

**ORDINANCE NO. 508**

**AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HERCULES  
REPEALING AND REPLACING ARTICLE 5, SECTION 6 OF THE HERCULES  
MUNICIPAL CODE RELATED TO SMOKING IN WORKPLACES AND PUBLIC  
PLACES , AND FINDING THAT THIS ORDINANCE IS EXEMPT FROM CEQA**

**WHEREAS**, the City of Hercules in 1992 adopted by ordinance regulations regarding smoking in public places and in the workplace; and

**WHEREAS**, changes in State law regarding smoking render the City's 1992 Smoking Ordinance in conflict with state law; and

**WHEREAS**, the 1992 Smoking Ordinance does not address use of new and popular smoking technologies that were not in existence at the time the ordinance was passed; and

**WHEREAS**, the Council desires to enact more comprehensive smoking regulations to better protect the health and safety of the City's residents; and

**WHEREAS**, the Findings contained in the revised Section 5-6.102 are incorporated herein by reference and are made a part of these Recitals as if fully set forth herein; and

**WHEREAS**, the City Council has determined that the Amendment is categorically exempt from CEQA pursuant to section 15061(b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines because it can be seen with certainty that the Amendment will not have a significant effect on the environment. The City Council has also determined that the Zoning Text Amendment is categorically exempt from CEQA pursuant to section 15303(a) of the CEQA Guidelines because it governs smoking in public workplaces and public places.

**NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF HERCULES DOES  
HEREBY ORDAIN AS FOLLOWS:**

**SECTION 1.** Hercules Municipal Code Article 5, Section 6 shall be replaced in its entirety with a new Article 5, Section 6 as follows:

**“Title 5, Chapter 6 - Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in  
All Workplaces and Public Places**

**Sec. 5-6.101. Title**

This Article shall be known as the City of Hercules Smokefree Ordinance.

**Sec. 5-6.102. Findings and Intent**

The City of Hercules does hereby find that:

- (a) According to the 2010 U.S. Surgeon General's Report, *How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease*, even occasional exposure to secondhand smoke is harmful and low levels of exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke lead to a rapid and sharp increase in dysfunction and inflammation of the lining of the blood vessels, which are implicated in heart attacks and stroke.
- (b) According to the 2014 U.S. Surgeon General's Report, *The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress*, secondhand smoke exposure causes stroke in nonsmokers. The report also found that since the 1964 Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health, 2.5 million nonsmokers have died from diseases caused by tobacco smoke.
- (c) 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.
- (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.
- (e) 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.
- (f) 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.<sup>19</sup> Nonsmokers who spend six-hour periods in outdoor smoking sections of bars and restaurants experience a significant increase in levels of cotinine when compared to the cotinine levels in a smokefree outdoor area.
- (g) The dangers of residual tobacco contamination are present in hotels, even in nonsmoking rooms. Compared with hotels that are completely smokefree, surface nicotine and smoke is elevated in nonsmoking rooms of hotels that allow smoking. Hallway surfaces outside of smoking rooms also show higher levels of nicotine than those outside of nonsmoking rooms. Partial smoking restrictions in hotels do

not protect non-smoking guests from exposure to tobacco smoke and tobacco-specific carcinogens.

- (h) Unregulated high-tech smoking devices, commonly referred to as electronic cigarettes, or “e-cigarettes,” closely resemble and purposefully mimic the act of smoking by having users inhale vaporized liquid nicotine created by heat through an electronic ignition system. Electronic cigarettes produce an aerosol or vapor of undetermined and potentially harmful substances, which may appear similar to the smoke emitted by traditional tobacco products. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that electronic smoking devices not be used indoors, especially in smokefree environments, in order to minimize the risk to bystanders of breathing in the aerosol emitted by the devices and to avoid undermining the enforcement of smokefree laws.
- (i) Hookah smoke exposes users to many of the same toxicants found in cigarette smoke.
- (j) 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.
- (k) 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.
- (l) Creation of smokefree workplaces is sound economic policy and provides the maximum level of employee health and safety.
- (m) On June 9th, 2016, California became the second state to change its tobacco minimum-age sales law to 21 years old for tobacco, e-cigarettes and vaping products.

