

**Minutes of the
Tobacco Education and Research Oversight Committee (TEROC)
Thursday, September 29, 2016**

Location:
Executive Inn & Suites
1755 Embarcadero
Oakland, CA 94606

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Dr. Michael Ong (Chair), Dr. Alan Henderson (Vice-Chair), Dr. Claradina Soto, Dr. Mark Starr, Dr. Robert Oldham, Dr. Pamela Ling, Dr. Wendy Max, Dr. Lourdes Baézconde-Garbanati, Mr. Richard Barnes, Ms. Debra Kelley, Ms. Patricia Etem, Ms. Mary Baum, and Ms. Vicki Bauman.

MEMBERS ABSENT:

None.

OTHERS IN ATTENDANCE:

April Roeseler, California Department of Public Health (CDPH)/California Tobacco Control Program (CTCP)
Andrea C. Martinez, California State University, Northridge (CSUN)
Chris Castro, Tobacco Center of Regulatory Science (TCORS)
Diana Douglas, American Lung Association (ALA)
Dr. Bart Aoki, University of California, Office of the President, Tobacco-Related Disease Research Program, (UCOP/TRDRP)
Dr. Catrina Chambers, CTCP
Dr. John Pierce, UC San Diego
Dr. Kazukiyo Kumagai, CDPH
Dr. Norval Hickman, TRDRP
Dr. Phillip Gardiner, TRDRP, African American Tobacco Control Leadership Council (AATCLC)
Dr. Tracy Richmond-McKnight, TRDRP
Dr. Xueying Zhang, CTCP
Francisco Michel, CTCP
Isra Ahmad, TRDRP
Jennifer Ochoa, CSUN
John Lagomarsino, CDE
Lindsey Freitas, ALA
Lou Moerner, Northern California Indian Development Council (NCIDC)
Mary Croughan, UCOP
Nadine Roh, CTCP
Richard Kwong, CTCP
Rhonda Ragab, TCORS
Rosa Barahona, USC
Sarah Planche, CDE
Tim Gibbs, American Cancer Society/Cancer Action Network (ACS/CAN)
Tom Herman, CDE
Tonia Hagaman, CTCP
Valerie Quinn, CTCP

Irene Martinez, USC
Yaneth Rodriguez, USC

1. WELCOME, INTRODUCTION

The TEROC Chair, Dr. Ong, called the meeting to order at 9:50 a.m. TEROC members and guests introduced themselves.

2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES, CORRESPONDENCE, AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ms. Etem moved to accept the minutes without revisions, seconded by Ms. Kelley. Motion passed with Ms. Baum abstaining and Dr. Oldham was not present for the vote.

The chair reviewed TEROC-related correspondence:

Outgoing Correspondence:

- June 21, 2016 letter to Assembly Member Holden expressing the Committee's Support position for Assembly Bill 1696.
- June 21, 2016 letter to Senator Hernandez expressing the Committee's Support position for Assembly Bill 1696.
- June 22, 2016 letter to Senator Pan expressing the Committee's Support position for Senate Bill 977.
- June 22, 2016 letter to Assembly Member Chu expressing the Committee's Support position for Senate Bill 977.
- June 22, 2016 letter to Senator Block expressing the Committee's Support position for Senate Bill 1333.
- June 22, 2016 letter to Assembly Member Levine expressing the Committee's Support position for Senate Bill 1333.
- June 30, 2016 letter to Assembly Member Kevin McCarty expressing the Committee's Support position for Assembly Bill 1594.
- June 30, 2016 letter to Senator Lara expressing the Committee's Support position for Assembly Bill 1594.
- August 15, 2016 letter to Governor Edmund G. Brown, expressing the Committee's appreciation for signing into law five Special Session bills on tobacco control (SB 5 X2, SB 7 X2, AB 7 X2, AB 9 X2, and AB 11 X2).
- August 15, 2016 letters to the authors of the five tobacco control bills passed during the Second Extraordinary Session of the Legislature and signed into law by the Governor. The letter expressed the Committee's appreciation for their work and ongoing effort to improve tobacco control.

