

Building a Smoke-free Future:
**Tobacco Policy Covering Florida's
Institutions of Higher Education**

The Florida College Advocacy Project
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Florida Department of Health

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Introduction

This report is the second in a series of reports concerned with tobacco awareness in higher education. The first dealt with a rapid overview of Best Practices throughout the country among post-secondary institutions. This involved an investigation of the population who smoke, the reasons behind their smoking habit, and what strategies seem to work best in affecting behavioral change. The third covers the results of focus groups held at six pilot institutions.

This Policy Report, concentrates on Florida=s colleges and universities and their responses to the situation of student use of tobacco. The data gathering became a three-tiered experience starting with an examination of policies at the State level adopted by the educational governing and advisory boards and the coordinating bodies who manage the statewide systems of colleges and universities. The second tier examined the six institutions that were selected as pilot sites for the tobacco project in north, central, and south Florida. The third tier moved forward to collect data on policies and practices from the remaining 32 institutions through telephone and E-mail.

The difficulty throughout the data collection has been with lacking the time required to obtain the information necessary to present an accurate account of the situation regarding tobacco use in each institution. Because few state policies exist, the researchers have had to inventory each institution individually. Although generally there has been wide acceptance of the intent of the project, no mandates or directives have been issued validating the importance of the goals proposed by the Secretary Robert Brooks of the Florida Department of Health. Therefore, many colleges and universities have been slow and scattered in their responses. To date, no policy information has been submitted by Broward Community College in Ft. Lauderdale, one of the pilot sites of the project.

The present report contains basic information from the first and second tiers of the policy investigation. The third tier, however, is lacking, and with this deficit, no real findings and conclusions can be proffered at this time. It is hoped that this information may be made available in time for inclusion in the Interim Report later this month.

I. Background

The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University (CASA), under the direction of former U.S. Secretary of Health Joseph A. Califano, Jr., established a special Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges and Universities. This commission included a number of influential college and university officials, physicians, and politicians, as well as representatives of business and philanthropic organizations. The charge of the commission was to examine substance abuse at institutions of higher education and recommend policies and strategies to lessen such abuse. The initial report of the commission, published in 1993, focused on the importance of encouraging tobacco-free campuses.

There are 3,535 U.S. colleges and universities with 14 million students. Many of these higher education institutions have policies regulating the use, sale or advertising of tobacco products on their campuses. The appendix of the commission's report may be the most extensive and complete resource regarding what policies many colleges and universities across the country have implemented as a result of the main report. 146 colleges and universities are listed -- the majority stating that they have implemented non-smoking policies, and designated smoking areas. There are, however, no Florida colleges or universities included in this list.

The commission called upon U.S. colleges and universities to protect all students, faculty, and staff from the risks of smoking. They believe that academic institutions have both a responsibility and an opportunity to discourage negative behaviors and to encourage healthy habits that can last a lifetime. In their report, the commission encourages students to take the lead in developing smoke-free policies. They urge that every college and university:

- eliminate smoking in all campus buildings and at all campus events
- provide assistance to those who need help with smoking cessation, including those who relapse, and assure that treatment is covered by the college or university health plan
- ban the sale of all tobacco products on campus
- prohibit the advertising and distribution of tobacco products on campus
- deny the use of the school logo on smoking paraphernalia, such as cigarette lighters and ashtrays
- join with students in creating and nourishing a culture and atmosphere in which smoking is widely seen as a socially unacceptable and unhealthy habit

According to the commission, a Smoke-Free policy would: 1) Prohibit smoking in all university buildings (including dorm rooms and faculty offices) and at all campus functions. (Depending upon the school, the policy may provide for well-ventilated, designated smoking areas.) 2) Apply equally to students, faculty and administration. 3) Prohibit the advertising and sale of tobacco products on campus, as well as the sale of smoking paraphernalia. And, 4) foster an atmosphere where the culture of the college community, notably its students, regards smoking as a socially unacceptable practice.

To go along with a smoke-free policy colleges and universities should have fair enforcement, sensible sanctions, and positive interventions. Fair enforcement may involve the use of resident advisors or campus security to ensure compliance or smoking prohibitions could be part of an honor code, that shifts the onus to students to police themselves and to report violations. Sensible sanctions means that violations of campus smoking rules must carry

uniform, but reasonable penalties. Since part of the university's mission involves a commitment to respecting students' rights as adults, sanctions should stress education and treatment. Finally, making a campus smoke-free requires positive interventions as well as restrictions.

Positive intervention may take a number of forms. For example, schools can sponsor classes that educate students about the hazards of smoking to both smokers and non-smokers and, to the extent possible, integrate these into regular curriculum. An institution should assess the types of smoking cessation and treatment resources available and offer a range of these programs for both students and staff. The institution should recognize that smokers often relapse and need to have repeated access to such programs. A school must also make it easy for people to utilize such programs. For example, when the University of California at Berkeley introduced its smoke-free policy in the summer of 1990, it offered employees up to 20 hours of administrative leave with pay to participate in smoking cessation programs, which the University provided free of charge.

Whatever the strategy used to devise and implement a policy -- whether by administrative fiat, campus-wide debate and consensus, or religious doctrine -- smoke-free campuses can be a powerful tool in the ongoing effort to encourage healthy lifestyles. Despite the obstacles and occasional resistance universities and colleges can develop smoke-free policies and set an example for the broader community. To attain a smoke-free environment will require the cooperation and involvement of all members of the college community, particularly students. The college years afford a brief but critical opportunity to encourage healthy habits that can last a lifetime -- and colleges and universities have an obligation to grasp that opportunity.

