

ORDINANCE NO. 2336

**AN ORDINANCE REGULATING SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES AND
PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE CITY OF SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA**

The City of Sumter, South Carolina (the "City"), is an incorporated municipality located in Sumter County, South Carolina, and as such possesses all powers granted to municipalities by the Constitution and the laws of the State of South Carolina, including the powers enumerated in Section 5-7-30 of the South Carolina Code of Laws of 1976, as amended, relating to regulating streets, markets, and public health. After due investigation and study, the City hereby enacts this Ordinance as a means to regulate smoking in Public Places and in Places of Employment.

Section 1. **Findings and Determinations.** The City Council (the "Council") of the City, after due investigation, hereby finds and determines as follows:

(a) The 2006 U.S. Surgeon General's Report, *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke*, has concluded that (1) secondhand smoke exposure causes disease and premature death in children and adults who do not smoke; (2) children exposed to secondhand smoke are at an increased risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), acute respiratory problems, ear infections, and asthma attacks, and smoking by parents causes respiratory symptoms and slows lung growth in their children; (3) exposure of adults to secondhand smoke has immediate adverse effects on the cardiovascular system and causes coronary heart disease and lung cancer; (4) there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke; (5) establishing smokefree workplaces is the only effective way to ensure that secondhand smoke exposure does not occur in the workplace, because ventilation and other air cleaning technologies cannot completely control for exposure of nonsmokers to secondhand smoke; and (6) evidence from peer-reviewed studies shows that smokefree policies and laws do not have an adverse economic impact on the hospitality industry. (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General*, 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, 2006.)

(b) Numerous studies have found that tobacco smoke is a major contributor to indoor air pollution, and that breathing secondhand smoke (also known as environmental tobacco smoke) is a cause of disease in healthy nonsmokers, including heart disease, stroke, respiratory disease, and lung cancer. The National Cancer Institute determined in 1999 that secondhand smoke is responsible for the early deaths of approximately 53,000 Americans annually. (National Cancer Institute (NCI), "*Health effects of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke: the report of the California Environmental Protection Agency. Smoking and Tobacco Control Monograph 10,*" Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute (NCI), August 1999.)

(c) The Public Health Service's National Toxicology Program (NTP) has listed secondhand smoke as a known carcinogen. (Environmental Health Information Service (EHIS), "*Environmental tobacco smoke: first listed in the Ninth Report on Carcinogens,*" U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Public Health Service, NTP, 2000; reaffirmed by the NTP in subsequent reports on carcinogens, 2003, 2005.)

(d) Based on a finding by the California Environmental Protection Agency in 2005, the California Air Resources Board has determined that secondhand smoke is a toxic air contaminant, finding that exposure to secondhand smoke has serious health effects, including low birth-weight babies; sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS); increased respiratory infections in children; asthma in children and adults; lung cancer, sinus cancer, and breast cancer in younger, premenopausal women; heart disease; and death. (Appendix II: *Findings of the Scientific Review Panel: Findings of the Scientific Review Panel on Proposed Identification of Environmental Tobacco Smoke as a Toxic Air Contaminant as adopted at the Panel's June 24, 2005 Meeting*, California Air Resources Board (ARB), September 12, 2005.)

(e) Scientific evidence has firmly established that there is no safe level of exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke, a pollutant that causes serious illness in adults and children. There is also indisputable evidence that implementing 100% smoke-free environments is the only effective way to protect the population from the harmful effects of exposure to secondhand smoke. (World Health Organization (WHO), "*Protection From Exposure To Secondhand Smoke: Policy Recommendations*," World Health Organization (WHO), 2007.)

(f) A study of hospital admissions for acute myocardial infarction in Helena, Montana before, during, and after a local law eliminating smoking in workplaces and public places was in effect, has determined that laws to enforce smokefree workplaces and public places may be associated with a reduction in morbidity from heart disease. (Sargent, Richard P.; Shepard, Robert M.; Glantz, Stanton A., "*Reduced Incidence Of Admissions For Myocardial Infarction Associated With Public Smoking Ban: Before And After Study*," *British Medical Journal* 328: 977-980, April 24, 2004.) Similar studies have been conducted in Bowling Green, Ohio; Monroe County, Indiana; Pueblo, Colorado; New York State; France; Greece; Italy; and Scotland. All of these studies have reached the conclusion that communities see an immediate reduction in heart attack admissions after the implementation of comprehensive smokefree laws. ([n.a.], "*Bibliography of Secondhand Smoke Studies*," American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation, February 26, 2008.)

