



# COMMERCIAL TOBACCO-FREE K-12 SCHOOL MODEL POLICY

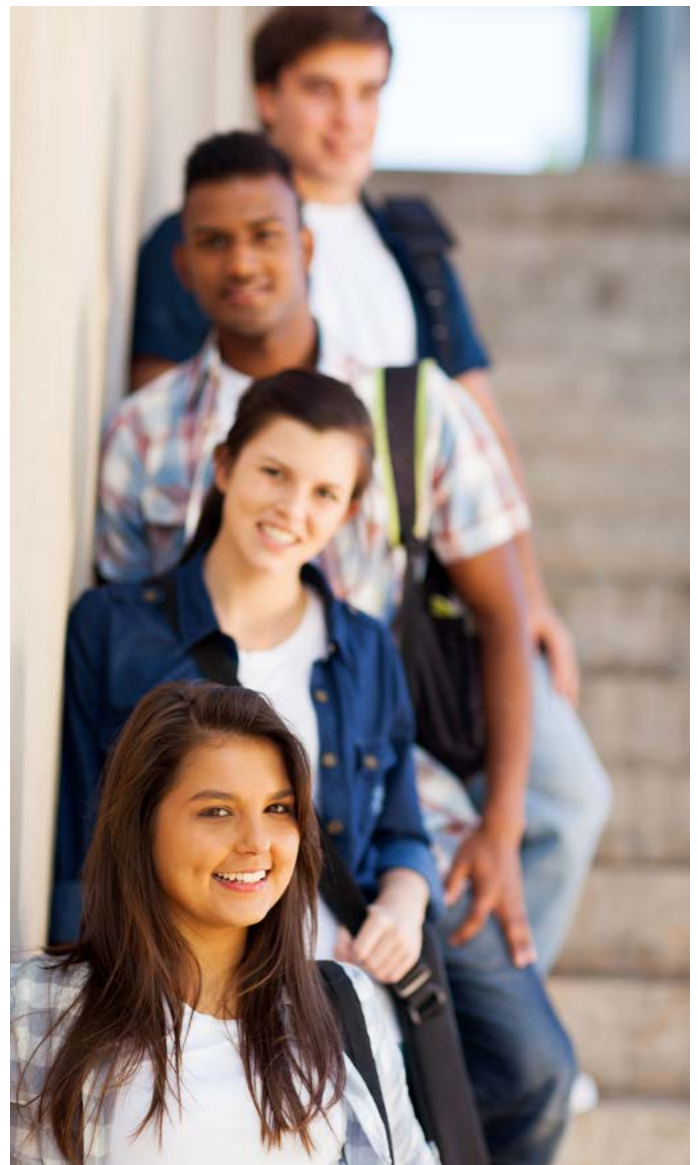
## Minnesota Specific



**The use or promotion of commercial tobacco products<sup>1</sup> on school grounds and at off-campus school-sponsored events is detrimental to the health and safety of students, staff, and visitors.**

Under federal law, smoking is prohibited in any kindergarten, elementary, or secondary school or library serving children under the age of 18 years if federal funds are used in the school.<sup>2</sup> Minnesota state law also prohibits smoking, vaping, chewing, or otherwise ingesting commercial tobacco or commercial tobacco products in K-12 schools, including all school facilities, whether owned, rented or leased, and in all vehicles that a school district owns, leases, rents, contracts for, or controls.<sup>3</sup> However, neither state nor federal law covers outdoor school grounds.

To promote an environment free of commercial tobacco in primary and secondary schools



throughout Minnesota, the Public Health Law Center has prepared a comprehensive model policy that school districts and schools may adopt. The policy:

- Provides a definition of commercial tobacco products to include current and future tobacco products;
- Prohibits the following items on campus (inside and outside buildings) and at off-campus, school-sponsored events:
  - Commercial tobacco products and tobacco-related devices, including electronic cigarettes;
  - Imitation commercial tobacco products (such as candy cigarettes);
  - Lighters;
- Prohibits accepting any donations or curriculum from any tobacco-related industry;
- Prohibits any promotion of commercial tobacco products, including electronic cigarette products; and
- Includes supportive disciplinary practices, including holistic enforcement options for student violations instead of suspension and expulsion.

