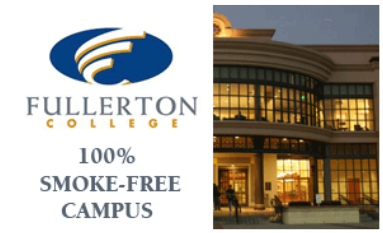
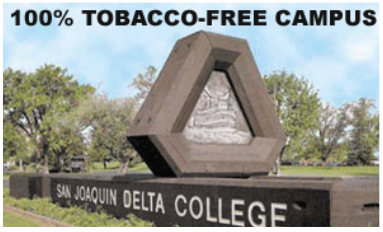
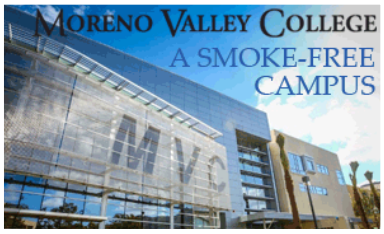
CALIFORNIA
COLLEGE & UNIVERSITY
SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE POLICY
REPORT CARD







TOBACCO FREE COUGH
CAMPUSES ORGANIZED & UNITED FOR GOOD HEALTH

California Youth Advocacy Network

June 2020

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2020 College and University Report Card

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

INTRODUCTION

In December 2018, in response to a staggering increase in youth vaping, the United States Surgeon General issued an advisory stressing the importance of protecting young people from a lifetime of nicotine addiction. Nationally, between 2017 and 2018, use among high school students increased by 78%.[1] Rates continued to increase in 2019 as 27.5% of teens reported vaping, an increase from 20.8% in 2018. Furthermore, one in three young people reported current tobacco use.[2]

In California, teen cigarette smoking declined to 2% while e-cigarette use increased to 10.9% of teens reporting vaping in the past 30 days. While teen vaping has been increasing, young adults continue to have the highest prevalence of tobacco and e-cigarette use compared to all other age groups. Overall, 24.6% of individuals 18-30 years old report using any tobacco products compared to 12.8% of tobacco product use by teens and 13.5% use in adults over 30 years of age. [3]

The young adult years (18-25 years old) are an especially critical time in the development of a tobacco addiction. The tobacco industry is aware of this, aggressively marketing its products to young people in an attempt to generate a new cohort of lifetime tobacco users. As California cigarette smoking declined 33.2% between 2003 and 2017, use of alternative tobacco products, including electronic smoking devices and flavored products, has increased.[4] Electronic smoking devices, or e-cigarettes, have increased in popularity over the last few years, as devices become smaller, more discrete, and emit less noticeable vapor clouds. Many of these devices come prefilled with a potent nicotine salt-based solution.

Young adults are also increasingly using an assortment of devices to vaporize marijuana. College communities have been particularly impacted as rates of vaping among students has increased compared to other young adult populations in California. Between 2017 and 2018, student vaping of nicotine increased from 6.1% to 15.5% compared to an increase from 7.9% to 12.5% among young adults not in college. The rate of vaping marijuana products has also increased among college students from 5.2% in 2017 to 10.9% in 2018. Marijuana vaping did not change among young adults not in college during the same time period, remaining at 8%.[5]

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California Youth Advocacy Network

TOBACCO FREE COUGH CAMPUSES ORGANIZED & UNITED FOR GOOD HEALTH

A recent study examining college student tobacco use prevalence concluded that college attendance may reduce young adult's risk of cigarette smoking but may not reduce the risk of using other tobacco products.[6]

One effective strategy for preventing young people from becoming addicted to tobacco and supporting those who are quitting is the adoption of smoke and tobacco-free policies. Smoke and tobacco-free environments positively shift social norms against tobacco use. For these reasons, the young adult years are also a critical time to ensure tobacco-free environments. As the demographic of tobacco use in young adults shift toward e-cigarettes and higher rates of incoming students are already using tobacco products, California colleges have an opportunity to influence health behaviors of these young adults through campus policy. 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.

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.[7] Furthermore, organizations such as the American Cancer Society, The Truth Initiative, and CVS Health are contributing millions of dollars in grant funding to college campuses across the nation in an effort to produce the first tobacco-free generation.

