

**Tobacco Education and Research Oversight Committee (TEROC)
Meeting Minutes**

**Monday, June 3, 2019
9:30am – 4:00pm**

Location
Residence Inn
1121 15th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 443-0500

Alternate Location
Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education
University of California San Francisco
530 Parnassus Avenue, Suite 366
San Francisco, CA 94143

Members Present:

Dr. Michael Ong (Chair), Ms. Patricia Etem, Dr. Claradina Soto, Mr. Primo Castro, Ms. Mary Baum, Dr. Robert Oldham, Dr. Edith Balbach, Dr. Mark Starr, Mr. Jim Keddy, Dr. Mariaelena Gonzalez, Ms. Vicki Bauman, Dr. Wendy Max

Members who joined via Teleconference:

Dr. Pamela Ling

Others in Attendance:

Mayra Miranda, California Tobacco Control Program (CTCP);	Sarah Planche, CDE;	Jay Kumar, California Department of Public Health (CDPH);
Rich Kwong, CTCP;	Jerry Katsumata, CTCP;	Darren Yee, CDPH;
Beto Jurado, CTCP;	Elizabeth Anderson-Rodgers, CTCP;	Vanessa Marvin;
Daniel Barraca, CTCP;	Mandy Hauck, CTCP;	Julian Podgruszewski, CDPH;
Kristen Mar, CTCP;	Gordon Sloss, CTCP;	Sheryl Thomas, CDPH;
Phil Gardiner, Tobacco Related Disease Research Program (TRDRP)/	Narinder Dhaliwal, ETR;	Michelle Woods, CDE;
African American Tobacco Control Leadership Council (AATCLC);	Wendy Kaplan, Tobacco Education Clearinghouse of California (TECC)/ETR;	Rosanna Jackson, CDPH;
Lyan Joy Perhala, American Nonsmoker’s Rights (ANR) Foundation;	Nadine Roh, CTCP;	Alek Klimek, Department of Finance (DOF);
Cynthia Hallett, ANR Foundation;	Chunxia Wang, CDE;	Jacob Lam, DOF;
Tracy McKnight, TRDRP;	Carol McGruder, AATCLC/ Alliance for Data Dissemination to Achieve Equity (ADEPT);	Sonal Patel, DOF;
Francisco Michel, California Department of Education (CDE);	Danny Fung, University of California (UC);	Iliana Ramos, DOF;
		Lindsey Freitas, American Lung Association (ALA);
		Kimberly Stub, CDPH;
		April Roeseler, CTCP

Others who joined via Teleconference:

Joanne Lyu, UC San Francisco Debra Kelley

Time	Agenda Item	Minutes
9:30am – 9:40am	Welcome and Introductions	The TEROC Chair, Dr. Michael Ong, called the meeting to order. TEROC members and meeting guests introduced themselves.
9:40am – 9:55am	General Business Expected Outcome <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of January 23, 2019 and March 	Members reviewed minutes from the January 23, 2019 and March 3, 2019 meetings. Dr. Robert Oldham moved to approve both sets of minutes and Dr. Claradina Soto seconded the motion. Members voted, with Dr. Edith Balbach abstaining, to approve the January 23,

