California Community Colleges

MEMORANDUM

July 26, 2018 SS18-05 | Via Email

TO: Chief Executive Officers
Chief Business Officers

FROM: Eloy Ortiz Oakley
Chancellor, California Community Colleges

RE: 100 percent Smoke and Tobacco Free California Community College Resolution

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Tobacco is the leading cause of preventable and premature death, accounting for an estimated 480,000 American deaths in the United States each year or one out of every five deaths.[i] These deaths are due to preventable conditions such as cancer, heart disease, stroke, and lung diseases including emphysema, pneumonia and chronic airway obstruction.

In recognition of the health detriments that result from smoking, including exposure to secondhand smoke, the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges passed a Resolution in support of the adoption and implementation of 100 percent smoke and tobacco free policies at all 72 Community College Districts, including all 114 California Community Colleges. In addition to adopting and implementing 100 percent smoke and tobacco free policies, the Board of Governors encourages campuses to provide tobacco cessation services and referrals to students, faculty, and staff. Cost free cessation services are available through the California Smokers Helpline at 1-800-NOBUTTS and at www.nobutts.org.

Adopting 100 percent smoke and tobacco free campus environments promotes health and wellness for all members of the campus community. Developing and implementing policies in support of 100 percent smoke and tobacco free campus environments decreases exposure to second hand smoke, changes tobacco use behaviors, decreases tobacco related liter on campus, prepares students for smoke free work environments, and decreases exposure to new and emerging tobacco and nicotine products. In passing its resolution the Board of Governors also directed the Chancellor's Office to provide

additional resources to assist colleges with implementing 100 percent smoke and tobacco free policies.

Research conducted by the California Youth Advocacy Network (CYAN) indicates 51 percent of public colleges and universities throughout California implement 100% smoke or tobacco free policies, including 42 California Community Colleges (CCC). A full description of the research, including information about the current smoke and tobacco policies across the CCC system, is available in the California College & University Smoke/Tobacco Free Policy Report Card. CYAN has developed multiple cost-free resources for districts and colleges interested in establishing and implementing smoke and tobacco free policies. They offer technical assistance, training, campaign support and networking opportunities to colleges throughout the country. Additional CYAN resources:

https://catobaccofreecolleges.org/policy
https://catobaccofreecolleges.org/education
https://catobaccofreecolleges.org/cessation
https://catobaccofreecolleges.org/about

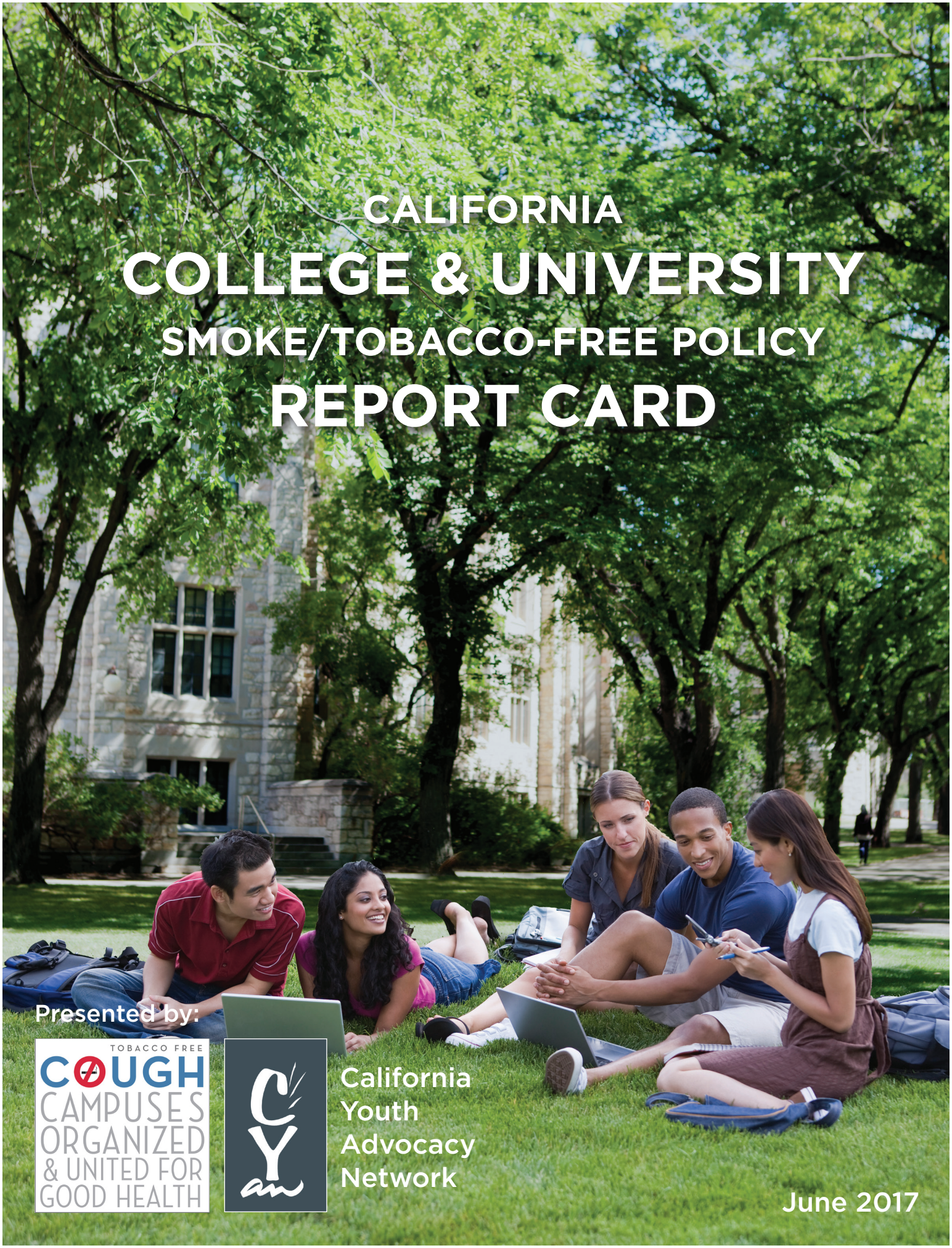
Grant opportunities designed to support college's efforts to develop and implement smoke and tobacco free policies are available:

- American Cancer Society - Tobacco-Free Generation Campus Initiative provides grants up to $20,000 to campuses without 100 percent smoke and tobacco-free policy. (Deadline August 15, 2018)

- Truth Initiative has partnered with 20 California colleges and provides grants up to $20,000 to adopt a 100 percent smoke-free or tobacco-free college policy (Deadline September 13, 2018)

- California Department of Justice is distributing $30 million dollars to help enforce existing tobacco laws and they want colleges to apply (New RFP August 2018)

Please contact Colleen Ganley at Cganley@CCCCO.edu if you have any questions or would like additional information regarding the content of this communication.



CALIFORNIA
COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY
SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE POLICY
REPORT CARD

Presented by:

TOBACCO FREE COUGH
CAMPUSES ORGANIZED & UNITED FOR GOOD HEALTH

CYAN
California Youth Advocacy Network

June 2017

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California College and University Smoke/Tobacco-Free Policy Report Card

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2017 College and University Report Card

California Public College and University Smoke and Tobacco-Free Policy Ratings

INTRODUCTION

Tobacco is the leading cause of preventable and premature death, accounting for an estimated 480,000 American deaths in the United States each year, or one out of every five deaths.

The young adult years (18-25 years old) are an especially critical time in the development of a tobacco addiction and, as such, is a critical time to ensure tobacco-free environments. Despite this, college campuses often act as a stronghold of tobacco-use, a place where smoking and vaping are still the norm, in an increasingly tobacco and smoke-free world. As young people transition from smoke and tobacco-free high schools and transfer out to tobacco-free workspaces, campuses that have not restricted the use of tobacco on their grounds, normalize tobacco use by young adults. Young people who are being confronted with this anomaly are more likely to start using tobacco socially or occasionally and then, eventually, their use of tobacco can end up turning into a life-long and life-changing addiction.

In order to counter the negative effects of tobacco on the college population, the American College Health Association (ACHA) has recommended all colleges and universities adopt a 100% smoke/tobacco-free campus policy. Furthermore, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has created a Tobacco-Free College Campus Initiative to promote and support the adoption and implementation of smoke/tobacco-free policies at institutions of higher learning.

Since 1998, the California Youth Advocacy Network (CYAN), a project funded by the California Tobacco Control Program, has been supporting California colleges and universities in creating healthy campus environments by adopting and implementing smoke/tobacco-free policies. In 2002, a group of students formed COUGH (Campuses Organized and United for Good Health), a statewide movement committed to promoting, establishing, and sustaining safer and healthier colleges through tobacco-free policy education, and cessation. Together, CYAN and COUGH have been working to advance the success of 100% smoke/tobacco-free policies on all institutions of higher learning in California.

The **California College & University Smoke/Tobacco-Free Policy Report Card** is a collaborative project of CYAN and COUGH. The Report reviews and assesses current tobacco use policies on all 146 public colleges and universities in the state. The first statewide Report was released in June 2016.

The purpose of this Report is to reveal tobacco use policy trends on campuses in California. Additionally, the aim of the Report Card is to educate and encourage college decision makers to adopt comprehensive smoke/tobacco-free policies that promote health and wellness for all members of their campus community.

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TOBACCO FREE COUGH CAMPUSES ORGANIZED & UNITED FOR GOOD HEALTH

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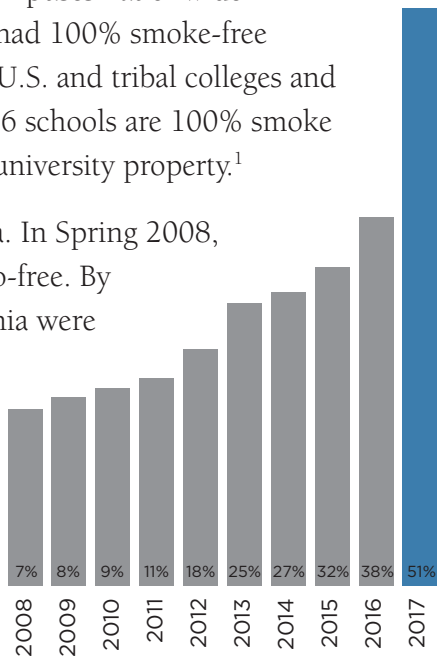
Smoke/Tobacco-Free Policy Rationale

In recent years, the adoption of smoke/tobacco-free policies on college campuses nationwide has seen a dramatic increase. In Spring 2008, approximately 75 colleges had 100% smoke-free policies. Nine years later, that number has risen dramatically with 1,827 U.S. and tribal colleges and universities adopting 100% smoke-free policies. Of these campuses, 1,536 schools are 100% smoke and tobacco-free and prohibit the use of all tobacco products on college/university property.[1]

National trends are consistent with what has been observed in California. In Spring 2008, only eight (5%) public colleges in the state were 100% smoke or tobacco-free. By Spring 2017, 75 (51%) of the public colleges and universities in California were 100% smoke or tobacco-free.



