

A photograph of three students walking on a paved path in front of a brick building. A young Black man in a blue polo shirt and dark pants is gesturing with his right hand while holding a folder. A young woman in a grey jacket and white top is looking at a tablet. A young man in a plaid shirt is walking behind them. Tall green grass is on the left.

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

Presented by:



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# 2018 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. 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 cigarette smoking rates continue to decline, use of alternative tobacco products, including flavored products such as electronic smoking devices, is increasing. In California, young adults have the highest prevalence of e-cigarette use compared to any other age group population.<sup>1</sup>

One effective strategy for preventing young people from becoming addicted to tobacco and supporting those who are in 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. 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. Furthermore, organizations such as CVS Health, the American Cancer Society, and The Truth Initiative are contributing significant 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.



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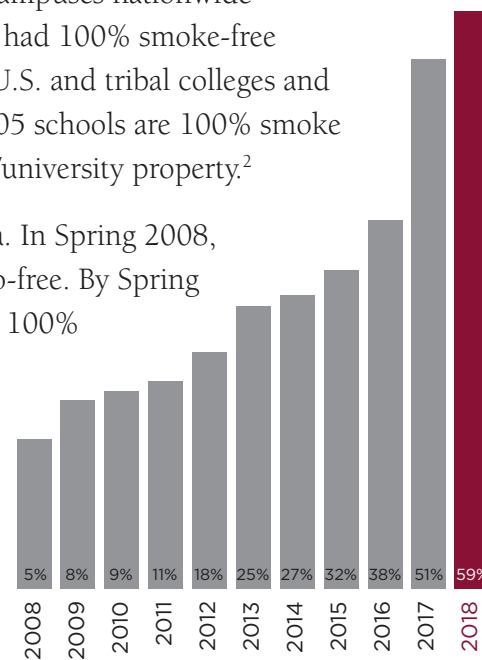


# Smoke/Tobacco-Free Policy Rationale

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. Ten years later, that number has risen dramatically with 2,164 U.S. and tribal colleges and universities adopting 100% smoke-free policies. Of these campuses, 1,805 schools are 100% smoke and tobacco-free and prohibit the use of all tobacco products on college/university property.<sup>2</sup>

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 2018, 87 (59%) 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.<sup>3</sup>
- 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.<sup>4</sup>
- The California Air Resources Board has categorized secondhand smoke as a toxic air contaminant, the same category as diesel exhaust.<sup>5</sup>
- The Surgeon General of the United States 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.<sup>6</sup>

## 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.<sup>7</sup>
- 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.<sup>8</sup>

## 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.<sup>9</sup>



- 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.<sup>10</sup>



- 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.<sup>11</sup>
- 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

- Reducing the number of students that start using tobacco as well as the amount of tobacco that students use, smoke and tobacco-free policies help students persist to graduation by having a positive impact on their health.
- 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.<sup>12</sup>
- 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 youth and young adults.<sup>13,14</sup>
- In California, young adults are three times more likely to use e-cigarettes than those 30 and older.<sup>15</sup>
- 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.<sup>16,17</sup>
- New and emerging products may introduce young adults to tobacco use or promote dual use of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products.<sup>18</sup>
- Hookah use has surpassed cigarette use among U.S. young adult college students.<sup>19</sup>
- E-cigarette vapor is a new source of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and ultrafine/fine particles.<sup>20</sup>
- 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.



# Approaching Health Equity with Equitable Smoke and Tobacco-Free Policies

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In 2013, the Health Services Association of California Community Colleges (HSACCC) 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 (there are now 114 campuses).

In February 2014, the California Tobacco Control Program published the report, *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.<sup>21</sup> 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.

**California's community college and trade and tech school students are disproportionately impacted by the death and disease caused by tobacco, and yet they are the last to be protected by smoke and tobacco-free policies.** The University of California Office of the President adopted a smoke and tobacco-free policy in January of 2012 and the systemwide policy was implemented on all 15 UC campuses by January 2014. More recently, a similar policy was adopted by the California State University Chancellor's Office making all 23 campuses 100% smoke and tobacco-free in September 2017. The "A+" grades for all 33 four-year public universities were included in this report both to show the difference between the systems as well as to commend these institutions for protecting the health of their students, staff, and visitors.

