

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

**Friday, August 23, 2019
9:30am – 3:00pm**

Location

Oakland Marriott City Center
1001 Broadway
Oakland, CA 94607

Alternate Location

Stanislaus County Office of Education
1100 H Street, 2nd Floor Conference Room
Modesto, CA 95354

Members Present:

Dr. Michael Ong (Chair), Ms. Patricia Etem, Dr. Mark Starr, Dr. Mariaelena Gonzalez, Dr. Wendy Max, Dr. Pamela Ling

Members who joined via Teleconference:

Ms. Vicki Bauman

Others in Attendance:

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| Mayra Miranda, California Tobacco Control Program (CTCP); | Lauren Groves, CTCP; | Amanda McAllister-Wallner, Health Access; |
| Jen Jackson, Tobacco Related Disease Research Program (TRDRP); | Kanani Boyd, University of California, Merced; | Carol McGruder, African American Tobacco Control Leadership Council (AATCLC)/ Alliance for Data Dissemination to Achieve Equity (ADEPT); |
| Bart Aoki, Research Grants Program Office (RGPO); | Tonia Hagaman, CTCP; | Valerie Quinn, CTCP; |
| Ginny Delaney, TRDRP; | Cynthia Hallett, American Nonsmoker's Rights (ANR) Foundation; | Jeff Fowles, California Department of Public Health (CDPH); |
| Kristen Mar, CTCP; | Tracy McKnight, TRDRP; | Derek Smith, San Francisco Department of Public Health; |
| Beto Jurado, CTCP; | Liz Williams, ANR Foundation; | Kazukiyo Kumagai, CDPH; |
| Shelly Brantley, California Health Collaborative; | Cristina Bardasu, California Department of Education (CDE); | Norval Hickman, TRDRP |
| Daniel Barraca, CTCP; | Sarah Planche, CDE; | |
| Nadine Roh, CTCP; | April Roeseler, CTCP; | |
| Rebecca Williams, CTCP; | | |

Others who joined via Teleconference:

Nancee Davis, Stanislaus County Office of Education (SCOE);
Elizabeth Escalante, SCOE; Charmaine Monte, SCOE;
Ana Arteaga, Health Services Agency (HSA);
Analisa Zamora, HSA

1. Welcome and Introductions

The TEROC Chair, Dr. Michael Ong, called the meeting to order. TEROC members and meeting guests introduced themselves.

2. General Business

Members reviewed minutes from the June 3, 2019 meeting and July 26, 2019 teleconference meeting. Dr. Wendy Max moved to approve both sets of minutes and Ms. Pat Etem seconded the motion. Motion was approved unanimously.

Members reviewed correspondence.

- Incoming:
 - July 3, 2019 letter from the Senate Rules Committee reappointing Dr. Wendy Max to the committee
 - August 14, 2019 letter from Vice President Arthur Ellis with appreciation for feedback on the *Research Grants Program Office Current State Assessment Report*
 - August 19, 2019 email from the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration that proposes to amend Regulation 4076, *Wholesale Cost of Tobacco Products*, and adopt Regulation 4077, *Tobacco Product Manufacturer*
- Outgoing:
 - June 27, 2019 letter to the University of California Provost Michael Brown with feedback on the *Current State Assessment Report* of the University of California Office of the President's Research Grants Program Office
 - July 25, 2019 letter to the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors Chair Janice Hahn supporting efforts to prohibit the sale of all flavored tobacco products
 - July 25, 2019 letter to the Los Angeles City Council President Herb Wesson supporting efforts to prohibit the sale of all flavored tobacco products
 - August 8, 2019 letter to Assembly Member Jim Wood, Chair of the Assembly Health Committee, in opposition to Assembly Bill (AB) 1639 (with a cc to Assembly Member Adam Gray)
 - August 15, 2019 letter to Mr. Chris Myers, Executive Director of the California Democratic Party, opposing acceptance of financial contributions to the party, elected officials, or other members of the party from the tobacco industry
 - August 15, 2019 letter to Ms. Cynthia Bryant, Executive Director of the California Republican Party, opposing acceptance of financial contributions to the party, elected officials, or other members of the party from the tobacco industry
 - August 20, 2019 general letter supporting inclusion of marijuana in smoke-free ordinances and laws

Dr. Ong discussed another letter to Assembly Member Anthony Rendon that expresses concern about the pattern of holding strong proposed flavor legislation in the Assembly Governmental Organization Committee which prevents the legislation from being considered by the full legislature. Members agreed to hear a legislative update from the Voluntary Agencies before discussing the letter further.

