



Contra Costa County 30 Year Tobacco Timeline, 1984-Present

1984 The Smoking Education Coalition (SEC) is formed by the American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, American Lung Association and Contra Costa Health Department.

1984 Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors and all 18 City Councils become the first multi-jurisdictional region in the nation to adopt uniform legislation restricting smoking in the workplace and public spaces.

1988 California voters pass Proposition 99. The SEC collects signatures and plays a key role in the campaign.

1989 Contra Costa County Tobacco Prevention Project and Tobacco Prevention Coalition are founded.

1989 Adult smoking prevalence in CCC is 19.4%

1991 Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors adopts the clean indoor air ordinance. It bans smoking in workplaces and restaurants with exceptions for bar areas, restricts smoking in bowling alleys and bingo parlors, and restricts vending machines.

1991 – 1994 The clean indoor air campaign is rolled out to the cities. 15 of 18 Contra Costa cities adopt a version of the ordinance.

1995 The Board of Supervisors and billboard companies reach an agreement banning tobacco billboards near schools.

1996 CCC Board of Supervisors and Mayor's Conference declare Tobacco-Free Youth to be a public health priority and ask for a model ordinance addressing youth access to and demand for tobacco products.

1996 The TPC's Youth Task Force is formed and drafts a model Tobacco-Free Youth Ordinance (TFYO) for the Board.

1997 TIGHT (Tobacco Industry Gets Hammered By Teens) is formed to mobilize young people to fight the tobacco industry. It goes on to have over 1000 members.

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1998 AB13 is fully implemented, creating smoke-free bars.

1998 The Board of Supervisors adopts the TFYO. It restricts tobacco advertising and promotions, bans self-service displays and includes a licensing provision.

1999 – 2004 The TFYO is rolled out to the cities. By 2004, 16 cities have adopted the TFYO and some version of licensing.

2001 The US Supreme Court strikes down a Massachusetts resolution restricting tobacco advertising saying the restrictions violate the FCLAA (Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act).

2001 The California Department of Health Tobacco Control Section approaches the Tobacco Prevention Project to provide technical assistance statewide to youth advocacy groups.

2001 – 2004 Contra Costa Health Services and the Sheriff's Office receive an enforcement grant for workplace smoking laws, sales to minors laws and the TFYO.

January 2002 The Sheriff's Office begins AB13 undercover operations in workplaces.

July 2002 The Sheriff's Office begins undercover buying operations in stores and finds an illegal sales rate of 37%.

2002 The adult smoking prevalence rate falls to 13.7%, a 31.1% decrease from 1990.

January 2003 After 6 months of active enforcement of PC308a, the Sheriff's office finds a 2% illegal sales rate to minors.

January 2003 The Board of Supervisors revises its licensing ordinance and requires all tobacco retailers to obtain a license annually.

February 2003 Empowerment Through Action (ETA), a youth group in West County, successfully urges the City of Richmond Police Department to enforce tobacco laws.

March 2003 14 of Contra Costa's 19 cities receive Gold and Platinum Lung awards for smoke-free workplace compliance rates of 85% and higher.

October 2003 The first license in the state is suspended for an illegal sale to a minor in Contra Costa County.

January 2004 AB846, state law prohibiting smoking within 20 feet of main entrances, exits, and operable windows of government buildings, is enforced.

April 2004 At the urging of ETA, the City of San Pablo becomes the 17th city to adopt the Tobacco-Free Youth Ordinance, and the 6th City to require all tobacco retailers to obtain a license to sell tobacco.

June 2004 Enforcement of PC308(a) and the Tobacco Retailer License Ordinance brings the illegal sales rate of tobacco to minors in unincorporated Contra Costa County down to 7%.

January 2005 The TPC holds a panel presentation “ Secondhand Smoke in Tribal Casinos and Resorts”.

April 2005 Empowerment Through Action (ETA) youth conduct a community walkaround in the City of Richmond in preparation for a City Council study session on signage and tobacco retailer licensing.

May 2005 Policy Paper on “A Tool for Reducing Youth Access to Tobacco: The Tobacco Retailer Licensing Ordinance” is released by Tobacco Prevention Coalition.

January 2006 CA Air Resources Board (CARB) designates secondhand smoke a “toxic air contaminant”.

January 2006 City of Richmond adopts a universal tobacco retailer licensing ordinance, after hearing testimony from ETA youth on results of their community walkaround.