An executive order is not possible under state law in the California Community College system and so the authority to adopt smoke and tobacco-free policies continues to lie with the 72 community college districts and 114 campuses. However, **in May 2018, the Board of Governors for the Community College system adopted a resolution providing support and recommendations to all community colleges in the state to make their campuses 100% smoke and tobacco-free.** CYAN and COUGH commend the Board of Governors and the Chancellor's Office for taking the strongest action possible under the law to try to address this gap in protections for their students and staff.

# 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 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 2018. Policies officially adopted by May 21, 2018, 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 their jurisdiction 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 policy 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.

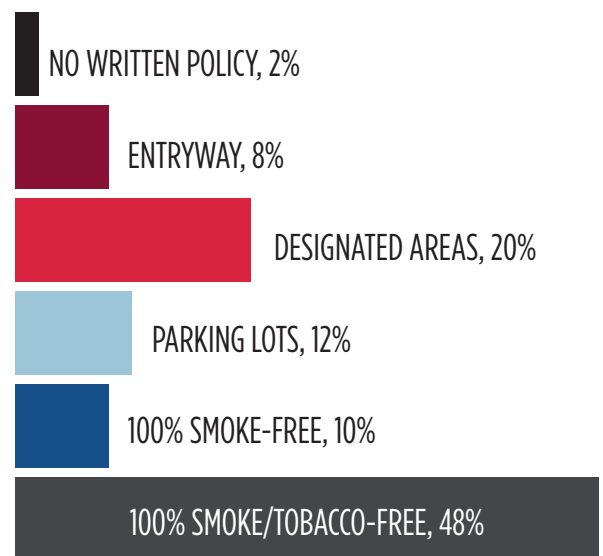


## POLICY ANALYSIS AND GRADING

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 built 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; 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.

# Report Findings

## STRONG COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES

As of May 2018, 87 of California 147 public colleges and universities are 100% smoke-free. Of these, 71 campuses are 100% smoke and tobacco-free, including e-cigarettes. During the 2017-2018 academic year, 11 campuses adopted a 100% smoke or tobacco-free policy, including e-cigarettes. All 11 of these new policies were adopted by a California Community College. 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 designated areas policies.



87 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 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).

**100%**  
SMOKE/TOBACCO-FREE  
INCLUDING E-CIGARETTES

UNIVERSITY OF  
CALIFORNIA



CALIFORNIA STATE  
UNIVERSITY



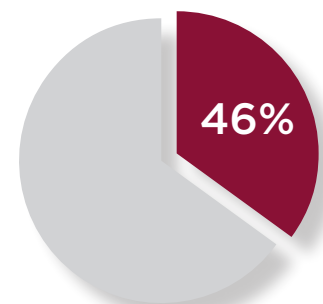
### CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY

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 systemwide policy has resulted in all public four-year universities in California being 100% smoke/tobacco-free institutions.

### CALIFORNIA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Currently 46% (53/114) of California Community Colleges are 100% smoke or tobacco-free. Of these, 38 campuses are 100% smoke/tobacco-free, including e-cigarettes and 15 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.



100% SMOKE OR TOBACCO-FREE



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. Policies specific to a local campus versus a district-wide policy are noted with an asterisk (\*) in the Community College Report Card.



## 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 114 two-year colleges. When comparing data collected from UC/CSU campuses and community colleges, some interesting findings were made.



## REGIONAL DATA

When looking specifically at community college policies, one of the standout regions is Region X in **San Diego** where all community colleges are 100% smoke and tobacco-free. Another area that shines is Region II in **Sacramento and surrounding counties** where all but three campuses are 100% smoke and tobacco-free, as of 2017. Finally, three districts in Region III in the **Bay Area** have made substantial progress this past academic year making over half of the campuses in the region 100% smoke-free, including e-cigarettes.

