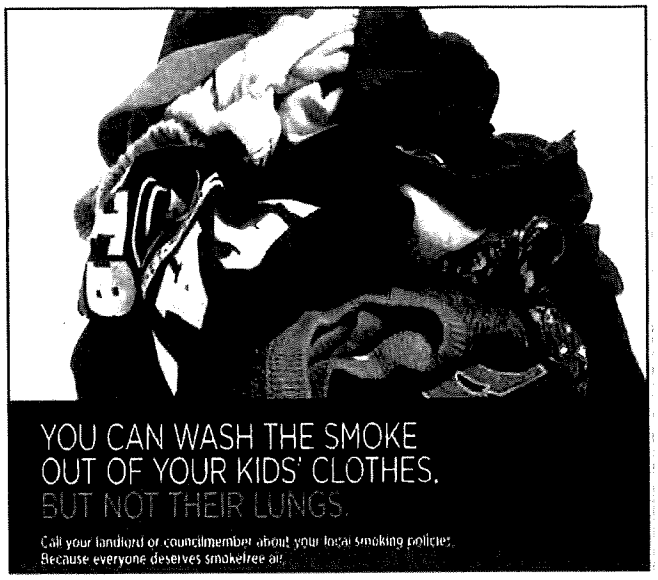
Signature

10-24-17
Date

SANTA CLARA
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara



I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

SUBBA CHERUKURI
Name (Print)

Organization/School (if applicable)

Subba Cherukuri
Signature

10-24-17
Date

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

Support for Tobacco–Free Efforts in Santa Clara County

Endorsement Form

Nearly one-third (29%) of adults living in multi-family housing in Santa Clara County reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days. The rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%), those with less than a high school diploma (38%), and adults with household incomes less than $15,000 (36%). People spend a considerable amount of time at home, therefore smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Nine percent of youth currently smoke in Santa Clara County. Nearly 40% of Santa Clara County students who reported smoking cigarettes within the last 30 days, stated that they acquired them from a store. Of those who purchased directly from a store, less than a quarter (23%) were asked to show proof of age. Requiring retailers to obtain a license to sell tobacco products is a proven effective safeguard in preventing youth from accessing tobacco.

Patricia Mendoza

Name of Individual or Organization

111 Warren Dr APT # 1 Santa clara CA 95051

Address **City** **Zip Code**

408 215-2052

Telephone **E-mail**

The above organization or individual wishes to support tobacco-free efforts in Santa Clara County (please check).

- [X] We/I encourage jurisdictions in Santa Clara County to implement a smoke-free multi-family housing policy to reduce secondhand smoke exposure and to protect the health of all Santa Clara County residents.
- [X] We/I encourage jurisdictions in Santa Clara County to implement a tobacco retail licensing policy to prevent youth from accessing tobacco products.

By supporting the Campaign, our organization/I accept the following commitment:

1. Allow the Tobacco-Free Coalition to use our organization/my name as an endorser for this campaign.
2. Will communicate with our members or other Santa Clara County residents about reasons to support smoke-free housing and tobacco retail licensing.
3. Endorse the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition to encourage jurisdictions in Santa Clara County to implement a smoke-free housing and tobacco retail licensing policy.
4. Will attend and/or be a spokesperson for the campaign at city council meetings, press conferences, community forums, and other related activities upon request.

Patricia Mendoza

Signature

Patricia Mendoza 8-27-16

Printed Name **Date**

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION of Santa Clara County

Email / Send completed Endorsement Forms to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Avenue Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: **tfcoalitionscc@gmail.com**

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

SHERRY FREIMAN
Name (Print)

Organization/School (if applicable)

Signature

10/24/17
Date

SANTA CLARA
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Jean Salmon
Name (Print)

Jean Salmon
Signature

Santa Clara
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

Woodsborough Condos
2nd Hand Smoke Committee
Organization/School (if applicable)

10/24/17
Date

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Virpi Toivonen
Name (Print)

Virpi Toivonen
Signature

Santa Clara 95051
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Organization/School (if applicable)

12/12/2017
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes.

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

DAVID BISHOP
Name (Print)

Organization/School (if applicable)

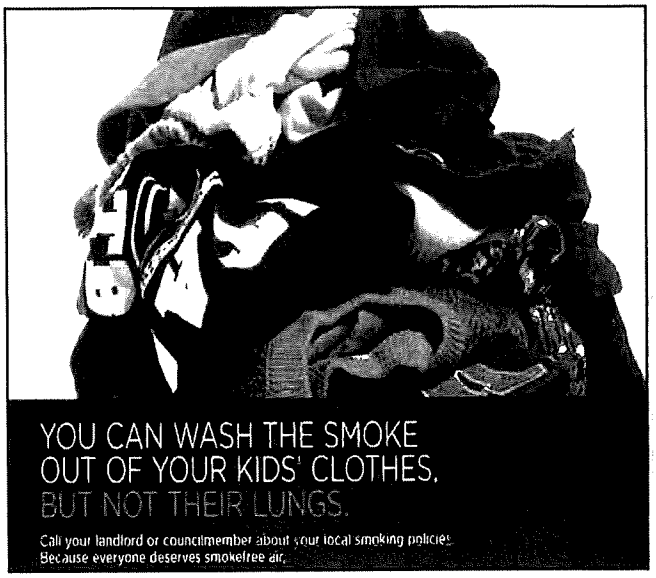
David Bishop
Signature

10/24/2017
Date

SANTA CLARA
City of Residence (if signing as individual)

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara



I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Kathy Jackson
Name (Print)

Kathy Jackson
Signature

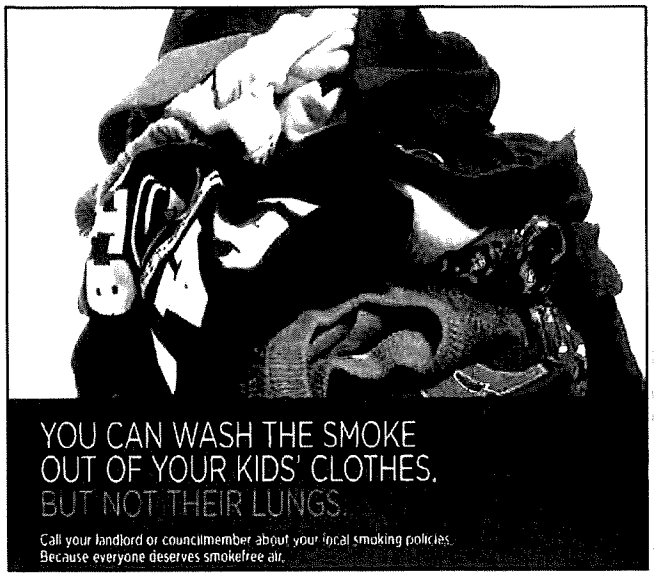
Santa Clara 95051
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as **individual**)

Cabrillo
Organization/School (if applicable)

2-1-18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: **coalitionscc@gmail.com**

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Mark Baker
Name (Print)

