

Scan of Bylaws/Ordinances and Legislation with Provisions that Exceed the Smoke-Free Ontario Act

The following list highlights smoke-free bylaws, ordinances and legislation from around the world that contain provisions exceeding those of the *Smoke-Free Ontario Act*. The scan is divided into 18 sections:

1. Waterpipes/hookah pipes, electronic smoking devices and the smoking of other weeds and substances (p.2);
2. Bar and restaurant patios (p.7);
3. Restaurant patios (p.10);
4. Buffer zones around patios (p.11);
5. Buffer zones around entrances, operable windows and air intakes (p.12);
6. Buffer zones around public transit stops (p.19);
7. Playgrounds, parks, recreational facilities and outdoor events (p.20);
8. Beaches (p.28);
9. Private vehicles with children present (p.29);
10. Foster care homes and cars (p.32);
11. Multi-unit dwellings (p.34);
12. Student dormitories (p.36);
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14. Long term care facilities (p.38);
15. Hospital grounds (p.38);
16. Post secondary education campuses (p.40);
17. Construction sites (p.40); and
18. Streets and sidewalks (p.41).

(New!) means new to the scan since it was last updated.

This scan is not exhaustive and was compiled using news clippings and intelligence from other tobacco control organizations. This version is the last iteration of our Scan of Bylaws/Ordinances and Legislation with Provisions that Exceed the Smoke-Free Ontario Act. For more information on Canadian bylaw activity, visit our new database, coming soon.

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1. Waterpipes/hookahs, electronic smoking devices, and the smoking of other weeds and substances		The SFOA prohibits the smoking of tobacco in public places and workplaces, but is silent on waterpipes/hookahs, the smoking of other weeds and substances and the “vaping” of electronic cigarettes or other electronic smoking devices. The bylaws, ordinances and legislation in this section address hookah pipe smoking/selling, electronic smoking devices, and some have broad definitions of smoking that go beyond tobacco.
British Columbia	<i>Osoyoos #1278, 2011</i> (New!)	Broad definition of smoking includes “other smoking material or equipment.”
	<i>Coquitlam Bylaw No. 4125, 2010</i>	“Smoke or smoking means to inhale, exhale, burn, or carry a lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe, hookah pipe, or other lighted smoking equipment that burns tobacco or other weed or substance.”
	<i>District of North Vancouver No. 7792, 2010</i>	As above.
	<i>Village of Anmore No.448-2008</i>	Smoke or smoking means inhaling, exhaling, burning or carrying of a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe or other smoking equipment of tobacco, or any other weed or plant.
	<i>Belcarra No. 285, 1998, Amended by 402, 2008 and 406, 2008</i>	As above.
	<i>Nakusp # 623, 2009</i>	“Smoke or smoking means inhaling, exhaling, burning or carrying of a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe or other smoking equipment of tobacco, or any other weed or plant.”
	<i>Port Moody Bylaw No. 2773</i>	“Smoke or smoking means to inhale, exhale, burn, or carry a lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe, hookah pipe, or other lighted smoking equipment that burns tobacco or other weed or substance.”
	<i>Powell River Bylaw No. 2232, 2009</i>	As above.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
British Columbia	<i>Richmond Bylaw No. 6989, Public Health Protection—Amendment Bylaw No. 8360</i>	As above.
	<i>Surrey Bylaw No. 16694, Surrey Public Health Smoking Protection Bylaw, 2008</i>	As above.
	<i>Tofino Bylaw No. 1113, 2010</i>	As above.
	<i>Vancouver Health By-Law # 9535</i>	As above.
	<i>West Vancouver Smoking Regulation Bylaw No. 4607, 2009</i>	As above.
	<i>Whistler Smoking Regulation Bylaw No. 1884, 2008</i>	“Smoke or smoking means to inhale, exhale, burn or carry a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe or other lighted smoking equipment that burns tobacco or other weed or substance...”
Ontario	<i>Hamilton # 11-080 (New!)</i>	An Ontario precedent. “Smoking tobacco includes the holding of tobacco while the product is alight or emitting smoke, and the verb smoke shall include a similar meaning.” “Tobacco includes pipe tobacco, water-pipe tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos or any similar product made with or containing tobacco.”

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Alabama	<i>Fultondale #606, Smokefree Air Ordinance (New!)</i>	"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 in any manner or in any form. Smoking also includes the use of an ecigarette which creates a 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." (This wording comes from the model ordinance created by Americans For Non-Smokers Rights.)
Utah	<i>Indoor Clean Air Act (New!)</i>	Definition of smoking amended to include e-cigarettes and hookah pipes. "Smoking means the possession of any lighted or heated tobacco product in any form; inhaling, exhaling, burning or heating a substance containing tobacco or nicotine intended for inhalation through a cigar, cigarette, pipe or hookah..."
California	<i>Union City Ordinance # 740-10</i>	"Smoke means the gases, particles, or vapors released into the air as a result of combustion, electrical ignition or vaporization, when the apparent or usual purpose of the combustion, electrical ignition or vaporization is human inhalation of the byproducts, except when the combusting or vaporizing material contains no tobacco or nicotine and the purpose of inhalation is solely olfactory, such as, for example, smoke from incense. The term smoke includes, but is not limited to, tobacco smoke, electronic cigarette vapors, and marijuana smoke. Smoking means engaging in an act that generates smoke, such as for example: possessing a lighted pipe, lighted hookah pipe, an operating electronic cigarette, a lighted cigar, or a lighted cigarette of any kind; or lighting or igniting of a pipe, cigar, hookah pipe, or cigarette of any kind."

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
California	<i>Sebastopol Municipal Code Chapter 8.04: Use of Tobacco in Public Places</i>	As above. In addition, "Tobacco Product" means any substance containing tobacco leaf, including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco, dipping tobacco, bidis, or any other preparation of tobacco. "Tobacco Product" also means any product or formulation of matter containing biologically active amounts of nicotine that is manufactured, sold, offered for sale, or otherwise distributed with the expectation that the product or matter will be introduced into the human body, but does not include any cessation product specifically approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for use in treating nicotine or tobacco dependence.
California	<i>City of Dublin Municipal Code Chapter 5.56, Smoking Pollution Control</i>	This local ordinance closes a loophole that exists at the state level. Tobacco retailer is defined as any person who has dealings with tobacco, regardless of the quantity. The ordinance specifies that "place of employment" shall include retail or wholesale tobacco shops—thereby prohibiting smoking in enclosed hookah lounges.
California	<i>Anaheim Municipal Code Chapter 4.22 – Smoking Lounges</i>	Hookah bars required to obtain a smoking lounge permit. Smoking lounge permits forbid live entertainment, cannot be held in conjunction with an alcohol permit, prohibit cover charges and require patrons be at least 18 years old.
Hawaii	<i>Haw. Rev. Stat. § 328J-1 (New!)</i>	"Smoke or smoking means inhaling or exhaling the fumes of any plant material, or burning or carrying any lighted smoking equipment for any plant material."
Minnesota	<i>Clean Indoor Air Act (Minn. Stat. § 144.413, Subd. 4)</i>	"Smoking" means inhaling or exhaling smoke from any lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or any other lighted tobacco or plant product. Smoking also includes carrying a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or any other lighted tobacco or plant product intended for inhalation.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
New Jersey	<i>Smoke-Free Air Act</i>	"Smoking means the burning of, inhaling from, exhaling the smoke from, or the possession of a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe or any other matter or substance which contains tobacco or any other matter that can be smoked, or the inhaling or exhaling of smoke or vapor from an electronic smoking device." The use of electronic smoking devices is prohibited in all enclosed indoor places of public access and workplaces.
Maine	<i>Chapter 591, 123rd State Legislature – An Act to Protect Children in Vehicles from Secondhand Smoke.</i> <i>Workplace Smoking Act of 1985</i>	"Smoking" means inhaling, exhaling, burning or carrying a lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe, weed, plant, regulated narcotic or other combustible substance. In effect September 1, 2008. "Smoking means carrying or having in one's possession a lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe or other object giving off or containing any substance giving off tobacco smoke. Smoking is not prohibited in a tobacco specialty store. The on-premises service, preparation or consumption of food or drink, if the tobacco specialty store is not licensed for such service or consumption prior to January 1, 2007, is prohibited in such a store. Smoking a waterpipe or hookah is prohibited in a tobacco specialty store that is newly licensed or that requires a new license after January 1, 2007.
Michigan	<i>Smoke-Free Air Law</i>	Smoking is not prohibited in a tobacco specialty store. A hookah bar can submit an application for a specialty license to qualify as a tobacco specialty store (and thus allow smoking indoors). Seventy-five percent of gross annual income must come from tobacco products and smoking paraphernalia. Such hookah bars are not permitted food service or liquor licenses—in essence, they must decide if they are in the restaurant or tobacco business.
Iowa	<i>Iowa Administrative Code §§ 453A.47A</i>	Hookah bars require a yearly permit to operate as a retailer of tobacco products.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Florida	<i>Florida Statute 569.0073 Special provisions; smoking pipes and smoking devices</i>	It is unlawful to sell smoking pipes and other smoking devices unless a retailer holds a retail tobacco products dealer permit and can demonstrate that 75% of its annual gross revenue is derived from cigarettes, cigars and other tobacco products, or 25% of its annual gross revenue is derived from smoking pipes and smoking devices.
Illinois	<i>Smoke-Free Illinois Act</i>	"Smoke" or "smoking" means the carrying, smoking, burning, inhaling, or exhaling of any kind of lighted pipe, cigar, cigarette, hookah, weed, herbs, or any other lighted smoking equipment.
Illinois	<i>Chicago Clean Indoor Air Ordinance of 2008 (Chapter 7-32 of the Municipal Code); sections 17-3-0207 and 17-17-0200 of the Code.</i>	"Smoke or smoking means the carrying, smoking, burning, inhaling, or exhaling of any kind of lighted pipe, cigar, cigarette, hookah, weed, herbs, or any other lighted smoking equipment." Hookah bars required to obtain "special use permits" that need authorization from local residents and the Zoning Board of Appeals. Hookah bars cannot hold a liquor license and a tobacco license at the same time.
2. Patios – restaurant and bars 100% ban		The SFOA prohibits smoking on outdoor patios if the patio is partially or completely covered by a roof, and regardless of whether that roof is permanent or made of temporary coverings. The bylaws and legislation included in this section prohibit smoking on all patios regardless of whether they have a roof or not.
Yukon	<i>Smoke-free Places Act (2008)</i>	Smoking prohibited on all patios regardless of whether they are covered by a roof or not.
British Columbia	<i>District of North Vancouver #7792, 2010</i>	Smoking prohibited on or within 6 m of a customer service area (patio).
	<i>Village of Anmore #448-2008</i>	Smoking prohibited on or in any outdoor patio of a Place of Public Assembly.
	<i>Powell River #2232, 2009</i>	Smoking prohibited on customer service areas (patios).

