

## **UC SANTA BARBARA POLICY AND PROCEDURE**

### **Smoking, Tobacco, and Unregulated Nicotine Products**

Contact: Student Health Services, and Environmental Health and Safety

Effective: January 1, 2014

Supersedes: Smoking Policy, January 2004

Pages: 3

## **SMOKING, TOBACCO, AND UNREGULATED NICOTINE PRODUCTS**

### **I. BACKGROUND**

The Surgeon General of the United States has determined that cigarette smoking is the leading preventable cause of illness and premature death in the United States. Research indicates that non-smokers who are regularly exposed to secondhand tobacco smoke are also at increased risk of illness. Moreover, cigarette litter is harmful to our environment and wildlife.\* Therefore, to provide a safe and healthy environment for students, faculty, staff, and visitors, UCSB has adopted the following policy.

### **II. SCOPE**

This policy applies to everyone on or within UCSB managed property.

### **III. POLICY**

To protect the health and safety of students, faculty, staff, and visitors, and the environment:

- A. Smoking and the use of smokeless tobacco or unregulated nicotine products (such as electronic cigarettes) are prohibited on and within UCSB managed property.
- B. The sale or distribution of smoking, tobacco, and unregulated nicotine products on or within UCSB managed property is prohibited.
- C. Advertising smoking, tobacco, and unregulated nicotine products in university publications and within UCSB managed property is prohibited, with the exception that commercial newspapers and magazines that contain these advertisements may be sold in university facilities, where commerce is permitted.

### **IV. RESPONSIBILITIES**

Protecting the UCSB community and the environment from the harmful effects of smoking, secondhand smoke, smokeless tobacco, and unregulated nicotine products requires the consideration and cooperation of everyone, when they are on or within UCSB managed property.

- A. Each individual is responsible for complying with the policy.
- B. Department heads are responsible for ensuring that faculty, staff, students and visitors within their area are informed of the policy, and for resolving any noncompliance issues.

\*For more information on the effects of smoking, exposure to secondhand smoke, use of smokeless tobacco and unregulated nicotine products on people and the environment, see Appendix.

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- C. Student Health Services and Environmental Health and Safety are responsible for providing smoking cessation education and programs.
- D. Campus Design and Construction is responsible for the posting of signs at entrances to the campus to communicate smoking is prohibited on and within UCSB managed property.

## **V. RELATED POLICIES AND RESOURCES**

- A. California Government Code, Division 5, Chapter 5.6, Sec. 19994.30-19994.35  
[http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes\\_displaySection.xhtml](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displaySection.xhtml)
- B. California Government Code, Division 7, Chapter 32, Sec. 7596-7598  
[http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes\\_displayexpandedbranch.xhtml](http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codes_displayexpandedbranch.xhtml)
- C. Presidential letter to Chancellors, January 1, 2012  
<http://policy.ucop.edu/doc/4000371/SmokingLocal>
- D. UCSB Environmental Health and Safety, Policy 5400; June 1, 1989
- E. California Smokers Helpline 1-800-NO-BUTTS, a free telephone-based quit smoking program
- F. Student Health Services – Alcohol, Tobacco, and Drugs Program  
<http://alcohol.sa.ucsb.edu/>
- G. Environmental Health and Safety – Injury and Illness Prevention Program  
<http://www.ehs.ucsb.edu/units/iipp/iipp.html>
- H. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)  
<http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/index.htm>

## **VI. APPENDIX – Harmful Effects of Smoking and Smokeless Products**

- A. Smoking, exposure to secondhand smoke, and the use of smokeless tobacco or unregulated nicotine products are harmful to people.<sup>1</sup>
  - 1. Tobacco-related illnesses are the leading cause of preventable mortality in the United States, killing 443,000 people each year. (CDC, 2008) Cigarette smoking can cause chronic lung disease, coronary heart disease and stroke, in addition to cancer of the lungs, larynx, esophagus, mouth, and bladder. Cigars and smokeless tobacco products are known to cause lung, larynx, esophageal, and oral cancer. (CDC 2010)
  - 2. Exposure to secondhand smoke is the third leading cause of preventable death in the United States, killing over 50,000 non-smokers each year. (Glantz &

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<sup>1</sup> VI.A.- B.1. "Smoke-free Policy Proposal;" The Smoking Policy Subcommittee of the Occupational Wellness Forum, 10/25/2011.

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Parmley, 1991) Exposure to secondhand smoke causes lung cancer, heart disease, and respiratory illnesses. (MMWR, 2011) The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has classified secondhand smoke as a group A carcinogen, the most dangerous class of carcinogen (USEPA, 1992) The Surgeon General of the United States has concluded that there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke. Ventilation cannot eliminate exposure of nonsmokers to secondhand smoke; establishing smoke-free environments is the only proven way to prevent exposure. (USDHHS, 2006)

- B. Cigarette butts are harmful to our environment.
1. The California Air Resources Board has categorized secondhand smoke as a toxic air contaminant. (CEPA, 2006)
  2. Discarded cigarette butts are a form of non-biodegradable litter. Carried as runoff from streets to drains, to rivers, and ultimately to the ocean and its beaches, cigarette filters are the single most collected item in international beach cleanups each year.<sup>2</sup>
  3. Cellulose acetate (a form of plastic from which filters are made) is photodegradable but not bio-degradable. Under ideal environmental conditions, ultraviolet rays from the sun will eventually break the filter into smaller pieces. However, the source material never disappears; it essentially becomes diluted in water or soil, leaking the toxic chemicals, the cigarette filter was designed to trap, into ecosystems. Toxic cigarette filters have been found in the stomachs of fish, birds, whales and other marine creatures who mistake them for food.<sup>3</sup>
  4. Even when properly disposed, cigarette butts are hazardous solid waste, increasing landfill demands and adding costs to waste disposal programs.

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<sup>2</sup>VI.B.2-4. Unless otherwise noted, material is derived from "Cigarettes Butts and the Case for an Environmental Policy on Hazardous Cigarette Waste;" Thomas E. Novotny, Kristen Lum, Elizabeth Smith, Vivian Wang, and Richard Barnes, May 20, 2009. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2697937/>