3. Environmental Developments

Members reviewed environmental updates.

- 'Beverly Hills becomes the first U.S. city to end most tobacco sales' article discusses the city passing a ban on the sale of almost all nicotine products in gas stations and convenience stores.
- 'This School District Has a Way to Combat Vaping: Random Nicotine Test' article discusses a school district in Nebraska that will begin randomly testing students who participate in extracurricular activities for nicotine.
- 'San Francisco Bans Sale of Juul and Other E-Cigarettes' article discusses the sale of e-cigarettes at retail stores and the prohibited delivery of e-cigarettes to San Francisco addresses until the U.S. Food and Drug Administration completes a review of e-cigarettes.
- 'US federal judge orders FDA to implement 10-month deadline for e-cigarette applications' article discusses a deadline ordered by a federal judge for submission of e-cigarette applications.
- 'Letter from the National Association of Attorneys General, Signed by California's Attorney General, To Streaming Services' article discusses a letter, signed by Attorneys General of 43 states and jurisdictions

including California, asking the video streaming industry to protect young viewers from images of tobacco.

- ‘VA health care facilities to go smoke-free’ press release mentions a new policy effective October 1, 2019 in which smoking will be restricted at Veteran Affairs (VA) facilities by patients, volunteers, contractors, and vendors.

Questions arose about the article on the school district testing students for nicotine, including how they will determine secondhand smoke exposure versus personal use.

4. Overlap of Tobacco and Marijuana

Dr. Mark Starr provided an update on the marijuana subcommittee.

There has been a vaping outbreak throughout the nation, currently termed Vaping Associated Pulmonary Injury (VAPI). The first cases in the nation were reported in May, with the first cases in California reported in King’s County in June. There have been over 150 cases reported nationwide, with the majority of cases reported in Wisconsin and Illinois, and 22 cases reported in California. Patients have been seen with respiratory disease, such as cough and shortness of breath, and some have been diagnosed with bronchitis and/or hospitalized. Patients nationwide have reported vaping, however the cause is unknown. States with reported cases and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) are working to test products. A local health alert was issued to health care providers and local health departments. Investigations as to possible causes of VAPI are ongoing.

Some California patients indicated the cannabis products they used were not from licensed cannabis sources. The California Bureau of Cannabis Control has a campaign, #weedwise, to help people know if they are purchasing from a licensed cannabis retailer. In response to a question about the difference in legal versus illicit cannabis, Dr. Starr stated that cannabis from a non-licensed retailer costs about half to two-thirds less than a similar product from a licensed source. Since many of the products collected as part of the VAPI investigations are not from licensed retailers, it is difficult for officials trace the source, which also includes “pop-ups”, which are in a location for a day.

Dr. Starr stated nothing has been confirmed yet, but to date most of the products used by patients with VAPI involve cannabis obtained from unlicensed sources, although patients in other states have said they used licensed nicotine products. The general public health message is to be aware of vaping and if someone is going to vape, they should go to a licensed and tested source. Dr. Starr confirmed that to date the California VAPI cases were associated with vaping cannabis.

A question arose regarding the ability of local tobacco control programs to provide marijuana education. Ms. April Roeseler of CTCP stated that programs can provide education about vaping cannabis as the electronic smoking device is defined as a tobacco product under state law.

Discussion shifted to the Cannabis Advisory Committee, including that their meetings are open to the public and TEROC had recommended that there be an oversight committee for cannabis.