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Comments</i>
British Columbia	<i>Whistler # 1884, 2008</i>	Smoking prohibited on patios. Broad definition of smoking includes other weeds or substances in addition to tobacco.
	<i>West Vancouver # 4607, 2009</i>	Smoking prohibited in or within 6 m of a customer service area (partially enclosed or unenclosed area including a balcony, patio, yard or sidewalk that includes the service of food or beverages).
	<i>White Rock # 1858, Public Health Smoking Protection Bylaw, 2008</i>	Smoking prohibited in a customer service area, the definition of which includes partially enclosed or unenclosed balconies, patios, yards or sidewalks that are part of or connected to or associated with the business or use in a building or premises that includes the service of food or alcoholic drinks to customers or other persons for consumption on site. Smoking also prohibited within 7.5 m of the perimeter of a customer service area. The definition of smoke or smoking goes beyond tobacco to include any other weed or substance.
	<i>Surrey # 16694, Surrey Public Health Smoking Protection Bylaw, 2008</i>	Smoking prohibited in a customer service area, the definition of which includes a partially enclosed or unenclosed balcony, patio, yard or sidewalk, that is part of or connected to or associated with the business or use in a building or premises that includes the service of food or alcoholic drinks to customers or other persons for consumption on site. Smoking also prohibited within 7.5 m of a customer service area. The definition of "smoke" or "smoking" includes tobacco as well as other weeds or substances.
	<i>Capital Regional District (Victoria) # 2401 Consolidated (2007)</i>	Smoking prohibited on all patios regardless of whether they are covered by a roof or not.
	<i>Vancouver Health # 9535</i>	Same as above
Alberta	<i>Smoke-free Places Amendment Act, 2007</i>	Same as above
	<i>Airdrie # B-18/2008</i>	Same as above

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Alberta	<i>Banff # 222-2/2004</i>	Same as above
	<i>Calgary # 57M92/2003</i>	Same as above
	<i>Cochrane # 17/2006</i>	Same as above
	<i>Devon # 763/2004</i>	Same as above
	<i>Edmonton # 15961 (New!)</i>	Same as above
	<i>Jasper # 061/2005</i>	Same as above
	<i>Red Deer # 3345/2005</i>	Same as above
	<i>St. Albert # 1/2004</i>	Same as above
	<i>Stettler # 1898-04</i>	Same as above
	<i>Sylvan Lake # 1397/2006</i>	Same as above
	<i>Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo # 07/042</i>	Same as above
Saskatchewan	<i>Saskatoon # 8286 - 2004</i>	Same as above
Ontario	<i>Ottawa #2012-87 (New!)</i> <i>Ottawa # 2012-85 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on patios, including those that encroach on sidewalks and boulevards.
	<i>Woodstock # 8461-08</i>	Smoking prohibited on downtown sidewalk cafés.
	<i>Brighton # 277-2005</i>	Smoking prohibited on all patios regardless of whether they are covered by a roof or not.
	<i>Burpee and Mills # 03-15</i>	Same as above
	<i>Haldimand County # 391/03</i>	Same as above
	<i>Huron Shores # 04-06</i>	Same as above
	<i>Kingston # 2002-231</i>	Same as above
	<i>Tehkummah # 2004-08</i>	Same as above
	<i>Thunder Bay # 34-2004</i>	Same as above
Nova Scotia	<i>An Act to Amend Chapter 12 of the Acts of 2002, the Smoke-free Places Act, 2006</i>	Same as above
Nova Scotia	<i>Antigonish Smoking Bylaw 2003</i>	Same as above

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Nova Scotia	<i>New Glasgow # 24-2002</i>	Same as above
Newfoundland and Labrador	<i>Smoke-free Environment Act, 2005</i>	Canadian precedent. Smoking prohibited on bar and restaurant patios.
United States	<i>Various (New!)</i>	State laws in Hawaii, Maine, Michigan, Washington State and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico prohibit smoking on outdoor dining and bar patios. In addition, there are 74 municipalities in the United States that have enacted ordinances prohibiting smoking on patios/outdoor dining and drinking areas. ¹
3. Patios – restaurant 100% ban		The legislation that follows exceeds the SFOA because smoking is prohibited on restaurant patios regardless of whether they are covered by a roof or not.
British Columbia	<i>Coquitlam # 4125, 2010</i>	Smoking prohibited in customer service areas, including patios, except those catering exclusively to patrons ages 16 and over.
	<i>Delta # 5891-2001</i>	Smoking prohibited on all restaurant patios regardless of whether they are covered by a roof or not.
	<i>Pitt Meadows # 2090-2002</i>	Same as above
	<i>Port Coquitlam # 285-1998</i>	Same as above
	<i>Port Moody # 2300, 1996</i>	Same as above
Alberta	<i>Drayton Valley # 2003/18/P</i>	Same as above
	<i>Redcliff # 1412/2004</i>	Same as above
Nova Scotia	<i>Region of Queens Municipality # 21 (2004)</i>	Smoking prohibited in the outdoor area of a restaurant, lounge or beverage room except where minors are prohibited entry. Does not apply to an outdoor area of a restaurant, lounge or beverage room while that area is being used exclusively for a private function at which no person under the age of nineteen years is permitted.

¹ American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation. Municipalities with Smokefree Outdoor Dining and Bar Patio Laws (enacted as of April 1, 2012). www.no-smoke.org/pdf/SmokefreeOutdoorDining.pdf.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Nova Scotia	<i>Cape Breton Regional Municipality Smoking Bylaw (2001)</i>	Smoking prohibited in restaurants, the definition of which includes sidewalk cafes and rooftop patios which are not covered, in whole or in part, by a roof or awning.
Nova Scotia	<i>County of Richmond # 55</i>	Smoking prohibited in any restaurant, the definition of which includes sidewalk or patio cafes.
United States	<i>Various (New!)</i>	Iowa State prohibits smoking on outdoor dining patios, as well as 132 municipalities. ²
4. Buffer zone around smoke-free patios		The SFOA does not prohibit smoking within a certain distance of outdoor patios. The bylaws and legislation that follow require smoke-free buffer zones around smoke-free patios.
British Columbia	<i>District of North Vancouver #7792, 2010</i>	Smoking prohibited on or within 6 m of a customer service area (patio).
	<i>White Rock Bylaw # 1858</i>	Smoking prohibited on or within 7.5 m of a customer service area (partially enclosed or unenclosed balcony, patio, yard or sidewalk associated with the service of food or alcoholic drinks).
	<i>Powell River #2232, 2009</i>	Smoking prohibited on or within 6 m of a customer service area.
	<i>Richmond, Bylaw # 8481</i>	Smoking prohibited in or within 6 m of a customer service area (partially enclosed or unenclosed balcony, patio, yard or sidewalk associated with the service of food or alcoholic drinks).
	<i>West Vancouver Bylaw # 4607, 2009</i>	Smoking prohibited in or within 6 m of a customer service area (partially enclosed or unenclosed balcony, patio, yard or sidewalk that includes the service of food or beverages).
	<i>Vancouver Bylaw # 9624</i>	Smoking prohibited on or within 6 m of a customer service area (includes all patios regardless of whether or not they are covered by a roof). Broad definition of smoking includes other weeds or substances.

