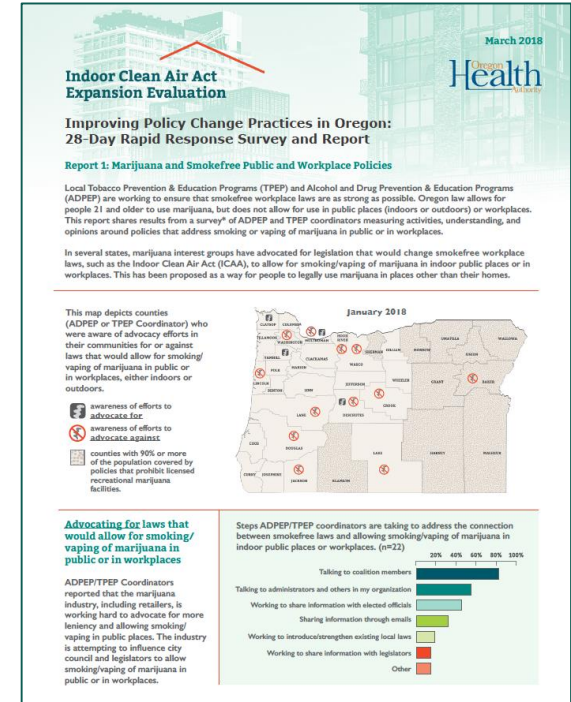




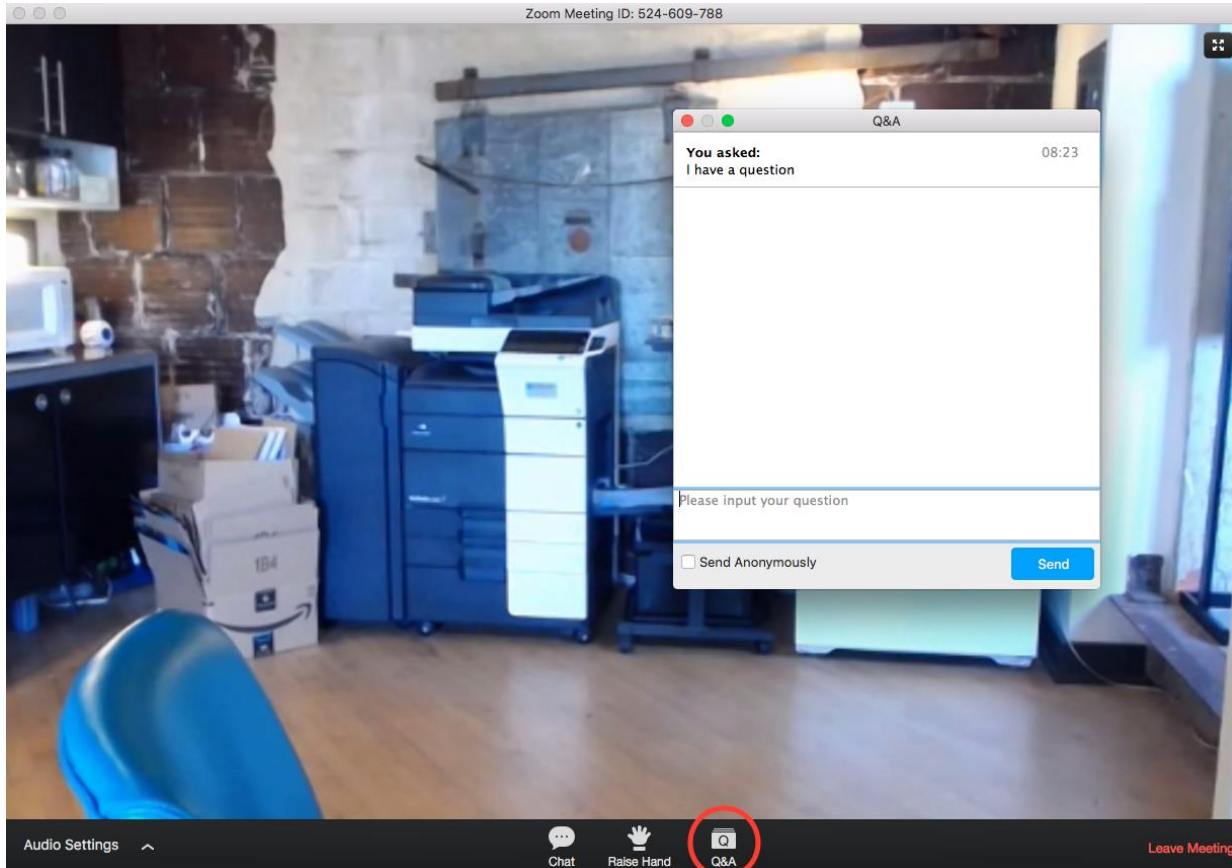
# ICAA Expansion Evaluation (ICAAEE) 28-Day Survey Report Webinar