5. TEROC By-Laws

Dr. Ong reminded TEROC members that they decided at the June 3, 2019 meeting to review the by-laws draft and then discuss it at this meeting. Although there were only about half of TEROC members present, members decided to discuss the draft.

A few questions arose about the language in the legislative mandate, including that the principal measurement of effectiveness should be broader and if tobacco use rates could be included instead of only smoking rates. Dr. Ong mentioned that those items could not be changed without legislation.

Dr. Mariaelena Gonzalez asked about the vice-chair position since the draft does not state how often voting for the position occurs. Dr. Ong stated that based on the draft, TEROC could vote every time a Master Plan is developed. Given that a committee's by-laws are at the discretion of the committee, TEROC could change the process and vote on it.

A vice-chair would be helpful in the event the chair is unavailable, as well as in having a succession plan. The draft includes conflicting language in the vice-chair selection and edits should align the information. Dr. Ong stated that the vice-chair's responsibilities would involve stepping in at a meeting or event if the chair is unavailable.

Ms. Etem stated support for voting on the draft. She motioned that an edit be made to indicate that a vice-chair is appointed by the current chair and that the by-laws be adopted. Dr. Gonzalez seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

Discussion returned to the by-laws document, including that limiting subcommittee membership to two members is the interpretation of legal counsel.

Dr. Ong stated that TEROC should make a decision about a vice-chair prior to the next meeting.

6. San Francisco's Proposition E Experience

Ms. Carol McGruder and Mr. Derek Smith presented on San Francisco's Proposition E experience.

Ms. McGruder is the co-chair of the African American Tobacco Control Leadership Council (AATCLC). AATCLC was formed the year prior to passage of the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act. At that time, flavors were recognized as being an initiating factor in children smoking, and excluding menthol did not protect all children. AATCLC was engaged in activities to regulate menthol by working with the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and other groups. As a result, the City and County of San Francisco signed a resolution asking the FDA to remove menthol from the market.

Chicago was the first city to regulate menthol by creating buffer zones around schools, which helped to de-normalize tobacco products. Then in California, Berkeley created buffer zones and San Francisco explored buffer zones, restricting sales to adult only stores, and a citywide ban. San Francisco wanted to include menthol cigarettes in restrictions, and gained support from police officers, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Bay Area Black Nurses Association, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Community engagement occurred through community forums, spoken word events, resolutions, and other meaningful engagement.

Mr. Smith presented on the implementation of the San Francisco flavored tobacco and menthol cigarette ordinance. There was a three step implementation process, which also included a grace period for retailers and the community. The first step involved education and outreach, the second step involved compliance checks, and the third step involved rules and regulations. The health department is currently in the rules and regulation phase, and has found that many retailers are complying. They have contacted retailers through many methods- traditional mail, in-person compliance checks, emails, and text messages.

Education materials were adapted from Alameda and Contra Costa counties and were translated into multiple languages. Materials were first mailed to retailers to notify them of the flavor ban, followed by in-person visits from September 2018- January 2019. These visits were to ensure retailers were aware of the law, establish rapport, clarify questions, and provide additional information. Some retailers had questions about flavored products, such as concept flavors that do not indicate a flavor. The health department instructed retailers to contact the distributor, supplier, or producer if they could not answer a question about a flavor. This put the onus on the retailer to check before selling the product.

Inspections occurred from November 2018- March 2019 by 13 city health inspectors. They completed about 700 compliance inspections and found that by January 1, 2019 almost all retailers were in compliance. About 150 retailers were prioritized for inspection based on prior noncompliance or not responding to the health department. The health department has a responsible retailer booklet specific to San Francisco retailers that was mailed and shared during inspections.

Mr. Smith discussed a media campaign that will launch in the fall of 2019, titled “Connect to Quit”. The campaign was tested with focus groups and found that support was beneficial to quitting. Some of the messages of the campaign address flavored tobacco products and linking cessation to positive topics. The health department also expanded their cessation services to include dissemination of smoking quit kits and contracts to work with transgender, African American, and Spanish speaking groups.