## **Free Legal Technical Assistance**

As with all policy drafting, this K-12 Model Policy is only to be used as a guide. Each school district or school may consider modifications that reflect local needs, resources, and situations. You should review your policy with a legal technical assistance provider to ensure internal consistency, especially if you change terms or delete provisions.

The Public Health Law Center may be able to review the draft of your school or school district's commercial tobacco-free policy. The Center also offers trainings on drafting effective policies. Please check our website at [www.publichealthlawcenter.org](http://www.publichealthlawcenter.org) for more information about policy drafting and other model policies and resources. To request assistance, e-mail [publichealthlawcenter@mitchellhamline.edu](mailto:publichealthlawcenter@mitchellhamline.edu).

## I. Findings

- (A) Commercial<sup>4</sup> tobacco use is the single most preventable cause of death in the United States.<sup>5</sup>
- (B) In Minnesota, smoking causes 6,300 deaths annually and is responsible for nearly \$3.2 billion in excess medical care costs.<sup>6</sup>
- (C) Nicotine is found in all commercial tobacco products, including electronic delivery devices.<sup>7</sup> Exposure to nicotine during adolescence and young adulthood can cause addiction and harm the developing brain.<sup>8</sup>
- (D) The use of commercial tobacco products by children in the United States is a pediatric disease of considerable proportions that results in new generations of nicotine-dependent children and adults.<sup>9</sup>
- (E) Electronic delivery devices have now overtaken cigarettes as the most used commercial tobacco product among young people. In 2019, at the national level, 35 percent of middle school and high school students reported having tried an e-cigarette, compared to 16.4 percent who reported having tried a combustible cigarette.<sup>10</sup>
- (F) Children are exposed to tailored, targeted, substantial, and unavoidable tobacco industry marketing and advertising that leads young people to (1) hold favorable beliefs about, (2) overestimate the prevalence and undermine the health harms of, and (3) become more likely to begin to use commercial tobacco.<sup>11</sup>
- (G) Electronic delivery devices create and increase nicotine addiction among young people. In 2018, the U.S. Surgeon General declared use of electronic delivery devices an epidemic among young people.<sup>12</sup> Using these products may also encourage youth to try other combustible tobacco products that are known to cause disease and lead to premature death.
- (H) Imitation tobacco products, such as candy cigarettes and smokeless chew, may lead youth to use commercial tobacco by desensitizing them to the dangers of tobacco and by advancing the idea that commercial tobacco use is socially acceptable.<sup>13</sup>
- (I) Evidence has shown anti-tobacco use campaigns sponsored by the tobacco industry (including electronic delivery device manufacturers and retailers) do not prevent youth from using commercial tobacco products and may encourage youth to smoke and create positive associations with the tobacco industry.<sup>14</sup>

- (J) Evidence has shown an association between commercial tobacco product use and academic grades. Students with higher grades are less likely to use e-cigarettes or other vape products, cigarettes, cigars, or smokeless tobacco. Data from the 2019 national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) show that, of U.S. high school students with mostly As, 26 percent used an e-cigarette or other vape product on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey, compared to 52 percent of students with Ds and Fs.<sup>15</sup>
- (K) Many adolescents and other youth turn to nicotine to alleviate stress, depression, and anxiety; however, research has shown that, while nicotine has not been found to directly cause mental health issues, it can worsen symptoms of depression and anxiety, as well as increase stress levels.<sup>16</sup> Likewise, major depressive disorders have been associated with cigarette smoking at earlier ages, greater dependence on nicotine and cravings, and higher nicotine withdrawal scores.<sup>17</sup>