Signature

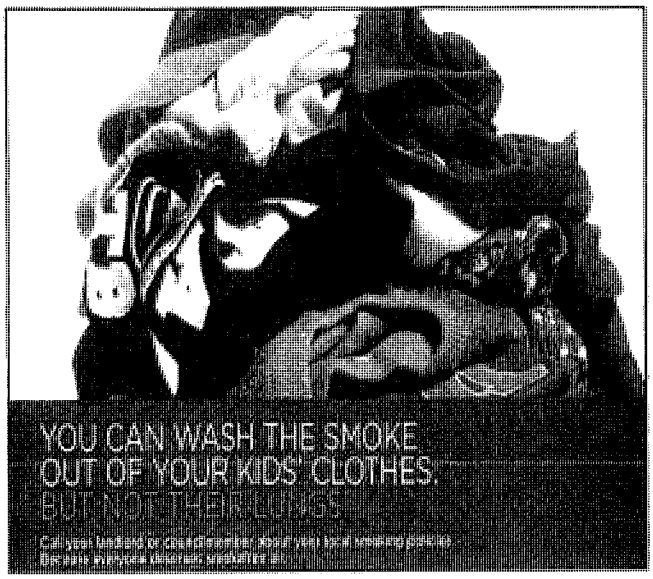
Sunnyvale 94089
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Cabrillo Middle School
Organization/School (if applicable)

2-1-2018
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

RAQUEL CLARK
Name (Print)

Raquel Clark
Signature

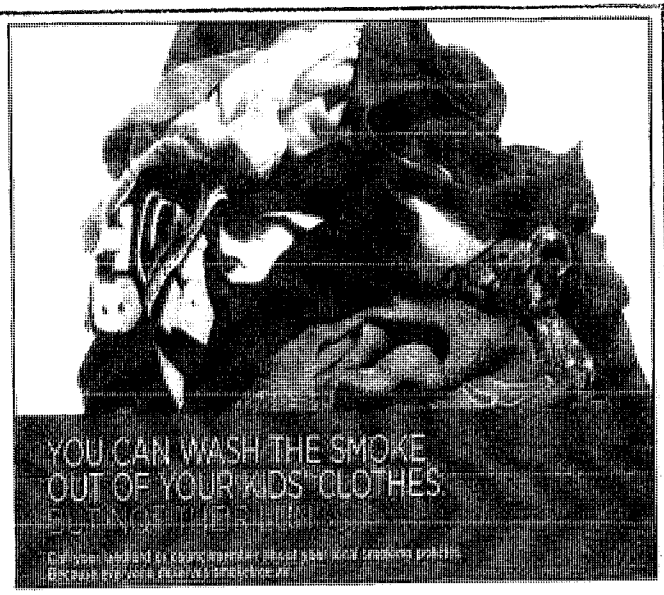
Santa Clara 95051
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Cabrillo Middle School
Organization/School (if applicable)

2/6/18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Pui Ho Wilson Tang
Name (Print)

PH Wilson Tang
Signature

SANTA CLARA 95051
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Cabrillo
Organization/School (if applicable)

02/06/2018
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Maxine F. Voight
Name (Print)

Maxine F. Voight
Signature

Santa Clara
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Organization/School (if applicable)

11/30/2017
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

JEAN BURKLEY-MOLINA
Name (Print)

Jean Burkley-Molina
Signature

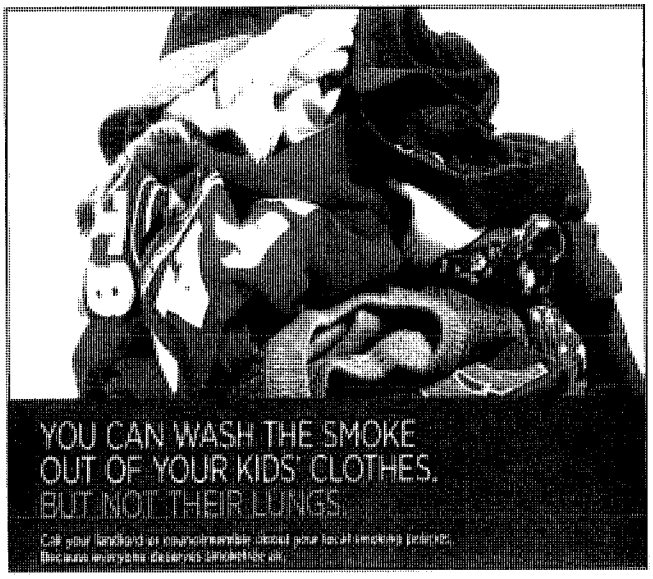
Santa Clara 95050
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Organization/School (if applicable)

Dec. 7, 2017
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Jackie Armes
Name (Print)

Cabrillo Middle
Organization/School (if applicable)

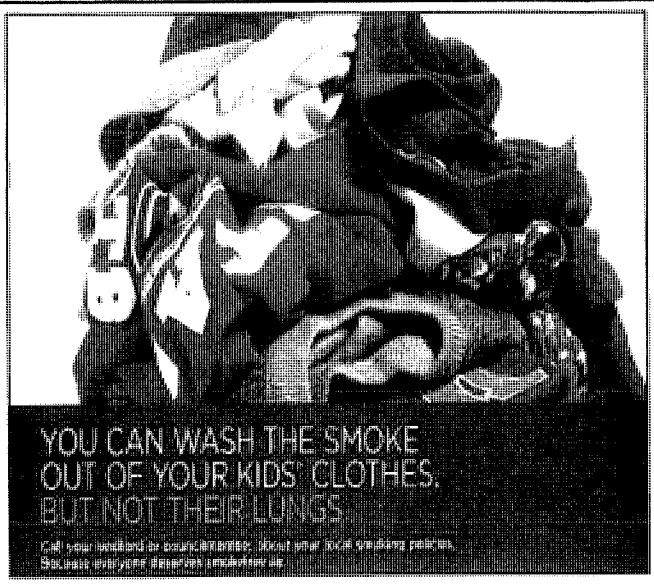
Signature

2/7/2018
Date

San Jose 95112
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Slowinski
Name (Print)

K. Slowinski
Signature

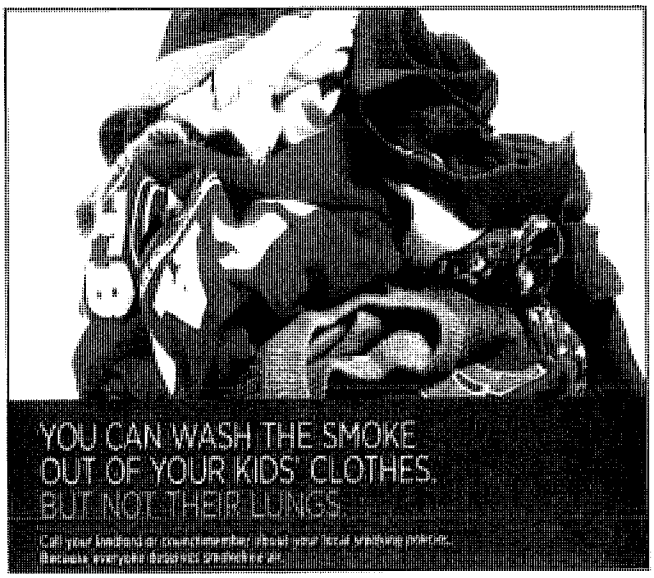
Oakland 94607
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Cabrillo Middle School
Organization/School (if applicable)

2/7/18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Nelson Hor
Name (Print)