CA PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: 100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE

As more institutions of higher education adopt and implement strong tobacco use policies, we gain a greater understanding of the impact of these policies. This knowledge along with findings from research conducted on the impact of other smoke and tobacco-free policies provides a strong rationale for why colleges and universities should go 100% smoke/tobacco-free.

DECREASE EXPOSURE TO SECONDHAND SMOKE

- Since the 1964 Surgeon General's Report, 2.5 million adults who were nonsmokers died because they breathed secondhand smoke.[2]
- The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has found secondhand tobacco smoke to be a risk to public health and has classified secondhand smoke as a group A carcinogen, the most dangerous class of carcinogen. [3]
- The California Air Resources Board has categorized secondhand smoke as a toxic air contaminant, the same category as diesel exhaust.[4]
- The Surgeon General of the United Stated concluded that there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke and establishing smoke-free environments is the only provide way to prevent exposure.[5]

CHANGE TOBACCO USE BEHAVIOR

- A study published in the British Medical Journal (2002) concluded that tobacco users who worked in a completely smoke-free environment were more likely to quit than their counterparts working in areas without strong smoke-free policies. Additionally, individuals working in smoke-free environments were more likely to decrease the number of cigarettes they smoked throughout the day.[6]
- Smoke-free campus policies are proven to decrease current smoking prevalence in students, decrease the amount 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. These findings are consistent with a study that found that college students who lived in smoke-free residences were more likely to be nonsmokers.[7]

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DECREASE TOBACCO LITTER ON CAMPUS

- Cigarette waste is extremely toxic to our environment. Cigarette butts contain the same toxic chemicals in tobacco smoke. The small filter, when wet, releases thousands of toxic chemicals back into the environment. These filters and chemicals are washed into waterways by water runoff.[8]
- Tobacco waste is common on campuses that are not smoke/tobacco-free. A 2010 study of litter at UC San Diego and San Diego State University revealed that in 80 volunteer hours, 31,410 cigarette butts were collected between the two campuses. This represented about 380 butts per volunteer per hour.[9]
- 100% smoke/tobacco-free policies are associated with reduced tobacco waste near building entrances compared with campuses with weaker policies. These reductions may reflect fewer cigarettes smoked near buildings and reduced exposure to secondhand smoke.[10]
- By eliminating tobacco litter, colleges are also decreasing fire risk on campus, decreasing the cost and time associated with cleaning up tobacco litter, and increasing campus beautification.

PROMOTE STUDENT SUCCESS

- Historically, most tobacco users started smoking or using smokeless tobacco before the age of 18. Over the last ten years, this pattern of new addiction has been changing. A recent study found one-fifth of smokers reported starting after the age of 18. Among individuals who started using tobacco before 18, regular or daily smoking was not established until the ages of 20 or 21.[11]
- As students graduate, they are transitioning into tobacco-free environments. In California, the majority of hospital and K-12 campuses are 100% smoke-free or tobacco-free. Nationwide, worksites, college campuses, health care centers, and outdoor recreational facilities are adopting comprehensive tobacco use policies.

DECREASE EXPOSURE TO NEW AND EMERGING TOBACCO AND NICOTINE PRODUCTS

- Use of new products, such as e-cigarettes, is increasing across all age groups.[12,13]
- In California, young adults are three times more likely to use e-cigarettes than those 30 and older.[14]
- New and emerging products may introduce young adults to tobacco use or promote dual use of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products.[15]

- Hookah use has surpassed cigarette use among U.S. young adult college students.[16]
- E-cigarette aerosol is a new source of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and ultrafine/fine particles.[17]
- Use of products that mimic tobacco use, specifically e-cigarettes, may renormalize smoking and challenge the implementation and enforcement of tobacco-free policies that are proven to decrease tobacco use.

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Scoring Methodology

CYAN maintains a database of tobacco use policies from all public colleges and universities in California. Policies have been collected and analyzed since 2001. The database is updated a minimum of two times per academic year. CYAN staff and COUGH student leaders utilize the database to track progress on the adoption and implementation of smoke/tobacco-free policies.

DATA COLLECTION

The policies found in the CYAN database are collected from college/university websites, school catalogs, campus administrations, and District governing boards (California Community College system). Print copies of these policies are kept on file and the date of collection and review is noted on the policy. If CYAN is unable to locate an official written policy, the policy noted in the college/university catalog and/or manuals is collected as policy on file.

CATobaccoFreeColleges.org

DATE OF POLICY REVIEW

COUGH students and CYAN staff did an extensive policy review of all 146 public college and university policies in April and May 2017. Policies officially adopted by May 15, 2017, were reviewed for this Report. If a college/university adopted a policy but the policy has not been implemented, the officially adopted policy is what was reviewed and scored. If a college is considering a new policy but it has not been finalized and signed by administration, the current policy implemented on campus is the policy that was scored for this Report.

COMMUNITY COLLEGES: DISTRICT POLICIES VERSUS CAMPUS POLICIES

CYAN recognizes that community college districts have the authority to regulate tobacco use on the campuses within their district. Some districts create district-wide smoke/tobacco-free policies for all their colleges while others have a standard policy for the district but allow individual campuses to adopt stronger policies. Regardless of who has the authority to adopt a smoke/tobacco-free policy (i.e., district versus campus), CYAN reviewed the tobacco use policy from all 113 community college campuses. In many cases, these policies were the same as the district policy. In some cases, a college's policy was either stronger or weaker than the district policy. If a campus policy was found to be weaker than the district policy, the campus policy is the policy that was scored. We recognize district policies are the minimum policy a college must have; however, if a college's policy is weaker than a district's policy, it is noted in this report in order to encourage administration to strengthen their smoke/tobacco-free policy to the district policy or stronger.

