

521-379) youth

CAMPAIGN for TOBACCO-FREE Kids

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 11, 1998

Contact: Jennifer Thorp/202-296-5469
Don Marshall/202-289-5900

**** MEDIA ADVISORY ****

**TOBACCO FARMERS AND PUBLIC HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS
TO RELEASE CORE PRINCIPLES DOCUMENT,
NEW POLLING DATA ON TOBACCO**

Washington, DC – On Monday, March 16, another historic announcement will take place on the tobacco front: tobacco growers and public health organizations will come together and release a set of mutually agreed upon core principles under which national tobacco control policy should be enacted. The principles that will be announced include but are not limited to public health objectives, the tobacco program, economic development funds, and the production and importation of foreign tobacco.

A poll of 400 Kentucky farmers will also be released. The poll examined farmers' views on the future of tobacco farming and tobacco policy.

WHO: Rod Kuegel, President/Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative, Inc.
Andrew Shepherd, Vice President/Flue-Cured Tobacco
Cooperative Stabilization Corporation
Bill Novelli, President/CAMPAIGN FOR TOBACCO-FREE KIDS
Bill Broome, Board Member/American Heart Association
J.T. Davis, Secretary/Concerned Friends for Tobacco
Scott D. Ballin, Senior Policy Consultant/CAMPAIGN FOR
TOBACCO-FREE KIDS

WHAT: Release of Tobacco Producers' Core Principles Under Which
Tobacco Control Policy Should Be Enacted

WHEN: Monday, March 16
10:00 a.m.

WHERE: Main Hearing Room
U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Agriculture
1300 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC

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1707 L Street, NW Suite 800 Washington, DC 20036
Phone (202) 296-5469 Fax (202) 296-5427 www.tobaccofreekids.org

CORE PRINCIPLES STATEMENT

BETWEEN

THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMUNITY

AND

THE TOBACCO PRODUCERS COMMUNITY

In the spirit of cooperation and with a commitment towards—

- Reducing disease caused by tobacco products, and
- Ensuring the future prosperity and stability of the American tobacco farmer, the tobacco farm family, and tobacco farming communities,

the undersigned organizations and individuals call on the President of the United States, the Congress of the United States and all States Attorneys General to commit to supporting and enacting effective legislation and policies that include the following points of agreement:

That on issues related to public health there is agreement:

1. That it is in the best interests of the public health community and the tobacco producer community that FDA should have authority to establish fair and equitable regulatory controls over the manufacture, sale, distribution, labeling (including country of origin) and marketing of tobacco products, both domestic and imported, comparable to regulations established for other products regulated by the FDA. Such regulations shall have as their goal the protection of public health and the assurance that users of tobacco products are provided with full and complete information about the products they are using. In order to accomplish this goal industry information and research should be made available for public review.
2. That there should be strong complementary federal, state, and local laws which guarantee that tobacco products are not marketed, advertised, sold or otherwise made available to anyone under the age of 18.
3. That prohibition of the use of tobacco products by informed adults of legal age is not a goal of public health advocates or tobacco producers.
4. That there should be mechanisms in place to prevent the importation of foreign tobacco, whether in raw agricultural leaf, reconstituted or homogenized leaf, tobacco by-products, or any other form or alteration of tobacco that does not meet pesticide residue requirements and other quality controls required for domestically grown and produced tobacco.
5. That if there is an increase in the federal excise tax in any legislative proposal, a portion of the tax would be used for carrying out public health initiatives, and a portion of the tax would be used to assist farmers and their communities in addressing their economic dependence on tobacco.

That on issues related to agricultural production of tobacco there is agreement:

1. That a tobacco production control program which limits supply and which sets minimum purchase price is in the best interest of the public health community and the tobacco producer community. From a harm reduction standpoint, it is in the best interest of the public health community to support enhanced assurance of quota stability for domestic production of tobacco.
2. That any costs associated with the administration or operation of a tobacco control program be guaranteed to be paid under any legislative proposal, and that the federal government no longer bear the costs for the administration or operation of such a program.
3. That there be greater cooperation between the tobacco growing community and the public health community to ensure that quality control and health and safety standards are maintained in the production of tobacco, both domestically and abroad, and that industry information and research should be made available for public review. Agencies with public health responsibility, including the FDA (whose authority over manufactured tobacco products should not extend to on-farm tobacco production) should work cooperatively through structures already in place in the Department of Agriculture and Environmental Protection Agency so as not to extend any additional control and bureaucracy over the on-farm production of tobacco.
4. That tobacco quota holders and tobacco lease holders should be given the opportunity to have their quota compensated for at a fair and equitable level, and that the protection of tenant farmers should be given special consideration as part of this process to ensure that they are not adversely affected.
5. That a significant amount of money be allocated so that tobacco growing states and communities have options and opportunities to ensure their economic viability into the 21st century. There must be significant involvement of tobacco growing communities in determining the allocation of these funds. Decision making for plans to enhance the economic infrastructures of these communities should be governed primarily through community based input. Agricultural-based development in particular ought to be given a high priority.

Signatories

Burley Tobacco Growers Cooperative, Inc.

Flue-Cured Tobacco Stabilization Corporation

Concerned Friends for Tobacco

Virginia Farm Bureau

Burley Stabilization Corporation

Allies for Tobacco, Inc.

Commodity Growers Cooperative Association

Virginia Tobacco Growers Association

Halifax County (VA) Board of Supervisors

Center for Sustainable Systems

Virginia Agriculture Growers Association

National Black Farmers Association

Virginia Dark-Fired Tobacco Growers Association

Virginia Sun-Cured Tobacco Growers Association

Rural Advancement Foundation International

Virginia State Legislature

American Heart Association

American Public Health Association

American Cancer Society

Americans for Nonsmokers Rights

American Association for Respiratory Care

American College of Cardiology

American College of Chest Physicians

American School Health Association

American College of Preventive Medicine

Association of Schools of Public Health

Interreligious Coalition on Smoking OR Health

National Center for Tobacco Free Kids

Oncology Nursing Society

Family Voices

Partnership for Prevention

National Hispanic Medical Association

Coalition for Health and Agriculture Development (KY)

Kentucky Action:

American Cancer Society

American Heart Association

Americans Lung Association

Kentucky Dental Association

Kentucky Medical association

Kentucky Parent Teachers Association

Kentucky Society for Respiratory Care

(plus approx. 60 additional KY based organizations)

American Heart Association (KY)

American Lung Association (KY)

