

ACADEMIC SENATE MINUTES

DATE: September 29, 2011

PRESENT: Stephen Eliason
Sandie Rietz
Susan Gilbertz
David Gurchiek
Doug Brown
Bruce Brumley
ReAnna Kero (student)
Diane Duin (ex-officio)
Mary Susan Fishbaugh (ex-officio)

Don Larsen
Paul Bauer
Lorrie Steerey
Keith Edgerton
Mark Hardt
Patricia Vettel-Becker
Ryan Shore (student)
Tasneem Khaleel (ex-officio)
Marsha Riley (ex-officio)

ABSENT: Scott Murray
Tim Wilkinson (ex-officio)
Terrie Iverson (ex-officio)

Barbara Wheeling (ex-officio)*
Stacy Klippenstein (ex-officio)

* *excused*

GUESTS: Darla Tyler-McSherry
Trinity Halverson

Dalton Emig-Wahrman

PRESIDING: Lorrie Steerey, Chair

Lorrie Steerey called the meeting to order at 3:44 p.m. in the Chancellor's Conference Room.

The minutes of September 15 were accepted with corrections.

I. ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

Item 1 EDU 397G Methods: 5-12 Science, EDU 397H Methods: K-12 Art, EDU 397I Methods: K-12 Music, EDU 497A Methods: 5-12 Social Studies, EDU 497B Methods: 5-12 Mathematics, EDU 497C Methods: K-12 Modern Language, EDU 497D Methods: 5-12 English. Add EDU 354 as a corequisite to the listed courses.

⇒ Motion by Doug Brown, seconded by Paul Bauer to **accept Item 1 for information.**

⇒ Motion carried.

Item 4 AAS in Radiologic Technology. Modification to an existing program.

⇒ Motion by Mark Hardt, seconded by Sandie Rietz to **accept Item 4 for information.**

⇒ Motion carried.

- II. PRESENTATION on Tobacco-Free Campus Policy Efforts
Darla Tyler-McSherry, Interim Director, Student Health Services
Dalton Emig-Wahrman, student
Trinity Halverson, Marketing, Student Health Services

The presentation is attached to these minutes.

The question was raised as to why “tobacco-free” instead of “smoke-free.” Tobacco-free would include any product such as chew, snus, and even tobacco mints which are newer products on the market. Ms. Tyler-McSherry stated that they want to give a consistent health message. Also, clean-up by the custodial staff of the mess created by chewing tobacco can be hazardous to them.

It was noted that students do pay to live in the dorms. Can we really stop them from using tobacco in any way, when they pay to live here? We don’t stop off-campus students from using tobacco.

It was stated that the tobacco-free policy seems to protect people from themselves. It’s a paternalistic issue: “We’re doing it for your own good.” This does not seem appropriate. If MSUB were to adopt a smoke-free rather than tobacco-free policy, it would be much easier buy-in.

It was cited that enforcement is also an issue. How do you even know someone is using chewing tobacco unless you can see it? Ms. Tyler-McSherry stated that rather than fines and punishment, they would work toward education, and this policy is by no means finalized.

Ms. Tyler-McSherry stated they would like the Senate’s statement on the policy by November 30. It was agreed this topic will be discussed at a later Senate meeting.

III. DISCUSSION/ACTION ITEMS

A. Board of Regents Meeting Debriefing

Dr. Steerey noted that the BOR approved the contract. The only other issue of note was Montana Tech wants to offer a Ph.D. and Bozeman is opposed to the idea.

B. Provost Council Report

Dr. Rietz stated that they received an enrollment report at yesterday's meeting. We are down just slightly—61 students—from last fall. The COT enrollment is slightly down but we are up in graduate students and international students.

Additional notes are attached to these minutes.

C. Chancellor's Cabinet Report

Dr. Steerey noted that we are \$286,000 above budget, most likely because of our mix of graduate and international students.

Noel Levitz will be visiting in October. Fifty-two percent of our students leave and do not return.

