Deterring Vaping in Our Schools: A Resource Guide

Somerset County Workgroup on Teenage Vaping

JULY 2019

distributed by:

OFFICE OF THE SOMERSET COUNTY EXECUTIVE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS
Roger A. Jinks
Executive County Superintendent
Workgroup Members

❖ Dr. Susan Bruder, NJDOE Program Development Specialist, Somerset County
❖ Ms. Brenda Esler, Executive Director, Empower Somerset
❖ Mr. John Fodor, Chief of Detectives, Somerset County Prosecutor’s Office
❖ Dr. Chrys Harttraft, Superintendent, Somerset County Vocational and Technical High School
❖ Mr. Roger A. Jinks, NJDOE Executive County Superintendent of Schools, Somerset County
❖ Ms. Lea Kimmelman, Regional Chronic Disease Coordinator, Somerset County Department of Health
❖ Dr. Matthew Mingle, Superintendent, Warren Township Public School District
❖ Ms. Devangi Patel, Health Educator, Montgomery Township Health Department
❖ Mr. Michael Robertson, Prosecutor, Somerset County Prosecutor’s Office
❖ Ms. Joanne Sung, Assistant Superintendent, North Plainfield Public School District
❖ Mr. Scott Tallmadge, Detective, Somerset County Prosecutor’s Office
❖ Dr. Timothy Teehan, Superintendent, Somerville Public School District
❖ Mr. Edison Torres, Assistant Principal, North Plainfield Borough Public School District
❖ Ms. Michelle Vella, Superintendent, North Plainfield Borough School District
# Table of Contents

A Call to Action ...............................................................................................................................................4

What Schools Can Do.........................................................................................................................................5

Practicing Prevention........................................................................................................................................6
  - Education.........................................................................................................................................................6
  - Communication...............................................................................................................................................7
  - Enforcement....................................................................................................................................................8

Learn More About Vaping..................................................................................................................................9
  - Articles and Websites.....................................................................................................................................9
  - Research..........................................................................................................................................................9
  - Webinars......................................................................................................................................................10
  - Legislation and Public Policy..........................................................................................................................11

Resources for Schools .....................................................................................................................................12
  - Curriculum Materials.................................................................................................................................12
  - Youth Prevention/Cessation Programs and Services.....................................................................................12
  - Training/Speakers........................................................................................................................................13
  - Other............................................................................................................................................................15

Vaping Facts/Office of the Surgeon General......................................................................................................16

Tobacco-Free School Policy...............................................................................................................................18

Note: All of the materials related to this report are provided for informational purposes only. Neither the New Jersey Department of Education, nor its employees, specifically endorse, recommend, or favor any vendor; and do not endorse, recommend, or favor the service, product, or program discussed as part of any presentation. Please note that the New Jersey Department of Education did not review, or approve, the materials related to this report. In addition, references to any specific commercial product, process or service, or the use of any trade, firm, or corporation name is provided for informational purposes only, and does not constitute endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the New Jersey Department of Education.
A Call to Action

Recognizing the dangers of vaping, this best practices document was developed by Somerset County school district administrators in collaboration with the Somerset County Office of the Executive County Superintendent of Schools, Office of the Prosecutor, and the County Health Office. The information contained in the document is designed to enhance school district capacity to understand the issues and enhance programming to deter vaping with nicotine and with THC among middle and high school students. Guidance for school districts includes strategies for education, communication, and enforcement on school premises.

According to the National Academies of Science, evidence suggests that current smokers who switch to e-cigarettes may see improved short-term health outcomes. However, children and young adults who use e-cigarettes are more likely to try smoking cigarettes.

Studies report that students' reasons for vaping are similar across grades (8-12) and level of parent education. Student self-reported reasons for vaping include:

- experimentation;
- tastes;
- boredom;
- having a good time; and
- relaxation.

State initiatives that have produced evidence of decreased tobacco use include:

- increased tax on cigarettes;
- public awareness media campaigns; and
- community-based interventions.

Studies also tell us that spending on tobacco prevention programs is significantly associated with decreased sales. The research concludes that well-funded tobacco control programs (sustained over time), combined with strong tobacco control policies, increases cessation rates among adults and youth.

References:

What Schools Can Do

The body of research recommends that school district efforts to deter vaping encompass a multipronged approach that includes:

- **educating students beginning in fifth grade**, clearly addressing misperception that vaping is safe;

- **involving parents in prevention efforts** through information and education;

- **establishing school and community-based programs** that involve youth in reshaping norms among peer group and involve youth in policy activities opposing tobacco promotions/advertising;

- **developing community organizations/businesses/partnerships/coalitions** to influence social norms and to reach people where they live, work, play, learn, and worship;

- **engaging in public, community-wide education** through media campaigns;

- **establishing treatment programs** that include individual, group, and telephone counseling for current youth smokers in addition to clinically provided social support and skills training groups;

- **restricting youth access to tobacco products** through laws that prohibit sales to youth and laws directed at regulating retailers; and

- **accessing evidence-based resources** such as the Tobacco-free for a Healthy New Jersey information described throughout this report (funded by New Jersey Department of Health in partnership with New Jersey Prevention Resources Network, [http://chnj.njpn.org/](http://chnj.njpn.org/)).
Practicing Prevention

Education

School Personnel

- Train administrators and staff

  Funded by the New Jersey Department of Health, Office of Tobacco free, Nutrition, and Fitness, the New Jersey Prevention Network (NJPN) offers turnkey, train-the-trainer sessions for school district personnel and policy training for school district administrators on the topic of vaping (see p. 12).

Students

- Choose evidence-based curriculum materials (see p. 12)

  Tobacco Free for a Healthy NJ has created, Don’t Get Vaped In Training that is available to school personnel and public health professionals. After attending a facilitator training, several versions of the Don’t Get Vaped In curriculum are made available to be used to educate school personnel, parents and youth on the dangers of vaping and use of e-cigarettes. For information on this curriculum please contact TobacccofreeNJ@NJPN.org .

- Choose knowledgeable speakers for school assemblies and programs (see p. 13)

- Engage students in advocacy efforts

  Kick Butts Day (p. 12), Don’t Get Vaped In (p. 12), STOMP (p. 12) and county/local youth tobacco action groups (p. 13) are all viable pathways for student advocacy.

