

## **Fact Sheet: Focus on Prevention**

### **Vision**

Create a culture of health in state agencies through policies and health benefits that protect employees, clients and visitors from exposure to secondhand smoke and support employees to quit tobacco, breathe clean air, and eat healthful foods.

### **Mission 2012**

Create tobacco-free campuses for state agency facilities and a plan for the remaining property.

### ***Tobacco or smokefree policies—state and local examples***

#### **State agencies**

- Oregon's Indoor Clean Air Act protects workers and the public from secondhand smoke.
- Oregon's Department of Human Service passed a tobacco-free campus policy in May 2008.
- In 2011, the Addictions and Mental Health Division passed a policy that will require all residential facilities for mental health and substance abuse treatment to have tobacco-free campuses.
- When the Oregon Department of Transportation opens its new building on the Capitol Mall, all outdoor property controlled by ODOT will be tobacco free.
- Oregon's correctional facilities are 100 percent smokefree indoors.

#### **Schools, community colleges and universities**

- All Oregon K-12 schools and Head Start programs are 100 percent tobacco free.
- Nearly half of all Oregon community college students attend a college with a 100 percent tobacco-free or smokefree campus policy.
- In fall 2012, the University of Oregon, Southern Oregon University, and Western Oregon University will have tobacco-free campuses and Oregon State University will ban smoking on campus.

#### **Hospitals, outdoor venues, local governments**

- Two-thirds of Oregon hospitals ban smoking inside and out, including all Oregon Health & Science University campuses and the Oregon State Hospital.
- Metro properties, including parks, are tobacco free.
- All Multnomah County property campuses will be tobacco free beginning July 2012, all Deschutes County property campuses will be tobacco free beginning September 2012.
- At least 22 communities from Bandon to Wasco County restrict smoking in parks.
- Several local governments limit or prohibit tobacco use on government grounds, including the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation; Jackson, Jefferson, and Umatilla counties; and the cities of Eugene and Portland.

- Sixteen of Oregon’s 22 public housing authorities limit or prohibit smoking inside and on their properties, including Clatsop, Lane, Portland, Salem, and Wasco-Sherman.

### **Tobacco or smokefree policies—national example**

- The Governor of Oklahoma issued an executive order requiring all state properties to become tobacco free by August 2012: <https://www.sos.ok.gov/documents/executive/829.pdf>.
- Many states restrict smoking and tobacco use on government properties, including California, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Utah.
- Maine and Puerto Rico ban smoking on all beaches.
- Puerto Rico bans smoking in all parks.
- Every acute care hospital in North Carolina is 100 percent tobacco free.
- About half of the state psychiatric facilities in the country are smokefree. Connecticut and New Jersey require all state mental health facilities to be tobacco free indoors and out. Seven states ban clients and staff from smoking indoors or outdoors at substance use disorder treatment facilities.