# + Webinar Objectives

- Review survey report findings
- Share examples of efforts to advocate for laws that would allow smoking/vaping of marijuana in public and in workplace
- Provide additional resources to learn more about smokefree public and workplace policies

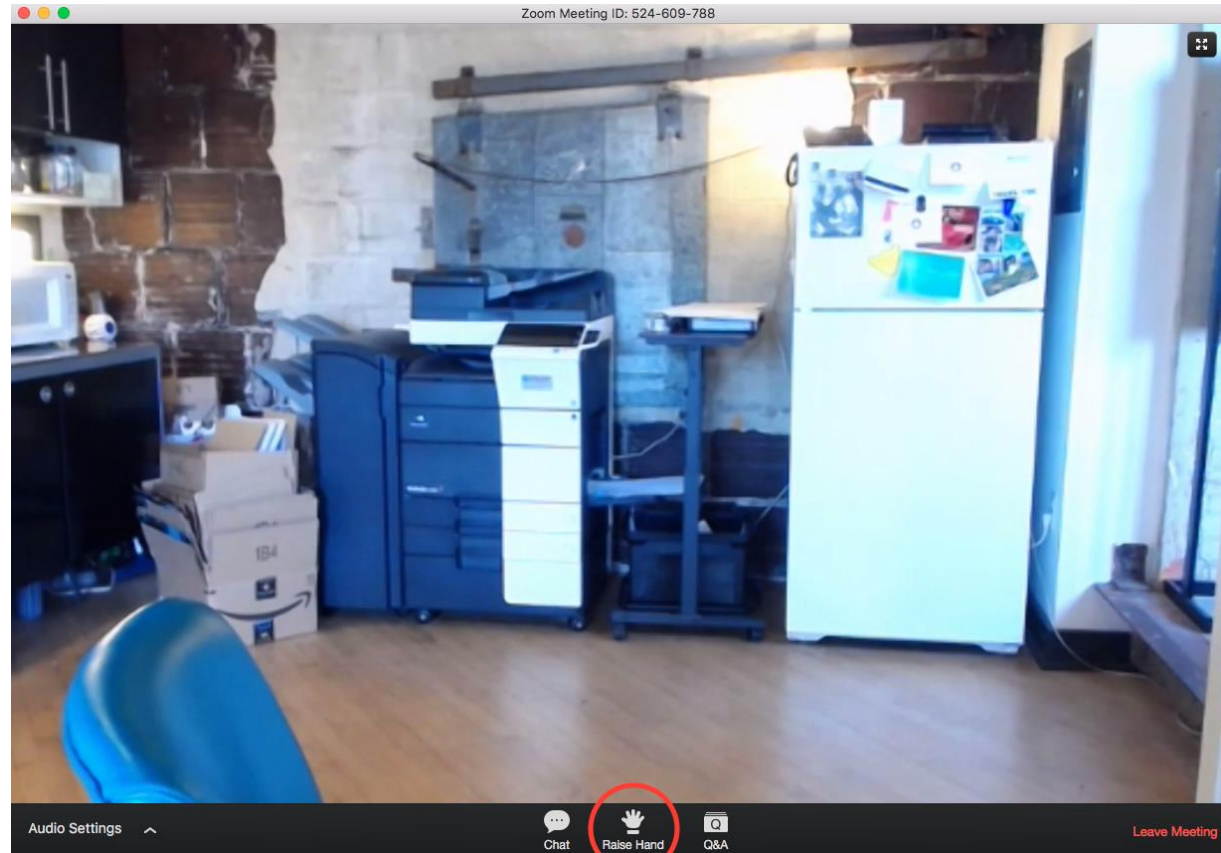


# Zoom Webinar Technology



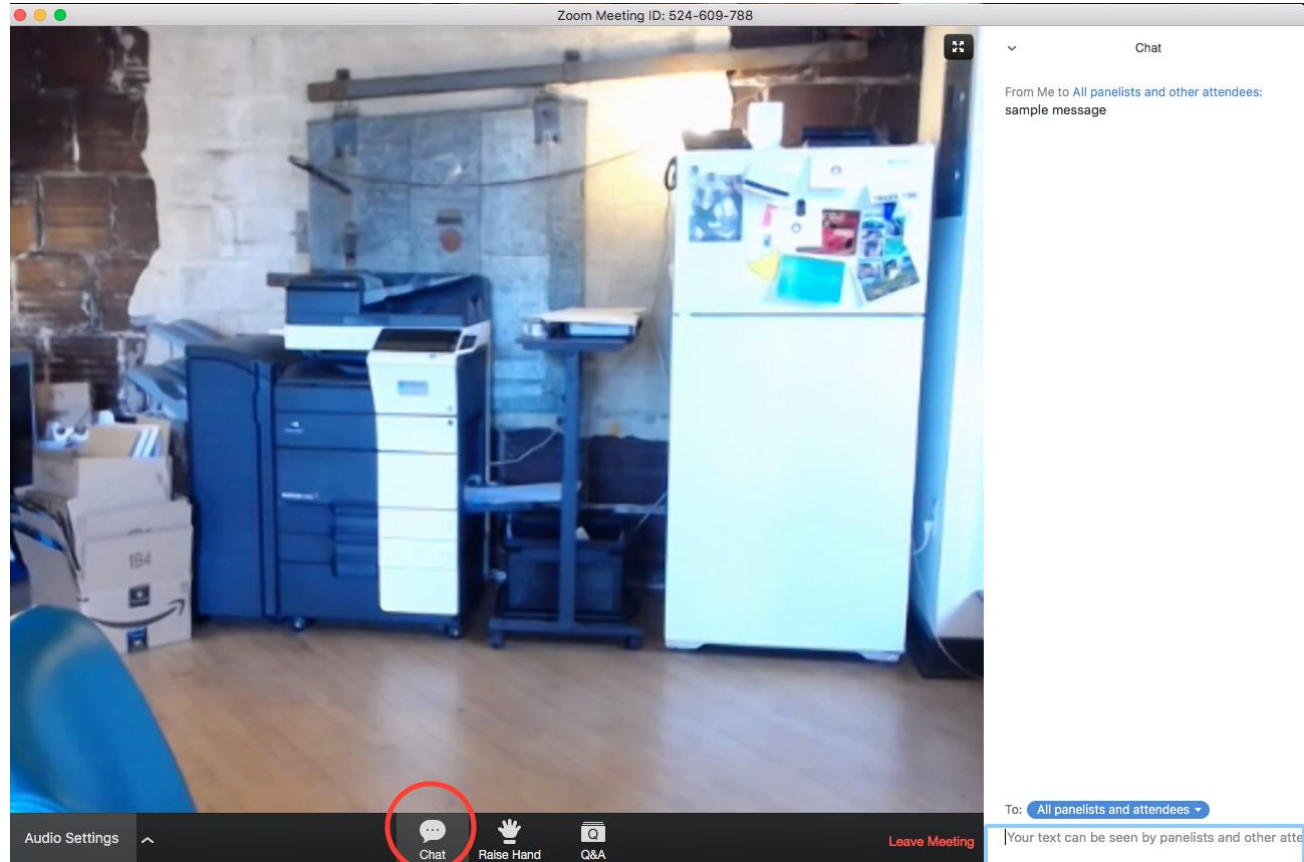
# Zoom Webinar Technology

Raise your hand if  
you went out of  
town for spring  
break



# Zoom Webinar Technology

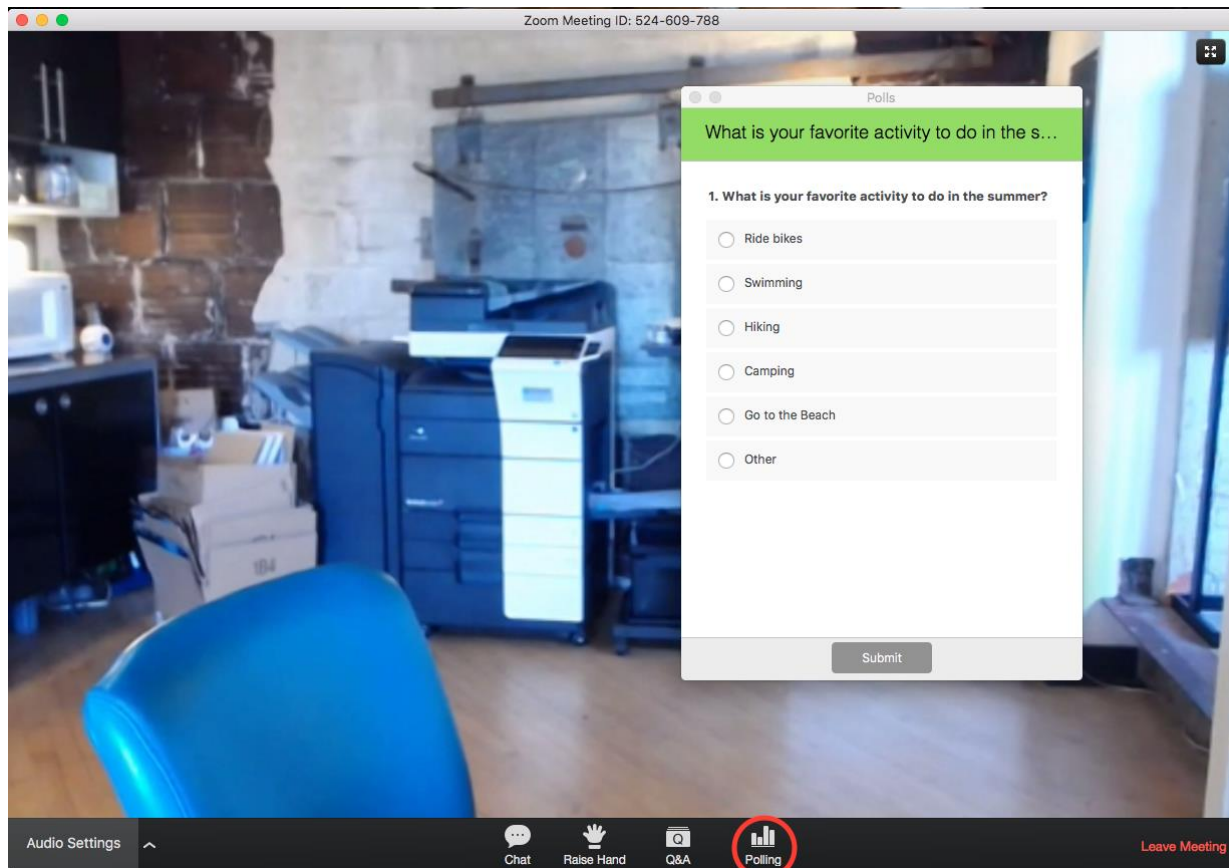
In the chat box  
type where you  
went during  
spring break or if  
you stayed home,  
type that in



# Zoom Webinar Technology

Poll: Select the option that best represents your role

- ADPEP Coordinator
- TPEP Coordinator
- State Staff
- Other





# + Guest Speakers

Scott France, Clackamas County,  
ICAAEE User Panel

Christopher Friend, ACS CAN





# Indoor Clean Air Act Expansion Evaluation



- 28-day survey was distributed to ADPEP and TPEP Coordinators in January
- Survey data was analyzed and reported by Rede & ICAAEE User Panel
- One page survey report distributed to ADPEP and TPEP Coordinators in March



# + Public Smoking and Vaping of Marijuana is a Public Health Concern



1. Indoor Clean Air Act (ICAA)
2. Secondhand marijuana smoke
3. Renormalization of tobacco
4. Normalization of marijuana (especially related to youth)

# + Threats to the ICAA

- Expansion of current smoke shop exemptions
- Indoor smoking and vaping
- Outdoor smoking and vaping in public places within 10 feet of entrances, exits, etc.



# Awareness of Community efforts

This map depicts counties (ADPEP or TPEP Coordinator) who were aware of advocacy efforts in their communities for or against laws that would allow for smoking/vaping of marijuana in public or in workplaces, either indoors or outdoors.