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. CYAN's College Program is the longest running program focused on tobacco-free college campuses in the nation. 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 147 public colleges and universities in the state. The first statewide Report was released in June 2016.

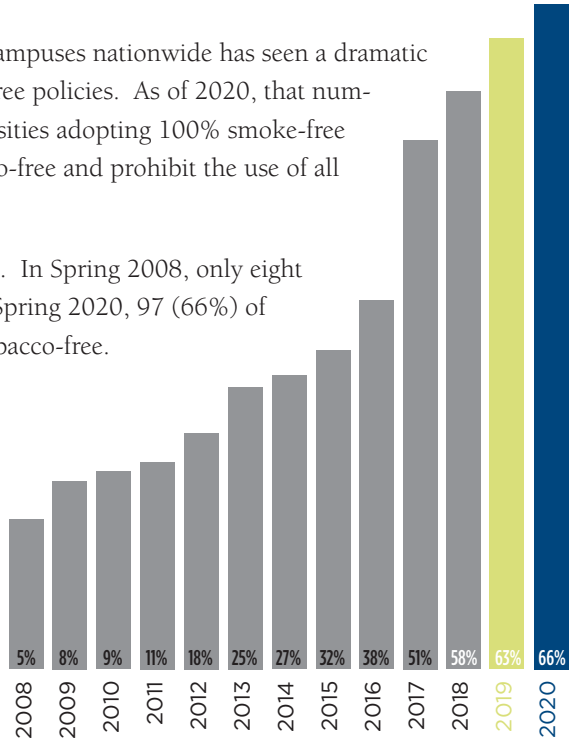
The purpose of this Report is to reveal tobacco use policy trends on campuses in California. Additionally, the aim of the Report Card is to educate and encourage college decision makers to adopt comprehensive smoke/tobacco-free policies that promote health and wellness for all members of their campus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

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. As of 2020, that number has risen dramatically with 2,490 U.S. and tribal colleges and universities adopting 100% smoke-free policies. Of these campuses, 2,065 schools are 100% smoke and tobacco-free and prohibit the use of all tobacco products on college/university property.[8]

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 2020, 97 (66%) of public colleges and universities in California are now 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 provide a strong rationale for why colleges and universities across the nation continue to adopt 100% smoke/tobacco-free policies.



CA PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: 100% SMOKE OR 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.[9]
- 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. [10]
- The California Air Resources Board has categorized secondhand smoke as a toxic air contaminant, the same category as diesel exhaust.[11]
- 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 way to prevent exposure.[12]
- Between 2016 and 2018, the rates of Californians exposed to tobacco smoke, e-cigarette vapor, and marijuana smoke increased by 34.7%, with a 13% increase of e-cigarette smoke and 18.4% increase of marijuana smoke specifically. High schoolers report an exposure rate of roughly 30% to tobacco smoke, e-cigarette vapor, or marijuana smoke while in a room or car.[13]

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.[14]

- 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.[15]

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.[16]

- 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.[17]
- 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.[18]

- With the increase in e-cigarette use among youth and young adults, the presence of pods, cartridges, and e-juice bottles pose new litter and environmental concerns. Nicotine solutions and e-juice contain harmful chemicals and the plastic containers cannot be recycled. Furthermore, all these products have batteries that need to be properly disposed of.
- 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.[19]

- One in eight California youth reported current tobacco use in 2018 (12.7%), with 84.3% of these young people using electronic smoking devices and 86.4% using flavored tobacco products.[20] As these youth tobacco users enter college, promotion of policy compliance and smoke and tobacco-free environments become an essential part of the transitionary process into college life.
- 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 electronic smoking devices, is increasing among some age groups and is higher than combustible tobacco among teens.[21],[22]
- In California, young adults are five times more likely to use e-cigarettes than those 30 and older, increasing from three times more likely from the previous year.[23]
- Through the use of flavors and appealing new designs, a new generation of young people are becoming addicted to nicotine and are becoming regular tobacco users.[24], [25]
- New and emerging products may introduce young adults to tobacco use or promote dual use of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products.[26]
- Hookah use has surpassed cigarette use among U.S. young adult college students.[27]
- E-cigarette vapor is a new source of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and ultrafine/fine particles.[28]
- 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.
- New electronic devices have compatibility with marijuana-based solutions, introducing new policy compliance issues, as marijuana remains a schedule one drug at the federal level, making all marijuana substances illegal on any federally-funded campus, including UCs, CSUs, and CCCs.