- August 15, 2016 letters to the authors of the seven tobacco control bills (AB 6 X2, AB 8 X2, AB 10 X2, SB 6 X2, SB 8 X2, SB9 X2, and SB 10 X2) introduced during the Second Extraordinary Session of the Legislature, but that did not become law. The letters expressed the Committee’s appreciation for their ongoing efforts to improve tobacco control, which contributed to the passage of five landmark tobacco control bills.
- August 15, 2016 letters to the American Cancer Society/Cancer Action Network, the American Heart Association, and the American Lung Association, expressing the Committee’s appreciation for their work to educate state officials about critical tobacco control issues that contributed to passage of five landmark tobacco control bills.
- August 15, 2016 letters to individuals in the tobacco control field, expressing the Committee’s appreciation for their ongoing efforts, which contributed to passage of five landmark tobacco control bills.
- August 15, 2016 open letter to tobacco control partners, expressing the Committee’s appreciation for their ongoing efforts to improve tobacco control, which contributed to passage of five landmark tobacco control bills. This letter was posted on the TEROC landing page.

Incoming Correspondence:

- June 14, 2016 letter from Vice President Joe Biden responding to TEROC’s May 9, 2016 letter, which recommended that the “War on Cancer” include a focus on the risk factors that are the major causes of cancer deaths, including tobacco use.

General Discussion:

Dr. Gardiner indicated the letter sent by the AATCLC to TEROC regarding prohibiting the sale of menthol was not included on the incoming correspondence.

Dr. Ong responded, the information from the AATCLC was included in the environmental updates, but should have been included in the correspondence.

3. ENVIRONMENTAL UPDATE

TEROC discussed tobacco control issues in the media, including the following news articles and reports:

- **Press Release: Public Policy Institute of California Public Opinion on Proposition 56.** <http://www.ppic.org/main/pressrelease.asp?p=2122>
- **\$2 Cigarette Tax Hike: Doctors and Hospitals Fight the Tobacco Industry.** <http://www.sacbee.com/news/politics-government/capitol-alert/article101382077.html>
- **California’s Tobacco Tax: Proposition 56 Faces Uphill Battle against Lobbyists.** <http://www.mercurynews.com/2016/09/16/tobacco-tax-faces->

[uphill-battle-as-powerful-industry-lobbies-to-defeat-it/?utm_campaign=KHN%3A+Daily+Health+Policy+Report&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=34504530&hsenc=p2ANqtz--INUScWBgoHhnGGU7GxsXYQDAIsCtvUkO9WUy-_16hS0NStDJ675cMlfK35kPNbgQY2eQjGvPRjKIJm1lclaRUcB_qbA&hsmi=34504530](http://www.ppic.org/main/pressrelease.asp?p=2122)

- **Press Release: Public Policy Institute of California Public Opinion on Proposition 64.** <http://www.ppic.org/main/pressrelease.asp?p=2122>
- **Slick Proposition 64 is Bad for Public Health.** <http://www.sacbee.com/opinion/editorials/article102380352.html>
- **Retailers Roll with New Restriction on Tobacco Sales to Minors.** <http://www.calhealthreport.org/2016/07/25/19464/>
- **United States Tobacco Laws Set to Change on August 8, 2016.** <http://www.clickondetroit.com/health/us-tobacco-laws-set-to-change-on-august-8>
- **Food and Drug Administration Cracks Down on Online E-Cigarette Sales, to Fine Stores Selling to Minors.** <http://www.techtimes.com/articles/178114/20160917/fda-cracks-down-on-online-e-cigarette-sales-to-fine-stores-selling-to-minors.htm>
- **What Does Menthol Have To Do With It?** <http://mobile.nytimes.com/2016/09/14/health/menthol-cigarettes-fda.html?referer=https://www.google.com/>
- **“Cancer Moonshot” Blue Ribbon Panel Report 2016.** <https://www.cancer.gov/research/key-initiatives/moonshot-cancer-initiative/blue-ribbon-panel/blue-ribbon-panel-report-2016.pdf>

General Discussion:

Dr. Gardiner reported the AATCLC hosted a press conference “What’s Menthol Got to Do With It?” on September 13, 2016 in Washington DC. The press conference was well attended by various public and private representatives and received national news coverage. Presenters at the press conference spoke about the importance of removing flavors, including menthol from all tobacco products to reduce initiation among racial/ethnic minorities and young people. He added that on September 14, 2016, AATCLC also mailed a letter to President Obama asking him to direct the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to ban menthol.