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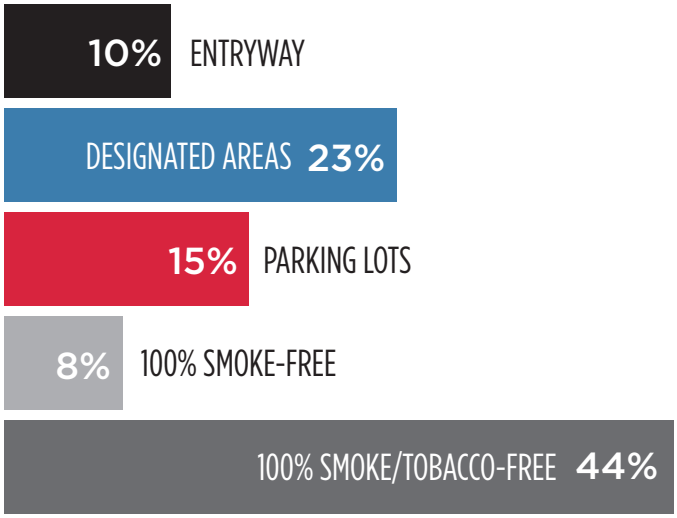
POLICY ANALYSIS AND GRADING

All public college/university tobacco use policies were reviewed and scored using the same scoring instrument. Only written policies were analyzed for this report. CYAN did not take into consideration how well a policy was implemented or enforced.

A total of seven policy types were identified and used to score policies including:

1. 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free, including electronic smoking devices – Smoking, the use of tobacco products, and the use of electronic smoking devices are prohibited on all indoor and outdoor property. Products covered under this policy include, but are not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, pipes, water pipes (hookah), e-cigarettes, chewing tobacco, spit tobacco, snus, snuff, and dissolvable tobacco products.
2. 100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free - Smoking and the use of tobacco products are prohibited on all indoor and outdoor property. Products covered under this policy include, but are not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, pipes, water pipes (hookah), chewing tobacco, spit tobacco, snus, snuff, and dissolvable tobacco products.



3. 100% Smoke-Free – Smoking of tobacco products is prohibited on all indoor and outdoor property. Products covered under this policy include, but are not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and water pipes (hookah).
4. Parking Lots Only – Smoking and/or the use of tobacco products is prohibited on campus with the exception of parking lots or designated areas in parking lots.
5. Designated Smoking Areas - Smoking and/or the use of tobacco products is prohibited on campus with the exception of designated smoking areas on campus.
6. Perimeter or Entryways – Smoking and/or the use of tobacco products is prohibited within a certain distance from buildings, entranceways, exits, windows, and/or air intake units. Policy must prohibit smoking 20-ft or more from buildings (current state law prohibits smoking within 20-ft of state-owned buildings).
7. Policy not in compliance with current state law (no smoking within 20-ft of buildings).

If a school's smoke/tobacco-free policy included language on electronic smoking devices or e-cigarettes, the campus was awarded 5 bonus points. Colleges with 100% smoke/tobacco-free policies, including e-cigarettes, did not receive additional bonus points as the points were build in to the final score. Once scores were finalized, colleges were assigned a grade based on the policy score they received.

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OVERALL SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE POLICY GRADES

POLICY TYPE	SCORE	GRADE
100% smoke/tobacco-free, including e-cigarettes	100	A+
100% smoke/tobacco-free	95	A
100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes	90	A
100% smoke-free	85	B
Parking lots only, including e-cigarettes	75	C
Parking lots only	70	C
Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes	65	D
Designated Smoking Areas	60	D
Perimeter or Entryways (20-ft or more), including e-cigarettes	35	F
Perimeter or Entryways (20-ft or more)	30	F
No written policy or policy not in compliance with current state law (20-ft from buildings)	0	F

Rationale for low scores for Parking Lots Only and Designated Smoking Area policies

CYAN applauds administrators who have adopted outdoor air policies to reduce secondhand smoke on campus. Designated smoking areas may seem like a good idea to allow tobacco users a place to smoke; however, they have many more disadvantages than benefits. A study from Stanford University found that in outdoor designated areas with multiple smokers, levels of toxic air contaminants from secondhand smoke may be the same or higher than indoors, therefore, creating a hazardous environment to individuals standing in or around these areas. Additionally, secondhand smoke is proven to travel outside of designated areas; distance depends on wind strength and areas have also been found to encourage tobacco use by creating a social environment for daily and non-daily tobacco users. By increasing the number of individuals smoking in one area, students are more likely to believe that more people smoke than actually do. This misperception affects the norm of smoking on campus and may also contribute to increased tobacco use. Finally, designated areas are often heavily littered and smell of toxic tobacco waste. Unless regularly cleaned and maintained, these areas are unhealthy, smelly, and an eyesore.

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Report Findings

STRONG COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES

75 OF CALIFORNIA'S 146 PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ARE 100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE

As of May 2017, 75 of California 146 public colleges and universities are 100% smoke-free. Of these, 63 campuses are 100% smoke and tobacco-free including e-cigarettes. This is an increase from 54 colleges in the previous report period that reported a 100% smoke or tobacco-free policy. During the 2016-2017, 23 campuses adopted a stronger tobacco use policy. Twenty-one of these campuses adopted 100% smoke/tobacco-free policies, including e-cigarettes and the other two amended their policies to include e-cigarettes. Within the last few years, the majority of institutions strengthen their policies to address the use of all tobacco products (including e-cigarettes) versus smoke-free or secondhand smoke policies.