Kentucky Smokeless States Project

Albemarle County (VA) Medical Society

62155

A	B	Sheet1	D	E	Sheet1	F	G	H	I	J	Sheet1	K
	Prohibits		Prohibits			Prohibits	Penalty to	Penalty to	Minimum	Maximum		License suspension/
State	Purchase	Footnote	Possession	Footnote		Use	Business Y/N	Business	Penalty	Penalty		revocation
AL	No		No			No	Yes	Fine	\$10	\$50	No	No
AK	No		Yes	Except minors at adult correctional facilities.		No	Yes	Fine	\$300	\$??	Both	No
AZ	Yes		Yes			No	Yes	Petty offense	\$0	\$1,000	No	No
AR	No		No			No	Yes	Misdemeanor	\$100	\$100	Both	No
CA	Yes	Except persons 16 years or older at correctional facilities.	Yes	Except persons 16 years or older at correctional facilities.		No	Yes	Misdemeanor	\$200	\$300	No	No
CO	Yes		No			No	Yes	Class II petty offense	\$200	\$200	No	No
CT	Yes		No			No	Yes	Fine	\$0	\$200	Both	No
DE	Yes		No			No	Yes	Class B Misdemeanor	\$250	\$250	Suspension	No
DC	No		No			No	Yes	Misdemeanor	\$100	\$500	Both	No
FL	No		No			No	Yes	2nd degree Misdemeanor	\$500	\$500	Both	No
GA	Yes		No			No	Yes	Misdemeanor	\$0	\$0	No	No
HI	Yes		No			No	Yes	Fine	\$0	\$100	No	No
ID	Yes		Yes			No	Yes	Misdemeanor	\$0	\$0	No	No
IL	Yes		No			No	Yes	Petty offense	\$200	\$200	No	No
IN	Yes		No			No	Yes	Class C infraction	\$0	\$500	No	No
IA	Yes		No			Yes	Yes	Simple Misdemeanor	\$300	\$300	Both	No
KS	Yes		Yes			No	Yes	Misdemeanor	\$200	\$1,000	Both	No
KY	Yes		No			No	Yes	Fine	\$100	\$500	No	No
LA	Yes		No			No	Yes	Fine	\$0	\$50	No	No
ME	Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	Fine	\$50	\$1,500	Both	No
MD	No		Yes			Yes	Yes	Fine	\$0	\$300	No	No
MA	No		No			No	Yes	Fine	\$100	Pending	No	No
MI	No		Yes	On a public highway, street, alley, park, or other lands used for		Yes**	Yes	Misdemeanor	\$0	\$50	No	No
MN	Yes		No			Yes	Yes	Gross Misdemeanor	\$0	\$0	No	No
MS	No		No			No	Yes	Misdemeanor	\$20	\$100	No	No
MO	No		No			No	Yes	Fine	\$25	\$25	No	No
MT	No		Yes			Yes	Yes	Civil penalty, \$100	\$100	\$100	Both	No
NB	No		No			Yes	Yes	Class III Misdemeanor	\$0	\$0	Both	No
NV	No		No			No	Yes	Fine	\$10	\$100	No	No
NH	Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	Fine	\$100	\$100	No	No
NJ	No		No			No	Yes	Fine	\$250	\$250	Yes	No
NM	Yes		No			No	Yes	Misdemeanor	\$0	\$1,000	No	No
NY	No		No			No	Yes	Fine	\$100	\$300	Suspension	No
NC	Yes		No			No	Yes	Misdemeanor	\$0	\$500	No	No
ND	No		No			Yes	Yes	Class B Misdemeanor	\$0	\$500	No	No
OH	No		No			No	Yes	4th deg. misd.	\$0	\$250	No	No
OK	Yes		Yes			No	Yes	Misdemeanor	\$25	\$25	No	No
OR	No		Yes			No	Yes	Class A Misdemeanor	\$100	\$500	No	No
PA	No		No			No	Yes	Offense	\$25	\$??	No	No
RI	Yes		No			No	Yes	Fine	\$100	\$100	Suspension	No
SC	No		No			No	Yes	Misdemeanor	\$0	\$25	No	No
SD	Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	Class II Misdemeanor	\$200	\$200	No	No
TN	Yes		No			No	Yes	Class A Misdemeanor	\$0	\$2,500	No	No
TX	No		No			No	Yes	Class C Misdemeanor	\$0	\$0	No	No
UT	Yes		Yes			No	Yes	Class C Misdemeanor	\$0	\$0	No	No
VT	Yes		No			No	Yes	Fine	\$0	\$100	Both	No
VA	Yes		Yes			No	Yes	Civil Penalty	\$0	\$50	No	No
WA	Yes		No			No	Yes	Gross Misdemeanor	\$100	\$100	Both	No
WV	No		Yes			Yes	Yes	Misdemeanor	\$10	\$25	No	No
WI	Yes		Yes			No	Yes	Fine	\$0	\$500	Yes	No
WY	Yes		Yes			Yes	Yes	Misdemeanor	\$0	\$50	No	No

TOBACC
1/6TH
SUN 2/28/20
18
Page 1
770-488-5701
Tom- Here is the CDC
Chart I promised. I have
Sara Knowles. 770.488-5 asked them to add a kids penalty column.
- CIRM -
12
Egan
All stat
Page 3
17

Tobacco
Youth

DRAFT

September 10, 1997

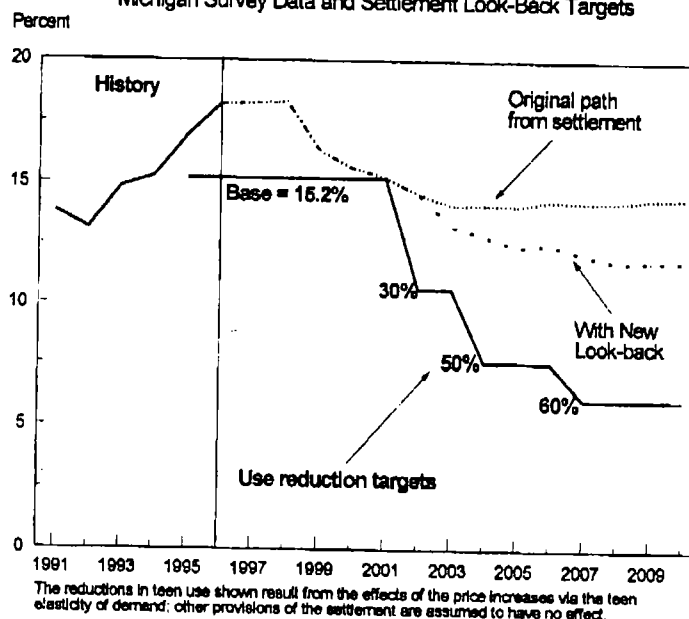
A Revised Youth Look-Back Surcharge

The proposed look-back surcharge of the Tobacco Settlement carries insufficient incentives to assure that tobacco firms will actively participate in reducing underage teen smoking. The following revised structure for the look-back surcharge addresses those shortcomings by establishing a two tier system with non-linear penalties related to the degree to which underage teen smoking remains in excess of the targeted reduction levels. One tier specifies *company-specific* fines determined by underage use of individual company brands. The second tier establishes penalties to be born by the industry as a whole (allocated by overall market share as would occur with the annual payments). The penalties of the second tier will be of significant magnitude and would likely boost the per pack price dramatically in the event underage use does not decline as targeted.

The new structure would maintain the broad features of the original proposed look-back surcharge, being based on the University of Michigan's High School Drug Use Survey and the phased reduction targets of 30% (year 5), 50% (year 7), and 60% (year 10). However, the survey would be expanded to determine the brands used by underage teens so company-specific information could be attained. Surcharge payments would be paid in the year following the survey year as specified in the settlement. However, there would be no abatement or double-count adjustment and payments would not qualify for tax deductibility.

