## Richfield City Council Work Session March 22, 2022

Richfield Advisory Board of Health Committee & Association for Nonsmoker MN

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# Who we are



# The Association for Nonsmokers-Minnesota (ANSR)

is a nonprofit organization dedicated to reducing the human and economic costs of tobacco use in Minnesota. Our core commitments are to reduce the number of young smokers and to continuously advocate for the rights and health of nonsmokers.

## Agenda

- » Youth Use Trends
- » Targeting of the Industry
- » Federal Laws
- » State Laws
- » Local Municipalities Role

#### Racism is a Public Health Issue



**RACISM IS A PUBLIC** HEALTH CRISIS.

### **Tobacco Industry Targets**

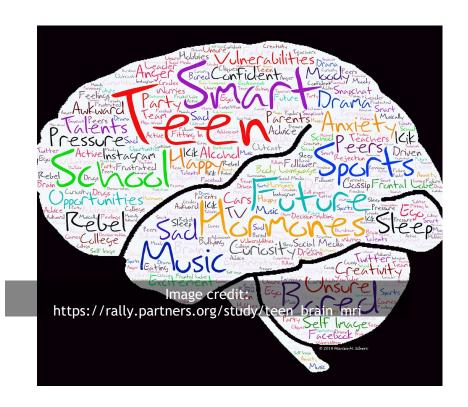
- Each year in MN, \$110.5 million in advertising is spent to addict new users and Minnesotans who currently use.
- Targets:
  - Youth
  - Women
  - African American
  - Indigenous
  - LGBTQ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer)
  - Low Income
  - Those with mental illness

#### The Cost of Tobacco



### Impact of Nicotine on the Brain

- ► No amount of nicotine is safe for young people
- ► Nicotine is highly addictive
- ➤ Youth exposed to nicotine are more likely to use other substances
- ► Nicotine is a stimulant



#### **COVID & Commercial Tobacco Use**

 Because COVID-19 is a deadly respiratory disease, it makes it even more urgent for Minnesota take additional steps to prevent commercial tobacco use and help smokers quit.

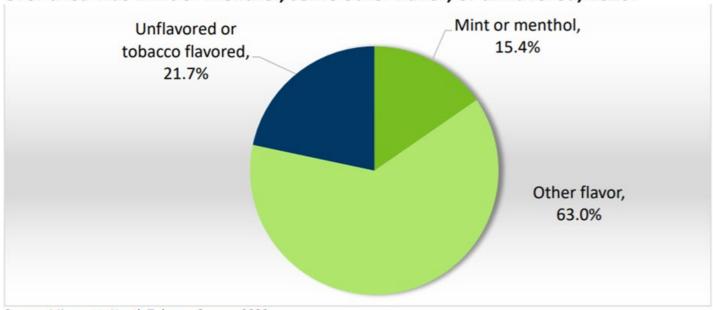
 Communities targeted by the tobacco industry, including Black and Indigenous Minnesotans, are some of the hardest hit by COVID-19

#### Flavored tobacco continues to drive youth use



# 78% of MN students who first used tobacco, used a flavored product

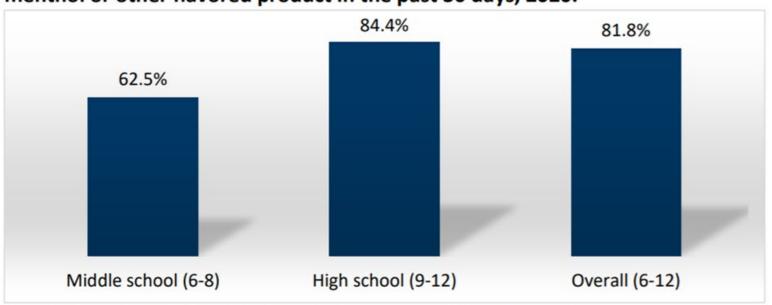
Figure 3. Percent of students who reported that the first tobacco product they ever tried was mint or menthol, some other flavor, or unflavored, 2020.



Source: Minnesota Youth Tobacco Survey, 2020.

# 82% of students who are currently using, used a flavored product

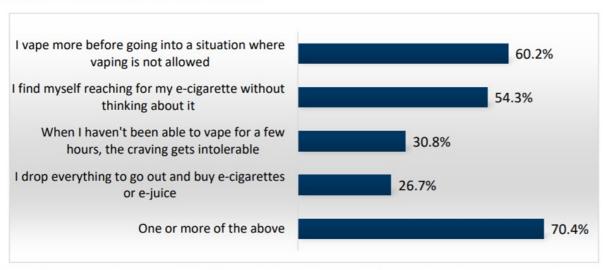
Figure 4. Percent of students who currently use commercial tobacco who used a menthol or other flavored product in the past 30 days, 2020.