JUUL

SUORIN DROP

SMOK NOVO

PUFF BAR, WAVE BAR, STIG

PUFF KRUSH

COVID-19, College and University Campuses, and Tobacco Use

In Spring 2020, the world shifted to prevent and respond to the spread of the Coronavirus. Since California Governor Gavin Newsom issued the statewide shelter in place order in March 2020, new information is regularly emerging on the deadly virus. Coronavirus often causes respiratory symptoms, including difficulty breathing and decreased lung function. Research shows the tobacco use increases an individual's risk for more severe Coronavirus symptoms. Smoking and vaping doubles an individual's risk of developing a respiratory infection, by weakening the immune system and the body's ability to fight infections.[29] Smoking also doubles the risk of getting sicker from coronavirus, with people who smoke being 2.4 times more likely to get sick, admitted to an intensive care unit, needing mechanical ventilation, or dying, compared to non-smokers.[30] Vaping on its own can harm lung health at a cellular and organ level and worsen the body's ability to fight respiratory infections.[31]

Coronavirus has a disproportionate impact on racial and ethnic minority groups, due to preexisting health factors and economic, living, and social conditions. In recent reporting numbers, a third of hospitalizations for coronavirus were black compared to half of that in white communities. In total, the rate of positive coronavirus cases and hospitalizations in non-white communities is over 55%.[32] Racial and ethnic minority group make up a large portion of essential workers, such as employees in grocery stores, fast food, and nursing professions, which disproportionately increases their exposure risks for the virus.

California community colleges serve 2.1 million students and, collectively, is the largest system of higher education in the U.S. Sixty-nine percent of community college students are people of diverse ethnic background.[33] In California, there are large differences in tobacco use prevalence between populations based on age, race/ethnicity , socioeconomic status, education, occupation, mental health status, sexual orientation, and geography. Diverse communities who have higher rates of tobacco use are at greater risk of coronavirus-related respiratory complications. New and novel, respiratory illnesses, like coronavirus, are going to effect the communities attending California's Community Colleges, Universities, and State Colleges, further validating the importance of having smoke/tobacco-free campus environments.

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 CYAN's 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 147 public college and university policies in April and May 2020. Policies officially adopted by May 15, 2020, 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

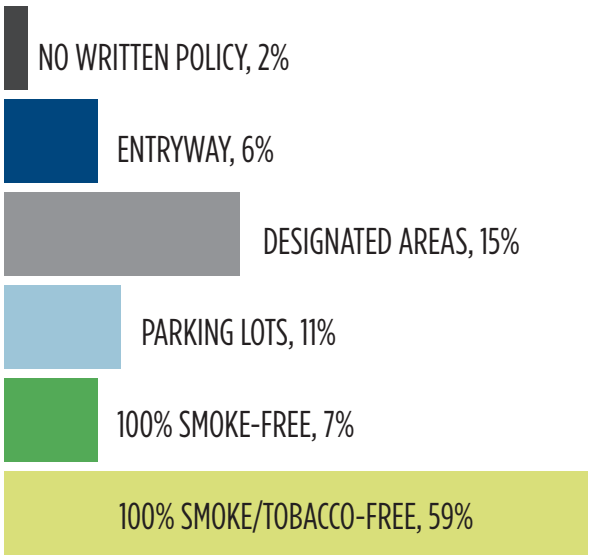
Community college districts have the authority to regulate tobacco use on the campuses within their district. Some districts create district-wide smoke/tobacco-free policies for all of the colleges within the district while others have a standard policy for the district but allow individual colleges 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 policies from all 114 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. The Report authors 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.

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 an institution'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.