Dr. Gardiner reported that on Friday September 23, 2016, there was a press conference in Los Angeles among California African American leaders regarding support for Proposition 56.

Dr. Gardiner suggested it would be helpful if TEROC also sent a letter to the White House urging the Obama Administration to direct the FDA to ban menthol.

Dr. Ong suggested that if TEROC sends a letter to the current administration a letter should also be sent to the new administration.

Ms. Etem moved that TEROC send a letter to both the current White House Administration and copy the letter to the Vice President, FDA (i.e., Dr. Robert Califf and Mr. Mitch Zeller), Congressional Black Caucuses, Secretary of Health and Human Services, Office of Management and Budgets, White House Domestic Policy Council, and First Lady Michelle Obama. She also moved the letter should also be sent to the future administration. Motion seconded by Dr. Soto; passed unanimously.

Dr. Ong reported he received an email from former TEROC Staff Liaison Alexandra Simpson regarding a TEROC member attending the Healthy Hearts California Symposium on October 28, 2016. Dr. Ong inquired whether there were TEROC members interested in going to the meeting.

Dr. Chambers added that as a Steering Committee member for Healthy Hearts California, an ideal TEROC representative would be someone who could speak to the tobacco-related clinical linkages to cardiovascular disease control and prevention. She indicated the ideal candidate could also speak about team based management, tobacco cessation, smoke-free policy interventions, or health systems interventions.

Ms. Etem moved that TEROC reserve a place for a TEROC member to attend and be a representative at the meeting that best serves the agenda at the Health Hearts Symposium. Motion seconded by Dr. Ling; passed unanimously.

Dr. Ong reported he received an email from the California Public Employees' Retirement System (CalPERS) Board of Administration regarding their recent discussions about tobacco-related investments. CalPERS' Investment Committee will revisit its policy on tobacco-related investments at its December 2016 meeting. CalPERS will host a webinar on October 18, 2016 to discuss its investment and divestment practices and is requesting that stakeholders submit public comments in response to the webinar.

Dr. Ong added that if TEROC should weigh in on the issue it might be necessary to provide public comments to CalPERS prior to the December meeting, so it would be advisable for TEROC to form a subcommittee to make the final decision on whether a letter should be written.

Ms. Etem moved that TEROC form a subcommittee to listen to the webinar and decide what should be done subsequent to the webinar. Motion seconded by Dr. Starr; passed unanimously.

Ms. Bauman shared two short videos on the Protecting Health And Slamming Tobacco (PHAST) youth coalition. The PHAST videos can be found at <https://youtu.be/awkdLvRVJXg>.

Ms. Bauman added this year is the 10-year anniversary for PHAST. She indicated the PHAST program started with a consortium grant supporting four high schools and has expanded to 27 schools. The PHAST project provides teenagers with the tools and the motivation to educate the community about the health harms associated with tobacco use. She added the consortium grant is a model that has been shared and adopted statewide, which she believes has made a big difference in tobacco control.

Ms. Etem inquired about whether the PHAST materials could be added to the Tobacco Prevention Toolkit created by Dr. Bonnie Halpern-Felsher.

Dr. Hickman responded that TRDRP, along with Dr. Halpern-Felsher and Ms. Bauman, would discuss this suggestion further.

Ms. Bauman added that anyone may have access to the PHAST resources; the project is willing to share the materials.

Dr. Gardiner suggested that given this is the 10-year anniversary of PHAST it may be a good idea to evaluate some of the outcomes of the teenagers who previously participated in PHAST and are now adults.

Ms. Bauman was supportive of Dr. Gardiner's idea and indicated that some of the past PHAST members return to help the current members. Therefore, adding an evaluation of outcomes using previous PHAST participants would be great and could provide an opportunity for them to continue the program at their current college campus.

Dr. Ling inquired about whether the youth in the PHAST program are doing anything related to Proposition 56.

Ms. Bauman responded the PHAST coalition members are supporting the campaign as individuals and that care is being taken to ensure members do not cross the lines between educating and lobbying in their official PHAST capacity.