E-CIGARETTES

In May 2016, Governor Brown signed SB 5 X2 (Leno), a bill that added e-cigarettes to existing tobacco products definition in California law. The law went into effect on June 9, 2016 and prohibits the use of electronic smoking devices in any location where smoking is prohibited under state law. This includes all indoor buildings on public colleges and universities and within 20-ft. of these facilities. If a college/university campuses has a policy stronger than state law and the policy does not include e-cigarettes, students, faculty, staff, and visitor may be allowed to use e-cigarettes in locations where other tobacco products are prohibited under the tobacco use policy. As of May 2017, 112 campuses have amended their existing policies or adopted new, stronger policies to include e-cigarettes, an increase from 101 colleges one year ago.

SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE POLICIES BY SYSTEM

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

100%
SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE INCLUDING E-CIGARETTES

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ✓ 2014

The University of California (UC) system, including 10 educational campuses and five medical hospitals is 100% smoke and tobacco-free, including e-cigarettes. The entire system went smoke/tobacco-free in January 2014 after a systemwide policy was adopted by the University of California Office of the President in January 2012 (UCLA, UCSF, and UCSD implemented policies prior to this date).

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY ✓ 2017

In April 2017, the California State University system adopted a 100% smoke and tobacco-free policy, including e-cigarettes. The executive order signed by Chancellor White, requires all 23 CSU campuses to implement a comprehensive smoke/tobacco-free policy by September 1, 2017. The systemwide policy has resulted in all public four-year universities in California being 100% smoke/tobacco-free institutions.

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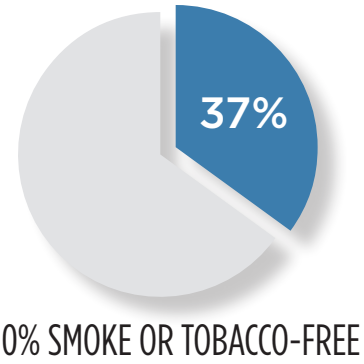
CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

The community college system is made up of 113 campuses along with numerous other affiliated centers and satellite properties. Thirty-seven percent (42/113) are 100% smoke or tobacco-free. Of these, 30 campuses are 100% smoke/tobacco-free include e-cigarettes, 1 campus is 100% smoke/tobacco-free not including e-cigarettes, 10 are 100% smoke-free including e-cigarettes, 1 is 100% smoke-free not including e-cigarettes.

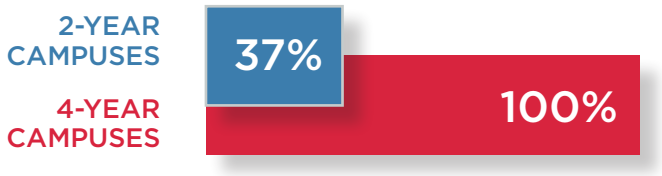


100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE

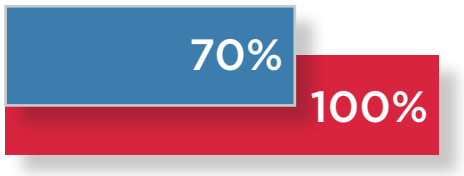
In 2013, the Health Services Association of California Community Colleges wrote a White Paper on Tobacco Prevention and Control in the California Community Colleges to encourage the creation of 100% smoke/tobacco-free environments at all 113 community college campuses.

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS VS. TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

California is home to 33 public four-year institutions (10 UC, 23 CSU) and 113 two-year colleges. When comparing data collected from UC/CSU campuses and community colleges, some interesting findings were made.



100% SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE



INCLUDE E-CIGARETTES IN POLICIES

In February 2014, the California Tobacco Control Program published a report entitled, "Advancing Health Equity in Tobacco Control." The report identifies 11 priority strategies for reducing tobacco-related health disparities. Included on this list is the establishment of smoke/tobacco-free two-year colleges (community colleges and trade/technical schools). California community colleges serve 2.1 million students and, collectively, is the largest system of high education in the U.S. Sixty-seven percent of community college students are people of diverse ethnic background.[18] In California, large differences in smoking prevalence exist among adults, young adults, and youth by race/ethnicity and among population groups by socioeconomic status, education, occupation, mental health status, sexual orientation, and geography.

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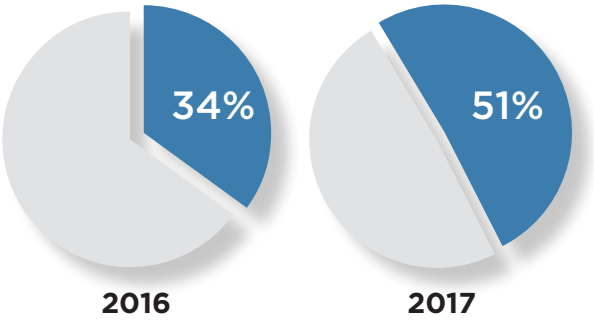
Summary of Findings