OVERALL SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE POLICY GRADES

POLICY TYPE	SCORE	GRADE
100% smoke/tobacco/vape-free	100 POINTS	A+
100% smoke/tobacco-free	95 POINTS	A
100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes	90 POINTS	A
100% smoke-free	85 POINTS	B
Parking lots only, including e-cigarettes	75 POINTS	C
Parking lots only	70 POINTS	C
Designated smoking areas, including e-cigarettes	65 POINTS	D
Designated smoking areas	60 POINTS	D
Perimeter or Entryways, including e-cigarettes	35 POINTS	F
Perimeter or Entryways	30 POINTS	F
No written policy or policy not in compliance with current state law	0 POINTS	F

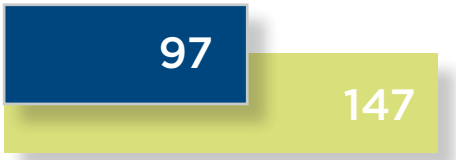
RATIONALE FOR LOW SCORES FOR PARKING LOTS ONLY AND DESIGNATED SMOKING AREA POLICIES

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. These 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.

Report Findings

STRONG COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES

As of May 2020, 97 of California 147 public colleges and universities are 100% smoke-free. Of these, 87 campuses are 100% smoke and tobacco-free, including e-cigarettes. In the past year, five campuses adopted a 100% smoke or tobacco-free policy, including e-cigarettes. All five of these new policies were adopted by a California Community College. Within the last few years, the majority of institutions strengthened their policies to address the use of all tobacco products (including e-cigarettes) versus smoke-free or designated areas policies. Additionally, campuses are strengthening language to include the burning or vaporization of any product on campus property.



97 OF CALIFORNIA'S 147 PUBLIC COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ARE 100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE

SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE POLICIES BY SYSTEM

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

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 and tobacco-free in January 2014 after a system-wide 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).

100%
SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE INCLUDING E-CIGARETTES

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA ✓ 2014

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY ✓ 2017

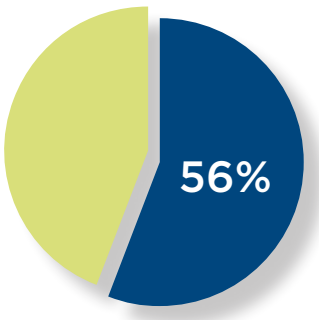
CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

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, required all 23 CSU campuses to implement a comprehensive smoke/tobacco-free policy by September 1, 2017. The system-wide policy has resulted in all public four-year universities in California being 100% smoke/tobacco-free institutions.

CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Currently 56% (64/114) are 100% smoke or tobacco-free. Of these, 54 campuses are 100% smoke/tobacco-free, including e-cigarettes and 10 campuses are 100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes.

In May 2018, the Board of Governors for the California Community College system adopted a resolution to provide guidance and support for all 114 California community colleges to adopt and implement 100% smoke and tobacco-free policies. **In April 2020,**



100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE COMMUNITY COLLEGES

SSCCC adopted a Smoke and Tobacco-Free California Community Colleges Resolution. The Resolution makes it a legislative priority for all California Community Colleges to implement a 100% smoke and tobacco-free policy, while also encouraging the implementation of tobacco treatment programs on campus.

In most cases, community college district governing bodies have adopted policies that apply to all property owned or operated by the district. However, in some cases, district leadership designates policy-making authority to local campus administrators.

FOUR-YEAR INSTITUTIONS VS. TWO-YEAR INSTITUTIONS

There are stark differences in the type of tobacco use policies adopted and implemented by four-year universities compared to community colleges. California is home to 33 public four-year institutions (10 UC, 23 CSU) and 115 two-year colleges. One new community college, Calbright College, opened during this academic year. Calbright is a digital campus, therefore, the College's policy is not included in this report. When comparing data collected from UC/CSU campuses and community colleges, some interesting findings were made.

- 56% of community colleges are 100% smoke or tobacco-free compared to 100% of UC and CSU campuses
- 92% of community colleges include e-cigarettes in their policies compared to 100% of UC and CSU campuses

COMMUNITY COLLEGE REGIONAL DATA

Since the previous report in May 2019, several campuses in Region 5 in the **Central Valley** adopted 100% smoke and tobacco-free policy including the State Center Community College District and Porterville College. In Region 7, Los Angeles Harbor College and Los Angeles Valley College adopted stronger guidelines making their campuses smoke and tobacco-free. Other regions with large numbers of smoke and tobacco-free campuses include Region 10 in **San Diego** where all community colleges are 100% smoke and tobacco-free and Region 2, specifically, **Sacramento and surrounding counties** where all but three campuses are 100% smoke and tobacco-free.