## II. Purpose

- (A) [ The [ district name ] Board of Education ] / [ school name ] recognizes that the use of commercial tobacco products, including electronic delivery devices, is a health, safety, and environmental hazard for students, staff, visitors, and school facilities. The [ board/school ] is acutely aware of the serious health risks associated with the use of commercial tobacco products, including electronic delivery devices, to users and non-users. The [ board/school ] believes that the use or promotion of commercial tobacco products, including electronic delivery devices, 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/school ] also believes accepting gifts or materials from the tobacco industry will send an inconsistent message to students, staff, and visitors.
- (C) The [ board/school ] 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 unwanted smoke or aerosol and other commercial tobacco use for the students, staff, and visitors.

THEREFORE, the [ board/school ] adopts the following commercial tobacco-free policy:

### III. Definitions

- (A) **“Administrator”** means any person who has disciplinary and managerial authority to enforce school policies in [ district/school name ], including but not limited to principals, vice-principals, and office personnel.
- (B) **“Any time”** means 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.
- (C) **“Commercial tobacco product”** means any product containing, made, or derived from tobacco or that contains nicotine, whether synthetic or natural, that is 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; electronic delivery devices; vape products; 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.
- (D) **“Electronic delivery device”** means any product containing or delivering nicotine, or any other substance, whether natural or synthetic, intended for human consumption through the inhalation of aerosol or vapor from the product. “Electronic delivery device” includes, but is not limited to, devices manufactured, marketed, or sold as e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-pipes, vape pens, mods, tank systems, whether or not under any product name or descriptor. “Electronic delivery device” includes any component part of a product, whether or not marketed or sold separately, including but not limited to e-liquids, e-juice, cartridges, or pods.
- (E) **“Imitation tobacco product”** means any edible non-tobacco product designed to resemble a commercial tobacco product, or any non-edible non-tobacco product designed to resemble a commercial tobacco product and intended to be used by children as a toy. “Imitation tobacco product” includes, but is not limited to, candy or chocolate cigarettes, bubble gum cigars, shredded bubble gum resembling chewing tobacco, pouches containing flavored substances packaged similar to snus, and shredded beef jerky in containers resembling snuff tins.
- (F) **“Lighter”** means a mechanical or electrical device typically used for lighting tobacco products.

- (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, dances, or theatrical productions.
- (H) **“Parent/Guardian”** means any person that has legal guardian status over a student enrolled in [ district/school name ].
- (I) **“School”** means [ name of school/any public nursery, day care center, child care facility, Head Start program, kindergarten, elementary, 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/school name ], and all vehicles owned, leased, rented, contracted for, or controlled by [ district/school name ] used for transporting students, staff, or visitors.
- (K) **“Signage”** means signs declaring that all [ district/school name ] school property is tobacco-free.
- (L) **“Smoking”** means inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted or heated cigar, cigarette, pipe, or any other lighted or heated product containing, made, or derived from nicotine, tobacco, cannabis, or other plant, whether natural or synthetic, that is intended for inhalation. “Smoking” includes carrying or using an activated electronic delivery device. “Smoking” does not include the use of traditional, or sacred, tobacco used by many American Indian and Alaska Native communities for spiritual and medicinal purposes.
- (M) **“Staff”** means any person employed by [ district/school name ] as full or part-time, or any position contracted for or otherwise employed, with direct or indirect monetary wages or compensation paid by [ district/school name ], or anyone working on a volunteer basis. This term includes, but is not limited to, faculty, service personnel, volunteers, chaperones, student teachers, adult classroom or student aides, and other adults working for [ district/school name ].
- (N) **“Student”** means any person enrolled in [ district/school name ]’s educational system.
- (O) **“Tobacco industry”** means manufacturers, distributors or wholesalers of tobacco products or tobacco-related devices (e.g., Juul, Altria). 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 products shop”** means a retail establishment that derives more than 90 percent of its gross revenue from the sale of tobacco products, as defined in this policy.
- (R) **“Tobacco-related devices”** means ashtrays, rolling papers, wraps, or pipes for smoking and any components, parts, or accessories of electronic delivery devices.
- (S) **“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) [ District/school name ] students are prohibited from possessing, using, consuming, displaying, promoting, or selling any commercial tobacco products, tobacco-related devices, imitation tobacco products, or lighters at any time on school property or at any off-campus, school-sponsored event.
- (B) Administrators, staff, or visitors of [ district/school name ] are prohibited from using, consuming, displaying, activating, promoting, or selling any commercial tobacco products, tobacco-related devices, imitation tobacco products, or lighters at any time on school property or at any off-campus, school-sponsored events. This includes products or paraphernalia displaying tobacco industry brands.
- (C) It shall be a violation of this policy for [ district/school name ] to solicit or accept any contributions, gifts, money, curricula, or materials from the tobacco industry or from any tobacco products shop. This includes, but is not limited to, donations, monies for sponsorship, advertising, alleged educational materials, promotions, loans, scholarships, 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 the tobacco industry while in the scope of employment for [ district/school name ].
- (D) It shall be a violation of this policy for any person to promote, or for [ district/school name ] to promote or allow promotion of commercial tobacco products, tobacco-related devices, or imitation tobacco products on the school property or at off-campus, school-sponsored events. This includes promotion of these products via gear, technology accessories, bags, clothing, any personal articles, signs, structures, vehicles, flyers or any other materials.