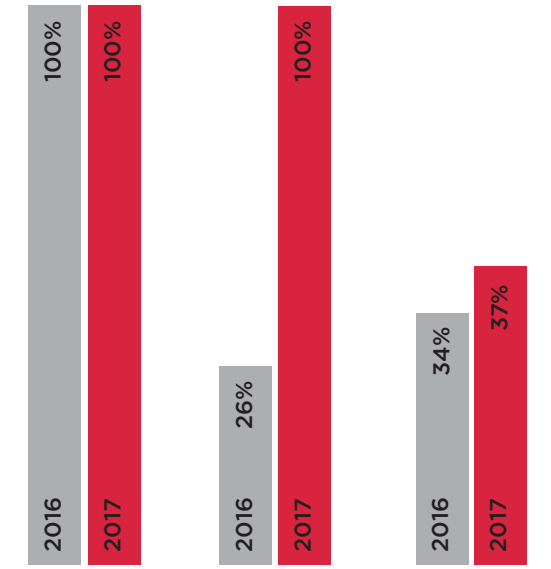
In total, 75 (51%) of public colleges and universities have a 100% smoke or tobacco-free policy, compared to 54 (34%) one year ago. Of these schools, all but two also prohibit the use of electronic smoking devices on campus.

As of May 15, 2017, 90% of public colleges and universities have implemented a tobacco use policy significantly stronger than state law. The large number of campuses with policies stronger than state law is promising. Institutions are recognizing the danger of tobacco use on campus and are adopting policies to decrease secondhand smoke exposure and prevent tobacco use initiation by students. Unfortunately, though, designated smoking area or parking lot policies do not fully protect students, faculty, staff, and visitors from the dangers of tobacco on campus. The most effective policy at reducing tobacco use, clearing the air, and preventing initiation is a 100% smoke and tobacco-free policy.

There are stark differences in the type of tobacco use policies that have been adopted and implemented by system. At the University of California, all university educational and medical campuses are 100% smoke and tobacco-free, including e-cigarettes. Similarly, as of September 1, 2017, the California State University system is 100% smoke and tobacco-free, including e-cigarettes. Of the 113 community colleges in California, 42 are 100% smoke or tobacco-free. Forty of these schools include e-cigarettes in their policies. When comparing two-year institutions to four-year institutions, community colleges are significantly less likely to be 100% smoke or tobacco-free. Because the populations they serve are already more likely to use and be harmed by tobacco, it is especially important that two-year institutions enact a 100% smoke/tobacco-free policy.



CA PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES:
100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE



CAMPUS POLICIES 100% SMOKE AND TOBACCO-FREE

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Conclusion

Current California law prohibits smoking and the use of electronic smoking devices within 20-ft of a main exit, entrance, or operable window of a public building, including colleges and universities. The law allows governing bodies of the California Community College, California State University, and University of California systems to adopt and enforce additional smoking and tobacco control policies that are more restrictive than the law.

During the 2016 legislative session, Assembly member Kevin McCarty (D-Sacramento) introduced ***Assembly Bill (AB) 1594*, a bill that would have made all California public colleges and universities 100% smoke/tobacco-free, including electronic smoking devices.** The bill had no public opposition and was approved by the Senate Floor 26-12 (1 member abstaining/not voting) and the Assembly Floor 52-27 (1 member abstaining/not voting). On September 26, 2016, Governor Brown vetoed the bill stating, "the governing boards of our public colleges and universities already have the authority and are fully capable of setting smoking policies on their campuses."

Even though AB 1594 was vetoed, the bill had an impact on smoke/tobacco-free policies on California colleges and universities as many institutions began discussing how and when to strengthen their policies. In April 2017, the CSU Chancellor's Office signed an executive order making all University-owned and leased property 100% smoke/tobacco-free. The policy language applies to all tobacco products, electronic smoking devices (e.g., e-cigarettes), and other plant-based products that can be smoked. The language included in the CSU systemwide policy is consistent with the tobacco definitions in current state law. In addition to the change at CSU, a number of community colleges have started to form task forces to discuss the adoption and implementation of a new tobacco use policy.

A strong body of evidence exists that supports the adoption and implementation of 100% smoke/tobacco-free policies. California colleges and universities have made good progress on restricting tobacco use and exposure on campus. By September 2017, all public four-year universities in California will be smoke and tobacco-free. This is not the case, though, for California Community Colleges. It is the hope of CYAN and COUGH that community colleges will continue to work on comprehensive smoke/tobacco-free policies that promote good health and protect campus communities from the negative effects of tobacco. We hope to have the opportunity to partner with all California colleges and universities as they move forward with adopting and implementing these policies or continue working on increasing policy compliance.

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University of California Report Card

	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free	100% Smoke-Free Parking Lots	Designated Smoking Areas	Perimeter (20-ft or more)	No policy/less than state law	E-cigarettes Included	Score	Grade
BERKELEY	X						X	100	A+
DAVIS	X						X	100	A+
IRVINE	X						X	100	A+
LOS ANGELES	X						X	100	A+
MERCED	X						X	100	A+
RIVERSIDE	X						X	100	A+
SAN DIEGO	X						X	100	A+
SAN FRANCISCO	X						X	100	A+
SANTA BARBARA	X						X	100	A+
SANTA CRUZ	X						X	100	A+

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California State University Report Card

