

**ALASKA LEGISLATURE**

**2690**

**HOUSE and SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE FILES, 2003-2004**

1 department may suspend, without prior notice, a licensee's privilege to purchase  
 2 stamps on a deferred-payment basis or may reduce the monthly dollar amount of  
 3 purchases the licensee may make under AS 43.50.550 if

- 4 (1) the licensee fails to pay for stamps when payment is due;  
 5 (2) the licensee's bond is cancelled or becomes void, impaired, or  
 6 unenforceable;  
 7 (3) the department determines that the collection of an amount unpaid  
 8 or due from the licensee under this chapter is jeopardized; or  
 9 (4) the licensee violates a state statute or regulation related to the  
 10 collection of taxes under this chapter.

11 **Sec. 43.50.570. Interest.** A licensee who fails to pay an amount due for the  
 12 purchase of stamps within the time required

- 13 (1) is considered to have failed to pay the cigarette taxes due under this  
 14 chapter; and  
 15 (2) shall pay interest at the rate established under AS 43.05.225 from  
 16 the date on which the amount became due until the date of payment.

17 **Sec. 43.50.580. Possession of unstamped cigarettes.** (a) Except as provided  
 18 in (b) of this section and in AS 43.50.610, a person may not possess unstamped  
 19 cigarettes in this state.

20 (b) A licensee may possess unstamped cigarettes in this state if

- 21 (1) the licensee posts a surety bond in an amount satisfactory to the  
 22 department to ensure performance of its duties under this chapter; and  
 23 (2) unstamped cigarettes are necessary for the conduct of the licensee's  
 24 business in making sales or distributions to an instrumentality of the federal  
 25 government or an Indian tribal organization authorized by law to possess cigarettes not  
 26 taxed under this chapter.

27 (c) At the time of shipping or delivering cigarettes to an instrumentality of the  
 28 federal government or an Indian tribal organization authorized by law to possess  
 29 cigarettes not taxed under this chapter, a licensee shall make a duplicate invoice  
 30 showing complete details of the shipment or other distribution and a statement  
 31 indicating whether stamps were affixed to each cigarette package in accordance with

1 AS 43.50.500 - 43.50.700. The licensee shall transmit the duplicate invoice to the  
2 department as an attachment to the monthly report required under AS 43.50.630.

3 (d) If a licensee who is authorized to possess unstamped cigarettes under (b)  
4 of this section fails to comply with the requirements of this section, the licensee is no  
5 longer authorized to and may not possess unstamped cigarettes under this section and  
6 is subject to the imposition of any applicable penalty under this title or other law.

7 (e) For purposes of (a) of this section, "person" does not include entities to  
8 whom sales or distributions are made as described in (b)(2) of this section.

9 **Sec. 43.50.590. Refunds or credits for unused stamps and for unsalable,  
10 destroyed, or certain returned cigarette packages.** (a) The department shall adopt  
11 procedures for a refund or credit to a licensee in the amount of the denominated value,  
12 less the discount given under AS 43.50.540, for

13 (1) unused or damaged stamps; or

14 (2) stamps affixed to cigarette packages that have become unfit for use  
15 or sale, are destroyed, or are returned to the manufacturer for credit or re-ment if  
16 the licensee provides proof acceptable to the department that the cigarettes have not  
17 been and will not be consumed in this state.

18 (b) A refund or credit under (a) of this section may not be allowed for stamps  
19 affixed to cigarette packages in violation of this chapter or AS 45.53.

20 **Sec. 43.50.600. Stamps prohibited on cigarette packages not complying  
21 with federal and state laws.** A licensee or the licensee's authorized agent or designee  
22 may not affix a stamp to a cigarette package if the cigarettes

23 (1) may not be acquired, held, owned, imported, possessed, sold, or  
24 distributed in this state under AS 43.50.400; or

25 (2) are not in compliance with other state or federal laws.

26 **Sec. 43.50.610. Unstamped cigarettes as contraband; seizure.** Unstamped  
27 cigarettes found in this state are contraband and may be seized by the commissioner or  
28 an agent or employee of the commissioner or by any peace officer of the state, unless

29 (1) the cigarettes are

30 (A) in the possession of a licensee or are in transit from outside  
31 the state and are consigned to a licensee; and

1 (B) in the original and unopened shipping container; or  
 2 (2) possession of the unstamped cigarettes is not a violation of this  
 3 chapter.

4 **Sec. 43.50.620. Forfeiture and destruction of seized cigarettes.** Cigarettes  
 5 seized under AS 43.50.500 - 43.50.700 are forfeited to the state. After notice and an  
 6 opportunity for a hearing, the commissioner shall destroy the cigarettes forfeited under  
 7 this section.

8 **Sec. 43.50.630. Monthly reports; records retention; inspection of records.**

9 (a) On or before the last day of each calendar month, a licensee shall file the  
 10 following information for each place of business with the department, on a form or in  
 11 a format prescribed by the department:

12 (1) the quantity and brands of cigarettes manufactured, imported,  
 13 acquired, or sold in the state during the preceding calendar month;

14 (2) the number and dollar amount of stamps

15 (A) purchased during the preceding calendar month;

16 (B) affixed to cigarette packages during the preceding calendar  
 17 month;

18 (C) not affixed to cigarette packages and on hand at the end of  
 19 the preceding calendar month; and

20 (D) refunded or credited to a licensee under AS 43.50.590; and

21 (3) any other information that the department requires to carry out its  
 22 duties under this chapter.

23 (b) If a licensee ceases to manufacture, import, acquire, or sell cigarettes in  
 24 this state, the licensee shall immediately file the form required under (a) of this section  
 25 with the department, for the period ending with the cessation.

26 (c) All statements and other records required by AS 43.50.500 - 43.50.700  
 27 must be

28 (1) in a form or format prescribed by the department;

29 (2) preserved by a licensee for a period of three years; and

30 (3) available for inspection at any time upon oral or written demand by  
 31 the department or its authorized agent.

1 (d) A summary of information filed under (a) of this section shall be prepared  
2 by the department and released to the public upon request.

3 **Sec. 43.50.640. Misconduct involving unstamped cigarettes or stamps in**  
4 **the first degree.** (a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving unstamped  
5 cigarettes or stamps in the first degree if the person

6 (1) with reckless disregard that the cigarettes are unstamped

7 (A) sells or distributes 1,000 or more unstamped cigarettes in a  
8 single transaction;

9 (B) owns or possesses 1,000 or more unstamped cigarettes with  
10 the intent to sell; or

11 (C) acquires, holds, transports, imports, or possesses 10,000 or  
12 more unstamped cigarettes; or

13 (2) with reckless disregard that the stamp was previously affixed to  
14 another cigarette package;

15 (A) affixes a previously used stamp to a cigarette package; or

16 (B) possesses, sells, or distributes a previously used stamp.

17 (b) Misconduct involving unstamped cigarettes or stamps in the first degree is  
18 a class C felony.

19 **Sec. 43.50.650. Misconduct involving unstamped cigarettes or stamps in**  
20 **the second degree.** (a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving  
21 unstamped cigarettes or stamps in the second degree if the person

22 (1) with reckless disregard that the cigarettes are unstamped

23 (A) sells or distributes at least one but less than 1,000  
24 unstamped cigarettes in a single transaction;

25 (B) owns or possesses at least one but less than 1,000  
26 unstamped cigarettes, with intent to sell; or

27 (C) acquires, holds, transports, imports, or possesses at least  
28 one but less than 10,000 unstamped cigarettes; or

29 (2) is not licensed under this chapter or otherwise authorized by the  
30 department to possess stamps and possesses a stamp that is not affixed to a cigarette  
31 package.

