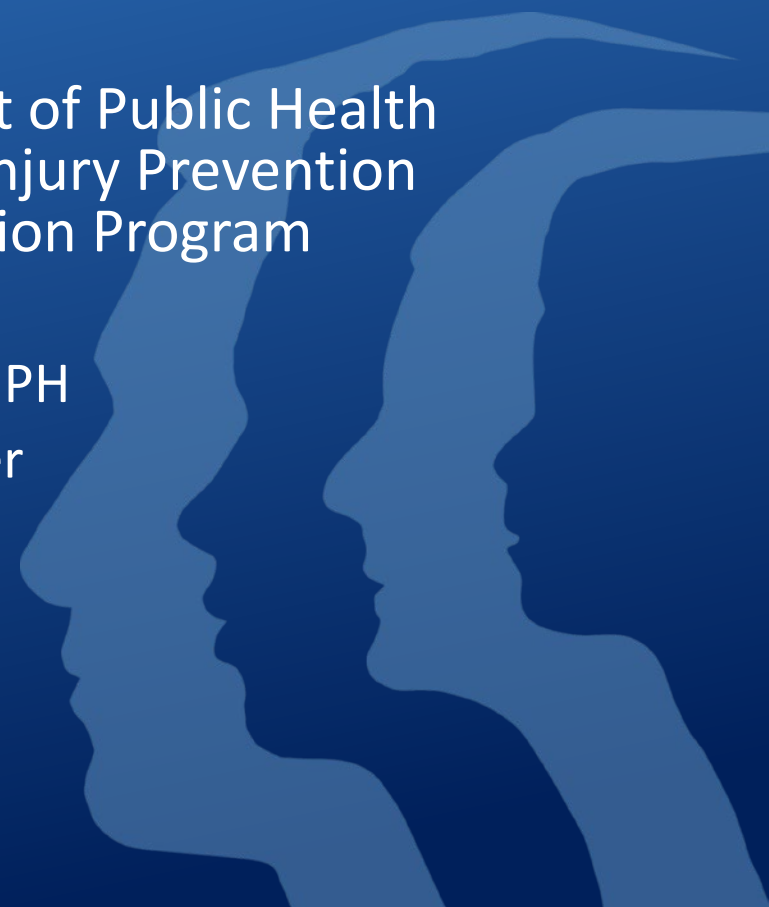




PROPOSED CHANGES TO COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ORDINANCE TO PROHIBIT SMOKING IN OUTDOOR DINING AREAS

Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
Division of Chronic Disease & Injury Prevention
Tobacco Control & Prevention Program

Claud Moradian, MPH
Program Manager





Agenda

- Timeline
- Proposed Changes
- The Issue of Second-hand Smoke Exposure
- Benefits of Smoke-free Outdoor Areas
- Other Jurisdictions with Similar Ordinances
- Comments



Timeline

☐ July 2018

County Board of Supervisors introduced a motion with recommendations to strengthen the existing County Code related to smoke-free outdoor areas

☐ October 2018

Subsequent motion directed amendment of the existing smoke-free outdoor area ordinance

☐ Feb / Mar 2019

Informational Sessions / Public Comment

Who may be impacted?

- Dining and bar establishments that sell food and have an outdoor dining area in Unincorporated Los Angeles County
- Mobile food vendors/facilities that operate in Unincorporated Los Angeles County



Proposed Changes

- The proposed changes to the County's smoke-free Ordinance include the following:
 - Update of definitions for “smoke” and “smoking” to include electronic smoking devices (ESDs) and cannabis
 - Prohibit smoking within 25 feet of any outdoor areas of dining and bar establishments in unincorporated LA County
 - Establish a “No Smoking” buffer zone within 40 feet of all mobile food vendors/facilities



Proposed Changes continued

- The proposed Ordinance is expected to go the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors for first reading on March 19, 2019
- If adopted, the Ordinance will strengthen existing smoke-free ordinances and close additional gaps where smoking is permitted
- The goal of the Ordinance is to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke in Los Angeles County