- (E) [ District/school 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. At no time shall enforcement of this policy require [ district/school name ] to involve law enforcement in response to any violation of this policy.
- (F) Instruction to discourage the use of commercial tobacco products 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. The curriculum for this instruction will not be paid for or developed by the tobacco industry or its subsidiaries.

## V. Exceptions

- (A) It shall not be a violation of this policy for a person to possess or provide tobacco or tobacco-related devices to any other person as part of a traditional, or sacred, tobacco practice used by American Indian or Alaska Native communities for spiritual and medicinal purposes. It shall not be a violation of this policy to use tobacco, tobacco related devices, imitation tobacco products, or lighters as part of an educational experience related to traditional, or sacred, tobacco practices that has been approved by administrators.
- (B) It shall not be a violation of this policy for commercial tobacco products, tobacco-related devices, imitation tobacco products, or lighters to be included in an instructional or work-related activity in [ district/school 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.
- (C) It shall not be a violation of this policy for non-students 18 years or older to use or possess a product that has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product, as a nicotine dependence product, or for other medical purposes, and is being marketed and sold solely for such an approved purpose.

## VI. Opportunities for Cessation Programs

- (A) Administrators shall consult with the local public health department or other appropriate health and allied 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 commercial tobacco products.



- (B) Administrators shall identify and offer evidence-based programs and services for staff that use commercial tobacco products to support them in complying with this policy.

In supplying information and resources on commercial tobacco cessation during the enforcement process, administrators or other designated staff should rely on evidence-based cessation programs, such as Quit Partner™ and My Life, My Quit™ from the Minnesota Department of Health. Quit Partner provides free phone coaching, text and email support for any Minnesotan looking to quit nicotine. My Life, My Quit provides free and confidential support to quit vaping or smoking for teens ages 13-17. Students, staff, visitors, and administrators can find more information about both cessation programs at [www.QuitPartnerMN.org](http://www.QuitPartnerMN.org). Administrators or other designated staff can also find information on nicotine awareness and education, and how to refer students to programs at the [Educator Resources](#) page.

## VII. Enforcement

The success of this policy depends upon the thoughtfulness, consideration, and cooperation of the whole [ district/school name ] community. All individuals on school premises, including students, staff, administrators, and visitors are responsible for adhering to and enforcing this policy. Members of the [ district/school name ] community are encouraged to communicate this policy with courtesy and diplomacy. Any person acting in violation of this policy will be informed or reminded of the policy and asked to comply.