1 (b) Misconduct involving unstamped cigarettes or stamps in the second degree  
2 is a class A misdemeanor.

3 **Sec. 43.50.660. Construction of criminal statutes.** (a) The provisions of  
4 AS 11.16, AS 11.81.600, 11.81.610, and 11.81.900 apply to AS 43.50.640 and  
5 43.50.650.

6 (b) For purposes of AS 43.50.640 and 43.50.650, display of cigarettes by a  
7 person, or possession other than in the original and unopened shipping container of  
8 cigarettes by a person who holds a business license endorsement under AS 43.70.075,  
9 is prima facie evidence of possession with intent to sell cigarettes. In this subsection,  
10 "display" means to openly exhibit.

11 **Sec. 43.50.670. Unauthorized transfer of unaffixed stamps.** (a) A licensee  
12 may not sell, exchange, or otherwise transfer stamps not affixed to a package of  
13 cigarettes in accordance with this chapter to another person without the prior written  
14 approval of the department.

15 (b) After notice and opportunity for a hearing, the department may assess a  
16 civil fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000 for a violation of (a) of this  
17 section. The fine assessed is in addition to any other penalty available under the law.

18 **Sec. 43.50.700. Definitions.** In AS 43.50.500 - 43.50.700, unless the context  
19 otherwise requires,

20 (1) "affiliated licensees" means two or more licensees in which the  
21 same person holds, directly or indirectly, at least a 50 percent ownership interest;

22 (2) "carton" means a box or container originating from the  
23 manufacturer that contains packages of that manufacturer's cigarettes;

24 (3) "cigarette" has the meaning given in AS 43.50.170;

25 (4) "licensee" means a person licensed by the department under  
26 AS 43.50.010 or 43.50.035 to sell, distribute, purchase, possess, or acquire cigarettes;

27 (5) "package" means the individual packet, box, or other container,  
28 originating from the manufacturer, in which retail sales of cigarettes are normally  
29 made or intended to be made; "package" does not include containers that are cartons,  
30 cases, bales, or boxes that contain packages of cigarettes;

31 (6) "person" has the meaning given in AS 43.50.170;

1 (7) "shipping container" means the case, box, parcel, or other container  
 2 in which cartons or packages of cigarettes are placed for shipment or transportation  
 3 from one place to another; "shipping container" does not include a package in which  
 4 retail sales of cigarettes are normally made or intended to be made;

5 (8) "stamp" means a stamp or other indicium that is

6 (A) printed, manufactured, or made under authorization of the  
 7 department under this chapter;

8 (B) issued, sold, or circulated by the department; and

9 (C) used to pay the cigarette taxes levied under this chapter;

10 (9) "unstamped cigarettes" means a package containing cigarettes that  
 11 is not affixed with the stamp required by AS 43.50.500 - 43.50.700.

## 12 Article 6. Unfair Cigarette Sales.

13 **Sec. 43.50.710. Sale at less than cost; rebate in price.** (a) A wholesaler or  
 14 retailer may not, with intent to injure competitors or destroy or substantially lessen  
 15 competition,

16 (1) advertise, offer to sell, or sell, at retail or wholesale, cigarettes at  
 17 less than actual cost to the wholesaler or retailer; or

18 (2) offer a rebate in price, give a rebate in price, offer a concession of  
 19 any kind, or give a concession of any kind or nature in connection with the sale of  
 20 cigarettes.

21 (b) A retailer may not induce or attempt to induce or procure or attempt to  
 22 procure

23 (1) the purchase of cigarettes at a price less than the actual cost to a  
 24 wholesaler;

25 (2) a rebate or concession of any kind or nature in connection with the  
 26 purchase of cigarettes.

27 (c) Evidence of advertisement, offering to sell, or sale of cigarettes by a  
 28 wholesaler or retailer at less than actual cost, or evidence of an offer of a rebate in the  
 29 price, the giving of a rebate in price, offer of a concession, or the giving of a  
 30 concession of any kind or nature in connection with the sale of cigarettes, or the  
 31 inducing, attempt to induce, the procuring, or the attempt to procure the purchase of

1 cigarettes at a price less than actual cost to a wholesaler or retailer is prima facie  
2 evidence of intent to injure competitors and to destroy or substantially lessen  
3 competition.

4 (d) A wholesaler or retailer who violates the provisions of this section is guilty  
5 of a class B misdemeanor.

6 **Sec. 43.50.720. Sale at less than cost; with gift or concession.** In all  
7 advertisements, offers for sale, or sales involving two or more items when at least one  
8 of the items is cigarettes at a combined price, and in all advertisements, offers for sale,  
9 or sales involving the giving of any gift, concession, or coupon of any kind in  
10 conjunction with the sale of cigarettes, the wholesaler's or retailer's combined selling  
11 price may not be below the actual cost to the wholesaler or the actual cost to the  
12 retailer, respectively, of the total of all articles, products, commodities, gifts, and  
13 concessions included in the transactions, except that, if any articles, products,  
14 commodities, gifts, or concessions are not cigarettes, the basic cost shall be  
15 determined as provided under AS 43.50.800.

16 **Sec. 43.50.730. Sale to another wholesaler.** When one wholesaler sells  
17 cigarettes to another wholesaler, the seller is not required to include the actual cost of  
18 the selling wholesaler. Upon resale to a retailer, the purchasing wholesaler is required  
19 to include the actual cost of the purchasing wholesaler or the actual cost of the selling  
20 wholesaler, whichever is greater, in the selling price.

21 **Sec. 43.50.740. Sales at price to meet competition.** (a) A wholesaler may  
22 advertise, offer to sell, or sell cigarettes at a price made in good faith to meet the price  
23 of a competitor who is rendering the same type of service and is selling the same  
24 article at cost to a competing wholesaler. A retailer may advertise, offer to sell, or sell  
25 cigarettes at a price made in good faith to meet the price of a competitor who is selling  
26 the same article at cost to a competing retailer.

27 (b) In the absence of proof of the actual cost to a competing wholesaler or the  
28 competing retailer, actual cost may be presumed to be the presumptive wholesale cost  
29 to the wholesaler or the presumptive retail cost to the retailer as determined by the  
30 department from the manufacturer's price list.

31 (c) A manufacturer whose product is sold in the state directly or through an

1 intermediary shall provide the department with a current price list for all brands of  
2 cigarettes of the manufacturer and shall notify the department at least 10 days before a  
3 price increase takes effect.

4 **Sec. 43.50.750. Contracts in violation of law are illegal.** A contract, express  
5 or implied, made by a person in violation of the provisions of AS 43.50.710 -  
6 43.50.849 is illegal and void.

7 **Sec. 43.50.760. Determination of cost.** (a) In determining actual cost to the  
8 wholesaler or retailer, a court shall consider as establishing the cost evidence tending  
9 to show that a wholesaler or retailer complained against under a provision of  
10 AS 43.50.710 - 43.50.849 purchased the cigarettes involved in the complaint at a  
11 fictitious price, or upon terms, in a manner, or under invoices, in a manner that  
12 conceals the true cost, discounts, or terms of purchase. The court shall also consider  
13 evidence of the normal, customary, and prevailing terms and discounts in connection  
14 with other sales of a similar nature in the state.