II. Overview

The purpose of the Policy Research Report was to identify current policies regarding tobacco use on Florida's 10 university and 28 community college campuses. The present report is an attempt to present a profile of the policies and practices approved by the governing boards of the State educational systems and its individual institutions regarding tobacco.

In 1985 the Florida Legislature passed the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act which "prohibits smoking in public places except in designated smoking areas" and mandates that "a smoking area may not contain common facilities which are expected to be used by the public." As public agencies both the Board of Regents and the State Board of Community Colleges, are responsible for seeing that public colleges and universities are informed of state policies that affect their operations [and that state law is adhered to by the institutions under their jurisdiction.--].

Following the 1992 revision of the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act, the Chancellor of the State University System of Florida set forth the policy of that system in CM-93-03. This policy was updated in October, 1999 under the Board of Regents Rules, specifically Rule 6c-10.009 (<http://www.borfl.org>) according to Kevin Goldschmidt, Director of Public Information for the Board of Regents. Rule 6c-10,009 designates that the presidents of the universities are the supervisors responsible for enforcing state law regarding smoking in state buildings on their respective campuses. (Attachment A.)

The State Board of Community Colleges (SBCC) is not a governing body, like the Board of Regents, since the 28 colleges that comprise the system are each controlled by a local Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor. The SBCC therefore reported that there was no policy on tobacco additional to observance of the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act Required by Federal law as the primary regulation for enforcement of any ban on smoking. The State Board of Community Colleges, however, through the Division of Community Colleges of the Florida Department of Education in its leadership role agreed to contact the Presidents of the 28 community colleges to solicit their responses to survey questions prepared by the research team of Florida State University. (Attachment B.)

Overall, however, it would seem that most institutions of higher education in the State of Florida have taken a slow and reactionary response to the use of tobacco by students, faculty, and staff. In general, smoking seems to have become a small problem when compared with alcohol and controlled drug use by students. Many of the policies and active programs are focused in these areas; tobacco is mentioned in some cases but not always.

Two institutions, Florida International University (FIU) and Tallahassee Community College (TCC) have undertaken active approaches to tobacco use. At Florida International University, a very active health education program has sought to actively promote tobacco abstinence across campus through education and interventions. On the FIU campus, Mariella Gabaroni and others have initiated health awareness campaigns through peer educators, campus "no smoking" policies, and active interventions with student groups and athletic teams. As an example, the Health Education staff worked with the athletic trainers to help several FIU baseball players withdraw from their addiction to smokeless tobacco, a common practice among

many baseball players. At Tallahassee Community College, President T.K. Wetherell has taken a personal interest in the elimination of tobacco, especially with regard to smoking, from the campus. A committee is actively pursuing how to restrict tobacco use to the student parking lot only. Such a plan would even eliminate smoking outside campus buildings, a common practice at most institutions including TCC at present.

A review of the policies at other institutions reveals that individual compliance with the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act takes a variety of forms. While some institutions have in place their own policies that mirror the state statute, others have moved toward greater restrictions in an effort to create a tobacco-free campus environment. As of this writing, information is still being collected from several of the SUS campuses and the majority of the community colleges. E-mail contacts have been made with student affairs officers on the SUS campuses not included in the Advocacy Pilot Study for additional information. Consequently, the findings of this report should be considered as preliminary only.

III. Methodology

Collecting Information

Two members of the research team who hold appointments in the Department of Educational Leadership of the Florida State University College of Education conducted the major part of the data gathering for the Policy Report which had as its purpose to determine the status of policy and practices on each campus regarding tobacco use.

Because the time for investigation was so limited, the researchers decided to initiate contacts first with all ten State universities by E-mail. In the case of the State's community colleges, the number and independent nature of the institutions dictated another tactic. Instead of making individual contacts, the Division of Community Colleges was approached and asked to cooperate by preparing a cover letter to be included with the few questions that were sent by mail to the president of each community college. (Attachment B)

In surveying the community colleges, the researchers adapted the four goals of Secretary Robert Brooks, expressed in previous correspondence to the 38 institutions of higher education in Florida, in order to solicit the information needed to determine the status of tobacco use on the campuses. The first three goals dealing with awareness of tobacco and its harmful effects, the number of students who stop smoking, and the number of students involved in tobacco prevention activities were cited in the correspondence signed by the Executive Director of the Division of Community Colleges. The fourth goal: AChange college and university policies to ensure that Florida=s campuses will become tobacco-free@ was not included in light of the fact that the present task was to determine current baseline data on policies and programs in effect in the 28 community colleges. To advocate for the eventual change to Atobacco-free@ on the part of the researchers was deemed to be inappropriate at this time, and could possibly contaminate the research. However, the researchers agree that as the policy is further promulgated, they could reasonably evaluate the level of compliance of Florida=s educational institutions with the tobacco-free mandate.

At the same time, concerted efforts were made to contact each of the six pilot institutions (four universities and two community colleges). In each institution, telephone contacts were made with the respective project coordinator who had been identified earlier by the Florida Department of Health (FDOH), and had been visited by the FDOH and the FSU Project Director prior to the formal start of the data collection. (Appendices A, B, C)

In nearly every instance, it became clear to the researchers that the individuals identified in the focus group sessions at the pilot sites would be useful contacts to determine not only the existing institutional policies, but also the extent of policy implementation and practice on each campus. Despite that fact that initial contacts were made with a principal university or college administrator, most of the operational outcomes of policy decisions occur at a lower level of campus management. Therefore, follow-up contacts on each campus will remain in an on-going state until the project nears final completion.