The Issue of Secondhand Smoke Exposure

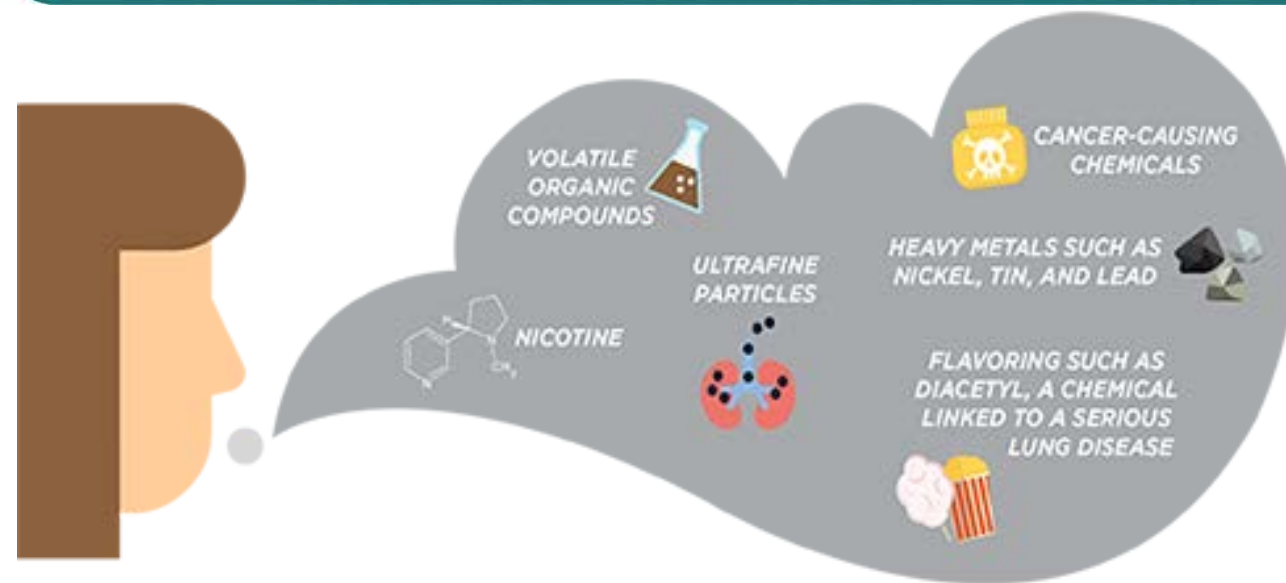
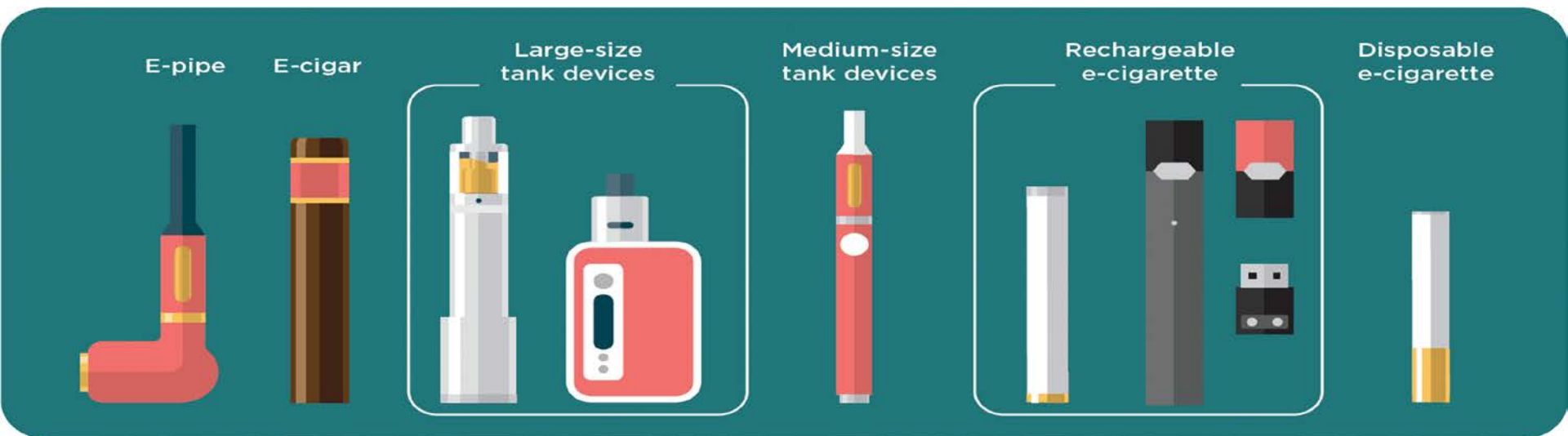
- Secondhand Smoke (SHS) contains over 7,000 chemicals, 69 of which are known or probable carcinogens in cigarette smoke
- The Environmental Protection Agency categorizes SHS as a human known carcinogen, placing it in the most dangerous category, reserved for substances including radon, benzene, and asbestos
- The California Air Resources Board (CARB) has put SHS in the same category as automotive and industrial air pollutants by categorizing it as a toxic air contaminant for which there is no safe level of exposure