	<p>4, 2019 meeting minutes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review correspondence and announcements 	<p>2019 minutes. Members voted unanimously to approve the March 3, 2019 minutes.</p> <p>Members reviewed correspondence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incoming: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 23, 2019 email from Dr. Lourdes Baezconde-Garbanati thanking TEROC members for her time on the committee Outgoing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> January 25, 2019 letter to Santa Clara City Council opposing a proposed provision in the Tobacco Retailer Licensing ordinance that would penalize those under the age of 21 for possessing tobacco or tobacco products March 14, 2019 letter to Senator Steve Glazer supporting Senate Bill (SB) 8 March 14, 2019 letter to Senator Anthony Portantino supporting SB 8 March 14, 2019 letter to Senator Jerry Hill supporting SB 39 March 15, 2019 letter to Senator Richard Pan supporting SB 39 March 21, 2019 letter to Senator Jerry Hill supporting SB 38 March 21, 2019 letter to Senator Richard Pan supporting SB 38 March 22, 2019 letter to the Beverly Hills Health and Safety Commission supporting a ban on the sale of all tobacco products in the city of Beverly Hills March 28, 2019 letter to Assembly Member Kevin McCarty supporting Assembly Bill (AB) 739 May 30, 2019 letter to Assembly Member Robert Rivas supporting AB 1625
<p>9:55am – 10:05am</p>	<p>Environmental Developments Expected Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review tobacco-related news Determine TEROC action 	<p>Members reviewed environmental updates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ‘FDA pursues order barring specific retailers from selling tobacco products as part of its continuing efforts to target youth tobacco use’ article discusses actions taken against Walgreens and Circle K for violations on sale and distribution restrictions of tobacco products. ‘My Story: Kicking tobacco’s butt’ article discusses the tobacco experience of Dannie Ceseña, a Program Coordinator for the California LGBTQ Health and Human Services Network. ‘FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb, Who Fought Teenage Vaping, Resigns’ articles discusses the resignation of Scott Gottlieb from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA). ‘Los Angeles County Proposes to Ban the Sale of Menthol Cigarettes But Serious Unintended Consequences’ article discusses the impact on the African American community of banning menthol cigarettes in Los Angeles.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘FDA rolls out vaping policy to make it harder for minors to buy flavored products’ article discusses a new guidance policy from the FDA restricting the sale of e-cigarettes. • ‘No Smoking: Walt Disney World parks will go smoke-free beginning May 1’ articles discusses a new smoke-free policy at Disney locations. • ‘Sacramento City Council approves ban on sale of flavored tobacco products’ article discusses the approval of a flavor ban in Sacramento. • ‘FDA permits the sale of IQOS Tobacco Heating System through premarket tobacco product application pathway’ article discusses the FDA decision allowing Philip Morris to sell heat-not-burn products. • ‘Federal Judge Rules FDA Acted Illegally in Delaying Required Review of E-Cigarettes, Cigars’ article discusses how the FDA exceeded its legal authority by allowing e-cigarettes to remain on the market until 2022 before applying for review and authorization. • ‘Industry aims to extinguish bills that would make California first state to ban flavored tobacco’ article discusses how tobacco products have been halted in a California Assembly committee. • ‘Secondhand marijuana smoke is not just a growing nuisance, it’s dangerous’ op-ed article by Cynthia Hallett of Americans for Nonsmokers’ Rights discusses the growing issue of secondhand marijuana smoke. <p>Dr. Ong asked Ms. Cynthia Hallett to summarize her op-ed in the environmental update. Ms. Hallett stated the article was a result of her response to NBC News about how the public should be more concerned with the health effects and not the smell of secondhand marijuana smoke. The article mentions health hazards and needing more research on secondhand marijuana smoke, and similar behavior patterns between the marijuana industry and proponents to the tobacco industry.</p> <p>Dr. Phil Gardiner and Ms. Carol McGruder discussed Juul activities, including that a lobbyist has been hired, materials were sent to Washington, D.C. District Council members, and that a former president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is now a Juul consultant.</p> <p>Further actions and efforts in California by the vaping industry were discussed, including Juul sponsoring the California Democratic Party Convention. As there is a second California Democratic Party Convention taking place later in 2019, Mr. Primo Castro stated there may be an opportunity for TEROC to send a letter to California Democratic Party about not taking sponsorships from Juul or the tobacco industry.</p>
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<p>10:05am – 10:30am</p>	<p>Overlap of Tobacco and Marijuana</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review overlapping topics of tobacco and marijuana • Determine TEROC action 	<p>Ms. Mary Baum summarized the May 6, 2019 marijuana subcommittee meeting.</p> <p>The subcommittee discussed having presenters from the National Marijuana Summit come to a TEROC meeting. Ms. Baum stated the subcommittee would also like to invite the State Bureau of Cannabis Advisory Committee Chair to present to TEROC. The subcommittee briefly discussed efforts by pro-cannabis industry interests to lower cannabis taxes to promote business development and create more tax revenue by allowing out-of- jurisdiction deliveries. They reviewed the Humboldt County harm reduction approach to permitting onsite cannabis consumption and were concerned with some parts of the local policy, including authorizing cannabis businesses to sponsor community events, similar to the tobacco industry sponsoring events.</p> <p>The subcommittee is working on a general cannabis secondhand smoke letter to be posted on the TEROC website, to convey the message that smoke is smoke regardless if it is generated by tobacco, marijuana, or e-cigarettes. The letter will address</p>