Source: Minnesota Youth Tobacco Survey, 2020; note: comparable data for 2017 were not available.

# 70% MN students are showing signs of addiction

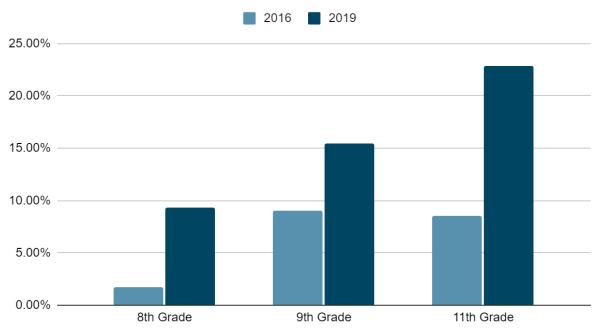
Figure 8. Percent of students who currently use e-cigarettes and reported having experienced a sign of dependence.



Source: Minnesota Youth Tobacco Survey, 2020. Note: students are in the numerator if they reported experiencing the symptom rarely or more often.

#### ISD# 280: Richfield School District

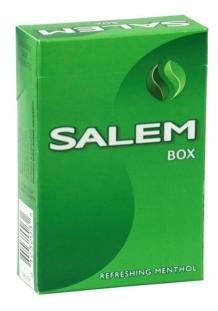
E-cigarette use in the last 30 days



Menthol = Easier to Start

Menthol = Harder to Quit



















#### What about menthol...

- Is a chemical compound extracted from the peppermint or corn mint plant or created synthetically.
- Has anesthetic or numbing qualities.
- Is used to relieve throat irritation and produces a cooling feeling.

Menthol is used as an additive in some cigarettes to make them more palatable.



#### Menthol = Harder to Quit

- Menthol increases nicotine absorption, leading to greater dependence.
- Among high school smokers, those who smoke menthols are more likely to smoke within one hour of waking and more likely to report cravings compared to high school smokers of non-menthols.

Wackowski & Delnevo, 2007. Menthol cigarettes and indicators of tobacco dependence among adolescents. *Addictive Behaviors*, 32(9), 1964-1969.



## Menthol: Tobacco Industry Targeting

- There is sufficient research to <u>confirm</u> that tobacco companies targeted youth, women, LGBTQ and African Americans with menthol marketing
- Research also <u>suggests</u> that tobacco companies targeted Latinxs, Asians, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders

TPSAC Report

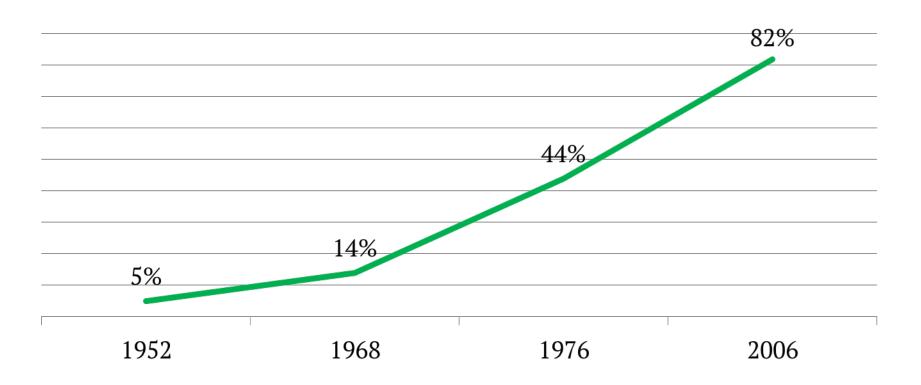


"We don't smoke that s\_\_\_. We just sell it. We reserve the right to smoke for the young, the poor, the black and stupid."

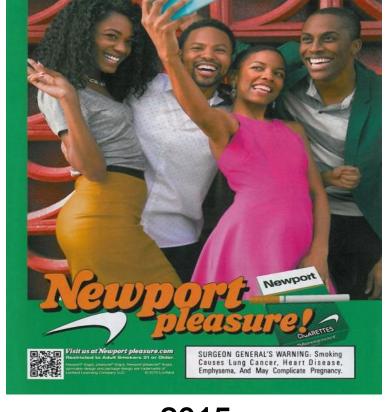
RJ Reynolds Executive, 1971

R.J. Reynolds executive's reply when asked why he didn't smoke according to Dave Goerlitz, lead Winston model for seven years for R.J. Reynolds.] Giovanni, J, "Come to Cancer Country; USA; Focus," The Times of London, August 2, 1992.