#### **Sec. 5-6.103. Definitions**

The following words and phrases, whenever used in this Article, shall be construed as defined in this Section:

- (a) “Bar” means 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.
- (b) “Business” means 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 sold; professional corporations and

other entities where legal, medical, dental, engineering, architectural, or other professional services are delivered; and private clubs.

- (c) “Electronic Smoking Device” means any product containing or delivering nicotine or any other substance intended for human consumption that can be used by a person in any manner for the purpose of inhaling vapor or aerosol from the product. The term includes any such device, whether manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as an e-cigarette, e-cigar, e-pipe, e-hookah, or vape pen, or under any other product name or descriptor.
- (d) “Employee” means a person who is employed by an employer in consideration for direct or indirect monetary wages or profit, and a person who volunteers his or her services for a non-profit entity.
- (e) “Employer” means a person, business, partnership, association, corporation, including a municipal corporation, trust, or non-profit entity that employs the services of one or more individual persons.
- (f) “Enclosed Area” means all space between a floor and a ceiling that is bounded on at least two sides by walls, doorways, or windows, whether open or closed. A wall includes any retractable divider, garage door, or other physical barrier, whether temporary or permanent and whether or not containing openings of any kind.
- (g) “Health Care Facility” means an office or institution providing care or treatment of 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, long-term care facilities, homes for the aging or chronically ill, laboratories, and offices of surgeons, chiropractors, physical therapists, physicians, psychiatrists, 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.
- (h) “Hookah” means a water pipe and any associated products and devices which are used to produce fumes, smoke, and/or vapor from the burning of material including, but not limited to, tobacco, shisha, or other plant matter.
- (i) “Place of Employment” means an area under the control of a public or private employer, including, but not limited to, work areas, private offices, employee lounges, restrooms, conference rooms, meeting rooms, classrooms, employee cafeterias, hallways, construction sites, temporary offices, and vehicles. A private residence is not a “place of employment” unless it is used as a child care, adult day care, or health care facility.

- (j) "Playground" means any park or recreational area designed in part to be used by children that has play or sports equipment installed or that has been designated or landscaped for play or sports activities, or any similar facility located on public or private school grounds or on City grounds.
- (k) "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 at all times, 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.
- (l) "Public Event" means an event which is open to and may be attended by the general public, including but not limited to, such events as concerts, fairs, farmers' markets, festivals, parades, performances, and other exhibitions, regardless of any fee or age requirement.
- (m) "Public Place" means an area to which the public is invited or in which the public is permitted, including but not limited to, banks, bars, educational facilities, gambling facilities, health care facilities, hotels and motels, laundromats, parking structures, public transportation vehicles and facilities, reception areas, restaurants, retail food production and marketing establishments, retail service establishments, retail stores, shopping malls, sports arenas, theaters, and waiting rooms. A private residence is not a "public place" unless it is used as a child care, adult day care, or health care facility.
- (n) "Recreational Area" means any public or private area open to the public for recreational purposes, whether or not any fee for admission is charged, including but not limited to, amusement parks, athletic fields, beaches, fairgrounds, gardens, golf courses, parks, plazas, skate parks, swimming pools, trails, and zoos.
- (o) "Restaurant" means an eating establishment, including but not limited to, coffee shops, cafeterias, sandwich stands, 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.
- (p) "Service Line" means an indoor or outdoor line in which one (1) or more persons are waiting for or receiving service of any kind, whether or not the service

involves the exchange of money, including but not limited to, ATM lines, concert lines, food vendor lines, movie ticket lines, and sporting event lines.