Discussion shifted to questions from TEROC members and the audience. Ms. Etem asked Ms. McGruder about sustainability and engagement among young people. Ms. McGruder replied that there are now the priority population coordinating centers, in addition to regional grantees that are priority population based, that have a youth component. The coordinating centers are working with areas that have been overlooked in the past, such as Fresno, Bakersfield, and San Bernardino. It was also suggested that the centers work with historically black communities in other counties.

The quit kits distributed by the health department include a number for the San Francisco cessation helpline, and it was suggested that the kits also promote the state help-line. It was also suggested that cessation services be linked to Facebook, to coincide with the social media campaign.

Ms. McGruder was asked to speak about Proposition C, which will be placed on San Francisco’s ballot in November 2019. She stated that Juul is engaging in activities that the tobacco industry has utilized before. Dr. Ong asked if it would be helpful for TEROC to write a letter in opposition to Proposition C, and Ms. McGruder agreed.

Ms. Etem motioned to write a letter in opposition to Proposition C and Dr. Pam Ling seconded. The motion passed unanimously.

7. CA Department of Public Health, Center for Environmental Health

Dr. Jeff Fowles presented on e-cigarette flavoring chemicals and implications for toxicity and addiction.

Dr. Fowles and his team began looking at flavoring chemicals in e-cigarettes after realizing some flavorings of known concern, as well as chemicals with less known information on human health risk, were being added to devices. There are multiple parts of the device that could raise toxicological concern- nicotine, carrier solvent, thermal breakdown from heating, metals from the heating filaments, flavoring chemicals, or environmental contaminants.

Dr. Fowles's work is in collaboration with the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and West Virginia University. The team chose 30 flavoring chemicals to test, based on availability in vape shops and other factors, such as known or suspected toxicity. They examined cell death, membrane damage, reactive oxygen species generation, and inflammatory cytokines, which are all localized effects in the lungs that can lead to inflammation and other long term implications on lung health.

When examining cell death, they found some flavors did not show an effect on viability while others had a large impact. When examining reactive oxygen species production, which is a response of immune cells to infectious organisms or particulates, they found that there was more of an effect at higher concentrations of flavors. The cytokine production data are still preliminary, but there are some flavorings that suppress Interleukin 1 and Interleukin 6 production, while others stimulate ethyl maltol.

Dr. Fowles summarized the findings as some flavorings cause lung and immune cell death in-vitro, some cause reactive oxygen species release leading to inflammation and tissue damage, and some suppress or increase cytokines.

Another area of research is the biological property of flavorings and the ability to affect monoamine oxidase (MAO) enzyme activity. Massey University in New Zealand analyzed 12 samples purchased from local stores, with a subset of samples analyzed as blind samples by the CDC. Dr. Fowler explained that cigarette smoke inhibits MAO in the brain and other parts of the body, and that MAO regulates the amount of circulating dopamine in the brain leading to effects on mood. The analysis found that some of the 12 liquids inhibited MAO- A and B. Vanillin and Ethyl vanillin have a similar structure to dopamine, and showed suppressive activities. Analysis showed that eight of the 12 liquids had moderate to high levels of MAO inhibition, tobacco flavorings were not associated with MAO inhibition, nicotine content was not correlated with MAO inhibition, and menthol was not correlated with MAO inhibition.

The conclusions were that e-cigarette flavoring chemicals have various properties that relate to lung cell toxicity, inflammation, and brain reward system; vanillin and ethyl vanillin are two flavorings that inhibit MAO –A and MAO-B enzymes; the safety of e-cigarette flavorings should be evaluated on a case by case basis; the use patterns of specific flavoring chemicals should be studied; and additional e-liquids and flavorings should be studied for both toxicity and MAO inhibition.

Discussion turned to questions from TEROC members and the audience. Dr. Fowles responded to a comment that his research is timely in that although his research was aimed at chronic, long-term use, the information can be used in the investigation.