The Issue of Secondhand Smoke Exposure (continued)

- Over 41,000 annual deaths caused by exposure to SHS.
- The U.S. Surgeon General has concluded that there is no risk-free level of exposure to SHS
- SHS exposure causes disease and premature death in nonsmokers
- In children, SHS causes more frequent and severe asthma attacks, respiratory infections, ear infections, and sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)
- In adults, SHS can cause coronary heart disease, stroke, and lung cancer
- Even short-term exposure potentially can increase the risk of heart attacks

Smoke from Cannabis and Electronic Smoking Devices (ESDs)



ESDs have at least **10 toxic** chemicals known to cause cancer or reproductive harm

Smoke from Cannabis and ESDs (continued)

- Leaf contains high concentrations of oils and waxes
 - “sticky icky”
- Nicotine and THC are both present in secondhand cannabis smoke
- **Combustion creates carcinogens**
 - Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
 - Formaldehyde
 - Nitrogen oxides
 - Heavy metals
 - Ultrafine particles





Exposure to SHS

- CA Law does not protect patrons and employees from SHS in outdoor areas of restaurants and bars or around mobile food vendors
- In LA County, 500,000+ nonsmoking adults and children are exposed to SHS
- According to the 2015 Los Angeles County Health Survey:
 - 24% of adults are exposed to SHS between one and six days per week
 - 14% are exposed daily
 - 70% of LA County adults favor a law prohibiting smoking in outdoor dining areas

Benefits of Smoke-Free Outdoor Areas

- Protects nonsmokers from exposure to secondhand smoke
- Reduces risk for heart disease and lung cancer among nonsmokers
- Lowers smoking rates among youth and young adults
 - Lower visibility of role models who smoke
 - Fewer opportunities to smoke alone or with others
 - Diminished social acceptability and social advantage for smoking
- Reduces tobacco litter opportunities

Other Cities Passed Similar Laws

- To protect workers and the public from SHS, 27 cities in Los Angeles County have implemented similar outdoor smoking bans with great success

Agoura Hills	Gardena	Monterey Park
Baldwin Park	Glendale	Pasadena
Bell	Hermosa Beach	San Fernando
Beverly Hills	Huntington Park	Santa Monica
Burbank	La Cañada Flintridge	Sierra Madre
Calabasas	Long Beach	South El Monte
Carson	Los Angeles	South Pasadena
Compton	Malibu	Temple City
Culver City	Manhattan Beach	West Hollywood

- Some cities have also extended their smoke-free outdoor dining prohibition to include mobile food vendors



Effectiveness of the Policy: Dining Areas

- Studies show smoking restrictions do not have adverse economic consequences in cities
- **State of California**
 - 2005 study analyzed affects of smoke-free restaurant (1995) and bar laws (1998)
 - Analysis suggested an association between the laws and increase in revenues
- **City of Burbank**
 - Evaluation of sales tax analysis concluded that:
 - “The City’s hospitality industry remains strong.”
 - “The...Dining Ordinance has been embraced by the public and business alike producing lasting benefits for workers, patrons and the businesses, themselves.”



Effectiveness of the Policy: Dining Areas continued

City of Calabasas

- 80% approval rating
- 72% do not think the ban will discourage people visiting to shop or for entertainment
- 74% believe an outdoor smoking ordinance was an appropriate way to protect people from SHS



More Information

Tobacco Control & Prevention Program

- Website: <http://lapublichealth.org/tob/>
- E-mail: tobacco1@ph.lacounty.gov
- Phone: (213) 351-7890