Families/Communities

- Schedule family and community information sessions on and off school premises

- Hold parent education meetings off-site at places of worship, local clubs, community organizations

- Engage with faith leaders to disseminate information

- Engage with cultural and civic leaders to disseminate information
Communication

Students

• Message students via social media
  o snapchat, spotify, instagram, tumblr, facebook.

• Post anti-vaping youtube videos on school monitors
  o See Real Tobacco FDA Campaign, p. 12.

• Start a Youth Advocacy Group
  o Each county in New Jersey received a subgrant from NJPN to foster youth advocacy to deter vaping in New Jersey’s teen-aged population (see Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids/Taking Down Tobacco Training Program, p. 13; Youth Tobacco Action Group, p. 13).

• Encourage students to follow Don’t Get Vaped In

Families/Communities

• Message/inform the community via school district website

• Encourage the public to follow Don’t Get Vaped In

• Encourage the public to follow the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids

• Inform the community
  o link the Somerset County Prosecutor’s office facebook https://www.facebook.com/pg/Somerset-County-Prosecutors-Office-276259059424619/posts/, and Instagram https://twitter.com/SomersetPros accounts to Don’t Get Vaped In and Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids;
  o linking the Somerset County Health Department’s twitter account to “@SCHealthDept

• Encourage the community to report illegal activity
  o vendors making under-age sales to youth can be reported through the STOPIT app. To report anonymously in Somerset County, use the STOPit app, Access Code: SOMERSETNJ

• Message the community through:
  o the Somerset County Health department twitter feed https://twitter.com/SCHealthDept
- the County Superintendent of Schools twitter feed https://twitter.com/SomersetCoNJDOE
- the Somerset County Board of Freeholders twitter feed https://twitter.com/SomersetCntyNJ

- **Post signage**
  - available at no cost, from Tobacco Free for a Healthy NJ (Contact TobaccofreeNJ@NJPN.org).

### Enforcement on School Premises

- **New Jersey Prevention Network (NJPN) recommends these guiding principles for key stakeholders when developing local policy:**
  - include a comprehensive definition of “electronic cigarette” and “vape products” that entails current and future products;
  - focus on and emphasize primary, secondary, and tertiary interventions within this policy to include educational components and cessation opportunities; and
  - to the extent that suspension is considered as a consequence, it is recommended that the district consider an alternative in-school suspension program that incorporates education and access to cessation programs, either online or by designated staff.

- **NJPN has developed a model school policy**
  - (see p. X). NJPN is working with Strauss Esmay Associates, LLP and the New Jersey School Boards Association on developing a joint policy document for school districts (see p. 18).
  - Tobacco Free for a Healthy NJ has tobacco free signage available at no cost for schools to post at building entrances and at athletic fields. Please contact TobaccofreeNJ@NJPN.org.

- **View the New Jersey School Boards Association Webinar: Vaping: Legal and Policy Implications.**
  - Legal and policy issues including student discipline, policy language, substance abuse and drug testing, privacy, and surveillance, found at:
    - https://njsbaevents.webex.com/ec3300/eventcenter/recording/recordAction.do?siteurl=njsbaevents&theAction=poprecord&recordID=18210277&internalRecordTicket=4832534b000000040a1d43d48643e00b3827aa54bfececb6e4b14f56d97e5c27acc72c5b76e19a8b
Learn More About Vaping

Articles and Websites


Centers for Disease Control and Prevention facts, health effects, and risks of using e-cigarettes: https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/basic_information/e-cigarettes/index.htm


Research


Abstract: Since the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) launched its first national youth smoking prevention media campaign, “The Real Cost,” in 2014, the goal of the campaign has been to use dynamic advertising to convince teens to not use tobacco—it is as simple as that. Except that one of the hardest things to do in advertising is to get someone to think and act differently. For a prevention campaign to convince a teen to hit the pause-button and rethink his relationship with cigarettes, it must be highly creative, surprising, and evoke stopping power.


Abstract: Data were collected from 4066 students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in 2015 as part of the Monitoring the Future study, a cross-sectional and nationally representative US survey. Common reasons for vaporizer use reported by respondents who had ever used a vaporizer were experimentation (53.0%), taste (37.2%), boredom (23.5%), having a good time (22.4%), and relaxation (21.6%). Reasons differed little across grades or parent education; reasons differed by lifetime use of regular cigarettes, frequency of vaping, gender,
and race/ethnicity. Results suggest that decisions to vape are based on curiosity, taste, and pleasure, rather than for reasons such as quitting regular cigarettes or substituting for regular cigarette smoking.


**Abstract:** Many of our youth learn about vaping from social media and try it because they are curious and think that it is the cool thing to do with their friends. Different flavors also draw young people to vaping such as menthol, chocolate, cherry and approximately 15,000 others. They think that vaping is a safe alternative to smoking cigarettes. The American Lung Association states that the consumption of nicotine in any form during adolescence and young adulthood causes lasting cognitive and behavioral problems, including negative effects on memory and attention. Also, e-cigarette use may serve as a gateway for preteens and teens to use other tobacco products, including cigarettes, which are known to cause heart disease, lung cancer, emphysema, and premature death. Prevention activities are needed to protect our youth from this serious health issue. Educating youth concerning vaping will result in them making better decisions to vape or not.


**Abstract:** As we shape nicotine regulatory policy incorporating the concept of a tobacco product continuum of risk, we as a society must confront a wide range of important issues, some of them going to the fundamental question of how the principle of harm reduction should affect policy decisions. Nicotine does not directly cause the estimated 480000 deaths1 each year from smoking-related diseases. But nicotine is the astonishingly addictive hook that keeps people using toxic cigarettes and thus leads them to suffer long-term health consequences. In cigarettes, the addictive potential is heightened by the way nicotine attaches to smoke particles and travels through the lungs and to the brain in under 10 seconds. The highly addictive chemical can “rewire” the brain—especially in youth and young adults—to crave more of it. As FDA makes tobacco regulatory decisions that are “appropriate for the protection of the public health,” as required under the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act, the agency must assess individual products’ risks and benefits for their net health impacts on the US population overall, considering effects on both users and nonusers.

