

Making Our Parks Tobacco-Free



A Toolkit sponsored by the Tolland County
Community Health Action Response Team

Introduction

CHART is a community coalition established through the Community Transformation Grant received by Eastern Highlands Health District (EHHD) in 2011 to promote active living, tobacco-free living, healthy eating, and clinical preventive services throughout Tolland County. Tolland County towns include Andover, Ashford, Bolton, Chaplin, Columbia, Coventry, Ellington, Hebron, Somers, Stafford, Tolland, Union, and Willington.

The CHART is made up of representatives from health care organizations, business, community organizations, education, early childhood education groups, family resource centers and representatives from different municipal programs and departments who are committed to the vision of a community where good health and wellbeing are possible for all residents.

Based on the Tolland County's community health needs assessment some the towns show a higher prevalence from the state benchmark (45.5/100,000) for lung cancer and chronic lower respiratory disease and these figures impact figures for years of potential life loss. With these figures in mind, EHHD and CHART want to make every effort to provide health education outreach and support to all Tolland County municipalities that decide to go smoke –free in all public areas which are used by a large segment of the county's residents.

You will find a list of all of the organizations that compose our CHART group on page 23.

For more information or to learn about the Tolland County Community Transformation initiative, contact the Eastern Highlands Health District (860) 429-3325 or ehhd@ehhd.org

Purpose of the Toolkit

The purpose of this toolkit is to give the reader strategies to develop tobacco-free policies in outdoor public spaces, methods to approach policy makers, examples of tobacco-free policies/ordinances that can be used as a guide for implementation, and examples of signage. A brief summary of research is presented, which supports why tobacco-free public places are important from a health, environmental, and economic perspective. The goal is that the reader will use this toolkit as a guide for developing policies/ordinances, and work with local elected officials who can adopt them.

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Letters from the Directors of Health



Dear Park and Recreation Directors, Elected Officials, and Other Interested Parties:

Tolland County is noted throughout the state for its beautiful outdoor recreational opportunities. Our public parks are maintained for the use and enjoyment of our families and visitors. Making these parks tobacco-free makes sense. It protects users from the well-documented dangers of secondhand smoke, eliminates unsightly and unhealthy litter, and gives our residents the opportunity to model tobacco-free behavior – a powerful tool in teaching our children how to be healthy adults. What better place to model healthy behavior than the very places that provide opportunity for active living?

Tobacco-free public parks are becoming the norm in more and more places across the state and nation. Ellington, Colchester, East Lyme, Montville, Wallingford and Windham, as well as 839 other US cities and the entire state of Oklahoma have already adopted smoke- or tobacco-free park policies.[1] We hope that you will consider joining them. This toolkit provides information that will put you on the path to adopting your own tobacco-free ordinance or policy. For more information, contact us at the Eastern Highlands Health District or at the North Central District Department of Health.

Sincerely,

Robert Miller, MPH, RS
Director of Health, Eastern Highlands Health District
Fiduciary, Tolland County Community Transformation Initiative

Michael Pirro, MPH, MPA, RS
Director of Health
North Central District Department of Health

Why are Tobacco-Free Parks Important?

Presenting evidence to stakeholders and local government officials is critical when establishing new public policy. Several areas of evidence related to outdoor tobacco or smoke-free policies in municipal places are generally presented. These “talking points” can be important when writing letters to elected officials and other decision makers. We offer you the following data.

1. Tobacco use is the single largest preventable cause of disease and premature death in the U.S.[4] Healthcare costs in Connecticut directly caused by smoking amount to \$1.63 billion annually, not including costs associated with secondhand smoke, smoking-caused by fires, spit tobacco use, or cigar and pipe-smoking.[5] This is a burden borne by all of us, whether taxpayers, employers, or consumers.

