## Understanding Maine's Tobacco Laws An Overview for Schools

The implementation of a smoke and tobacco-free policy is an evidence-based approach to:

Reduce exposure to secondhand smoke

Increase the number of tobacco users who quit

Reduce tobacco-related morbidity and mortality, including acute cardiovascular events







Reduce the prevalence of tobacco use



Reduce the initiation of tobacco use among young people



Maine's tobacco laws provide a framework for schools to build from.

## **Tobacco Use in Elementary and Secondary Schools Prohibited**

Title 22, Chapter 263 §1578-B



Prohibits tobacco <u>use</u> and <u>possession</u> of tobacco products or accessories

Applies to all students, staff, parents and community members

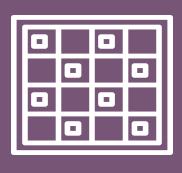


Includes all times in the buildings or on the grounds of any public school, on a school bus and at any school-sponsored event







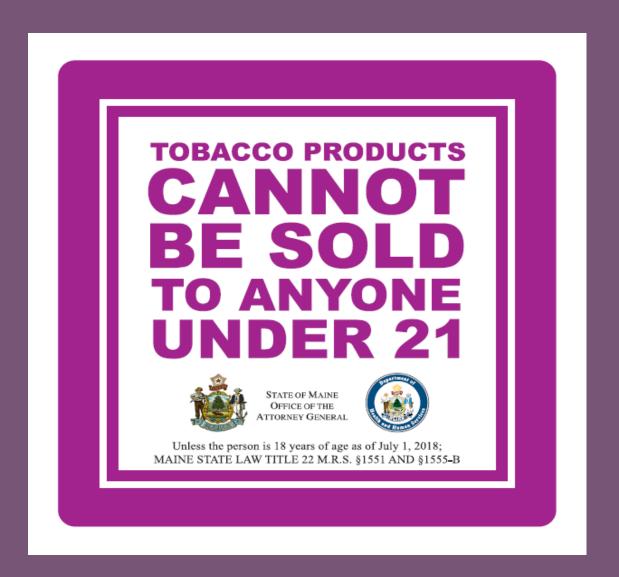






## **Tobacco 21 - Retail Tobacco Sales**

Title 22, Chapter 262-A §1555-B



Restricts tobacco product sales so that a person may not sell, furnish, give away a tobacco product to any person under 21 years of age, unless that person turned 18 as of July 1, 2018.

The law no longer penalizes tobacco possession by a minor. Removing penalties associated with youth possession is also an evidence-based strategy to focus punitive aspects on those who provide youth with the products.

## Smoking in Vehicles When Minor Under 16 Years of Age is Present

Title 29-A, Chapter 19 §2120

Smoking is prohibited in a motor vehicle by the operator or passengers when a person who has not reached 16 years old is present in that motor vehicle, regardless of whether the motor vehicle's windows are open.



The MaineHealth Center for Tobacco Independence maintains different levels of policies for schools rating along a spectrum of "Good/Better/Best" in terms of comprehensiveness.



Get more information and policy change assistance at CTIMaine.org/Resources