		<p>consumption lounges, smoking marijuana at community events, and marijuana focused outdoor events. A big concern is the rollback of the protections of tobacco control policies. Smoke-free policies were discussed, including where a person may legally smoke cannabis. A TEROC letter could be written with the message that smoke is smoke, and outdoor air policies should be amended instead of weakening strong indoor air policies. The non-smokers rights movement will have more difficulties in getting states to be smoke-free, e-cigarette free, and marijuana-free if they are not already tobacco smoke-free.</p> <p>The subcommittee connected with the Cannabis Advisory Committee about speaking at an upcoming TEROC meeting. The Cannabis Advisory Committee, established by the Bureau of Cannabis Control (BCC), is not an oversight committee, and there is a lot of industry participation. Although different from TEROC, it would be good for both committees to share the mutual thinking, mission, and overlap.</p> <p>Mr. Jim Keddy stated the cannabis industry has been influencing the legislature where recent conversations occurred on how to proceed with cannabis tax revenues, including the May revise budget of \$119 million for the youth prevention and treatment fund. Communities are directing tax funds towards their general fund for law enforcement, fire, and general city services, instead of funds for public health and youth.</p> <p>Dr. Tracy McKnight discussed activities at the University of California, including a second system-wide workshop on cannabis research. TRDRP funds tobacco and cannabis and cannabis-only research, and is looking at ways to increase funding, including from the BCC.</p> <p>Dr. Ong summarized the discussion as far as TEROC needing to propose that the Governor or legislature develop a cannabis control plan, and create TEROC's counterpart in cannabis control. There may need to be a public forum where cannabis is discussed on a consistent basis, since TEROC meetings seem to be the only place where it is discussed now. Social Advocates for Youth (SAY) San Diego created a 'Did You Know' document that discusses some of these issues, and the cannabis subcommittee could review it.</p> <p>Dr. Balbach stated that she was alarmed there was no cannabis control structure or TEROC counterpart when the BCC previously spoke to TEROC. TEROC could suggest to the Governor or legislature that there are concerns that no one is dealing with policy, intervention, or youth prevention, and that there needs to be structure and leadership in cannabis control, similar to TEROC</p>
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		<p>and tobacco. Dr. Starr agreed with recommending some type of oversight structure that is complementary to TEROC.</p> <p>Dr. Ong summarized that Dr. Balbach made a motion to write a letter to the Governor or legislature about the need for structure and leadership in cannabis control and Dr. Starr seconded it. Motion passed unanimously.</p>
10:30am – 10:50am	<p>TEROC By-Laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review by-laws draft • Determine TEROC action 	<p>Dr. Ong stated TEROC by-laws were drafted, but never finalized and approved by members. With the resignation of Alan Henderson from TEROC, the process for selecting a Vice Chair needs to be formalized. TEROC previously decided that a quorum is defined as 51% of the membership.</p> <p>The by-laws discussion and approval was tabled until the next meeting to allow members time to review the document.</p> <p>Questions on by-laws were raised, including if TEROC is able to develop their own and what constitutes a subcommittee. TEROC could create their own by-laws since there was no direction from the Legislature and legal interpretation of the Bagley-Keene Act states subcommittee membership is limited to two TEROC members. Members should contribute their expertise to subcommittees regardless of subcommittee membership.</p>
10:50am – 11:05am	Break	<p>Before taking a break, Dr. Ong introduced Ms. Vanessa Marvin and Ms. Debbie Kelley. Ms. Marvin and Ms. Kelley both recently left the American Lung Association and were presented with certificates of appreciation. Ms. Kelley thanked Dr. Ong and the other members of TEROC.</p>
11:05am – 11:45am	<p>CA Department of Finance (DOF) Presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget Revisions for Proposition 99 and Proposition 56 	<p>Ms. Sonal Patel and Ms. Iliana Ramos of DOF presented on budget revisions for Proposition 99.</p> <p>Ms. Patel stated there were no changes in past year actual revenue and expenditures from Governor’s budget to May revision. In the current year, there was an increase in projected Proposition 99 revenue of \$3.8 million because e-cigarette consumption was higher than projected at Governor’s budget. Proposition 10 and Proposition 56 backfill remained the same from Governor’s budget to May revision. DOF typically does not adjust current year projected expenditures, but it was done this year because there was a technical adjustment made to reflect a point in time discrepancy at Governor’s budget. For estimated 2019-2020 projected revenue, the 2019 May revision projects a revenue increase of \$10.1 million compared to Governor’s budget. For budget year projected program expenditures, all programs saw an increase in the budget year. For the Department of Public Health, there was a \$2 million increase over Governor’s budget projections for tobacco-related health expenditures.</p>