Conclusion

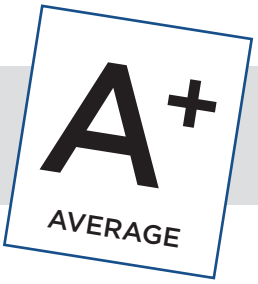
Current California law prohibits smoking within 20-ft of a main exit, entrance, or operable window of a public building, including colleges and universities. The law allows California Community College campuses, campuses of the California State University, and campuses of the University of California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

The UC and CSU systems have committed all University-owned and leased property as 100% smoke/tobacco-free. In May 2018, the Board of Governors for the California Community College system adopted a resolution urging all campuses to adopt 100% smoke and tobacco-free policies. **During the 2019-2020 academic year, five community colleges adopted a 100% smoke and tobacco-free policy or guidelines, including e-cigarettes.** CYAN and COUGH are optimistic this resolution will lead to a smoke/tobacco-free community college system by 2023.

Public health is a top priority as states and communities continue to address a teen vaping epidemic and the world shifts to respond to the Covid-19 pandemic. While the coronavirus is a new and novel respiratory illness, researchers have already confirmed that smoking and vaping increases an individual's risk of contracting the virus and worsens health outcomes should someone get sick with the virus. A strong body of evidence shows that smoke and tobacco-free policies prevent people from starting tobacco use as well as encourage individuals who do use tobacco to quit. As college and universities contemplate when and how to re-open their physical campuses, administrators should strongly consider implementing comprehensive smoke and tobacco-free policies to protect their campus communities from the various public health crisis our country is addressing.

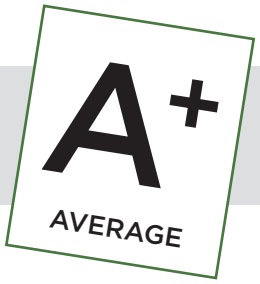
California colleges and universities have made good progress on restricting tobacco use and exposure on campus. It is the hope of CYAN and COUGH that California colleges and universities will continue to work on comprehensive smoke/tobacco-free policies that promote good health and protect campus communities 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 to prevent and treat tobacco addiction.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