² American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation. Municipalities with Smokefree Outdoor Dining Laws (enacted as of April 1, 2012). www.no-smoke.org/pdf/SmokefreeOutdoorDining.pdf.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
British Columbia	<i>Surrey Bylaw # 16694</i>	Smoking prohibited within 7.5 m of a customer service area (includes patios). Broad definition of smoking not exclusive to tobacco.
Alberta	<i>Edmonton # 15961 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 5 m of a patio.
5. Buffer zones around entrances, operable windows & air intakes		<p>The SFOA prohibits smoking within 9 m of any entrance or exit of a public or private hospital, a psychiatric facility, a nursing home, an approved home or charitable home for the aged, or an independent health facility. The bylaws and legislation that follow vary, and include provisions to prohibit smoking within buffer zones of varying distances to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entrances and exits, operable windows and air intakes • A greater number of buildings, and in some cases, to all workplaces and public places. <p>For the purposes of this scan, breadth of scope trumps the SFOA 9 m rule that only applies to a very limited selection of buildings.</p>
Saskatchewan	<i>The Tobacco Control Act</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m of doorways, windows or air intakes of enclosed public places.
Yukon	<i>Smoke-free Places Act (2008)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 5 m of doorways, air intakes and operable windows of workplaces and public places.
Northwest Territories	<i>Safety Act, Section 25 – Environmental Tobacco Smoke Work Site Regulations, 2004</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m of any workplace or public place entrance or exit.
Nunavut	<i>Safety Act, Section 25 – Environmental Tobacco Smoke Work Site Regulations, 2004</i>	Same as above

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Nunavut	<i>Nunavut Tobacco Control Act, 2004</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m of any entrance or exit of a workplace or public place; smoking prohibited within 15 m of any entrance or exit of a school.
Nunavut	<i>Iqaluit Bylaw # 570</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m of any public entranceway.
British Columbia	<i>Tobacco Sales (Banning Tobacco and Smoking in Public Places and Schools) Amendment Act, 2007</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m from a doorway, window or air intake of any building, structure, vehicle or any other place that is fully or substantially enclosed.
	<i>Kelowna # 5980-86</i>	Smoking prohibited within 10 m of any entrance or exit to the Kelowna International Airport main terminal building.
	<i>District of North Vancouver #7792, 2010</i>	Smoking prohibited within 6 m of any building including any door or window that opens or air intake.
	<i>Whistler Bylaw # 1884, 2008</i>	Smoking prohibited within 6 m from any doorway, window or air intake of a building, structure, place or area.
	<i>Richmond # 8481</i>	Smoking prohibited within 6 m of any building's doorways, operable windows or air intakes.
	<i>West Vancouver # 4607, 2009</i>	Smoking prohibited within 6 m of any door, operable window or air intake of a building and within 6 m of any municipal and/or public building including daycares, recreation and community centres.
	<i>Abbotsford Bylaw #1694-2007</i>	Smoking prohibited within 7 m of an entrance, operable window or air intake vent of a public building (building or structure on land owned by the City).
	<i>Anmore #448-2008</i>	Smoking prohibited within 7.5 m of any doorway, window or air intake of a Place of Public Assembly.
	<i>Belcarra # 285, 1998 (Amended by 402, 2008 and 406, 2008)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 7.5 m of any doorway, window or air intake of a place of public assembly.
	<i>Mission # 1562-1985</i>	Smoking prohibited within 15 m of entrances to municipal buildings occupied or used by the District.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
British Columbia	<i>Pitt Meadows #2358, 2008</i>	Smoking prohibited within 7.5 m of doorways, open windows and air intakes of public places and workplaces.
	<i>Powell River, #2232, 2009</i>	Smoking prohibited within 6 m of any opening into any building including any door or window that opens or any air intake.
	<i>White Rock # 1858, 2008</i>	Smoking prohibited within 7.5 m of any door or window that opens or any air intake.
	<i>Surrey Bylaw No. 16694, Surrey Public Health Smoking Protection Bylaw, 2008</i>	Smoking prohibited within 7.5 m from any opening into any building, including any door or window that opens or any air intake.
	<i>Vancouver Health Bylaw No. 9535</i>	Smoking prohibited within 6 m of any building, windows that open and air intakes.
Alberta	<i>Smoke-Free Places (Tobacco Reduction) Amendment Act, 2007</i>	Smoking prohibited within 5 m of any doorway, operable window or air intake of a public place or workplace.
	<i>Airdrie # B-18/2008</i>	Smoking prohibited within 5 m of an entrance or exit to a public building, city building or workplace.
	<i>Smoke-free Places Amendment Act, 2007</i>	Smoking prohibited within 5 m from a doorway, window or air intake of a public place or workplace.
	<i>Beaumont # 593-03</i>	Smoking prohibited within 6 m of an entrance or exit of any public building, town building or any workplace.
	<i>Calgary #47M 2006</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m of an entrance or exit to a public premises, the definition of which includes any place to which the public has access.
	<i>Camrose #2376/03</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m of an entrance or exit to a public building, the definition of which includes any place to which the public has access.
	<i>Cochrane # 17/2006</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m of an entrance or exit to a work place or public building. The definition of public building includes any building to which the public has access.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Alberta	<i>Devon # 763/2004</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m of any building entrance or exit.
	<i>St. Albert # 1/2004</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m of any building entrance or exit and on the grounds of an outdoor public event.
	<i>Stettler # 1898-04</i>	Smoking prohibited within 6 m of an entrance or exit to a public building, town building or workplace.
	<i>Strathcona County # 96-2002</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m of the main entrance or exit to a designated public place, the definition of which includes places the public normally has access and workplaces.
	<i>Sylvan Lake # 1397/2006</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m of an entrance or exit to a workplace or public building, the definition of which includes a place the public normally has access.
	<i>Regional Municipality of Wood Buffalo # 07/042</i>	Smoking prohibited within 10 m of public transportation vehicle shelters, entrances or exits to public buildings and workplaces.
Manitoba	<i>Winnipeg # 62/2011 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 8 m from outdoor entrances to City workplaces and Winnipeg Regional Health Authority workplaces.
Ontario	<i>Blind River # 2170 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of entrances to municipal property or facilities.
	<i>Bonnechere Valley # 2011-05 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of entrances and exits of all municipal buildings.
	<i>Cobourg # 012-2011 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of the exterior of municipally-owned buildings, including arenas, the community centre, marina, trailer park, bus and transit shelters, parks garage, public works building, etc.
	<i>Niagara Falls # 2011-51 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on all municipal property, including in bus shelters.
	<i>North Bay # 2012-97 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of an entranceway to a municipal building designated by Official Signs on display.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Ontario	<i>Prince Edward County # 2818-2011 (New!)</i>	All tobacco use prohibited within 25 m of playground structures, sport playing fields, park facilities, tennis courts, outdoor rinks, youth and skate parks, and within 9 m of recreation facilities owned, operated or leased by the County.
	<i>Tweed # 2011-43 (New!) Tweed # 2012-06 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of entrances to municipal buildings, except in designated smoking areas. Smoking prohibited within 25 m of municipal playgrounds in parks and playing fields, including ball diamonds, soccer and football fields, basketball and volleyball courts and bike parks.
	<i>North Bay # 2010-185</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of designated entrances to all municipal buildings and designated workplace entranceways as set out on Schedule B.
	<i>South Bruce # 2009-52</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of any entrance of any municipal building.
	<i>Halton Region # 24-09</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m from any entrance or exit of buildings owned or leased by the Regional Municipality of Halton or its local municipalities (Oakville, Burlington, Halton Hills & Milton).
	<i>Bradford West Gwillimbury # 2009-040</i>	Smoking prohibited within 5 m of any exit or entrance to any municipal owned or operated facility within the Town whether or not a no-smoking sign is posted.
	<i>Clearview Township # 09-34</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of any building owned or operated by the municipality.
	<i>Cornwall # 112-2007</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of entrances or exits of a Municipal Building or Municipal Facility.
	<i>Elliot Lake # 03-4</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of entrances to public places owned by the municipality.
	<i>Nipigon # 1679</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of the main entrance of the Nipigon Community Centre.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Ontario	<i>North Huron #22-2008</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of any entrance or exit of the North Huron municipal office, the community complex, Blyth and District community centre, or the Belgrave community centre.
	<i>County of Wellington # 5040-08</i>	Smoking prohibited within 5 m of any County owned buildings, except Wellington Terrace which is legislated to be 9 m.
	<i>Brighton # 565-2008</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of the doorway, entrance or exit of any municipal building.
	<i>Woodstock # 8461-08</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of any entrance to a municipal building. Private proprietors can request to be added to the schedule.
	<i>Sioux Lookout # 12-03</i>	Smoking prohibited within 2 m of an entrance to a building, structure, or other place in which a workplace is situated.
	<i>Port Hope # 88/2004</i>	Smoking prohibited within 10 m of any door or window of any building owned or leased by Port Hope.
	<i>Northeastern Manitoulin & the Islands # 2003-20</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of any entranceway of a building owned or leased by the town.
	<i>Huron Shores # 04-06</i>	Smoking prohibited within 4 m of any public entranceway to a public building or workplace.
	<i>Thunder Bay # 34-2004</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m of the entrance to any workplace or public place.
	<i>Haldimand County # 296/02</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of any entrance to any building or structure owned, leased or otherwise operated by the municipality.
	<i>Kenora Bylaw #145-2007</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of entrances or exits of city-owned facilities.
	<i>Ottawa # 2012-86 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on all outdoor municipal property.
	<i>Peterborough Bylaw # 07-126</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of any entrance, exit or air intake of municipal buildings; smoking prohibited on any land owned by the Peterborough County-City Health Unit.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Ontario	<i>Prescott Bylaw #35-2007</i>	Smoking prohibited from the entire town hall property except for in a specific smoking area, and smoking prohibited within 15 feet (4.5 m) of the entrance to any other municipal building.
	<i>Sault Ste. Marie Bylaw # 2007-154</i>	Smoking prohibited within 4 m of the entrances to John Rhodes Community Centre and the McMeeken Centre Arena.
	<i>Spanish-Sables Rivers</i>	Smoking prohibited within 10 m of entranceways to public buildings.
	<i>Thunder Bay # 34-2004</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m of entrances to workplaces and public places, and within 3 m in any direction of a booth or stand where food and beverages are sold or offered to the public.
	<i>West Nipissing</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of entranceways and windows of municipal buildings, including community centres, libraries, arenas, garages, the town hall and the sports complex.
Québec	<i>Tobacco Act 2006</i>	Smoking prohibited within a 9 m radius around entrances and exits of health and social service institutions, colleges and universities, non-residential childcare centres, facilities where activities for minors are held.
Nova Scotia	<i>An Act to Amend Chapter 12 of the Acts of 2002, the Smoke-free Places Act</i>	Smoking prohibited within 4 m of ventilation air intakes, windows, entrances, exits, licensed outdoor areas.
	<i>Antigonish Smoking Bylaw (2003)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 4 m of all public entrances and air intakes to buildings including windows capable of being opened.
	<i>Berwick Smoke-free Indoor Public Places Bylaw (2002)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 1 m of all public entrances and air intakes to buildings.
	<i>Mulgrave # 35 (2003)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 4 m of all public entrances and air intakes to buildings.
	<i>New Glasgow # 24 (2003)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 1 m of all public entrances and air intakes to buildings including windows capable of being opened.
	<i>Region of Queens Municipality #21 (2004)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 4 m of an entranceway or exit of any sort, an open window or an intake for a building ventilation system.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Nova Scotia	<i>County of Richmond # 55</i>	Smoking prohibited within 5 m of any public entrance or air intake to any public place.
Nova Scotia	<i>County of Victoria Non-Smoking Bylaw (2002)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 5 m of any public entrance or air intake to any public place.
Nova Scotia	<i>Wolfville # 72 (2002)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 1 m of all public entrances (excluding entrances to individual units used for tourist accommodation) and air intakes excluding windows.
Prince Edward Island	<i>Smoke-free Places Act</i>	Smoking prohibited 4.5 m from entrances and air intakes of public places and workplaces and within 2.4 m of entrances where all or part of the outdoor area is used as a patio.
United States	<i>Various (New!)</i>	There are now 1,072 states, cities or counties in the U.S. that prohibit smoking near entrances, windows, and ventilation systems of enclosed places. ³
Tasmania, Australia	<i>Public Health Act 1997</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m of a doorway to a public building and within 10 m of air intake for ventilation equipment servicing a public building.
6. Public transit buffer zones		Although the SFOA prohibits smoking within transit shelters, the Act does not offer protection within a buffer zone around public transit waiting areas.
British Columbia	<i>District of North Vancouver #7792, 2010</i>	Smoking prohibited in or within 6 m of a building, transit stop or transit shelter where people wait for public transit.
	<i>Whistler Bylaw # 1884, 2008</i>	Smoking prohibited at or within 25 m of a transit shelter.
	<i>West Vancouver Bylaw # 4607, 2009</i>	Smoking prohibited within 6 m of an enclosed or partially enclosed shelter where people wait to board a vehicle for hire or public transit.