Dr. Ling presented TEROC with a copy of [*The Triangulum: Tobacco, Marijuana, and Electronic Smoking Devices Talking Points document*](#). She indicated the document would help support TEROC members while providing public testimony on issues regarding the intersection between tobacco, marijuana, and electronic smoking devices. There are several facts included in the document; therefore, TEROC members should use the position statement and facts most appropriate for specific testimony and/or presentations.

Dr. Gardiner indicated the CDPH Marijuana and Tobacco Use factsheet would be a great supplemental resource to the TEROC document.

Ms. Roeseler agreed to share the CDPH [Marijuana and Tobacco Use fact sheet](#).

Ms. Etem moved to adopt the *Triangulum: Tobacco, Marijuana, and Electronic Smoking Devices Talking Points* document, and to make the document available to the field with the following modifications: the addition of a version date to reflect any future revisions, and removing the words Talking Points and replacing with Position Statement. Motion seconded by Ms. Kelley; passed unanimously.

Action Items:

- Write a letter in support of AATCLC urging the current White House to ban flavors, including menthol, in all tobacco products. Send a copy of the letter to the Vice President, FDA (Dr. Robert Califf and Mr. Mitch Zeller), Congressional Black Caucus, Secretary of Health and Human Services, Office of Management and Budgets, White House Domestic Policy Council, and First Lady Michelle Obama. The letter should also be sent to the future administration.
- Share the Healthy Hearts Symposium Agenda with interested TEROC members.
- Convene a CalPERS workgroup that is empowered to determine if TEROC should write a letter regarding CalPERS' divestment practices.
- Send out the link to the PHAST videos to TEROC members and regular attendees.
- Add a version date to the *Triangulum: Tobacco, Marijuana, and Electronic Smoking Devices Talking Points*, remove the words Talking Points and replace with Position Statement, and make the document available to the field.

4. Economic and Health Impact of Cigarette Taxes

Dr. John Pierce of the University of California, San Diego Moores Cancer Center presented "Update on the Effect of California Tobacco Control Program."

Dr. Wendy Max of University of California, San Francisco presented on "The Impact of Tobacco Taxes on California's Diverse Population."

Dr. Pierce described the progress of the California Tobacco Control Program. He indicated that over time there has been a reduction in the initiation of smoking among teens. He added that from 1960 to 2002, differences in per capita cigarette consumption between California and the rest of the United States (US) were explained by differences in cigarette taxes and tobacco control expenditures. However, in 2000, the California effect slowed and later (16-20 years) differences in per capita consumption between California compared to the rest of the US were explained by the differences in lung cancer rates.

Dr. Pierce reported that his TRDRP-funded project determined whether the per capita cigarette consumption between California and the rest of the US changed between the early campaign (1990-2000) and later campaigns (2000-2014). This research focused on implementation of tobacco control policies and smoking behavior. The research also updated the trends in lung cancer rates between California and the rest of the US.

Dr. Pierce reported that over time, the state cigarette tax rates for California fell below the rest of the US. The lower rate was due to California's inability to raise the tobacco tax over the past decade. He added increasing tobacco taxes and supporting tobacco control programs are strong predictors of the number of cigarettes consumed in the state. He also added that, in California, the slower rate of change in per capita cigarette consumption is expected to have a delayed effect on future lung cancer mortality rates.

Dr. Pierce reported that California continues to separate from the rest of the US in its declining lung cancer mortality. California lung cancer mortality rates are 28% lower than the rest of the US and the gap between California and the rest of the US should continue because per capita cigarette consumption is slowly declining.

Dr. Max reported on her research with Dr. Jim Lightwood, which examines the impact of tobacco taxes on smoking prevalence. She indicated that his models compared California to groups of control states using tobacco tax scenarios. His results showed that smoking prevalence is expected to decrease due to the combined effect of increased tobacco excise taxes and tobacco control spending.

Dr. Max reported that following Dr. Lightwood's results, the project also looked at how different tobacco excise taxes affect heavy, moderate, and light smokers in California. She concluded that smoking prevalence is also expected to decrease for light, moderate and heavy smokers as tobacco taxes increase.