The chart shows the projected paths for the underage teen smoking percentages for (1) the original settlement structure and (2) the settlement with the new look-back surcharge structure. Under the original settlement, the teen use percentage was projected to decline from the recent high levels of about 18 percent to about 14 to 15 percent. Under the new look-back structure, teen use is projected to decline to below 12 percent.

Underage Daily Cigarette Smoking Percentages and Targets
Michigan Survey Data and Settlement Look-Back Targets



The New Structure

Tier 1 -- Company-specific fines

The look-back structure in the settlement suffers from a potential free-rider problem in which individual firms would have the incentive to market to underage users when all other firms were

making efforts to reduce teen use. This problem results from the fact that the look-back surcharge would be paid by all firms according to their total (primarily adult) market share. To address that problem, company-specific penalties are specified as follows:

<u>% Points of Shortfall from Targeted Reduction</u>	<u>Penalty per underage user*</u>
0 to 30	\$840
>30 to 50	\$1280
> 50	\$1680

* As derived from the weighted average 13-17 year old user percentage from the Univ. of Michigan survey for teen use percentages as specified in the agreement. Per smoker present value of $\$1540 \times 2 \times .2727 = \840 , $\$1540 \times 3 \times .2727 = \1280 , and $\$1540 \times 4 \times .2727 = \1680 .

These escalating levels of fines represent increasing multiples of the present value of the profits a firm would expect to receive over the life of a teen smoker adjusted for the elimination of the double-counting provision (see note above).

The High School Use survey would be expanded to ask questions to determine the primary brand of use for underage smokers. Base brand-use percentages would be established and the percentage reduction targets would be measured relative to those base brand-use percentages. The excess number of underage users of a specific brand would then be specified as the percentage point reduction shortfall times the number of underage users.

Tier II -- Industry Penalty Payments

To assure that the industry as a whole will not continue to profit in the event underage use continues unabated, a severe and escalating penalty structure is established. In the event that underage use did not decline, the penalties would lead to large cost and price increases that would deter underage as well as overall smoking.

<u>% Points of Shortfall from Targeted Reduction</u>	<u>Penalty per percentage point</u>
0 to 30	\$200 million
>30 to 50	\$400 million
> 50	\$600 million

The likely effects of these penalties would be to raise cigarette prices by about \$0.30 per pack at the top of the first level; at the top of the second level, by about \$0.70 per pack; and at the top of the third level by about \$1.00 per pack.

Tobacco -
Youth smoking
rates - 1/2 W

facsimile
TRANSMITTAL

to: Mary Smith, Jim O'Hara
fax #:
re: Youth tobacco laws
date: January 26, 1998
pages: 10, including this cover sheet.

This is the information you requested on state laws banning tobacco sales to minors. Please note that some states are listed more than once because they have changed their laws on the minimum age of sale. Please contact me or Regina el Arculli if you need clarification or further information. We can be reached at 301-496-8584.

From the desk of...

Marc Manley, M.D., M.P.H.
Chief, Public Health Applications Branch
National Cancer Institute
6130 Executive Blvd, room 241
Rockville, MD 20852

301-496-8584
Fax: 301-496-8675

State Cancer
Legislative
Database Program

January 26, 1998

Dear Ms. Smith:

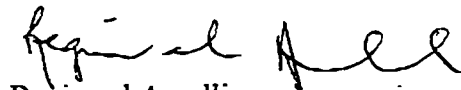
Thank you for your recent inquiry to the National Cancer Institute's State Cancer Legislative Database (SCLD) Program. In response to your request, we have enclosed a table of state laws which establish eighteen (or higher) as the minimum age for the sale or purchase of cigarettes or tobacco products, including cigarettes. For some of the laws cited on the enclosed table, the enacted quarter is blank; this indicates that the data are not available.

For your reference, we have also included a SCLD program brochure, copies of several recent SCLD fact sheets, and the current issue of our newsletter, the *SCLD Update*.

The correct citation for this information is: National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Legislative Database, Bethesda, MD: SCLD. If this information is used in the creation of any documents or other end-products, we would appreciate it if you would forward a copy to us for our records.

If you require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



Regina el Arculli
Director, State Cancer Legislative
Database Program, NCI

Enclosures: Table
SCLD Brochure
Fact Sheets (5)
SCLD Update

**State Legislation Establishing 18 or Higher as the Minimum Age
for the Sale or Purchase of Cigarettes or Tobacco Products***

State	Bill Number	Quarter	Year	Restriction on Sale, Purchase or Both	Minimum Age	Cigarettes Only	Smokeless Tobacco Only	Tobacco Products (Including Cigarettes)
Alabama	H.B. 7, Act 85	4	1890	Sale	18	√		
Alabama	S.B. 300, c. 423	2	1997	Purchase	19			√
Alaska	H.C.S. C.S.S.B. 339, c. 125	2	1988	Both	19			√
Arizona	H.B. 33, c. 9	1	1917	Both	21			√
Arizona ¹	H.B. 2025, c. 201		1978	Both	18			√
Arkansas	Act 256	1	1925	Sale	18			√
California	c. 228	1	1911	Sale	18			√
Colorado	H.B. 1060, c. 133	2	1987	Both	18			√
Connecticut	S.B./H.B. 451, P.A. 87-374	3	1987	Sale	18			√
Delaware ²	S.B. 330, c. 384	3	1992	Sale	18			√

¹ A 1972 Arizona law unrelated to tobacco changed the legal definition of a "minor" from age 21 to age 18.

² Delaware exempts a child's parent or guardian from the provisions of the law.

* Laws regulating minors' purchase of tobacco products may have been passed subsequent to the bills listed herein which prohibit tobacco product sales.

**State Legislation Establishing 18 or Higher as the Minimum Age
for the Sale or Purchase of Cigarettes or Tobacco Products***

State	Bill Number	Quarter	Year	Restriction on Sale, Purchase or Both	Minimum Age	Cigarettes Only	Smokeless Tobacco Only	Tobacco Products (Including Cigarettes)
District of Columbia	D.C. Law 2-262	4	1990	Sale	18			✓
Florida	c. 5716, No. 121	2	1907	Sale	18	✓		
Florida	H.B. 664, c. 85-100	2	1985	Sale	18			✓
Georgia	S.B. 222, Act 301	2	1993	Both	18			✓
Hawaii	H.B. 46, Act 293	2	1987	Both	18			✓
Idaho	H.B. 256, c. 150	1	1913	Sale	18			✓
Illinois	H.B. 1453	3	1965	Both	18			✓
Indiana	S.B. 145, P.L. 318	2	1987	Sale	18			✓
Iowa	H.F. 678, c. 203	2	1921	Sale	21	✓		
Iowa	H.F. 266, c. 119	2	1959	Sale	18	✓		
Iowa	S.F. 222, c. 83	2	1987	Sale	18		✓	
Iowa	H.F. 232, c. 240	2	1991	Both	18			✓
Kansas	H.B. 396, c. 166	1	1917	Sale	21			✓