³ American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation. Overview List – How Many Smokefree Laws? April 1, 2012.
<http://www.no-smoke.org/pdf/mediaordlist.pdf>.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
British Columbia	<i>Richmond Bylaw # 8481</i>	Smoking prohibited within 3 m of enclosed or partially enclosed transit shelters and within 6 m of a sign post or sign where people wait to board public transit.
British Columbia	<i>North Vancouver Bylaw #7854, 2007.</i>	Smoking prohibited in any bus shelter or within a 7.5 m radius of any bus shelter. In effect April 2, 2007.
British Columbia	<i>Powell River #2232, 2009</i>	Smoking prohibited in and within 6 m of a public transit shelter.
Ontario	<i>Cobourg # 012-2011 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of bus and transit shelters.
Ontario	<i>Woodstock Bylaw No. 8461-08, Smoke Free Work Places and Public Places.</i>	Smoking prohibited within 4 m of any municipal bus stop. In force September 1, 2008.
Ontario	<i>Ottawa Bylaw 2007-268, A bylaw of the City of Ottawa respecting public transit.</i>	Smoking prohibited on transit property, including stations, platforms and the transitway. Smoking prohibited within 9 m of shelters and bus stops. In force November 1, 2007.
United States	<i>Various (New!)</i>	There are now 240 municipalities in the United States that have enacted laws prohibiting smoking on outdoor public transit waiting areas. ⁴ Notably, the states of New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, the Territory of Guam and the U.S. Virgin Islands also prohibit smoking on outdoor public transit waiting areas.
7. Playgrounds, parks, recreational facilities and outdoor events		The SFOA prohibits smoking on elementary and high school grounds and in the reserved seating areas of sports arenas or entertainment venues, including outdoor venues. The bylaws and legislation that follow go further than the SFOA by prohibiting smoking outdoors at playgrounds, parks, wading pools, splash pads, swimming pools, sport and recreational fields and facilities, festivals, concerts, parades, markets, zoos, golf courses, etc.