		<p>Dr. Ong questioned why the allocation given to California Department of Tax and Fee Administration (CDTFA) was increasing. Ms. Ramos responded that some of the increase could be due to DOF's baseline adjustment, which includes changes in things such as salary costs and benefits. The actuals from 2017 will be lower because it reflects actual expenditures whereas current year and budget year are projections.</p> <p>Ms. Ramos explained that although DOF determines budget projections for each department, the department itself decides what category the funding is spent under. She also mentioned that revenue projections are based on past information.</p> <p>Dr. Ong stated it may be helpful for TEROC to see the e-cigarette fiscal projections in order to inform their recommendations to CDPH, CDE, and TRDRP. TEROC is interested in seeing where revenue is increasing as they expected it to decrease. DOF indicated that the Forecasting Unit would be able to provide more information because they look at policy trends and the documents submitted by tobacco retailers to determine revenues. In general, there is more information collected at May revision compared to Governor's budget.</p> <p>Ms. Ramos was not able to comment on marijuana tax revenue, other than the actual revenue is not the same as projected revenue. Projections are expected to change as DOF receives more information.</p> <p>The budget discussion transitioned to Proposition 56, presented by Mr. Alek Klimek and Mr. Jacob Lam. For 2018-2019, the May revision budget was lower than projected at Governor's budget. For 2019-2020, the May revision is higher than projected at Governor's budget.</p> <p>Proposition 56 first backfills other tobacco taxes, then is dispersed to the defined allocation specified in Proposition 56 and then the remaining funds are dispersed to the percentage based allocations. The backfill did not change from Governor's budget and is not projected to change until 2020. Proposition 56 requires the defined allocations to be reduced annually by CDTFA because it is a declining revenue source. The Governor's budget was the first time this was done. A new methodology was used, where the past two years were examined to understand the extent by which the total tobacco tax revenue declined from all tobacco products. The 3.25% projected decline is based on the decline between past year and the prior year.</p> <p>Mr. Klimek added that funds not spent from the past year will be added to the current year. Most of the defined and percentage-</p>
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		<p>based allocations are for specific purposes whereas the Department of Health Care Services' (DHCS) budget is determined by the Legislature. Expenditures exceeded revenue in the past year, as expected. Each year fiscal forecasts are expected to become more precise as DOF becomes more familiar with reconciliations and accounts. DOF expects past year reconciliations to be ready when Governor's budget is released in the future.</p> <p>If projections are higher than estimated, extra revenue will be rolled into the budget year and be accounted for in the program expenditure for that year. In the event projections are lower than were assumed to be in current year, the programs would need to reduce expenditures to stay within the revenue estimates. Because there are usually unexpended funds at the end of past year, prior balances can be used to address any deficits so there isn't any current year impact.</p> <p>Mr. Lam provided information from the Forecasting Unit, specifically that when they are making projections they are looking at information from CDTFA based on revenue collection.</p>
<p>11:45am – 12:30pm</p>	<p>CA Department of Public Health, Office of Oral Health (OOH) Presentation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oral Health: Assessing Progress 	<p>Dr. Jay Kumar presented on the work of the Office of Oral Health (OOH) and Proposition 56 funds.</p> <p>The program is the result of 2014 Legislation that aimed to improve the oral health of Californians. California historically has had high rates of dental disease in children and low utilization of preventative dental services.</p> <p>A report in 2017 found that oral diseases are prevalent, especially the three major diseases: tooth decay, gum infection, and oral cancers. Tooth decay and gum infection lead to tooth loss, and disparities are present when looking at income level, race and ethnicity, and education level. There are preventative measures at the individual and community levels, but they are underutilized in California. Tooth decay in children, access to care, and preventative visits are in the lower quartiles in California. States collect data on tooth decay and dental sealants, which is a good indicator of preventative dental service use. In California, the rate of tooth decay in third grade children is 71%, compared to other states such as 45% in New York. The data is at least 15 years old and is being updated. California has the best state rank for tooth loss in adults 65 years or older. When data is examined from surveys like the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), there is a difference in severe tooth loss, which is six teeth or more, between current smokers and nonsmokers.</p> <p>An advisory committee published a ten-year plan in 2017. The committee found that there was a lack of structure and capacity at both the state and local level, insufficient data, and lack of</p>