	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free	100% Smoke-Free	Parking Lots	Designated Smoking Areas	Perimeter (20-ft or more)	No policy/less than state law	E-cigarettes Included	Score	Grade
BAKERSFIELD	X							X	100	A+
CHANNEL ISLANDS	X							X	100	A+
CHICO	X							X	100	A+
DOMINGUEZ HILLS	X							X	100	A+
EAST BAY	X							X	100	A+
FRESNO	X							X	100	A+
FULLERTON	X							X	100	A+
HUMBOLDT	X							X	100	A+
LONG BEACH	X							X	100	A+
LOS ANGELES	X							X	100	A+
MARITIME ACADEMY	X							X	100	A+
MONTEREY BAY	X							X	100	A+
NORTHRIDGE	X							X	100	A+
POMONA	X							X	100	A+
SACRAMENTO	X							X	100	A+
SAN BERNARDINO	X							X	100	A+
SAN DIEGO	X							X	100	A+
SAN FRANCISCO	X							X	100	A+
SAN JOSE	X							X	100	A+
SAN LUIS OBISPO	X							X	100	A+
SAN MARCOS	X							X	100	A+
SONOMA	X							X	100	A+
STANISLAUS	X							X	100	A+

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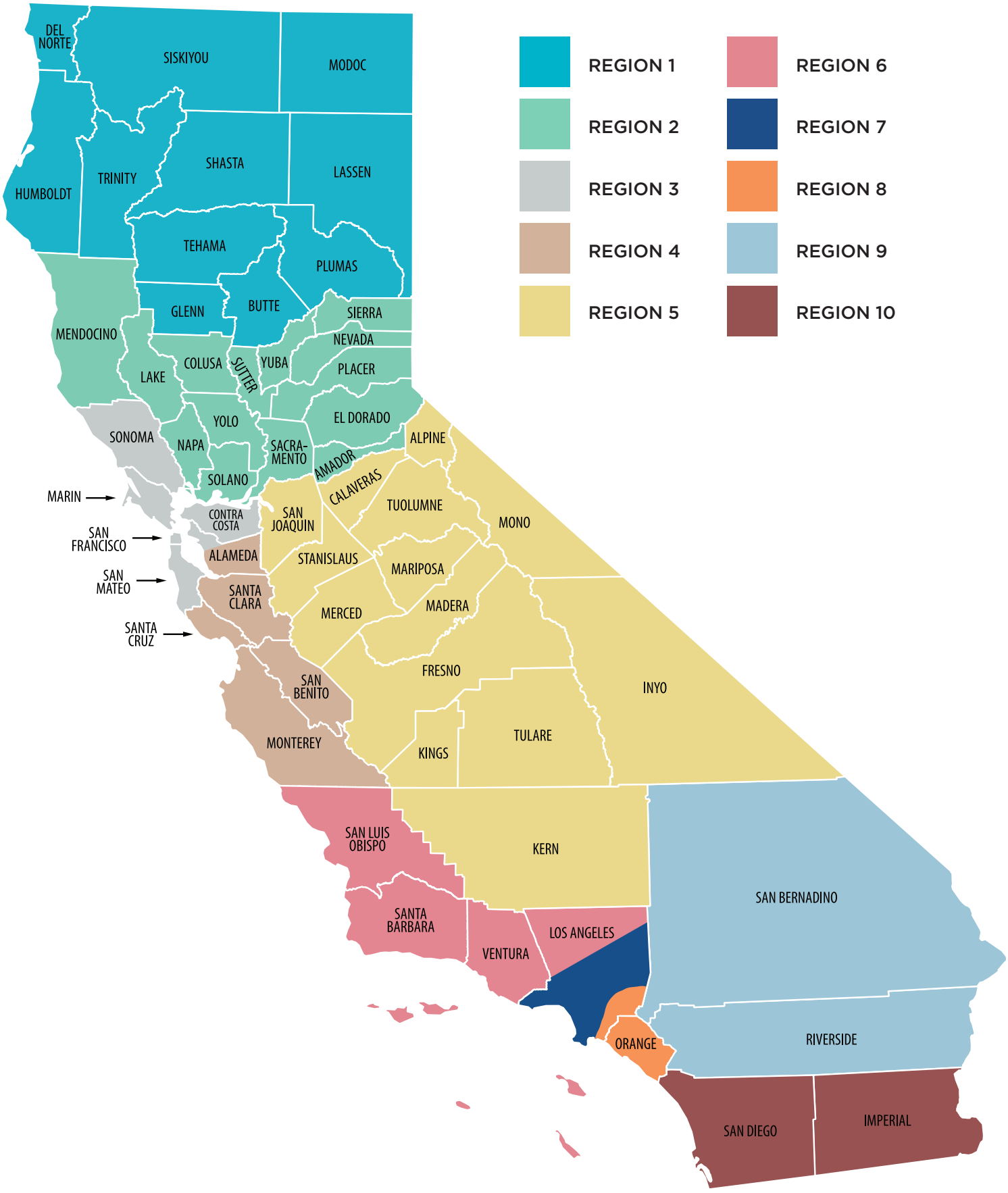
Community Colleges by Region



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REGION 1

	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free	100% Smoke-Free	Parking Lots	Designated Smoking Areas	Perimeter (20-ft or more)	No policy/less than state law	E-cigarettes Included	Score	Grade
BUTTE					X				60	D
FEATHER RIVER					X				60	D
LASSEN						X		X	35	F
COLLEGE OF THE REDWOODS	X							X	100	A+
SHASTA					X			X	65	D
COLLEGE OF THE SISKIYOUS					X			X	65	D

REGION 2

AMERICAN RIVER	X							X	100	A+
COSUMNES RIVER	X							X	100	A+
FOLSOM LAKE	X							X	100	A+
LAKE TAHOE					X			X	65	D
MENDOCINO					X			X	65	D
NAPA VALLEY					X				60	D
SACRAMENTO CITY	X							X	100	A+
SIERRA	X							X	100	A+
SOLANO	X							X	100	A+
WOODLAND	X							X	100	A+
YUBA	X							X	100	A+

