

Smoke Free & Tobacco Free California Community Colleges Resolution

WHEREAS, in the United States of America tobacco use is 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; and

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 exposure² people with and without medical conditions such as asthma, allergies, and other chronic illness experience worsening health outcomes as a result of smoke exposure³; and

WHEREAS, tobacco 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 tobacco smoke² to date 2,106 colleges and universities in the United States alone have become tobacco or smoke-free campuses⁵; and 100% smoke-free campus policies have been shown to be an effective intervention in reducing tobacco use among college students⁶; smoking remnants litter campus building entrances and increases the amount of time, labor and costs spent cleaning⁴ and

THEREFORE, LET IT BE RESOLVED,

Governing Body supports the adoption and implementation of a 100% smoke and tobacco-free policy at **College**. "Smoke-Free" is defined as inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted, heated, or ignited cigar, cigarette, cigarillo, pipe, hookah, electronic device, or any other device that delivers nicotine or other substances to a person. "Tobacco-Free" is defined as the use of any product containing, made, or derived from tobacco or nicotine that is intended for human consumption, whether smoked, heated, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, inhaled, snorted, sniffed, or ingested by any other means, including, but not limited to cigarettes, cigars, little cigars, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, snuff; and any electronic device that delivers nicotine or other substances to the person inhaling from the device, including, but not limited to, an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic pipe, or electronic hookah.

THAT **Governing Body** advocates that tobacco cessation programs be widely available to students, staff, and faculty and/or refer to free services offered by the California Smokers Helpline at 1-800-NOBUTTS and www.nobutts.org.

THAT **Governing Body** believes it is the responsibility of the administration to ensure compliance with this procedure. It is the responsibility of managers and supervisors to inform their employees of this procedure and it is the responsibility of all employees to inform the students.

Selected References

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Health Consequences of Smoking — 50 Years of Progress A Report of the Surgeon General. *US Centers Dis Control Prev.* 2014.
2. 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. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/18815714>.
3. Services H. *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke A Report of the Surgeon General.*
4. Sawdey M, Lindsay RP, Novotny TE. Smoke-free college campuses: no ifs, ands or toxic butts. *Tob Control.* 2011;20.
5. American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation. Smokefree and Tobacco - Free U . S . and Tribal Colleges and Universities. 2018. <https://no-smoke.org/at-risk-places/colleges/>.
6. Seo D, Macy J, Torabi M, Middlestadt S. The effect of a smoke-free campus policy on college students' smoking behaviors and attitude. *Prev Med (Baltim).* 2011;(53):347-352. doi:10.1016/j.ypmed.2011.07.015.