Dr. Fowles was asked if the liquids were tested to ensure they did not have nicotine and if propylene glycol or vegetable glycerin was used as a carrier to ensure it was not a variable. He replied that the team initially went by the labels to determine if there was nicotine, however, the CDC measured nicotine levels and found that although some products matched the labels, it was not exact. Dr. Fowles also stated that they used different concentrations of propylene glycol and vegetable glycerin to have three different solutions.

A comment about the MAO part of the research asked if some of the flavorings play a part in addiction since people will continue to use a product if it makes them feel good. Other researchers used lung and epithelial cells to examine some of the same topics, and Dr. Fowles stated researchers approached the same problem different ways. He is seeing consistency with results from cytotoxicity.

8. Voluntary Health Agencies Update

Ms. Jamie Morgan, of the American Heart Association, and Ms. Lindsey Freitas, of the Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids, provided a legislative update.

The voluntary agencies moved from an oppose position to a support position for Assembly Bill (AB) 1639 since it removed provisions related to youth possession, use, and penalties, and a flavor restriction that excluded menthol. AB 1639 will head to the Assembly Appropriations Committee, which it will need to pass, before heading to the Senate. The bill contains an urgency clause which requires a 2/3 vote from both houses and would take effect once signed by the Governor.

Discussion turned to TEROC's previously submitted letter and whether a new letter should be written given the changes to AB 1639. Several TEROC members voiced support for writing a support letter.

TEROC members asked for another summary of AB 1639- the bill will increase enforcement of retailers, increase retailer penalty fines, decrease the time period in which retailers can accumulate fines before reaching the next penalty phase, regulate the advertisement of e-cigarettes to youth by prohibiting the use of cartoons and candy flavors, and require the age verification for in-store and online sales of anyone purchasing tobacco products.

Dr. Ling motioned for TEROC to write a letter in support of AB 1639 as currently written, to include thanking the Legislature for amending the bill and addressing TEROC's concern, and to include a caveat that proposed legislation should not weaken existing laws. Dr. Max seconded the motion. The motion passed with one abstention.

Ms. Morgan and Ms. Freitas were asked about a planned protest by students from University of California, Merced on the exclusion of flavors from legislation. They had not heard about it and did not know any specifics of the protest. Dr. Gonzalez discussed the importance of including menthol in flavor prohibitions, and motioned to amend the letter in support of AB 1639 to include a similar statement. Dr. Ling seconded the motion. The motion passed with one abstention.

An update was provided on the other tobacco-related legislation:

- Senate Bill (SB) 39 is in the Assembly. The bill requires retailers, distributors, and non-sale distributors to deliver tobacco products in clearly marked containers and someone over 21 years old must sign for the product upon delivery.
- SB 8 is in the Senate Appropriations Committee suspense file. The bill bans smoking in state parks and beaches. In past legislative sessions, the previous Governor vetoed the bill after it passed the legislature.
- SB 538 moved to the Assembly Appropriations Committee. The bill requires e-cigarettes manufacturers to provide a description and photograph of products to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) and for CDPH to place the description and photo on their website and provide outreach to school districts, charter schools, and parent organizations. The bill also includes an urgency clause.

Ms. Etem commented on the bill, including that TEROC should state they are not in support of legislation that appears to be advertising e-cigarettes. Ms. Etem motioned to write a letter in opposition to SB 538. Dr. Max seconded the motion. Dr. Gonzalez added that the analysis by the Assembly Health Committee mentions the difficulty for parents and educators to identify e-cigarettes, but also added that there are alternative ways to educate parents than to post photos of items. The motion passed with one abstention.

9. University of California Office of the President, Tobacco-Related Disease Research Program (TRDRP) Report to TEROC

Dr. Tracy McKnight provided an update on TRDRP activities.

TRDRP recently completed the second grant cycle for the 2018-2019 fiscal year. 119 out of over 400 applications for the 2018-2019 fiscal year were funded, resulting in a 29 percent success rate and over \$57 million in funds.