- (A) Students
- (1) Promotion of Tobacco Industry Brand, Tobacco Products, Tobacco Product Shops or Tobacco-Related Devices Only.
    - (a) The first violation that involves only the promotion of tobacco industry brands, tobacco products, tobacco product shops, or tobacco-related devices (e.g., clothing, electronic device covers) will result in the following:
      - (i) The student will be asked to cover the logo that is on apparel or devices or turn over the item containing any promotional material to be returned at the end of the school day; and

- (ii) The student will be reminded of this policy and requested to sign an agreement acknowledging receipt of this policy as well as an agreement indicating they understand the policy and agree to abide by it.
- (b) Any subsequent violations involving only the promotion of tobacco industry brands, tobacco products, tobacco product shops, or tobacco-related devices will result in the following:
  - (i) A student meeting to review the policy and the student's previous agreement to adhere to the policy;
  - (ii) Education on the roles that promoting the industry brand and commercial tobacco products generally play in youth use; and
  - (iii) Notification to parents and/or guardians, including a reminder of the policy and the fact of subsequent violations.
- (2) Possession or Use of Commercial Tobacco Products.
  - (a) The first violation shall result in confiscation of commercial tobacco products, tobacco-related devices, imitation tobacco products, or lighters; notification of parents and/or guardians; and at least one of the following:
    - (i) A student meeting and individual student assessment with a chemical health educator or designated staff to discuss commercial tobacco use and the school policy.
    - (ii) Student participation in a tobacco education program.
    - (iii) Provision of information to student about available cessation programs and resources.
  - (b) The second violation shall result in confiscation of commercial tobacco products, tobacco-related devices, imitation tobacco products, or lighters; notification of parents and/or guardians; the provision of information to the student about available cessation programs; and at least one of the following:
    - (i) A student meeting and individual student assessment with a chemical health educator or designated staff with parents and/or guardians to discuss commercial tobacco use and school policy.
    - (ii) Student participation in a tobacco education program.

- (c) The third and any subsequent violation shall result in confiscation of commercial tobacco products, tobacco-related devices, imitation tobacco products, or lighters; notification of parents and/or guardians; the provision of information to the student about available cessation programs; student participation in a tobacco education program; and at least one of the following:
  - (i) A student meeting and individual student assessment with a chemical health educator or designated staff with parents and/or guardians to discuss commercial tobacco use and school policy.
  - (ii) Educational community service.
- (B) Staff
  - (1) The first violation of this policy shall result in a verbal warning to the staff member and an offer of a referral to cessation service.
  - (2) The second violation shall result in a written warning to the staff member with a copy placed in the staff member's district personnel file, and an offer of referral to cessation services.
  - (3) The third violation shall be considered insubordination and shall be dealt with accordingly based on established policies and procedures for suspension and/or dismissal of staff.
- (C) Visitors
  - (1) Visitors observed violating this policy shall be asked to comply [ district/school name ]'s tobacco-free policy.
  - (2) If a visitor fails to comply with the request, this policy violation may be referred to the building principal or other available school district supervisory personnel. The supervisor shall decide on further action that may include a directive that the visitor leave school property and forfeit any fee charged for admission to a school-sponsored event.
  - (3) Repeated violations may result in a recommendation that the superintendent prohibit the individual from entering [ district/school name ]'s property for a specified period of time.

Similar to the model language provided here, Alliance for a Healthier Generation has adapted PHLC's model K-12 policy to provide a "supportive discipline" model for student infractions of the policy. This is the enforcement language from their toolkit:

*Any violation involving possession or usage of tobacco products shall result in:*