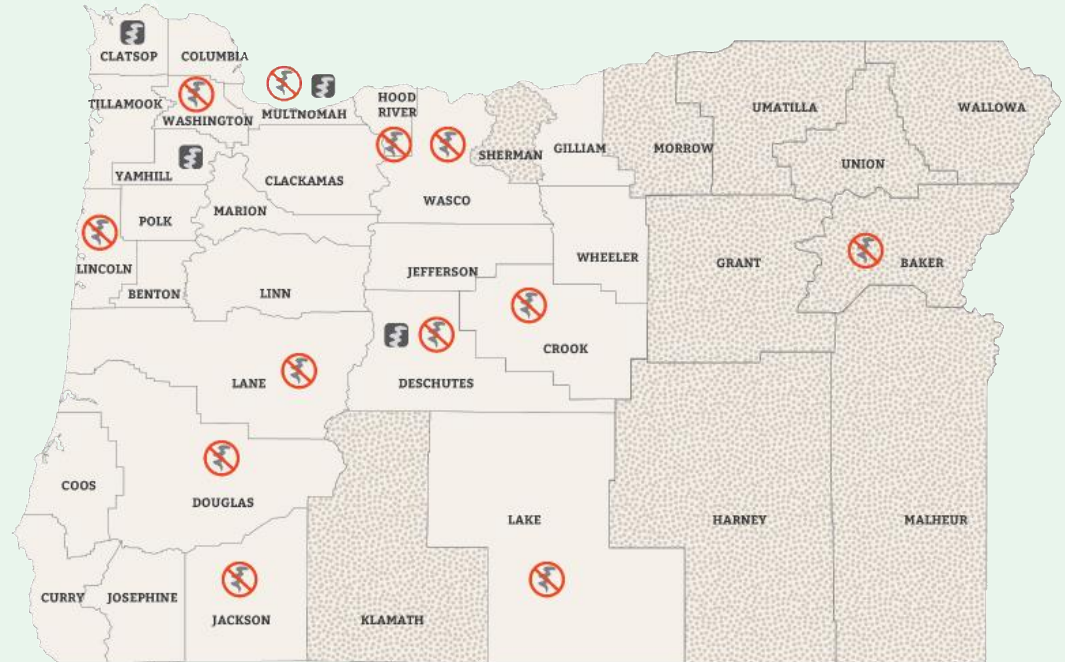
awareness of efforts to advocate for



awareness of efforts to advocate against



counties with 90% or more of the population covered by policies that prohibit licensed recreational marijuana facilities.



# **+ Advocating for laws that would allow for smoking/vaping of marijuana in public or in workplaces**

- **ADPEP/TPEP Coordinators reported that the marijuana industry, including retailers, is working hard to advocate for more leniency and allowing smoking/vaping in public places.**
- **The industry is attempting to influence city council and legislators to allow smoking/vaping of marijuana in public or in workplaces.**





## Examples of efforts to advocate for smoking/vaping of marijuana in public or workplaces



- Denver, Colorado
- San Francisco
- Lane County
- State of Oregon



Ways you can find out about efforts in your community to advocate for/against smoking/vaping of marijuana in public or in workplaces:

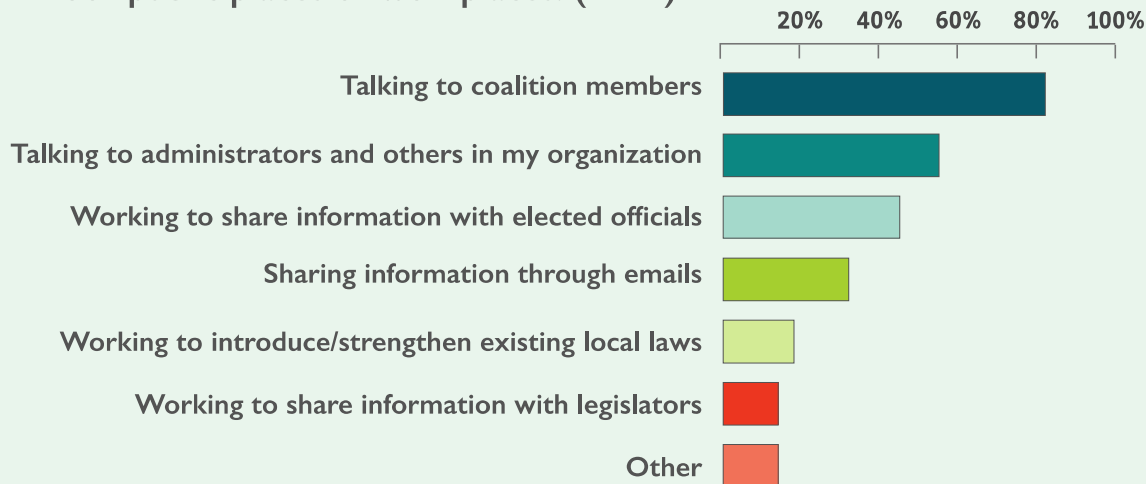


- Communication between ADPEP and TPEP Coordinators
- OPTP (Oregon Partners in Tobacco Prevention) calls (email Christopher Friend for more information)
- Others?

