

SMOKE AND TOBACCO-FREE POLICY MAY 2014

<b>Policy Name</b>			
<b>Tobacco Policy</b>			
<b>Policy Number</b>	<b>Policy Type</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>	<b>Revision Date</b>
<b>HR 032010-24</b>	HR	03/29/2010	05/01/2014
<b>Policy Owner</b>	<b>Policy Reviewer</b>	<b>Review Schedule</b>	<b>Approval</b>
HR	President	Annual	President
<b>Applicable To</b>			
All Employment Classifications, Students, Visitors			

**1. Policy Statement**

**1.1** University of the Sciences (USciences) is committed to providing a safe and healthy working and learning environment for the students, faculty, and staff on its campus. In light of the U.S. Surgeon General's findings that exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke and use of tobacco causes significant health hazards (see Appendix A), USciences hereby adopts the following smoke and tobacco-free policy effective May 1, 2014. This policy outlines the prohibition of all tobacco products on all campus property, in owned or leased and operated buildings, recreation areas, and outdoors, as well as, the enforcement procedures.

The policy applies to all students, faculty, staff, contracted workers, visitors and other persons on campus, regardless of the purpose for their presence on campus.

**2. Policy Purpose**

**2.1** To provide guidelines regarding the prohibition of all tobacco use on all University property (owned or leased).

**3. Policy Definition**

**3.1** For the purposes of this policy, “tobacco” includes any product made or derived from tobacco that is intended for human consumption, including any component, part, or accessory of a tobacco product. This includes, among other products, cigarettes, roll-your-own tobacco, smokeless tobacco, cigar, pipe, hookah pipe, or any other lighted or heated tobacco or plant product, including marijuana, intended for inhalation, in any manner or in any form. This policy also includes the use of e-cigarettes or any other oral smoking devices (see Appendix B for definitions).

**4. Policy Guidelines**

**4.1** Consistent with a tobacco-free University and in support of Philadelphia law number 050063-A, the sale and use of all tobacco products is prohibited on campus property, indoors and outdoors.

**4.2** The University prohibits the smoking or carrying of lighted tobacco products in all indoor facilities, including interior connections to buildings, covered walkways, all building stairwells, hallways, fire escapes, parking structures, University owned vehicles, indoor or outdoor athletic events, and during all University-sponsored indoor or outdoor events.

**4.3** The use of all tobacco products is prohibited on University property owned or leased, in operated buildings, recreation areas, and outdoors. Individuals who use tobacco and travel off-campus are

encouraged to be a Good Neighbor (see Appendix B) and must maintain a distance of at least 20 feet from any building entrance or window as indicated by Philadelphia law.

**4.4.4** Community members will hold each other accountable for compliance with the policy and will share the responsibility for adhering to and enforcing the policy. Concerns should be brought to the attention of the individuals responsible for the university facility or area in question, appropriate supervisor, or other University officials. Additionally, Public Safety personnel patrolling the campus will instruct individuals to adhere to the tobacco-free policy and respond to any complaints regarding the policy. Individuals who refuse to cooperate with the Public Safety Officer's directive will be asked to provide their names and show identification. The Public Safety Officer will file a report and issue fines as may be defined by the Cabinet or designee. If the individual is an employee or student at USciences, a copy will be forwarded to Human Resources or to the Student Conduct Office, whichever is appropriate.

**4.5a** Employees who are in violation of the tobacco-free policy may be subject to disciplinary actions up to and including termination, based on the number and severity of infractions.

**4.5b** Students who are in violation of the tobacco-free policy may be referred to the Student Conduct Office. Students documented for a violation will go through the student conduct process as outlined in the Student Handbook.

**4.6** Individuals who are interested in stopping their tobacco use can refer to the cessation resource list located in Appendix C.