The 2019-2020 cycle will be one award cycle, instead of two as in previous years. The upcoming cycle will focus on the same topics, new products and health disparities, and introduce two new grants- a Rapid Response Policy Research award and a Community Partnered Participatory Research award. There is already a policy center funded at UC Merced, but TRDRP is trying to increase the number of successful policy centers. They want to build infrastructure to respond quickly and have a short data processing time.

There is an open position that will manage the exposure and environmental toxicology portfolio, such as third- and secondhand smoke and inhaled flavors. TRDRP began a strategic planning process to plan for the next five years. They will also begin working on a legislative report due at the end of 2020. TRDRP is also continuing to work on a smoke- and vape-free fellowship or training program. Planning of the program includes ensuring the right population is targeted, and TRDRP is considering partnering with research and teaching institutions.

Questions arose regarding cannabis research funds, including if there was any development on the suggestion from a TEROC letter that funds be administered through the Research Grants Program Office. The University of California (UC) Provost has not made a decision yet but the UC campuses, in collaboration with the California State Universities, have been working to have the funds dispersed.

10. California Department of Public Health, California Tobacco Control Program (CTCP) Report to TEROC
Ms. Roeseler provided an update for CTCP.

The Knowledge Management Unit (KMU) rebuilt a website within Partners that allows people to “shop” for tobacco control advertisements they want to use. The Media Unit held a training webinar for grantees, with funding for paid media, on how to complete a communication plan and pre-identify the type(s) of media the grantee plans to incorporate into their work.

ChangeLab Solutions, in collaboration with the University of North Carolina- Chapel Hill, developed a tool that allows a county or city to enter information about their cigarette prices and see the public health impact of reducing cigarette prices. KMU is working on making the tool user friendly and on reports that can be generated.

The LGBTQ Statewide Coordinating Center provided an in-service to CTCP staff to build cultural competency around working with the LGBTQ community. Additionally, the Tobacco Control Evaluation Center (TCEC) collaborated with other priority population statewide coordinating centers to provide a cultural humility training to CTCP staff.

The American Heart Association will be funded starting November 1, 2019 as the Community Engagement and Organizing Statewide Coordinating Center.

A Tobacco Control University event was held in Long Beach with 136 attendees. The training is to on-board and help orient new staff to local tobacco control programs. A Midwest Academy Training was also held, which is a foundational training for all CTCP-funded projects.

Another behavioral health facilities Request for Applications (RFA) and a second round of the tribal grant RFA were released this reporting period. Many Letters of Intent were received for the second round of the tribal grant RFA, suggesting the grant writing workshops were helpful.

The 2017-2018 California Student Tobacco Survey results were posted on CTCP's website. Results showed that cigarette use decreased by half from 2016 to 2018, but e-cigarette use increased from 8.6 percent to 10.9 percent, which is about a 27 percent increase. During the same time period, e-cigarette use increased nationally by 78 percent.

The second phase of the Nicotine Equals campaign was released in August, with the Asian language portion of the campaign released in the summer.

The California Smokers' Helpline updated and released a Spanish language smoking cessation self-help book that is complementary to their work.

Local Health Departments completed the third wave of the Healthy Stores for Healthy Communities data collection in June, with over 14,000 stores surveyed.

The Evaluation and Surveillance Unit, along with Stanford University, released a research letter that was published in JAMA Pediatrics. They found that vape shops and tobacco only stores were the least compliant retailers with identification (ID) checks, with almost 50 percent failing to check IDs. These stores also sold more e-cigarettes compared to combustible products.

The American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation was awarded the contract for the policy evaluation tracking system, PETS. Local ordinances will be collected and rated, and available on the Partners website.

11. California Department of Education (CDE) Report to TERO

Ms. Sarah Planche provided an update for CDE.

CTCP, local lead agencies (LLAs), and local educational agencies (LEAs) are working together again to understand how these agencies can collaborate in the future. There are three trainings scheduled for September 2019.