The present report includes information on all six pilot sites, as well as the six remaining universities. Information on the twenty-six other community colleges will be added as responses to the survey are received by mail or by telephone.

Organizing Questions

In the following sections the policies of each university and college within the Florida State University System are examined. We begin with the six schools (four universities and two community colleges) that are serving as pilot institutions in the Florida College Advocacy Project. We then look at the policies at the remaining six State Universities. We end with a review of the remaining twenty-six State Community Colleges.

The following reviews of tobacco policy at all institutions are organized so as to address a number of important questions covering all aspects of tobacco policy. In particular, each school's review is divided into the following five sections covering the following seven questions. 1) What is the policy? and How is it grounded? 2) Who is/was involved in setting the policy? 3) Where is the policy located? and How is it promulgated? 4) How is the policy enforced? and 5) What active tobacco programs/strategies/groups/individuals exist on campus?

What is the policy? and How is it grounded? In this section the policy(ies) of the institution are spelled out. The who, what, when, and where of the policy(ies) are discussed. Does the policy cover faculty, students, staff, and/or visitors? Does it cover the entire institution, indoors and out? What about institutionally sponsored events that take place off campus? This section also includes information on the grounding of institutional policy. On whose authority does the policy rely? Is the policy of the institution grounded solely in the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act? Or, is it the result of administrative / executive authority?

Who is/was involved in setting the policy? This section concerns the process of policy formation. How did the policy come about? Was it the result of concerted anti-tobacco collective action -- students, faculty, and/or staff? Or, maybe it resulted from an accumulation of general complaints. Was it the result of administrative fiat? Or, perhaps it was simply the necessity of complying with State and/or Federal regulations.

Where is the policy located? and How is it promulgated? This section addresses the issue of the dissemination of information on tobacco policy. There is a multitude of locations where institutional policy on tobacco may be placed. Some examples include student handbooks, flyers in buildings or on walls, and personnel manuals. In addition, institutions may take an active approach toward disseminating their tobacco policy, for example by addressing tobacco policy during new student and/or new hire orientations. Or, they may take a more passive approach, simply passing out handbooks to students or personnel manuals to new hires and relying on them to read the information themselves.

How is the policy enforced? In this section the who and how of policy enforcement are covered. Florida's universities and community colleges use a number of different centers, departments, and/or divisions to handle the enforcement of tobacco policy violations. In some cases the responsibility for policy enforcement is directly spelled out while in others it is left more vague.

Examples of those given responsibility for tobacco policy enforcement on Florida's universities and community colleges include the Deans of the facility where the violation occurs, Directors of departments of Environmental Health and Safety, Campus Security, and student judicial offices, among others.

What active tobacco programs/strategies/groups/individuals exist on campus? In this section we describe the current institutional climate for development of an anti-tobacco campaign. We describe the variety of programs and strategies currently being utilized on each campus, or the lack of such programs. We also look at who is responsible for the proactive anti-tobacco efforts on campuses. Are there specific groups or organizations who have taken the lead in the anti-tobacco effort? Are they student led? Interdisciplinary? Institutionalized? Are there single individuals, either working on their own or attempting to develop an anti-tobacco movement, on campus?

These five sections / seven organizing questions cover the realm of tobacco policy, practice, and enforcement. We generated these questions based on a cursory analysis of the initial information gathered from Florida's College Advocacy Project Pilot Institutions and other State Universities. They serve as an organizational framework only, and should not be viewed as mutually exclusive, exhaustive, or analytically distinct categories. As more information becomes available, as institution's policies, practices, and enforcement strategies change, and as Florida's College Advocacy Project progresses other more informative, interesting, or challenging questions / topics may emerge.

IV. Florida's Tobacco Pilot Institutions

Broward Community College (BCC)

What Is the Policy? / How Is it Grounded?

Who Is/Was Involved in Setting the Policy?

Where Is the Policy Located? / How Is it Promulgated?

How Is the Policy Enforced?

What Active Tobacco Programs/Strategies/Groups/Individuals Exist on Campus?

Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University (FAMU)

What Is the Policy? / How Is it Grounded?

The policy on tobacco use on the FAMU campus was signed by President Frederick S. Humphries on September 2, 1993. [See attached.] Using the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act of 1992 as its source, it outlines how FAMU will adhere to this legislative act and assigns responsibility for enforcement of the act to “the dean or director responsible for activities in the facility” under question and the Director of the FAMU Department of Environmental Health and Safety. The policy statement says that no smoking will be permitted in any university facility, including specifically classrooms, faculty and administrative offices, dining facilities, and student residential facilities.

FAMU does not permit the sale of tobacco products on campus nor does it receive money from tobacco advertisement or donations from tobacco companies. Tobacco advertisements are not permitted on the FAMU campus. In addition to its own policies, FAMU states that it relies on the NCAA rules in regard to student athletes. Consequences for a violation of the policy depend on the nature of the violation. No smoking-related health problems or complaints from FAMU students, professors, or staff regarding the campus tobacco policy were reported in this inquiry.

Who Is/Was Involved in Setting the Policy?

Where Is the Policy Located? / How Is it Promulgated?

The FAMU community is informed of the tobacco policy via copies of the policy statement which are permanently posted in each building. Students are informed of the policy via the FAMU student handbook, which each student receives during new student orientation.