⁴ American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation. Municipalities with Smokefree Outdoor Public Transit Waiting Area Laws (enacted as of April 1, 2012). <http://www.no-smoke.org/pdf/SmokefreeTransitStops.pdf>.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
British Columbia	<i>Osoyoos #1278, 2011</i> <i>(New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited in parks and on trails, except in designated smoking areas that have been approved by the Town for special events only.
	<i>Nakusp # 623, 2009</i>	Smoking prohibited on any beaches or in other public recreational areas, including parks, ball and sports fields, public viewing areas and bleachers, playgrounds, or any other publicly owned recreational area.
	<i>Nanaimo # 7073 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on all City-managed recreation properties including trails, plazas, parks, beaches and recreation facilities, except in designated smoking areas.
	<i>Kelowna #6819-91 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited in parks, outdoor stadiums, on public beaches, trails, playing fields and playgrounds, except in a designated smoking area.
	<i>District of North Vancouver #7792, 2010</i>	Smoking prohibited on or within 6 m of children's play equipment or playground, playing field, swimming beach, food concession, picnic area or skateboard park; any part of a park or other municipal property being used for any public event or activity; the grounds of any municipal building used for public recreation; Lynn Valley Village or Maplewood Farm.
	<i>District of Sicamous # 801</i>	Smoking prohibited in River Front Nature Trail Park, Sicamous Beach Park, Beach area Tecumseh Road, Beach area Cartier Road, and all designated children's play areas.
	<i>Salmon Arm # 3851</i>	Smoking prohibited in Fletcher Park.
	<i>Whistler # 1884, 2008</i>	Smoking prohibited in, at, on or within 25 m of an outdoor venue (for worship, entertainment, recreation, business or amusement), a playground, a playing field and a place at which a sporting event is occurring.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
British Columbia	<i>West Vancouver # 4607, 2009</i>	Smoking prohibited in or within 6 m of the areas of a municipal park or playground where there are playing fields, picnic eating areas, food concessions, children's play equipment or organized fitness activities; on or within 6 m of the grounds of any municipal recreation facility, including skateboard parks. Broad definition of smoking goes beyond tobacco to include other weeds or substances and includes hookah pipes.
	<i>Richmond # 8481</i>	Smoking prohibited on or within 25 m of any outdoor sport facility (includes sports fields, stadiums, golf courses, tennis courts, outdoor swimming pools, etc.) or playground.
	<i>Abbotsford # 1694-2007</i>	Smoking prohibited in or upon any outdoor public space (an outdoor children's playground, playing field, sports venue, stadium or sports facility located on land owned by the City).
	<i>Belcarra # 285, 1998 (Amended by 406, 2008)</i>	Smoking prohibited on playing fields and within 7.5 m of playgrounds and other public places where children gather or play, and prohibited in public gathering places where people sit or stand together in close proximity.
	<i>Mission # 1562-1985</i>	Smoking prohibited in any spectator area (civic property clearly defined by ropes or signs that is set aside for an audience or spectators, including bleachers). Broad definition of smoking is not exclusive to tobacco and includes any other weed or substance.
	<i>Powell River #2232, 2009</i>	Smoking prohibited within 6 m of a playing field, playground or school yard.
	<i>White Rock # 1858, 2008</i>	Smoking prohibited in any outdoor gathering place under the jurisdiction of the City of White Rock including parks, sports fields, playgrounds, the promenade, the pier and the beach.
Alberta	<i>Calgary # 47M 2006</i>	Smoking prohibited in Olympic Plaza.
Alberta	<i>Devon # 763/2004</i>	Smoking prohibited on the grounds of an outdoor public event, except in an area reserved for motor vehicle parking. Outdoor public event is defined as an outdoor market, festival or concert.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Alberta	<i>Edmonton # 15961 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 10 m of a playground, seasonal skating rink, skate park, sports field, or water spray park.
Alberta	<i>St. Albert # 1/2004</i>	Smoking prohibited on the grounds of an outdoor public event (outdoor markets, festivals or concerts), except in an area reserved for parking
Saskatchewan	<i>Saskatoon # 8286/2004</i>	Smoking prohibited in the portion of a tent or other portable shelter used in connection with a community event that is open to the public or to which the public is admitted or invited and for which a permit or an endorsement or extension to an existing permit has been issued pursuant to <i>The Alcohol and Gaming Regulation Act, 1997</i> .
Manitoba	<i>Winnipeg # 62/2011 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 30 m from: athletic fields, outdoor ice rinks (during an organized youth event), all municipally owned or operated soccer pitches, baseball or softball diamonds, football fields and outdoor hockey rinks, swimming pools, wading pools, and spray pads/parks. Smoking completely prohibited on playgrounds and school property.
Ontario	<i>Niagara Falls # 2011-51 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on all municipal property.
	<i>Ottawa # 2012-86 (New!)</i> <i>Ottawa # 2012-46 (New!)</i> <i>Ottawa # 2012-47 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on all outdoor municipal property, including parks and beaches. Smoking also prohibited at the Parkdale and Byward markets.
	<i>Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield # 2009-099</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of select outdoor bleachers and players' benches, of select playground equipment zones and of select gazebos, beaches and shade shelters.
	<i>South Bruce # 2009-52</i>	Smoking prohibited within 30 m of any playground equipment located within a municipal public park and within 15 m of any recreational field located within a municipal public park.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Ontario	<i>St. Thomas # 111-2008</i>	Smoking prohibited within 30 m of any playground equipment, splash pad, swimming pool, tennis court, skateboard facility or player's benches.
	<i>Midland # 2009-68</i>	Smoking prohibited within 10 m of any Town-owned playground or sports field.
	<i>Timmins # 2009-6844</i>	Smoking prohibited within 10 m of any playground equipment within parks and playgrounds and within 10 m of any recreational field. Smoking only permitted at designated areas at beach locations.
	<i>Barrie # 2011-106 (New!)</i> <i>Barrie # 2009-086</i>	Some locations were added to Schedule "A". Smoking prohibited on any property owned and occupied by the City including but not limited to property upon which is located a City facility, parkland, playground, sports field, spectator seating area, ice surface, etc.
	<i>Blind River # 2170 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 15 m of playground equipment in public parks and at recreation fields.
	<i>Arnprior # 5739-09</i>	Smoking prohibited on any public land identified as a public playground within the limits of the Town of Arnprior.
	<i>Clearview Township # 09-34</i>	Smoking prohibited on or within 9 m of a playground area or playing field including but not limited to soccer fields, baseball diamonds, football fields, etc., and on municipal property including parks during the period of time when people are assembled and authorized entertainment is provided.
	<i>Cornwall # 112-2007</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of City-owned facilities such as splash pads, playground equipment, etc.
	<i>Elliot Lake # 03-4</i>	Smoking prohibited within 15 m of playground equipment and recreation fields including but not limited to baseball diamonds, soccer fields, tennis courts, etc. Smoking also prohibited in Miners Monument Park.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Ontario	<i>Georgina # 2009-0050</i>	Canadian precedent. Smoking or using any tobacco product prohibited at all Civic Centre soccer pitches (8 in total) including parking lots and within 9 m east of the most easterly soccer pitch limit.
	<i>Greater Napanee # 2011-47 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 6 m of the boundary of any municipal building. Definition of municipal building amended to include sports facilities, ball diamonds, playgrounds, soccer fields and aquatic facilities.
	<i>Hamilton # 11-080 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on recreation property, meaning a park or place owned or operated by the City for recreational purposes including a dog park, pool, recreation centre, playground, skateboard park, beach, arena, stadium, sports and playing fields.
	<i>Quinte West # 09-99</i>	Smoking prohibited within 25 m of playground equipment or playing fields within a playground park owned by the Corporation of the City of Quinte West.
	<i>Toronto Municipal Code Chapter 608 – Parks.</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of playground equipment and surfaces, wading pools and splash pads, and zoos and farms managed by Parks, Forestry and Recreation. In effect spring 2009.
	<i>Woodstock Bylaw No. 8461-08, Smoke Free Work Places and Public Places. In effect Sept. 1, 2008.</i>	Smoking prohibited within 30 m of any playground equipment located within a municipal public park (includes swimming pools), and within 15 m of any recreational field within a municipal public park (includes baseball diamonds, soccer pitches, player or spectator benches and lawn bowling fields, but not golf courses), and during special community events including but not limited to parades, outdoor concerts, sports tournaments, sidewalk sales, Canada Day celebrations and Cowapalooza.
	<i>Orillia Chapter 953, Smoking Regulation, Public Places and Workplaces.</i>	Smoking prohibited within 10 m of a playground area, sport activity area (including but not limited to ball diamonds, soccer fields, basketball courts, tennis courts, etc.) Effective June 30, 2008.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Ontario	<i>North Huron No. 22-2008</i>	Smoking prohibited in an outdoor bleacher area to which the general public has access or is invited.
	<i>Belleville # 2007-142</i>	Smoking prohibited in any park or part thereof designated by signs or markers. According to media reports, the bylaw was as much about protecting playground equipment that was getting damaged by discarded butts as it was about protection from SHS.
	<i>Collingwood # 02-109</i>	Smoking prohibited within 25 m of any playground equipment, the definition of which includes municipally-owned swimming pools. The definition of playground equipment does not include facilities for baseball, hockey and walking and biking trails.
	<i>New Tecumseth #2002-114</i>	Smoking prohibited within 10 m of any playground area established and fitted with equipment (slides, swings, etc.).
	<i>Peterborough #07-126, As Amended</i>	Smoking prohibited at the Riverview Park and Zoo, including the playground, the train station and platform, and the green space bounded by the fence.
Quebec	<i>Côte Saint-Luc #2374 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited within 20 m of any playground, splash pool or sports activity, in all municipal parks during Special Events, and at all municipal outdoor pools. Smoking also prohibited in transit shelters.
	<i>L'Ancienne-Lorette # 128-2010</i>	Quebec precedent. Smoking prohibited in municipal parks, including soccer fields, tennis courts, skiing and hiking trails, etc.
Nova Scotia	<i>Kentville Chapter 84, Smoke-Free Public Places Bylaw (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on all public property. Definition of "public places" has been amended to mean streets and roads (including sidewalks), parks and their entrances and all lands, structures and facilities owned by or leased to the Town.
	<i>Kentville Chapter 79, Non Smoking at/on Town Recreation Facilities Bylaw</i>	Smoking prohibited on any town-owned outdoor recreational facility, including trails, fields, playgrounds, parks, ice rinks and all manner of similar properties or facilities.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Nova Scotia	<i>Bridgewater chapter 191, Protection from Second-Hand Smoke Bylaw In effect September 1, 2008.</i>	Smoking prohibited on town property owned or leased, including: parks, playgrounds, outdoor recreational facilities, grounds of town buildings, grounds of an event that is open to the public, including festivals, markets and concerts, cemetery, trails and paths and streets along a parade route while a parade is in progress.
United States	<i>Various (New!)</i>	The state of Oklahoma and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico prohibit smoking in all parks. There are also 602 American municipalities that have 100% smoke-free park ordinances. This does not include parks with designated smoking areas, smoke-free buffer zones around play structures or those that only offer protection during youth events. ⁵ California's Health and Safety Code prohibits smoking within 25 feet (7.6 m) of any playground or tot lot sand box area, except those on private property. State law in Maine prohibits the smoking of tobacco or any other substance in, or within 20 feet of a beach, playground, snack bar, group picnic shelter, state parks and state historic sites, etc. There are 1532 states, cities, territories, counties and commonwealths that restrict smoking in outdoor places like parks and beaches, 257 that prohibit smoking in all outdoor stadiums and other sports and entertainment venues. ⁶
Australia	<i>Western Australia Tobacco Products Control Act 2006</i>	Smoking prohibited within 10 metres of children's playground equipment that — (a) is in a public place or a part of a public place; and (b) is not in an enclosed public place.