# Conclusion

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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.

During the 2016 legislative session, Assemblymember 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 full 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. 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 2017-2018 academic year, 10 community colleges adopted a 100% smoke or tobacco-free policy, including e-cigarettes. It is the hope of CYAN and COUGH that this resolution leads to a smoke/tobacco-free community college system by 2023.

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. 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 look forward to partnering with all California colleges and universities as they move forward with adopting and implementing these policies or continue working on increasing policy compliance.

# University of California Report Card

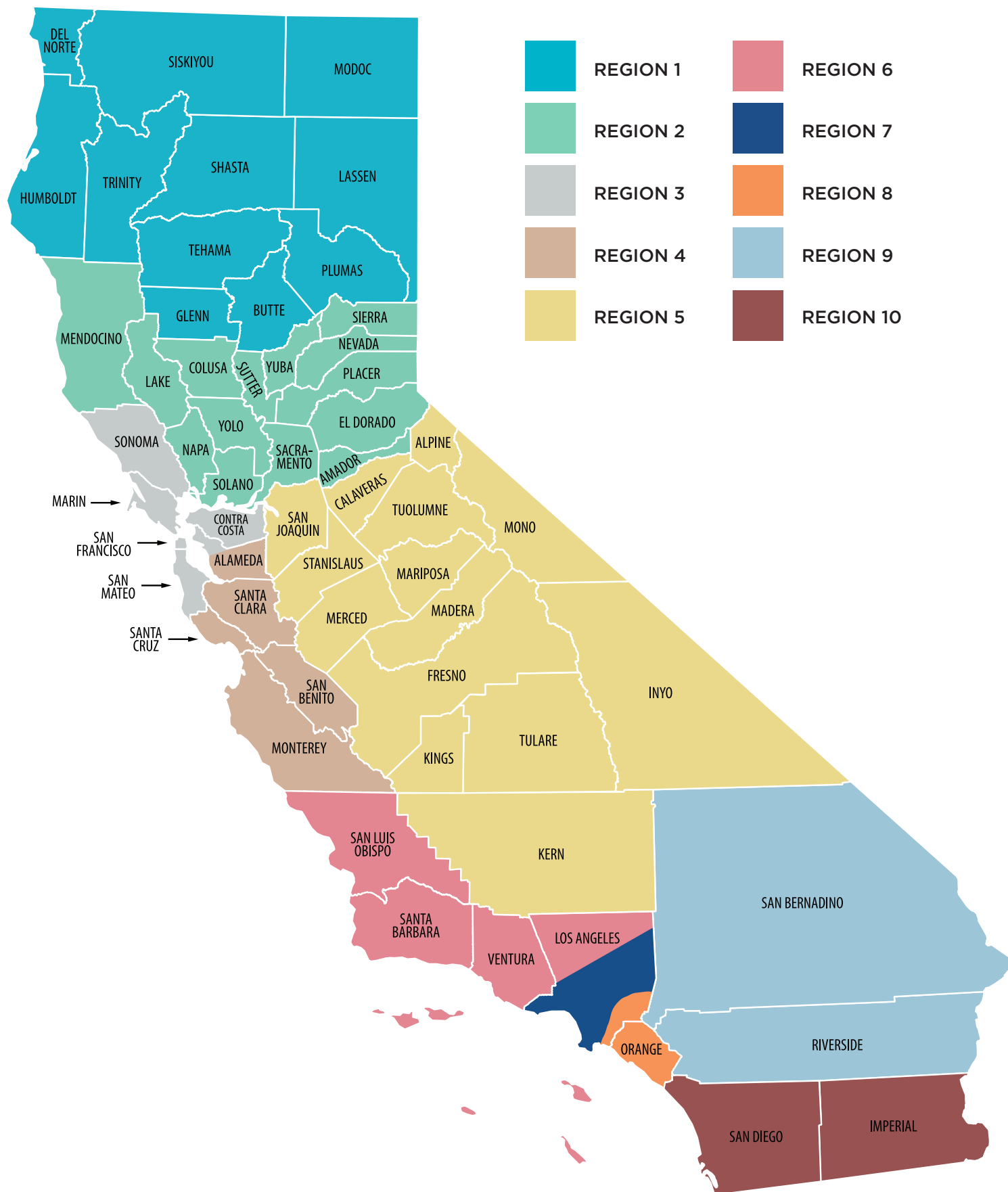
	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free including e-cigarettes	100% Smoke/Tobacco-Free	100% Smoke-Free	Parking Lots	Designated Smoking Areas	Perimeter (20-ft or more)	No policy/less than state law	E-cigarettes Included	Score	Grade
BERKELEY	X							X	100	A+
DAVIS	X							X	100	A+
IRVINE	X							X	100	A+
LOS ANGELES	X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