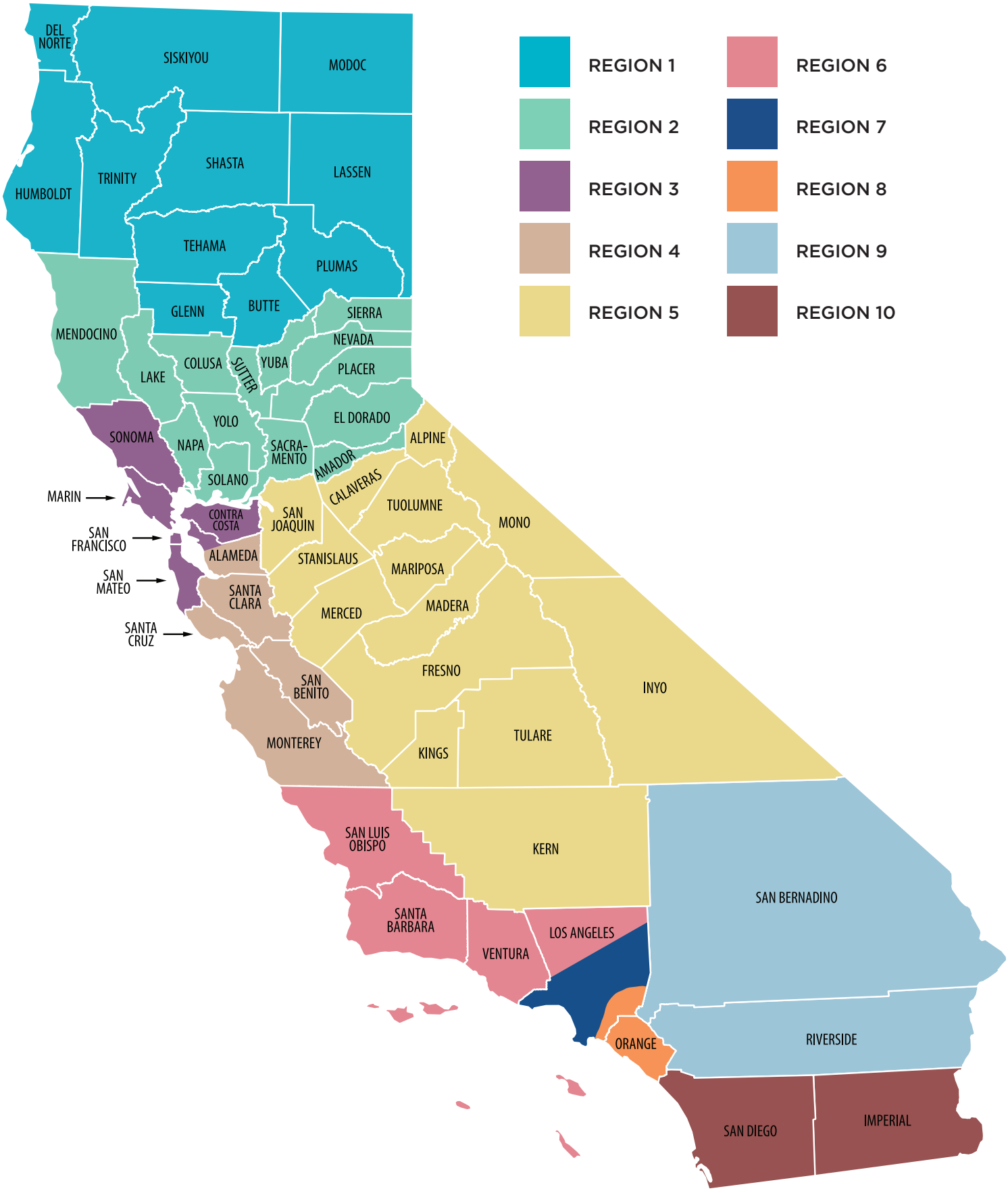
College Name	Grade	Policy Type
BERKELEY	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
DAVIS	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
IRVINE	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
LOS ANGELES	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
MERCED	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
RIVERSIDE	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
SAN DIEGO	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
SAN FRANCISCO	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
SANTA BARBARA	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
SANTA CRUZ	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY



College Name	Grade	Policy Type
BAKERSFIELD	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
CHANNEL ISLANDS	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
CHICO	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
DOMINGUEZ HILLS	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
EAST BAY	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
FRESNO	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
FULLERTON	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
HUMBOLDT	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
LONG BEACH	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
LOS ANGELES	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
MARITIME ACADEMY	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
MONTEREY BAY	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
NORTHRIDGE	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
POMONA	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
SACRAMENTO	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
SAN BERNARDINO	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
SAN DIEGO	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
SAN FRANCISCO	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
SAN JOSE	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
SAN LUIS OBISPO	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
SAN MARCOS	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
SONOMA	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
STANISLAUS	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes

Community Colleges by Region



REGION 1

Includes the following Counties: Butte, Del Norte, Glenn, Humboldt, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Tehema, Trinity

C-
AVERAGE

District	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Butte-Glenn	**BUTTE**	**D**	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included
Feather River	**FEATHER RIVER**	**D**	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included
Lassen	**LASSEN**	**F**	Perimeter (20-ft or more), E-cigarettes Included
Redwoods	**COLLEGE OF THE REDWOODS**	**A+**	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Shasta-Tehama-Trinity	**SHASTA**	**A+**	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Siskiyou Joint	**COLLEGE OF THE SISKIYOUS**	**D**	Designated Smoking Areas

REGION 2

Includes the following Counties: Amador, Colusa, El Dorado, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sierra, Solano, Sutter, Yolo, Yuba