March 2006 The Tobacco Prevention Coalition endorses, and the Tobacco Prevention Project releases “Policy Options for Reducing Secondhand Smoke Exposure Among Contra Costa Residents and Workers and Improving Health”.

May 2006 Tobacco Prevention Project is awarded the “Most Collaborative Partner” Certificate of Appreciation by the Contra Costa Youth Commission.

June 2006 The US Surgeon General declares that there is “no safe level of exposure” to secondhand smoke.

September 2006 Concord City Council adopts a Tobacco Retailer Licensing Ordinance.

October 2006 The Board of Supervisors becomes the fifth jurisdiction in the state to adopt a model Comprehensive Secondhand Smoke Protections Ordinance, strengthening indoor protections and prohibiting smoking in outdoor areas such as building doorways, parks, outdoor dining areas, service areas and common areas of multi-unit housing residences.

November 2006 As part of the Comprehensive Secondhand Smoke Protections Ordinance, the Contra Costa Regional Medical Center becomes a smoke-free campus.

December 2006 Senator Mark DeSaulnier receives a Clear Air Award from the California Clean Air Project (CCAP) for championing a model comprehensive outdoor secondhand smoke ordinance in Contra Costa County.

January 2007 The statewide “smoke-free cars” law is implemented, prohibiting smoking in cars when youth under the age of 18 are present.

July 2007 Pleasant Hill is the first city in the county to adopt a “no smoking within 20 feet of building doors and windows” ordinance, excluding bars and restaurants.

October 2007 Concord is first jurisdiction in county, perhaps the state, to include “examination of the feasibility of a secondhand smoke protections ordinance” in its General Plan.

November 2007 Kaiser-Permanente implements its smoke-free campus policy.

January 2008 Stoneman Village in Pittsburg goes “smokefree” in all of its housing units, perhaps the first in the county to do so.

May 2008 TPC hosts special presentation on “How the Tobacco Industry has Targeted Inner Cities and the African-American Community” with Dr. Valerie Yerger.

September 2008 John Muir Medical Center implements its smoke-free campus policy.

January 2009 American Lung Association issues its Tobacco Control Report Card, giving the county a “B” for reducing smokefree outdoor air, smokefree housing and reducing sales to minors; failing grades were given to all cities other than San Ramon and Clayton.

March 2009 DROC (Discovering the Reality of Our Community) youth met with Richmond City Councilmembers and staff to discuss the need to reduce allowable storefront signage.

May 2009 Martinez becomes the first city in Contra Costa County to adopt a Comprehensive Secondhand Smoke Protections Ordinance strengthening indoor protections; prohibiting smoking in outdoor areas such as building doorways, parks, outdoor dining areas, service areas and common areas of multi-unit housing (MUH) residences; and strengthening other protections in MUH.

June 2009 Contra Costa County Tobacco Prevention Coalition celebrates its 25th anniversary!

June 2009 Richmond becomes the second city in Contra Costa County to adopt a Comprehensive Secondhand Smoke Protections Ordinance, closing the labor code loopholes; prohibiting smoking in outdoor areas; prohibiting smoking in indoor and outdoor common areas of multi-unit housing; and additional enforcement measures.

June 2009 Pinole adopts a “no smoking in parks and on trails” ordinance and includes city parking lots, open spaces and all public events such as farmer’s markets.

July 2009 Richmond becomes the first city in Contra Costa County to adopt a Smokefree Multi-Unit Housing Ordinance, possibly the strongest in the nation, prohibiting smoking in 100% of all multi-unit housing units (buildings with two or more units) by January, 2011 and adding additional enforcement measures.

September 2009 Concord adopts “administrative remedies” to prohibit smoking in Public Parks, Trails and Open Spaces.

September 2009 Martinez and Richmond were presented with the California Clean Air Project’s Clean Air Award.

October 2009 Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors strengthens the County’s Secondhand Smoke Protection Ordinance to require landlord disclosure of smoking permitted and non-smoking multi-unit housing units as well as enforcement measures.

March 2010 Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors votes to increase the Tobacco Retailer Licensing Fee from \$160 to \$287.

April 2010 Pleasant Hill adopts a Secondhand Smoke Protections Ordinance that prohibits smoking in certain outdoor areas such as building doorways, service areas and common areas of multi-unit housing (MUH) residences; requires 50% of all existing MUH units to be smokefree within five years; 100% of all new MUH units to be smokefree and MUH landlord disclosure of smoking areas.