Signature

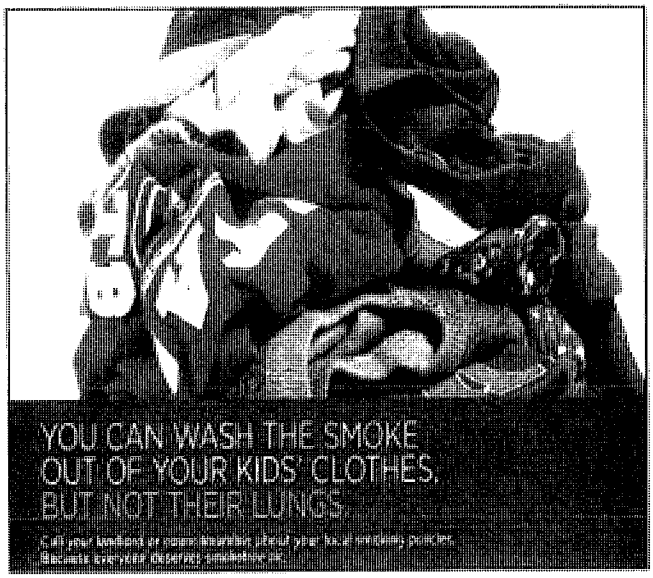
Santa Cruz, 95060
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Juan Cabrillo Middle School
Organization/School (if applicable)

2/7/18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Brian DeWester
Name (Print)

Signature

San Jose 95129
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Cabrillo Middle School
Organization/School (if applicable)

2/7/18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

SARA DeWeese
Name (Print)

Signature

SAN Jose 95124
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Cabrillo M.S.
Organization/School (if applicable)

2/7/2018
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Lynne Formigli
Name (Print)

Signature

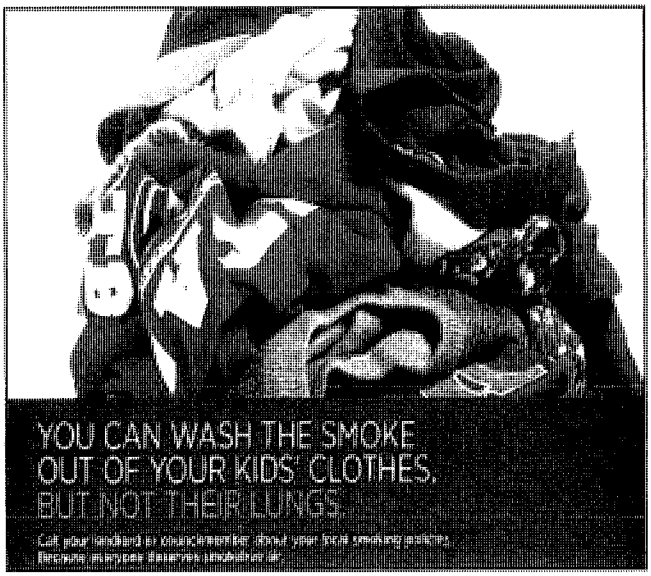
Campbell 95008
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Cabrillo MS
Organization/School (if applicable)

2/7/18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

MaryPat Phillips
Name (Print)

Signature

94040
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Cabrillo M. S.
Organization/School (if applicable)

2/7/18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Xuong Tu
Name (Print)

Xuong Tu
Signature

San Jose 95133
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Cabrillo M S.
Organization/School (if applicable)

2-7-18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Kelli Gutierrez
Name (Print)

Cabrillo Middle School
Organization/School (if applicable)

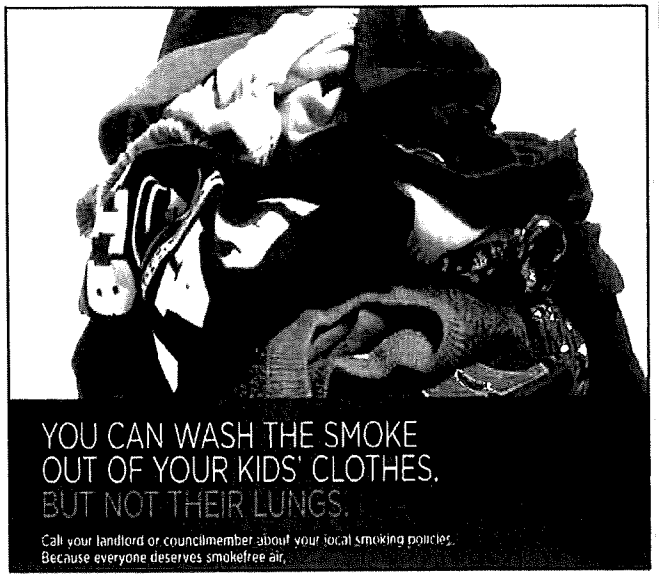
Signature

2/1/2018
Date

San Jose, 95136
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Toni Scarborough
Name (Print)

Toni Scarborough
Signature

Moss Landing 95039
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Cabrillo
Organization/School (if applicable)

2·1·18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: **coalitionscc@gmail.com**

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Patty Picard
Name (Print)

Signature

Santa Clara 95051
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

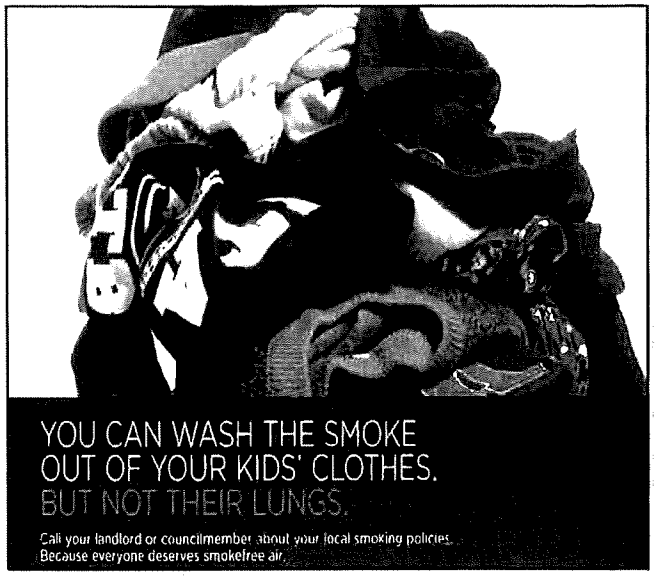
Santa Clara Unified
Organization/School (if applicable)

2-7-18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara



I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

SANDRA VALKANOFF
Name (Print)

Sandra Valkanoff
Signature

SANTA CLARA 95051
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Cabrillo
Organization/School (if applicable)

2-2-18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Angela Gutierrez
Name (Print)

Angela Gutierrez
Signature

Santa Clara 95051
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Cabrillo
Organization/School (if applicable)

1-2-18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

MARK GUTIERREZ
Name (Print)

