In 2019, the Maryland General Assembly passed Tobacco 21, setting 21 as the age of access for tobacco products. In addition to raising the age of access, the Tobacco 21 law repealed a provision that previously allowed law enforcement to issue a civil citation to a minor who purchased, used, or possessed a tobacco product, the so-called PUP law. This change has created confusion within the public schools regarding the role of SROs in addressing student use and possession of electronic smoking devices (ESDs) and other tobacco products. As law enforcement officers, SROs cannot confiscate a student’s ESD (or other tobacco product) unless that officer has probable cause to believe the student is violating a law. Without the PUP law, SROs seemingly have no legal authority to confiscate ESDs. Also, the memorandum of understanding (“MOU”) between county public schools and local police sets forth the roles and duties of SROs; these MOUs usually do not allow SROs to enforce school disciplinary rules, such as school tobacco policies. However, there are a few ways that school systems can utilize SROs to combat the youth vaping epidemic, such as (1) by enforcing *other* Maryland laws and (2) by amending MOUs to increase SRO involvement in the administration’s ESD-enforcement.