(g) Secondhand smoke is particularly hazardous to elderly people, individuals with cardiovascular disease, and individuals with impaired respiratory function, including asthmatics and those with obstructive airway disease. (California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA), "*Health Effects Of Exposure To Environmental Tobacco Smoke*," *Tobacco Control* 6(4): 346-353, Winter, 1997.) The Americans With Disabilities Act, which requires that disabled persons have access to public places and workplaces, deems impaired respiratory function to be a disability. (Daynard, R.A., "*Environmental Tobacco Smoke And The Americans With Disabilities Act*," *Nonsmokers' Voice* 15(1): 8-9.)

(h) The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has determined that the risk of acute myocardial infarction and coronary heart disease associated with exposure to tobacco smoke is non-linear at low doses, increasing rapidly with relatively small doses such as those received from secondhand smoke or actively smoking one or two cigarettes a day, and has warned that all patients at increased risk of coronary heart disease or with known coronary artery disease should avoid all indoor environments that permit smoking. (Pechacek, Terry F.; Babb, Stephen, "*Commentary: How Acute And Reversible Are The Cardiovascular Risks Of Secondhand Smoke?*," *British Medical Journal* 328: 980-983, April 24, 2004.)

(i) Given the fact that there is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke, the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) bases its ventilation standards on totally smokefree environments. ASHRAE has determined that there is

currently no air filtration or other ventilation technology that can completely eliminate all the carcinogenic components in secondhand smoke and the health risks caused by secondhand smoke exposure, and recommends that indoor environments be smokefree in their entirety. (Samet, J.; Bohanon, Jr., H.R.; Coultas, D.B.; Houston, T.P.; Persily, A.K.; Schoen, L.J.; Spengler, J.; Callaway, C.A., "ASHRAE Position Document On Environmental Tobacco Smoke," American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), 2005.)

(j) A significant amount of secondhand smoke exposure occurs in the workplace. Employees who work in smoke-filled businesses suffer a 25-50% higher risk of heart attack and higher rates of death from cardiovascular disease and cancer, as well as increased acute respiratory disease and measurable decrease in lung function. (Pitsavos, C.; Panagiotakos, D.B.; Chrysohoou, C.; Skoumas, J.; Tzioumis, K.; Stefanadis, C.; Toutouzas, P., "Association Between Exposure To Environmental Tobacco Smoke And The Development Of Acute Coronary Syndromes: The CARDIO2000 Case-Control Study," Tobacco Control 11(3): 220-225, September 2002.)

(k) During periods of active smoking, peak and average outdoor tobacco smoke (OTS) levels measured in outdoor cafes and restaurant and bar patios near smokers rival indoor tobacco smoke concentrations. (Klepeis, N.; Ott, W.R.; Switzer, P., "Real-Time Measurement Of Outdoor Tobacco Smoke Particles," Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association 57: 522-534, 2007.)

(l) The Society of Actuaries has determined that secondhand smoke costs the U.S. economy roughly \$10 billion a year: \$5 billion in estimated medical costs associated with secondhand smoke exposure and \$4.6 billion in lost productivity. (Behan, D.F.; Eriksen, M.P.; Lin, Y., "Economic Effects of Environmental Tobacco Smoke," Society of Actuaries, March 31, 2005.)

(m) Numerous economic analyses examining restaurant and hotel receipts and controlling for economic variables have shown either no difference or a positive economic impact after enactment of laws requiring workplaces to be smokefree. Creation of smokefree workplaces is sound economic policy and provides the maximum level of employee health and safety. (Glantz, S.A. & Smith, L. "The Effect Of Ordinances Requiring Smokefree Restaurants On Restaurant Sales In The United States," American Journal of Public Health, 87:1687-1693, 1997; Colman, R.; Urbonas, C.M., "The Economic Impact Of Smoke-Free Workplaces: An Assessment For Nova Scotia, Prepared For Tobacco Control Unit, Nova Scotia Department Of Health," GPI Atlantic, September 2001.)