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**State Legislation Establishing 18 or Higher as the Minimum Age
for the Sale or Purchase of Cigarettes or Tobacco Products***

State	Bill Number	Quarter	Year	Restriction on Sale, Purchase or Both	Minimum Age	Cigarettes Only	Smokeless Tobacco Only	Tobacco Products (Including Cigarettes)
Kansas	S.B. 166, c. 498	2	1967	Both	18	✓		
Kansas	H.B. 3031, c. 358	2	1984	Sale	18		✓	
Kansas	H.B. 2544, c. 214	2	1996	Both	18			✓
Kentucky	c. 182	2	1893	Sale	18	✓		
Kentucky	H.B. 628, c. 388	2	1990	Sale	16			✓
Kentucky	H.B. 352	1	1992	Sale	18			✓
Louisiana	H.B. 19, Act 919	3	1991	Both	18			✓
Maine	L.D. 478, c. 239		1983	Sale	18			✓
Maryland	S.B. 65, c. 301	2	1989	Sale	18			✓
Massachusetts	c. 373	2	1901	Sale	18	✓		
Massachusetts	c. 345	4	1985	Sale	18			✓
Michigan	No. 31	2	1915	Sale	21	✓		
Michigan	No. 29	1	1972	Sale	18	✓		

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State	Bill Number	Quarter	Year	Restriction on Sale, Purchase or Both	Minimum Age	Cigarettes Only	Smokeless Tobacco Only	Tobacco Products (Including Cigarettes)
Michigan	S.B. 740, Act 314	3	1988	Sale	18			✓
Minnesota	H.F. 664, c. 116	2	1897	Sale	18			✓
Mississippi	c. 28, § 1082		1906	Sale	18			✓
Missouri	H.C.S./S.S./S.C.S./S.B.S. 509, 442, 679	2	1992	Sale	18			✓
Montana	H.B. 548, c. 569	2	1993	Sale	18			✓
Nebraska	H.R. 385, c. 138	2	1903	Sale	18			✓
Nebraska	H.R. 297, c. 180	1	1919	Sale	21			✓
Nebraska	L.B. 105, c. 98	1	1947	Sale	18			✓
Nevada	c. 25	1	1897	Sale	21	✓		
Nevada	A.B. 311, c. 271	1	1949	Sale	18	✓		
Nevada	A.B. 622, c. 682	3	1995	Sale	18			✓
New Hampshire	H.B. 125, c. 162		1986	Both	18			✓

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State	Bill Number	Quarter	Year	Restriction on Sale, Purchase or Both	Minimum Age	Cigarettes Only	Smokeless Tobacco Only	Tobacco Products (Including Cigarettes)
New Jersey	c. 17	1	1908	Sale	18			✓
New Mexico	H.B. 469, c. 210	2	1991	Both	18		✓	
New Mexico	H.B. 582, c. 244	2	1993	Both	18			✓
New York	c. 564	2	1917	Sale	18			✓
North Carolina	H.B. 852, c. 628	3	1991	Sale	18			✓
North Dakota	S.B. 2044, c. 118	1	1973	Sale	18			✓
Ohio	H.B. 152	2	1984	Sale	18			✓
Oklahoma ³	c. 190	2	1915	Sale	Males, Age 18 Females, Age 21	✓		
Oklahoma ⁴	H.B. 1104, c. 54	2	1985	Sale	18			✓
Oregon	S.B. 40, c. 743	3	1971	Sale	18			✓

³ The 1915 Oklahoma statute prohibited furnishing cigarettes to male minors under the age of 21 and female minors under the age of 18.

⁴ A 1972 Oklahoma law unrelated to tobacco changed the legal definition of minor to include males and females under the age of 18.

* Laws regulating minors' purchase of tobacco products may have been passed subsequent to the bills listed herein which prohibit tobacco product sales.

State Legislation Establishing 18 or Higher as the Minimum Age for the Sale or Purchase of Cigarettes or Tobacco Products*

State	Bill Number	Quarter	Year	Restriction on Sale, Purchase or Both	Minimum Age	Cigarettes Only	Smokeless Tobacco Only	Tobacco Products (Including Cigarettes)
Pennsylvania	Act 110	2	1903	Sale	21	✓		
Pennsylvania ⁵	H.B. 227	1	1990	Sale	18			✓
Rhode Island	H.B. 8206 A, c. 159		1988	Sale	18			✓
South Carolina	No. 196	4	1889	Sale	18			✓
South Dakota ⁶	S.B. 52, c. 85	1	1907	Sale	21	✓		
South Dakota ⁷	S.B. 50, c. 36	1	1949	Sale	18	✓		
South Dakota	S.B. 149, c. 224	1	1986	Both	18		✓	
South Dakota ⁸	H.B. 1188, c. 235	1	1989	Both	18			✓

⁵ The 1990 legislation prohibits the sale of tobacco, "in any form," to persons under the age of 18, although existing law still prohibits the sale of cigarettes to persons under the age of 21.

⁶ This legislation was repealed in 1917 by H.B. 126, c. 153.

⁷ This legislation was repealed in 1977 by H.B. 529, c. 189.

⁸ South Dakota's law allows minors to purchase tobacco products in the presence of a parent, guardian, or spouse over the age of 18.

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for the Sale or Purchase of Cigarettes or Tobacco Products***

State	Bill Number	Quarter	Year	Restriction on Sale, Purchase or Both	Minimum Age	Cigarettes Only	Smokeless Tobacco Only	Tobacco Products (Including Cigarettes)
Tennessee	H.B. 556, c. 403	2	1981	Both	18			✓
Texas	S.B. 115, c. 607	2	1989	Sale	18			✓
Utah	c. 65	1	1890	Sale	18			✓
Utah	c. 51	1	1911	Both	21			✓
Utah	H.B. 281, c. 144	1	1963	Both	19			✓
Vermont	Act 102	4	1900	Sale	21	✓		
Vermont	Act 213	1	1937	Sale	17			✓
Vermont	H.B. 277, Act 70	2	1991	Both	18			✓
Virginia	H.B. 1164, c. 558	1	1991	Both	18			✓
Washington	H.B. 558, c. 70	1	1895	Sale	18	✓		
Washington	S.B. 300, c. 249		1909	Sale	21			✓
Washington	S./H.B. 309, c. 292		1971	Sale	18			✓
West Virginia	C.S./H.B. 667, c. 61	1	1972	Sale	18			✓

* Laws regulating minors' purchase of tobacco products may have been passed subsequent to the bills listed herein which prohibit tobacco product sales.

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for the Sale or Purchase of Cigarettes or Tobacco Products***

State	Bill Number	Quarter	Year	Restriction on Sale, Purchase or Both	Minimum Age	Cigarettes Only	Smokeless Tobacco Only	Tobacco Products (Including Cigarettes)
Wisconsin	S.B. 87, c. 329	2	1897	Sale	21	✓		
Wisconsin	A.B. 390, Act 336	2	1988	Both	18			✓
Wyoming	S.B. 80, c. 76	1	1991	Both	18			✓

* Laws regulating minors' purchase of tobacco products may have been passed subsequent to the bills listed herein which prohibit tobacco product sales.