#### African Americans Adult Smokers Who Use Mentl







1975 2015

Sources: <a href="http://tobacco.stanford.edu/">http://tobacco.stanford.edu/</a> http://tobacco.stanford.edu/

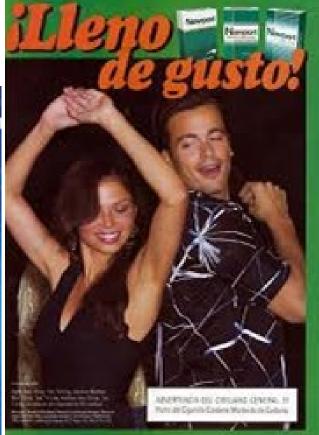
www.trinketsandtrash.org









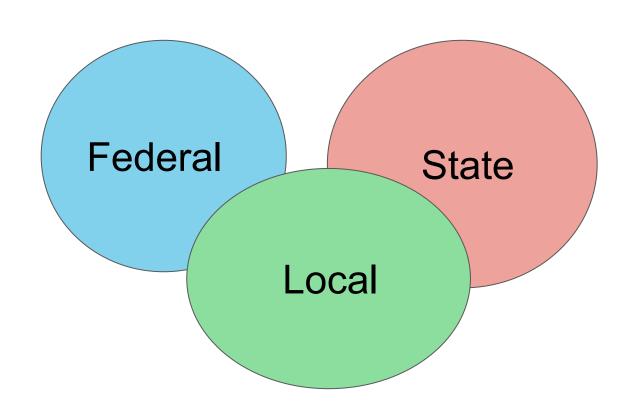




### Twin Cities African American Community Survey

- 86% Support more laws to reduce the harms of Smoking
- 88% believe tobacco use is a significant health issue in the African American Community

#### Everyone had a role to play:



# Federal: Tobacco Prevention Policies

#### December 2019: FDA Regulates

- Increased the age to purchase tobacco to 21 years old
- Temporary ban on someig flavorsbut leaves thousands of flavored e-cigs on the market.

#### March 2021: FDA Regulates

- March: Prohibits shipping via USPS: PACT ACT
- April 29th: Review menthol ban petition

#### Federal flavor restriction: Not included in the temporary ban.

Disposable flavored e-cigarettes

15,000+ flavored e-liquids Popular open systems including refillable Juul compatible pods

Juul and other mentholflavored pods









Source: Campaign for Tobacco-Free-Kids-1/20

# State: Tobacco Prevention Policies

#### Proposed bill: HF 904/ SF1271

#### Ending the sale of menthol and all flavored tobacco products in MN





Rep. Cedrick Frazier (DFL) District: 45/

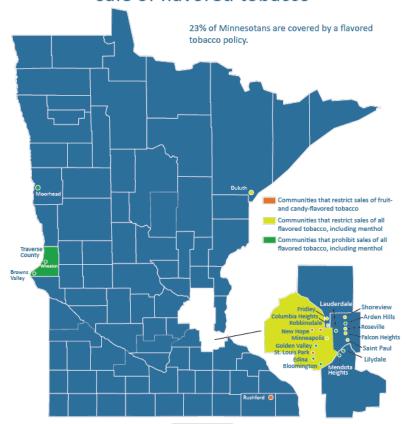
Sen. Bobby Joe Champion (DFL) District: 59

 House Select Committee on Racial Justice Report to the Legislature

- Flavored tobacco and tobacco related product sale or offer prohibited, and penalties authorized.
  - Chief Author: Rep Frazier
  - o Chief Author: Sen. Champion

# Minnesota: Restricting the Sale of Flavored Tobacco

### Minnesota communities restricting the sale of flavored tobacco





#### What can local communities do?

- End the Sale of All Flavored
   Tobacco Product: e-cigarettes, vapes, e-cigarette liquid, chew, shisha, cigars and menthol cigarettes
- Limit the the number of tobacco retailers in a community



#### Capping Licenses: What have other cities done?

- **Bloomington**: Capped their licenses at 0. Through attrition, the city will get down to zero tobacco licenses.
- **Golden Valley**: Capped their licenses at 8. At the time, they had 14 licenses. Through attrition, the city will get down to 8 licenses.
- Saint Paul: Created two classifications of licenses to sell tobacco. The total cap on the number of Tobacco Shop licenses is 150, compared to the 190 licenses in operation in St. Paul today. The number of Tobacco Products Shops licenses is capped at 25, compared to the 39 in operation today. St. Paul will reach these license numbers through attrition and new licenses can be given only after they fall below these caps.