(n) Hundreds of communities in the U.S., plus numerous states, including California, Delaware, Florida, Massachusetts, Montana, New Jersey, New York, and Washington, have enacted laws requiring workplaces, restaurants, bars, and other public places to be smokefree, as have numerous countries, including Ireland, New Zealand, Norway, Scotland, Sweden, Uganda, and Uruguay.

(o) The smoking of tobacco is a form of air pollution, a positive danger to health, and a material public nuisance.

In accordance with such findings, the City hereby finds and declares that the purposes of this Ordinance are (1) to protect the public health and welfare by prohibiting smoking in certain Public Places and Places of Employment; and (2) to guarantee the right of nonsmokers to breathe smoke-free air, and to recognize that the need to breathe smoke-free air shall have priority over the desire to smoke.

Section 2. Definitions. Unless the context shall clearly indicate some other meaning, the terms defined in this section shall, for all purposes of this article and other documents herein referenced, have the meanings herein specified. Definitions shall be equally applicable to both the singular and plural forms of any of the terms herein defined.

“Bar” shall mean an establishment that is devoted to the serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption by guests on the premises and in which the serving of food is only incidental to the consumption of those beverages, including but not limited to, taverns, nightclubs, cocktail lounges, and cabarets.

“Business” shall mean a sole proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, corporation, or other business entity, either for-profit or not-for-profit, including retail establishments where goods or services are offered for sale; professional corporations and other entities where legal, medical, dental, engineering, architectural, or other professional services are delivered; and Private Clubs.

“Employee” shall mean a person who is employed by an Employer in consideration for direct or indirect monetary wages, commission, goods or services in kind or like compensation, and it shall also mean a person who volunteers his or her services for a non-profit entity.

“Employer” means a person, Business, partnership, association, corporation, including a municipal corporation, trust, or nonprofit entity that employs the services of one or more individual persons.

“Enclosed Area” means all space between a floor and ceiling that is enclosed on all sides by walls or windows (exclusive of doorways), which extend from the floor to the ceiling, including stationary structures and mobile public conveyances; parking structures and other facilities having only partial exterior walls but otherwise enclosed by ceilings and floors shall also be included in this definition.

“Health Care Facility” means an office or institution providing care or treatment of persons having diseases, whether physical, mental, or emotional, or other medical, physiological, or psychological conditions, including but not limited to, hospitals, rehabilitation hospitals or other clinics, including weight control clinics, nursing homes (except as otherwise permitted herein), homes for the aging or chronically ill, laboratories, and offices of surgeons, chiropractors, physical therapists, physicians, dentists, and all specialists within these professions. This definition shall include all waiting rooms, hallways, private rooms, semiprivate rooms, and wards within health care facilities.

“Place Of Employment” means an area under the control of a public or private Employer that Employees normally frequent during the course of employment, including, but not limited to, work areas, Employee lounges, restrooms, conference rooms, meeting rooms, classrooms, Employee cafeterias, hallways, and vehicles. A private residence is not a “Place of Employment” for purposes of this article unless it is used as a childcare, adult day care, or Health Care Facility. Nor is a private passenger motor vehicle a “Place of Employment” when used in the performance of employment responsibilities, provided it is not being used as public conveyance.

“Private Club” means an organization, whether incorporated or not, which is the owner, lessee, or occupant of a building or portion thereof used exclusively for club purposes, or for purposes of benefiting particular club members and their guests, which is operated solely for a recreational, fraternal, social, patriotic, political, benevolent, or athletic purpose, but not for pecuniary gain, and which only sells alcoholic beverages incidental to its operation. The affairs and management of the organization are conducted by a board of directors, executive committee, or similar body chosen by the members at an

annual meeting. The organization has established bylaws and/or a constitution to govern its activities. The organization has been granted an exemption from the payment of federal income tax as a club under 26 U.S.C. Section 501. Establishments which are in fact operating as Bars, Restaurants or entertainment venues primarily for the pecuniary benefit of the owner, or chief operating officer, or other person having substantial control shall not be treated as Private Clubs under this article.