- (q) "Shopping Mall" means an enclosed or unenclosed public walkway or hall area that serves to connect retail or professional establishments.
- (r) "Smoke shop and tobacco store" means any premises dedicated to the display, sale, distribution, delivery, offering, furnishing, or marketing of tobacco, tobacco products, or tobacco paraphernalia; provided, however, that any grocery store, supermarket, convenience store or similar retail use that only sells conventional cigars, cigarettes or tobacco as an ancillary sale shall not be defined as a "smoke shop and tobacco store" and shall not be subject to the restrictions in this chapter. **It is unlawful for a smoke shop and tobacco store to knowingly allow or permit a person under the age of twenty-one (21) to enter or remain within any smoke shop and tobacco store or to make the purchase of tobacco products or tobacco related products, unless that person is U.S. Active Duty Military personnel over the age of eighteen (18) and is exempt under state law.**
- (s) "Smoking" means inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted or heated cigar, cigarette, or pipe, or any other lighted or heated tobacco or plant product intended for inhalation, including hookahs and marijuana, whether natural or synthetic, in any manner or in any form. "Smoking" also includes the use of an electronic smoking device which creates an aerosol or vapor, in any manner or in any form, or the use of any oral smoking device for the purpose of circumventing the prohibition of smoking in this Article. "Smoking" of hookahs as defined herein may be allowed by permit on a limited basis in outdoor areas of restaurant and bar establishments when the activity occurs 25 feet or more from other patrons, residences, schools, offices, businesses, or other public places, unless such use creates a nuisance or otherwise results in creation of a disturbance.
- (t) "Sports Facility" means a place where people assemble to engage in physical exercise, participate in athletic competition, or witness sports or other events, including sports pavilions, stadiums, gymnasiums, health spas, boxing arenas, swimming pools, roller and ice rinks, and bowling alleys.

#### **Sec. 5-6.104. Application of Article to City-Owned Facilities and Property**

All enclosed areas, including buildings and vehicles owned, leased, or operated by the City, as well as all outdoor property adjacent to such buildings and under the control of the City, shall be subject to the provisions of this Article.

#### **Sec. 5-6.105. Prohibition of Smoking in Enclosed Public Places**

Smoking shall be prohibited in all enclosed public places within the City of Hercules, including but not limited to, the following places:

(a) Galleries, libraries, and museums.

Areas available to the general public in businesses and non-profit entities patronized by the public, including but not limited to, banks, laundromats, professional offices, and retail service establishments.

(b) Bars.

(c) Bingo facilities.

(d) Child care and adult day care facilities.

(e) Convention facilities.

(f) Educational facilities, both public and private.

(g) Elevators.

(h) Gambling facilities.

(i) Health care facilities.

(j) Hotels and motels.

(k) Lobbies, hallways, and other common areas in apartment buildings, condominiums, trailer parks, retirement facilities, nursing homes, and other multiple-unit residential facilities.

(l) Parking structures.

(m) Polling places.

(n) Public transportation vehicles, including buses and taxicabs, under the authority of the City, and ticket, boarding, and waiting areas of public transportation facilities, including bus, carpool, ferry, and train facilities.

(o) Restaurants.

(p) Restrooms, lobbies, reception areas, hallways, and other common-use areas.

(q) Retail stores.

(r) Rooms, chambers, places of meeting or public assembly, including school buildings, under the control of an agency, board, commission, committee

or council of the City or a political subdivision of the State, to the extent the place is subject to the jurisdiction of the City.

- (s) Service lines.
- (t) Shopping malls.
- (u) Sports facilities, including enclosed places in outdoor arenas.
- (v) Theaters and other facilities primarily used for exhibiting motion pictures, stage dramas, lectures, musical recitals, or other similar performances.

**Sec. 5-6.106. Prohibition of Smoking in Enclosed Places of Employment**

- (a) Smoking shall be prohibited in all enclosed areas of places of employment without exception. This includes, without limitation, common work areas, auditoriums, classrooms, conference and meeting rooms, private offices, elevators, hallways, medical facilities, cafeterias, employee lounges, stairs, restrooms, vehicles, and all other enclosed facilities.
- (b) This prohibition on smoking shall be communicated to all existing employees by the effective date of this Article and to all prospective employees upon their application for employment.

**Sec. 5-6.107. Prohibition of Smoking in Private Clubs**

Smoking shall be prohibited in all private clubs.

**Sec. 5-6.108. Prohibition of Smoking in Enclosed Residential Facilities**

Smoking shall be prohibited in the following enclosed residential facilities:

- (a) All private and semi-private rooms in nursing homes.
- (b) All hotel and motel guest rooms.