## Appendix A

### Findings and Intent.

The 2006 U.S. Surgeon General's Report, *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke*, has concluded that (1) secondhand smoke exposure causes disease and premature death in children and adults who do not smoke; (2) children exposed to secondhand smoke are at an increased risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), acute respiratory problems, ear infections, and asthma attacks, and that smoking by parents causes respiratory symptoms and slows lung growth in their children; (3) exposure of adults to secondhand smoke has immediate adverse effects on the cardiovascular system and causes coronary heart disease and lung cancer; (4) there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke; (5) establishing smoke-free workplaces is the only effective way to ensure that secondhand smoke exposure does not occur in the workplace, because ventilation and other air cleaning technologies cannot completely control for exposure of nonsmokers to secondhand smoke; and (6) evidence from peer-reviewed studies shows that smoke-free policies and laws do not have an adverse economic impact on the hospitality industry (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2006). According to the 2010 U.S. Surgeon General's Report, *How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease*, even occasional exposure to secondhand smoke is harmful and low levels of exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke lead to a rapid and sharp increase in dysfunction and inflammation of the lining of the blood vessels, which are implicated in heart attacks and stroke (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease: The Biology and Behavioral Basis for Smoking-Attributable Disease: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2010) .

Numerous studies have found that tobacco smoke is a major contributor to indoor air pollution, and that breathing secondhand smoke (also known as environmental tobacco smoke) is a cause of disease in healthy nonsmokers, including heart disease, stroke, respiratory disease, and lung cancer. The National Cancer Institute determined in 1999 (Monograph #10) that secondhand smoke is responsible for the early deaths of approximately 53,000 Americans annually.

Based on a finding by the California Environmental Protection Agency in 2005, the California Air Resources Board has determined that secondhand smoke is a toxic air contaminant, finding that exposure to secondhand smoke has serious health effects, including low birth-weight babies; sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS); increased respiratory infections in children; asthma in children and adults; lung cancer, sinus cancer, and breast cancer in younger, premenopausal women; heart disease; and death.

According to the World Health Organization, scientific evidence has firmly established that there is no safe level of exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke, a pollutant that causes serious illness in adults and children, and that implementing 100% smoke-free environments is the only effective way to protect the population from the harmful effects of exposure to secondhand smoke.

The Americans with Disabilities Act, which requires that disabled persons have access to public places and workplaces, deems impaired respiratory function to be a disability.

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The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has determined that the risk of acute myocardial infarction and coronary heart disease associated with exposure to tobacco smoke is non-linear at low doses, increasing rapidly with relatively small doses such as those received from secondhand smoke or actively smoking one or two cigarettes a day, and has warned that all patients at increased risk of coronary heart disease or with known coronary artery disease should avoid all indoor environments that permit smoking.

Unregulated high-tech smoking devices, commonly referred to as electronic cigarettes, or “e-cigarettes,” closely resemble and purposefully mimic the act of smoking by having users inhale vaporized liquid nicotine created by heat through an electronic ignition system. After testing a number of e-cigarettes from two leading manufacturers, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) determined that various samples tested contained not only nicotine but also detectable levels of known carcinogens and toxic chemicals, including tobacco-specific nitrosamines and diethylene glycol, a toxic chemical used in antifreeze. The FDA’s testing also suggested that “quality control processes used to manufacture these products are inconsistent or non-existent,” ([n.a.], "Summary of results: laboratory analysis of electronic cigarettes conducted by FDA," Food and Drug Administration (FDA), July 22, 2009; <http://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/PublicHealthFocus/ucm173146.htm>). E-cigarettes produce a vapor of undetermined and potentially harmful substances, which may appear similar to the smoke emitted by traditional tobacco products. Their use in workplaces and public places where smoking of traditional tobacco products is prohibited creates concern and confusion and leads to difficulties in enforcing the smoking prohibitions.

According to the American Nonsmokers’ Rights Foundation, more than a thousand colleges and universities in the United States have adopted smoke-free or tobacco-free policies and this number is rising steadily. The American College Health Association “encourages colleges and universities to be diligent in their efforts to achieve a 100% indoor and outdoor campus-wide tobacco-free environment.” The United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has created the Tobacco-Free College Campus Initiative to promote and support the adoption and implementation of tobacco-free policies at universities, colleges, and other institutions of higher learning across the United States.