2. In 2010, the U.S. Surgeon General’s report concluded that there is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke; breathing even a little indoor or outdoor secondhand smoke is not safe. Secondhand smoke (also known as environmental tobacco smoke) is a combination of the smoke from the end of the cigarette and the smoke breathed out after each cigarette puff. When you are around people who smoke, you inhale the same 4,000 dangerous chemicals in cigarette smoke, including more than 70 chemicals that cause cancer. These include benzene, toluene, lead and arsenic, just to name a few. Filtering air, opening windows and separate “no smoking” sections do not provide protection from secondhand smoke.

3. Health risks due to exposure to second hand smoke and tobacco smoke particulates include:

- Babies who are more likely to die of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), possibly because, during pregnancy, many of the compounds in secondhand smoke change the way a baby’s brain develops.
- Children are also more likely to have lung problems, ear infections, and asthma from exposure to secondhand smoke.



Source: www.dreamstime.com

- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has classified secondhand smoke as a Class A Carcinogen along with benzene, radon, and asbestos. Breathing in secondhand smoke increases the chances of getting lung cancer by 20 to 30 percent.

- Adults exposed to tobacco smoke are more susceptible to heart attacks and stroke. This is because breathing secondhand smoke changes how the heart, blood, and blood vessels function (blood platelets stick together), the lining of the blood vessels becomes damaged, and adults who are continuously exposed to secondhand smoke have higher “bad” cholesterol making them more susceptible to heart attacks and strokes.
- Public parks are designed to promote active living. Common sense tells us that smoking has no place in an environment that offers playgrounds, ball fields, and walking trails. We have leash laws and laws against drinking in public, designed to promote a safe and healthy environment. Tobacco-free ordinances are intended to do the same.
- Tobacco-free parks model healthy behavior for our children. Research : Source: www.dreamstime.com smoking in public places decreases the chances that kids will use tobacco policies reinforce the fact that smoking is not a healthy behavior. Every year more than 350,000 kids in the U.S. start smoking, and roughly one third of them will die prematurely from a disease caused by smoking. [3]
- Outdoors, smoke can be smelled 23 feet away, and if someone can smell it, they are inhaling cancer-causing and toxic chemicals.[6] The 2010 Surgeon General’s report concluded there is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke. The report also concluded that tobacco smoke contains a mixture of more than 70 chemicals that cause cancer.[7]
- Cigarettes are the most littered item in the United States and the world. A single cigarette filter can take 5-10 years to decompose, and in the meantime it is leaching toxins into the soil and water. Ingested cigarette butts can be toxic to children and wildlife, and increase park maintenance costs. [6]
- Discarded cigarettes are the third leading cause of preventable outdoor fires.[2]



Source: Google Images

Fact or Fiction?

You will find below statements that are commonly used in consideration of adopting tobacco-free policies. Some are facts and some are just fiction.



| Fact | Fiction |
|---|--|
| Cigarette filters are composed of cellulose acetate, a form of plastic, which is not biodegradable. | Discarding cigarette butts on the ground doesn't hurt anything. |
| Secondhand smoke can linger in the air and once inhaled poses health risks to children and adults. | Smoking outside doesn't harm people. |
| Signage and education play a large role in preventing tobacco use in play areas and other restricted areas. | It's impossible to prevent people from smoking in parks and recreational facilities. |
| People visit parks to enjoy clean air and natural beauty, less environmental smoke and litter will encourage people to visit. | Fewer visitors will come to a tobacco-free park. |

Adapted from: <http://www.columbus.gov/smoke-free-housing-toolkits.aspx>

What is the ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT caused by tobacco?

Some are listed below.

- Cigarette butts are the most common form of litter. [8]
- At beach cleanups, cigarette butts are the most common form of trash found.[9]
- Within an hour of contact with water, cigarette butts can begin leaching chemicals such as cadmium, lead and arsenic into the marine environment. Cigarette butts have been found in the stomachs of fish, whales, birds and other marine animals, leading to ingestion of hazardous chemicals and digestive blockages.[10]
- Cigarette butts not properly extinguished can cause fires.
- Clean-up of tobacco litter from recreational areas is costly to taxpayers.



Source: Google Images

What is the HEALTH IMPACT caused by tobacco?