# 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+

# Community Colleges by Region



## REGION 1

REGION 1

District | CAMPUS NAME

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-Glenn	BUTTE					X			X	65	D
Feather River	FEATHER RIVER					X			X	65	D
Lassen	LASSEN						X		X	35	F
Redwoods	COLLEGE OF THE REDWOODS	X							X	100	A+
Shasta-Tehama-Trinity	SHASTA					X			X	65	D
Siskiyou Joint	COLLEGE OF THE SISKIYOU					X				60	D

## REGION 2

Los Rios	AMERICAN RIVER	X						X	100	A+
	COSUMNES RIVER	X						X	100	A+
	FOLSOM LAKE	X						X	100	A+
	SACRAMENTO CITY	X						X	100	A+
Lake Tahoe	LAKE TAHOE				X			X	65	D
Mendocino-Lake	MENDOCINO				X				60	D
Napa Valley	NAPA VALLEY				X				60	D
Sierra Joint	SIERRA	X						X	100	A+
Solano	SOLANO	X						X	100	A+
Yuba	WOODLAND	X						X	100	A+
	YUBA	X						X	100	A+



## 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

District | **CAMPUS NAME**

Contra Costa	CONTRA COSTA	X						X	100	A+
	DIABLO VALLEY	X						X	100	A+
	LOS MEDANOS*				X			X	75	C
Marin	COLLEGE OF MARIN					X		X	65	D
Peralta	BERKELEY CITY			X				X	90	A
	COLLEGE OF ALAMEDA				X			X	75	C
	LANEY			X				X	90	A
	MERRITT			X				X	90	A
San Francisco	CITY COLLEGE OF SAN FRANCISCO			X				X	90	A
San Mateo County	CANADA*				X			X	75	C
	COLLEGE OF SAN MATEO*				X			X	75	C
	SKYLINE*					X		X	65	D
Sonoma County	SANTA ROSA JUNIOR	X						X	100	A+

## REGION 4

Cabrillo	CABRILLO			X				X	90	A
Chabot-Las Positas	CHABOT				X			X	75	C
	LAS POSITAS					X		X	65	D
Foothill-De Anza	DE ANZA				X			X	75	C
	FOOTHILL				X			X	75	C
Gavilan	GAVILAN				X			X	75	C
Hartnell Joint	HARTNELL	X						X	100	A+
Monterey Peninsula	MONTEREY PENINSULA				X				70	C
Ohlone	OHLONE			X				X	90	A
San Jose-Evergreen	EVERGREEN VALLEY				X				70	C
	SAN JOSE CITY			X				X	90	A
West Valley-Mission	MISSION				X			X	75	C
	WEST VALLEY				X			X	75	C