“Public Place” means an area to which the public is invited or to which the public is permitted to have access, including but not limited to, banks, Bars, educational facilities, Health Care Facilities, hotel and motel lobbies, laundromats, public transportation facilities, reception areas, Restaurants, retail food production and marketing establishments, retail service establishments, retail stores, Shopping Malls, theaters, waiting rooms, Sports Arenas, stadiums and ball parks. A private residence is not a “Public Place” unless it is used as a childcare, adult day care, or Health Care Facility. Private Clubs are not considered to be Public Places for purposes of this Ordinance.

“Restaurant” means an eating establishment, including but not limited to, coffee shops, cafeterias, sandwich stands, ice cream parlors, and private and public school cafeterias, which gives or offers for sale food to the public, guests, or Employees, as well as kitchens and catering facilities in which food is prepared on the premises for serving elsewhere. The term “Restaurant” shall include a bar area within the Restaurant.

“Retail Tobacco Store” means a retail store utilized primarily for the sale of tobacco products and accessories and in which the sale of other products is merely incidental. The term specifically includes cigar bars, which are establishments licensed for the on-premises sale of beer, wine, and alcoholic beverages as well as some food service, but the term does not include any establishment which is primarily a Bar or Restaurant and which undertakes to make retail offerings of tobacco products as a means of circumventing the purposes of this article.

“Service Line” means an indoor line in which one or more persons are waiting for or receiving service of any kind, whether or not the service involves the exchange of money.

“Shopping Mall” means an enclosed public plaza, promenade, walkway, or hall area that serves to connect retail or professional establishments.

“Smoking” means inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or other lighted tobacco product in any manner or in any form.

“Sports Arena” means sports pavilions, stadiums, gymnasiums, health spas, boxing arenas, swimming pools, roller and ice rinks, bowling alleys, and other similar places where members of the general public assemble to engage in physical exercise, participate in athletic competition, or witness sports or other events.

Section 3. Prohibition of Smoking in City-Owned Facilities and Vehicles. Smoking shall be prohibited in all facilities, buildings, parks, athletic facilities, public gathering places (whether indoors or outdoors), and vehicles owned, leased, or operated by the City.

Section 4. Prohibition of Smoking in Enclosed Public Places. Smoking shall be prohibited in all Enclosed Areas within Public Places in the City, including but not limited to all Enclosed Areas in the following places:

- (a) Galleries, libraries, and museums.

- (b) Areas available to and customarily used by the general public in Businesses and nonprofit entities patronized by the public, including but not limited to, professional offices, banks, laundromats, hotels, and motels.
- (c) Bars.
- (d) Bingo facilities.
- (e) Convention facilities, conference centers, and exhibition halls.
- (f) Educational facilities, both public and private.
- (g) Elevators.
- (h) Health Care Facilities.
- (i) Hotel and motel lobbies.
- (j) Licensed childcare and adult day care facilities.
- (k) Lobbies, hallways, and other common areas in apartment buildings, condominiums, trailer parks, retirement facilities, nursing homes, and other multiple-unit residential facilities.
- (l) Polling places.
- (m) Public transportation facilities, including buses and taxicabs, and ticket, boarding, and waiting areas of public transit depots.
- (n) Restaurants.
- (o) Restrooms, lobbies, reception areas, hallways, and other common-use areas.
- (p) Retail Stores.
- (q) Rooms, chambers, places of meeting or public assembly, including school buildings.
- (r) Service Lines.
- (s) Shopping Malls.
- (t) Sports Arenas.
- (u) Theaters, performance halls, lecture halls, and similar facilities, inclusive of lobbies, audience seating areas, dressing rooms, projections booths, back stage areas, and the stage, but excluding Smoking on stage when it is an integral part of a theatrical performance.

Section 5. Prohibition of Smoking in Places of Employment. (a) Smoking shall be prohibited in all Enclosed Areas within Places of Employment without exception, including but not limited to common work areas, auditoriums, classrooms, conference and meeting rooms, private offices,

elevators, hallways, medical facilities, cafeterias, Employee lounges, stairs, restrooms, vehicles used for the conveyance of the public, but not including vehicles used in performing employment responsibilities when the sole occupants and users are person who smoke.