Some are listed below but there is a growing body of evidence that has been directly linked to tobacco use and exposure.

- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has classified secondhand smoke as a Class A Carcinogen, placing it in the same category as radon, benzene, and asbestos.[11]
- Secondhand smoke contains more than 4,000 substances, over 40 of which are known to cause cancer in humans and many of which are strong irritants.[11]
- The Surgeon General has declared that there is no safe level of secondhand smoke.[12]
- Small amounts of secondhand smoke can trigger allergies, asthma attacks and other breathing problems. [11]
- Because their lungs are smaller, children breathe in 50% more air pollution than an adult. They are more susceptible to the dangers associated with tobacco smoke even if outdoors.[11]
- A person sitting or standing next to a smoker outdoors can breathe in wisps of smoke that are many times more concentrated than normal background air pollution levels.[13]
- Stepping on cigarette butts can result in burns.

What is the IMPACT ON YOUTH caused by tobacco?

- Discarded cigarette butts contain the tars absorbed by the filter and levels of bacteria from smoker's mouths and lungs, thus posing a health hazard to small children who routinely tend to pick up items off the ground and place them in their mouths.
- American Poison Control Centers reported that over 5,162 children under the age of five were poisoned by the ingestion of cigarette butts in 2011.[8]
- Tobacco use in family-friendly places such as playgrounds, parks, and athletic events, models unhealthy behavior and normalizes the use of tobacco. When children see adults smoking, they see smoking as acceptable.



Source: Google Images

How to Get Started: Developing your Tobacco-Free Park Policy



Source: Google Images



Publicize the new policy through the media. A sample press release is included in this packet. Post signs at all entrances and in strategic areas throughout the park.

- Consider surveying park users to determine their thoughts. Besides providing insight on the level of support for tobacco-free parks in your community, it can also be helpful in identifying individuals interested in leading a campaign. Surveys can also be helpful later, in evaluating the success of your policy.

- Develop your policy, using one of the sample policies included in this packet, or one of the many available online.
- Consider developing an enforcement policy. Many towns have determined that voluntary compliance is sufficient.
- Develop a plan to notify and educate the public.

What is the difference between a policy and an ordinance?

Policy – a general term for a local government action that is legal, binding and enforceable.

Ordinance – an act of local legislation that often includes a civil penalty or monetary fine up to a certain amount of money.

Other terms that may be helpful:

Referendum – A direct vote where voters in a given jurisdiction either accept or reject a particular proposal (e.g., adoption of a smoke-free policy); proposals are referred to the ballot by the local governing body or by the state legislature or placed on the ballot through a citizen petition process.

Binding – Permanent and able to regulate those who enter the outdoor area.

Enforceable – Clear enforcement responsibility for controlling tobacco use in outdoor areas and clear ramifications such as monetary fines (civil penalties).

Rules – Rules are NOT enforceable. They are meant as general guidelines for behavior and use of parks and beaches, etc. Those that fail to comply may end up violating another ordinance such as trespassing or failing to follow instructions of a peace officer.

Legal – Originating from a local government body that has power over the outdoor area.

Preemption – The existence of a state law that precludes stronger local laws; can prevent implementation of smoking bans or restrictions.



Source: Google Images

Tobacco Policy Survey Sample

(Adapted from City of Redding, California Smoking Policy Survey, September 2012 and Ringgold County, Iowa Public Health Parks Survey, 2010)

What is your gender? Male _____ Female _____ Other _____

What is your age? Under age 18 _____ Over 18 _____

Do you reside in *(insert name of town)*? Yes _____ No _____

How often do you visit a *(insert name of town)* park?

At least once a week _____ At least once a month _____ At least once a year _____

Does it bother you when people smoke in recreational areas? Yes _____ No _____

Does it bother you to see cigarette litter in recreational areas? Yes _____ No _____

Do you favor or oppose a tobacco-free policy at parks in *(insert name of town)*?