Signature

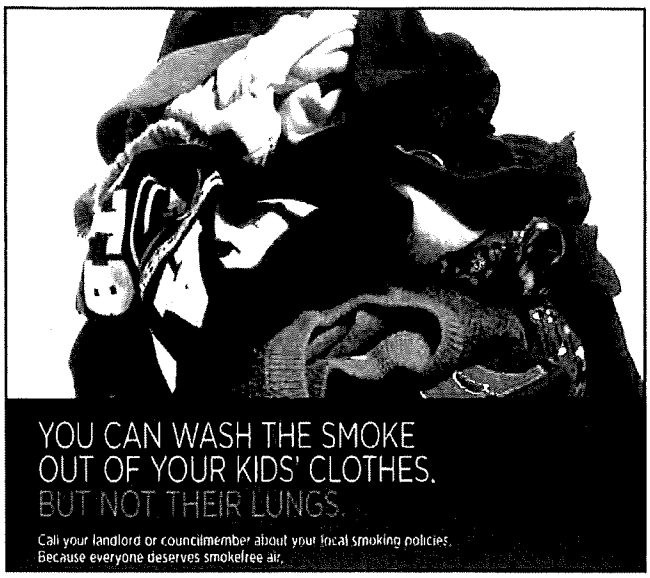
SANTA CLARA 95051
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

CABRILLO MIDDLE SCHOOL
Organization/School (if applicable)

2-1-18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Katherine Mathias
Name (Print)

Katherine Mathias, Ed.D.
Signature

Santa Clara, CA. 95051
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Cabrillo
Organization/School (if applicable)

2-1-18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: **coalitionscc@gmail.com**

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County

Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Glenn Lille
Name (Print)

Signature

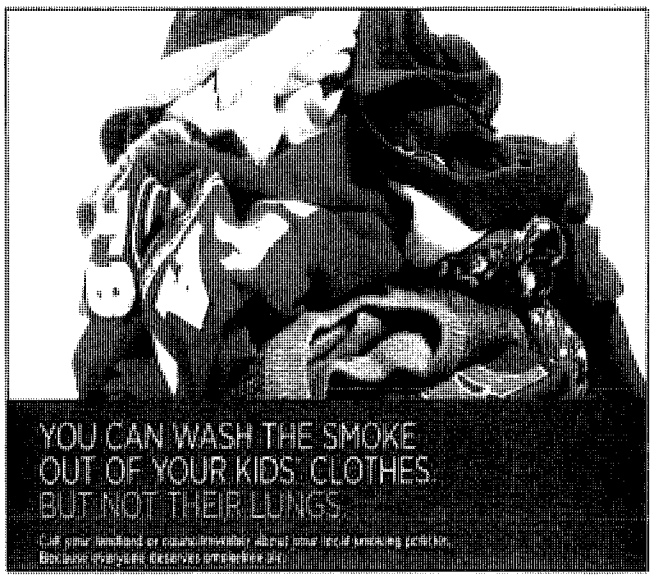
95051
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Cabrillo Middle School
Organization/School (if applicable)

2/7/18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Yuelly Ayje
Name (Print)

Signature

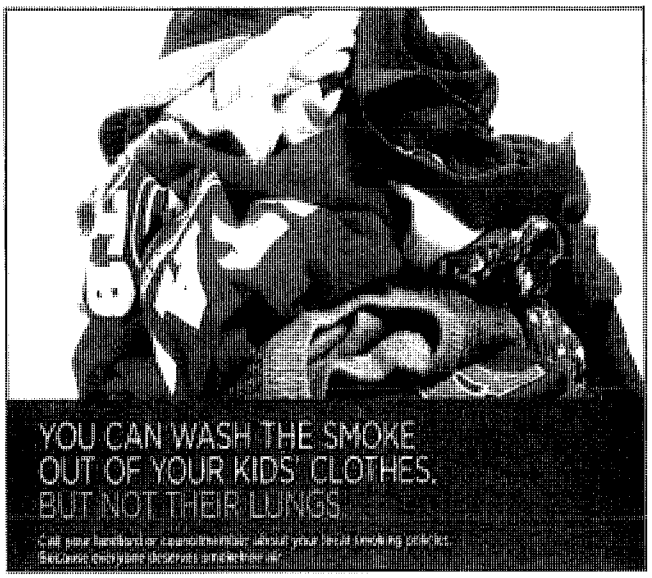
95051
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Ceballo MS
Organization/School (if applicable)

2/7/18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

TOBACCO-FREE COALITION
of Santa Clara County



Subject: Support for Implementing a Smoke-free Multi-Unit Housing Policy to Reduce Secondhand Smoke Exposure to Protect Residents in the City of Santa Clara

I am endorsing the efforts of the Tobacco-Free Coalition of Santa Clara County to support smokefree living in multi-unit housing such as apartments, condos and townhouses in the City of Santa Clara.

I need Santa Clara to protect the health of all people from the dangerous poisons of secondhand smoke and vapor. Please take a step towards protecting residents from drifting and infiltrating smoke.

The seriousness of exposure to secondhand smoke cannot be understated. The California Air Resources Board (ARB) in 2006 identified tobacco smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant outside, with no safe level of exposure. It is as dangerous as the worst industrial air pollutants and can cause illness and death. This is a public health problem when so many Santa Clara residents are being forced to breathe secondhand tobacco smoke in their own homes. Our most recent data shows:

- In the City of Santa Clara, nearly one in five (19%) adults living in multi-family housing reported smelling tobacco smoke drifting into their homes from nearby apartments or outside 1 or more times in the past 7 days.
- In the City of Santa Clara, almost half (48%) of households live in multi-unit housing.
- In Santa Clara County, the rate of secondhand smoke exposure was even higher among Latino adults living in multi-unit housing (39%).
- In Santa Clara County, those with less than a high school diploma (38%) and adults in low-income households have higher rates of secondhand smoke exposure. The prevalence of cigarette smoking among U.S. public housing residents shows that one-third of adults living in public housing are current cigarette smokers.

I believe this is a problem which needs to be addressed by the city. People spend a considerable amount of time at home. Therefore, smoke-free policies in residential settings can significantly protect residents from secondhand smoke.

Once again, this is an issue of public health. Children, the elderly and people with chronic illnesses especially need to be protected. Pets are also impacted by secondhand smoke. As community members who work, go to school and enjoy the multifaceted social scenes of the City of Santa Clara, please consider expanding the smoke-free living policy to the entire multi-unit residences.

We urge the Council to take action to protect the health of all of the residents of Santa Clara.
Thank you very much for your time and attention.

Sincerely,

Linda Carlson
Name (Print)

Linda Carlson
Signature

San Jose 95122
City of Residence and Zip Code (if signing as individual)

Cabrillo
Organization/School (if applicable)

2/7/18
Date

Please email or send the completed form to:
Santa Clara County c/o Tobacco-Free Coalition
1400 Parkmoor Ave. Suite 120B, San Jose, CA. 95126
Email: coalitionscc@gmail.com

01/15/19

#3.

Lynn Garcia

From: Mayor and Council
Subject: FW: Letter of Support for the Smoke-Free Ordinance (from a 16-year-old)

From: [redacted]
Sent: Monday, January 14, 2019 2:46 PM
To: Mayor and Council
Subject: Letter of Support for the Smoke-Free Ordinance (from a 16-year-old)

Good afternoon Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers of Santa Clara,

Please find attached my letter of support for the smoke-free ordinance that will be discussed tomorrow. Thank you for your support of public health.

