

WHEREAS, tobacco use has historically and currently remains the leading cause of preventable disease, death, and disability in the United States; tobacco use being responsible for about one in five deaths annually (i.e., about 480,000 deaths per year, and an estimated 41,000 of these tobacco-related deaths are the result of secondhand smoke exposure);¹

WHEREAS, smoke and tobacco-free campus policies are proven to decrease current smoking prevalence in students, decrease the number of cigarettes used by those who continue to smoke, positively influence students' perceptions of peer smoking, change social norms around tobacco use, and increase favorable attitudes towards regulation of tobacco;²

WHEREAS, tobacco and vape product waste present significant threats to the environment, builds and grounds staff, constituents, community presence, operations, and overall campus experience;

WHEREAS, the Environmental Protection Agency has designated secondhand smoke to be a Group A carcinogen, where there is sufficient evidence that the substance causes cancer in humans and the Surgeon General has established that there is no safe level of second hand smoke exposure people with and without medical conditions such as asthma, allergies, and other chronic illness experience worsening health outcomes as a result of smoke exposure;^{3,4}

WHEREAS, secondhand smoke outside of campus buildings can be drawn in through ventilation intakes and/or open doors and windows, and students, staff, faculty and guests should be able to walk through campus and enter their respective buildings free of exposure to smoke;⁵

WHEREAS, as of 2017, all K-12 schools and four-year public universities are 100% smoke and tobacco free policy, including electronic smoking devices;⁶

WHEREAS, as of May 2022, the majority of California community colleges have implemented smoke/tobacco free policy onto their campuses, totaling 62% and actively climbing;⁷

WHEREAS, not extending protections encompassed in smoke/tobacco free policy to the California community college campus environment inherently breeds inequity, particularly within student wellbeing and outcomes.

THEREFORE, LET IT BE RESOLVED,

THAT **Governing Body** supports the adoption and implementation of a 100% smoke and tobacco-free policy at **College**. "Tobacco-free" is defined as the use of any commercially produced product made from or derived from tobacco or nicotine that is intended for human consumption.

THAT this smoke and tobacco-free policy also applies to the combustion and aerosolized of tobacco, nicotine, marijuana, and any other plant-based product.

THAT **Governing Body** advocates that tobacco and marijuana treatment programs be widely available to **College** students, staff, and faculty.

THAT policy compliance focus on campus-wide educational campaigns promoting the policy, supporting quit attempts, and encouraging all students, faculty, and staff to share in the responsibility for adhering to and making this policy successful.

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2022). Smoking and Cigarettes – Diseases and Death: Fast Facts. Accessed on April 25, 2023, from https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/fast_facts/diseases-and-death.html.

² Seo, D.C., Macey, J., Torabi, M., & Middlestadt. (2011). The effect of a smoke-free campus policy on college students' smoking behaviors and attitudes. *Preventive Medicine*, doi:10.1016/j.ypmed.2011.07.015.

³ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (2010). Health Effects of Exposure to Secondhand Smoke. Accessed at <http://www.epa.gov/smokefree/healtheffects.html>.

⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2006). *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health.

⁵ Zeise L, Dunn A, Donald J, et al. Respiratory health effects of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke. *Calif Environ Prot Agency*. 2003;8(2):131-139.

⁶ California Youth Advocacy Network. (2022). *California College and University Smoke/Tobacco-Free Policy Report Card*. Sacramento, CA.

⁷ Ibid.