Accordingly, the University of the Sciences declares that the purposes of this policy are (1) to protect the public health and welfare by prohibiting smoking and tobacco use on the University of the Sciences campus; (2) to guarantee the right of nonsmokers to breathe smoke-free air; and (3) to encourage a healthier, more productive living/learning/working environment for all members of our campus community.

**Appendix B**

Definitions.

“Tobacco” means any product made or derived from tobacco that is intended for human consumption, including any component, part, or accessory of a tobacco product. This includes, among other products, cigarettes, cigarette tobacco, roll-your-own tobacco, and smokeless tobacco.

“E-cigarette” means any electronic nicotine delivery system, such as one composed of a heating element, battery, and/or electronic circuit, which provides a vapor of nicotine or any other substances, and the use or inhalation of which simulates smoking. The term shall include any such device, whether manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as an e-cigarette, e-cigar, e-pipe, or under any other product name or descriptor.

“Smoking” means inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted or heated cigar, cigarette, or pipe, including a hookah pipe, or any other lighted or heated tobacco or plant product, including marijuana, intended for inhalation, in any manner or in any form. “Smoking” also includes the use of an e-cigarette which creates a vapor, in any manner or in any form, or the use of any oral smoking device for the purpose of circumventing the prohibition of smoking in this Policy.

“Good Neighbor” we encourage community members to be respectful of our neighbors and their property, in regards to disposing of their cigarettes and other trash, as well as exposing others to secondhand smoke.

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**Appendix C**

Cessation Support.

<b>Program</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Contact Information</b>
American Lung Association's Freedom from Smoking	Phoenixville, PA	610-983-1288
	Abington, PA	215-481-8950
	Drexel Hill, PA	610-447-6009
	East Norriton, PA	610-270-8390
	Pottstown, PA	610-327-7594
	Online	1-800-586-4872 <a href="http://www.ffsonline.org/">http://www.ffsonline.org/</a>
Comprehensive Smoking Treatment Program at Penn Health Federation of Philadelphia	Philadelphia, PA Health Center-based classes	1 (888) PENN-STOP 215-246-5584
Committed Quitters by GlaxoSmithKline	Available Online	1-800-770-0708 <a href="http://www.committedquitters.com">www.committedquitters.com</a>
Jefferson Tobacco Intervention Program	Philadelphia, PA	215-955-5161
Mercer County Tobacco Dependence Program	Four locations in Mercer County, NJ	609-396-7707
National Cancer Institute	Telephone and Internet	877-44U-QUIT
Nicotine Anonymous	Call for nearest location	1-877-TRY-NICA
NJ QuitCenter	Somers Point, NJ	609-653-3440
Pennsylvania Free Quitline	Telephonic Sessions	1-800-QUIT-NOW
Smoke Free	Bryn Mawr, PA	610-648-1270
	Media, PA	610-891-3635
		<a href="http://www.mainlinehealth.org">www.mainlinehealth.org</a>
Smokenders	Call for nearest location	1-800-828-4357
SmokeStoppers	Telephone and Internet	1-866-784-8472
Stay Quit, Get Fit	Philadelphia, PA	267-765-2319
Stop Smoking Now!	West Chester, PA	610-738-2300 <a href="http://www.cchosp.com">www.cchosp.com</a>
Stop Smoking Programs for Women	Philadelphia, PA	215-255-7889
Temple Smoking Cessation Program	Philadelphia, PA	215-707-5124
	Oaks, PA	215-707-5124
		<a href="http://pulmonary.templehealth.org">pulmonary.templehealth.org</a>
Tobacco Dependence Clinic	Glassboro, NJ	856-863-2175
Tobacco Dependence Treatment Program	Toms River, NJ	732-914-1688
	Long Branch, NJ	732-914-1688
	Newark, NJ; Livingston, NJ	973-926-7978
		<a href="http://www.instituteforprevention.com">www.instituteforprevention.com</a>
Tobacco Quitcenter	Somerville, NJ	908-685-2442

If you have health insurance through Medicaid, you may get nicotine patches, gum or lozenges and other medications, for free or little cost. If you have private insurance, your company may cover the cost of medications; call your insurance company for more information.