 *** ACTIVITY REPORT ***

ST. TIME	CONNECTION TEL/ID	SENDER NAME	NO.	MODE	PGS.	RESULT
01/23 19:12	61213		2178	TRANSMIT G3	10	OK 05'58
01/23 19:18	2029551087		8425	AUTO RX ECM	1	OK 00'32
01/23 20:16	96623501		2179	TRANSMIT	0	NG 00'00
					0	#018
01/23 20:51	96623501		2180	TRANSMIT	0	NG 00'00
					0	#018
01/23 21:01	OVP SCHEDULING		8426	AUTO RX ECM	2	OK 00'33
	202 456 1606					
01/23 21:12			8427	AUTO RX G3	2	OK 00'54
01/24 01:10			8428	AUTO RX ECM	1	OK 01'17
01/24 01:18			8429	AUTO RX ECM	1	OK 01'16
01/24 01:24			8430	AUTO RX ECM	1	OK 01'17
01/24 10:23	302 644 0722		8431	AUTO RX ECM	1	OK 00'43
01/24 14:52	2029551087		8432	AUTO RX ECM	2	OK 00'53
01/24 19:00	96379195		2181	TRANSMIT G3	3	OK 01'55
01/25 16:34	OVP SCHEDULING		8433	AUTO RX ECM	5	OK 01'11
	202 456 1606					
01/25 17:05	97035279248		2182	TRANSMIT ECM	13	OK 07'40
01/25 17:45	2029551087		8434	AUTO RX ECM	3	OK 01'34
01/26 00:28			8435	AUTO RX ECM	2	OK 01'39
01/26 10:17	KETCHAM ELEM		2183	TRANSMIT G3	3	OK 01'48
	96453504					
01/26 10:28	CABINET AFFAIRS		8436	AUTO RX ECM	1	OK 00'20
	456 6704					
01/26 11:32	916095145557		2184	TRANSMIT G3	26	OK 13'56
01/26 11:52	CABINET AFFAIRS		8437	AUTO RX ECM	1	OK 00'17
	456 6704					
01/26 11:56	703 305 2454		8438	AUTO RX ECM	3	OK 01'15
01/26 12:01	OVP SCHEDULING		8439	AUTO RX ECM	2	OK 00'41
	202 456 1606					
01/26 12:13			8440	AUTO RX G3	9	OK 03'31
01/26 12:29	NATL ECONOMIC CO		2186	TRANSMIT ECM	3	OK 01'34
	62878					
01/26 12:48	96907321		2187	TRANSMIT	0	NG 00'00
					0	#018
01/26 13:05	67311		2188	TRANSMIT	0	NG 00'00
					0	#018
01/26 13:10	CABINET AFFAIRS		8441	AUTO RX ECM	3	OK 01'29
	456 6704					
01/26 13:33	OVP SCHEDULING		8442	AUTO RX ECM	5	OK 01'12
	202 456 1606					
01/26 14:17	2026908168		8443	AUTO RX ECM	4	OK 02'04
01/26 15:10			8444	AUTO RX ECM	5	OK 03'40
01/26 15:15	915025646907		2189	TRANSMIT ECM	2	OK 00'56
01/26 15:20	50851		2191	TRANSMIT ECM	3	OK 01'49
01/26 15:22	67311		2190	TRANSMIT	0	NG 00'00
					0	#018
01/26 15:49	410 786 8060		8445	AUTO RX ECM	3	OK 01'53
01/26 16:09	202 842 5929		8446	AUTO RX ECM	10	OK 03'50
01/26 16:14	93018971572		2192	TRANSMIT G3	21	NG 14'45
					21	
01/26 16:32	93018971572		2192	TRANSMIT G3	7	OK 05'00
01/26 16:47	96222633		2193	TRANSMIT ECM	9	OK 04'06
01/26 17:18	202 842 5929		8447	AUTO RX ECM	10	OK 04'05
01/26 17:34	3014968675		8448	AUTO RX ECM	10	OK 03'16

facsimile
TRANSMITTAL

to: Mary Smith, Jim O'Hara
fax #:
re: Youth tobacco laws
date: January 26, 1998
pages: 10, including this cover sheet.

This is the information you requested on state laws banning tobacco sales to minors. Please note that some states are listed more than once because they have changed their laws on the minimum age of sale. Please contact me or Regina el Arculli if you need clarification or further information. We can be reached at 301-496-8584.

From the desk of...

Marc Manley, M.D., M.P.H.
Chief, Public Health Applications Branch
National Cancer Institute
6130 Executive Blvd, room 241
Rockville, MD 20852

301-496-8584
Fax: 301-496-8675

State Cancer
Legislative
Database Program

January 26, 1998

Dear Ms. Smith:

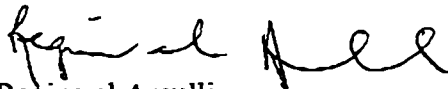
Thank you for your recent inquiry to the National Cancer Institute's State Cancer Legislative Database (SCLD) Program. In response to your request, we have enclosed a table of state laws which establish eighteen (or higher) as the minimum age for the sale or purchase of cigarettes or tobacco products, including cigarettes. For some of the laws cited on the enclosed table, the enacted quarter is blank; this indicates that the data are not available.

For your reference, we have also included a SCLD program brochure, copies of several recent SCLD fact sheets, and the current issue of our newsletter, the *SCLD Update*.

The correct citation for this information is: National Cancer Institute, State Cancer Legislative Database, Bethesda, MD: SCLD. If this information is used in the creation of any documents or other end-products, we would appreciate it if you would forward a copy to us for our records.

If you require further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,



Regina el Arculli
Director, State Cancer Legislative
Database Program, NCI

Enclosures: Table
SCLD Brochure
Fact Sheets (5)
SCLD Update

**State Legislation Establishing 18 or Higher as the Minimum Age
for the Sale or Purchase of Cigarettes or Tobacco Products***

State	Bill Number	Quarter	Year	Restriction on Sale, Purchase or Both	Minimum Age	Cigarettes Only	Smokeless Tobacco Only	Tobacco Products (Including Cigarettes)
Alabama	H.B. 7, Act 85	4	1890	Sale	18	√		
Alabama	S.B. 300, c. 423	2	1997	Purchase	19			√
Alaska	H.C.S. C.S.S.B. 339, c. 125	2	1988	Both	19			√
Arizona	H.B. 33, c. 9	1	1917	Both	21			√
Arizona ¹	H.B. 2025, c. 201		1978	Both	18			√
Arkansas	Act 256	1	1925	Sale	18			√
California	c. 228	1	1911	Sale	18			√
Colorado	H.B. 1060, c. 133	2	1987	Both	18			√
Connecticut	S.B./H.B. 451, P.A. 87-374	3	1987	Sale	18			√
Delaware ²	S.B. 330, c. 384	3	1992	Sale	18			√

¹ A 1972 Arizona law unrelated to tobacco changed the legal definition of a "minor" from age 21 to age 18.