**Sec. 5-6.109. Prohibition of Smoking in Outdoor Public Places**

Smoking shall be prohibited in the following outdoor places:

- (a) Within a reasonable distance of 25 feet outside entrances, operable windows, and ventilation systems of enclosed areas where smoking is prohibited, so as to prevent smoke from entering those areas.



- (b) On all outdoor property that is adjacent to buildings owned, leased, or operated by the City and that is under the control of the City.
- (c) In, and within 25 feet of, outdoor seating or serving areas of restaurants and bars.
- (d) In outdoor shopping malls, including parking structures.
- (e) In all outdoor arenas, stadiums, and amphitheaters. Smoking shall also be prohibited in, and within 25 feet of, bleachers and grandstands for use by spectators at sporting and other public events.
- (f) In outdoor recreational areas, including parking lots.
- (g) In, and within 25 feet of, all outdoor playgrounds.
- (h) In, and within 25 feet of, all outdoor public events.
- (i) In, and within 25 feet of, all outdoor public transportation stations, platforms, and shelters under the authority of the City.
- (j) In all outdoor service lines, including lines in which service is obtained by persons in vehicles, such as service that is provided by bank tellers, parking lot attendants, and toll takers. In lines in which service is obtained by persons in vehicles, smoking is prohibited by both pedestrians and persons in vehicles, but only within 25 feet of the point of service.
- (k) In outdoor common areas of apartment buildings, condominiums, trailer parks, retirement facilities, nursing homes, and other multiple-unit residential facilities, except in designated smoking areas, not to exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total outdoor common area, which must be located at least 25 feet outside entrances, operable windows, and ventilation systems of enclosed areas where smoking is prohibited.

**Sec. 5-6.110. Prohibition of Smoking in Outdoor Places of Employment**

- (a) Smoking shall be prohibited in all outdoor places of employment where two or more employees are required to be in the course of their employment. This includes, without limitation, work areas, construction sites, and temporary offices such as trailers, restroom facilities, and vehicles.
- (b) This prohibition on smoking shall be communicated to all existing City employees by the effective date of this Article and to all prospective City employees upon their application for employment.

#### **Sec. 5-6.111. Regulation of Smoke Shops and Tobacco Stores**

- (a) Smoke shops and tobacco stores wishing to operate within the City after the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter must obtain a conditional use permit (CUP). Smoke shops and tobacco stores that are legally existing on the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter may continue to operate as legal nonconforming uses and shall not be required to obtain a conditional use permit. However, any change or expansion of the legal nonconforming use may require compliance with this chapter and a conditional use permit.
- (b) Smoke shops and tobacco stores shall not be located within 300 feet, measured property line to property line, from a school (public or private), family day care home, child care facility, youth center, community center, recreational facility, park, church, hospital, or other similar uses where children regularly gather.
- (c) Smoke shops and tobacco stores shall not be located within 500 feet, measured property line to property line, from another smoke shop and tobacco store.
- (d) It is unlawful for a smoke shop and tobacco store to knowingly allow or permit a person under the age of twenty-one (21) to enter or remain within any smoke shop and tobacco store **or to make the purchase of tobacco products or tobacco related products, unless that person is U.S. Active Duty Military personnel over the age of eighteen (18) and is exempt under state law.**
- (e) Smoke shops and tobacco stores shall post conspicuously, at each point of purchase, a notice stating that selling tobacco products to anyone under 21 years of age is illegal and subject to penalties. The notice shall also state that the law requires that all persons selling tobacco products check the identification of a purchaser of tobacco products who reasonably appears to be under 21 years of age. The warning signs shall include a toll-free telephone number to the State Department of Public Health for persons to report unlawful sales of tobacco products to any person under 21 years of age.

#### **Sec. 5-6.112. Where Smoking Not Regulated**

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article to the contrary, smoking shall not be prohibited in private residences, unless used as a childcare, adult day care, or health care facility.