**Webinars**

**New Jersey School Boards:** webinar about legal and policy issues related to student vaping, including student discipline, policy language, substance abuse and drug testing, and privacy and surveillance: https://njsbaevents.webex.com/ec3300/eventcenter/recording/recordAction.do?siteurl=njsbaevents&theAction=poppresc&recordID=18210077&internalRecordTicket=4832534b0000000040a1d43d48643e00b3827aa54bfeecb6e4b143f56d97e5c27a cc72c5b76e19a8b and https://www.njsba.org/news-publications/school-board-notes/january-29-2019-vol-xlii-no- 25/growing-number-of-school-districts-warning-parents-about-dangers-of-vaping/
Legislation and Public Policy (as of July 2019)

Federal Policy and Proposed Rules


Current New Jersey Regulations


Use of electronic smoking device included in definition of “smoking” (N.J. Stat. §§ 26:3D-57), and prohibited in same spaces smoking prohibited, including: indoor public places, workplaces, public parks and beaches (26:3D-58); with some exceptions (26:3D-59); and restricted in lodging establishments (26:3D–60) (2019)).

Proposed New Jersey Legislation

Senate draft bill S3597

This bill prohibits persons under 21 years of age from possessing an electronic smoking device, which is defined as a device that can be used to deliver nicotine or other substances to the person inhaling from the device, including, but not limited to, an electronic cigarette, cigar, cigarillo, or pipe, or any cartridge or other component of the device or related product. A person who violates the provisions of this bill shall be subject to a civil penalty of $25.
Introduced in the Senate, Referred to Senate Law and Public Safety Committee (on 3/18/2019)

Assembly draft bill A5107

This bill prohibits persons under 21 years of age from possessing an electronic smoking device, which is defined as a device that can be used to deliver nicotine or other substances to the person inhaling from the device, including, but not limited to, an electronic cigarette, cigar, cigarillo, or pipe, or any cartridge or other component of the device or related product. A person who violates the provisions of this bill shall be subject to a civil penalty of $25.
Introduced, Referred to Assembly Law and Public Safety Committee (on 3/5/2019)
Resources for Schools

Curriculum Materials

**Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids/Taking Down Tobacco Training Program:** A comprehensive youth advocacy training program created in partnership with the CVS Health Foundation. The program educates, empowers, and engages youth through online and in-person trainings.  
https://www.takingdowntobacco.org/

**Don’t Get Vaped In:** A program of Tobacco-free for a Healthy NJ funded through the New Jersey Department of Health. Quick information for teens about the risks of vaping:  
https://www.dontgetvapedin.com/

**Instruction modules for teachers:**  
https://med.stanford.edu/tobaccopreventiontoolkit/ECigs.html

**Lesson materials for teachers:**  

**Real Tobacco FDA Campaign:**  
https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/real-cost-campaign/real-cost-campaign-resources

**Stanford Medicine Prevention Toolkits for Tobacco and Marijuana:** Tips, tools, and sample curricula from Stanford University, School of Medicine.  
https://med.stanford.edu/tobaccopreventiontoolkit.html

**STOMP Out Youth Tobacco Use Campaign:** Created to increase merchant education on age of sale requirements and help decrease youth access to tobacco products and exposure to tobacco advertising, the campaign focuses on providing educational materials for schools and expanding awareness that merchant sales to minors under age 21 is illegal.  
http://chnj.njpn.org/stomp-campaign-schools/

Youth Prevention/Cessation Programs and Services

**ASPIRE (A Smoking Prevention Interactive Experience):** A web-based, bilingual prevention program developed by M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. The program uses a multimedia approach that includes interactive activities, videos, animation, and avatar available at no cost to New Jersey schools in an effort to prevent and reduce the use of ENDS and other tobacco products. This program is strongly encouraged by New Jersey Prevention Network as an alternative to out-of-school suspension.  
https://www.mdanderson.org/about-md-anderson/community-services/aspire.html

**Become a Smokefree Teen:** A web-based cessation program for teens.  
https://teen.smokefree.gov/

**Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids Youth Advocacy Programs:** Kick Butts Day  
https://www.kickbuttsday.org/
CATCH My Breath™: A prevention program developed by The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston (UTHealth) School of Public Health.  https://catchinfo.org/modules/e-cigarettes/

The QUIT Center at Robert Wood Johnson University Hospital Somerset: Offers counseling to teens for smoking cessation; expressed interest in launching a program for vaping among teens.

Contact:
Rhonda Brazier
908-685-2442, www.rwjuh.edu

This is Quitting and Become an Ex: Truth Initiative, the nonprofit organization behind the youth tobacco prevention Truth campaign, has expanded its quit-smoking resources to include the first of its kind e-cigarette quit program. The innovative, free test message program was created with input from teens, college students, and young adults who have attempted to, or successfully quit, e-cigarettes. The program is tailored by age group to give appropriate recommendations about quitting and also serves as a resource for parents looking to help their children who now vape. To access the program text “QUIT” to (202)804-9884.
https://truthinitiative.org/quitecigarettes
https://www.becomeanex.org/

Empower Somerset: Coordinates the Somerset County Youth Tobacco Action Group, a youth advisory board charged with developing youth initiatives and spreading awareness to peers on local, county and state-wide initiatives.

Contacts:
Katie Hoben
908-722-4900
Katie@empowersomerset.com

Kaitlyn Bedard
908-722-4900
Kaitlyn@empowersomerset.com

Training/Speakers

Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids/Youth Engagement Alliance (YEA) for Tobacco Control: Provides technical assistance and support to adult coordinators who work with youth across the U.S. YEA’s mission is to cultivate and advance strategies for youth engagement and advocacy in tobacco control by providing support, networking, training, and resources for those working with youth.
Central Jersey Family Health Consortium: offers staff and student presentations on the topics of vaping, tobacco, and marijuana.