- *Confiscation of tobacco products.*
- *Notification of caregivers.*
- *The offer of information to the student about available tobacco education and/or cessation programs that are free or low-cost (e.g., through Medicaid or community partners), including nationally recognized tobacco cessation programs.*
- *Facilitation of the enrollment of the student in an evidence-based tobacco cessation program if the student expresses an interest in quitting.*
- *Additional intervention as follows.*
  - *At the first violation, a collaborative conversation shall take place between the student and a designated staff member to discuss:*
    - *What factors led to the violation, including information on student's tobacco product usage.*
    - *Possible triggers for use, and knowledge of physical, social, and emotional harm caused by tobacco.*
    - *The policy's purpose, which is to protect students from the impacts of long-term commercial tobacco product use.*
    - *A verbal agreement on next steps between student and designated staff member.*
  - *At the second violation:*
    - *A collaborative conversation shall take place between the student and a designated staff member as outlined above.*

- *The student will be enrolled in an evidence-based tobacco education program as an alternative to suspension.*
- *The district shall designate a staff member to monitor the progress of the student found in violation of the policy.*
- *At the third and subsequent violation(s):*
  - *A supportive discipline meeting shall take place between the student, their caregiver(s) and at least three staff members in the following roles: administrator or member of student discipline staff, chemical dependency professional or designated staff member (ideally a school nurse, school counselor or school-based health center).*
    - *Past violations of policy.*
    - *Progress of student in treatment or other interventions.*
    - *Specific challenges and barriers to impeding policy adherence.*
    - *Commitment by student to avoid infractions and address tobacco usage through on- and off-campus resources.*
    - *Support from staff members and caregiver(s) to ensure success.*
    - *The development of a 60-day plan monitored by a designated staff member to include collective agreement of consequences that will follow if this plan is not completed.*
  - *The student will be enrolled in an evidence-based tobacco education program as an alternative to suspension.*

**Citation:** Alliance for a Healthier Generation, Tobacco-Free District Model Policy Model Policy, Administrative Rules and Student Code of Conduct Language Policy Guidance (2021).

Alliance for a Healthier Generation also has resources on supportive disciplinary approaches on its [webpage](#). Other resources on alternatives to suspension, provided by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, can be found here: [Schools Supporting Students to Quit Tobacco Use as an Alternative to Suspension: Lessons from the Field \(cdc.gov\)](#).

## VIII. Dissemination of Policy

- (A) 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/school name ] requires an environment free of commercial tobacco.
- (B) The school shall notify students and parents/guardians of this policy through student handbooks and orientations.
- (C) The district shall provide notice of this policy in staff handbooks, through orientations and employee or staff trainings, and when offering employment.
- (D) The school or district shall make reminder announcements of its commercial tobacco-free policy at school events at appropriate intervals throughout the events, when possible.

## IX. Program Evaluation

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

## X. Effective Date

- (A) This policy shall take effect in full on [ insert date ].

## Statutes on Tobacco Use in Schools

20 U.S.C. § 6083(a).

MINN. STAT. §144.4165.

MINN. STAT. §120A.05, subds. 9, 11, 13.

MINN. STAT. §120B.238.

MINN. STAT. §342.09, subd. 1(b)(4).

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The Public Health Law Center provides information and legal technical assistance on issues related to public health. The Center does not provide legal representation or advice. This document should not be considered legal advice.