Strongly favor _____ Somewhat favor _____ Somewhat oppose _____

Strongly oppose _____ Don't care _____ Don't know _____

How strongly do you agree that kids act the way they see older teenagers and adults acting?

Strongly agree _____ Somewhat agree _____ Somewhat disagree _____

Strongly disagree _____ Don't know _____

Do you think keeping youth from starting to use tobacco products is important?

Yes _____ No _____

Would you support a policy for parks in *(insert name of town)* to be tobacco free?

Yes _____ No _____

Do you think there would be a lot of opposition to a policy making all parks in *(insert name of town)* tobacco-free? Yes _____ No _____

When was the last time you used a tobacco product, including cigarettes, chew, snuff, cigars, etc.?

Never _____ In the last week _____ In the last year _____

In the last five years _____ Longer than five years ago _____

Sample Smoke Free Policy



TOWN OF WINDHAM RECREATION DEPARTMENT

SUBJECT

Town of Windham "Tobacco-Free Parks" Policy

POLICY STATEMENT

The Town of Windham is committed to the quality of life for all residents, therefore, we believe that:

1. Tobacco product use in the proximity of children, youth and adults engaging in or watching recreational activities is unhealthy and detrimental to the health of others.
2. Tobacco products once consumed in public spaces are often discarded on the ground, thus posing a risk of ingestion to toddlers and causing a litter problem.
3. As parents, leaders, coaches, and officials we are thought of as role models, and the use of tobacco products around youth has a negative effect on their lifestyle choices.

TOBACCO-FREE FACILITIES

No person shall use tobacco products on town-owned parkland, park facilities, recreation facilities, open space, trails or outside the immediate entrance to these facilities.

COMPLIANCE PROCEDURES

The emphasis on enforcing the Tobacco-Free park policy is through voluntary compliance:

1. Signs will be posted on appropriate town-owned parkland, park facilities, recreation facilities, open space and trails.
2. Town staff will make periodic observations of activity sites to monitor compliance.
3. The community, especially facility users, will be notified of this policy through various communication channels.

Date of Adoption: 04/03/12

Sample Smoke Free Ordinance

NO SMOKING ORDINANCE

1. No person shall use, carry or smoke a lighted cigarette, cigar, cigarillo, pipe or use cannabis-type substance including marijuana, as defined in Connecticut General Statutes Section 21a-240, in any form in or upon any building, park, playground, recreation area, athletic facility, trail, beach or area of assembly owned, leased or controlled by the Town of Ellington as may be specifically designated by the Ellington Board of Selectmen, provided however, that signs with letters at least four (4) inches in height are posted in the area such as to reasonably warn persons that the area is subject to this No Smoking Ordinance.
2. Violation of this Ordinance shall constitute an *Infraction* as defined in Connecticut General Statute Section 51-164n and/or may be punishable by a fine of not more than \$90.00 pursuant to the Citation Ordinance of the Town of Ellington.
3. Members of the Ellington Police Department shall be charged with the enforcement of this Ordinance and may issue an *Infraction Summons* or a Citation under the Ellington citation Ordinance. Additionally, agents and employees of the Town of Ellington and coaches or officials participating in any athletic event in or upon any Town-owned athletic or recreation facility are authorized to enforce this ordinance through the exclusion of violator from the athletic event or recreational facility.
4. This Ordinance shall be effective 21 days following publication of a notice of adoption by Town Meeting pursuant to Charter Section 505.

ALA Letter of Support for Local Ordinance



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lunga.org

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Testimony of the American Lung Association in Connecticut in Support of the Town of Ellington's Proposed new No Smoking Ordinance

July 8, 2013

Town of Ellington, Board of Selectmen
Ellington Town Hall, 55 Main Street
Ellington, CT 06029

Town of Ellington's Board of Selectmen

My name is Ruth Canovi and I serve as the Manager of Public Policy at the American Lung Association (ALA) in Connecticut. The American Lung Association is a not-for-profit public health association dedicated to fighting lung disease through research, education and public policy. Thank you for holding this important hearing. I would like to voice our strong support for this new proposed No Smoking Ordinance in the Town of Ellington, which would make the Town of Ellington's buildings, parks, playgrounds, recreation areas, athletic facilities, trails, beaches and other areas of assembly smokefree.