Contacts:
Roseann Cervelli
732-937-5437x122
cervelli@cjfhc.org

Allison Goldschlag-Reinking
732-937-5437x178
goldschlagreinking@cjfhc.org

Community in Crisis: Offers presentations about vaping tobacco and marijuana
Contact:
Toni Knoll
Executive Director
908-766-5120
tknoll@communityincrisis.org

Heather Athanasiou
Neuropharmacologist
School Working Group Chair, presenter

Melissa Tasse
presenter and helping at the state level to create a curriculum regarding vaping
ttasse@thbf.org

Community Intervention: A fee-based organization (used by several Warren County school districts) that offers training and toolkits on tobacco cessation and substance abuse issues:
http://www.communityintervention.org/

Steered Straight: A non-profit educational and prevention / intervention organization, committed to reaching children, teens, and young adults with a message of reality about life choices and the importance of consequential thinking so they understand that there are consequences to their actions.
Contact:
856-691-6676
info@steeeredstraight.org
www.steeeredstraight.org

Tobacco-Free for a Healthy New Jersey: https://www.njpn.org/tobacco-free-for-a-healthy-nj
Contacts:
Elise McGaughran
Northern Regional Coordinator - Tobacco-Free for a Healthy New Jersey
973-383-4787
ever@centerforprevention.org
Irakli (Eric) Kakauridze
NJPN Prevention Specialist- Tobacco-free for a Healthy NJ, Youth Initiative
eric@njpn.org

Other

**Somerset County Municipal Alliances:** Local planning and coordinating bodies that assess needs, set priorities, develop plans and implement substance abuse prevention activities. Many municipal alliances partner with schools to implement local prevention efforts.

**Contacts:**
Jennifer Sorensen
Somerset County Municipal Alliance Coordinator
908-704-6305
Sorensen@co.somerset.nj.us

**Somerset County Safe Communities Coalition:** A community coalition uniting community sectors to prevent drug use. The coalition can assist schools in implementing student surveys and anti-vaping plans.

**Contact:**
Abena Dakwahene
908-722-4900
Abena@empowersomerset.com
E-Cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General

The 2016 Surgeon General’s report comprehensively reviews the public health issue of e-cigarettes and their impact on U.S. youth and young adults. Studies highlighted in the report cover young adolescents (11-14 years of age); adolescents (15-17 years of age); and/or young adults (18-25 years of age). Scientific evidence contained in this report supports the following facts:

E-cigarettes are a rapidly emerging and diversified product class. These devices typically deliver nicotine, flavorings, and other additives to users via an inhaled aerosol. These devices are referred to by a variety of names, including “e-cigs,” “e-hookahs,” “mods,” “vape pens,” “vapes,” and “tank systems.”

E-cigarettes are battery-powered devices that heat a liquid into an aerosol that the user inhales. The liquid usually has nicotine, which comes from tobacco; flavoring; and other additives. E-cigarette products can also be used as a delivery system for marijuana and other illicit drugs.

E-cigarettes are now the most commonly used tobacco product among youth, surpassing conventional cigarettes in 2014. E-cigarette use is strongly associated with the use of other tobacco products among youth and young adults, including cigarettes and other burned tobacco products.

In 2015, more than 3 million youth in middle and high school, including about 1 of every 6 high school students, used e-cigarettes in the past month. More than a quarter of youth in middle and high school have tried e-cigarettes. Among high school students, e-cigarette use is higher among males, whites, and Hispanics than among females and African-Americans.

There is a strong association between the use of e-cigarettes, cigarettes, and the use of other burned tobacco products by young people. In 2015, for example, nearly 6 of 10 high school cigarette smokers also used e-cigarettes.

Research has found that youth who use a tobacco product, such as e-cigarettes, are more likely to go on to use other tobacco products like cigarettes.

E-cigarette use among youth and young adults has become a public health concern. In 2014, current use of e-cigarettes by young adults 18-24 years of age surpassed that of adults 25 years of age and older.

Among young adults 18-24 years of age, e-cigarette use more than doubled from 2013 to 2014. As of 2014, more than one-third of young adults had tried e-cigarettes.

The most recent data available show that the prevalence of past 30-day use of e-cigarettes was 13.6% among young adults (2014) and 16.0% among high school students (2015).

The most recent data available show that the prevalence of past 30-day use of e-cigarettes is similar among middle school students (5.3%) and adults 25 years of age and older (5.7%).

Among young adults, e-cigarette use is higher among males, whites and Hispanics, and those with less education.

E-cigarette aerosol is not harmless. It can contain harmful and potentially harmful constituents including nicotine. Nicotine exposure during adolescence can cause addiction and can harm the developing adolescent brain.

The constituents of e-cigarette liquids can include solvents, flavorants, and toxicants.
The aerosol created by e-cigarettes can contain ingredients that are harmful and potentially harmful to the public’s health, including: nicotine; ultrafine particles; flavorings such as diacetyl, a chemical linked to serious lung disease; volatile organic compounds such as benzene, which is found in car exhaust; and heavy metals, such as nickel, tin, and lead.

The use of products containing nicotine poses dangers to youth, pregnant women, and fetuses. The use of products containing nicotine in any form among youth, including in e-cigarettes, is unsafe.

Many e-cigarettes contain nicotine, which is highly addictive.
The brain is the last organ in the human body to develop fully. Brain development continues until the early to mid-20s. Nicotine exposure during periods of significant brain development, such as adolescence, can disrupt the growth of brain circuits that control attention, learning, and susceptibility to addiction.
The effects of nicotine exposure during youth and young adulthood can be long-lasting and can include lower impulse control and mood disorders.
The nicotine in e-cigarettes and other tobacco products can prime young brains for addiction to other drugs, such as cocaine and methamphetamine.
Nicotine can cross the placenta and affect fetal and postnatal development. Nicotine exposure during pregnancy can result in multiple adverse consequences, including sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).
Ingestion of e-cigarette liquids containing nicotine can cause acute toxicity and possible death if the contents of refill cartridges or bottles containing nicotine are consumed.

E-cigarettes are marketed by promoting flavors and using a wide variety of media channels and approaches that have been used in the past for marketing conventional tobacco products to youth and young adults.

E-cigarettes are an estimated $3.5 billion business in the United States. In 2014, e-cigarette manufacturers spent $125 million advertising their products in the U.S.
In 2014, more than 7 of 10 middle and high school students said they had seen e-cigarette advertising. Retail stores were the most frequent source of this advertising, followed by the internet, TV and movies, and magazines and newspapers.
The 2012 Surgeon General’s Report on tobacco use among youth and young adults found that tobacco product advertising causes young people to start using tobacco products. Much of today’s e-cigarette advertising uses approaches and themes similar to those that were used to promote conventional tobacco products.
E-cigarettes are available in a wide variety of flavors, including many that are especially appealing to youth. More than 85% of e-cigarette users ages 12-17 use flavored e-cigarettes, and flavors are the leading reason for youth use. More than 9 of 10 young adult e-cigarette users said they use e-cigarettes flavored to taste like menthol, alcohol, fruit, chocolate, or other sweets.