² Delaware exempts a child's parent or guardian from the provisions of the law.

* Laws regulating minors' purchase of tobacco products may have been passed subsequent to the bills listed herein which prohibit tobacco product sales.

**State Legislation Establishing 18 or Higher as the Minimum Age
for the Sale or Purchase of Cigarettes or Tobacco Products***

State	Bill Number	Quarter	Year	Restriction on Sale, Purchase or Both	Minimum Age	Cigarettes Only	Smokeless Tobacco Only	Tobacco Products (Including Cigarettes)
District of Columbia	D.C. Law 2-262	4	1990	Sale	18			✓
Florida	c. 5716, No. 121	2	1907	Sale	18	✓		
Florida	H.B. 664, c. 85-100	2	1985	Sale	18			✓
Georgia	S.B. 222, Act 301	2	1993	Both	18			✓
Hawaii	H.B. 46, Act 293	2	1987	Both	18			✓
Idaho	H.B. 256, c. 150	1	1913	Sale	18			✓
Illinois	H.B. 1453	3	1965	Both	18			✓
Indiana	S.B. 145, P.L. 318	2	1987	Sale	18			✓
Iowa	H.F. 678, c. 203	2	1921	Sale	21	✓		
Iowa	H.F. 266, c. 119	2	1959	Sale	18	✓		
Iowa	S.F. 222, c. 83	2	1987	Sale	18		✓	
Iowa	H.F. 232, c. 240	2	1991	Both	18			✓
Kansas	H.B. 396, c. 166	1	1917	Sale	21			✓

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**State Legislation Establishing 18 or Higher as the Minimum Age
for the Sale or Purchase of Cigarettes or Tobacco Products***

State	Bill Number	Quarter	Year	Restriction on Sale, Purchase or Both	Minimum Age	Cigarettes Only	Smokeless Tobacco Only	Tobacco Products (Including Cigarettes)
Kansas	S.B. 166, c. 498	2	1967	Both	18	✓		
Kansas	H.B. 3031, c. 358	2	1984	Sale	18		✓	
Kansas	H.B. 2544, c. 214	2	1996	Both	18			✓
Kentucky	c. 182	2	1893	Sale	18	✓		
Kentucky	H.B. 628, c. 388	2	1990	Sale	16			✓
Kentucky	H.B. 352	1	1992	Sale	18			✓
Louisiana	H.B. 19, Act 919	3	1991	Both	18			✓
Maine	L.D. 478, c. 239		1983	Sale	18			✓
Maryland	S.B. 65, c. 301	2	1989	Sale	18			✓
Massachusetts	c. 373	2	1901	Sale	18	✓		
Massachusetts	c. 345	4	1985	Sale	18			✓
Michigan	No. 31	2	1915	Sale	21	✓		
Michigan	No. 29	1	1972	Sale	18	✓		

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for the Sale or Purchase of Cigarettes or Tobacco Products***

State	Bill Number	Quarter	Year	Restriction on Sale, Purchase or Both	Minimum Age	Cigarettes Only	Smokeless Tobacco Only	Tobacco Products (Including Cigarettes)
Michigan	S.B. 740, Act 314	3	1988	Sale	18			✓
Minnesota	H.F. 664, c. 116	2	1897	Sale	18			✓
Mississippi	c. 28, § 1082		1906	Sale	18			✓
Missouri	H.C.S./S.S./S.C.S./S.B.S. 509, 442, 679	2	1992	Sale	18			✓
Montana	H.B. 548, c. 569	2	1993	Sale	18			✓
Nebraska	H.R. 385, c. 138	2	1903	Sale	18			✓
Nebraska	H.R. 297, c. 180	1	1919	Sale	21			✓
Nebraska	L.B. 105, c. 98	1	1947	Sale	18			✓
Nevada	c. 25	1	1897	Sale	21	✓		
Nevada	A.B. 311, c. 271	1	1949	Sale	18	✓		
Nevada	A.B. 622, c. 682	3	1995	Sale	18			✓
New Hampshire	H.B. 125, c. 162		1986	Both	18			✓

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for the Sale or Purchase of Cigarettes or Tobacco Products***

State	Bill Number	Quarter	Year	Restriction on Sale, Purchase or Both	Minimum Age	Cigarettes Only	Smokeless Tobacco Only	Tobacco Products (Including Cigarettes)
New Jersey	c. 17	1	1908	Sale	18			✓
New Mexico	H.B. 469, c. 210	2	1991	Both	18		✓	
New Mexico	H.B. 582, c. 244	2	1993	Both	18			✓
New York	c. 564	2	1917	Sale	18			✓
North Carolina	H.B. 852, c. 628	3	1991	Sale	18			✓
North Dakota	S.B. 2044, c. 118	1	1973	Sale	18			✓
Ohio	H.B. 152	2	1984	Sale	18			✓
Oklahoma ³	c. 190	2	1915	Sale	Males, Age 18 Females, Age 21	✓		
Oklahoma ⁴	H.B. 1104, c. 54	2	1985	Sale	18			✓
Oregon	S.B. 40, c. 743	3	1971	Sale	18			✓

³ The 1915 Oklahoma statute prohibited furnishing cigarettes to male minors under the age of 21 and female minors under the age of 18.

⁴ A 1972 Oklahoma law unrelated to tobacco changed the legal definition of minor to include males and females under the age of 18.

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**State Legislation Establishing 18 or Higher as the Minimum Age
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State	Bill Number	Quarter	Year	Restriction on Sale, Purchase or Both	Minimum Age	Cigarettes Only	Smokeless Tobacco Only	Tobacco Products (Including Cigarettes)
Pennsylvania	Act 110	2	1903	Sale	21	✓		
Pennsylvania ⁵	H.B. 227	1	1990	Sale	18			✓
Rhode Island	H.B. 8206 A, c. 159		1988	Sale	18			✓
South Carolina	No. 196	4	1889	Sale	18			✓
South Dakota ⁶	S.B. 52, c. 85	1	1907	Sale	21	✓		
South Dakota ⁷	S.B. 50, c. 36	1	1949	Sale	18	✓		
South Dakota	S.B. 149, c. 224	1	1986	Both	18		✓	
South Dakota ⁸	H.B. 1188, c. 235	1	1989	Both	18			✓

⁵ The 1990 legislation prohibits the sale of tobacco, "in any form," to persons under the age of 18, although existing law still prohibits the sale of cigarettes to persons under the age of 21.

⁶ This legislation was repealed in 1917 by H.B. 126, c. 153.

⁷ This legislation was repealed in 1977 by H.B. 529, c. 189.

⁸ South Dakota's law allows minors to purchase tobacco products in the presence of a parent, guardian, or spouse over the age of 18.