The fact is that tobacco remains one of Connecticut's largest public health threats. In fact, despite our successes, tobacco still is responsible for killing more CT residents each year than AIDS, drugs, homicide and suicide COMBINED.

We believe that the decision makers must now turn their attention to preventing CT residents from being exposed to secondhand smoke. We know that secondhand smoke kills; in fact secondhand smoke causes approximately 55,000 deaths per year among nonsmokers in the United States.

In 2006, the United States Surgeon General released a groundbreaking report declaring there is "no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke. Breathing even a little secondhand smoke can be harmful to your health." Additionally, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) classifies secondhand smoke as a "Group A" known carcinogen. This category is reserved for the most dangerous cancer-causing chemicals and includes such toxins as benzene and asbestos. Nationwide, secondhand smoke is responsible for 3,000 lung cancer deaths per year in nonsmokers. Anyone exposed to secondhand smoke during everyday activities faces a much higher lifetime risk of lung cancer.

Secondhand smoke has also been scientifically linked to contributing to and causing dozens of diseases and illnesses including asthma, heart disease, respiratory tract infections and ear infections. It worsens asthma conditions

1-800-LUNG USA
lunga.org



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and has been linked to being a significant cause of early childhood asthma. Furthermore, nationwide secondhand smoke exposure is responsible for over 250,000 new cases of bronchitis and pneumonia in children aged 18 months and under, which results in 15,000 hospitalizations a year.

We strongly support the RIGHT of all CT residents to breathe healthy air in public spaces. People should not have to choose between enjoying public places and breathing healthy air. These are places where children and their families congregate and secondhand smoke exposure should be limited. Instituting smokefree public spaces such as parks, trails and beaches is an especially important issue for children's health. Because their lungs are so much smaller, children breathe in 50% more air pollution than adults. As a result, they are more susceptible to the dangers associated with tobacco smoke, even if outdoors.

For an individual with asthma, just walking through a cloud of secondhand tobacco smoke is enough to trigger an asthma attack. Laws such as these which limit exposure to secondhand smoke are important health initiatives which could reduce hospital visits.

Research has also shown that just sitting near a smoker outdoors, individuals are exposed to air pollution levels that are significantly higher than normal background air pollution levels.

Beyond the very real public health benefits of this proposal, its implementation will also reduce the most common form of litter in our parks and beaches, cigarette butts. I think we could all agree that cleaner, greener parks, fields and trails are something that we would all support.

In closing, I urge you to support this ordinance that would substantially reduce the danger of secondhand smoke exposure in many of the town's public space.

We all have the right to breathe clean and health air.

Thank you,



Ruth Canovi, Public Policy Manager
American Lung Association in Connecticut

ALA Support Memorandum



Memorandum in Support

Smoke-Free Public Spaces Including Parks, Playgrounds and Beaches

Purpose: To help protect public health and well-being through passage of legislation which restricts the locations in which individuals subject others to the deadly effects of secondhand smoke.

Statement in Support: The American Lung Association in New York supports legislation which removes pollutants from an environment where children and families enjoy recreational activities. Because their lungs are so much smaller, children breathe in 50% more air pollution than an adult. Thus, they are more susceptible to the dangers associated with tobacco smoke --even if outdoors.

If enacted into law, this legislation could mean the difference of having an asthma attack or not for those individuals who recreate in areas that the bill would cover. Tobacco smoke is a known asthma trigger.

Discussion: Secondhand tobacco smoke kills. In fact, secondhand smoke is responsible for 2,500 deaths each year in New York. In 2006, the United States Surgeon General released a report declaring there is "no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke. Breathing even a little secondhand smoke can be harmful to your health." Additionally, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency classifies secondhand smoke as a "Group A" (known carcinogen). This category is reserved for the most dangerous cancer-causing chemicals and includes such toxins as benzene and asbestos. Nationwide, secondhand smoke is responsible for 3,000 lung cancer deaths per year in nonsmokers. Anyone exposed to secondhand smoke during everyday activities face a much higher lifetime risk of lung cancer.)