(b) This prohibition on Smoking shall be communicated by Employers to all existing Employees by the effective date of this article and to all prospective Employees upon their application for employment.

Section 6. Prohibition of Smoking in Certain Outdoor Areas. Smoking shall also be prohibited in certain outdoor areas when the use involves a gathering of the public, regardless of the number actually assembled for the event, performance, or competition. This prohibition shall apply to:

- (a) Amphitheaters.
- (b) Ball parks and stadiums when in use for athletic competitions or public performances.
- (c) Parades and special events on public streets and City property, although the City Manager has the discretion, but not the obligation, to establish designated smoking areas in or in proximity to the parade or event area.
- (d) Dining areas in encroachment areas on public sidewalks, plazas, and parks and dining areas on decks, balconies, and patios of Restaurants and Bars.
- (e) Zoos.
- (f) All outdoor parks owned and maintained by the City of Sumter.

Section 7. Reasonable Distance of Entry and Outdoor Area. Smoking is prohibited within a distance of ten feet from any entry into an Enclosed Area where Smoking is prohibited, so as to ensure that tobacco smoke does not enter the area through entrances, windows, ventilation systems, or other means. Smoking is also prohibited within ten feet of the boundary of the outdoor areas where Smoking is prohibited. Persons who have begun Smoking prior to approaching the ten-foot distance may continue doing so, provided they do not stop, stand, sit, or linger within the ten-foot distance.

Section 8. Where Smoking Not Regulated. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article to the contrary, the following areas shall be exempt from the provisions of this Ordinance:

- (a) Private residences, except when used as a licensed childcare, adult day care, or Health Care Facility.
- (b) Hotel and motel rooms that are rented to guests and are designated as smoking rooms; provided, however, that not more than 20 percent of rooms rented to guests in a hotel or motel may be so designated. All smoking rooms on the same floor must be contiguous and smoke from these rooms must not infiltrate into areas where Smoking is prohibited under the provisions of this article. The status of rooms as smoking or nonsmoking may not be changed, except to add additional nonsmoking rooms.
- (c) Retail Tobacco Stores, provided that smoke from these places does not infiltrate into areas where Smoking is prohibited under the provisions of this article.

- (d) Private and semiprivate rooms in nursing homes and long-term care facilities that are occupied by one or more persons, all of whom are smokers and have requested in writing to be placed in a room where Smoking is permitted; provided that smoke from these places does not infiltrate into areas where Smoking is prohibited under the provisions of this article.
- (e) Private Clubs.
- (f) Outdoor areas of Places of Employment except those covered by the provisions of Section 6 and 7 of this Ordinance.

Section 9. Declaration of Establishment as Nonsmoking. Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, an owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of an establishment, facility, or outdoor area may declare that entire establishment, facility, or outdoor area as a nonsmoking place. Smoking shall be prohibited in any place in which a sign conforming to the requirements of Section 10 of this Ordinance is posted.

Section 10. Posting of Signs. (a) "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 and conspicuously posted in every Public Place and Place of Employment where Smoking is prohibited by this article, by the owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of that place.

(b) Every Public Place and Place of Employment where Smoking is prohibited by this article shall have posted at every entrance a conspicuous sign clearly stating that Smoking is prohibited.

(c) All ashtrays shall be removed from any area where Smoking is prohibited by this article by the owner, operator, manager, or other person having control of the area.

Section 11. Nonretaliation; Nonwaiver of Rights. (a) No person or Employer shall discharge, refuse to hire, or in any manner retaliate against an Employee, applicant for employment, or customer because that Employee, applicant, or customer exercises any rights afforded by this article or reports or attempts to prosecute a violation of this article.

(b) An Employee who works in a setting where an Employer allows Smoking does not waive or otherwise surrender any legal rights the Employee may have against the Employer or any other party.

Section 12. Enforcement. (a) This article shall be enforced by the Office of the City Manager or an authorized designee.

(b) Notice of the provisions of this article shall be given to all applicants for a business license in the City.

(c) Any citizen who desires to register a complaint under this article may initiate enforcement with the Office of the City Manager.

(d) The building codes division, fire department, or their designees shall, while an establishment is undergoing otherwise mandated inspections, inspect for compliance with this article.