The dining services contract is currently out for bid. There are five different companies in the bidding process.

MSU-Bozeman is ending the MSUii. This was the initiative to bring all the MSU units onto the same calendar and pay schedule. However, President Cruzado would like everyone to be on the two-week pay schedule.

MSU-Bozeman has started the Golden Awards, a recognition open to faculty, staff, and students across the MSU system. The Senate should consider a process to nominate people for this award. Dr. Steerey will contact President Cruzado to find out what kind of process Bozeman intends with these new awards.

D. New Provost

As soon as Mark Pagano is available, the Senate will hold a meeting with him for discussion and with no particular agenda.

The meeting adjourned at 4:52 p.m.

rjrm

A Breath of Fresh Air: MSU Billings Tobacco Policy and the Case for a Healthier, Tobacco-Free Campus

MSU Billings Tobacco Task Force
Academic Senate presentation
September 29, 2011

MCTPI

- ▶ The Montana Collegiate Tobacco Prevention Initiative is a project of The BACCHUS Network, and funding comes from the Montana Department of Public Health and Human Services, Montana Tobacco Use Prevention Program
- ▶ Schools involved:
 - MSU Billings
 - UM COT Helena
 - UM Western
 - Fort Peck Community College
 - Carroll College
 - MSU
 - MSU Northern
 - MT Tech

Today's Presentation:

- ▶ What is the current campus smoking policy?
- ▶ The science behind the need for an updated policy
- ▶ Real-time data: Students' behaviors and attitudes about tobacco and tobacco policy
- ▶ Big Tobacco's response to tobacco policies
- ▶ Collaborating to move forward with a modern and comprehensive policy

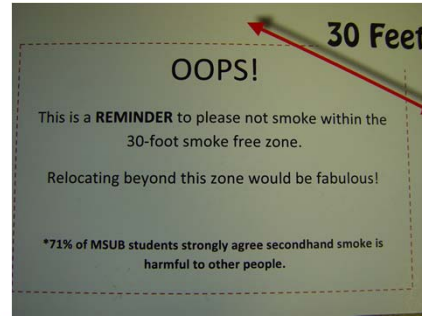
MSU Billings Tobacco Policy

- ▶ Human Resources Policy 406.9
 - ▶ Smoking may not occur by any person in any manner such that tobacco smoke may enter the entrances, windows, ventilation systems or other access of any of the buildings owned, operated, or leased by the University. In order to accomplish this, smoking will not be permitted within 30 feet of buildings. This includes all buildings, owned, operated, or leased by MSU Billings.
 - ▶ Smoking may not occur by any person operating any vehicles owned, operated or leased by MSU Billings.

Example of our Policy Signage



Reminder Cards



Reward Cards



The Science

- First hand smoke
 - Inhaling from the cigarette itself
 - Burn temp is around 900 degrees
 - Second hand smoke
 - Curling off end and exhaled smoke
 - Cigarette in ashtray or held—burning around 300 degrees and this is the temp when most toxins are given off
 - Third hand smoke
 - Think gravity—hot gases rise until they cool; after the dust settles, gaseous chemicals adsorbed on the dust particles
 - Gaseous chemicals stick to walls and floor (and clothing, skin, and hair) and volatilize later.
 - That's why smokers have a 'distinct odor'.
- Source: "Dust, Gas, Heart Attacks, Marketing, and Rights" PowerPoint presentation, MCTPI Retreat, April 16, 2009
Richard P. Sargent, M.D. Helena, MT
- Even hurricane-force winds do **not eliminate the risk** of secondhand smoke outside. *Nicotine Dependence Center, Mayo Clinic (2007)*
 - Outdoor levels of secondhand smoke are **equally as harmful** as indoor levels. *Tufts University School of Medicine*
 - "There is **no safe level** of secondhand smoke exposure." *Surgeon General (2010)*
 - Children, expecting mothers, people with heart conditions, respiratory ailments, and asthma are especially susceptible to smoke.