(Replication of poster in all buildings)

To Be Permanently Posted

FLORIDA A&M UNIVERSITY

POLICY ON SMOKING IN UNIVERSITY FACILITIES

To establish compliance with the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act of 1992 (Chapter 386, Florida Statutes), and a directive set forth by the Chancellor of the State University System of Florida (CM-93-03), the policy of Florida A&M University is that no smoking be permitted in any university facility, including but not limited to classrooms, faculty offices, administrative offices, dining facilities, break rooms, press boxes, restrooms and student residential facilities. Furthermore, no part of, nor room within any university building may be designated as a “smoking area.”

Any violation of this policy or complaints related to smoking should be immediately reported to the dean or director responsible for activities in the facility, and to the Director for the FAMU Department of Environmental Health and Safety.

Signed by Frederick S. Humphries, President

Date: 9/2/93

[on presidential letterhead]

How Is the Policy Enforced?

According to the posted policy, the Dean or Director responsible for activities within the facility where the violation occurs, and the Director for the FAMU Department of Environmental Health and Safety are responsible for enforcement.

What Active Tobacco Programs/Strategies/Groups/Individuals Exist on Campus?

While no student events promoting the use of tobacco were reported, nor were any student anti-tobacco efforts reported. The FAMU Center for Human Development was cited as the source for peer education groups that include an anti-tobacco message in their presentations.

Florida International University (FIU)

What Is the Policy? / How Is it Grounded?

Tobacco products are not sold on campus in either vending machines or campus stores. One outside area on campus is designated for smoking. In general, FIU seems to be making significant strides in not only enforcing policies but also creating successful interventions.

Revised 4-08-99

15.10

Florida International University No Smoking Policy

Objective & Purpose: To comply with Florida Clean Indoor Air Act by maintaining University facilities free from tobacco smoke.

Authority: Section 386.201-211, Florida Statutes, the "Florida Clean Indoor Air Act."

Definitions: "Smoking" means possession of a lighted cigarette, cigar, pipe or any other tobacco product.

Scope: Smoking is prohibited in all enclosed buildings, or sections thereof, owned, leased or operated by the University. This policy applies to all occupants at all times in each and every enclosed building.

Policy: Smoking is specifically prohibited in classrooms, lecture halls, laboratories, libraries, computer rooms, conference rooms, meeting rooms, auditoriums, lobbies, museums, theaters, arenas, storage rooms, stairwells, indoor recreational facilities, eating facilities, restrooms, elevators, corridors, health clinics and in all other enclosed areas. Smoking is prohibited in all open corridors, walkways, atria and other areas which are partially open to the atmosphere and which, by their configuration, do not allow or provide for thorough air circulation. Smoking is specifically prohibited within a 12-foot radius of any structure, device or container bearing a "No Smoking" sign.

Who Is/Was Involved in Setting the Policy?

Where Is the Policy Located? / How Is it Promulgated?

New students are informed about the campus-wide no smoking policy during New Student Orientation activities. First Year Experience classes (FYE) encourage students who may be smoking to enroll in smoking cessation courses available through the Student Health Service on campus.

Deans, Directors & Department Heads are responsible for informing all Faculty, A&P, USPS, OPS, College Work Study employees, students, volunteers and visitors in their respective units of the University Smoking Policy.

The Director, Facilities_Management: Shall provide for the posting and maintenance of signs indicating "No Smoking" at each building entrance and all other appropriate locations.

How Is the Policy Enforced?

The Director, Environmental Health & Safety: is responsible for the overall implementation of the tobacco policy. Deans, Directors & Department Heads are responsible for investigating complaints of violations of this policy within their department or physical work space and, as appropriate, direct complaints to the Director, Environmental Health & Safety and/or the Office of Human Resources. They should take appropriate disciplinary action if an employee refuses to comply with this policy.

Employees, Students & Visitors should report observed violations of this policy to the supervisor / professor of the location / class of where violation was observed. Notification may also be provided to the Department of Environmental Health & Safety and/or the Public Safety Department. Public Safety: Shall provide for enforcement procedures including, but not limited to, issuing warnings and notices of violation.

The Director, Human Resources: Shall provide confidential referrals for employees to the University Employee Assistance Program for participation in a smoking cessation program or counseling. She/he should provide for progressive disciplinary procedures related to violation of the University's Smoking Policy.

What Active Tobacco Programs/Strategies/Groups/Individuals Exist on Campus?

Florida International University has aggressively pursued policies and practices to eliminate tobacco use on campus. Through the health education program and more specifically the work of Wellness Educator, Mariella Gabaroni, the FIU campus has implemented several programs on campus specifically targeted to students.

Ms. Gabaroni has completed a smoking cessation certificate program sponsored by the University of Pittsburg. She regularly conducts smoking cessation programs and workshops as a part of her responsibilities. However, although no smoking is allowed in any FIU buildings, and first violations are referred to Ms. Gabaroni for counseling, she has noted that from 1993 to the present, FIU has seen a 10% increase in smoking on campus. She attributes some of this to an increased international student population on campus as well as the influence of various elements in the student culture, e.g. more movies with people smoking and even the swing dance movement which emulates dance, attire, and behavior condoned in the 1940's, including smoking.

On the positive side, students are willing to enroll in smoking and other tobacco cessation programs. Money is often a big motivator for students as tobacco use can be expensive. Health concerns seem to be less of a motivator. Recently, Ms. Gabaroni was asked for support in a tobacco cessation program designed by athletic trainers working with the university baseball team. By substituting a mint flavored substitute, provided by Ms. Gabaroni, for smokeless tobacco many of the players were able to cease their use of tobacco. FIU recently sponsored a Y2Q program (Year to Quit) program as well.

