

# **Reducing Exposure to Secondhand Smoke & Addressing the Youth Vaping Epidemic**



## **Part 1 : Reducing Exposure to Secondhand Smoke**



# Recommended Actions

- Goal: Reduce exposure to secondhand smoke
- Amend County Code Title 8, Chapter 8.22 –Smoking Prohibited in Public Places to:
  - Update definition of smoking to include e-cigarettes and cannabis
  - Prohibit smoking in all outdoor public places\*
  - Prohibit smoking in all indoor public places (closing exemptions in California’s laws)

\* Few exceptions



# Issues Regarding Secondhand Smoke

- Secondhand smoke exposure increased in CA from 2016 to 2018:
  - **86% increase** in secondhand marijuana exposure
  - **67% increase** in secondhand vape exposure
- 40,000 Californians die each year from diseases caused by smoking and secondhand smoke exposure



# All Secondhand Smoke is Harmful

- Cigarettes
  - Formaldehyde, benzene, vinyl chloride, arsenic, ammonia, hydrogen cyanide, and more
- Marijuana
  - Many of the same toxic chemicals as secondhand tobacco smoke
  - THC
- E-cigarette (Vape) aerosol
  - Not “harmless water vapor”



# California Regulation

Two important legislative items passed in 2016:

- Senate Bill 5 Electronic Cigarettes
  - Updated state's definition of smoking to include e-cigarettes
- Prop 56 Adult Use of Marijuana Act
  - Prohibits smoking in "public places" (undefined)



# Preferred delivery modes\* among young adults currently using pot

Among Californians ages 18-25



VAPOR

JOINT/BONG/PIPE

81%

BLUNT

43.1%

EDIBLES

33.3%

DAB

22.9%

\*Multiple modes can be chosen

Source: 2018 California Health Interview Survey



# Outdoor Smoking Regulation

100% smoke-free jurisdictions in SLO County:

- City of San Luis Obispo (2010)
- Paso Robles (2017)
- Cal Poly (2017)
- Morro Bay (2017)
- Cuesta College (2019)
- Pismo Beach (2019)
- Atascadero (2019)
- CA State Parks & Beaches (2020)





# Signage and Enforcement

- Outdoor smoking ordinances are designed to be self-enforcing
- Policy awareness is key and depends on appropriate and adequate signage
- Public Health's Tobacco Control Program will lead with education and outreach to local businesses



# Anticipated Results

1. Decreased exposure to secondhand smoke
2. Decreased prevalence of tobacco smoking
3. Increase in the number of tobacco users who quit
4. Reduced initiation of tobacco use among youth
5. Reduction in tobacco-related illness and death
6. Reduction in tobacco waste



## **Part 2 : Addressing the Vaping Epidemic**



# Recommended Actions

- Goals: Reduce youth vaping rates  
Reduce or eliminate risk of EVALI
- Amend County Code Title 8, Chapter 8.23 –Licensure of Tobacco Retailers:
  - Update definition of tobacco to include e-cigarettes
  - Prohibit the sale of e-cigarettes and related devices