		<p>consistent messaging. The plan had five goals, including to build up a robust data collection system and to enhance infrastructure and capacity at the state and local level.</p> <p>OOH receives up to \$30 million to implement strategies from the state oral health plan. 59 out of 61 local health jurisdictions agreed to participate in a five-year grant program, totaling about \$90 million. Local health agencies will develop a plan in the first year, then implement policies and programs, and finally conduct surveillance and evaluation. The University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) School of Dentistry will be a technical assistance center, and they are working on communication and health literacy strategies, developing a tool kit, and developing a surveillance and evaluation plan. There is funding for special projects, such as increasing dental visits among particular populations, such as older adults, people with diabetes, and pregnant women. The first two years focused on children because there are interventions addressing these issues.</p> <p>Another objective is to increase the number of dental offices providing cessation counseling. UCSF School of Dentistry conducted an assessment and found that there are challenges to providing resources and technical assistance to local health jurisdictions as well as developing best practices. Additionally, OOH has published papers and conducted continuing education courses.</p> <p>Surveillance plans include gathering data from state and national resources, including the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES). Additionally, a survey launched this year in 225 schools with 3rd grade children will collect current data since data is only collected during the required kindergarten oral health assessment. OOH is developing a place to hold data collected from sources. Dental practices were assessed through a contract with UC San Francisco, with preliminary results from dentists and dental hygienists showing most practices ask about tobacco use, but few provide quit assistance. Cigarettes were seen as the most harmful product by dental professionals, followed by smokeless tobacco, e-cigarettes, and cannabis. Respondents were willing to hand out materials and discuss tobacco, but less willing to prescribe medications or refer to the helpline. Barriers were found to be lack of time, remuneration, and perceived patient resistance, which is consistent with other statewide and national surveys.</p> <p>Next steps include developing a best practice model, with possible collaboration with tobacco control programs, dental programs, and dental practitioners. Training and resources related to tobacco cessation could also be developed and utilized. OOH is exploring options about gathering data from dental practices, including using periodic surveys or having a panel of dentists.</p>
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		<p>Dr. Ong thanked Dr. Kumar for the presentation.</p> <p>A question on the size of grants to local health departments for local health programs was asked, and Dr. Kumar responded that grants range from \$140,000 to \$2.7 million. Questions related to school surveys were raised, specifically if all surveys done at schools are sent to OOH. The only requirement for schools is an oral health assessment be completed in kindergarten, which is why OOH is asking schools to collect data and report it to a central location. The surveys will include eight fields, including prevalence of tooth decay, prevalence of untreated tooth decay, and reasons for not visiting the dentist. OOH is in the process of filling its positions.</p> <p>Dr. Max shared she has participated in research examining e-cigarette use and oral health symptoms, and found a connection. Other topics OOH is working on includes promoting water fluoridation, promoting the 'Rethink Your Drink' campaign, promoting tooth brushing, and working with the Medi-Cal dental program on providing access. The Medi-Cal dental program received about \$210 million from Proposition 56 that restored some programs, but OOH asks local health jurisdictions to work with the Medi-Cal dental program to identify challenges and recruit dentists. There have been improvements in children receiving preventative dental visits, but there is still an issue of getting high school students to the dentist.</p> <p>OOH will be working on determining why dentists are not making referrals to the California Smokers' Helpline (Helpline). OOH is also trying to oversample in rural areas, not in the dental underserved area. A question arose as whether there is evidence dentists advocating smoking cessation results in patients quitting smoking. If funding is being invested in dentists promoting cessation, but individual counseling is not working, it may be more effective for dentists to promote the Helpline, or to train dentists to do oral health advocacy.</p> <p>Questions on the sustainability of the programs were asked as tobacco revenue is projected to decline over time. The oral health programs could look at ways to create revenues, or work with other local health departments, including tobacco. In some jurisdictions, oral health programs and smoking cessation programs are the largest preventative programs and they could work together. There are also surveys that could be used by OOH to gather data from schools and students other than those in the third grade.</p> <p>The Smoking Cessation Leadership Center at UCSF may be a resource for OOH, including to determine what works with health</p>
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		<p>professionals. In addition to data on smoking, data is needed on alternative products, such as cannabis, and oral health outcomes.</p> <p>Dr. Gonzalez mentioned a tobacco use supplement population survey of medical professionals and dentists. Survey measures include ask, advise, refer, and prescribe from the patient perspective. The survey is nationwide and was last done in the 2000s.</p> <p>TRDRP recently began funding oral health grants under Proposition 56 and will work with OOH on determining appropriate research questions.</p>
12:30pm – 1:30pm	Lunch	
1:30pm – 2:10pm	<p>Research Grants Program Office (RGPO) Report Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Report • Determine TEROC action 	<p>Dr. McKnight discussed the Review Grants Program Office (RGPO) Report.</p> <p>The report was a result of pressure to reduce University of California Office of the President (UCOP) expenditures and budget, and it examined how the RGPO could be restructured to reduce costs. The report mentions TRDRP remaining within UCOP, even though a relocation out of UCOP would result in fewer expenditures, and possible additional revenue streams. Dr. McKnight questioned if additional revenue outside of Proposition 56 is needed for sustaining TRDRP, as Proposition 56 funds decline. TRDRP would like the ability to restructure and adjust its staffing as needed. It was recommended that TEROC comment on TRDRP’s organizational location, freedom to restructure and hire, and additional revenue streams.</p> <p>Questions on hiring were raised, including that it may be a disservice if the number of staff remained at three while the budget increased from \$10 million to \$80 million. Dr. McKnight clarified that there is no longer a hiring freeze and a TRDRP relocation would not impact staffing levels. The report’s suggestion was related to levels of program officers or if staff would be shared with other programs.</p> <p>Dr. Ong stated TEROC should reiterate its previous support for the recommendation for TRDRP to stay at UCOP and that it is critical that RGPO and TRDRP be allowed to hire staff as appropriate.</p> <p>Dr. Ong stated only cannabis-related new revenue streams would be relevant to TRDRP. There are multiple opinions about what to do with cannabis and TRDRP and concern if TRDRP could take on another area as staff felt stretched thin. However, given the need in California, it would be important to have a central clearinghouse for cannabis-related work and TRDRP has the most expertise and infrastructure to build upon. The Bureau of Cannabis Control (BCC)</p>