⁵ American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation. Municipalities with Smokefree Park Laws (enacted as of April 1, 2012). www.no-smoke.org/pdf/SmokefreeParks.pdf.

⁶ American Non-Smokers' Rights Foundation. Overview List – How Many Smokefree Laws? As of April 1, 2012. www.no-smoke.org/pdf/mediaordlist.pdf.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Australia	<i>Queensland Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998.</i>	Smoking prohibited within 10 m of children's outdoor playground equipment situated at a place that is ordinarily open to the public. In effect January 1 st , 2005.
8. Beaches		The SFOA does not prohibit smoking on beaches. The following bylaws/ordinances and legislation require beaches to be 100% smoke-free.
British Columbia	<i>Nakusp # 623, 2009</i>	Smoking prohibited on any beaches or in other public recreational areas within the Village.
	<i>Nanaimo # 7073 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on all City-managed recreation properties including beaches, except in designated smoking areas.
	<i>Kelowna # 6819-91 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on public beaches except in a designated smoking area.
	<i>District of North Vancouver #7792, 2010</i>	Smoking prohibited on or within 6 m of a swimming beach.
	<i>District of Sicamous Bylaw # 801</i>	Smoking prohibited in River Front Nature Trail Park, Sicamous Beach Park, Beach area Tecumseh Road, Beach area Cartier Road, and all designated children's play areas.
	<i>West Vancouver Bylaw # 4607, 2009</i>	Smoking prohibited on or within 6 m of any swimming beach or in a wading or swimming pool.
	<i>White Rock Bylaw # 1858, 2008</i>	Smoking prohibited in any outdoor gathering place under the jurisdiction of the City of White Rock, including the beach.
Ontario	<i>Hamilton # 11-080 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on "recreation property" which means a park or place owned or operated by the City for recreational purposes, including beaches.
	<i>Ottawa # 2012-86 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on all outdoor municipal property, including beaches.
	<i>Smith-Ennismore-Lakefield Bylaw # 2009-099</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of select beaches.
	<i>Arnprior Bylaw # 5739-09</i>	Smoking prohibited on any public land which is identified as a public beach within the limits of the Town of Arnprior.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Ontario	<i>Orillia Chapter 953, Smoking Regulation, Public Places and Workplaces</i>	Canadian precedent. Smoking prohibited within 10 m of a beach area, which means the sand area of beaches located in conjunction with a municipally designed (sic) public swim area.
United States	<i>Various (New!)</i>	The state of Maine prohibits smoking on beaches in state parks, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico prohibits smoking on all beaches. There are also 127 local municipalities in the U.S. with 100% smoke-free beach ordinances, with the list excluding beaches with designated smoking areas. ⁷
Australia	<i>Various</i>	Smoking prohibited on all patrolled beaches in Queensland and Western Australia. In New South Wales 5 city councils have smoke-free beaches, including the famous Bondi and Manley beaches.
Japan	<i>Cities of Zushi and Shirahama</i>	In the city of Zushi, smoking is restricted to 5 roofed smoking areas on the city beach. Volunteers direct smokers to them. ⁸
9. Private vehicles with children present		The SFOA prohibits smoking in a private vehicle with a child under the age of 16 present. The bylaws/ordinances and legislation that follow stipulate an age older than 16, and/or have a broad definition of smoking that includes other substances.
Alberta	<i>Tobacco Reduction (Protection of Children in Vehicles) Amendment Act, 2012 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited in private motor vehicles with children under the age of 18 present.
Prince Edward Island	<i>Smoke-Free Places Act</i>	Smoking prohibited in private motor vehicles with children under the age of 19 present.

⁷ American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation. Municipalities with Smokefree Beach Laws (enacted as of April 1, 2012). <http://www.no-smoke.org/pdf/SmokefreeBeaches.pdf>.

⁸ The Japan Times. Nation's first smoke-free beach opens for season in Kanagawa. <http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20100626a8.html>. Accessed January 12, 2011.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Yukon Territory	<i>Smoke-free Places Act, 2008</i>	Smoking prohibited in private vehicles with children under the age of 18 present. Came into force May 18, 2008.
British Columbia ⁹	<i>Richmond # 8481</i>	Smoking prohibited in private vehicles with children under the age of 19 present. Broad definition of smoking is not exclusive to tobacco and includes hookah pipes.
British Columbia	<i>White Rock # 1858, 2008, Public Health Smoking Protection Bylaw</i>	Smoking prohibited in a vehicle when any other occupant of the vehicle is under the age of 16 years. The definition of smoking goes beyond tobacco to include other weeds or substances.
British Columbia	<i>Surrey # 16694</i>	Smoking prohibited in a vehicle when any other occupant of the vehicle is under the age of 19 years.
Alberta	<i>Leduc #754-2010</i>	Smoking prohibited in a private vehicle with children under the age of 18 present.
Alberta	<i>Okotoks # 19-08, Smoke Free Vehicles for Children</i>	Smoking prohibited in private vehicles with children under the age of 16 present. The definition of smoke in this bylaw goes beyond tobacco to include other combustible substances.
Nova Scotia	<i>An Act to Amend Ch. 12 of the Acts of 2002, the Smoke-free Places Act (2007)</i>	Smoking prohibited in private vehicles with children under the age of 19 present.
Nova Scotia	<i>Wolfville # 89, Smoke Free Vehicles Bylaw (2007)</i>	Smoking prohibited in private vehicles with children under the age of 18 present. The definition of smoking is broad and includes weed, plant, regulated narcotic or other combustible substance.
Maine	<i>Chapter 591, 123rd State Legislature – An Act to Protect Children in Vehicles from Secondhand Smoke.</i>	Smoking prohibited in private vehicles with children under the age of 16. "Smoking" means inhaling, exhaling, burning or carrying a lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe, weed, plant, regulated narcotic or other combustible substance. In effect September 1, 2008.

⁹ Note that British Columbia's Motor Vehicle (Banning Smoking When Children Present) Amendment Act, 2008 prohibits smoking with children aged 16 or less, so therefore does not exceed the provisions of the Smoke-Free Ontario Act and is not included in this scan.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Maine	<i>Bangor Smoking in Motor Vehicles [Added 1-8-2007 by Ordinance No. 07-50]</i>	Smoking prohibited in a motor vehicle when any person under the age of 18 is present, regardless of whether the windows are down.
California	<i>Marco Firebaugh Memorial Children's Health and Safety Act, 2007 (Article 2.5 of the Health and Safety Code)</i>	Smoking prohibited in all motor vehicles with a child under the age of 18 present. This prohibition shall not be considered a primary infraction—law enforcement officers cannot stop a vehicle for the sole purpose of determining whether the driver is in violation of the law. Definition of smoking is broad and includes “any other plant.”
New Jersey	<i>West Long Branch Ordinance No. 0-07-10, An Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking in Motor Vehicles When Minors are Present</i>	Smoking prohibited in motor vehicles if a person under the age of 18 is also occupying the vehicle.
New Jersey	<i>Keyport Ordinance 13-07 An Ordinance Creating Chapter 4-10 Motor Vehicles; Section s.4-10.1</i>	Smoking prohibited in motor vehicles when a child under the age of 18 is also present.
Rockland County, New York	<i>Ordinance No. 6 of 2007 Rockland County Kids in Cars Smoking Safety Act</i>	Smoking prohibited in a motor vehicle when any child under the age of 18 is present.
Australia	<i>Victoria Tobacco Amendment (Protection of Children) Act 2009</i>	Smoking prohibited in a motor vehicle if a child under the age of 18 is present. In force January 1 st , 2010.
	<i>Western Australia Tobacco Products Control Act 2006, Section 107D</i>	Smoking prohibited in a motor vehicle if a child under the age of 17 is present. In force Sept. 23, 2010.
	<i>Tasmania Public Health Act 1997 Amended (2007) – Restrictions on smoking in vehicles.</i>	Smoking prohibited in a motor vehicle if a child under the age of 18 is present. In force January 1, 2008.

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Comments</i>
10. Foster care homes and cars¹⁰		The SFOA does not protect foster children from SHS in homes and cars.
Alaska	<i>Alaska Administrative Code 7 AAC 10.1085. Smoking</i>	Smoking in a foster home or foster group home must be limited to outside the home, or in a well-ventilated area away from the immediate living area, and only after submitting a plan acceptable to the department that addresses how children in care will be protected from smoke. Any vehicle used to transport children must also be smoke-free.
Kansas	<i>K.A.R. 28-4-819, K.A.R. 28-4-816</i>	Smoking prohibited in a private vehicle when a child in foster care is in placement in a family foster home, whether or not the child in foster care is physically present in the vehicle. Smoking is also prohibited inside the family foster home when a child in foster care is in placement, whether the child is physically present on the premises or not. Smoking by any member of the foster family is prohibited outside the family foster home within 10 feet of a child in foster care. Each licensee shall prohibit smoking and the use of any other tobacco product by a child in foster care less than 18 years of age.
Oklahoma	<i>Oklahoma Administrative Code 340:75-7-12</i>	Smoking prohibited in foster care homes and vehicles transporting foster care children.
Pennsylvania	<i>Pennsylvania Clean Indoor Air Act (Senate bill 246)</i>	Smoking prohibited in a private home, private residence or private vehicle being used at the time for the provision of child-care services or services related to the care of children and youth in State or county custody.