Action can be taken at the national, state, local, tribal and territorial levels to address e-cigarette use among youth and young adults. Actions could include incorporating e-cigarettes into smokefree policies, preventing access to e-cigarettes by youth, price and tax policies, retail licensure, regulation of e-cigarette marketing likely to attract youth, and educational initiatives targeting youth and young adults.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) now regulates the manufacturing, importing, packaging, labeling, advertising, promotion, sale, and distribution of e-cigarettes. In August 2016, FDA began enforcing a ban on vending machine sales unless in adult-only facilities and a ban on free samples and sales to minors.

Parents, teachers, health care providers, and others who influence youth and young adults can advise and inform them of the dangers of nicotine; discourage youth tobacco use in any form, including e-cigarettes; and set a positive example by being tobacco-free themselves.
Tobacco-Free School Policy
Developed by Tobacco Free for a Healthy NJ
School Policy-June 1, 2019

**PHILOSOPHY STATEMENT:**

This policy was created to enhance current tobacco free school policies in an effort to adequately address the emergence of vaping and the use of other ENDS products among youth. The use of ENDS is considered a form of tobacco use therefore, ENDS should be included in tobacco free school policies. This model comprehensive tobacco free school policy has been created to promote safe and healthy school environments in which New Jersey students may learn and grow. Smoking and the use of tobacco has long been known as a serious health and safety hazard for both youth and adults. National and statewide youth tobacco prevention efforts were highly successful in the 2000s, resulting in a remarkable decline in youth smoking/tobacco use rates. However, as the use of electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) and vapes has drastically increased among youth, we now find ourselves in the middle of what, in December 2018, the United States Surgeon General declared "an epidemic." This alarming rise in use can be attributed in part to advertising tactics of tobacco and vape companies that specifically target minors with a highly addictive drug—nicotine.

In order to respond appropriately to this rise in ENDS/vape use, school districts must readily provide effective prevention education and cessation resources to students and families. It is essential that school districts educate students/families, work to prevent use, and provide needed guidance and support from a health, rather than a punitive perspective. In addition, it is important to note, that vaping devices can be used for other drugs. If at any point there is reasonable suspicion to believe that a student is under the influence, the school must refer to the NJ School Substance Abuse Legislation N.J.S.18A:40A (see Tab 5 – School Laws and Regulations).

This comprehensive tobacco free school policy should be read in conjunction with policies and procedures that are in place regarding students who are suspected of being under the influence of alcohol or other controlled dangerous substances, pursuant N.J.S.A. 18A:40A-12 et seq. and N.J.A.C. 6A:16-4.3. If at any time there is reasonable cause to suspect that a student may be under the influence of alcohol or other controlled dangerous substance, refer to policy and procedures for alcohol and other drug abuse interventions.

In addition, this comprehensive tobacco free school policy includes recommendations for all educational staff members to receive annual in-service training in alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse prevention and intervention. According to the NSBA (National School Board Association), school boards should look towards establishing alternative school discipline policies that promote safe and supportive learning environments that (1) Eliminate out-of-school time to the extent possible without compromising the need to keep all students safe; (2) Provide better supports to teachers and administrators to address disciplinary challenges; and (3) Engage parents, students, and community-based organizations in the development and implementation of more educationally sound and equitable policies and practices. This way of viewing school discipline is built on a more positive, collaborative and holistic framework for understanding how students connect with their school community. Moving from an out of school suspension policy towards an in-school suspension policy...
with recommended educational components to correct the student’s behavior is significantly more favorable and effective for the student.

**A MODEL POLICY FOR A TOBACCO-FREE ENVIRONMENT IN NEW JERSEY’S K-12 SCHOOLS**

This policy was created to promote tobacco-free environments in primary and secondary schools throughout New Jersey. In December, 2018, the US Surgeon General declared e-cigarette use among youth an epidemic and urged action to be taken to protect our young people from all tobacco products, including e-cigarettes. New Jersey youth are targeted every day at the “point of sale” (retail locations that sell tobacco and ENDS products) and need a safe and healthy environment to grow and learn. It is also important to provide a safe and healthy work environment for staff and visitors.

Recognizing that every school has its own unique tobacco policy, Tobacco Free for a Healthy NJ, through funding from the New Jersey Department of Health, along with key partners including New Jersey Principals and School Supervisors Association’s (NJPSA) Legal One has created key considerations to help schools update their existing policy. Schools may also use the full policy within this document.

**I. KEY POLICY CONSIDERATIONS**

A. Stakeholders should consider the following guiding principles when developing local policy in this area:

i. Include a comprehensive definition of “electronic cigarette” and “vape products” that entails current and future products.

ii. Focus on and emphasize primary, secondary and tertiary interventions within this policy to include educational components and cessation opportunities.

iii. To the extent that suspension is considered as a consequence, it is recommended that the district consider an alternative in-school suspension program that incorporates education and access to cessation programs, either online or by designated staff.

iv. Understand and comply with New Jersey Smoke-Free Air Act, N.J.S.A. 26:3D-55, et seq. v. Understand and comply with relevant school district requirements related to suspected use of controlled dangerous substances, smoking, use of ENDS and other tobacco products.

B. Findings

i. Tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death in the United States.

ii. The use of tobacco products by the nations’ children is a pediatric disease of considerable proportions that results in new generations of tobacco-dependent children and adults.

iii. In New Jersey, smoking causes 11,800 deaths annually, and costs nearly $4.06 billion in health care costs.

iv. Children are exposed to substantial and unavoidable tobacco advertising that leads to favorable beliefs about tobacco use, plays a role in leading young people to overestimate the prevalence of tobacco use, and increases the number of young people who begin to use tobacco.
v. Electronic cigarettes can increase nicotine addiction among young people and may lead children to try other tobacco products that are known to cause disease and lead to premature death.

vi. Imitation tobacco products may lead children to use tobacco by desensitizing them to the dangers of tobacco and advancing the false idea that tobacco-use is socially acceptable.

vii. Evidence has shown anti-tobacco use campaigns sponsored by the tobacco industry do not prevent youth from using tobacco products, and may encourage youth to smoke and create positive associations with the tobacco industry.