<http://www.fiu.edu/~health/>

Peer Health Education Clubs:

S.H.A.P.E. (Student Health Advocates for Peer Education) is a student organization which promotes wellness and encourages healthy lifestyle choices among our peers. SHAPE peers also promote tobacco abstinence in their programs and counseling. *“Our organization engages in a variety of health education and promotion programs that are geared to specific problems that we face throughout our everyday lives. Members receive training in multiple areas of health and wellness.”*

Tallahassee Community College (TCC)

What Is the Policy? / How Is it Grounded?

TCC has recently revised its institutional policy on the use of smoking/tobacco products. The current policy, approved by the TCC Board of Trustees on November 30, 1999, is scheduled to be enacted February 14, 2000. The new policy “designates the TCC campus as non-smoking except in areas designated for that purpose.”

All facilities (buildings and grounds) owned or operated by the College are designated as non-smoking areas unless indicated otherwise. Tobacco use will only be permitted in parking lots and in eight designated areas. The policy includes all tobacco products, including smokeless tobacco. Signs will indicate those areas where tobacco use is permitted and ash cans will be provided in only those areas [See copy of policy attached.] Faculty, staff, students, and visitors who choose to use tobacco products may do so only in areas designated for smoking. It is the responsibility of the individual to properly dispose of tobacco waste products (e.g. cigarette remnants, etc.).

In addition TCC policy prohibits the sale of tobacco products on campus and prohibits vendors from placing cigarette machines on campus. TCC does not receive money from tobacco advertisements nor donations from tobacco companies.

Tallahassee Community College District Board of Trustees Policy

<p><u>TITLE:</u> Smoking/Tobacco Products</p>	<p><u>NUMBER:</u> 6Hx27:03-22</p>
<p><u>AUTHORITY:</u> Florida Statute: 240.319 Florida Clean Indoor Air Act FAC: 6A-14.0247</p>	<p><u>SEE ALSO:</u></p>
<p><u>DATE ADOPTED:</u> November 30, 1999</p>	<p><u>PAGE:</u> 1 of 1</p>

Who Is/Was Involved in Setting the Policy?

The recent changes that have occurred at TCC are the result of numerous complaints from students, staff and the public regarding tobacco use on campus under the previous policy. Under this policy members of the campus community found that in order to get into certain buildings they had to pass through areas that were used heavily by smokers, particularly areas covered by overhangs. No long-term effects had been reported, yet there was a health concern expressed by the college administration.

Where Is the Policy Located? / How Is it Promulgated?

Initiation of the new policy will be announced in appropriate college publications and will be incorporated into the student handbook and college catalog.

How Is the Policy Enforced?

Enforcement of TCC's tobacco policies is the responsibility of Campus Security. Habitual offenders are subject to actions appropriate to their status, i.e. students would be subject to the student judicial process and faculty/staff subject to discipline outlined in college personnel procedures.

What Active Tobacco Programs/Strategies/Groups/Individuals Exist on Campus?

While TCC currently has no peer education group in place to provide information to students regarding the hazards of tobacco use, the Student Government Association is spearheading awareness of the new policy and the American Lung Association will be involved in providing workshops and smoking cessation classes to the TCC community. TCC annually engages in and promotes the Great American Smoke-out.

University of Central Florida (UCF)

What Is the Policy? / How Is it Grounded?

UCF relies primarily on the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act (FCIAA) as its' written policy on tobacco use on campus. UCF has no cigarette machines on campus and receives no money from tobacco advertisements or donations from tobacco companies.

Policy Statements*

USPS Handbook:

Other Personnel Policies, Practices, and Procedures

“Smoking Policy”

“Smoking is not permitted in any university building.”

The Golden Rule, General Information:

“Smoking”

“Smoking is prohibited, except in designated areas.”

Department of Housing & Residence Life Housing Contract Information:

“VII. No Smoking Policy”

“In compliance with the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act of 1992, NO SMOKING will be permitted in any resident hall-apartment room, hallway, lounge, laundry room, Commons Building, or enclosed stairway of any building managed by the Department of Housing and Residence Life at the University of Central Florida. (See Florida Statutes, 386.001).”

Human Resources Adjunct Faculty Handbook:

“Smoking Policy”

“Smoking is not permitted in any University building.”

Human Resources Faculty Handbook:

“Smoking Policy (F.S. Ch. 386, Part II)”

“The Florida Legislature enacted the “Florida Clean Indoor Air Act” for the purpose of protecting public health, comfort and environment. The Act forbids designation of any smoking areas in SUS educational facilities. Smoking is prohibited in all educational facilities, specifically including university classrooms, faculty offices, administrative offices, dining facilities, student residential facilities or any other building owned or leased by the University.”

*Gathered from UCF web site, 1/17/00

Who Is/Was Involved in Setting the Policy?

Where Is the Policy Located? / How Is it Promulgated?

Several internal memos reiterate that the University, as a public institution, must comply with the FCIAA. Also, tobacco related policy can be found in a number university publications, as noted above. These include the UCF faculty and adjunct handbooks, the UCF Golden Rule (student regulations), Department of Housing and Residence Life housing contract, and the USPS handbook. [See attached.]

How Is the Policy Enforced?

Recently the UCF Safety Committee received complaints regarding a popular smoking area at the entrance to the Education Building. Because it believed that such a request was not clearly under its purview, the Safety Committee declined to take action on the request to restrict smoking from that area.

What Active Tobacco Programs/Strategies/Groups/Individuals Exist on Campus?