The Science

- ▶ Vice Admiral Richard H. Carmona
United States Surgeon General
- ▶ U.S. Surgeon General Report
June 27, 2006
- ▶ “. . .the debate is over. The science is clear. Secondhand smoke is not a mere annoyance, but a serious health hazard that causes premature death and disease in children and nonsmoking adults.”



Current Smoking Rates

- ▶ What % of MSU B students smoked at least 1 cigarette in the **past 30 days?**
Answer: 22%
- ▶ What % of MSU B students smoke cigarettes on a **daily basis?**
Answer: 14% Perceived use: 36%
86% of our students are NOT daily smokers
- ▶ * ACHA NCHA Fall 2010 N=640
emailed to a random selection of 3,500 students via their preferred email account

The Science The Latest Report 2010 U.S. Surgeon General Regina Benjamin

- There is no safe level of exposure to tobacco smoke. Any exposure to tobacco smoke—*even an occasional cigarette or exposure to secondhand smoke*—is harmful.
- Damage from tobacco smoke is immediate.
- Smoking longer means more damage.
- Cigarettes are designed for addiction.
- The only proven strategy for reducing the risk of tobacco-related disease and death is to never smoke, and if you smoke to quit.
- There is no safe cigarette.



MSU B and Secondhand Smoke

- ▶ Campus is the **#1 location** where students are exposed to smoke
(60% of students report being exposed to secondhand smoke on campus; 11% where they live; 11% at work; 41% at off-campus public area)
- ▶ 22% report immediate health problems such as headaches and eye irritation due to secondhand smoke
- ▶ 17% report that exposure to SHS causes them to have trouble breathing
- ▶ 67% see people smoking near building entrances on campus
- ▶ **Tobacco Use and Attitude Survey MSU B Spring 2011 N=640**
Emailed to all currently enrolled students via preferred email

The “right” to smoke?

- ▶ There is no constitutional “right” to smoke; smoking is a personal choice. Smokers are not a category protected under the Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution and smoking is not a protected liberty right under the Due Process clause of the Constitution.
- ▶ A Tobacco-Free MSU B would not eliminate a person’s choice to use tobacco products (or have tobacco products) - these individuals simply would not be permitted to use tobacco on the MSU B campus.

What Our Students Said TUAS Spring 2011 N=640

▶ Secondhand smoke is harmful to other people:

- A) Strongly disagree 9%
 - B) Disagree 5%
 - C) Agree 18%
 - D) Strongly agree 65%
 - E) Don’t Know/No Opinion 4%
- ***83% of students agree or strongly agree secondhand smoke is harmful to others**

It’s the Law: There is No Right to Smoke

- ▶ Court upheld workplace smoking ban despite smoking worker’s argument that his “private rights and interests” are affected. *Rossie v. State*, 395 N.W. 2d 801 (Ct. of Appeals Wisc. 1986)
- ▶ “The right to smoke in public places is not a protected right, even for adults.” *Craig v. Buncombe County Board of Education*, 343 S.E. 2d 222 (Ct. of Appeals NC 1986)
- ▶ **Montana law recognizes that the need to breath smoke-free air has priority over the desire to smoke (MCA 2005; MCA 5-40-102)**

What Our Students Said TUAS Spring 2011 N=640

▶ It is preferable to socialize in a smoke-free environment:

- ▶ A) Strongly disagree 10%
 - ▶ B) Disagree 6%
 - ▶ C) Agree 14%
 - ▶ B) Strongly agree 63%
 - ▶ E) Don’t Know/No Opinion 8%
- ▶ **77% agree or strongly agree it’s preferable to socialize in a smoke-free environment**

What Our Students Said

Support for Tobacco Policies (TUAS Spring 2011)

Policy	% Who would support or strongly support
Prohibit smoking	53%
Prohibit smokeless tobacco use	40%
Allow smoking anywhere on campus	13%

Big Tobacco

Big Tobacco is developing and marketing new tobacco products to attract new users and to navigate around tobacco policies

Examples:

- Camel Snus
- Camel Orbs
- Camel Sticks
- Camel Strips



****This is NOT NRT** (nicotine replacement therapy, such as nicotine gum, lozenges, patches)

Other products available:
Energy Dip, NicLite Water, Nicogel



What Else Does the Data Tell Us?