15 (b) The presumptive wholesale and presumptive retail cost of cigarettes as  
16 determined by the department from the manufacturer's price list is considered  
17 competent evidence in a court action or proceeding as tending to prove actual cost to  
18 the wholesaler or retailer complained against. A party against whom the presumptive  
19 wholesale or presumptive retail cost as determined by the department is introduced in  
20 evidence has the right to offer evidence tending to prove any inaccuracy of the  
21 presumptive wholesale or presumptive retail cost or any statement of facts that would  
22 impair its probative value.

23 **Sec. 43.50.770. Determination of cost of cigarettes purchased outside of**  
24 **ordinary channels of trade.** In establishing the basic cost of cigarettes to a  
25 wholesaler or retailer, the invoice cost or the actual cost of cigarettes purchased at a  
26 forced, bankrupt, or closeout sale, or other sale outside the ordinary channels of trade  
27 may not be used.

28 **Sec. 43.50.780. Injunction.** (a) The department or a person injured by a  
29 violation or who would suffer from any threatened violation of AS 43.50.710 -  
30 43.50.849 may maintain an action to prevent, restrain, or enjoin the violation or  
31 threatened violation. If, in the action, a violation or threatened violation of

1 AS 43.50.710 - 43.50.849 is established, the court may enjoin and restrain or  
2 otherwise prohibit the violation or threatened violation, and the court shall assess the  
3 costs of reasonable attorney fees against the defendant. In the action, it is not  
4 necessary that actual damages to the plaintiff be alleged or proved, but, if actual  
5 damages are alleged and proved, the plaintiff, in addition to injunctive relief and costs,  
6 including reasonable attorney fees, may recover actual damages.

7 (b) If injunctive relief is not requested or required, a person injured by a  
8 violation of AS 43.50.710 - 43.50.849 may maintain an action for damages in the  
9 appropriate court.

10 **Sec. 43.50.790. Administration of AS 43.50.710 - 43.50.849.** (a) The  
11 department

12 (1) shall administer AS 43.50.710 - 43.50.849;

13 (2) may adopt regulations relating to the administration and  
14 enforcement of AS 43.50.710 - 43.50.849;

15 (3) may determine the basic cost of cigarettes to a wholesaler or  
16 retailer from information obtained from a manufacturer;

17 (4) may, after reasonable notice and hearing, revoke or suspend a  
18 license issued under AS 43.50.010 or 43.50.035 to a person who refuses or neglects to  
19 comply with a provision of AS 43.50.710 - 43.50.849.

20 (b) The Department of Community and Economic Development may, after  
21 reasonable notice and hearing, revoke or suspend a license issued under AS 43.70.075  
22 to a person who refuses or neglects to comply with a provision of AS 43.50.710 -  
23 43.50.849.

24 **Sec. 43.50.800. Presumptions applicable to determination of cost.** (a) For  
25 purposes of AS 43.50.710 - 43.50.849,

26 (1) the basic cost of cigarettes is equal to the lower of the two  
27 following amounts:

28 (A) the invoice cost of cigarettes to the wholesaler or retailer  
29 less all trade discounts except customary discounts for cash, plus the full face  
30 value of any tax that may be required by this chapter if not already included in  
31 the invoice cost of the cigarettes to the wholesaler or retailer; or

1 (B) the lowest replacement cost of cigarettes to the wholesaler  
2 or retailer, within 30 days before the date of sale, in the quantity last  
3 purchased, within or before the 30-day period, less all trade discounts except  
4 customary discounts for cash, plus the full face value of any tax that may be  
5 required by this chapter if not already included in the invoice cost of the  
6 cigarettes to the wholesaler or retailer;

7 (2) the actual cost to the wholesaler is equal to the basic cost of the  
8 cigarettes acquired by the wholesaler plus the cost of doing business by the  
9 wholesaler, as evidenced by the standards and methods of accounting regularly  
10 employed by the wholesaler, and includes labor costs, rent, depreciation, selling costs,  
11 maintenance of equipment, delivery costs, all types of licenses, taxes, insurance, and  
12 advertising;

13 (3) in the absence of proof of a lesser or higher cost of doing business  
14 by the wholesaler making the sale, the cost of doing business by the wholesaler is  
15 presumed to be four and one-half percent of the basic cost of the cigarettes to the  
16 wholesaler; a fraction of a cent used in computing the cost of doing business shall be  
17 rounded off to the next highest cent;

18 (4) the actual cost to the retailer is equal to the basic cost of the  
19 cigarettes plus the cost of doing business by the retailer; the cost of doing business  
20 may be proven by the standards and methods of accounting regularly employed by the  
21 retailer and must include labor costs, rent, depreciation, selling costs, maintenance of  
22 equipment, delivery costs, all types of licenses, taxes, insurance, and advertising;

23 (5) in the absence of proof of a lesser or higher cost of doing business  
24 by the retailer making the sale, the cost of doing business by the retailer is presumed to  
25 be six percent of the basic cost of cigarettes to the retailer; a fraction of a cent used in  
26 computing the cost of doing business shall be rounded off to the next highest cent.

27 (b) In the absence of proof of a lesser or higher actual cost to the

28 (1) wholesaler, the actual cost is presumed to be the presumptive  
29 wholesale cost as determined by the department; and

30 (2) retailer, the actual cost is presumed to be the presumptive retail  
31 cost as determined by the department.

1 (c) In the absence of the manufacturer's list price for a particular brand of  
 2 cigarettes, the department may determine the presumptive wholesale cost or the  
 3 presumptive retail cost of the cigarettes from the average price of cigarettes for other  
 4 similar brands for which the department has the manufacturer's list price.

5 **Sec. 43.50.849. Definitions.** In AS 43.50.710 - 43.50.849,

6 (1) "basic wholesale cost" means the manufacturer's list price less trade  
 7 discounts, except discounts for cash, plus the full face value of any tax required by this  
 8 chapter;

9 (2) "cigarette" has the meaning given in AS 43.50.170;

10 (3) "department" means the Department of Revenue;

11 (4) "direct-buying retailer" has the meaning given in AS 43.50.170;

12 (5) "person" has the meaning given in AS 43.50.170;

13 (6) "presumptive retail cost" means the presumptive wholesale cost  
 14 plus six percent of the presumptive wholesale cost;

15 (7) "presumptive wholesale cost" means the basic wholesale cost plus  
 16 four and one-half percent of the basic wholesale cost;

17 (8) "retailer" has the meaning given in AS 43.50.170 and includes a  
 18 person licensed or required to be licensed as a direct-buying retailer under this chapter  
 19 and a person who holds or is required to hold a license endorsement under  
 20 AS 43.70.075;

21 (9) "sale" has the meaning given in AS 43.50.170;

22 (10) "sell at retail," "sale at retail," or "retail sales" means a sale for  
 23 consumption or use made in the ordinary course of trade or usual conduct of the  
 24 seller's business;

25 (11) "sell at wholesale," "sale at wholesale," or "wholesale sales"  
 26 means a sale made in the ordinary course of trade or usual conduct by a wholesaler to  
 27 a retailer for the purpose of resale;

28 (12) "trade discount" means a price reduction that is offered by a  
 29 cigarette manufacturer on the date of sale, is reflected on the invoice as a deduction  
 30 from the manufacturer's list price, and is fully earned and determinable on the date of  
 31 sale;

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1 (13) "wholesaler" means a person licensed or required to be licensed  
2 under AS 43.50.010 or AS 43.50.035 and who sells cigarettes to a retailer for the  
3 purpose of resale.

4 \* Sec. 18. AS 43.50.080 is repealed.

5 \* Sec. 19. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to  
6 read:

7 TRANSITION: REGULATIONS. Notwithstanding sec. 22 of this Act, the  
8 Department of Revenue may immediately proceed to adopt regulations necessary to  
9 implement the changes made by this Act. The regulations take effect under AS 44.62  
10 (Administrative Procedure Act), but not before the effective date of the respective statutory  
11 changes.