Priya Palaniappan
[redacted]

Attachments

Letter to Santa Clara About Smoke-Free Ordinance

Dear Honorable Mayor and City Councilmembers of Santa Clara,

My name is Priya Palaniappan and I am a volunteer at Breathe California of the Bay Area's youth group, Youth for Lungs. I am currently a junior at Evergreen Valley High School which is located in San Jose, but I very often find myself spending time in the beautiful city of Santa Clara. As a 16-year-old who is well-aware of how negatively smoking impacts our bodies, I strongly believe prohibiting smoking in the public places within Santa Clara is a crucial measure that needs to be taken.

An individual choosing to smoke is their own decision that they are completely responsible for. However, their decisions are affecting the people surrounding them as well. According to the American Lung Association, secondhand smoke causes approximately 7,330 deaths from lung cancer and 33,950 deaths from heart disease each year in our country. Moreover, it is responsible for between 150,000 and 300,000 lower respiratory tract infections in children under 18 months of age. Clearly, all these people who did not choose to make the decision of smoking are still unfortunately being harmed due to the smokers around them.

It is not fair for people to be afraid to go outside because they do not want to suffer the consequences of secondhand smoke. People should be able to step out of their apartment for some air, walk their dogs to the park, or dine outdoors with their family, without having to sacrifice their health.

Frankly, I do not have a personable story to share with you on why I'm advocating for this smoke-free ordinance. However, I am so thankful that I don't and no one else should either. Only by establishing strict ordinances in each city can we at least attempt demolishing the issue of secondhand smoke. It is absolutely terrible that so many people are being affected by it and actions need to be taken immediately so no one else has to share their tragic story about experiencing secondhand smoke. I really hope you consider supporting this ordinance.

Thank you.

Sincerely,
Priya

01/15/19 #3

Lynn Garcia

From:	Mayor and Council
Subject:	FW: Letter re: proposed smokefree air ordinance
Attachments:	Letter to Santa Clara_01.11.19.pdf

From: Liz Williams [mailto:Liz.Williams@no-smoke.org]
Sent: Friday, January 11, 2019 4:51 PM
To: Mayor and Council
Subject: Letter re: proposed smokefree air ordinance

Dear Mayor Gillmor and members of the City Council,

Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights would like to submit the attached letter regarding the proposed ordinance to expand Santa Clara's smokefree air laws, which is File Item 19-322 on this Tuesday's agenda.

Thank you,

Liz Williams | Project Manager
Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights |nonsmokersrights.org
American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation |no-smoke.org
2530 San Pablo Ave, Suite J | Berkeley, CA 94702
510-841-3032 x314
Join Us! | **Email Alerts**

ANR AMERICANS FOR NONSMOKERS' RIGHTS

Defending your right to breathe smokefree air since 1976

January 11, 2019

Mayor Lisa Gillmor
Santa Clara City Council
1500 Warburton Avenue
Santa Clara, CA 95050

Re: File Item 19-322

Dear Mayor Gillmor and Santa Clara City Council members,

On behalf of our members in Santa Clara, Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights is writing to express our support for expanding the city's *Smoking and Tobacco Regulations* to create 100% smokefree multi-unit housing in Santa Clara as well as smokefree outdoor spaces including dining areas and parks.

Santa Clara has the opportunity to be a public health leader by protecting residents from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke by prohibiting smoking in all multi-unit residences, including apartments and condominiums. Smokefree multi-unit housing is a powerful way to have a broad, positive community impact by reducing secondhand exposure in a location where many people spend much of their time—especially children, the elderly, and the disabled—and can suffer from persistent levels of exposure.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) estimates that nearly 5 million California multi-unit housing residents who keep a smokefree home are still exposed to a neighbor's secondhand smoke. The U.S. Surgeon General confirmed that there is **no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke**, and that exposure can have both short and long term health risks, especially for people with existing health conditions like asthma and other respiratory conditions, heart disease, and cancer.

Action is needed on this important issue because secondhand smoke does not stay in the unit of a person who smokes. **Secondhand smoke can drift through multi-unit buildings** and enter common areas and units occupied by non-smokers, where it becomes a nuisance and health risk to other residents. Research shows that up to 65% of the air in an apartment unit can come from other units in the building, and that secondhand smoke drifts under doors, through windows, hallways, and ventilation ducts, and through gaps around outlets, pipes, fixtures, and walls.

Smokefree multi-unit residences create a healthier, safer, and cleaner living environment for all residents, including people who smoke and their families. It's important to note that a smokefree building does not mean that people who smoke have to quit and it does not require people who smoke to move out. People who smoke simply need to go outdoors to appropriate areas to smoke.

Santa Clara would be in good company by choosing to join the 45 California cities and counties that have already enacted laws requiring all multi-unit housing properties to be 100% smokefree, including Los Gatos, Palo Alto, Redwood City, Saratoga, Sunnyvale, and unincorporated Santa Clara County.

ANR also wants to communicate several concerns and recommendations to further strengthen Santa Clara's *Chapter 8.35 Smoking and Tobacco Regulations*:

Bingo Exemption. ANR recommends the removal of *Section 8.35.060 Smoking-optional areas (5)*, which allows smoking in separately enclosed and ventilated areas while bingo is being conducted. This

2530 San Pablo Avenue, Suite J • Berkeley, California 94702 • (510) 841-3032 / FAX (510) 841-3071
www.no-smoke.org • anr@no-smoke.org

type of indoor smoking exemption is outdated, unnecessary, and ineffective. Separately enclosed smoking areas do not protect people inside or outside the rooms from the health hazards of secondhand smoke. Likewise, if areas used for bingo are used at other times for other purposes, than patrons and workers can be exposed to lingering thirdhand smoke residue, which releases tobacco toxins into the air over time. The American Society for Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), the standard setting body for the HVAC industry, affirms that mechanical solutions like ventilation and other air cleaning technologies cannot control for the health hazards of secondhand smoke. ASHRAE bases its ventilation standard (62.1) for acceptable indoor air quality on an environment that is completely free from secondhand tobacco smoke, secondhand marijuana smoke, and emissions from electronic smoking devices.

Bars. ANR recommends that the ordinance specifically mention bars in *Section 8.35.040 Prohibition of smoking in enclosed public places and places of employment*. Bars are not mentioned in Santa Clara's *Chapter 8.35 Smoking and Tobacco Regulations*, even though these worksites have been required to be smokefree by state law since 1998. This update is an opportune time to clarify that these worksites are included in Santa Clara's smokefree protections.

Youth Possession. ANR encourages the City to not include *Section 8.35.130 on Possession of Tobacco by Persons Under 21 Years of Age* because civil and criminal penalties for youth purchase, use, and/or possession of tobacco products have not proven to be effective enforcement measures and in fact detract from more effective tobacco control strategies.

Thank you for your leadership and desire to make Santa Clara the best place to live, work, and visit. Please feel free to contact me at 510-841-3045 if you have any questions, comments, or feedback.

Sincerely,

Cynthia Hallett

Cynthia Hallett, MPH
President and CEO

Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights is a national, member-based, not-for-profit organization based in Berkeley, CA that is dedicated to helping nonsmokers breathe smokefree air since 1976.

01/15/19 #3

Lynn Garcia

From: Mayor and Council
Subject: FW: Smoking Ordinance - Youth Possession
Attachments: Joint Statement Youth Possession 11.7.18.pdf

From: Amanda Gutzwiller [mailto:Amanda.Gutzwiller@lung.org]
Sent: Wednesday, January 09, 2019 5:19 PM
To: Mayor and Council
Subject: Smoking Ordinance - Youth Possession

Dear Santa Clara City Council,

On behalf of the American Lung Association, I am writing to express our concern about youth possession penalties listed in the drafted smoking and tobacco regulations ordinance.