A-
AVERAGE

District	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Los Rios	AMERICAN RIVER	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Los Rios	COSUMNES RIVER	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Los Rios	FOLSOM LAKE	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Los Rios	SACRAMENTO CITY	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Lake Tahoe	LAKE TAHOE	D	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included
Mendocino-Lake	MENDOCINO	D	Designated Smoking Areas
Napa Valley	NAPA VALLEY	D	Designated Smoking Areas
Sierra Joint	SIERRA	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Solano	SOLANO	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Yuba	WOODLAND	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Yuba	YUBA	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**

REGION 3

Includes the following Counties:
Alameda (Part) , Contra Costa, Marin,
San Francisco, San Mateo, Sonoma

A-
AVERAGE

District	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Contra Costa	CONTRA COSTA	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Contra Costa	DIABLO VALLEY	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Contra Costa	LOS MEDANOS	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Marin	COLLEGE OF MARIN	D	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included
Peralta	BERKELEY CITY	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Peralta	COLLEGE OF ALAMEDA	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Peralta	LANEY	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Peralta	MERRITT	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
San Francisco	CITY COLLEGE OF SAN FRANCISCO	A	100% Smoke-Free including e-cigarettes
San Mateo County	CANADA	C	Parking Lots, E-cigarettes Included
San Mateo County	COLLEGE OF SAN MATEO	C	Parking Lots, E-cigarettes Included
San Mateo County	SKYLINE	D	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included
Sonoma County	SANTA ROSA JUNIOR	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**

REGION 4

Includes the following Counties:
Alameda (Part) , Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz

B-
AVERAGE

District	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Cabrillo	CABRILLO	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free**
Chabot-Las Positas	CHABOT	C	Parking Lots, E-cigarettes Included
Chabot-Las Positas	LAS POSITAS	C	Parking Lots, E-cigarettes Included
Foothill-De Anza	DE ANZA	C	Parking Lots, E-cigarettes Included
Foothill-De Anza	FOOTHILL	C	Parking Lots, E-cigarettes Included
Gavilan	GAVILAN	C	Parking Lots, E-cigarettes Included
Hartnell Joint	HARTNELL	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Monterey Peninsula	MONTEREY PENINSULA	C	Parking Lots, E-cigarettes Included
Ohlone	OHLONE	A	100% Smoke-Free, E-cigarettes Included
San Jose-Evergreen	EVERGREEN VALLEY	C	Parking Lots, E-cigarettes Included
San Jose-Evergreen	SAN JOSE CITY	A	100% Smoke-Free, E-cigarettes Included
West Valley-Mission	MISSION	C	Parking Lots, E-cigarettes Included
West Valley-Mission	WEST VALLEY	C	Parking Lots, E-cigarettes Included

REGION 5

Includes the following Counties: Alpine, Calaveras, Fresno, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Mono, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Tulare, Tuolumne

C+
AVERAGE

District	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Kern	BAKERSFIELD	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
☀ Kern	PORTERVILLE	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Merced	MERCED	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
☀ State Center	CLOVIS	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
☀ State Center	FRESNO CITY	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
State Center	REEDLEY	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
San Joaquin Delta	SAN JOAQUIN DELTA	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Sequoias	COLLEGE OF THE SEQUIOAS	C	Parking Lots, E-cigarettes Included
West Hills	WEST HILLS COLLEGE - COALINGA	F	Perimeter (20-ft or more), E-cigarettes Included
West Hills	WEST HILLS COLLEGE - LEMOORE	F	Perimeter (20-ft or more), E-cigarettes Included
Yosemite	COLUMBIA	D	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included
Yosemite	MODESTO	F	Perimeter (20-ft or more)

☀ Denotes campus has adopted policy this academic year

REGION 6

Includes the following Counties:
Los Angeles (Part), San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Ventura

B+
AVERAGE

District	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Allan Hancock	ALLAN HANCOCK	D	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included
Antelope Valley	ANTELOPE VALLEY	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
San Luis Obispo County	CUESTA	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Santa Barbara	SANTA BARBARA CITY	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Santa Clarita	COLLEGE OF THE CANYONS	D	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included
Ventura County	MOORPARK	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Ventura County	OXNARD	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Ventura County	VENTURA	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
West Kern	TAFT	D	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included

REGION 7

Includes the following Counties:
Los Angeles (Part)