12 \* Sec. 20. The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to  
13 read:

14 TRANSITION: ACTIVITIES INVOLVING UNSTAMPED CIGARETTES  
15 THROUGH MARCH 31, 2004. (a) Notwithstanding the requirements of AS 43.50.500 -  
16 43.50.700, enacted by sec. 17 of this Act, a person may acquire, hold, own, import, possess,  
17 sell, distribute, or consume unstamped cigarettes in this state on or after January 1, 2004, and  
18 on or before March 31, 2004, if the cigarettes were in this state before January 1, 2004.

19 (b) In this section, "unstamped cigarettes" has the meaning given in AS 43.50.700,  
20 enacted by sec. 17 of this Act.

21 \* Sec. 21. Section 19 of this Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

22 \* Sec. 22. Except as provided in sec. 21 of this Act, this Act takes effect January 1, 2004.

# Alaska State Legislature

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## SENATOR CON BUNDE

District P

VICE-CHAIR: SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE  
CHAIR: SENATE LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE  
MEMBER: LEGISLATIVE BUDGET & AUDIT COMMITTEE

## Sponsor Statement for SB 168

**"An Act relating to issuance and revocation of licenses for the importation, sale, distribution, or manufacture of cigarettes and tobacco products; relating to a tax refund or credit for unsaleable, returned, or destroyed tobacco products; relating to restrictions on shipping or transporting cigarettes; relating to records concerning the sale of cigarettes; amending and adding definitions relating to cigarette taxes; relating to the payment of cigarette taxes; relating to penalties applicable to cigarette taxes; relating to the definition of the wholesale price of tobacco products; relating to payment of cigarette taxes through the use of cigarette tax stamps; relating to provisions making certain cigarettes contraband and subject to seizure and forfeiture; relating to certain crimes, penalties, and interest concerning tobacco taxes and stamps; relating to cigarette sales; and providing for an effective date."**

This bill is designed to more adequately regulate the collection of taxes on cigarettes. There is an unknown quantity of untaxed cigarettes imported into the state of Alaska every year and existing laws make it difficult to track their numbers. All cigarette purchasers should be paying tax equally, whether purchasing over the counter or over the internet.

SB168 is being brought forward on behalf of those consumers who already pay legitimate taxes on their cigarettes. This is a **fair tax issue** in that the bill will enforce the payment of tax on all cigarettes that are brought into Alaska.

For this reason, this bill would require that a "tax stamp" be affixed on each package of cigarettes on which the tax has been paid. The stamp would be heat-applied so it could not easily be transferred to other untaxed packs and would be difficult to counterfeit. This colorful stamp would make it easy for law enforcement, the Dept. of Revenue and consumers to know if the tax has been paid on any pack of cigarettes and would give them the authority to seize and destroy the unstamped cigarettes. Violators of this law would be subject to civil penalties and criminal liability.

SB168 would require that the tax be paid before the cigarettes are imported into the state by wholesalers or be stamped by specific, licensed distributors in the state of Alaska before being available for sale.

Another aspect of this bill would be the requirement that anyone receiving a delivery of cigarettes must be licensed by the state of Alaska, which would severely limit the purchase of untaxed cigarettes by individual consumers over the internet. Upon delivery of the cigarettes, the carrier/delivery agent would require that the purchaser show his/her license from the state before the delivery could be made.

Forty-six other states currently require a tax stamp on cigarettes and this bill draws from the statutes and experience of those other states. These other states have shown significant tobacco tax revenue increases by use of the stamp. Hawaii has shown an amazing 25% increase in tax revenue; Michigan reported an increase of 8.7% in its first year of their tax stamp. These results are encouraging, but it still does not give us a reliable basis to predict the success of tobacco tax stamp usage here in Alaska. Cigarette tax revenue is currently about \$40 million a year, of which 76% goes into the School Fund and 24% goes toward the General Fund. But even a 1% increase in tax collected would amount to \$400,000 in new revenue.

It is also noteworthy that by adopting the tax stamp, it encourages Federal enforcement of Interstate Commerce Law regarding tax avoidance.

These stamps do not come free, of course, and distributors will indeed incur costs for the affixing of the stamps to individual packs of cigarettes and the cartons. The State of Alaska recognizes that cost and this bill does provide for a tax discount for distributors on a tiered basis to help them defer most of the cost involved.

SB 168 also provides a minimum price provision for wholesalers and retailers, set by the Dept. of Revenue, based on the wholesale list price provided by the tobacco manufacturers. This protects Alaskan distributors by creating a level playing field for competition.

SB168 will fairly tax all individuals who purchase cigarettes, increase tobacco tax revenues and allow for more uniform tracking of cigarette sales in the State of Alaska.

# LEGAL SERVICES

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## MEMORANDUM

May 1, 2003

**SUBJECT:** Importation and sale of cigarettes CSSB 168 (L&C )

**TO:** Senator Con Bunde  
Attn: Jane

**FROM:** Michael F. Ford   
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional summary of the above-described bill.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill should not be considered an authoritative interpretation of the bill and the bill itself is the best statement of its contents. If you would like an interpretation of the bill as it may apply to a particular set of circumstances, please advise.

**Section 1.** Short title for Secs. 43.50.710 - 43.50.849 in sec. 17 of the bill.

**Section 2.** Intent section for Secs. 43.50.710 - 43.50.849 in sec. 17 of the bill.

**Section 3.** Amends existing provisions of law relating to wholesaler-distributor licenses.

**Section 4.** Amends existing provisions of law relating to expiration of certain licenses for cigarette sales.

**Section 5.** Amends existing provisions of law relating to suspension or revocation or refusal to renew certain licenses for cigarette sales.

**Section 6.** Adds a definition of "licensee" for purposes of suspension or revocation or refusal to renew certain licenses for cigarette sales.

**Section 7.** Requires that the cigarette tax imposed under AS 43.50.090 be paid by the use of stamps as provided under AS 43.50.500 - 43.50.695.

**Section 8.** Amends existing provisions of law relevant to unlicensed possession or sale of cigarettes.

**Section 9.** Imposes restrictions and penalties on shipping or transporting cigarettes, applicable to both licensees and nonlicensed persons.

**Section 10.** Amends certain provisions of law relevant to cigarette sales records.

**Section 11.** Amends the definition of "person" to include a limited liability company" for purposes of AS 43.50.010 - 43.50.190.

**Section 12.** Adds certain definitions applicable to AS 43.50.010 - 43.50.190.

**Section 13.** Specifies that the penalties in AS 43.50 apply to the tax imposed under AS 43.50.190.

**Section 14.** Provides that for a license issued under AS 43.50.320, the department can refuse to renew the license as provided under AS 43.50.070.

**Section 15.** Provides for tax credits and refunds applicable to the tax imposed under AS 43.50.300.

**Section 16.** Adds certain definitions applicable to AS 43.50.010 - 43.50.190.

**Section 17.** Adds new sections relating to cigarette tax stamps and to unfair cigarette sales as follows:

Sec. 43.50.500 - Requires licensees to pay certain cigarette taxes by use of stamps.

Sec. 43.50.510 - Adds provisions relating to design and use of cigarette tax stamps.

Sec. 43.50.520 - Requires stamps be affixed before sale, distribution or consumption of cigarettes.

Sec. 43.50.530 - Requires the department to furnish stamps to licensees and allows agreements with financial institutions for sale of stamps.