**Audience question: Have you heard about efforts to allow indoor smoking/vaping? If so, how?**

# Addressing the connection between smokefree laws and marijuana

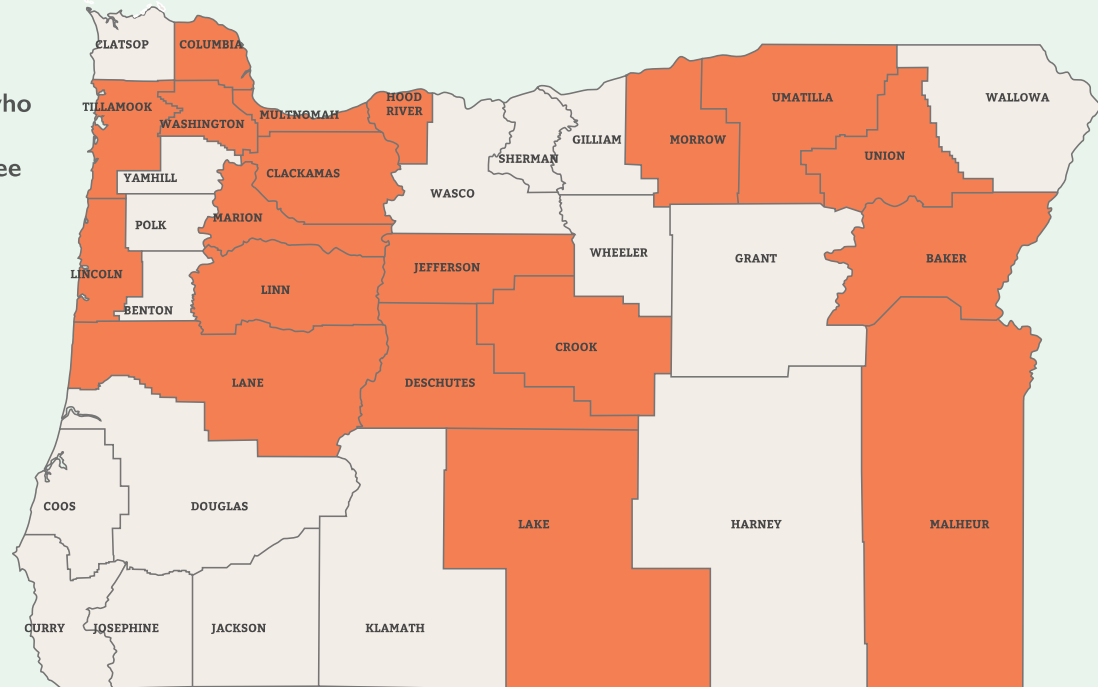
Steps ADPEP/TPEP coordinators are taking to address the connection between smokefree laws and allowing smoking/vaping of marijuana in indoor public places or workplaces. (n=22)





# Educating others

Counties (ADPEP or TPEP Coordinator) who have taken steps to educate others in their organization or community about smokefree laws and efforts to allow indoor public smoking/vaping of marijuana



## + Key messages used by ADPEP/TPEP Coordinators (as reported in the survey)

- **Laws that would allow marijuana smoking/vaping would weaken the ICAA and its ability to protect the public from secondhand smoke and vapor**
- **Introduction of these laws would normalize the use of marijuana and could cause youth consumption to increase**
- **Smoke is smoke, and even though it is different from tobacco smoke, it is still harmful to people's health**



## **+ Ways ADPEP/TPEP Coordinators can use this report**



- **Share this information with partners as a way to further discussions about marijuana and smokefree public and workplace policies**
- **Join the ICAA Expansion Evaluation webinar to hear more about these findings from Rede and the user panel**
- **Share information with health department leadership and other community leaders to plan/strategize ways to protect and strengthen the ICAA**
- **Use results from the survey to inform a discussion with your Regional Support Network**





# + Peer Learning Opportunities

1. **What are the indoor marijuana smoke proponents planning and what will their proposed laws entail?**
2. **What information will help emphasize the importance of protecting the ICAA?**
3. **What kinds of marijuana laws are other states or counties enacting/encountering?**
4. **What are the current local smokefree and marijuana laws?**
5. **Others?**