(e) An owner, manager, operator, or Employee of an establishment regulated by this article shall inform persons violating this article of the appropriate provisions thereof.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this article, an Employee or member of the public may bring legal action against a person, Business, or organization in violation of this article to enforce this article.

(g) In addition to the remedies provided by the provisions of this section, the City or any person aggrieved by the failure of the owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of a Public Place or a Place of Employment to comply with the provisions of this article may apply for injunctive relief to enforce those provisions in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 13. Violations and penalties. (a) A person who smokes in an area where Smoking is prohibited by the provisions of this article shall be guilty of an infraction, punishable by a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$25.00.

(b) A person who owns, manages, operates, or otherwise controls a Public Place or Place of Employment and who fails to comply with the provisions of this article shall be guilty of an infraction, punishable by a fine of not less than \$10.00 nor more than \$25.00.

(c) In addition to the fines established by this section, repeated violations of this article by a person who owns, manages, operates, or otherwise controls a Public Place or Place of Employment may result in the suspension or revocation of any occupancy permit or business license issued to the person for the premises on which the violation occurred.

(d) Violation of this article is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, which may be abated by the City by restraining order, preliminary and permanent injunction, or other means provided for by law, and the City may take action to recover the costs of the nuisance abatement.

(e) Each day of a continuing violation of this article shall be considered a separate and distinct infraction.

Section 14. Governmental Agency Cooperation. The City shall annually request other governmental and educational agencies having facilities within the City to establish local operating procedures in cooperation and compliance with this article. This includes urging all federal, state, county, municipal, and school district agencies to update their existing smoking control regulations to be consistent with the current health findings regarding secondhand smoke.

Section 15. Other Applicable Laws. This article shall not be interpreted or construed to permit Smoking where it is otherwise restricted by other applicable laws.

Section 16. Interpretation for Intent. It is the intent of council to prohibit Smoking whenever the private choice of Smoking intrudes or has the capacity to intrude upon the right of persons concerned about protecting their own rights to be free from the hazards and inconvenience of secondhand smoke in places where they work, stand, sit, walk, dine, drink, read, study, or engage in entertainment and recreation. All provisions shall be construed to achieve these purposes.

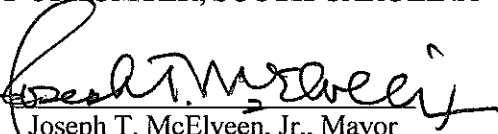
Section 17. Severability. If any provision, clause, sentence, or paragraph of this article or the application thereof to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this article which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this article are declared to be severable.


Section 18. Effective Date. The provisions of this Ordinance shall become effective as of April 20, 2009.

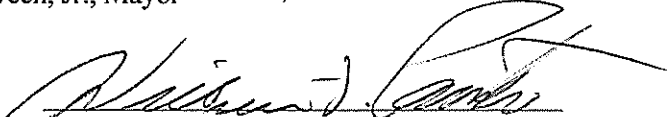
Section 19. Effect of Section Headings. The headings or titles of the several sections hereof shall be solely for convenience of reference and shall not affect the meaning, construction, interpretation or effect of this article.

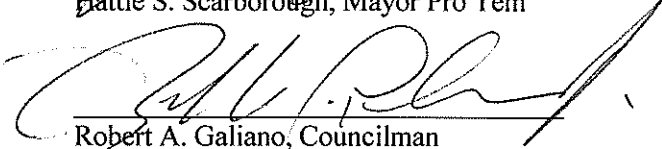
DONE, RATIFIED, AND ADOPTED THIS 17TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 2009.

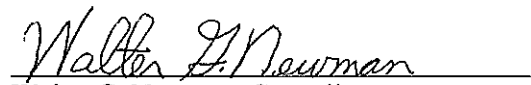
CITY OF SUMTER, SOUTH CAROLINA


Joseph T. McElveen, Jr., Mayor


Hattie S. Scarborough, Mayor Pro Tem


William T. Painter, Councilman


Robert A. Galiano, Councilman


Walter G. Newman, Councilman

Thomas J. Lowery, Councilman


Ione J. Dwyer, Councilwoman

Attest:


Linda D. Hammett, City Clerk

First Reading: February 3, 2009
Final Reading: February 17, 2009