Sec. 43.50.540 - Adds provisions relating to sale of stamps, including sales location, price, title of stamps, and loss, destruction, or theft of stamps.

Sec. 43.50.550 - Adds provisions relating to deferred payment of stamps.

Sec. 43.50.560 - Adds provisions relating to suspension of the privilege to purchase stamps on a deferred basis.

Sec. 43.50.570 - Specifies that a licensee who pays for stamps must also pay interest.

Sec. 43.50.580 - Adds provisions relating to possession of unstamped cigarettes.

Sec. 43.50.590 - Adds provisions relating to refunds or credits for unused stamps and for unsalable, destroyed, or certain returned cigarette packages.

Sec. 43.50.600 - Prohibits stamps on cigarette packages not in compliance with federal and state law.

Sec. 43.50.610 - Allows the state to seize certain unstamped cigarettes.

Sec. 43.50.620 - Provides for forfeiture and destruction of contraband cigarettes.

Sec. 43.50.630 - Adds provisions relating to importation, distribution, and sale of cigarettes, including monthly reports, and records inspection.

Sec. 43.50.640 - Creates a class C felony involving illegal sale or distribution of certain unstamped cigarettes or illegal use of stamps.

Sec. 43.50.650 - Creates a class A misdemeanor involving illegal sale or distribution of certain unstamped cigarettes or illegal use of stamps.

- Sec. 43.50.660 - Adds provisions concerning the application of certain other criminal provisions illegal sale or distribution of cigarettes.
- Sec. 43.50.670 - Prohibits unauthorized transfer of stamps and creates a civil penalty.
- Sec. 43.50.700 - Definitions.
- Sec. 43.50.710 - Imposes restrictions on wholesalers and retailers regarding sales of cigarettes.
- Sec. 43.50.720 - Imposes restrictions on the selling price of cigarettes by wholesalers and retailers.
- Sec. 43.50.730 - Imposes restrictions regarding the selling price of cigarettes by a wholesaler to another wholesaler.
- Sec. 43.50.740 - Allows a wholesaler or retailer to sell cigarettes at a price set by a competitor. Establishes a presumption regarding the actual cost of cigarettes. Requires manufacturers to provide current price lists.
- Sec. 43.50.750 - Provides that contracts in violation of Secs. 43.50.710 - 43.50.849 is illegal and void.
- Sec. 43.50.760 - Adds provisions regarding determination of the actual cost of cigarettes to a wholesaler or retailer and provisions regarding presumptive wholesale and retail cost of cigarettes.
- Sec. 43.50.770 - Provides that certain cigarettes purchased outside ordinary trade channels may not be used to determine the basic cost of cigarettes.
- Sec. 43.50.780 - Provides that the department or a person injured by a violation of Secs. 43.50.710 - 43.50.849 can seek relief in the courts.
- Sec. 43.50.790 - Provides that the Department of Revenue shall administer Secs. 43.50.710 - 43.50.849, including adoption of regulations, revocation or suspension of licenses, and determination of the basic cost of cigarettes.
- Sec. 43.50.800 - Establishes certain presumptions applicable to determination of the cost of cigarettes.
- Sec. 43.50.849 - Definitions.

**Section 18.** Repeals a provision of law relating to reports required of licensees who manufacture, sell, or distribute cigarettes.

**Section 19.** Transition provision relating to regulations of the Department of Revenue.

**Section 20.** Transition provision relating to use, import, sale, or distribution of unstamped cigarettes.

**Section 21.** Effective date for sec. 17.

**Section 22.** Effective date for all sections, except sec. 17.

# DISCOUNTS

## DISCOUNTS ON CIGARETTE TAX STAMP PURCHASES

State and tax rate in c	Percent <sup>(a)</sup>	Discounts Per case <sup>(b)</sup>	State and tax rate in c	Percent <sup>(a)</sup>	Discounts Per case <sup>(b)</sup>
Alabama (16.5)	7.50	\$ 7.425	Nebraska (64)	3.40	13.056
Alaska (\$1.00) <sup>(c)</sup>	.40	2.40	Nevada (35)	3.00	6.30
Arizona (\$1.18) <sup>(j)</sup>			New Hampshire (52)		
first \$36,000	4.00	13.92	first \$500,000	2.750	8.58
next \$36,000	3.00	10.44	next 500,000	2.375	7.41
over \$72,000	2.00	6.96	over 1,000,000	2.000	6.24
Arkansas (34)	3.80	7.752	New Jersey (\$1.50)	1.125	10.125
California (87)	0.85	4.437	New Mexico (21)		
Colorado (20)	4.00	4.80	first \$30,000	4.00	5.04
Connecticut (\$1.11)	1.00	6.66	next \$30,000	3.00	3.78
Delaware (24)	2.14 <sup>(d)</sup>	3.08	New York (\$1.50)		
District of Col. (\$1.00)	2.00	12.00	first \$5,611,200	0.3696	3.56
Florida (33.9) <sup>(l)</sup>	2.00	2.88	over \$5,611,200	0.2625	2.36
Georgia (12)	3.00	2.16	No. Carolina (5) <sup>(c)</sup>	4.00 <sup>(e)</sup>	1.20
Hawaii (\$1.20) <sup>(c)</sup>	0.00	0.00	No. Dakota (44) <sup>(c)</sup>	1.00	2.64 <sup>(i)</sup>
Idaho (28)	5.00	8.40	max per month:		\$100.00
Illinois (98)			Ohio (55)	1.80	5.94
first \$3,000,000	1.75	6.09	Oklahoma (23)	4.00	5.52
additional	1.5	5.22	Oregon (\$1.28)	0.004 <sup>(m)</sup>	2.40
Indiana (55.5)	1.20	3.996	Pennsylvania (\$1.00)	1.25	7.50
Iowa (36) <sup>(g)</sup>	2.00	4.32	Rhode Island (\$1.32)	1.25	9.90
Kansas (79)	0.80	3.792	So. Carolina (7)	3.50	1.47
Kentucky (3)	9.09	1.636	So. Dakota (33)	3.50	6.93
Louisiana (36)	6.00	12.96	Tennessee (20)		
Maine (\$1.00)	2.50	15.00	first 3,000 cases	2.75	3.30
Maryland (\$1.00)	0.82	4.92	next 3,000 cases	2.50	3.00
Massachusetts (\$1.51)	N/A <sup>(k)</sup>	1.85 <sup>(h)</sup>	next 9,000 cases	2.25	2.70
Michigan (\$1.25) <sup>(c)</sup>	1.5	11.25	over 15,000 cases	1.75	2.10
Minnesota (48)			Texas (41)	3.00	7.38
first \$1.5 Million	1.00	2.88	Utah (69.5)	4.00	16.68
additional	0.60	1.728	Vermont (93)	1.50	8.37
Mississippi (18)	6.4444	6.96	Virginia (2-1/2)	10.00	1.50
Missouri (17)	3.00	3.06	Washington (\$1.425)	0.0042 <sup>(f)</sup>	3.60
Montana (18)			West Virginia (17)	4.00	4.08
first 2,580 cart.	6.00	6.48	Wisconsin (77)	1.60	7.39
next 2,580	4.00	4.32	Wyoming (12)	6.00	4.32
over 5,160	3.00	3.24			

Provided by Sen. Bunde

- (a) Of indicia par value.
- (b) Of 600 packs.
- (c) Return system of collection.
- (d) 0.003 per stamp.
- (e) Discount of 4% of total State tax imposed.
- (f) \$6.00 per 1,000 stamps.
- (g) Discount on a per case basis only.
- (h) For a case of cigarettes, the discount is set at \$1.85.
- (i) Maximum discount is \$100.00 per month.
- (j) Purchases over \$165,000 lose all discounts on the first \$72,000 worth of stamps per month.
- (k) Twenty-five and one-half mills per cigarette (permanent). Plus any amount by which the federal excise tax on cigarettes is less than 8 mills.
- (l) The tax division allow agents and wholesalers a discount of 2% on indicia purchases calculated on the basis of 24¢ per pack for any amount purchased.
- (m) Discount per stamp.

