

ASPIRE Welcome Packet



Date:

Dear School Member,

The ASPIRE Program is available to NJ schools through Tobacco Free for a Healthy NJ (TFHNJ), a program of the NJ Department of Health. It is to be used in conjunction with the TFHNJ's Model Comprehensive School Tobacco Policy Toolkit. If you are interested in universal education program for your students then The "Don't Get Vaped In" Educational Curriculum created by TFHNJ, can be used to educate Teachers, Parents, Staff & Youth (tobaccofreenj.com)

TFHNJ's Model Comprehensive School Tobacco Policy will enhance your current tobacco free school policy in an effort to adequately address the emergence of vaping and the use of other Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS) products among youth. The use of ENDS is considered a form of tobacco use, therefore, ENDS should be included in your tobacco free school policy. It will promote a safe and healthy school environment in which your students may learn and grow. Once this form is received we will send provide you with your unique log in information.

By signing this application, the designee agrees to:

Utilize ASPIRE as an **Alternative to Suspension** and to integrate the program into your Comprehensive School Tobacco Policy.

- Watch the Intro Video: <https://vimeo.com/267420519>

Review the attached Tobacco Free for a Healthy NJ's Model Comprehensive School Tobacco Policy Toolkit

Send your Tobacco Policy to (TobaccoFreeNJ@njpn.org) & highlight where ASPIRE can fit into your policy OR where changes will be (By June 30, 2020)* made in order to accommodate the implementation of ASPIRE as an Alternative to Suspension option.

Fill Out ASPIRE Admin Information below

ASPIRE Admin First Name:

ASPIRE Admin Last Name:

E-mail:

Phone Number:

School Name:

Position:

County:

(School District Designee)

If you have any questions and or need technical assistance on policy development please contact us at TobaccoFreeNJ@njpn.org

* If your school fails to integrate the ASPIRE program into their school tobacco policy or fails to request assistance with implementation of the program by the end of this school year (6/30/2020), you may lose access to the ASPIRE program. Please note, technical assistance is available through Tobacco Free for a Healthy NJ. E-mail TobaccoFreeNJ@njpn.org.

TOBACCO-FREE SCHOOL POLICY

ENDS: Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (CDC).
Often ENDS are referred to as Vaping.

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).

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.

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.

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.¹
- 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.²
- iii. In New Jersey, smoking causes 11,800 deaths annually, and costs nearly \$4.06 billion in health care costs.³

- 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.⁴
- 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.⁵
- 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.⁶
- 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.⁷

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; snuff 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.

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.

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.

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.
- D. 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.

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.

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 regards 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.

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/>

<https://www.nsba.org/sites/default/files/0413NSBA-Out-Of-School-Suspension-School-Board-Policy-Guide.pdf>

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 make a decision 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.

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 more information on this curriculum please contact TobaccofreeNJ@NJPN.org.

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.

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

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].

1 CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION, TOBACCO CONTROL STATE HIGHLIGHTS 2010,1-2 (2010), available at http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/state_data/state_highlights/2010/pdfs/highlights2010.pdf.

2 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Results from the 2008 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Detailed Tables (2008), available at <http://www.oas.samhsa.gov/NSDUH/2K8NSDUH/tabs/Sect4peTabs10to11.pdf>.

3 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *State-Specific Smoking-Attributable Mortality and Years of Potential Life Lost – United States, 2000-2004*, 58 MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY WKLY. REP 29 (2009), available at <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/wk/mm5802.pdf>; CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION SUSTAINING STATE PROGRAMS FOR TOBACCO CONTROL, DATA HIGHLIGHTS, 2006 (2006), available at http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/state_data/data_highlights/2006/sections/index.htm.
https://www.tobaccofreekids.org/problem/toll-us/new_jersey (REPLACE THIS SOURCE for NJ SPECIFIC DATA)

4 Joseph R. DiFranza et al., *Tobacco Promotion and the Initiation of Tobacco Use: Assessing the Evidence for Causality*, 117 PEDIATRICS e1237 (2006) available at <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/cgi/reprint/117/6/e1237>.

5 U.S. FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, FDA WARNS OF HEALTH RISKS POSED BY E-CIGARETTES (2009), available at <http://www.fda.gov/ForConsumers/ConsumerUpdates/ucm173401.htm>.

6 Jonathan D. Klein & Steve St. Clair, *Do Candy Cigarettes Encourage Young People to Smoke?*, 321 BRIT. MED. J. 362 (2000), available at <http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/321/7257/362>.

7 National Cancer Institute, Tobacco Control Monograph No. 19: The Role of the Media in Promoting and Reducing Tobacco Use (2008), available at http://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/tcrb/monographs/19/m19_complete.pdf; AMERICAN LEGACY FOUNDATION, FIRST LOOK REPORT 9: GETTING TO THE TRUTH: ASSESSING YOUTHS' REACTIONS TO THE TRUTH AND „THINK. DON'T SMOKE“ TOBACCO COUNTERMARKETING CAMPAIGNS (2002), available at http://www.legacyforhealth.org/PDFPublications/fl_9.pdf.

**This policy was modified from <http://www.publichealthlawcenter.org/sites/default/files/resources/phlc-fs-tobaccofreek-12school-policy-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.