#### **Sec. 5-6.113. Posting of Signs and Removal of Ashtrays**

Upon being provided notice pursuant to Section 5-6.115(b), the owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of a place of employment, public place, private club, or residential facility where smoking is prohibited by this Article shall:

- (a) Clearly and conspicuously post “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) in that place.
- (b) Clearly and conspicuously post at every entrance to that place a sign stating that smoking is prohibited or, in the case of outdoor places, clearly and conspicuously post “No Smoking” signs in appropriate locations as determined by the City Manager or an authorized designee.
- (c) Clearly and conspicuously post on every vehicle that constitutes a place of employment under this Article at least one sign, visible from the exterior of the vehicle, stating that smoking is prohibited.
- (d) Remove all ashtrays from any area where smoking is prohibited by this Article, except for ashtrays displayed for sale and not for use on the premises.

**Sec. 5-6.114. 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, customer, or resident of a multiple-unit residential facility because that employee, applicant, customer, or resident 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.

**Sec. 5-6.115. Enforcement**

- (a) This Article shall be enforced by 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 City Manager or an authorized designee. Any citizen who desires to register a complaint under this Article may initiate enforcement with the City Manager or an authorized designee.
- (d) The Health Department, 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 area regulated by this Article shall direct a person who is smoking in violation of this Article to extinguish or turn off the product being smoked. If the person does not stop smoking, the owner, manager, operator, or employee shall refuse service and shall immediately ask the person to leave the premises. If the person in violation refuses to leave the premises, the owner, manager, operator, or employee shall contact a law enforcement agency.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, an employee or private citizen may bring legal action to enforce this Article.
- (g) In addition to the remedies provided by the provisions of this Section, the City Manager 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.

**Sec. 5-6.116. Violations and Penalties**

- (a) A person who smokes in an area where smoking is prohibited by the provisions of this Article shall be subject to the penalty provisions of this Code, including but not limited to administrative citations and/or infractions as specified in Article 1, Chapter 4 of this Code.
- (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 subject to the penalty provisions of this Code, including but not limited to administrative citations and/or infractions as specified in Article 1, Chapter 4 of this Code.
- (c) In addition to the fines established by this Section, violation 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 permit or 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 Attorney 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 on which a violation of this Article occurs shall be considered a separate and distinct violation.

**Sec. 5-6.117. Public Education**

The City Manager shall engage in a continuing program to explain and clarify the purposes and requirements of this Article to citizens affected by it, and to guide owners, operators, and managers in their compliance with it. The program may include publication of a brochure for affected businesses and individuals explaining the provisions of this ordinance.

**Sec. 5-6.118. Other Applicable Laws**

This Article shall not be interpreted or construed to permit smoking where it is otherwise restricted by other applicable laws.

**Sec. 5-6.119. Construction**

This Article shall be broadly construed so as to further its purposes.

**Sec. 5-7.120. 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.

**Sec. 5-7.121. Declaration of Establishment or Outdoor Area 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 5-6.113 is posted.

**SECTION 2. Publication and Effective Date.**

a. This Ordinance shall be published in accordance with applicable law, by one or more of the following methods:

1. Posting the entire Ordinance in at least three (3) public places in the City of Hercules, within fifteen (15) days after its passage and adoption; or

2. Publishing the entire Ordinance at least once in the West County Times, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Contra Costa and circulated in the City of Hercules, within fifteen (15) days after its passage and adoption; or

3. Publishing a summary of the Ordinance in the West County Times and posting a certified copy of the entire Ordinance in the office of the City Clerk at least five (5) days prior to the passage and adoption, and a second time within fifteen (15) days after its passage and adoption, along with the names of those City Councilmembers voting for and against the Ordinance.

b. This Ordinance shall go into effect thirty (30) days after the date of its passage and adoption.

**THE FOREGOING ORDINANCE** was introduced at a regular meeting of the Hercules City Council on the 24<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2018, and was passed and adopted at a regular meeting of the Hercules City Council on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2018, by the following vote:

**AYES:** Council Members: G. Boulanger, M. de Vera, R. Esquivias, Vice Mayor Romero, Mayor Kelley

**NOES:** None.

**ABSENT:** None.

**ABSTAIN:** None.



  
Chris Kelley, Mayor