**Testimony in Support of SB 168**  
**Alaskans for Tobacco-Free Kids**

Good afternoon Mr. Chairman and member of the committee. My name is Jennifer App, and I'm the Advocacy Director for the American Heart Association. I'm testifying today on behalf of Alaskans for Tobacco Free Kids, a youth tobacco policy coalition that included the Heart Association, the American Lung Association of Alaska, the American Cancer Society and the Alaska Native Health Board. We support Senate Bill 168 because the bill will do two important things:

- (1) It will decrease the ability of individuals and businesses to illegally avoid the current tobacco tax, and
- (2) It will help keep cigarettes out of the hands of youth.

The ongoing increase in internet and mail order sales of cigarettes is a major challenge to public health efforts to reduce smoking. Non-face-to-face sales will account for 14% of all tobacco sales by 2005. By failing to require adequate age verification, the sharply growing number of mail order and websites selling cigarettes makes it easier and cheaper for kids to buy cigarettes. The mail order offers and websites also offer smokers a way to avoid paying state tobacco taxes, thereby keeping cigarette prices down and smoking levels up, and depriving the state of a legitimate source of revenue. It is estimated that a state can lose millions annually in uncollected tobacco taxes through internet and mail order sales.

The changes proposed in SB 168 are changes that will help solve these problems. First, the bill requires entities that hold a tobacco license to pay tobacco taxes through a stamp program. This change makes it far more difficult for businesses to avoid paying the tobacco tax because compliance with the requirement and evidence of payment of the tax will be immediately visible on every pack of cigarettes. Alaska is just one of a couple of states that does not have a tax stamp requirement in place.

While the tax stamps would help solve the tobacco tax evasion issue, the stamps alone do not help solve the existing youth access or tax evasion problems through use of the internet or mail order purchasing. Right now, consumers in Alaska buy cigarettes through mail order and the internet without any legitimate age verification process. Although clearly obligated under current law to pay state tobacco taxes, many individuals are also

avoiding payment of state tobacco taxes using this method of purchase. Proposed AS 43.50.105 contained in Section 7 of SB 168 addresses these problems by placing restrictions on shipping or transporting cigarettes, while still allowing shipments to entities holding licenses or endorsements.

To ensure that tobacco taxes are paid, the entity shipping the cigarettes must either be licensed under this chapter, be shipping to an entity licensed under this chapter, or be shipping to an entity that does not need to be licensed under this chapter (like Tribes or the federal government). Further, to ensure that youth are not able to access cigarettes through mail order or the internet, all shipments must go to either a person licensed under the chapter, to a person that holds a tobacco endorsement under AS 43.50.075, to an operator of a customs warehouse, or to the federal government or an Indian Tribe.

To make sure that shipments of cigarettes do not occur directly to unlicensed or unendorsed entities, the bill requires that all cigarettes that are shipped to or within Alaska be clearly marked as "cigarettes." The bill also requires common or contract carriers to ensure that the party receiving the cigarettes is entitled to receive them under the provisions of the chapter if the cigarettes are shipped to a home or residence.

The bill allows legitimate commerce to continue unimpeded, while closing the loophole on shipments of cigarettes to individual parties – allowing the state to more easily collect taxes and making sure that individual consumers cannot access cigarettes without an age verification process.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify, and I would be happy to do my best to answer any questions that you may have.

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

### Tax Division

FRANK MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

State Office Building  
PO Box 110420  
Juneau, AK 99811-0420  
907.465.2320

550 W Seventh, Suite 500  
Anchorage, AK 99501-3566  
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SB 168

Senate Labor and Commerce Committee

April 15, 2003

1:30 p.m.

#### Testimony of Johanna Bales, Revenue Auditor

Thank you Mr. Chairman. My name is Johanna Bales. I am employed by the Alaska Department of Revenue as a Revenue Auditor in the Tax Division. I am the program manager of the Tax Division's cigarette and tobacco products excise tax program. I am pleased to testify on behalf of the administration in support of SB 168, the bill before you.

On October 1, 1997, Alaska increased its tobacco tax rate on cigarettes from 29 cents per pack to one dollar per pack. The impetus for the tax increase was to promote public health. Simply put, it was believed that if cigarettes were more expensive, fewer people would smoke. And in particular, it was hoped that the increase in cost would result in fewer young people taking up the unhealthy habit in the first place.

The tobacco tax increase has had a significant effect on the sale of taxable cigarettes in Alaska. In the five fiscal years before the tax increase, cigarette sales averaged 53 million packs per year. In the first four complete fiscal years since the increase, cigarette sales averaged 42 million packs per year – a drop of more than 20 percent. Although much of this decrease can be attributed to reduced smoking, we also believe that an unknown quantity of untaxed cigarettes are being imported into the state. Under existing statute, however, it is difficult to track just how many untaxed cigarettes are coming into Alaska. We are aware, however, that individuals and businesses have purchased untaxed cigarettes through the Internet.

The Department has obtained information from three Internet/mail order vendors identifying more than 1,000 individuals who have purchased cigarettes through the mail. From these three vendors alone, the Department estimates that it has lost in excess of \$600,000 in cigarette tax revenues over a 13-month period. The Department is also aware of over 20 other Internet cigarette sellers who have sold cigarettes into Alaska. Attempts by the Department to obtain information about these sales have proven futile. The General Accounting Office, in a report dated August 2002, identified 122 Internet cigarette vendors and indicated that these types of businesses are largely responsible for state cigarette tax revenue losses.

The Department of Revenue believes that a very simple measure – a tax stamp on each package – would help close our borders to the importation of untaxed cigarettes. This bill would require that a stamp be affixed to each pack of cigarettes to show that the tax has been paid. It is anticipated that the stamps would be heat-applied, making them difficult to illegally re-use and difficult to counterfeit. The colorful stamp would be easily recognizable so that the Department of Revenue personnel, law enforcement agents, and consumers would immediately know whether the tax had been paid on any given pack of cigarettes.

The bill also would place considerable weight behind the state's ability to enforce the requirement of a stamp. The bill would give the Department of Revenue and law enforcement agencies the authority to seize and destroy unstamped cigarettes. It also would impose significant civil penalties and criminal liability upon violators.

Other states, many of which have much lower cigarette taxes than Alaska, have long recognized the benefit of a tax stamp on cigarettes. At this time, 46 states require a stamp on cigarettes. This bill draws from the statutes and experience of those other states. Other states that recently adopted a cigarette tax stamp program have found that the stamps significantly increased their tax revenue. Michigan reported an 8.7 percent increase in cigarette tax revenue in the first year of its program, 1999 and has seen upwards of 12 percent since then. Hawaii – a state that, like ours, doesn't have bordering states, but does have a high tax rate – indicates an amazing 50 percent increase in tax collection in the first two years of their stamping program, 2001 and 2002.

Although these results from other states are encouraging, we do not have a reliable basis to predict the size of the effect of cigarette tax stamps here in Alaska. Given that cigarette tax revenue is about \$40 million per year, however, each 1 percent increase in tax collected would raise about \$400,000 per year.