April 2010 Pinole adopts a Comprehensive Secondhand Smoke Protections Ordinance, closing the labor code loopholes; prohibiting smoking in outdoor areas; prohibiting smoking in indoor and outdoor common areas of multi-unit housing within 20 feet of a doorway, operable window air duct, and ventilation system of individual units; and in 100% of units in new apartment buildings.

May 2010 Richmond adopts a law that prohibits new “tobacco shops”, restricts tobacco sales to automobile service stations, convenience stores, grocery stores, and supermarkets and requires conditional use permits for tobacco sales in these types of businesses.

October 2010 The Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors strengthens the County’s Secondhand Smoke Protection Ordinance including designation of all new multi-unit housing units as 100% smokefree and prohibiting smoking on all balconies, decks, patios and carports of multi-unit housing.

October 2010- November 2011 The Contra Costa Board of Supervisors, Richmond, Martinez, San Pablo and Pittsburg adopt resolutions supporting Food and Drug Administration banning of menthol in tobacco products.

May 2011 Pleasant Hill Recreation and Parks District adopts a smokefree ordinance for District parks, facilities and open spaces.

September 2011 Danville adopts an ordinance that prohibits smoking in all town-owned and/or maintained recreational areas.

October 2011 Concord adopts an ordinance that prohibits smoking in the 17-block Todos Santos Downtown Business District.

December 2011 Tobacco Retailer Licensing continues to be enforced for the unincorporated County. Rate of illegal tobacco sales to minors in 2011 is 16%.

December 2012 Tobacco Retailer Licensing continues to be enforced for the unincorporated County. Rate of illegal tobacco sales to minors in 2012 is 6%.

April 2013 The Contra Costa Board of Supervisors votes to regulate electronic cigarettes and other (non-prescription) nicotine delivery devices by prohibiting the use of these in areas where cigarette smoking is prohibited and requiring a County Tobacco Retailer License for those retailers who sell these devices.

February 2013 San Ramon adopts a Comprehensive Secondhand Smoke Protections Ordinance, prohibiting smoking in doorways, outdoor dining, parks and public events. Multi-unit housing protections include common indoor and outdoor areas of residences; balconies, patios, decks and carports; and all areas within 20 feet of doors and windows of multi-unit housing residences.

September 2013 Concord extends smokefree Todos Santos Business District to the entire Downtown Pedestrian Zoning District.

November 2013 Lafayette adopts a comprehensive citywide secondhand smoke ordinance including doorways, outdoor dining, parks and public events. Multi-unit housing protections include inside all new units, common indoor and outdoor areas of residences; balconies, patios, decks and carports; and all areas within 25 feet of doors and windows of multi-unit housing residences. Existing units will convert to smokefree upon a change in tenancy.

October 2013 Walnut Creek adopts a comprehensive citywide secondhand smoke ordinance including a smokefree downtown, doorways, outdoor dining, parks and public events. Multi-unit housing protections include inside all existing and new units, common indoor and outdoor areas of residences; balconies, patios, decks and carports; and all areas within 25 feet of doors and windows of multi-unit housing residences.

November 2013 Lafayette becomes the eighth Contra Costa community to adopt a comprehensive citywide secondhand smoke ordinance including public doorways, outdoor dining, in city-owned parks and public events and service areas. Multi-unit housing protections include inside all new units, common indoor and outdoor areas of residences; balconies, patios, decks and carports; and all areas within 25 feet of doors and windows of multi-unit housing residences. Existing units will convert to smokefree upon a change in tenancy.

December 2013 Richmond City Council votes to regulate the use of electronic cigarettes where smoking tobacco is prohibited.

June 2014 Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors votes to create 100% smokefree county property campuses, including parking lots, for every property owned or leased by the County.

June 2014 Pittsburg City Council votes to regulate the use of electronic cigarettes where smoking tobacco is prohibited.

July 2014 Oakley adopts a comprehensive citywide secondhand smoke ordinance (including the use of e-cigarettes) that protects doorways, outdoor dining, parks service areas and public events. Multi-unit housing protections include inside all new units, common indoor and outdoor areas of residences; balconies, patios, decks and carports; and all areas within 25 feet of doors and windows of multi-unit housing residences. The policy also requires MUH landlord disclosure of smoking areas.

August 2014 El Cerrito adopts what may be the most comprehensive secondhand smoke protections ordinance in CA, with 100% smokefree multi-family housing, and smokefree outdoor commercial areas, dining areas, parks, special events, service areas and sidewalks. The use of Electronic Smoking Devices are prohibited wherever smoking of tobacco is prohibited.