II. PURPOSE

A comprehensive policy designed to ensure a safe learning and work environment that is free from the use of tobacco and electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS).

A. The [DISTRICT NAME] Board of Education recognizes that the use of tobacco products and ENDS is a health, safety, and environmental hazard for students, staff, visitors, and school facilities. The Board is acutely aware of the serious health risks associated with the use of tobacco products including ENDS, both to users and non-users. The board believes that the use or promotion of such products on school grounds and at off-campus school-sponsored events is detrimental to the health and safety of students, staff, and visitors.

B. The Board also believes accepting tobacco/vaping industry gifts, educational materials, curriculum or other items of value will send an inconsistent message to students, staff, and visitors.

C. The Board acknowledges that adult staff and visitors serve as role models for students. The Board embraces its obligation to promote positive role models in schools, and to provide an environment for learning and working that is safe, healthy, and free from the use of tobacco products and ENDS by students, staff, and visitors. Therefore, the Board adopts the following policy.

III. DEFINITIONS

A. “ASPIRE” is a free, bilingual, online tool that helps middle and high school teens learn about being tobacco free. It explains the dangers of tobacco and nicotine use, so they never start smoking. If a student is a current tobacco or electronic smoking device user, it gives them information and strategies to quit. Teachers can monitor a students’ progress with the program and students will receive a certificate of completion upon finishing.

B. “Administrator” means any person who has disciplinary and managerial authority to enforce school Policies and penalties in [DISTRICT NAME], including but not limited to principals, vice-principals, or office personnel.

C. “Any time” means during normal school and non-school hours: 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.

D. “Electronic cigarette” means any oral device that provides a vapor of liquid nicotine, lobelia, and/or other substance, and the use or inhalation of which simulates smoking. The term shall include any such devices, whether they are manufactured, distributed, marketed or sold as e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, or under any other product name or descriptor.
E. “Electronic nicotine delivery system - ENDS” means an electronic device that can be used to deliver nicotine or other substances to the person inhaling from the device, including, but not limited to, an electronic cigarette, vape pen, cigar, cigarillo, or pipe.

F. “Imitation tobacco product” means any non-tobacco product designed to resemble a tobacco product including any edible or non-edible, non-tobacco product designed to resemble a tobacco product that is intended to be used by children as a toy. Examples of imitation tobacco products include but are not limited to: candy or chocolate cigarettes, bubble gum cigars, shredded bubble gum resembling chewing tobacco, shredded beef jerky in containers resembling snuff tins, plastic cigars, and puff cigarettes.

G. “Off-campus, school-sponsored event” means any event sponsored by the school or school district that is not on school property, including but not limited to, sporting events, day camps, field trips, entertainment seminars, dances or theatrical productions.

H. “Parent/Guardian” means any person that has legal guardian status over a student enrolled in [DISTRICT NAME].

I. “School” means any public nursery, day care center, child care facility, Head Start program, kindergarten, elementary school, secondary school, alternative learning center or adult education center operated under the control of [DISTRICT NAME].

J. “School property” means all facilities and property, including land, whether owned, rented, or leased by [DISTRICT NAME], and all vehicles owned, leased, rented, contracted for, or controlled by [DISTRICT NAME] used for transporting students, staff, or visitors.

K. “Signage” means signs declaring that all [DISTRICT NAME] school property is tobacco-free.

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

M. “Staff” means any person employed by [DISTRICT NAME] as full or part-time, or any position contracted for or otherwise employed, with direct or indirect monetary wages or profits paid by [DISTRICT NAME] or anyone working on a volunteer basis. This term includes, but is not limited to: faculty, service personnel, volunteers, chaperones, and others working for the [DISTRICT NAME].

N. “Student” means any person enrolled in [DISTRICT NAME]’s educational system.

O. “Tobacco industry” means manufacturers, distributors or wholesalers of tobacco products. This includes parent companies and subsidiaries.

P. “Tobacco industry brand” means any corporate name, trademark, logo, symbol, motto, selling message, recognizable pattern of colors, or any other indication of product identification identical or similar to those used for any brand of tobacco product, company, or manufacturer of tobacco products.
Q. “Tobacco product” means any products containing, made, or derived from tobacco that are intended for human consumption, whether chewed, smoked, absorbed, dissolved, inhaled, snorted, sniffed, or ingested by any other means, or any component, part, or accessory of a tobacco product, including but not limited to, cigarettes; cigars; little cigars; cheroots; stogies; periques; granulated, plug cut, crimp cut, ready rubbed, and other smoking tobacco; snuff; sniff flour; cavendish; plug and twist tobacco; fine-cut and other chewing tobacco; shorts; refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco, and other kinds and forms of tobacco. Tobacco products exclude any tobacco product that has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product, as a tobacco dependence product, or for other medical purposes, and is being marketed and sold solely for such an approved purpose. This also includes “Non-combustible tobacco products” meaning any products containing, made, or derived from tobacco that are intended for human consumption that do not require burning of the product (i.e. ENDS).

R. “Tobacco retail establishment” means an establishment in which at least 51% of retail business is the sale of tobacco products and accessories, and in which the sale of other products is merely incidental.

S. “Tobacco-related devices” means ashtrays, cigarette papers or pipes for smoking or electronic cigarettes or any components, parts, or accessories of electronic cigarettes, including cartridges.

T. “Tobacco-related devices industry” means manufacturers, distributors or wholesalers of tobacco related devices. This includes parent companies and subsidiaries.

U. “Vape components” are any accessories or parts of vape products, including, but not limited to pods/vials/cartridges that contain or are used to contain liquid nicotine, e-juices, e-liquids, and any other pieces that are part of a vape product or can be added to a vape product.

V. “Vaping industry” means manufacturers, distributors or wholesalers of e-cigarettes. This includes parent companies and subsidiaries.

W. “Vape products” refer to any oral device that provides an aerosol or vapor that the user inhales. The term includes any such devices, whether they are manufactured, distributed, marketed or sold as Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS), electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes), vapes, vape pens, e-cigars, e-pipes, hookah pens, or under any other product name (i.e. Juul) or descriptor.