UCF has at least two peer education groups on campus, the Peer Educators and the Peer Consultants. Both of these groups are sponsored by the Health Resource Center. According to the UCF Health Services web site, "These peer-based programs help fellow students make healthy life style choices on issues such as nutrition, fitness, sexuality, tobacco, alcohol and other drugs." The Peer Consultants have been involved in providing information on the health effects of tobacco at student health fairs and promoting the Great American Smoke-out and Y2Q (Year to Quit) efforts. In addition both the UCF College of Health and the College of Education have been supportive and involved in efforts to inform students of tobacco health-related issues.

University of South Florida (USF)

What Is the Policy? / How Is it Grounded?

The University of South Florida has a policy consistent with the Florida Clean Indoor Air Act and the BOR directive. No smoking is allowed in university buildings according to both state and federal regulations. However, policies do not specifically cover outside eating areas or other locations. Smoking is permitted outside of buildings.

From the Faculty Handbook- USF
SMOKING

The "Florida Clean Indoor Air Act" states that no smoking areas shall be designated within any University facility, including, but not limited to, classrooms, offices, dining facilities, student residential facilities, or any other building owned or leased by the University. It is the University's policy that no smoking is allowed in any building on campus, including office and classroom buildings, theatres and galleries, bookstore, residence hall, and the Marshall Center.

From the USF Residence Hall Policies, Frequently Asked Questions:

Q: What about smoking?

A: There is NO SMOKING in any of the residence halls! Any smoking must be done outside of the residence halls.

According to Ms. Jen Day Shaw, Associate Dean of Students, there are no tobacco vending machines on campus at USF and the residence halls are also smoke-free. No specific policy exists with regard to smokeless tobacco in residence halls. Athletic fields and arenas are smoke-free but no specific policy exists for athletes themselves. The sale of tobacco is prohibited on campus in the bookstore and in other campus locations.

Who Is/Was Involved in Setting the Policy?

Where Is the Policy Located? / How Is it Promulgated?

The university-wide policy about smoking is quite obvious through posted signs on campus. Consequences for violations of campus policies related to smoking are listed in the student handbook. Additionally, statements concerning tobacco use can be found in the faculty handbook and the 'frequently asked questions' section of the student handbook, as noted above.

How Is the Policy Enforced?

Student related violations of the no smoking policies are referred to the Student Judicial Office in the Division of Student Affairs. Violations of the no smoking policies by faculty and/or staff are referred to the University Police. The Residence Services staff control the placement of ashtrays outside of residence halls. The Campus Facilities staff supervise/control the placement of any ashtrays elsewhere on campus (those not located outside residence halls).

What Active Tobacco Programs/Strategies/Groups/Individuals Exist on Campus?

To the best of her knowledge, Dean Shaw could state that no tobacco-based sponsorships of events or other programs were in existence. It was not clear, however, if a written policy exists which specifically prohibits the future sponsorship of events or activities by tobacco related companies or corporations. At present, no known tobacco sponsorships are in existence.

The Student Health Service at USF does sponsor a Peer Education program that includes information about smoking and cessation programs. The Peer Educator program is a part of all First Year Experience classes for new students. However the Peer Educators address a variety of substances, including alcohol and drugs, not just tobacco.

The Medical School at USF along with the Florida Mental Health chapter in Tampa sponsor programs on the health problems created by tobacco use on campus. While these efforts do exist, according to Dean Shaw, they are somewhat limited in their outreach to the general student population. A university ombudsman is available for concerns or complaints about tobacco use on campus. The ombudsperson is located in the Dean of Students Office. According to Dean Shaw, no complaints about the active use of tobacco products on campus have been received as of January 2000. Those complaints that have been registered have been about the rules against tobacco use being too restrictive.

To date, no student events in which tobacco was promoted, e.g. cigar night fundraisers, have occurred on campus. Such events are prohibited on campus by state and federal law and would be subject to scrutiny by student activities staff if student fees were used. Dean Shaw was confident that there is faculty on campus who might be willing to sponsor a student-run tobacco free coalition. She was fairly certain that the administration would sponsor or at least tolerate a student-led tobacco coalition as well.

V. Other State Universities

Florida Atlantic University

What Is the Policy? / How Is it Grounded?

Tobacco use policies at Florida Atlantic University appear to be consistent with the Clean Air Act of 1992 and the state of Florida directives regarding smoking in public buildings. No other public statements were located regarding tobacco use.

The library has a specific policy regarding eating, drinking, and the use of tobacco in the library building. Several other locations that support a smoking cessation / tobacco-free effort were discovered but appear to be adjunct locations only. A contact has been initiated with Emanuel Newsome, Vice President for Student Affairs, to learn about other policies or programs specifically addressing tobacco use.

FAU Libraries:

Eating, Drinking and Tobacco in the Library

Eating, drinking smoking and chewing of tobacco are prohibited in S.E. Wimberly Library in order to keep the building clean, avoid damage to furniture and library materials, and reduce insect problems. Occasional exceptions are made for officially sanctioned university receptions.

Who Is/Was Involved in Setting the Policy?

Where Is the Policy Located? / How Is it Promulgated?

The personnel manual listed the “no smoking policy” as in compliance with the Clean Air Act only.

How Is the Policy Enforced?

What Active Tobacco Programs/Strategies/Groups/Individuals Exist on Campus?

The Exercise Science Department sponsors links and information related to a variety of health concerns and issues, including tobacco use. A student peer group, Wellness Advocate Volunteer Educators or WAVE, offers peer education on health issues including smoking and tobacco use. Other groups or organizations pursuing issues or concerns related to tobacco use were not found.