## Endnotes

- 1 The Public Health Law Center recognizes that traditional and commercial tobacco are different in the ways they are planted, grown, harvested, and used. Traditional tobacco is and has been used in sacred ways by Indigenous communities and tribes for centuries. In comparison, commercial tobacco is manufactured with chemical additives for recreational use and profit, resulting in disease and death. When the word “tobacco” is used throughout this document, a commercial context is implied and intended. For more information, see Mn. Dept of Health, *Traditional Tobacco and American Indian Communities in Minnesota* (2022), <https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/tobacco/traditional/index.html>.
- 2 20 U.S.C. § 6083(a).
- 3 MINN. STAT. § 144.4165.
- 4 See Mn. Dept of Health, *Traditional Tobacco and American Indian Communities in Minnesota*, *supra* note 1.
- 5 U.S. DEPT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, THE HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF SMOKING — 50 YEARS OF PROGRESS: A REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL (2014), <https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/sgr/50th-anniversary/index.htm>.
- 6 Minn. Dep’t of Health, *Minnesota Tobacco Profile* (2018), <https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/tobacco/data/docs/profiles/minnesota.pdf>; Minn. Dep’t of Health, *Statistical and Technical Notes for State and County Tobacco Profiles* (2018).
- 7 U.S. DEPT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, E-CIGARETTE USE AMONG YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS: A REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL (2016), [https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data\\_statistics/sgr/e-cigarettes/pdfs/2016\\_sgr\\_entire\\_report\\_508.pdf](https://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/sgr/e-cigarettes/pdfs/2016_sgr_entire_report_508.pdf).
- 8 *Id.*
- 9 See U.S. DEPT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, THE HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF SMOKING, *supra* note 5; U.S. DEPT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, PREVENTING TOBACCO USE AMONG YOUTH AND YOUNG ADULTS: A REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL (2012), [https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK99237/pdf/Bookshelf\\_NBK99237.pdf](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK99237/pdf/Bookshelf_NBK99237.pdf).
- 10 Sharrilyn Helgertz, *Teens and Tobacco in Minnesota: Highlights from the 2020 Minnesota Youth Tobacco Survey*, Minn. Dep’t of Health (2021), <https://www.health.state.mn.us/communities/tobacco/data/docs/2020mytsreport.pdf>.
- 11 Joseph R. DiFranza et. al., *Tobacco Promotion and the Initiation of Tobacco Use: Assessing the Evidence for Causality*, 117 PEDIATRICS e1237 (2006), <https://publications.aap.org/pediatrics/article-abstract/117/6/e1237/69538/Tobacco-Promotion-and-the-Initiation-of-Tobacco?redirectedFrom=fulltext>.
- 12 U.S. DEPT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, *Surgeon General’s Advisory on E-Cigarette Use Among Youth* (2018), <https://e-cigarettes.surgeongeneral.gov/documents/surgeon-generals-advisory-on-e-cigarette-use-among-youth-2018.pdf>.
- 13 Jonathan D. Klein & Steve St. Clair, *Do Candy Cigarettes Encourage Young People to Smoke?*, 321 BRIT. MED. J. 362 (2000), <http://www.bmj.com/cgi/content/full/321/7257/362>.

- 14 Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *Big Surprise: Tobacco Prevention Campaigns Don't Work; Maybe It's Because They Are Not Supposed To* (2022), <https://assets.tobaccofreekids.org/factsheets/0302.pdf>; National Cancer Institute, Tobacco Control Monograph No. 19: *The Role of the Media in Promoting and Reducing Tobacco Use* (2008), [https://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/brp/tcrb/monographs/19/m19\\_complete.pdf](https://cancercontrol.cancer.gov/brp/tcrb/monographs/19/m19_complete.pdf); Matthew C. Farrelly et. al., *Getting to the Truth: Evaluating National Tobacco Countermarketing Campaigns*, AM. J. PUBLIC HEALTH 92 (2002), <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1447480/pdf/092091.pdf>.
- 15 *Tobacco Product Use Behaviors and Academic Grades*, CTRS. FOR DISEASE CONTROL & PREVENTION (2019), [https://www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/health\\_and\\_academics/tobacco\\_product\\_use.htm](https://www.cdc.gov/healthyschools/health_and_academics/tobacco_product_use.htm).
- 16 *Colliding Crises: Youth Mental Health and Nicotine Use*, TRUTH INITIATIVE (Sept. 19, 2021), <https://truthinitiative.org/research-resources/emerging-tobacco-products/colliding-crises-youth-mental-health-and-nicotine-use>.
- 17 Behavioral Health & Tobacco Use, AMERICAN LUNG ASSOCIATION (Last Updated May 31, 2023), <https://www.lung.org/quit-smoking/smoking-facts/impact-of-tobacco-use/behavioral-health-tobacco-use>.