Secondhand smoke has also been scientifically linked to contributing and causing dozens of diseases and illnesses including asthma, heart disease, respiratory tract infections and ear infections. **Secondhand smoke worsens asthma conditions and has been linked to being a significant cause of early childhood asthma.** Just walking through a cloud of secondhand smoke could be enough to send someone with asthma to a hospital emergency room.

For these reasons, the American Lung Association in New York SUPPORTS efforts to reduce the dangerous effects of secondhand smoke on the public through the passage of appropriate legislative efforts, such as this.

For more information contact: Michael Seilback, Vice President Public Policy & Communications, American Lung Association of the Northeast, 631.415.0946 or mseilback@LungNE.org

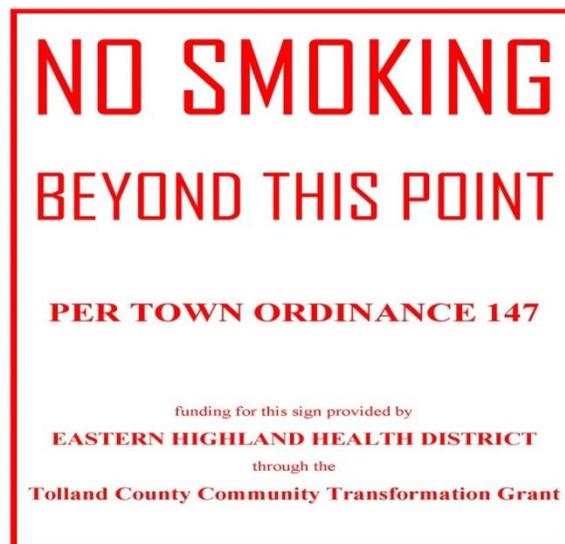
Sample Signage



Towns of Coventry, Mansfield, Tolland, Scotland, and Chaplin



Town of Coventry signs for hiking trails



Town of Ellington

Enforcement

“But how can we enforce it?” is a question often asked by town officials when presented with a tobacco-free parks ordinance. The answer is *“You don’t need to.”*

Community education, prominent and clear signage, and staff education are usually adequate for successful implementation of a tobacco-free policy/ordinance. According to the California Clean Air Project, “a critical component in addressing smoking in parks is to create an environment that makes the law known to park users. It is important to publicize the law in as many forms of media as possible—especially through City Parks and Recreation Departments.”

Ringgold County in Iowa reported that tobacco-free park policies are generally self-enforcing. “Many tobacco users look for ‘no tobacco’ or ‘no smoking’ signs. Those using the property also feel comfortable offering friendly reminders to others who may be unaware of park rules.” A local example is the Town of Windham which has a no smoking policy that is based on ‘voluntary compliance’.

Only 17% of adults in Connecticut use tobacco. Thus, the majority of people who use park facilities do not use tobacco and may not wish to be exposed to secondhand smoke. Since smoking is already banned in many public places such as restaurants, bars and state buildings, many people who use outdoor recreation facilities would prefer that they are smoke-free and may welcome a tobacco-free policy/ordinance.

Additional tips for communicating your policy and thanking people for not smoking in municipal parks include:

- Submit articles to local newspapers promoting your tobacco-free parks policy.
- Remind residents of your policy when speaking at events, concerts, or other community events.
- Print your policy on lease agreements, letters to residents, on utility bills, etc.
- Include a personal message to residents in recreation brochures, annual reports and catalogs.
- Include a written statement in rule books, coaching guides, and other materials distributed to athletic leagues.
- Use national campaigns such as Kick Butts Day or the Great American Smoke Out to distribute fact sheets on second hand smoke, promote cessation programs, and highlight tobacco-free parks policy.
- Post policies on municipal and school websites.
- Use public access channels, school television, or other media outlets.
- Remind staff by including a statement in personnel handbooks or other orientation materials.