- ▶ Statewide 2011 TUAS data (N=6,869) shows that 70% of students who smoke say they plan to quit
- ▶ Additionally, 50% of current MSU B smokers say they plan to quit by the time they graduate
- ▶ How we currently assist cessation efforts:
 - Quit Kits
 - Quitline promotion
 - SHS providers

Smokeless Tobacco is Extremely Toxic

- ▶ More nicotine (the addictive chemical in tobacco) than cigarettes:
 - * Cigarettes: 8-14 mg of nicotine
 - * Smokeless tobacco: 25-60 mg of nicotine
- ▶ Nicotine in 10 dips = 30 to 40 cigarettes
- ▶ ST contains at least 28 cancer-causing chemicals
- ▶ 3000 other chemicals
- ▶ Environmental concerns
- ▶ Current smokeless tobacco usage rate at MSUB=8% (past 30 day usage)

Why Tobacco Free Instead of Smoke Free?

- ▶ Inconsistent health message
- ▶ We care about the health of all
- ▶ Clean-up of smokeless tobacco may be hazardous and more time-consuming for custodial staff
- ▶ Smokeless tobacco rates could increase
- ▶ There is **no safe tobacco product**


Remember When....

- ▶ You could smoke cigarettes on a plane?
- ▶ You could smoke cigarettes in a residence hall room?
- ▶ You could smoke cigarettes in a restaurant in Montana?
- ▶ Comprehensive tobacco policies are implemented to protect the health of all

Tobacco Impacts the Health of All

- ▶ **The following are real quotes from MSU B students describing the negative effects of secondhand smoke on campus as provided in the 2011 TUAS:**
- ▶ I work hard on maintaining a healthy lifestyle and am very disappointed that I am forced to inhale second hand smoke while attending classes
- ▶ I have asthma so it is very difficult for me to breathe walking by smokers. I think its rude for people to be able to even smoke remotely close to entrances to schools. Every day I come to school I have to walk by a group of people on both sides of the entrance who just blow it on you to be rude. They do not care if it bothers me or anybody for that matter. I think smoking should be prohibited from college campus.
- ▶ My daughter is extremely allergic to smoke and there have been times I've had to pick things up from school with her and people smoke right by the door and we consume the second hand smoke while entering the COT.
- ▶ I am pregnant and second and third hand smoke can have adverse health effects on my baby!

Common Concerns

- ▶ Tobacco free policy is **not** anti-user
We  tobacco users!
- ▶ It is **pro-health**
remember, 70% of MT college students who smoke want to quit
50% MSU B students who smoke want to quit by the time they graduate
- ▶ We understand that tobacco is an addiction and we genuinely want to help
- ▶ Smokers self-report tobacco-free policies make it less convenient to have a quick cigarette, leading to a reduced consumption rate, which helps support their process of quitting.
- ▶ Do tobacco free policies hurt enrollment?
- ▶ How will this policy affect staff who use break time to smoke?

Policy Movements Nationwide

- ▶ Currently, there are 446 smoke-free campuses nationwide.
- ▶ There are 259 tobacco-free campuses nationwide.
- ▶ In Montana:
 - MT Tech became tobacco free July 1, 2010
 - UM Helena COT became tobacco free July 1, 2010
 - Fort Peck Tribal College became tobacco free Spring 2011
 - UM Western became tobacco free August 1, 2011
 - UM became tobacco free August 28, 2011
 - MSU Bozeman students recently voted to support going tobacco free

▶ *It's time for MSU B to go tobacco-free!*

Where would the boundaries for tobacco be?