#### Richfield Language

- Capping Licenses Similar to Bloomington: does not include the succession clause.
- Prohibit the sale of all flavored tobacco products, including menthol.
- **Tobacco sales at municipal liquor stores**: the City of Richfield could write this into ordinance or choose to not renew the license without codifying.
- Increased penalty structure for failed compliance checks.
- Updated definitions, etc.



ABOUT MENTHOL TOBACCO

#### Menthol Coalition Members

The Menthol Coalition is a coalition of health and community organizations in Minnesota committed to reducing the harm caused by menthol-flavored cigarettes and other tobacco products. We share a common goal of working to reduce the harm caused by menthol tobacco. Tobacco companies have a long and well-documented history of targeting African Americans, youth, women, and other groups with menthol tobacco. Each year in Minnesota tobacco use is responsible for more than 5,100 deaths and almost \$3 billion in preventable health care costs. Ninety percent of adult smokers started before the age of 18 and many young people start with menthol-flavored tobacco because menthol masks the harshness of smoking. Therefore, the Menthol Coalition supports policies that restrict youth access and exposure to menthol cigarettes and other menthol-flavored tobacco.

American Heart Association American Lung Association Anglos Latinos Motivated to Succeed (ALMAS) Association for Nonsmokers-Minnesota (ANSR) Aurora/St. Anthony Neighborhood Dev. Corp. Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Minnesota Breathe Free North ClearWay Minnesota Comunidades Latinas Unidas en Servicio (CLUES) Family Tree Clinic Frogtown Connection God Squad Greater Friendship Missionary Baptist Church Greater Mount Nebo Missionary Baptist Church Greater Mount Vernon Missionary Baptist Church HealthPartners Hmong Health Care Professionals Coalition (HHCPC) Indigenous Peoples Task Force JustUs Health Kids First L.I.F.T. to End Poverty Lincoln Park Children and Families Collaborative Lyndale Neighborhood Association

Men Against Destruction - Defending Against Drugs and

Minnesota Association of Community Health Centers

Social Disorder (MAD DADS)

Minnesota Council of Health Plans

Minneapolis Urban League

Minnesota Cancer Alliance

New Hope Baptist Church New Mt. Calvary Missionary Baptist Church New Resurrection Missionary Baptist Church NorthPoint Health & Wellness Open Cities Health Center Payne-Phalen Community Council Pilgrim Rest Baptist Pillsbury United Communities Positive Image Progressive Baptist Church Sabathani Community Center Shiloh Temple International Ministries Southside Urban Coalition St. Mark A.M.E. Church St. Paul National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) St. Peter's A.M.E. Church Stairstep Foundation/HWU Sub-Saharan African Youth & Family Services Summit Hill Association/ District 16 TakeAction Minnesota The Center for Black Health & Equity Tobacco Free Alliance True Love Church- Ministries of Arts Twin Cities Medical Society Vision in Living Life- Change is Possible Visions Merging WellShare International We Win Institute

Mother St. James A.M.E. Church -Minneapolis























































































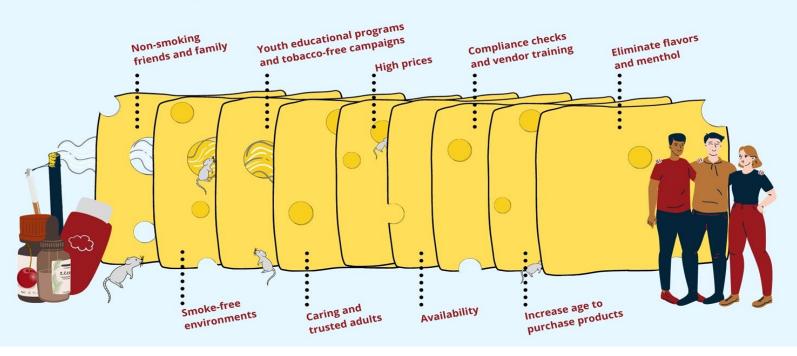






# SWISS CHEESE MODEL OF COMMERCIAL TOBACCO HARM REDUCTION

Effective commercial tobacco prevention happens when interventions are layered together to create a healthy tobacco-free community.



# Thank you for your Leadership!