¹⁰ Note that a number of jurisdictions prohibit smoking in private homes and vehicles by way of policies or rules, including British Columbia, Alberta, New Brunswick, Colorado, Indiana, Wyoming and the British municipalities of Barnsley, Sheffield, Redbridge and Rotherham.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Vermont	<i>Licensing Regulations for Foster Care. Agency of Human Services, Dept. for Children and Families.</i>	Foster parents shall ensure that children in the custody of the Department shall not be exposed to second hand smoke in the foster parent's home or vehicle.
New Jersey	<i>New Jersey Smoke-free Air Regulations (2006)</i>	All resource family homes are required to be smoke-free, cars that transport the resource family child are to be smoke-free, and no smoking outdoors if a resource family child is present. Resource family homes include homes previously categorized as foster homes, adoptive homes, family friend homes and relative care homes. In effect February 6, 2006.
Illinois	<i>Smoke Free Illinois Act (2008)</i>	Smoking prohibited in private residences, which are considered workplaces, where children in foster care live.
Arizona	<i>Arizona Administrative Code 6-5-7465 (2006)</i>	Smoking prohibited in foster homes, vehicles and any other enclosed public or private place with a foster child.
Maine	<i>Code of Maine Rules, 10-148, Chapter 16, Section 9 (2004)</i>	Smoking prohibited in a foster home within 12 hours of the child arriving, and in a vehicle within 12 hours of transporting a foster child.
Montana	<i>Administrative Rules of Montana, 37-51-825 (13) (2006)</i>	Smoking prohibited in foster homes and vehicles.
North Dakota	<i>North Dakota Administrative Code, 75-03-14-04 (2007)</i>	Smoking prohibited in foster homes.
Oregon	<i>Oregon Administrative Rules, 413-200-0335, 7(a),(b) (2001)</i>	Smoking prohibited in foster homes and vehicles.
Washington State	<i>Washington Revised Code. Smoking in Public Places Act. 70-160-011 (2005)</i>	Smoking prohibited in all public places and workplaces. A public place includes a private residence used to provide foster care.
Texas	<i>Texas Administrative Code. 40-749-2931 (2007)</i>	Smoking prohibited in foster homes and vehicles.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
California	Counties of Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and Santa Cruz	These three municipalities ban smoking in both foster care homes and cars that transport foster children. San Luis Obispo also bans smoking within 20 feet of the child in all other places that the foster parent controls, and cars that transport children must be smoke-free for a minimum of 12 hours before a child enters. ¹¹
11. Indoor and outdoor multi-unit dwelling (MUD) provisions		<p>The SFOA prohibits smoking in enclosed common areas of MUDs, including hallways, elevators, laundry rooms, etc. The bylaws/ordinances and legislation that follow include provisions that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prohibit smoking in outdoor common areas of MUDs; • Prohibit smoking within buffer zones around MUDs; • Prohibit smoking in private units of MUDs; • Require disclosure about the location of smoking units for rental apartments, condominiums, or both; • Require lease language inclusions; or • Recognize SHS as a nuisance.
North Bay, Ontario	<i>Bylaws # 2010-185, 2010-109 and #2010-31, Being a Bylaw to Amend Bylaw #2003-05</i>	Smoking prohibited within 9 m of entrances to designated apartment buildings containing six (6) or more units, at the request of the proprietor. In other words, landlords can request to have their buildings added to Schedule "C" with enforcement from the City.
Airdrie, Alberta	<i>Bylaw # 18/2008, B-44/2004.</i>	This is a Canadian precedent. Smoking prohibited on patios, pools and other recreational areas of buildings containing two or more private residences.

¹¹ New Jersey GASP. Protecting Foster/Resource Family Children from Secondhand Smoke in Homes and Cars. March 19, 2010. http://www.njgasp.org/d_Foster_Homes_and_Cars.pdf.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
California	Various (New!)	There are now 35 local jurisdictions in California that have passed ordinances addressing SHS in multi-unit dwellings. Some require a certain percentage of residential units (rental, condo or both) be declared non-smoking. Some have a requirement that either landlords, condo corporations or both disclose information about smoking policies and the location of units in the building where smoking is permitted. In addition, some ordinances recognize SHS exposure as a nuisance and a trespass. ¹² Finally, there is also a growing number of local jurisdictions in California that have ordinances prohibiting smoking in part of or in all outdoor common areas of multi-unit dwellings. At last count, 46 municipalities either prohibit smoking in specific outdoor common areas or allow for designated smoking areas to be created. ¹³
Buffalo, New York	<i>Code of the City of Buffalo, Chapter 264: Rental Dwelling Unit Registration</i>	Disclosure requirement—landlords must state whether smoking is prohibited on the premises, and if so, must identify those areas where smoking is permitted.
Oregon	<i>Oregon Landlord and Tenant Law – ORS Chapter 90</i>	Disclosure requirement – landlords must state whether smoking is prohibited on the premises, allowed on the entire premises or allowed in limited areas on the premises. If the smoking policy allows smoking in limited areas on the premises, the disclosure must identify the areas on the premises where smoking is allowed.

¹² The Center for Tobacco Policy and Organizing. American Lung Association in California. Matrix of Local Smokefree Housing Policies. November 2011.

<http://www.center4tobaccopolicy.org/CTPO/ files/ file/Matrix%20of%20Local%20Smokefree%20Housing%20Policies%20November%202011%20%28update%29.pdf>

¹³ The Center for Tobacco Policy and Organizing. American Lung Association in California. List of Communities that Restrict Smoking in Outdoor Common Areas of Multi-Unit Housing. November 2011.

[http://www.center4tobaccopolicy.org/CTPO/ files/ file/List%20of%20Communities%20that%20Restrict%20Smoking%20in%20Outdoor%20Comm on%20Areas%20of%20Multi-Unit%20Housing%20November%202011%20%28update%29.pdf](http://www.center4tobaccopolicy.org/CTPO/ files/ file/List%20of%20Communities%20that%20Restrict%20Smoking%20in%20Outdoor%20Common%20Areas%20of%20Multi-Unit%20Housing%20November%202011%20%28update%29.pdf)

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Utah	<i>Utah Code section 78-38-1(3): Second-hand Smoke Amendments</i>	A nuisance under this section includes tobacco smoke that drifts into any residential unit a person rents, leases, or owns, from another residential or commercial unit and this smoke: (a) drifts in more than once in each of two or more consecutive seven-day periods.
12. MUDs – student dormitories		The SFOA does not prohibit smoking within the private units of post-secondary education student dormitories.
Michigan	<i>Act # 188, Dr. Ron Davis Law</i>	Smoking prohibited in an educational facility, defined as a building owned, leased, or under the control of a public or private school system, college, or university. In effect May 1 st , 2010.
Wisconsin	<i>Smoke-Free Air Law</i>	State law prohibits smoking in residence halls of colleges and universities. In effect July 5, 2010.
New York State	<i>Public Health Law §1399-0 Smoking Restrictions July 8, 2008</i>	Smoking prohibited in the dorms, residence halls and other group residential facilities of all public and private college, university and other educational and vocational institutions.
Iowa	<i>Smoke-Free Iowa Air Act July 1, 2008</i>	Smoking prohibited at all public and private colleges and universities, including inside the dorms.
New Jersey	<i>New Jersey Smoke-free Air Act (2006)</i>	Smoking prohibited in student dormitories that are owned and operated or otherwise utilized by a public or private institution of higher education.
Illinois	<i>Smoke Free Illinois Act, Section 25</i>	Smoking prohibited in student dormitories that are owned and operated or otherwise utilized by a public or private institution of higher education.
Connecticut	<i>Clean Indoor Air Act</i>	Smoking prohibited at public colleges and universities, including inside dormitories.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
13. Hotels, motels, inns		The SFOA does not prohibit smoking within the private units of temporary guest accommodations, nor does it require a certain percentage of rooms be designated as non-smoking, nor does it stipulate ventilation requirements for such accommodations.
Alberta	<i>Airdrie # 18/2008, Being a Bylaw to Amend the City of Airdrie Smoking Bylaw No. B-44/2004.</i>	Smoking prohibited in workplaces, the definition of which includes the private units of hotels, motels and inns.
	<i>Canmore # 23-2006 Section 2.23 (b)</i>	If an employee works in any portion of a building, the entire building shall be deemed to be a workplace (includes hotel and motel rooms).
Manitoba	<i>Non-Smokers Health Protection Act (Various Acts Amended) S. 3(2) (2004)</i>	For hotel and other temporary guest rooms that are constructed or substantially renovated after the <i>Act</i> came into force, guest rooms designated for smoking must have a separate ventilation system.
Ontario	<i>County of Huron #21, 2003 A Bylaw to Regulate Smoking in Public Places and Workplaces in Huron County</i>	Canadian precedent. Huron County was the first municipality in Canada to offer visitors 100% smoke-free rental accommodation. For the purposes of this bylaw, the definition of private residence does not include hotels, motels, B&Bs, etc. Approximately 100 temporary guest accommodation establishments are affected by this bylaw.
Québec	<i>Québec Tobacco Act Section 6 (2006)</i>	Sixty percent of rooms in any type of guest accommodation must be smoke-free, and also contiguous. For small establishments like B&Bs with just one or two rooms, this means they must be completely smoke-free.
New Brunswick	<i>Smoke-free Places Act Sections 5 & 6 (2004)</i>	For hotel and other temporary guest rooms that are constructed or substantially renovated after the <i>Act</i> came into force, guest rooms designated for smoking must have a separate ventilation system.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
United States	Various (New!)	The states of Wisconsin and Michigan require all hotel and motel rooms to be 100% smoke-free. There are also 792 American local laws that require a certain percentage (typically 75% - 80%) of hotel rooms be designated as non-smoking, including 54 that require 100%. ¹⁴
14. Nursing homes and long-term care facilities (LTC)		The SFOA permits smoking in controlled smoking areas that meet certain strict requirements. The bylaws and legislation that follow prohibit smoking in nursing homes and LTCs.
Ontario	<i>Wellington County Bylaw # 5040-08</i>	Smoking prohibited in nursing homes.
	<i>Hamilton Bylaw # 02-054</i>	Smoking prohibited (sunset clause on designated smoking rooms May 31, 2008 in residential care facilities).
	<i>Peterborough County Bylaw # 30-2003</i>	Smoking prohibited.
	<i>Greater Sudbury Bylaw # 2002-300</i>	Smoking prohibited.
United States	Various (New!)	New Jersey, Washington State, North Carolina, Michigan, South Dakota, Puerto Rico and Montana have laws requiring 100% smoke-free indoor areas in nursing homes, including in private units. There are also 130 municipalities that require the same. ¹⁵
15. Hospital grounds		The SFOA prohibits smoking within 9 m of entrances and exits of hospitals, but does not require the hospital grounds to be 100% smoke-free.