X. “Vape Shop” means a shop that sells vapes, components, products, and sales of such products represent the primary source of revenue.

Y. “Visitor” means any person subject to this policy that is not a student, staff, or administrator as defined above.

IV. GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY

A. It shall be a violation of this policy for any student of [DISTRICT NAME] to possess, use, consume, display or sell any tobacco products, tobacco-related devices, imitation tobacco products, lighters, or electronic cigarettes at any time on school property or at off-campus, school-sponsored events.
B. It shall be a violation of this policy for any staff, administrator, or visitor of [DISTRICT NAME] to use, consume, display or sell any tobacco products, tobacco-related devices, imitation tobacco products, lighters, or electronic cigarettes at any time on school property or at off-campus, school-sponsored events.

C. It shall be a violation of this policy for [DISTRICT NAME] to solicit or accept any contributions, gifts, money, curricula, or materials from the electronic cigarette industry, tobacco industry, tobacco-related device industry or from any tobacco products shop or vape shop. This includes, but is not limited to, donations, monies for sponsorship, advertising, promotions, loans, or support for equipment, uniforms, and sports and/or training facilities. It shall also be a violation of this policy to participate in any type of service funded by any of the industries listed above.

D. It shall be a violation of this policy for any person to promote, or for [DISTRICT NAME] to promote or allow promotion of tobacco products, tobacco-related devices, or e-cigarettes on the school property or at off-campus, school-sponsored events. This includes promotion of these products via gear, bags, clothing, any personal articles, signs, structures, vehicles, flyers or any other materials.

E. [DISTRICT NAME] shall act to enforce this policy and to take appropriate action against any student, staff, administrator, or visitor who is found to have violated this policy and will refer to the Code of Student Conduct Policy.

F. Instruction to discourage the use of tobacco shall be included in the education provided for all students. Staff responsible for teaching tobacco-use prevention shall have adequate training and participate in ongoing professional development activities to effectively deliver the education program as planned.

V. EXCEPTIONS

A. It shall not be a violation of this policy for tobacco products, tobacco-related devices, imitation tobacco products, lighters, or electronic cigarettes to be included in instructional or work-related activities in [DISTRICT NAME] school buildings if the activity is conducted by a staff member or an approved visitor and the activity does not include smoking, chewing, or otherwise ingesting the product.

B. It shall not be a violation of this policy to use a product that has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product, as a tobacco dependence product, or for other medical purposes, and is being marketed and sold solely for such an approved purpose.

C. It shall not be a violation of this policy to use a product pursuant to the Compassionate Use of Medical Marijuana Act, P.L. 2015, c.158, provided that all requirements of the act have been followed.

VI. OPPORTUNITIES FOR CESSATION PROGRAMS

A. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Best Practices for Comprehensive Tobacco Control Programs recommends the adoption of evidence-based strategies that has been shown to reduce tobacco use through a comprehensive and coordinated effort. School districts are strongly encouraged to establish smoke-free policies and social norms, prevent tobacco use initiation among youth and promote cessation.
B. Administrators shall consult with their local health department, prevention agency or other appropriate community-based organizations to provide students, staff, and administrators with information and access to support systems, programs, and services to encourage them to abstain from the use of tobacco products.

C. Administrators shall identify and offer programs and services for staff that use tobacco products to support them in complying with this policy.

VII. RESPONSE PROTOCOL

A. Immediate referral to the school nurse shall take place in every case where a student is found to be in possession of an electronic cigarette or vape product, or where there is otherwise reason to believe that a student has used or possessed an electronic cigarette or vape product on school grounds or at a school function. The purpose of the referral shall be to assess the student to determine if the student has any immediate medical needs. As a part of making this determination the nurse will take the student’s vital signs. Tobacco Free for a Healthy NJ, through funding from the NJ Department of Health, has cessation resources through eleven established Quit Centers and a Quitline available to be used by those over 18 years of age. Youth tobacco cessation services have also been identified and are highlighted in Section 7 of this manual. There is no requirement to automatically send a student out for a medical examination simply because the student was found in possession of a vaping device. Following the response protocol in this model policy ensures an effective, legally compliant approach that protects students.

B. If the student is suspected of being under the influence of alcohol or other drugs upon assessment by the school nurse, or is otherwise reported by any educational staff member as suspected of being under the influence, the student shall be referred for immediate medical examination by a licensed physician pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40A-12 and N.J.A.C. 6A:16-4.3. C. If the vape product used by the student, staff member, or visitor is not suspected to contain or have been used for cannabis/marijuana or any other illegal substance, it should be considered a tobacco/nicotine product and the device shall be confiscated and shall be returned to parent upon request.

C. Pursuant to the Uniform Memorandum of Agreement between Education and Law Enforcement electronic smoking devices shall be reported to law enforcement when there is reasonable suspicion that the device is being used as a nexus for marijuana or other illegal drugs.

VIII. ENFORCEMENT

A. The success of this policy will depend upon the thoughtfulness, consideration, and cooperation of both tobacco-users and non-users. All individuals on school premises including students, staff, administrators, and visitors share in the responsibility for adhering to and enforcing this policy.

B. Out of school suspensions are found in many cases to not be effective in correcting student behavior in regard to using tobacco products. Time away from school often seems to exacerbate problems. In many cases, students are being sent home, suspended, and have more time to use those products that they were punished for using. A range of alternative approaches to traditional discipline are available that support students and may be more effective in altering student behavior. These new approaches allow students to be left in school to learn how their behavior affects themselves and others. Since tobacco and vaping can be a sign that the student may need a supportive intervention, reaching out to law enforcement without reasonable cause can move this unnecessarily to become a legal issue rather
than an early intervention opportunity. It is suggested to assume that the ENDS is being used for vaping nicotine and not an illegal substance unless there is a reasonable cause to suspect. Tobacco Free for a Healthy NJ and the New Jersey Prevention Network has secured an agreement with MD Anderson to provide NJ schools access ASPIRE, an educational program, free of charge. “ASPIRE” is a bilingual, online tool that helps middle and high school teens learn about being tobacco free. It explains the dangers of tobacco and nicotine use, so they never start smoking. If a student is a current tobacco or electronic smoking device user, it gives them information and strategies to quit. Teachers can monitor a students’ progress with the program and students will receive a certificate of completion upon finishing.