Civil and criminal penalties for youth purchase, use and/or possession (PUP) have not proven to be effective enforcement measures and detract from more effective tobacco control strategies. We believe that any penalty (if the law is broken) should be levied only on the retailer and not the underage purchaser. That is why we advocated for removing PUP from state law.

To maintain consistency with state law and to best protect youth from the harmful effects of tobacco, we urge you to remove the youth possession law from the ordinance.

Attached is our official statement regarding youth purchase, use and/or possession. Please let me know if you have questions.

Best,
Amanda

Amanda Gutzwiller
Advocacy Manager | Greater Bay Area
Pronouns: she/her/hers
American Lung Association in California
333 Hegenberger Rd, Suite 450 | Oakland, CA 94621
O: 510-982-3053
Lung HelpLine: 1-800-LUNGUSA
Lung.org | Amanda.Gutzwiller@Lung.org

November 7, 2018

In California in 2016, The American Lung Association in California, the American Heart Association and the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network made a huge impact on the public health of California residents by changing state law to raise the legal age of sale for tobacco products to 21. Included in that victory was the removal of the state's purchase, use, and/or possession (PUP) law which punished minors for possessing tobacco products. Our organizations did this because civil and criminal penalties for youth purchase, use and/or possession have not proven to be effective enforcement measures and detract from more effective tobacco control strategies We believe that any penalty (if the law is broken) should be levied only on the retailer and not the underage purchaser.

Big Tobacco has a long history of attracting and addicting youth and young adults with highly-targeted marketing. However, PUP laws do not protect children from the misleading messaging and advertising by the tobacco industry. Getting rid of PUP laws shifts the responsibility back to the tobacco industry and retailers, and away from the vulnerable youth themselves.

PUP laws are also expensive and difficult to enforce. Newer tobacco products such as e-cigarettes and JUUL, which are popular among youth, are designed to be used discreetly. Punishment for their possession and/or use has not proven to reduce repeat violations. Studies also suggest that PUP laws are disproportionately applied to communities of color. This diverts law enforcement's time and money away from effective tobacco control measures.

To best protect youth from the harmful effects of tobacco, it is important that local jurisdictions do not pass new local youth possession laws. **The American Lung Association, American Cancer Society, and American Heart Association oppose any efforts by California localities to reinstate youth tobacco possession laws.** Instead, cities and counties should use proven strategies to prevent youth from obtaining tobacco products. Studies show that strong definitions of tobacco product that include electronic cigarettes, tobacco retail licensure requirements with penalties for store owners, increasing minimum price or pack size, and prohibiting the sale of flavored tobacco products including menthol can all effectively reduce youth access and tobacco use rates.

Together we must continue to work to stop Big Tobacco from attacking and addicting our vulnerable youth.

For more information, please contact Lindsey Freitas, American Lung Association in California (lindsey.freitas@lung.org), Tim Gibbs, American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (tim.gibbs@cancer.org), or Jamie Morgan, American Heart Association (jamie.morgan@heart.org).

Sincerely,

American Lung Association in California
American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
American Heart Association

ITEM 3

SMOKEFREE HOUSING INITIATIVE

AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION.

SMOKEFREE MULTI-UNIT HOUSING

BRINGING HEALTHY AIR HOME

Secondhand smoke exposure poses serious health threats to children and adults. According to the U.S. Surgeon General, there is no safe level of secondhand smoke exposure. Eliminating indoor smoking is the only way to protect nonsmokers from the harmful effects of tobacco smoke.[1] For residents of multi-unit housing (e.g., apartment buildings and condominiums), secondhand smoke can be a major concern given that it can migrate from other units and common areas and travel through doorways, cracks in walls, electrical lines, plumbing, and ventilation systems.[1, 2]

In the last decade, the availability of smokefree multi-unit housing has skyrocketed as a result of greater awareness of the dangers of secondhand smoke, increased consumer demand, state and local advocacy efforts, and recommendations issued by federal authorities including the U.S. Department for Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Smokefree multi-unit housing policies are beneficial for both residents and property owners. Going smokefree promotes residents' health by protecting them from secondhand smoke while improving a property manager's bottom line through reduced turnover costs and decreased fire risks.

Smokefree Policies in Multi-Unit Housing: Steps for Success

The American Lung Association's web-based smokefree multi-unit housing course offers expert guidance and tools on how to plan and implement a successful smokefree multi-unit housing policy. Designed for property managers, residents and public health advocates, Smokefree Policies in Multi-Unit Housing – Steps for Success is available at www.Lung.org/smokefreehousing

POST MEETING MATERIAL

Smokefree Multi-Unit Housing—Why It's Important

Health effects

Secondhand smoke is a significant cause of disease and premature death.[3] A recognized cause of lung cancer, secondhand smoke is also associated with heart disease and respiratory problems in nonsmoking adults.[1] Children are especially vulnerable to the health effects of secondhand smoke given their developing bodies and lungs.[1,3] Children exposed to secondhand smoke are at increased risk of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), respiratory infections, asthma, and ear infections.[4] One study found that children living in nonsmoking households in multi-unit dwellings had a 45 percent increase in cotinine levels (a metabolite caused by exposure to tobacco smoke) compared with children living in detached homes. This was due to potential seepage through walls and shared ventilation systems.[4] Even at very low levels, tobacco smoke exposure is associated with decreased reading and math scores and higher rates of behavioral problems in children.[4]

Multi-unit housing residents at risk

Approximately 40 million Americans live in multi-unit housing properties, which account for 31.5 percent of all housing units in the United States. The home is a major source of secondhand smoke exposure for both adults and children.[6] Because people spend a considerable amount of time at home, smokefree policies in residential settings can significantly reduce exposure to secondhand smoke. While the proportion of households with voluntary no-smoking rules has increased since the early 1990s, nonsmoking residents in multi-unit housing are not adequately protected from the infiltration of secondhand smoke into their units. For example, a recent study of low-income Boston apartments found detectable air nicotine levels in 89 percent of the units occupied by nonsmokers.[7] In some studies, nearly 50 percent of multi-unit housing residents report secondhand smoke infiltration from other units.[1,8] A study of multi-unit housing residents in New York State found 73 percent of tenants did not allow smoking in their units, however, 46 percent experienced secondhand smoke infiltration from other units during the past year.[9] In a survey of Minnesota apartment renters, 48 percent reported secondhand smoke exposure from other units and of those, 37 percent said the smoke bothered them enough to consider moving.[6]

Increased attention and demand

Approximately 80 percent of Americans do not smoke and 85 to 90 percent of adults say no one is allowed to smoke anywhere inside their home.[10, 11] Public opinion surveys indicate smokefree policies enjoy wide support among multi-unit housing residents. The majority of renters prefer smokefree housing and some are willing to pay more or move to avoid secondhand smoke.[6, 12]

While owners and property managers increasingly recognize the benefits of smokefree policies, some are afraid such policies will increase their vacancy rates.[13] However, owners and property managers that have implemented smokefree policies report mostly positive or neutral effects on vacancies, turnover, and time required to manage the buildings.[8] Concerns about how to enforce a smokefree policy are also unfounded as the majority of landlords with smokefree policies report little to no problems with enforcement.[6] These findings indicate a need for increased education among owners and property managers about how to successfully implement smokefree policies. This information should help alleviate some of their concerns and increase the adoption of smokefree multi-unit housing policies.