B-
AVERAGE

District	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
El Camino	COMPTON	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
El Camino	EL CAMINO	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Glendale	GLENDALE	A	100% Smoke-Free, E-cigarettes Included
Los Angeles	EAST LOS ANGELES	A	100% Smoke-Free, E-cigarettes Included
Los Angeles	LOS ANGELES CITY	A	100% Smoke-Free, E-cigarettes Included
✳ Los Angeles	LOS ANGELES HARBOR	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Los Angeles	LOS ANGELES MISSION	D	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included
Los Angeles	LOS ANGELES PIERCE	C	Parking Lots, E-Cigarettes included
Los Angeles	LOS ANGELES SOUTHWEST	F	Perimeter (20-ft or more), including e-cigarettes
Los Angeles	LOS ANGELES TRADE-TECH	D	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included
✳ Los Angeles	LOS ANGELES VALLEY	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Los Angeles	WEST LOS ANGELES	D	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included
Pasadena Area	PASADENA CITY	A	100% Smoke-Free, E-cigarettes Included
Santa Monica	SANTA MONICA	D	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included

✳ Denotes campus has adopted policy this academic year

REGION 8

Includes the following Counties:
Los Angeles (Part), Orange

D
AVERAGE

District	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Cerritos	CERRITOS	F	Perimeter (20-ft or more), E-cigarettes Included
Citrus	CITRUS	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Coast	COASTLINE	F	No policy/less than state law
Coast	GOLDEN WEST	C	Parking Lots, E-cigarettes Included
Coast	ORANGE COAST	F	No policy/less than state law
Long Beach	LONG BEACH CITY	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Mt. San Antonio	MT. SAN ANTONIO	D	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included
North Orange County	CYPRESS	F	Perimeter (20-ft or more), E-cigarettes Included
North Orange County	FULLERTON	A	100% Smoke-Free, including E-cigarettes
Rancho Santiago	SANTA ANA	C	Parking Lots, E-cigarettes Included
Rancho Santiago	SANTIAGO CANYON	C	Parking Lots, E-cigarettes Included
Rio Hondo	RIO HONDO	D	Designated Smoking Areas, including e-cigarettes
South Orange County	IRVINE VALLEY	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
South Orange County	SADDLEBACK	A+	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**

REGION 9

Includes the following Counties:
Riverside, San Bernadino

D+
AVERAGE

District	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Barstow	**BARSTOW**	**F**	Perimeter (20-ft or more)
Chaffey	**CHAFFEY**	**D**	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included
Copper Mountain	**COPPER MOUNTAIN**	**D**	Designated Smoking Areas
Desert	**COLLEGE OF THE DESERT**	**A+**	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Kern	**CERRO COSO**	**F**	No policy/less than state law
Mt. San Jacinto	**MT. SAN JACINTO**	**A+**	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Palo Verde	**PALO VERDE**	**F**	Perimeter (20-ft or more)
Riverside	**MORENO VALLEY**	**A**	100% Smoke-Free, E-cigarettes Included
Riverside	**NORCO**	**A+**	**100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes**
Riverside	**RIVERSIDE CITY**	**A**	100% Smoke-Free, E-cigarettes Included
San Bernardino	**CRAFTON HILLS**	**D**	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included
San Bernardino	**SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY**	**D**	Designated Smoking Areas, E-cigarettes Included
Victor Valley	**VICTOR VALLEY**	**A**	100% Smoke-Free, E-cigarettes Included

REGION 10

Includes the following Counties:
Imperial, San Diego

A+
AVERAGE

District	College Name	Grade	Policy Type
Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD	CUYAMACA	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD	GROSSMONT	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
Imperial Valley CCD	IMPERIAL VALLEY	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
MiraCosta CCD	MIRACOSTA	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
Palomar CCD	PALOMAR	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
San Diego CCD	SAN DIEGO CITY	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
San Diego CCD	SAN DIEGO MESA	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
San Diego CCD	SAN DIEGO MIRAMAR	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes
Southwestern CCD	SOUTHWESTERN	A+	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes

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California Youth Advocacy Network

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.

TOBACCO FREE COUGH CAMPUSES ORGANIZED & UNITED FOR GOOD HEALTH

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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