		<p>is tasked with allocating \$10 million to cannabis research under Proposition 64. BCC has not yet determined where it will be dispersed. Additionally, UC San Diego was allocated money for medical cannabis research funding. Mr. Keddy suggested a letter be written advocating that cannabis research funds be released to a health entity and not the BCC, since the only stipulation is the money be given to a public university or universities. After a reminder that the letter being discussed will go to UCOP, Mr. Keddy stated a different letter could be written relevant to his recommendation.</p> <p>There was discussion on other points in the report, including that there are more difficulties in transferring money to a UC campus compared to sending money to non-UC campus or organization. Additionally, indirect costs were discussed, including the indirect cost rates that are much higher than several TEROC members are used to. It was clarified that typically, research organizations have a higher indirect cost rate than non-research organizations.</p> <p>Dr. Ong summarized the letter to include thanking the Provost for the report, reiterating TEROC recommends that TRDRP remain at UCOP, and that TRDRP should be provided greater flexibility in hiring to align with program needs. Maintaining a central location is important as new areas develop. Additionally, TRDRP has the expertise to help administer or direct cannabis control efforts, and a measure of success is both a financial success and the research being done.</p> <p>Dr. Ong motioned for TEROC to write the letter and Mr. Castro seconded. Motion passed unanimously.</p> <p>A question arose to see if there should be a TEROC letter that addressed the \$10 million funding for cannabis research and its allocation. Dr. Ong suggested it could be an amendment to the letter about the need to have a parallel structure and it would be the most appropriate location.</p>
<p>2:10pm – 2:30pm</p>	<p>University of California Office of the President, Tobacco-Related Disease Research Program (TRDRP) Report to TEROC Expected Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn recent program updates in relation to the 2018-2020 Master Plan • Determine TEROC Action 	<p>Dr. McKnight provided an update on TRDRP activities.</p> <p>TRDRP developed a new grant database that encompasses the entire grant cycle. They are near the end of the second cycle of the 2019 funding, with all grants having been reviewed. TRDRP decided to focus on tobacco related projects, instead of opening RFAs to any project looking at any cancers, cardiovascular disease, or biomedical research, as had been done in the past few years.</p> <p>TRDRP posted fiscal data on their website, showing the revenue received from Proposition 56, the revenue distributed, and the revenue spent on operations. This was done to be compliant with Proposition 56’s bi-annual auditing requirement. In addition, an</p>