## 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

District | CAMPUS NAME

Kern	BAKERSFIELD*	X							X	100	A+
	PORTERVILLE					X				60	D
Merced	MERCED	X							X	100	A+
State Center	CLOVIS						X			30	F
	FRESNO CITY*					X				60	D
	REEDLEY*	X							X	100	A+
San Joaquin Delta	SAN JOAQUIN DELTA	X							X	100	A+
Sequoias	COLLEGE OF THE SEQUIOAS				X				X	75	C
West Hills	WEST HILLS COLLEGE						X		X	35	F
	WEST HILLS COLLEGE						X		X	35	F
Yosemite	COLUMBIA					X				60	D
	MODESTO						X			30	F

## REGION 6

Allan Hancock	ALLAN HANCOCK					X			X	65	D
Antelope Valley	ANTELOPE VALLEY	X							X	100	A+
San Luis Obispo County	CUESTA	X							X	100	A+
Santa Barbara	SANTA BARBARA CITY	X							X	100	A+
Santa Clarita	COLLEGE OF THE CANYONS					X			X	65	D
Ventura County	MOORPARK*	X							X	100	A+
	OXNARD*	X							X	100	A+
	VENTURA*	X							X	100	A+
West Kern	TAFT					X			X	65	D

## REGION 7

District | CAMPUS NAME

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

El Camino	COMPTON	X							X	100	A+
	EL CAMINO	X							X	100	A+
Glendale	GLENDALE			X					X	90	A
Los Angeles	EAST LOS ANGELES*			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		X	30	F
	LOS ANGELES TRADE-TECH*					X			X	65	D
	LOS ANGELES VALLEY*					X			X	65	D
	WEST LOS ANGELES*					X			X	65	D
	PASADENA CITY			X					X	90	A
Pasadena Area											
Santa Monica	SANTA MONICA					X			X	65	D

## REGION 8

Cerritos	CERRITOS						X		X	35	F
Citrus	CITRUS						X		X	35	F
Coast	COASTLINE*							X		0	F
	GOLDEN WEST*				X				X	75	C
	ORANGE COAST*							X		0	F
Long Beach	LONG BEACH CITY					X				60	D
Mt. San Antonio	MT. SAN ANTONIO					X			X	65	D
North Orange County	CYPRESS						X		X	35	F
	FULLERTON*			X					X	90	A
Rancho Santiago	SANTA ANA				X				X	75	C
	SANTIAGO CANYON				X				X	75	C
Rio Hondo	RIO HONDO					X			X	65	D
South Orange County	IRVINE VALLEY	X							X	100	A+
	SADDLEBACK	X							X	100	A+

## 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

District | CAMPUS NAME

Barstow	BARSTOW*						X			30	F
Chaffey	CHAFFEY					X			X	65	D
Copper Mountain	COPPER MOUNTAIN*					X				60	D
Desert	COLLEGE OF THE DESERT					X				60	D
Kern	CERRO COSO*							X		0	F
Mt. San Jacinto	MT. SAN JACINTO	X							X	100	A+
Palo Verde	PALO VERDE						X			30	F
Riverside	MORENO VALLEY*			X					X	90	A
	NORCO*	X							X	100	A+
	RIVERSIDE CITY*			X					X	90	A
San Bernardino	CRAFTON HILLS					X			X	65	D
	SAN BERNARDINO VALLEY					X			X	65	D
Victor Valley	VICTOR VALLEY			X					X	90	A

## REGION 10

Grossmont-Cuyamaca CCD	CUYAMACA	X							X	100	A+
	GROSSMONT	X							X	100	A+
Imperial Valley CCD	IMPERIAL VALLEY	X							X	100	A+
MiraCosta CCD	MIRACOSTA	X							X	100	A+
Palomar CCD	PALOMAR	X							X	100	A+
San Diego CCD	SAN DIEGO CITY	X							X	100	A+
	SAN DIEGO MESA	X							X	100	A+
	SAN DIEGO MIRAMAR	X							X	100	A+
Southwestern CCD	SOUTHWESTERN	X							X	100	A+



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## Report Authors:

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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.



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.

[www.cyanonline.org](http://www.cyanonline.org)

[www.CATobaccoFreeColleges.org](http://www.CATobaccoFreeColleges.org)