Dr. Max next reported that for the past 25 years she and Dr. Hai-Yen Sung have been developing smoking-attributable health care costs models. They assessed smoking-attributable health care cost under the different tobacco excise tax scenarios and projected cost in the absence of a tax increase. A tobacco tax increase can save billions of dollars in health care expenditures because fewer people will get sick. It is estimated that a tobacco excise tax increase would result in an estimated \$3.3 billion dollars decrease in health care costs over the first four years.

Dr. Max reported that their research project also evaluated the profile of smokers in California that would be impacted by increasing the tobacco excise tax. She indicated that from 2011 to 2014, men experienced a higher prevalence of smoking than women for every subgroup and that African Americans and multiracial males smoked at rates higher than 20%.

Dr. Max added that light smoking is the new normal among Hispanics with over 90% of Hispanic men and women are reporting light smoking. However, women have a slightly higher rate of light smoking than men. Light smoking is considered fewer than 10 cigarettes per day.

Dr. Max reported all racial ethnic groups are responsive to changes in cigarette prices. Whites are the most responsive, but all groups significantly respond to changes in tobacco prices. The study suggests that per person cost of smoking would be the greatest among the populations that smoke at the highest rates,

and it is expected that an increase in the tobacco tax would reduce smoking rates and tobacco-related health care costs for all groups.

Dr. Max reported there are some limitations to this study in that the sample sizes are small for ethnic minorities other than Hispanics, which will not allow the project to calculate the tobacco-related health care costs.

General Discussion:

Dr. Henderson inquired whether low-income individuals would benefit from improved health if the tobacco tax is increased because they would smoke less.

Dr. Max responded even if the tax is regressive on income, low-income populations would have the greatest benefit because they would smoke less and have less health care costs.

5. Engineers Understanding of E-Cigarettes

Dr. Kazukiyo Kumagai, Chief of the Indoor Air Quality Program, Environmental Health Laboratory Branch (EHLB) at CDPH presented on key findings from laboratory analysis of electronic smoking devices conducted at EHLB.

Dr. Kumagai began his presentation with a brief history about the Indoor Air Quality Program (IAQP). He indicated that IAQP was established in 1983 and was mandated to protect and enhance indoor environmental quality in private residences, public buildings, and offices. IAQP was involved in the implementation of California's smoke-free workplace law, particularly in providing technical assistance on smokers' lounges and how smoking in lounges can affect neighboring spaces.

Dr. Kumagai reported that EHLB began working on electronic smoking devices (ESDs) to determine whether using ESDs indoors exposed non-ESD users to ESD emissions. Dr. Kumagai explained that the following questions should be examined:

1. Is the exposure in indoors settings controllable,
2. What is the secondhand and thirdhand exposure level,
3. What is exhaled and how much, and
4. What is emitted from an ESD?

Dr. Kumagai indicated their initial research focused on identifying the chemicals emitted from ESDs, and specifically how temperature influences the emissions of aldehydes from ESDs. EHLB tested the two most common liquid solvents used as carrying agents in ESDs: propylene glycol and vegetable glycerin. They also focused their research on three aldehydes known to be produced by heating ESD liquid, which include acrolein, formaldehyde, and acetaldehyde.

Dr. Kumagai reported that both glycerol and propylene glycol start producing much higher levels of aldehydes starting at 200°C. However, glycerol produces levels as high as 20 times as much as propylene glycol at the same temperature. Detectable acrolein was also produced when glycerol was present in the e-liquid when temperatures reached 270°C.

Dr. Kumagai indicated that EHLB has already presented the information from this study at a conference, a manuscript has been submitted to a scientific journal, and that additional papers are under development. He also indicated the presentation would be available to anyone interested in the material.

General Discussion:

Dr. Henderson inquired whether the temperatures at which aldehydes are produced are consistent with real world use of ESDs.

Dr. Kumagai responded that ESD manufacturers claim that the normal operating temperature is 150°C, but the normal temperature of recent generation of ESDs exceeds 200°C.

6. VOLUNTARY HEALTH AGENCY UPDATE

Mr. Tim Gibbs of the American Cancer Society/Cancer Action Network (ACS/CAN) presented on behalf of the voluntary agencies.