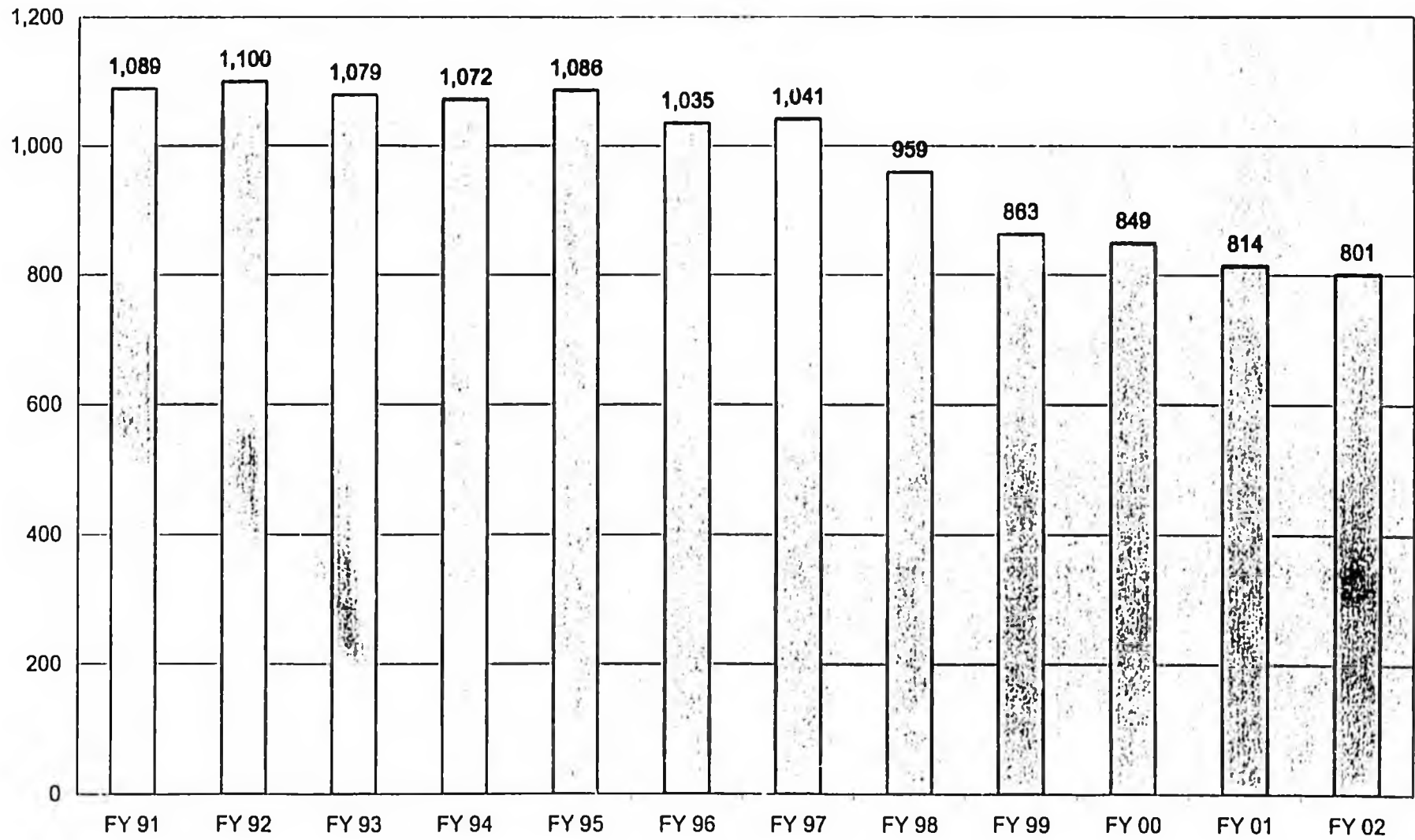
Stamps do not come free and distributors will incur costs when affixing stamps to individual packs of cigarettes. In recognition of the cost, the bill would provide a graduated discount for distributors to help offset the costs of affixing stamps. It is estimated, however, that a 1.5 percent increase in tax revenue would cover the increased costs of a stamping program including the discount offered to distributors.

In addition to the tax stamp provisions, the bill would also make several changes to improve the tobacco product licensing statutes.

The Department of Revenue urges your support of this important bill. It will enhance compliance with the state's revenue laws while providing an important public health benefit.

I would be happy to answer any questions the committee might have. Thank you.

### Taxable Cigarettes FY 91 - FY 02

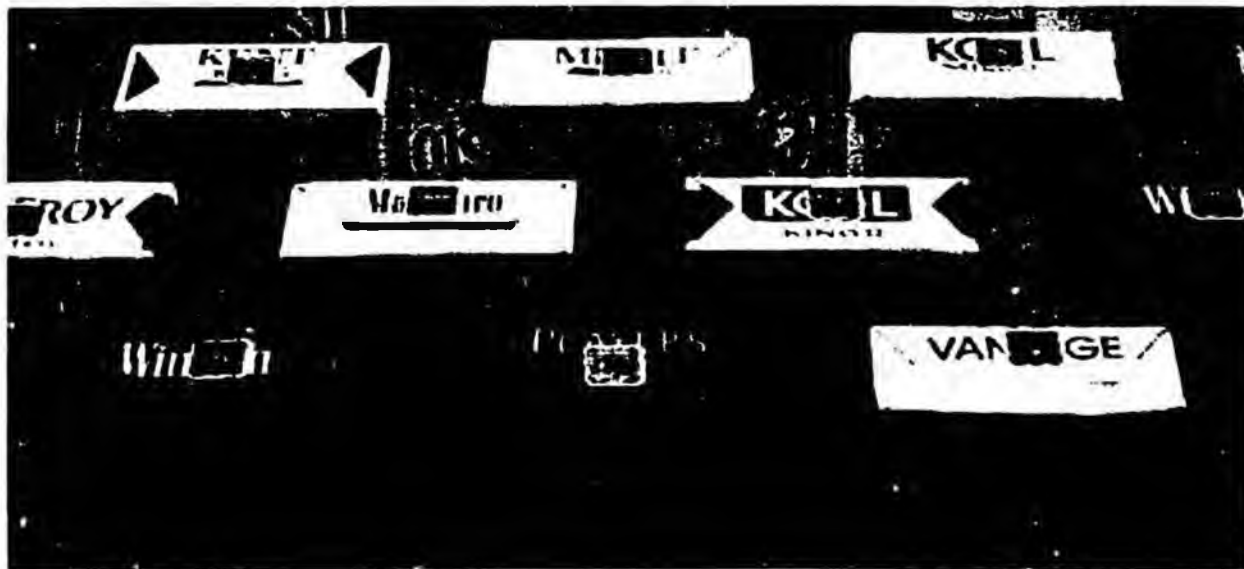


□ Cigarettes in Millions

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# STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Frank H. Murkowski, Governor

P.O. BOX 110300  
123 4<sup>th</sup> ST., JEWELL COURT HOUSE  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-0300  
PHONE: (907) 465-3600  
FAX: (907) 465-2519

February 21, 2003

The Honorable Con Bunde  
State Capitol  
Room 501  
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Re: Tobacco Stamp Legislation

Dear Senator Bunde:

You have asked whether legislation requiring that a tax stamp be affixed on all tobacco products packages sold in Alaska would help the state enforce its tobacco tax laws. I believe it would.

Alaska is one of the few states without a tax stamp law. States with such a law have found that it increases the amount of tobacco tax revenue collected by making it more difficult to bring untaxed cigarettes into the state. Michigan received an additional 8.7% in tobacco tax revenue the year following passage of a stamp bill. Hawaii enjoyed a 25% jump in tobacco tax revenues.