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**State Legislation Establishing 18 or Higher as the Minimum Age
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Tennessee	H.B. 556, c. 403	2	1981	Both	18			√
Texas	S.B. 115, c. 607	2	1989	Sale	18			√
Utah	c. 65	1	1890	Sale	18			√
Utah	c. 51	1	1911	Both	21			√
Utah	H.B. 281, c. 144	1	1963	Both	19			√
Vermont	Act 102	4	1900	Sale	21	√		
Vermont	Act 213	1	1937	Sale	17			√
Vermont	H.B. 277, Act 70	2	1991	Both	18			√
Virginia	H.B. 1164, c. 558	1	1991	Both	18			√
Washington	H.B. 558, c. 70	1	1895	Sale	18	√		
Washington	S.B. 300, c. 249		1909	Sale	21			√
Washington	S./H.B. 309, c. 292		1971	Sale	18			√
West Virginia	C.S./H.B. 667, c. 61	1	1972	Sale	18			√

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01/26 17:18	202 842 5929		8447	AUTO RX ECM	10	OK 04'05
01/26 17:34	3014968675		8448	AUTO RX ECM	10	OK 03'16

North
Smokes
EW

**Years in Which States Had Legislation Establishing
Age 18 or Older As the Minimum Age
for the Sale or Purchase of Cigarettes or Tobacco Products**

Prior to 1974

1. Alabama (1890)
2. Arkansas (1925)
3. California (1911)
4. Florida (1907)
5. Idaho (1913)
6. Illinois (1965)
7. Iowa (1959)
8. Kansas (1967)
9. Kentucky (1893)
10. Massachusetts (1901)
11. Michigan (1972)
12. Minnesota (1897)
13. Mississippi (1906)
14. Nebraska (1947)
15. Nevada (1949)
16. New Jersey (1908)
17. New York (1917)
18. North Dakota (1973)
19. Oklahoma (1915)
20. Oregon (1971)
21. South Carolina (1889)
22. South Dakota (1949)
23. Utah (1963) (Age 19)
24. Vermont (1937) (Age 17)
25. Washington (1971)
26. West Virginia (1972)
27. Wisconsin (1897 for age 21; changed to 18 in 1988)

1974

1975

1976-1979

1. Arizona (1978)

1980

some still
need to
check
this

paragraph
on p. 2

1981-1984

1. Maine (1983)
2. Ohio (1984)
3. Tennessee (1981)

1985

1986-1989

1. Alaska (1988)
2. Colorado (1987)
3. Connecticut (1987) —
4. Hawaii (1987) —
5. Indiana (1987)
6. Maryland (1989)
7. New Hampshire (1986)
8. Rhode Island (1988)
9. Texas (1989)

1990

1. District of Columbia (1990) —
2. Pennsylvania (1990)

1991

1. Louisiana (1991)
2. North Carolina (1991)
3. Virginia (1991)
4. Wyoming (1991)

After 1991

1. Delaware (1992) —
2. Georgia (1993) —
3. Missouri (1992)
4. Montana (1993)
5. New Mexico (1991 and 1993)

Recently-released internal records, spanning 1973 to 1990, from one of the nation's largest cigarette makers, the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, provide evidence of the company marketing to smokers as young as age 14. In both 1974 and 1975, documents discuss the need to market to the 14-24 age group because they "represent tomorrow's cigarette business." Prior to 1974, it was illegal in at least 27 states to sell cigarettes to those under 18. In 1987, one document describes a study that was undertaken to examine the smoking patterns of 15- to 24-years in order to prompt "better decision-making in regard to products and the programs directed at youth." In 1987, it was illegal in at least 36 states to sell cigarettes to persons under the age of 18.

youth
tobacco

WE
CARE.
SO WE
CARD.

	ARKANSAS	
	Phone	Expiry
	021-45-7754	06-12-88
	Phone (Home)	Sex
	06-12-74	F
Age	Height	
17	5-4	
Emily D'Entremont 1313 Mockingbird Lane Anytown, Arkansas 06969		

CONCERNED RETAILERS CHECK,
SO THEY DON'T SELL CIGARETTES TO KIDS.

YOU WANT TO SELL
CIGARETTES TO KIDS?*

FINE

VIOLATION
\$250.00 & up

-THIS GOES FOR CHEWING TOBACCO TOO.

*FEDERAL LAW ENFORCED BY THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

REGISTER CLOSED

THIS NEW I.D. LAW
MAY BE A PAIN,
BUT ITS HEART
IS IN THE
RIGHT PLACE

IF YOU NEED SMOKES,
I NEED TO SEE I.D. IF YOU'RE UNDER 27.
I HAVE TO ASK SORRY.

THIS GOES FOR CIGARETTES AND CHEWING TOBACCO



CIGARETTES ARE SO BAD FOR YOU THAT EVEN SELLING THEM CAN BE HAZARDOUS.

A NEW LAW SAYS RETAILERS HAVE TO ASK
EVERYONE UNDER 27 FOR ID IF THEY WANT TO
BUY CIGARETTES OR CHewing TOBACCO. THAT'S
TO KEEP THEM FROM SELLING TO UNDERAGE
PEOPLE. STORES ARE FOUND VIOLATING TO
VIOLATIONS, WHICH IS THE WAY YOU CAN

REPORT BY CALLING 1-888-FDA-KIDS. THEY
GET SLAPPED WITH FINES THAT START AT \$250
AND GO AS HIGH AS \$15,000. LOOK, THIS LAW WAS
MADE FOR ONE REASON. TO PROTECT OUR KIDS. SO
IF IT COSTS YOU A FEW MORE SECONDS AT THE
COUNTER, JUST THINK WHAT YOU'RE SAYING.



VIOLATION
\$250.00

ONE WAY TO CUT DOWN ON UNDERAGE SMOKING IS NOT TO SELL TO UNDERAGE KIDS.

THREE THOUSAND KIDS BECOME SMOKERS EVERY DAY. AND IT WILL KILL ONE OUT OF EVERY THREE OF THEM. THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE IN THE WAR AGAINST UNDERAGE SMOKING: CUT THEM OFF AT THE COUNTER. THAT'S WHERE YOU COME IN.

FIRST, CARD EVERYONE UNDER 27. THIS IS A NEW REGULATION AND IT'S COMING FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. ITS AIM IS TO MAKE SURE THAT KIDS WHO LOOK OLDER CAN'T PASS THEMSELVES OFF AS BEING OF AGE. SECOND, DON'T SELL CIGARETTES

OR SMOKELESS TOBACCO TO ANYONE UNDER 18*. THAT'S THE LAW. IF YOU ARE FOUND SELLING TO KIDS, IT WILL COST THE STORE, WHICH WILL PROBABLY MAKE THE BOSS REAL MAD. FIRST TIME A CLERK IS FOUND SELLING TO A MINOR, IT'S A WARNING. AFTER THAT, THE FDA WILL SEEK CIVIL MONEY PENALTIES IN THE FOLLOWING AMOUNTS: SECOND TIME, \$250. THIRD, \$1,500. FOURTH, \$5,000. FIFTH, \$10,000.