Mr. Gibbs reported the legislative session ended in August 2016 and the legislature passed six tobacco-related bills. Governor Brown signed four bills, and vetoed two.

The following four bills were signed into law:

- AB 1696 (Holden) – Medi-Cal: Tobacco cessation services
- AB 1901 (Quirk) – Taxation: cigarettes: unaffixed stamps
- AB 2770 (Nazarian) – Cigarette and tobacco product licensing: fees and funding
- SB 977 (Pan) – Tobacco: youth sports events

The following two bills were vetoed:

- AB 1594 (McCarty) – Public postsecondary education: prohibitions of using tobacco and smoking on campuses
- SB 1333 (Block) – State beaches and parks: smoking ban

Mr. Gibbs next reported on the status of Proposition 56 (Prop 56). The results of three polls had been released recently, with the Field Poll showing 53 percent of Californians support Prop 56. This reflects the onslaught of tobacco industry-funded advertising and is of concern to the campaign.

Mr. Gibbs indicated that, to date, the tobacco industry had contributed \$56 million to defeat Prop 56. The “Yes on 56 Campaign” launched its own television advertising during the week of September 26th. The campaign is doing well in garnering endorsements, including the California Chamber of Commerce and local Chambers of Commerce. Mr. Tom Torlakson, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, also gave a personal endorsement for Prop 56. The “Yes on 56 Campaign” has also secured endorsements from the state’s largest newspapers, with the exception of the Orange County Register. Mr. Gibbs

encouraged everyone to volunteer their personal time to participate on phone banks for Prop 56.

General Discussion

Dr. Henderson inquired whether the campaign is taking advantage of earned media opportunities.

Mr. Gibbs responded there have been several events conducted, including an interview with Jim Knox, Vice President, Government Relations for ACS on the Los Angeles NBC affiliate. He added that Dr. Ong was interviewed for the program Forum on KQED San Francisco.

Dr. Gardiner inquired whether the “Yes on 56 Campaign” was going to tap into the various tobacco control networks such as African Americans, Latinos, Asian/Pacific Islanders, LGBT, and the Americans for Nonsmokers Rights to garner support. Dr. Gardiner expressed concern that the “Yes on 56 Campaign” has not taken advantage of groups that are eager to engage in the campaign.

Ms. Kelley also expressed concern that the campaign has not engaged local tobacco control partners either.

Dr. Ong stated there is a high level of concern among TEROC members that tobacco control networks are not being activated on behalf of the “Yes on 56 Campaign” beyond phone banking efforts. He added that TEROC needs to determine what it can do to make up for any deficiencies in the “Yes on 56 Campaign.”

Dr. Ong asked Mr. Gibbs to inform the campaign organizers about concerns regarding lack of coordination between the campaign and advocates on the ground. Advocates will do what is necessary regardless of what the campaign is doing, but it would be best to coordinate with the campaign. Dr. Ong also identified the need for campaign messaging to counter the tobacco industry claims in their ads.

Mr. Gibbs responded that he would convey TEROC’s concerns to the leadership of the “Yes on 56 Campaign.”

Action Items:

- Ms. Etem moved to schedule a meeting in late October to discuss the status of the Prop 56 campaign. Seconded by Mr. Barnes, passed with Dr. Starr abstaining.

7. CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH, CALIFORNIA TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAM REPORT

Ms. April Roeseler presented on behalf of the California Tobacco Control Program (CTCP).

Ms. Roeseler reported CTCP launched the Tobacco 21 educational campaign. CTCP mailed out materials to approximately 37,000 stores, the media campaign

conducted a point-of-sale advertising campaign in about 800 stores, and responded to hundreds of emails and phone calls about the new tobacco control laws. Implementation of the new laws appears to be going well based on anecdotal information.

Ms. Roeseler reported the Healthy Stores for a Healthy Community campaign (HSHC) completed its data collection. Approximately 8,000 stores were surveyed by June 30, 2016. The data collected is still being tabulated and CTCP expects that several simultaneous press events will be conducted in March 2017 to release the results.