# Resource to learn more about marijuana and smokefree public and workplace policies

## ORIGINAL RESEARCH



### One Minute of Marijuana Secondhand Smoke Exposure Substantially Impairs Vascular Endothelial Function

Xiaoyi Wang, MD, Borak Derakhshandeh, MS, Jiangsu Liu, MD, Shihua Nanyan, BS,\* Poonah Nabholz, MD, Stephanie La, BA,<sup>†</sup> Olivia M. Danforth, BS,<sup>‡</sup> Kenneth Ponnampalam, MD, Hilda J. Rodriguez, AS, Emily Liu, BS, Richard E. Sievers, BS, Suzanne F. Schick, PhD, Stanton A. Glantz, PhD, Matthew L. Springer, PhD

**Background**—Despite public awareness that tobacco secondhand smoke (SHS) is harmful, many people still assume that marijuana SHS is benign. Debates about whether smoke-free laws should include marijuana are becoming increasingly widespread as marijuana is legalized and the cannabis industry grows. Lack of evidence for marijuana SHS causing acute cardiovascular harm is frequently mistaken for evidence that it is harmless, despite chemical and physical similarity between marijuana and tobacco smoke. We investigated whether brief exposure to marijuana SHS causes acute vascular endothelial dysfunction.

**Methods and Results**—We measured endothelial function as femoral artery flow-mediated dilation (FMD) in rats before and after exposure to marijuana SHS at levels similar to real-world tobacco SHS conditions. One minute of exposure to marijuana SHS impaired FMD to a comparable extent as impairment from equal concentrations of tobacco SHS, but recovery was considerably slower for marijuana. Exposure to marijuana SHS directly caused cannabinoid-independent vasodilation that subsided within 25 minutes, whereas FMD remained impaired for at least 90 minutes. Impairment occurred even when marijuana lacked cannabinoids and rolling paper was omitted. Endothelium-independent vasodilation by nitroglycerin administration was not impaired. FMD was not impaired by exposure to chamber air.

**Conclusions**—One minute of exposure to marijuana SHS substantially impairs endothelial function in rats for at least 90 minutes, considerably longer than comparable impairment by tobacco SHS. Impairment of FMD does not require cannabinoids, nicotine, or rolling paper smoke. Our findings in rats suggest that SHS can exert similar adverse cardiovascular effects regardless of whether it is from tobacco or marijuana. (*J Am Heart Assoc*. 2016;5:e002858 doi: 10.1161/JAHA.116.002858)

**Key Words:** artery • cannabis • endothelium • flow-mediated dilation • marijuana • nitric oxide synthase • secondhand smoke • smoking • vasodilation

There is widespread belief that, unlike tobacco smoke, marijuana smoke is benign.<sup>1</sup> While the psychoactive substance in marijuana is tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) rather than nicotine, marijuana smoke is still the source of biomass combustion and contains many of the same toxins as tobacco smoke.<sup>2</sup> Indeed, in one particular study, acute cardiovascular morbidity and mortality.<sup>3–5</sup> Tobacco secondhand smoke (SHS) alone is responsible for ~50 000 deaths in the United States

each year, with ~44 000 from cardiovascular disease,<sup>6–8</sup> and implementation of laws prohibiting smoking in public places and workplaces is followed by drops in hospital admissions for acute myocardial infarction, other cardiac events, stroke, and pulmonary diseases.<sup>9</sup> However, due to the illegality of marijuana, it has been difficult to prospectively study the effects of marijuana smoke, and the rare secondhand marijuana smoke studies have focused on whether exposed people test positive

From the Cardiovascular Research Institute (W, R.D., S.A., O.M.D., K.P., S.A.D., M.L.S.), Division of Cardiology (L.S., S.A., P.H., S.J., J.B., J.L., R.E.S., S.A.D., M.L.S.), and Egleston Breast Center of Regenerative Medicine and Stem Cell Research (J.B., M.L.S.), and Division of Occupational and Environmental Medicine (S.F.), University of California, San Francisco, Department of Cardiovascular Surgery & Endovascular Medicine, Cleveland Hensdale Hospital, Boring, Oregon (P.H.), University of Colorado (J.L.).

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<sup>†</sup>Yu Olivia M. Danforth is currently located at Rush Medical College, Chicago, IL.