Spreading the Word

Press Release Template

[city name] Celebrates Tobacco-Free Parks

[city name], CT— [city name] announced a new policy to promote the health of residents using city parks –a tobacco-free policy.

The occasion will be marked by a tree planting at [name] park. Representatives from _____ to prevent tobacco use, a local public health policy program will be planting a tree at the park on [date] at [time].



Source: Google Images

The policy affects all indoor and outdoor areas of the park, including parking lots. Tobacco users are welcome in the parks and can opt to either abstain, leave the grounds to smoke, or use nicotine lozenges while they're at the park. Policies like this preserve the right to clean air. While there is no legal right to smoke, the public does have a legal right to clean air. Secondhand tobacco smoke is a serious health hazard, and research has found that it is dangerous in outdoor areas too. There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke.

About 50,000 – 60,000 nonsmokers die every year in the US because of secondhand tobacco smoke. Tobacco users who want to quit, can access many free services available through the Connecticut QUIT Line 1-800-QUIT-NOW.

Sample Public Address Announcement or Public Service Announcement



Source: Google Images

“As part of our effort to promote healthy lifestyles in our community, the [City name] Recreation Department would like to announce that all city parks and recreational facilities are now tobacco free! Chewing tobacco and smoking are not only deadly, but they also decrease lung power and weaken muscles, which leads to poor athletic performance. Exposure

to tobacco smoke can cause immediate illness and long term health consequences.

So stay in top physical condition by enjoying our tobacco-free parks, and make the choice to be tobacco free!” For more information or to learn how to quit contact your local health department or health care provider .

Using Social Media

- 1) If your organization has a Facebook page, use it to promote messages that reinforce your decision to go tobacco free.
- 2) Use Twitter and re-tweeting messages (suggestions below)

Twitter is a social networking site (<http://www.twitter.com>). It offers a quick, inexpensive way to reach individuals and partners with timely health information and create a buzz (e.g., get people talking about a topic). Users send updates, or "tweets," that are 140 characters or less. Individuals can "follow" another user to see her/his updates.[15] To help your social media efforts, take time to browse Twitter content from the following three Twitter handles: @CDCTobaccoFree, @CDCObesity, and @MakingHealthEZ.



Source: Google Images

If you would like to use content from existing Twitter handles, it is recommended that you share as a “Re-Tweet” or “Modified Tweet”.

- A Re-Tweet (RT) is when a tweet is shared without any changes. Twitter’s Help Center has information on Re-Tweeting (<https://support.twitter.com/articles/20169873-how-to-retweet-a-tweet#>).
- A Modified Tweet (MT) is when a tweet is summarized or modified from someone else before sharing. If modifying a tweet, be sure not to change the tweet’s intended message. Another option is to create a new tweet and give credit to the originator. [16][17]

Additionally, you may want to consider using relevant hashtags. Hashtags are key words or topics in a tweet. To create a hashtag, use the # symbol in front of a word or phrase.[18] CDC has a few hashtags on community health topics such as #BloodPressure, #Diabetes, #Smoking. A complete hashtag list can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/socialmedia/Tools/Twitter-Hashtags.html>.

Social media tools, guidelines, and best practices for Twitter can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/SocialMedia/Tools/guidelines>. For more information about this, contact your DCH Communication Technical Assistance provider or send an email to dchcommunicationteam@cdc.gov.