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REGION 3

	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free	100% Smoke-Free	Parking Lots	Designated Smoking Areas	Perimeter (20-ft or more)	No policy/less than state law	E-cigarettes Included	Score	Grade
ALAMEDA					X			X	65	D
BERKELEY CITY			X					X	90	A
CANADA				X				X	75	C
CONTRA COSTA				X				X	75	C
DIABLO VALLEY				X					70	C
LANEY			X					X	90	A
LOS MEDANOS				X				X	75	C
MARIN					X				60	D
MERRITT				X				X	75	C
SAN FRANCISCO CITY					X			X	65	D
SAN MATEO				X				X	75	C
SANTA ROSA	X								100	A+
SKYLINE					X			X	65	D

REGION 4

CABRILLO			X					X	90	A
CHABOT				X					70	C
DE ANZA				X				X	75	C
EVERGREEN VALLEY				X					70	C
FOOTHILL				X				X	75	C
GAVILAN				X				X	75	C
HARTNELL	X							X	100	A+
LAS POSITAS				X					70	C
MISSION				X				X	75	C
MONTEREY PENINSULA				X					70	C
OHLONE			X					X	90	A
SAN JOSE CITY					X				60	D
WEST VALLEY				X				X	75	C

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REGION 5

	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free	100% Smoke-Free Parking Lots	Designated Smoking Areas	Perimeter (20-ft or more)	No policy/less than state law	E-cigarettes Included	Score	Grade
BAKERSFIELD					X		X	35	F
COLUMBIA				X				60	D
FRESNO CITY				X				60	D
MERCED	X						X	100	A+
MODESTO					X			30	F
PORTERVILLE				X				60	D
REEDLEY	X						X	100	A+
SAN JOAQUIN DELTA	X						X	100	A+
COLLEGE OF THE SEQUOIAS				X			X	65	D
WEST HILLS COALINGA					X			30	F
WEST HILLS LEMOORE					X			30	F

REGION 6

ALLAN HANCOCK				X				60	D
ANTELOPE VALLEY			X				X	75	C
COLLEGE OF THE CANYONS				X			X	65	D
CUESTA				X				60	D
MOORPARK	X						X	100	A+
OXNARD			X				X	75	C
SANTA BARBARA CITY	X						X	100	A+
TAFT				X			X	65	D
VENTURA	X						X	100	A+

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REGION 7

	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free	100% Smoke-Free	Parking Lots	Designated Smoking Areas	Perimeter (20-ft or more)	No policy/less than state law	E-cigarettes Included	Score	Grade
EAST LOS ANGELES					X			X	65	D
EL CAMINO - COMPTON	X							X	100	A+
EL CAMINO	X							X	100	A+
GLENDALE			X					X	90	A
LOS ANGELES CITY			X					X	90	A
LOS ANGELES HARBOR						X		X	35	F
LOS ANGELES MISSION					X			X	65	D
LOS ANGELES PIERCE				X				X	75	C
LOS ANGELES SOUTHWEST							X		0	F
LOS ANGELES TRADE-TECH					X			X	65	D
LOS ANGELES VALLEY					X			X	65	D
PASADENA CITY			X					X	90	A
SANTA MONICA					X			X	65	D
WEST LOS ANGELES					X			X	65	D

REGION 8

CERRITOS						X		X	35	F
CITRUS						X			30	F
COASTLINE						X			30	F
CYPRESS						X			30	F
FULLERTON			X						85	B
GOLDEN WEST				X				X	75	C
IRVINE VALLEY	X							X	100	A+
LONG BEACH CITY					X				60	D
MT. SAN ANTONIO					X				60	D
ORANGE COAST						X			30	F
RIO HONDO					X			X	65	D
SADDLEBACK	X							X	100	A+
SANTA ANA				X				X	75	C
SANTIAGO CANYON				X				X	75	C

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REGION 9

	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free	100% Smoke-Free	Parking Lots	Designated Smoking Areas	Perimeter (20-ft or more)	No policy/less than state law	E-cigarettes Included	Score	Grade
BARSTOW						X			30	F
CERRO COSO					X			X	65	D
CHAFFEY						X			30	F
COPPER MOUNTAIN					X				60	D
CRAFTON HILLS					X			X	65	D
COLLEGE OF THE DESERT					X				60	D
MORENO VALLEY			X					X	90	A
MT SAN JACINTO	X							X	100	A+
NORCO					X			X	65	D
PALO VERDE						X			30	F
RIVERSIDE CITY			X					X	90	A
SAN BERARDINO VALLEY					X			X	65	D
VICTOR VALLEY			X					X	90	A

REGION 10

CUYAMACA	X							X	100	A+
GROSSMONT	X							X	100	A+
IMPERIAL VALLEY		X							95	A
MIRACOSTA	X							X	100	A+
PALOMAR	X							X	100	A+
SAN DIEGO CITY	X							X	100	A+
SAN DIEGO MESA	X							X	100	A+
SAN DIEGO MIRAMAR	X							X	100	A+
SOUTHWESTERN	X							X	100	A+

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California Youth Advocacy Network (CYAN) provides training and technical assistance to individuals, organizations, and coalitions advocating for tobacco-free communities. CYAN works with youth, young adults, services members, and all those working with these populations on any tobacco-related issue.

It is the mission of COUGH, a statewide student-led coalition, to ensure a healthy campus environment free of tobacco and tobacco industry presence. COUGH is committed to promoting, establishing, and sustaining safer and healthier California colleges and universities through tobacco-free policy, education, and cessation.

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