C. According to the NSBA (National School Board Association), school boards should look towards establishing alternative school discipline policies that promote safe and supportive learning environments that (1) Eliminate out-of-school time to the extent possible without compromising the need to keep all students safe; (2) Provide better supports to teachers and administrators to address disciplinary challenges; and (3) Engage parents, students, and community-based organizations in the development and implementation of more educationally sound and equitable policies and practices. This way of viewing school discipline is built on a more positive, collaborative and holistic framework for understanding how students connect with their school community. Moving from an out of school suspension policy towards an in-school suspension policy with recommended educational components to correct the student’s behavior is significantly more favorable and effective for the student.

https://jjie.org/2016/01/26/why-school-suspensions-dont-work/

IX. TYPES OF OFFENSES

A. Students

i. The first violation shall result in the following: Confiscation of the tobacco products and/or electronic smoking device, notification of parents, meeting and assessment with student assistance coordinator or designated staff, participation in tobacco education program, and offering student information about available cessation programs.

ii. The second violation shall result in the following: Confiscation of the tobacco products and/or electronic smoking device, notification of parents, meeting and assessment with student assistance coordinator or designated staff, participation in tobacco education program, and offering student information about available cessation programs, as well as the potential for in-school suspension.

iii. The third or subsequent violations shall result in the following: Confiscation of the tobacco products and/or electronic smoking device, notification of parents, meeting and assessment with student assistance coordinator or designated staff, participation in tobacco education program, and offering student information about available cessation programs, as well as one or more of the following: community service or suspension. iv. Nothing herein shall preclude the imposition of additional consequences for a student who is found to have violated other provisions of the Code of Student Conduct (e.g., inappropriate language, possession or distribution of controlled and dangerous substances, etc.). v. School districts shall provide notification to law enforcement as required pursuant to the Uniform Memorandum of Agreement between education and law enforcement.
B. Staff

i. The first violation shall result in a verbal warning to the staff member, and an offer of a referral to cessation services and may result in a written disciplinary memo being placed in his or her district personnel file.

ii. The second violation shall result in a written warning to the staff member with a copy placed in his or her district personnel file, and an offer of referral to cessation services. The staff member will be referred to the school district’s employee assistance program, if available. This violation may result in additional disciplinary action which may include withholding of increment.

iii. The third violation shall be considered insubordination and shall be dealt with accordingly based on the school district’s established policies and procedures for suspension and/or dismissal of staff. This violation may result in additional disciplinary action which may include withholding of increment and tenure charges.

C. Visitors

i. Visitors who are observed violating this policy shall be asked to comply with [DISTRICT NAME]’s tobacco-free policy. If the visitor fails to comply with the request, his or her violation of the policy shall be referred to the building principal or other school district supervisory personnel available. The supervisor shall decide on further action that may include a directive to leave school property including forfeiture of any fee charged for admission to a school-sponsored event.

ii. Repeated violations may result in a recommendation to the superintendent to prohibit the individual from entering school district property for a specified period of time. If he or she refuses to leave, the police may be notified.

*In addition to the enforcement measures outlined above, school districts shall comply with the enforcement provisions of the New Jersey Smoke-Free Air Act, N.J.S.A. 26:3D-55, et seq.

X. Professional Development

A. Each district board of education shall ensure that all educational staff members receive in-service training in alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse prevention and intervention, in accordance with N.J.S.A. 18A:40A-3 and 15.

i. The in-service training shall be updated annually to ensure educational staff members have the most current information available on the subject of substance abuse and on the school district’s comprehensive alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse program, policies, and procedures.

ii. The in-service training shall include the most current information available on the subject and use of electronic nicotine delivery systems (ENDS) and vapes.

B. Each district board of education shall establish educational programs on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse for parents, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 18A:40A-16 and 17(a), and offered at times and places convenient to the parents of enrolled students.
C. The district board of education shall maintain documentation of all trainings and programs, including the following:

i. In-service training in alcohol, tobacco, and other drug misuse prevention and intervention for educational staff members.

ii. Educational programs on alcohol, tobacco, and other drug abuse for parents. XI. Dissemination of Policy A. As per the New Jersey Smoke-Free Air Act, N.J.S.A. 26:3D-55, et seq., appropriate signage shall be posted throughout the district at building entrances and other highly visible locations on all school buildings, building entrances, vehicles, vehicular entrances to school grounds, and all indoor and outdoor athletic facilities indicating that [DISTRICT NAME] requires a tobacco-free environment.

B. Each district board of education shall annually disseminate to all school staff, students and parents through its website, handbooks or other means, its adopted policies and procedures for implementing N.J.A.C. 6A:16-4. C. The school or district shall make tobacco-free reminder announcements at school events at appropriate intervals throughout the events, when possible.

XI. Program Evaluation

A. The tobacco-free policy shall be assessed by the school district or its designee at regular intervals to determine whether policies, policy enforcement, communication, education, staff training, and cessation programs are effective. Policies and programs shall be updated and revised accordingly.

XII. Effective Date

A. This policy shall take effect in full on [INSERT DATE].

References


This policy was modified from http://www.publichealthlawcenter.org/sites/default/files/resources/phlc-fs-tobaccofreek-12schoolpolicy-2011.pdf created by the Public Health Law Center. This document has been made possible through Tobacco Free for a Healthy NJ, funded by the New Jersey Department of Health, Office of Tobacco Control, Nutrition and Fitness. The Public Health Law Center provides information and technical assistance on issues related to tobacco and public health. This document should not be considered legal advice. For specific legal questions, consult with an attorney.

This policy referenced information as outlined in the New Jersey Administrative Code, N.J.A.C. 6A:16, Programs to Support Student Development. More information can be found on the New Jersey Department of Education website at, https://www.state.nj.us/education/students/safety/behavior/atd/.

This document was developed by Tobacco Free for a Healthy NJ and New Jersey Prevention Network (NJPN) in consultation with Legal One at the Foundation for Educational Administration and the New Jersey Principals and Supervisors Association. Funding for this project was provided by the New Jersey Department of Health, Office of Tobacco Free, Nutrition and Fitness.