### Minor in Possession

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February 2019

#### High Alert!

STEPP considers Minor in Possession (MIP)/Possession, Use and Purchase (PUP) laws to be a serious emerging issue and we want all grantees to be on high alert.



#### Why are we talking about this now?

Recent proliferation - Last 4 months:

Grand Junction, Alamosa, Snowmass Village, Akron, Edgewater...

Are there others? (use chat box)

## Current Minor In Possession (MIP) or Possession, Use and Purchase (PUP) Law

C.R.S. **f** 25-14-301 Possession of Cigarettes or Tobacco Products by Minors Prohibited. Known as TTUPA, the "*Teen Tobacco Use Prevention Act*".

- Possession of cigarettes or tobacco products by someone under 18 is not allowed.
  - Exempts under-aged minor operatives.
- What does possession mean?
  - having any amount of cigarettes or tobacco products on a minor's person;
  - having custody of cigarettes or tobacco products;
  - having cigarettes or tobacco products within a minor's presence or control

# C.R.S. § 25-14-301 Possession of Cigarettes or Tobacco Products by Minors Prohibited.

#### • What is a tobacco product?

Tobacco products same definition as Colorado's furnishing statute C.R.S. §18-13-131(5) that includes:

- a product that contains nicotine or tobacco
- a product derived from tobacco
- any device that can deliver tobacco or nicotine to person inhaling from the device
  (ESD)
- not FDA approved cessation devices

# C.R.S. § 25-14-301 Possession of Cigarettes or Tobacco Products by Minors Prohibited.

- Are local possession laws allowed?
  - Nothing in statute prohibits a statutory or home rule municipality from enacting an ordinance more stringent than state law.
- What happens to kids who violate the law?
  - Violation is a non-criminal offense.

#### What are the public health concerns with MIP?

- 1. Diverts policy attention from effective tobacco control strategies.
- 2. Lays the blame for tobacco use at the feet of the "victims" of tobacco marketing.
- 3. Reinforces the tobacco industry's long held position that tobacco is for adults only. "Forbidden fruit"
- 4. Enforcement is not equal.
- Many youth smokers are addicted and penalizing youth could deter them from seeking support for cessation.

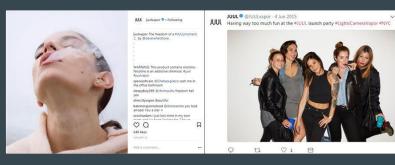




6. Relieves the tobacco industry of responsibility for its marketing practices.







#### **Examples of penalties under MIP/PUP**

- 1. Fines
- 2. Community service
- 3. Attendance in mandatory cessation or education programs
- 4. Suspension of a driver's license or permit
- 5. Suspension from school

#### Who is Proposing MIP/PUP Laws?

Tobacco Industry and Vape Industry through trade associations

Particular retailers such as Smoker Friendly

Law Enforcement/Council members

Don't want to confront business owners

Easier to cite kids/potentially less confrontational

Community Members (but not parents!)

Others who may be well intentioned but not informed

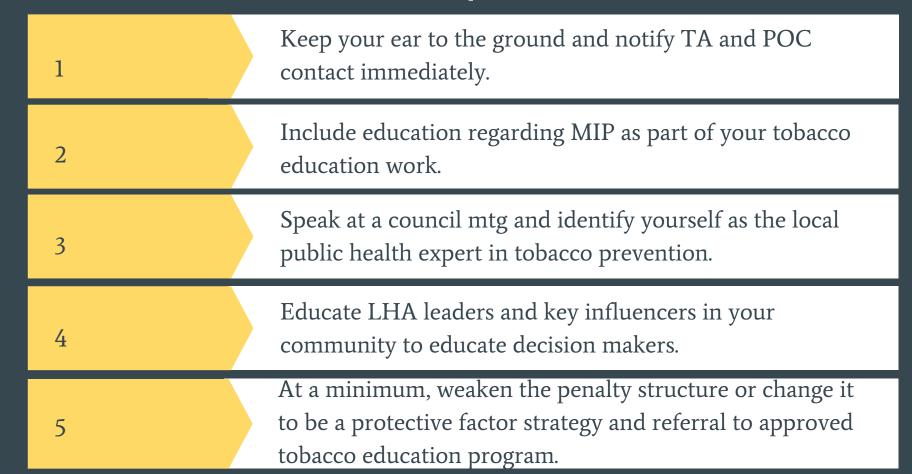
#### What does public health recommend instead of MIP?

CDC recommends 5 policy strategies "To Address E-Cigarette Use Among Youth In Light Of FDA's Decision To Delay Product Reviews For Newly Deemed Tobacco Product, (including e-cigarettes, until 2022)"

- 1) Including e-cigarettes in comprehensive smoke-free laws,
- 2) Licensing e-cigarette retailers,
- 3) Prohibiting self-service displays for all tobacco products, including e-cigarettes,
- 4) Raising the age for sale of all tobacco products to 21, and
- 5) Raising the price of e-cigarettes.

<sup>\*</sup> Raise the minimum legal sale age to 21

#### How You as a Grantee Can Help



### What Can TA Providers Do to Help Grantees?

- Craft speaking points
- Follow-up with city/town attorney or other staff
- Offer model language including additional provisions



### **Questions?**