What Would a Tobacco Free Campus Look Like?

- ▶ Tobacco would be defined (cigarettes, cigars, hookah, snus, other tobacco products)
- ▶ No tobacco use allowed on campus grounds
- ▶ Tobacco use would be allowed in public areas surrounding campus (i.e. sidewalks)
- ▶ The sale and/or distribution of tobacco would be prohibited (already exists, but is not written into campus policy)
- ▶ The policy could include provisions for ceremonial and theatrical use of tobacco
- ▶ We could draw upon existing successful policies to use as a template for our campus (i.e. MT Tech, UM, UM Western, University of Central Oklahoma)
- ▶ EDUCATION vs. punishment
The policy will be enforced as any other MSU B policy.
- ▶ **Tobacco Task Force will be very involved with policy development, address special areas of concern, and provide opportunities for input**

Policy Progression

- ▶ Tobacco Task Force (Tobacco Task Force)
Representation from the entire campus, including: Housing, Facility Services, Campus Police, Faculty, Staff.
- ▶ ASMSU Billings approved a resolution supporting our campus to go tobacco free (April 12, 2011).
- ▶ Staff Senate involvement (October 12)—seeking TTF assistance
- ▶ Academic Senate involvement (September 29)—seeking TTF assistance
- ▶ Forums
- ▶ Submit to Chancellor for approval
- ▶ Implementation phase—utilize expertise of TTF; 1 year timeline to address areas of special concern, signage, education, cessation opportunities, etc.

What we are asking for today

- ▶ Share this information with colleagues
- ▶ Consider joining Tobacco Task Force
Next meeting: Wed Oct 12 2:00 SUB Missouri Room
- ▶ Participate in forums (dates TBD)
- ▶ Requesting formal position by Nov 30

Resources

- ▶ The BACCHUS Network
 - www.bacchusnetwork.org
 - www.tobaccofreeu.org
- ▶ MT Tobacco Use Prevention Program
 - www.tobaccofreemt.gov
- ▶ 1 800 QUIT NOW



How You Can Get Involved

- ▶ To show your support for a tobacco-free campus, go to:
www.msubillings.edu/hservices/Petition.asp
- ▶ Stay involved with TTF
Consider involvement in conversations with Academic Senate, Staff Senate, Forums
- ▶ Conversations with colleagues regarding the reasons for a comprehensive tobacco policy

Questions?

Remember, 84% of Montanans don't smoke!!!

88% of Montanans don't use spit tobacco!!!

(MT Dept of Public Health and Human Services, Montana Tobacco Use Prevention Program.
Montana Adult Tobacco Survey, 2004-2006, 2008-2009)

Comprehensive tobacco policies protect the health of all!

Thank you to everyone who helps make MSU Billings a healthier campus!

Provost Council—9/28

1. Enrollment data for fall, projections for spring.
2. SAFT for online courses—how to get students to fill out the evaluation when students are not required to do so. The essence of this discussion: find a means of putting the form in front of the students in the same manner in which face-to-face students are actually presented with the forms at the end of the semester.
3. NCAT National Center for Academic Transformation--on Tues. Oct 25, the NCAT VP will be on campus to work with course design and delivery, transformation of course design and delivery: teaching students more efficiently—programs that go through this exercise focus on hands-on, getting students out of the classroom. There will be an open session for faculty.
4. BUDGET AND PROCESS—in the event that additional monies become available for faculty development (as per AY 2010-11), how shall those funds be applied for and disbursed? Alternatives: a. Faculty apply directly to Provost—Provost's office sets criteria and receives applications directly from faculty without intermediary steps, b. establish a "chain of command" that includes the deans in examination and sign off on faculty applications before these go to the Provost, c. assign specific amounts of money to each college—colleges make the decisions as to which proposals go forward from faculty within the college, d. send all proposals to respective deans, not for "approval" but merely to keep deans informed as to the nature of proposals exiting their respective colleges.