¹⁴ American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation. State and Local Laws Restricting Smoking in Hotel and Motel Guest Rooms. April 1, 2012. <http://www.no-smoke.org/pdf/statelocallawshotelrooms.pdf>.

¹⁵ American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation. 100% Smokefree Nursing Homes. April 1, 2012. <http://www.no-smoke.org/pdf/smokefreenursinghomes.pdf>

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Ontario	<i>North Bay # 2012-97 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on North Bay Regional Health Centre property, as designated in Schedule "B".
	<i>Sault Ste. Marie # 2011-48 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on and within 15 m of all Sault Area Hospital (SAH) property and Algoma Public Health, including parking lots, the Hub Trail, roads encircling the hospital, wooded and grass areas, sidewalks and in vehicles on SAH property.
	<i>Peterborough Bylaw # 10-123</i>	Smoking or the use of any tobacco product prohibited in any building or on any land owned by the Peterborough County-City Health Unit or by the Peterborough Regional Health Centre (hospital).
	<i>Elliot Lake Bylaw # 03-4</i>	Smoking prohibited on hospital property.
	<i>Woodstock Bylaw # 8461-08, Smoke Free Work Places and Public Places.</i>	Smoking prohibited on hospital grounds. In force September 1, 2008.
	<i>Kingston Bylaw # 2002-231</i>	Smoking was prohibited beyond 9 m on hospital property; however, when the bylaw was consolidated this provision was accidentally omitted and therefore is not currently being enforced. The intention is to reinstate the provision in the future. ¹⁶
Manitoba	<i>Winnipeg #62/2011 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on health care facility property, including all designated hospitals, personal care homes, Access Centres, Breast Health Centre, Winnipeg Birth Centre, Clinic, Mount Carmel Clinic and Pan Am Clinic.
Prince Edward Island	<i>Smoke-free Places Act</i>	Smoking prohibited on hospital grounds, except Hillsborough Hospital where an outdoor designated smoking area is permitted.
New York City, New York	<i>Ordinance # 50, Section 17-502, Chapter 5</i>	Smoking prohibited on hospital grounds and within 15 feet (4.5 m) of any hospital entrance or exit.

¹⁶ Bylaw services, personal communication, September 28, 2007.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
Colorado	<i>Denver Ordinance # 436, Amending Chapter 38, Article 1 of the Revised Municipal Code</i>	Smoking prohibited on public property adjoining hospitals. In effect Nov. 20, 2008 with a two year sunset provision.
	<i>Pueblo Ordinance # 6921, Pueblo Smoke-Free Air Act of 2002</i>	Smoking prohibited on the public right-of-way (including, without limitation, sidewalks, lawns, tree lawns, and alleys) adjoining hospitals or other hospital-owned properties or properties leased by any hospital, up to the closest flow line.
Arkansas	<i>In effect October 1, 2005.</i>	Smoking prohibited on all Arkansas hospital campuses, except mental hospitals. Hospitals, as well as hospital-owned and operated ambulatory surgery center centers and hospital-owned and operated free standing medical clinics, are included. ¹⁷
16. Post-secondary education campuses		The SFOA does not prohibit smoking within a prescribed buffer zone around post-secondary education buildings, nor on college or university campuses.
Yukon Territory	<i>Smoke-free Places Act. In force May 15, 2008.</i>	Smoking prohibited on the grounds of a school, the definition of which includes training centres or post-secondary institutions.
Québec	<i>Tobacco Act 2006</i>	Smoking prohibited within a 9 m radius around entrances and exits of colleges and universities.
Arkansas	<i>Arkansas Clean Air on Campus Act of 2009 (#734)</i>	Smoking prohibited on campuses of state-supported institutions of higher education. The definition of smoking includes tobacco and other lighted combustible plant material.
17. Construction Sites		The SFOA does not prohibit smoking at outdoor construction sites.
Prince Edward Island	<i>Smoke-free Places Act</i>	Smoking prohibited on construction sites.

¹⁷ American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation. 100% Smokefree U.S. Hospitals and Psychiatric Facilities. April 1, 2012.
<http://www.no-smoke.org/pdf/smokefreehealthcare.pdf>.

Jurisdiction	Legislation	Comments
New York City, New York	<i>Administrative Code §24-150 (Ordinance #35, 2009)</i>	Smoking prohibited on any floor of a building where abatement activities, as defined in the rules of the department relating to asbestos control, are taking place. Tobacco, lighters and matches are not permitted inside the workplace, as such area is defined in the rules of the department relating to asbestos control.
New York City, New York	<i>Section BC 3303 of Chapter 33 of NYC Building Code, of Chapter 7 of title 28 of the Administrative Code</i>	Smoking prohibited at all construction and demolition sites.
18. Streets and Sidewalks		The SFOA does not prohibit smoking on streets.
Nova Scotia	<i>Kentville Chapter 84 (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited on all public property. The definition of "public places" has been amended to mean streets and roads (including sidewalks), as well as other land, structures and facilities owned by or leased to the Town.
	<i>Truro No Smoking By-Law # 0901 Approved Jan. 12, 2009.</i>	Smoking prohibited in any portion of Inglis Place, including any sidewalk, street, lane, thoroughfare, curb, and retaining wall, but does not include a private residence.
	<i>Bridgewater Bylaw Chapter 191, Protection from Second-Hand Smoke</i>	Smoking prohibited in streets within a school area, except within enclosed motor vehicles. In force September 1, 2008.
Nova Scotia cont'd	<i>Yarmouth # 66 (Amended in 2011) (New!)</i>	Smoking prohibited in 7 named "no smoking areas" meaning any portion of any sidewalk or any portion of land within the street right of way adjacent to 3 schools between 8 am and 4 pm on the days that the schools are in regular session.
	<i>Yarmouth Bylaw # 66, Smoking Bylaw.</i>	Smoking prohibited on both sides of 6 streets adjacent to 3 schools between 8 am and 4 pm on the days that the schools are in regular session. In force March 22, 2002.

<i>Jurisdiction</i>	<i>Legislation</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Village of Great Neck, New York	<i>Municipal Code § 148-3</i>	Smoking of tobacco or any other substance prohibited on the public sidewalks along or within 125 feet (38 m) of Middle Neck Road in front of commercial establishments, the Village Green Park and the Housing Authority; smoking also prohibited on or within 10 feet (3 m) of any public bench within a municipal parking lot that has ingress and/or egress to Middle Neck Road.
Berkeley, California	<i>Municipal Code § 12.70 – Smoking Pollution Control</i>	Smoking prohibited on commercial area sidewalks, defined as any sidewalk in front of or adjoining any property designated on the City's Official Zoning Map appended to the City's Zoning Ordinance with a "C" prefix, indicating commercial.