		<p>internal team meets monthly to review and update policies and procedures. TRDRP is piloting a new policy management software to maintain policies and procedures, and to communicate them throughout the organization.</p> <p>TRDRP's sister program, the California Breast Cancer Research Program, received a grant to develop a program to train community partners on community partner research. Three teams on tobacco-related research were accepted, with a Southern California training completed and a July 2019 training occurring in Northern California.</p> <p>The Thirdhand Smoke Consortium developed a website highlighting research showing that third hand smoke remains in a room and the toxicity could be more than secondhand smoke.</p> <p>The UC Natural Reserve System was recently funded through a strategic initiative grant that will examine tobacco and cannabis contaminants in protected areas. They will be sampling natural reserve systems looking at the types of tobacco and cannabis contaminants and waste, and whether it is from growing the products or from products being disposed in the area.</p> <p>Some cannabis activities TRDRP has been involved in include the North American Cannabis Summit, a seminar at the UC Center Sacramento, and a UC cannabis summit at UC Irvine. The majority of TRDRP funding are in policy and social behavioral grants, however the other areas are important to understand the impact of secondhand cannabis smoke on groups. TRDRP is looking to model a training program after the UC Smoke Free Scholars Program. They are looking for ways to involve the California State Universities (CSUs), as it would be a way to provide training not only in research but also tobacco control advocacy.</p> <p>Discussion shifted to cannabis, including that the public does not know where to legally purchase items and that the BCC should be addressing the illegal advertisements and dispensaries. There was discussion on cannabis being exported to other states, which affects the illegal market and results in inequity. In addition, it was suggested campuses ask for a set amount when funding is distributed, especially as smaller schools or non-researched focused ones may be at a disadvantage. Dr. McKnight stated that it is an issue, as TRDRP does not currently fund many CSUs. TRDRP is looking at the possibility of a scholarship or training program at CSUs, as their student population is more diverse as well.</p> <p>It was suggested the three agencies partner to address the issue of e-cigarettes and see if there is a way to address and understand what more is needed on the topic.</p>
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<p>2:30pm – 2:50pm</p>	<p>Voluntary Health Agencies Update American Lung Association (ALA), American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (ACS CAN), American Heart Association (AHA) Expected Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislative session update • Determine TEROC action 	<p>Ms. Lindsey Freitas provided a legislative update.</p> <p>Ms. Freitas stated there were multiple bills that were referred to the Assembly Committee on Governmental Organization (GO) - Assembly Bill (AB) 739 from Assembly Member Kevin McCarty, AB 131 from Assembly Member Jordan Cunningham, and three Assembly Member Robert Rivas bills. The Assembly GO Committee held tobacco-related bills, which will not move until January 2020 unless there are special rule waivers approved by the Legislature.</p> <p>Senate Bill (SB) 38, by Senator Jerry Hill, was related to flavored tobacco products and passed through the Assembly Health Committee. The bill then went to the Assembly Appropriations Committee, where hostile amendments were included. SB 38 was amended to exempt hookah and any product with a patent prior to 2000, but still included the menthol prohibition. As a result, Senator Hill moved the bill to the inactive file. SB 39, also by Senator Hill, passed the Senate and was then referred to the Assembly GO Committee.</p> <p>There were two smoke-free parks and beaches bills this session that are still active. AB 1718 by Assembly Member Levine is similar to other bills that have been vetoed by the Governor in the past. SB 8 by Senator Glazer is a stronger version and does not include language allowing a park director to designate exemption areas.</p> <p>Mr. Castro questioned if a letter to the Assembly GO committee would be helpful. Ms. Freitas stated a letter in support of SB 39 would be very helpful.</p> <p>SB 538 is in the Assembly and likely to go to the Assembly GO Committee. Discussion then turned to youth possession amendments being included in solutions pushed by the committee and the environment with e-cigarettes and lobbyists. There has been a lot of activity from lobbyists hired by Juul and the hookah industry. Hookah lobbyists have been framing hookah as a cultural practice that is being banned.</p> <p>Ms. Freitas mentioned a letter to legislative leadership holding them accountable to actions of committees may be more impactful than trying to impact individual members. Ms. Etem stated her support of writing a letter.</p> <p>Ms. Freitas mentioned flavored policies occurring in Los Angeles (LA), and that letters sent to the city of LA and LA County would be important. Mr. Castro stated a letter should be sent to the LA City Council and LA County Board of Supervisors as soon as possible. It was discussed that a more detailed letter would take time, but would be impactful. Mr. Castro stated LA County will not hear the</p>
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		<p>issue until September and the city is moving more quickly than the county.</p> <p>Dr. Ong summarized the letters so far: one letter to Assembly Member Gray plus a letter to Assembly Member Rendon, one letter to the LA City Council, and one letter to the LA Board of Supervisors.</p> <p>Mr. Castro seconded Ms. Etem’s motion to the City of LA letter. Ms. Etem seconded Mr. Castro’s motion on the LA Board of Supervisors.</p> <p>Mr. Keddy motioned to write the letter to Assembly Member Gray plus Assembly Member Rendon. Ms. Baum seconded the motion.</p> <p>All members who were present in the room voted in favor of all three motions.</p> <p>There was discussion on having a TEROC member represent TEROC at a LA Board of Supervisors meeting. A motion can be made for a TEROC member to attend, but the task will be delegated based on availability once the meeting date is set. In addition, a local health department could request a representative from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to make expert testimony at a meeting, or have a letter of support be sent instead.</p> <p>Mr. Castro motioned to delegate a TEROC member or members to go to one or both of the LA meetings to present or summarize the letter. Mr. Keddy seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.</p>
2:50pm – 3:05pm	Break	
3:05pm – 3:25pm	<p>California Department of Education (CDE) Report to TEROC</p> <p>Expected Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn recent program updates in relation to the 2018-2020 Master Plan • Determine TEROC action 	<p>Ms. Sarah Planche and Mr. Francisco Michel presented an update from CDE.</p> <p>Ms. Planche stated Michelle Woods joined CDE’s Tobacco Use Prevention Education (TUPE) office, as an Education Programs Assistant. The second round of the Communities and Schools Tobacco-free Regional Meetings will occur in September. A new online management platform will increase the efficiency and effectiveness of grant management and CDE is working with UC San Diego and a local advisory committee on the platform.</p> <p>The TUPE office released a Request for Applications (RFA) to select one county office of education to be the technical assistance provider for all the local TUPE programs. One technical assistance provider will help expedite the way technical assistance and support is provided. TUPE will also develop a website as a clearinghouse for local programs, which will hopefully be released in June 2019 with a start date of August 1st.</p>