Ms. Roeseler reported that on August 30-31, 2016, CTCP held statewide in-person training for Local Lead Agencies (LLAs) on the Communities of Excellence (CX) Needs Assessment process. CX is a community-planning framework used to assess tobacco control-related needs and the capacity of a community, to set priorities, and to develop a plan of action for addressing tobacco-related issues and needs. Every LLA is required to conduct a local CX needs assessment every 3-4 years and the findings of the assessment guide inform future comprehensive tobacco control workplans.

Ms. Roeseler reported that in January 2017, LLAs will submit a one-year “bridge” plan based on their current allocation and needs assessment results. The same needs assessment will be utilized for a 3-year plan following the “bridge” year. The bridge year will allow LLAs to plan for the subsequent three years regardless of the outcome of Prop 56.

Ms. Roeseler reported a revised *California Facts and Figures* report was released on September 23, 2016. The report provides a comprehensive overview of current tobacco-related data across California, which includes updates on smoking prevalence, use of electronic smoking devices, tobacco consumption, flavor and menthol use and retail availability, secondhand smoke and aerosol exposure, cancer incidence and mortality, tobacco industry expenditures, and smoking cessation.

Ms. Roeseler reported CTCP has refreshed the TobaccoFreeCA and the CDPH/CTCP websites. The websites include information about CTCP’s budgets, campaigns, and tobacco control policies.

Ms. Roeseler reported that since 2012, CTCP has been conducting behavioral health trainings. During the summer of 2016, three regional trainings were conducted to advance tobacco-free policy and cessation in behavioral health settings. A total of 122 behavioral health counselors, administrators, and peer workers from four counties (Humboldt, Sutter, Merced, and Madera) attended the trainings.

Ms. Roeseler reported that Dr. Xueying Zhang is the new Chief of the Evaluation Unit, after serving one year as interim chief.

General Discussion:

Dr. Ling inquired whether CTCP is doing any work on menthol cigarettes.

Ms. Roeseler responded the HSHC campaign examines menthol and flavored tobacco products. She added the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funds CTCP \$600,000 to do this work. In addition, the California Attorney General's office wrote a white paper on behalf of CTCP, which concludes that it is legal for local jurisdictions to ban flavored tobacco products. Furthermore, the California Medical Association wrote a white paper summarizing the public health issues related to flavored tobacco products. Seven local jurisdictions have passed ordinances to ban flavored tobacco products.

8. UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT TOBACCO-RELATED DISEASE RESEARCH PROGRAM REPORT

Dr. Bart Aoki, Dr. Norval Hickman, and Dr. Tracy Richmond-McKnight presented on behalf of the Tobacco-Related Disease Research Program (TRDRP).

Dr. Aoki reported on the TRDRP Cycle 26 applications. The deadline to submit letters of intent was October 3, 2016 and TRDRP received 176 letters, which represent a significant increase from the 111 received in the previous year.

Dr. Aoki reported TRDRP has several activities scheduled including the following:

- Higher Education Smoke/Tobacco-Free Policies
 - Intersegmental Meeting – California State University, Sacramento (CSUS) (October 3, 2016)
- Thirdhand Smoke Research Consortium
 - External Advisory Board Meeting – University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) (October 13-14, 2016)
 - Thirdhand Smoke Policy Workshop – University of Southern California (USC) (November 2016)
- Community Practice-Based Research
 - External Stakeholder Advisory Board – Oakland (Spring 2017)
- Marijuana Legalization and Research
 - University of California (UC) smoke/tobacco-free policy
 - UC guidance on marijuana research
 - State as potential producer of marijuana research product (Drug Enforcement Agency license)

Ms. Ahmad reported on her work to develop a framework and database to evaluate TRDRP's funding applications focused on health disparities research. This involved collecting data on TRDRP previous grant awards that focused on priority populations in California. The research evaluation process included reviewing TRDRP grants awarded from 2006 through 2016.

Ms. Ahmad reported the evaluation had multiple phases. At the beginning of the evaluation, she identified California priority populations that have and have not been the focus of tobacco-related research funded by TRDRP. Phase II of the evaluation involved extracting data on national funding allocated to tobacco-related health disparities research in California from Uber Research (a software

for funding organizations), and making recommendations on best practices for data collection and documentation.

Ms. Ahmad found disparities in the number of grants awarded to research on some priority populations.