Workshop and annual activities offered by Today & Beyond and WAVE:

- Dating Game **"Smoke Out" Awareness**
- Wellness Expo Alcohol Awareness Week
- Wellness Triathlon Stress reduction programs
- Charity fund-raisers "Tons of Fun" Alcohol Free Party
- Community Outreach Eating Disorder Screening Program
- The Battle of the Colleges (fun awareness activities)
- Peer Theater for middle school, high school, and FAU students
- The Battle of the Halls (awareness activities for residential students)

A student Web page at FAU, has extensive links about tobacco use and to stop smoking programs. <http://www.fau.edu/people/students/ntho2780.htm> Home page of Neil Thomas-

Welcome to my Home Page. Inside you will find many interesting articles that (1) discuss the effects of tobacco smoking, (2) give help on how to quit smoking, (3) discuss the influence of the tobacco industry on smoking, (4) describe laws and proposals to restrict smoking, and (5) discuss the rights of non smokers.

Florida Gulf Coast University

What Is the Policy? / How Is it Grounded?

Florida Gulf Coast University has established a very thorough policy with regard to the use of tobacco on campus (see below). In one of the few written policies to specifically address smokeless as well as smoking tobacco, FGCU has established a new standard.

Florida Gulf Coast University Policies and Procedures manual:

Section 7-Smoking and Consumption of Food in University Buildings

I. The purpose of this policy is to establish guidelines governing smoking/smokeless tobacco and consumption of food and beverages in facilities owned or leased by the University.

II. Smoking/smokeless tobacco: The following are regulations governing smoking/smokeless tobacco.

A. Smoking is defined as possession of a lighted cigarette, lighted cigar, lighted pipe, or other lighted tobacco product.

B. Smokeless tobacco is defined as chewing tobacco, snuff, etc. that is taken orally or inhaled through the nose.

C. No person shall smoke or use smokeless tobacco products in any enclosed space owned or leased by the University, including any common area, cafeteria, classroom, lab, stairway, restroom, office, lecture hall, or other public area.

D. Smoking or the use of smokeless tobacco is not permitted in and around entryways and exits from facilities owned or leased by the University. Smokers should always use designated smoking areas.

E. Smoking and the use of smokeless tobacco products are prohibited in all University owned vehicles.

IV. Penalties: Any person who violates this policy shall be subject to University disciplinary processes. A person who is neither a student nor an employee who violates this rule is subject to citation under Section 386.208, F.S.

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Who Is/Was Involved in Setting the Policy?

No specific policies or programs appear to have been initiated by students on the FGCU campus with regard to tobacco use. However, a contact has been initiated with Dr. Greg Sawyer, Dean of Students, to pursue this question and others related to tobacco policies and programs on campus.

Where Is the Policy Located? / How Is it Promulgated?

The tobacco policy at Florida Gulf Coast University can be found in section 7 of their policies and procedures manual.

How Is the Policy Enforced?

To what degree and how well this policy is enforced is, as of yet, unknown.

What Active Tobacco Programs/Strategies/Groups/Individuals Exist on Campus?

Florida State University

What Is the Policy? / How Is it Grounded?

Smoking is specifically prohibited according to the Clean Air Act of 1992 as it is on all SUS campuses and by BOR policy. Contacts have been initiated with Dr. Jon Dalton, immediate past Vice President for Student Affairs to clarify the existence of additional policies or programs not noted above.

Who Is/Was Involved in Setting the Policy?

Where Is the Policy Located? / How Is it Promulgated?

How Is the Policy Enforced?

No immediate penalties or active enforcement against tobacco use on campus outside of buildings and in open-air areas is documented.

What Active Tobacco Programs/Strategies/Groups/Individuals Exist on Campus?

Florida State has a number of programs sponsored by student peer groups focused on health education, including smoking cessation and prevention. The Thagard Student Health service sponsors these programs and supports others.

Students are encouraged to abstain from the use of tobacco in general and in programs designed for first year students.

University of Florida

What Is the Policy? / How Is it Grounded?

University of Florida Student Guide, 1999-2000:

University Policies & Procedures Pertaining Primarily to Individuals
Clean Indoor Air

The Florida Clean Indoor Air Act of 1992, implemented by Section 386.201, Florida Statutes, prohibits smoking in enclosed indoor areas, other than those specifically designated as smoking areas, and further forbids designation of any smoking areas in educational facilities.

Accordingly, the University of Florida Policy requires that no smoking areas shall be designated within the University facility including, but not limited to, classrooms, offices, dining facilities, student residential facilities or any other building owned or leased by the University. This policy is consistent with the smoking policy of the State University System of Florida.

Division of Housing Rules and Regulations:

31. SMOKING. In compliance with state law, smoking tobacco products or any other substance is prohibited in all housing facilities, including stairwell towers. The Division of Housing prohibits smoking on balconies.

Who Is/Was Involved in Setting the Policy?

Where Is the Policy Located? / How Is it Promulgated?

Specific activities or policies associated with tobacco use are limited to the Student Handbook and the policies directly connected to University Housing (see below).

How Is the Policy Enforced?

Each Department Chair and Director is responsible for ensuring policy compliance within areas under their jurisdiction. University standards for performance and conduct outline procedures for the willful violation of the provision of law, university rules, regulations and policies. It also important to note that any person who smokes, in other than designated smoking areas, commits a non-criminal violation punishable by a fine.

What Active Tobacco Programs/Strategies/Groups/Individuals Exist on Campus?