CDC Best Practices for Preventing Tobacco Use

Across the nation, cities and towns are making incredible strides to prevent tobacco use. For years, the U.S. National Preventive Council and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) have been evaluating what works on a local level. In 2010, an important set of recommendations based on these “best-practice or evidence-based” interventions was issued as part of the National Prevention Strategy.[19] Best practices for municipalities include:

- Encourage colleges and universities located in the community to adopt 100% smoke free policies.
- Make all community events (fairs, parades, farmers’ markets, etc.) smoke-free.
- Identify and monitor violation “hot spots”, where violators congregate.
- Consistently apply penalties (such as fees and/or fines) for citizens who violate tobacco/smoke free policies.
- Adopt a range of complementary anti-tobacco strategies, which includes aggressive media campaigns.
- Regulate point-of-sale tobacco displays, e.g., require the posting of health messages.
- Support a municipal ordinance to ban smoking in multi-unit housing.
- Educate housing providers about the benefits of smoke-free housing.
- Offer tax credits or other incentives for housing providers, to implement smoke/tobacco free police.
- Regulate the sale of non-cigarette flavored tobacco products.
- Regulate the sale of tobacco products based on pack size.
- Regulate “roll your own” tobacco machines.
- Broaden the smoke/tobacco free base of support by collaborating with other health and wellness efforts, such as asthma programs and active living initiatives.
- Participate in state and local coalitions that promote anti-tobacco policies and smoking cessation programs.
- Target anti-smoking, anti-tobacco efforts at populations who are disproportionately exposed: children, African Americans, low income individuals and blue collar workers.
- Choose a variety of spokespersons to advocate for smoking policy reforms who are articulate, understand the issues and know what arguments the opposition will raise.

Local Resources and Cessation Services

Eastern Highlands Health District

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Mansfield, CT 06268
Contact Rita Kornblum at
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www.ehhd.org

North Central District Department of Health

31 North Main Street
P.O. Box 1222
Enfield, CT 06083-1222
Phone: 860-745-0383
www.ncdhd.org

American Lung Association of Connecticut

www.lung.org/stop-smoking
1-800-LUNGUSA or 1-800-586-4872

State of Connecticut Quit Line

1-800-QUIT-NOW

State and National Resources

- **Connecticut Department of Public Health – Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Program.**
Phone: 860-509-8251, dphtobacco@ct.gov or go to: www.ct.gov/dph/tobacco
- **Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids:** www.tobaccofreekids.org
- **CDC Tobacco Free Sports Initiative:** www.cdc.gov/tobacco/sports/index.htm
- **Tobacco-Free Youth Recreation:** www.tobaccofreeparks.org
- **Tobacco-Free Parks: For a Healthy Community** – policy implementation resources from Minnesota such a model policies, fact sheets, policy guides and examples of signage.
Available at: <http://www.tobaccofreeparks.org/materials.html>
- **Model Ordinances:** www.changelabsolutions.org/landing-page/secondhand-smoke
- **Smoke Free Coalition one pager:**
www.nyctobaccofree.org/sites/default/files/wysiwyg/docs/Citywide/vol_oa_factsheet_nyc_5.17.2013.pdf
- **Partnership for Prevention – Smoke-Free Policies: Establishing a Smoke-Free Ordinance to Reduce Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Indoor Worksites and Public Places - An Action Guide.** (October, 2007), Washington, DC: www.prevent.org
- **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Coordinating Center for Health Promotion, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health [2006].**
www.Surgeongeneral.gov/library/secondhandsmoke

- **American Lung Association.** Secondhand Smoke Fact Sheet:
www.lungusa.org/site/pp.asp?c=dvLUK9O0E&b=35422
- **National Cancer Institute.** Secondhand Smoke: Questions and Answers. Available at:
www.cancer.gov/cancertopics/factsheet/Tobacco.ETS

Community Health Action Response Team (CHART) Partner Organizations

- Eastern Highlands Health District
- North Central District Health Dept.
- American Lung Association, NE
- Central AHEC
- Visiting Nurse and Health Services of CT
- VNA East
- ECHN Women's Services
- ERASE
- NECASA
- Mansfield Advocates for Children
- Coventry STEPS
- Chaplin CREW
- Scotland School Readiness
- Stafford Early Childhood Collaborative
- Vernon Youth Services
- Bolton Recreation
- Coventry Parks & Recreation
- Ashford Recreation
- Tolland Parks & Recreation
- UConn Club Sports Program
- Mansfield Parks & Recreation and Social Services
- Willington Recreation and Youth, Family & Social Services

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