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DOI: 10.1161/JAHA.116.002858

Journal of the American Heart Association

## ANR AMERICANS FOR NONSMOKERS' RIGHTS

Defending your right to breathe smokefree air since 1978

### Protecting Nonsmokers from Secondhand Marijuana Smoke

2017

Many states have now legalized marijuana for medical (26 plus DC) and/or recreational use (seven plus DC), with many more considering it. A new industry for marijuana consumption is being created in the U.S., and it has one goal: to normalize marijuana use, including smoking, everywhere and to have it regulated "just like alcohol." As the trend toward normalizing public smoking of marijuana grows, we need to be aware that more laws will likely be proposed to weaken smokefree protections and allow for broader use of smoking marijuana in public places and even in workplaces. The marijuana industry wants to accomplish this goal, in part, by borrowing tactics from Big Tobacco's playbook and chipping away at smokefree protections.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the growing marijuana industry is starting to look more like the tobacco industry—a commercial industry seeking to maximize sales, profits, and product consumption, and backed by marketing campaigns, lobbyists, and lawyers to shape regulation. At the same time, tobacco is starting to look a little more like marijuana—seeking to divert attention from any opportunity to normalize smoking in social environments, like bars, and pushing to allow for indoor use of e-cigarettes and "vape pens" that can be used to consume both tobacco and marijuana products.

As the marijuana industry grows and is legalized, health professionals are trying to keep up with the changes this entails for their communities, such as an increase in marijuana smoking and exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke. Regardless of the debate of the possible benefits of marijuana products, there is simply no need to use them inside shared air spaces (such as workplaces, public places, and multi-unit housing) where others are then subject to the hazardous secondhand smoke or secondhand aerosol from electronic smoking devices. Just like traditional cigarettes, marijuana should be used in ways that don't impact the health of others.

Be prepared!

Nobody should have to breathe secondhand marijuana smoke at work or where they live, learn, shop, or play. Smoke is smoke and marijuana smoke is a form of indoor air pollution. Therefore, it is important to strengthen all smoke-free laws—both existing and new—to include marijuana in the definitions of smoking and vaping. Since 2010, ANR's model smokefree ordinances and policies have included marijuana as a product prohibited in smokefree environments. By including marijuana smoke, it effectively eliminates any potential confusion by clearly defining smoking as "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."

For more information, refer to ANR's Secondhand Marijuana Smoke fact sheet: [www.no-smoke.org/pdf/secondhand-marijuana-smoke.pdf](http://www.no-smoke.org/pdf/secondhand-marijuana-smoke.pdf)

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[www.no-smoke.org](http://www.no-smoke.org) • [anr@no-smoke.org](mailto:anr@no-smoke.org)



OREGON LIQUOR CONTROL COMMISSION

### Record of Cities/Counties Prohibiting Licensed Recreational Marijuana Facilities

The following cities or counties have prohibited the establishment of Licensed Recreational Marijuana producers, processors, wholesalers, and/or retailers.

The cities or counties listed below have:

- Provided the OLCC with a copy of their ordinance, per Chapter 475S.
- Signed and returned the official "Local Option Opt-Out" form which can be found at [www.marijuana.oregon.gov](http://www.marijuana.oregon.gov).
- Have put or will be putting the opt-out measure to a vote at the next general election (if applicable).

| Affected City/County | Producer Prohibited (Y/N) | Processor Prohibited (Y/N) | Wholesale Prohibited (Y/N) | Retail Prohibited (Y/N) | To Be Put On 2018 General Election (Y/N) |
|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Adrian               | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Athens               | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Aumsville            | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Baker City           | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Baker County         | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Boardman             | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Burns                | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Canby                | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Canyon City          | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Carysville           | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Central Point        | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Coburg               | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Cove                 | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Creswell             | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Crook County         | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Culver               | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Douglas County       | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Dunes City           | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | Y  |
| Eagle Point          | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | Y  |
| Elgin                | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |
| Enterprise           | Y                         | Y                          | Y                          | Y                       | N  |

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800-452-6522 • [marijuana@oregon.gov](mailto:marijuana@oregon.gov)

(rev.11/6/2017)



# + About the survey

**\*The survey was taken by TPEP and ADPEP coordinators in January 2018. For more information on the survey process, visit:**

<http://redegroup.co/28-day-rapid-response-survey-and-report/>



# + Questions

- For questions regarding the 28-day survey report contact:

Alex Muvua

[alex.muvua@redegroup.co](mailto:alex.muvua@redegroup.co)

503-764-9696