Smokefree Multi-Unit Housing Policies—A Win-Win Proposition for Residents, Owners, and Property Managers

Smokefree multi-unit housing policies have primarily been adopted voluntarily. Smokefree multi-unit housing policies are legal and relatively easy to implement. There is no legal right to smoke, therefore designating multi-unit housing as smokefree is not discriminatory. By adopting smokefree policies, multi-unit housing communities can:

Protect residents and employees from secondhand smoke.

Eliminating smoking indoors is the only way to fully protect nonsmokers from secondhand smoke.[1] Studies show smokefree air laws decrease secondhand smoke exposure among nonsmokers, reduce heart attack and asthma hospitalizations, and encourage smokers to quit.[1]

Encourage healthy behaviors in residents and employees.

In addition to protecting residents and employees from secondhand smoke, smokefree policies create healthy environments that encourage people who smoke to quit or attempt to quit. One study of a smokefree property management company found that among smokers, 43 percent reported smoking less since the policy's implementation.[14] Additionally, nearly half of respondents who smoke reported making an attempt to stop smoking since the company enacted the policy, and two-thirds of those cited the policy as one of the reasons for their quit attempt.

Respond to market demand for smokefree multi-unit housing.

The demand for smokefree multi-unit housing cuts across socioeconomic groups and owners of both small and large residential buildings have adopted these policies.[15] The published studies that have assessed multi-unit housing residents' attitudes toward smokefree building policies have consistently found a large majority of residents favoring smoke-free policies in their buildings (64 percent Hennrikus, Pentel, and Sandell (2003); 70 percent Hewett, Sandell, Anderson, and Niebuhr (2007); and 55.6 percent, King, Cummings, Mahoney, Hyland (2010)).[3, 8, 13] Properties that prohibit smoking indoors are well positioned to take advantage of increased consumer demand for smokefree multi-unit housing.

Reduce turnover costs.

Units that have been smoked in are considerably more expensive to turn over for the next resident than nonsmoking units and smoking units also tend to remain on the market longer.[16] Units that housed smoking tenants incur additional expenses to clean and repaint walls and replace carpets, flooring, countertops, drapes and fixtures damaged by cigarette burns or smoke exposure.[17] Adopting smokefree multi-unit housing policies can save property managers and owners hundreds and even thousands of dollars in building maintenance and turnover costs.[16]

Lower fire risks and related insurance costs.

Smoking-related fires are the leading cause of fire deaths, and account for 17 percent of fire deaths in residential buildings and $303 million in property loss each year.[18] Smokefree policies reduce fire risks for residents, owners, and property managers. In some states, multi-unit property managers/owners, and condominium associations with smokefree policies are eligible for discounts on fire, life and property insurance.[17]

Reduce legal actions related to secondhand smoke exposure.

Nonsmoking tenants can bring legal action against owners and smoking tenants on the bases of several legal grounds including breach of covenant of quiet enjoyment, negligence, nuisance, and breach of warranty of habitability. Additionally, nonsmoking tenants with lung disease may pursue legal action under the Fair Housing Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act for failure to provide reasonable accommodations that protect these residents from secondhand smoke.[19]

Enhance environmental or "green" initiatives.

Tobacco smoke is a pollutant containing more than 7,000 chemical compounds, of which hundreds are toxic and at least 70 are known to cause cancer.[20] Many of these chemicals linger in the air and on walls and other surfaces long after smoking has ceased.[16] As new and rehabilitated properties invest in environmentally friendly construction materials, prohibiting smoking is a natural step to promote green living. No-smoking policies prevent nicotine and other smoking-related stains, thus allowing investments in "green" construction materials to have a longer life span and higher return.

Take advantage of new financial incentives.

Some states offer financial incentives to real estate developers that adopt smokefree housing policies. In California, for example, 38 out of 74 public housing authorities have received tax credits for making their units smokefree. Additionally, the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit program is being used by cities and states including California, Maine, Minnesota and New Hampshire to encourage developers to include smokefree policies in new building projects.[14]

Types of Smokefree Multi-Unit Housing Policies

Smoking Disclosure Laws

The American Lung Association in Oregon, along with their legislative partners, advocated for the country's first statewide landlord smoking public disclosure law, which went into effect January 1, 2010. Several cities, including Oakland, California, Buffalo, New York and Duluth, Minnesota have enacted similar policies. Smoking disclosure laws do not mandate smokefree units or buildings but require owners to inform prospective residents of smoking policies and the location of smoking and nonsmoking units.[17]

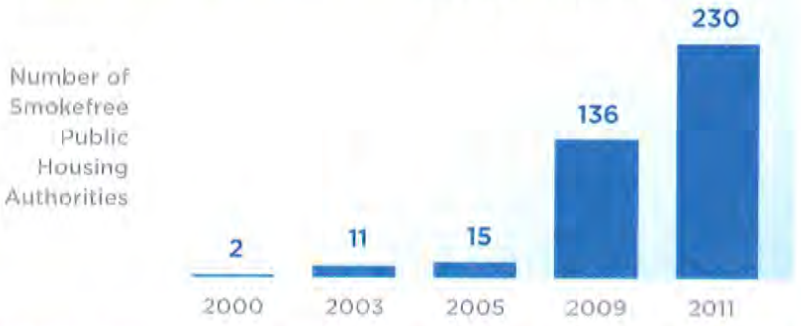
Smokefree Buildings and Properties

Smokefree multi-unit housing policies vary, with properties prohibiting smoking only in common areas, in certain units and buildings, or everywhere onsite, including outdoors. Property owners and managers often transition their properties to being smokefree by including the policy in the lease when new tenants move in and amending leases for existing tenants upon renewal, or by setting a date when all residents will be expected to comply with the new policy.

Due to the wealth of data that show how easily secondhand smoke can migrate within a building, the American Lung Association advocates for 100 percent Smokefree Building or 100 percent Smokefree Property policies. HUD has strongly encouraged multifamily housing managers and agents to adopt smokefree policies at all or some of their properties and recently issued two notices that provide implementation guidance.[17] To effectively protect residents from secondhand smoke, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that policies, at a minimum, designate all units and common areas in a building as smokefree.[1] As of January 2011, at least 230 local housing authorities in 27 states have adopted smokefree policies. A 2009 survey of market-rate multi-unit housing companies across the country reported 49 properties with smokefree policies for all buildings.[21]

A Decade of Growth: Public Housing Authorities' Adoption of Smokefree Policies

Source: Smokefree Environments Law Project



Moving Forward—Bringing Smokefree Policies Home

Smokefree multi-unit housing policies reduce the burden of respiratory diseases and protect residents, employees and communities from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke. To encourage adoption of smokefree multi-unit housing policies, public health advocates can take several steps including:

1. **Collecting data on local smokefree multi-unit housing policies.**
Health and human service departments, voluntary public health organizations, tenant associations, and other organizations should survey multi-unit housing owners and property managers to assess the availability of smokefree housing and the types of policies that are currently in place.