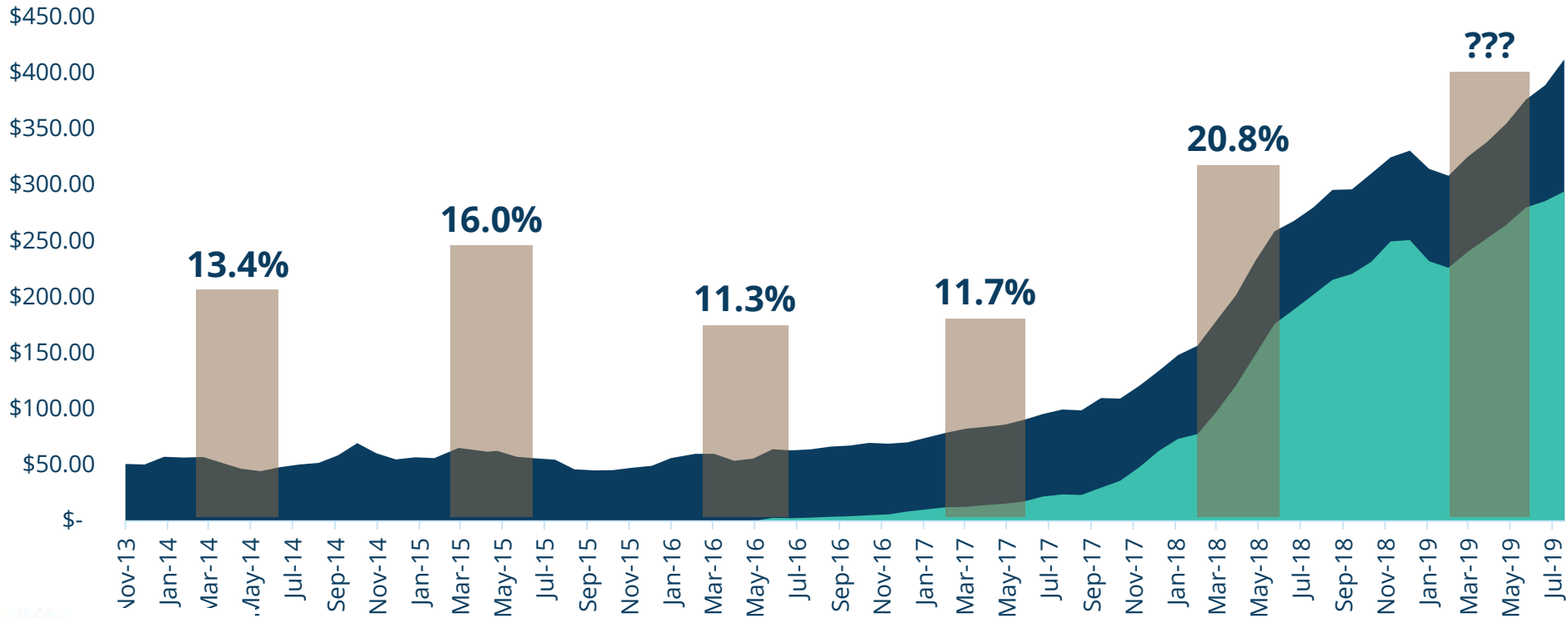


# Youth Vaping Epidemic

- E-cigarettes are the most popular tobacco product among youth
- Between 2016 and 2018, the use of e-cigarettes in our high school students increased by 50%
- In 2018, 22% of 11<sup>th</sup> graders reported current use



# Monthly E-cigarette Sales (in millions), 2015-19



# Electronic Smoking Devices

- E-cigarettes entered U.S. market in 2007
- Introduction of “salt-based nicotine” in 2015 correlates with rapid increase in youth vaping rates
  - Easier to inhale
  - Higher concentration of nicotine
- JUUL represents 78% of the current market
- For every 1 adult smoker who switches, 81 teens will initiate the use of JUUL (Soneji et al.)



# FDA Regulation of E-cigarettes

- Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act (2009)
- FDA finalizes “deeming” regulation (2016) and issues “compliance policy” that allows manufacturers more time to submit products for pre-market review
- FDA pushes back compliance date (2017) to August 2022
- FDA sued by public health organizations (2018) and judge orders FDA to commence review by May 2020





# FDA Regulation of E-cigarettes (cont.)

- In short: FDA has the **authority to regulate** e-cigarettes, but these products are **not regulated**
- From acting FDA Commissioner Ned Sharpless, M.D.:
  - “Since late 2016, FDA has worked at maximal speed to regulate this rapidly evolving class of new tobacco products, but our policies and procedures in this area are still evolving.”



# Lung Injury (“EVALI”) Outbreak

- E-cigarette, or vaping, product use-associated lung illness
- Cases started summer 2019
- First death in California (Tulare Co.) reported Aug 2019
- Outbreak is on-going (12/27/19):
  - 2,561 hospitalized cases
  - 55 confirmed deaths
- All patients report history of e-cigarette use
- Vitamin E acetate identified as chemical of concern



# Local Response to Vaping Epidemic

- Health Agency sent advisory to local school districts
- Promoted smoking cessation resources for adults and teen
- E-cigarette bans in SLO County:
  - Arroyo Grande (effective Feb 2020)
  - Morro Bay (second reading Jan 2020)



# Anticipated Results

1. Reduction in e-cigarette use
2. Reduction in initiation of e-cigarettes among youth
3. Reduction in lung injury morbidity and mortality among county residents





# Conclusion

- We recommend that your Board approves two ordinance changes:
  - Amending Title 8, Chapter 8.22 to prohibit smoking in public places
  - Amending Title 8, Chapter 8.23 to prohibit the sale of e-cigarettes