While the University of Florida provides a wide range of services and activities related to alcohol and drug prevention and education programs, including peer education, tobacco prevention is not receiving as much attention. Several smoking cessation programs can be found through the Student Health Service as well as Shands Medical Center. Other activities may be underway on campus. A contact with Vice President for Student Affairs, James Scott, has been initiated to pursue these questions.

University of North Florida

What Is the Policy? / How Is it Grounded?

The University of North Florida has policies related directly to residence halls about smoking. No other public statements regarding smoking or tobacco use were found in a search of student life materials or in the personnel handbook for faculty and staff. A contact with Dr. Ronald Buck, Vice President for Student Affairs at UNF has been initiated to determine if there are other policies or programs directly related to tobacco use that are active at UNF.

University Housing, UNF handbook:
“Smoking”

State law prohibits smoking within the residence hall facilities; including elevators, stairwells, balconies, patios, etc. Residents may smoke only outside their building, away from entrances and windows. Residents should extinguish the cigarette and dispose of the cigarette butt in an ashtray. Ashtrays must be emptied prior to entering University Housing facilities.

Who Is/Was Involved in Setting the Policy?

Where Is the Policy Located? / How Is it Promulgated?

How Is the Policy Enforced?

What Active Tobacco Programs/Strategies/Groups/Individuals Exist on Campus?

The College of Health does have a specific research center that sponsors health related programs, including education about the use of tobacco, alcohol, and drugs.

The Center for Drug Prevention and Health Promotion operates through the University of North Florida's College of Health. Designated as an official Type II Center by the State University System, the Center is self-sustaining through its grant and contract activities. The Center has administered dozens of federal, state, and local grants totaling nearly four million dollars in extramural funding. Federal granting agencies have included the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, and the U.S. Department of Education.

The major types of projects conducted within the Center include: 1) research, evaluation and demonstration projects; and 2) training and education projects. The Center also serves as a training site for undergraduate and graduate students, as well as professionals interested in seeking research, training or programming experiences related to alcohol, tobacco, or other drug prevention and health promotion.

Center for Drug Prevention and Health

Mission

The mission of the Center for Drug Prevention and Health Promotion is to prevent alcohol, tobacco, and other drug problems and promote the health status of individuals and populations. This mission is accomplished through the development and dissemination of new knowledge regarding: a) drug abuse and other lifestyle-related factors associated with the health of individuals and populations, including such health issues as fitness and exercise, adolescent health initiatives, cardio-vascular and cancer risk reduction, injury prevention and AIDS risk reduction;

and b) technologies and strategies for preventing disease and injury, and promoting health. The objectives of the Center include: a) to conduct and promote research, evaluation and training activities; b) to develop, access and transfer new information; and c) to inform and consult on public policy issues concerning drug abuse and other lifestyle-related health problems and their prevention.

University of West Florida

What Is the Policy? / How Is it Grounded?

The University of West Florida has no separate policy listed that is publicly obvious other than the Clean Air Act (federal) and the state of Florida regulations along with policy from the Board of Regents. A search of student and faculty/manuals found no additional policies listed. No specific separate information about smoking or the use of tobacco on campus was located at this time.

A personal contact with Dr. Linda Dye, Vice President for Student Affairs, February 18, 2000, resulted in the additional information as follows:

"We do not sell tobacco products on the UWF campus. Additionally, we have a tobacco promotion policy as follows: student organizations at the University of West Florida are prohibited from participating in tobacco product promotional activities. There can be no promotional "giveaways" such as t-shirts, glasses, cups, signs, etc. to individual students, faculty, or staff nor to student living groups such as residence halls. University student organizations shall not accept money or products from any promoter or other entity in exchange for any promotional consideration. This shall include but not be limited to equipment and materials that bear some industry brand name or symbol. There shall be no student organization sponsored programs held on campus which directly or indirectly facilitate or promote the use of any tobacco product."

Who Is/Was Involved in Setting the Policy?

Where Is the Policy Located? / How Is it Promulgated?

How Is the Policy Enforced?

What Active Tobacco Programs/Strategies/Groups/Individuals Exist on Campus?

VI. Other State Community Colleges

VII. Attachments

VIII. Appendices

Appendix A. Contacts: Florida Pilot Institutions

Broward Community College

Mr. Robert Cabello
Vice-President for Student Affairs

Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University

Dr. A. Deloris Sloan
Vice-President for Student Affairs
and
Dr. Yoland Bogan
Director, Center for Human Development

Florida International University

Ms. Mariella Gabaroni
Senior Health Educator, Health Care and Wellness Center

Tallahassee Community College

Dr. Mary Coburn
Vice-President for Student Services

University of Central Florida

Mr. Bob Foust
Director of Student Health Services
and
Carol Becker
Accountant, UCF Foundation
and
Erin Bertoli
Coordinator, Peer Educators

University of South Florida

Mr. Brian Mockler
Associate Director, Student Health Services

Appendix B. Contacts: Other State Universities

Florida Atlantic University
Emanuel Newsome
Vice-President for Student Affairs

Florida Gulf Coast University
Dr. Gregory Sawyer
Dean of Students

Florida State University
Capt. Winston Scott
Vice-President for Student Affairs

University of Florida
Dr. James Scott
Vice-President for Student Affairs

University of North Florida
Dr. Roland Buck
Vice-President for Student Affairs

University of West Florida
Dr. Linda Dye
Vice-President for Student Affairs

Appendix C. Contacts Other State Community Colleges

Appendix D. Non-State References

The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, CASA (1993). The Smoke-Free Campus: A Report by the Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges and Universities.