2. **Educating and polling residents about smokefree policies and tenant rights.**
Building tenant support is essential since multi-unit housing residents will be directly affected by the new policies. Smokefree multi-unit housing advocates should survey residents about their preferences for smokefree policies and provide information about the effects of secondhand smoke. All tenants, especially those with lung disease (such as COPD, asthma, allergies), should be informed of their rights including provisions for reasonable accommodations under the Fair Housing Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

3. **Educating owners and property managers about the benefits of smokefree policies.**
While the trend toward smokefree multi-unit housing is encouraging, communicating the benefits of these policies to owners and property managers will help reduce concerns about implementation and enforcement. Findings from tenant surveys, guidelines on policy implementation, and examples of smokefree lease agreements should be included in toolkits provided to multi-unit housing operators.

4. **Organizing a smokefree multi-unit housing coalition.**
Many states and local communities already have coalitions working on passing smokefree laws in public places and workplaces. Creating a subcommittee within an existing organization or establishing a new coalition to focus on multi-unit housing are both viable options. Members of the coalition should represent a broad base of stakeholders and may include residents, representatives from tenant associations, fair housing agencies, community health organizations, health and social welfare agencies, multi-unit housing owners and landlord associations, and local fire departments.

5. **Passing ordinances and policies that require smokefree multi-unit housing.**
Advocates and policymakers can work together to ensure that all multi-unit housing buildings are smokefree within a jurisdiction. These efforts can include advocacy and legislation at the local, state and federal level. HUD can continue to show leadership in this area by moving beyond voluntary guidelines and requiring all federally-funded public housing to be smokefree.

CONCLUSIONS

Because people spend so much time in their homes, making multi-unit housing smokefree plays an important role in reducing exposure to secondhand smoke. While residents of multi-unit housing can prohibit smoking in their own units, adopting a 100 percent smokefree policy for a building or property will ensure that secondhand smoke does not threaten the lives and health of tenants. Smokefree policies are a win-win proposition for multi-unit housing residents, owners, and property managers. The American Lung Association encourages multi-unit housing owners/property managers to go smokefree for the health of tenants as well as for the cost savings to their bottom line.

Resources

American Lung Association in Oregon
www.smokefreehousingnw.com

American Academy of Pediatrics, Julius B. Richmond Center of Excellence
www.aap.org/richmondcenter/SmokeFreeHousing.html

Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights
www.no-smoke.org/goingsmokefree.php

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Smoke-free Homes and Cars Program
www.epa.gov/smokefree/

Smoke-Free Environments Law Project
www.tcsg.org/sfelp/home.htm

Tobacco Control Legal Consortium
www.tclconline.org

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Healthy Homes Program
www.hud.gov/healthyhomes

Help Residents Quit Smoking

Residents who smoke should be provided information and resources to quit smoking. The American Lung Association's Freedom From Smoking® program offers in-person clinics, online and phone options, as well as self-help options. For more information, call (800) LUNG-USA or visit www.Lung.org/stop-smoking

References

[1] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Healthy Homes Manual: Smoke-Free Policies in Multiunit Housing. 2011. http://www.cdc.gov/healthyhomes/Healthy_Homes_Manual_WEB.pdf.

[2] Pizacani, B et al. Moving Multiunit Housing Providers Toward Adoption of Smoke-Free Policies. *Prev Chronic Dis.* 2011;8(1). http://www.cdc.gov/pcd/issues/2011/jan/10_0015.htm.

[3] Hennrikus, D. et al. Preferences and practices among renters regarding smoking restrictions in apartment buildings. *Tob Control.* 2003 June; 12(2): 189–194.

[4] Wilson et al. Tobacco-Smoke Exposure in Children Who Live in Multiunit Housing. *Pediatrics.* 2011; 127(1): 85-92.

[5] Cramer, M et al. Landlord Attitudes and Behaviors Regarding Smoke-Free Policies: Implications for Voluntary Policy Change. *Public Health Nursing.* 2011; Volume 28, Issue 1, pages 3–12.

[6] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General. 2006. http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/secondhandsmoke/.

[7] Kraev TA et al. Indoor concentrations of nicotine in low-income, multi-unit housing: associations with smoking behaviours and housing characteristics. *Tob Control.* 2009 Dec;18(6):438-44.

[8] Hewett MJ et al. Secondhand Smoke in Apartment Buildings: Renter and Owner or Manager Perspectives. *Nicotine Tob Res.* 2007 Jan;9 Suppl 1:S39-47.

[9] King BA et al. Multiunit housing residents' experiences and attitudes toward smoke-free policies. *Nicotine Tob Res.* 2010 Jun;12(6):598-605.

[10] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Center for Health Statistics. National Health Interview Survey Raw Data 2009. Analysis performed by the American Lung Association Research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDAAN software.

[11] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance Survey Raw Data 2008. Analysis performed by the American Lung Association Research and Program Services Division using SPSS and SUDAAN software.

[12] National Apartment Association. No-Smoking Policies in Apartments 2008. http://tcsg.org/sfelp/naa-sfmemo.pdf.

[13] King BA et al. Prevalence and predictors of smoke-free policy implementation and support among owners and managers of multiunit housing. *Nicotine Tob Res.* 2010 Feb;12(2):159-63.

[14] Oregon Public Health Division, Health Promotion and Chronic Disease Prevention and Program Design and Evaluation Services. Evaluation of the Implementation of a Smoke-Free Policy in Subsidized Multi-Unit Housing. March 2009.

[15] Smoke-Free Environments Law Project. Environmental Tobacco Smoke in Apartments. Accessed June 2011: http://www.tcsg.org/sfelp/home.htm.

[16] Matt, G et al. When smokers move out and non-smokers move in: residential thirdhand smoke pollution and exposure. *Tob Control* 2011;20.

[17] Tobacco Control Legal Consortium. Regulating Smoking in Multi-Unit Housing. 2011. http://publichealthlawcenter.org/sites/default/files/resources/tclc-guide-regulatingsmoking-multiunits-2011_0.pdf.

[18] U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Fire Administration. Topical Related Fires in Residential Buildings. *Topical Fire Report Series.* 2010;11(4). http://www.usfa.dhs.gov/downloads/pdf/statistics/v11i4.pdf.

[19] American Lung Association in Oregon. Legal Remedies Accessed June 2011: http://smokefreehousingnw.com/tenants/legal_remedies.php.

[20] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease: The Biology and Behavioral Basis for Smoking-Attributable Disease: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2010.

[21] Association for Nonsmokers-Minnesota. Market-Rate Companies with Smoke-Free Policies for All Buildings. 2009. http://www.mnsmokefreehousing.org/organizations/nctoh2009/National%20SmokeFree%20MarketRate%20Companies.pdf.

www.Lung.org

Paid for with funds provided from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services

NO
SMOKING
ALLOWED
Luật California

The Santa Clara Methodist Retirement Foundation
Celebrates Non-Smoking Communities
NOTICE

Liberty Tower

is now a Non-Smoking Building!

In honor of this exciting event,

you are cordially invited to attend a

Celebration!

Wednesday, October 15, 2014

11:00 a.m.

Please join us for refreshments

and live musical entertainment

The Cats Meow

a mixed harmony quartet

LIBERTY TOWER
890 MAIN ST

Liberty Tower
is now a
Non-Smoking
Building