		<p>The Contra Costa County TUPE Spring Summit had two speakers and was well attended. An e-cigarette webinar was held on April 10th and was designed for administrators, teachers, and school staff. The Tobacco-Related Disparities RFA announcement was released and over 40 Letters of Intent to submit were received. TUPE funds the American Indian Education centers and students were involved in public service announcements, conferences, and murals. There is a display in the lobby of CDE that focused on tobacco prevention in youth that has received a lot of positive feedback.</p> <p>The Capacity Building Provider RFA is funded by Proposition 56. These RFAs are important because there was not adequate technical assistance and training for the field before Proposition 56 funding. As only about five of 25 American Indian Education Centers receive TUPE funds, CDE is trying to build capacity with and increase funding to the Centers. A question was posed if there is a way to see how priority populations are being reached in the TUPE evaluation being conducted by UC San Diego or if there are gaps in rural areas receiving TUPE funding. CDE can share the information and they are also looking at the geographic distribution of TUPE funding to understand how smaller districts or county offices are comparing to larger offices. CDE funds about 250 grants in total, with about 50-100 in consortium grants.</p> <p>CDE has been dealing with purchase, use, and possession (PUP) ordinance questions. The field has also been asking what should be done and what CDE recommends. As a result, CDE is providing a factsheet, talking points, and webinar restating CDE’s position that youth should not be penalized. Ms. Roeseler added that the issue has also arisen in Santa Barbara County, where school administrators stated they did not know what to do with youth who are caught with tobacco products.</p>
<p>3:25pm – 3:45pm</p>	<p>California Department of Public Health, California Tobacco Control Program (CTCP) Report to TEROC Expected Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn recent program updates in relation to the 2018-2020 Master Plan • Determine TEROC action 	<p>Ms. Roeseler provided an update for CTCP.</p> <p>Many communities had accomplishments: Madera passed a smoke-free parks policy, Firebaugh passed a smoke free multi-unit housing policy, San Juan Bautista passed a smoke-free dining ordinance, Lafayette passed a flavored tobacco and tobacco retail licensing policy, Healdsburg passed a smoke-free multi-unit housing policy, Santa Cruz County passed a smoke-free flavor ban on May 21st, and Beverly Hills had the first reading of policy that would prohibit tobacco sales in the city.</p> <p>Tobacco Facts and Figures 2019 is available on the CTCP website and will only be released as an electronic version. The new report showed adult smoking prevalence declined to 10.1% compared to about 17% nationally, cigarette use among high school teens</p>

		<p>declined to about 2%, while e-cigarette use among teens rose from 8.6% to 10.9%.</p> <p>In the 2019-2020 May Revise, CTCP received about an extra \$1.4 million dollars from Proposition 99 funding and will put \$900,000 towards training and technical assistance for the adoption and implementation of tobacco product waste policies, and to standardize the quantification and collection of tobacco product waste in the environment. \$50,000 will go towards a summit examining tobacco use in the military, including active duty and the National Guard. \$500,000 will go towards increasing sample sizes for the LGBTQ community.</p> <p>CTCP also received over \$18 million from Proposition 56 funding. \$500,000 will go towards increasing the evaluation sample size for Pacific Islanders, approximately \$6 million will go to increase the statewide media campaign, approximately \$6 million towards competitive grants, and \$6 million will go to Local Lead Agencies (LLAs), with LLAs receiving between \$2 million and \$25,000. Additionally, six RFAs will be released before the end of 2019.</p> <p>In March and April 2019, there were two flavored tobacco products trainings, one in rural areas and one in urban areas. A coalition partners training was conducted with LLAs and coalitions members in Asilomar. About 100 people attended Capitol Information & Education Day. In March 2019, a public relations tour received strong media coverage around menthol products. An infographic on e-cigarettes was created for schools because schools said they did not know what to do with the products after they are collected. Additionally, the Richmond CDPH laboratories analyzed products collected by the CDC and found there was a wide range of nicotine levels in products.</p> <p>In February 2019, there was a training for LLAs and partners on the Healthy Stores for Healthy Communities survey. About 7,500 stores will be surveyed and 64% of the data has been collected so far.</p> <p>The media campaign “Nicotine Equals” was launched, which focuses on nicotine effects on the brain. Additionally, there was a tobacco photo contest with prize money provided by the American Cancer Society. CTCP worked with The Tobacco Education Clearinghouse of California to develop a photo gallery of e-cigarettes and different tobacco products that can be downloaded from the website.</p> <p>A question was raised as to if an upcoming RFA will be related to menthol and disparities. CTCP has already funded \$100 million in tobacco-related disparities work and work on tobacco flavors including menthol, which continues to be one of CTCP’s funding</p>
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3:45pm – 4:00pm	Public Questions and Comments	There were no questions or comments from the audience.
4:00pm	Adjourn	The meeting was adjourned.