There is a new Tobacco-Use Prevention Education (TUPE) capacity building provider RFA that will be awarded to one county office of education. Eight Letters of Intent have been received so far and applications are due at the end of August 2019. In addition to serving as the capacity building provider, the grantee will be a model program for other TUPE programs and be responsible for creating a website to provide the latest updates, trainings, and resources for TUPE grantees and partners. The expected start date for the grantee will be October 1, 2019.

The Youth Engagement to Address Tobacco-Related Health Disparities RFA intent to award was posted in early August 2019. This RFA is focused only on the district level and CDE is able to fund more applications than originally expected. The American Indian Education Center TUPE RFA applications were due at the end of June 2019 and 11 applications were received. The County Technical Assistance and Leadership Funds (CTALF) RFA and the County Technical Assistance Tobacco-Use Prevention Education (CTAT) RFA were due in mid-August 2019. These RFAs will assist grantees, including districts, charter schools, and other schools that are not TUPE funded.

CDE released factsheets and toolkits on e-cigarettes to LEAs; these tools are titled “Electronic Cigarettes and Vaping Devices: Nicotine Addiction Repackaged.” These resources are intended for school administrators and staff to know what to look for, and include education, resources, an emphasis on tobacco-free policies on school campuses, and recommendations for alternatives to suspension. Talking points and a factsheet on preventing the underage sale of tobacco and e-cigarettes were released to assist grantees with jurisdictions that were discussing creating penalties for youth caught with tobacco products.

Ms. Planche was asked if she knew of any school or district that has installed FlySense, an e-cigarette sensor. There are some questions about the sensor as there are not third party data available and a lab is willing to test the device if it can be acquired. Ms. Planche stated these devices are not a health education tool so Proposition 99 and Proposition 56 funds cannot be used to purchase one.

Dr. Ling inquired if CDE is receiving questions on and referrals for teens addicted to nicotine, and if so, what is CDE recommending. Ms. Planche stated referrals are to the California Smokers’ Helpline and the Truth Initiative. Ms. Planche also mentioned that CDE is exploring another resource, My Life My Quit, which has resources on teen vaping cessation. The recommendation is dependent on the area in which the person is based as some rural areas still enjoy group counseling and cessation groups, whereas other counties prefer texting, chats, or telephone.

Ms. Planche was asked about a plan to engage the more rural parts of California, as a recent RFA and a previous school survey did not receive applications or responses from all parts of the state. CDE plans to work with colleagues more in order to address the gaps. Ms. Planche also stated that consultants have regional areas they are responsible for, but agreed there could be more engagement with areas that do not seem to have much TUPE activity.

Questions on technical assistance centers and support for LLAs were raised, including if the capacity building provider being sought through the RFA will be helping agencies apply or mobilizing agencies. Ms. Planche stated in addition to foundational training for new TUPE coordinators, there should also be targeted technical assistance, especially in counties with higher tobacco use rates.

Discussion turned to underage smokers and cessation when Dr. Max asked about the previously mentioned referrals for teenage smokers. Ms. Planche agreed that there are no guiding principles for teens and cessation, and mentioned that it can be different when teens are trying to quit something with a high nicotine level and the nicotine patch is contraindicated for youth. Ms. Planche added that motivational interviewing can be helpful- determining if there’s a motivation to quit, offering support, and providing ideas to taper products to address withdrawal and focus on the good behavior. Dr. Max questioned if this research would fall under an area that TRDRP funds. Dr. Norval Hickman from TRDRP stated he has worked on studies examining what helps adolescents quit smoking cigarettes, but it did not identify anything to help teens quit traditional cigarettes. He also stated it is not clear what helps adults quit vaping and although there has been work done in prevention and surveillance, there has not been work done examining addiction in youth. Ms. Bauman added that some of the TUPE grants have been used to prevent youth from starting smoking or vaping, and have found the peer-to-peer model successful. She added that it is much harder to help kids quit once they have become addicted. Dr. Hickman added that having youth connected to something unrelated to cigarettes or vaping has been helpful.

12. Public Questions and Comments

There were no public questions or comments. The meeting adjourned.