Ms. Ahmad reported the next phases of the project would include:

1. Assessing the intermediate and long term impact of TRDRP funded health disparities research;
2. Comparing TRDRP funding to federal funding (2006-2016) of priority groups; and
3. Identifying gaps in the types of disparities research that receives funded and research questions rarely funded, but highly important, to the field and to reducing disparities.

General Discussion:

Dr. Ong requested an update on the UC Presidential Student Fellowship program, which is administered by TRDRP.

Dr. Gardiner responded that a Request For Applications for the program was released in late April 2016 and 23 proposals were submitted and reviewed in June 2016, which resulted in four fellows being selected. The four fellows were from University of California, Los Angeles; University of California, Riverside, University of California, San Francisco; and University of California, San Diego. The research topics addressed issues such as thirdhand smoke, electronic smoking devices, tobacco control policy, and menthol flavored tobacco products.

Dr. Gardiner added that a one-year seminar series is being launched in October 2016, with the first webinar addressing policy. This webinar will be presented by Dr. Stan Glantz and Dr. Gardiner. There is hope that this program will lead to a larger Presidential Student Fellowship.

Dr. Ong acknowledged that Dr. Richmond-McKnight would be leaving her position at TRDRP and acknowledged her work in tobacco control.

9. California Department of Education Report

Mr. Tom Herman, Mr. John Lagomarsino, and Ms. Sarah Planche presented on behalf of the California Department of Education/Coordinated School Health and Safety Office (CDE/CSHSO).

Ms. Planche reported that the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) is replacing the No Child Left Behind Act. ESSA presents an opportunity to support the “whole student” beyond academics. ESSA regulations include addressing combustible cigarettes as well as electronic smoking devices. The CSHSO supports inclusion of these topics and marijuana in the ESSA funding, Tobacco Use Prevention Education (TUPE) program, and the California Healthy Kids Survey contract.

Ms. Planche reported the County Office of Education TUPE Coordinators attended a two-day meeting in Sacramento September 7-8, 2016. Approximately 80 people attended. She reported the meeting included training on the new Tobacco Education Toolkit, which was a collaborative effort between TRDRP and CDE. Dr. Bonnie Halpern-Felsher of Stanford University developed the toolkit and is exploring adding a marijuana unit. The Toolkit is posted on Stanford University's Tobacco Prevention Toolkit website.

Ms. Planche reported that CDE has received several questions from its grantees regarding marijuana. CDE has advised its grantees that marijuana-related issues can be addressed when it overlaps with tobacco, but TUPE funds should not be used to implement marijuana prevention programs.

Mr. Lagomarsino reported the Cohort M Tier 1 and Tier 2 TUPE grant applications have been posted on CDE's Available Funding webpage. Webinars were being conducted for both Tier 1 and Tier 2 applications to provide guidance on how to apply for funding. For Tier 2 applications, this will be the last funding opportunity for three years. Tier 2 grantees that currently receive funding will have their grants extended in order to synchronize the expiration date for all Tier 2 grants. This will make it possible for CDE to reduce the number of procurements to allow staff to focus on other priorities and to do more monitoring of existing grants.

General Discussion:

Dr. Ong inquired whether it would be helpful if TEROC weighed in on CDE's ESSA application.

Ms. Planche responded that it would be helpful and that she would inform TEROC on the appropriate timing for input.

Ms. Moerner inquired whether the grants discussed included the funding for the American Indian Education Centers (AIEC) for tobacco prevention.

Mr. Lagomarsino responded the AIEC funding is not affected by the changes to the Tier 2 application period.

Ms. Etem asked if there was evaluation conducted on the Tier 2 grantees.

Mr. Lagomarsino indicated that grantees are required to submit yearly progress reports as well as final report at the end of the three-year grant period. He added that CDE has had discussion with Dr. Shu-Hong Zhu at UCSD regarding evaluating the program.

Dr. Ong suggested that Dr. Halpern-Felsher present at a future TEROC meeting on the Tobacco Education Prevention Toolkit.

Dr. Hickman and Dr. Chambers indicated they discussed the possibility of Dr. Halpern-Felsher presenting at the December 15, 2016 meeting and she has confirmed she is willing to present at a future TEROC meeting.

10. Public comment

There were no public comments.

The meeting adjourned at 3:52 pm.