STATE OFFICIALS AND THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION WILL BE WORKING WITH 15- AND 16- YEAR - OLDS WHO

WILL BE COMING TO STORES TRYING TO BUY CIGARETTES OR SPIT TOBACCO. THAT'S TO ENSURE THAT STORES ARE COMPLYING WITH THE NEW REGULATIONS. THERE'S ALSO A HOTLINE SO THAT ANYONE WHO SEES A RETAILER SELLING TO MINORS CAN LET THE FDA KNOW.

WE KNOW THAT CHECKING PHOTO I.D. MAY BE A MINOR INCONVENIENCE. BUT IT CAN MAKE A MAJOR IMPACT ON THE LIVES AND HEALTH OF KIDS. AND THAT'S WHAT THIS IS ALL ABOUT. THANKS FOR BEING A PART OF THE PROGRAM.



OUR CASHIER REALLY STINKS
AT GUESSING AGES.
SO IF YOU WANT
CIGARETTES*,
CAN WE SEE
SOME I.D.?



IF YOU'RE UNDER 27, I HAVE TO ASK. HEY, NEW LAW.

*TAXES FOR CHEWING TOBACCO TOO.

NO CE O CLERKS

DON'T SELL CIGARETTES OR CHEWING TOBACCO TO ANYONE UNDER 18. CARD EVERYONE UNDER 27.

THESE ARE THE FINEST THE
FDA SEEKS TO IMPOSE:

FULL TIME
PART TIME

100 FINE

20 FINE
10 FINE

10 FINE
5 FINE

10 FINE
10 FINE

THESE FINES ARE ONLY GUIDELINES. PENALTIES MAY VARY.



I DON'T MAKE THE LAW.
I JUST PAY THE
FINES IF I
BREAK IT.



IF YOU NEED SMOKES OR CHEWIN'
TOBACCO, I NEED ID
IF YOU'VE UNDERSTOOD, I HAVE TO ASK
FOR MY NEW ID NOW

to 44.4 -
for the survey
- EW

When Will States and Jurisdictions Reach the 20-Percent Target?

This table summarizes each State's baseline rate and negotiated year it will achieve the 20-percent target. In Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 97, four States - Florida, Maine, New Hampshire, and Washington - were already at or below 20 percent, based on data reported in block grant applications. By FFY 99, three more States - Delaware, Rhode Island, Vermont - are targeted to reach the 20-percent goal. Sixteen additional States are targeted to reach the 20-percent goal by FFY 2000. Based on current targets, all States will have achieved the 20-percent goal by FFY 2003. Some jurisdictions will not achieve the 20-percent goal until 2004.

Note: The FFY in this table refers to the SAPT Block Grant application year in which the results are officially reported. The data reflect compliance requirements met in the previous fiscal year.

Today (FFY 97 Baseline)	→	20 Percent (FFY)
35.0 %	Alabama	2000
34.3 %	Alaska	2000
56.0 %	Arizona	2001
*	Arkansas	*
29.3 %	California	2000
41.3 %	Colorado	2000
69.7 %	Connecticut	2002
29.3 %	Delaware	1999
42.3 %	District of Columbia	2001
7.2 %	Florida	1997
48.0 %	Georgia	2001
44.5 %	Hawaii	2001
56.2 %	Idaho	2001
43.5 %	Illinois	2001
39.0 %	Indiana	2001
40.1 %	Iowa	2000
83.0 %	Kansas	2002
*	Kentucky	*
72.7 %	Louisiana	2002
16.7 %	Maine	1997
54.3 %	Maryland	2001
30.3 %	Massachusetts	2000
40.7 %	Michigan	2001
30.2 %	Minnesota	2000
40.0 %	Mississippi	2001
40.3 %	Missouri	2000
*	Montana	*
39.0 %	Nebraska	2000
*	Nevada	*
15.7 %	New Hampshire	1997
44.4 %	New Jersey	2001
30.0 %	New Mexico	2000
38.0 %	New York	2000

Today (FFY 97 Baseline)	→	20 Percent (FFY)
49.7 %	North Carolina	2002
*	North Dakota	*
34.0 %	Ohio	2000
48.3 %	Oklahoma	2001
*	Oregon	*
55.6 %	Pennsylvania	2001
30.0 %	Rhode Island	1999
35.0 %	South Carolina	2001
31.0 %	South Dakota	2000
62.9 %	Tennessee	2002
*	Texas	*
35.0 %	Utah	2000
27.5 %	Vermont	1999
43.6 %	Virginia	2000
19.8 %	Washington	1997
37.0 %	West Virginia	2000
46.8 %	Wisconsin	2001
42.0 %	Wyoming	2001
46.7 %	American Samoa	2001
60.0 %	Guam	2002
**	Marshall Islands	**
57.9 %	Micronesia	2001
95.1 %	Northern Marianas	2004
90.0 %	Palau	2004
90.7 %	Puerto Rico	2003
34.6 %	Virgin Islands	2000

* Seven States (Arkansas, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, and Texas) had legislatures that did not meet in 1993 or 1994. Congress granted these States one extra year (delayed applicability) to develop baseline rates and negotiate targets. SAMHSA believes that all States will have achieved the 20-percent goal by 2003.

** Because of financial difficulties and difficulties in identifying outlets, the baseline rate for the Marshall Islands is being revised.

STATE BY STATE RATES OF TOBACCO SALES TO MINORS REPORTED

In a report to Congress on the implementation of the "Synar Amendment" the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) released State by State information on the rate of sales of tobacco products to youth. The report also establishes interim goals and the year in which each State is expected to reduce the violation rate of tobacco sales to minors to 20 percent or less, a rate set by the law.

Four States Florida, Maine, New Hampshire, and Washington have already met the 20 percent goal, three more Delaware, Rhode Island and Vermont are scheduled to meet the goal in 1999; and the rest are expected to achieve the same results between 2000 and 2003.

This report also provides an example of the Administration's efforts to provide an accountable government. We worked closely with the States to determine a baseline, set goals, develop a strategy, and to measure and report outcomes.

The "Synar Amendment," as it is commonly called is named for its sponsor Congressman Mike Synar of Oklahoma (since deceased), was enacted into law in July 1992 to reduce youth access to tobacco by requiring States to have and enforce laws prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to anyone under age 18.

Two complementary efforts were launched by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) in support of the law.

First, in January 1996, SAMHSA issued the Synar Regulation, which instructs States on implementing the law. The regulation requires each State to conduct random, unannounced inspections of a representative sample of the State's tobacco vendors to assess their compliance with the State's access law. States that fail to meet established goals can lose a percentage of their Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant funds.

Second, in August 1996, the Food and Drug Administration issued a rule mandating that tobacco retailers not sell tobacco to anyone under the age 18 and that they require a picture identification card from anyone under the age of 27 who attempts to purchase tobacco.

We commend the steps States have taken to reduce youth access to tobacco products but reducing tobacco use among youth, our ultimate goal, requires that we address access, availability and appeal. The President has outlined the five key elements that must be at the heart of national tobacco legislation to dramatically reduce teen smoking. The Administration calls on the Congress to build on our historic opportunity by passing sweeping legislation this year."