A tax stamp bill would send a message to Alaskans that purchasing untaxed cigarettes over the Internet is illegal. Many may be under the mistaken belief that the practice is legal. Tobacco stamp legislation would give them notice that it is not. This alone could lessen the burden of enforcing the tobacco tax provisions.

To be effective, a tax stamp bill would have to give the Department of Revenue and law enforcement officers authority to seize and destroy unstamped cigarettes and impose significant penalties and civil liability on violators.

Sincerely,



Gregg D. Renkes  
Attorney General

# STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF LAW

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Frank H. Murkowski, Governor

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123 4<sup>TH</sup> ST., DIMOND COURT HOUSE  
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Sincerely,



Gregg D. Renkes  
Attorney General

**Subject:** FW: Lawsuit against internet tobacco sales  
**Date:** Thu, 03 Apr 2003 09:57:22 -0900  
**From:** Mark Hickey <mshickey@gci.net>  
**To:** Jane Alberts <Jane\_Alberts@Legis.state.ak.us>

FYI

Mark

-----Original Message-----

**From:** Eric Myers [mailto:ericm@alaska.net]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, April 02, 2003 1:55 PM  
**To:** Jenna App; Mark Hickey  
**Subject:** FW: Lawsuit against internet tobacco sales

FYI. Just interesting... I think this validates the need to address the internet/mail order issue in the tax stamp bill. /Eric

-----  
**Calif. sues Internet firms over cigarette sales**

*Last Updated: 2003-04-02 12:17:27 -0400 (Reuters Health)*

LOS ANGELES (Reuters) - The state of California filed lawsuits against five Internet companies on Tuesday, accusing them of selling cigarettes to minors and failing to pay state excise taxes. >

The state Attorney General's office said Dirt Cheap Cigarettes, Inc. of Missouri; smokin 4 less and LLP Enterprises/CigOutlet of Virginia; Cyco.net Inc. of New Mexico; and eSmokes of Florida were caught in sting operations in which investigators allowed minors to use their parents' credit cards to get cigarettes.

The civil lawsuits, filed in San Diego Superior Court, ask a judge to penalize the e-tailers a total of \$1 million and to prohibit them from selling cigarettes to customers younger than 18.

"They have to do more than just ask whether the buyer is over 18," Attorney General's office spokesman Tom Dresslar said. "There are all sorts of steps they could take to make sure minors aren't buying cigarettes."

The states of Washington and Oregon filed similar lawsuits on Tuesday, and were expected to be joined by a number of other states in the coming days, Dresslar said.

The lawsuit accuses the companies of purposely undermining the state's efforts to reduce smoking by minors by refusing to verify customers' ages or require a signature upon delivery.

About 2,000 minors begin smoking every day in California alone, and 80 percent of those early smokers develop regular habits, the lawsuit said.

One-third of smokers who pick up the habit as minors will die of a tobacco-related disease, according to the lawsuit.

The legal action also attempts to collect a portion of the estimated \$53.9 million allegedly owed California by out-of-state tobacco vendors who fail to pay excise tax on their sales to Californians.

Officials at Dirt Cheap Cigarettes, which calls itself "The Last Refuge of the Persecuted Smoker," could not be reached immediately for comment, but its Web site cautions buyers to "please be 18+ 'o shop with us, we care about the law."

On its Web site, eSmokes.com says it requires proof that buyers are at least 21 and possess a valid driver's license and credit card to purchase cigarette products. It also advises that buyers are responsible for complying with local laws regarding out-of-state cigarette purchases.

Officials at smokin 4 less, Cyco.net, Inc. and CigOutlet.com could not be reached for comment, but each of their

Web sites contain warnings that buyers should be over 18. CigOutlet's site advises buyers that they are responsible for "all taxes applicable to their State, City and/or County."

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# CAMPAIGN For TOBACCO-FREE Kids®

## INTERNET SALES OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS – REACHING KIDS & EVADING TAXES –

The ongoing increase in internet sales of tobacco products is a major challenge to public health efforts to reduce smoking and other tobacco use. By failing to do adequate age verification, the sharply growing number of websites selling tobacco products make it easier and cheaper for kids to buy cigarettes. They also offer smokers a way to avoid paying state tobacco and sales taxes, thereby keeping cigarette prices down and smoking levels up.<sup>1</sup>

### Internet Cigarette Sales Are Growing

There are currently about 200 U.S. websites and 200 foreign-based websites that sell cigarettes to U.S. smokers – up from approximately 40 domestic internet sellers of cigarettes in early 2000.<sup>2</sup> According to a recent report by Prudential Securities, Inc., internet vendors currently sell roughly two percent of all cigarettes consumed in the United States, or more than 400 million packs per year, and internet cigarette sales are likely to triple within the next three years.<sup>3</sup> A study by Forrester Research, Inc. (a private consulting firm) projects that internet cigarette sales will grow even more rapidly and account for 14% of the total U.S. market by 2005, or roughly \$5 billion in sales.<sup>4</sup>

### Tax Avoidance via Internet Sales

Internet cigarette prices are much lower than cigarette prices in regular bricks-and-mortar retail outlets because internet prices almost never include the cigarette excise taxes and sales taxes charged by the customers' home states. These low prices make internet cigarettes attractive to both adult and underage smokers, and help to boost overall smoking levels. In addition, the inability of states to collect the applicable state taxes that are legally owed on these cigarettes and other tobacco products sold over the internet is reducing state revenues by millions of dollars each year.

Internet sellers usually buy the cigarettes they sell in a low-tax state (e.g., VA, KY, or NC, which have state cigarette tax rates of only 2½, 3, and 5 cents per pack, respectively) or purchase them free from any state tax (e.g., by selling cigarettes obtained outside the United States free of any U.S. state or federal taxes, or obtained in the United States but still free of state tax because they are meant to be sold only to members of Indian tribes on Indian lands). The internet vendors then sell these cigarettes to smokers in higher-tax states, typically without collecting those states' taxes or making any reports of those sales to the states' tax collection officials (as required by the federal Jenkins Act).<sup>5</sup> Offshore websites that sell U.S. brands manufactured overseas or manufactured in the U.S. and exported for foreign sale, can also into violate federal laws requiring payment of applicable federal and state taxes on imported cigarettes.

- According to a recent report by the U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO), information posted on more than three quarters of all internet-selling website explicitly indicate that they do not comply with the Federal Jenkins Act, and state efforts to prompt compliance by internet sellers have not been successful.<sup>6</sup>

- A study by Forrester Research Inc. estimates that because of internet cigarette sales the states lost as much as \$200 million in state tobacco tax revenues in 2001 and may lose as much as \$1.4 billion in 2005.<sup>7</sup>

#### Youth Access to Tobacco Products Sold on the Internet

Effective safeguards against kids being able to purchase cigarettes via the internet are almost non-existent. While many internet websites post notices that sales to persons under 18 are illegal or not allowed, very few do anything at all to make sure such sales do not happen.

- A study in the *American Journal of Public Health* reports that almost 20% of cigarette-selling websites do not even say anything about sales to minors being prohibited. More than half require only that the buyer say they are of legal age (e.g., by clicking on a "I am Over Age 18" button), another 15% require only that the buyer type in their date of birth, and only 7% require any driver's license information.<sup>8</sup>
- While some internet vendors claim that credit card use, by itself, is an adequate safeguard against underage purchases, many kids have access to credit cards and the credit card companies (which specifically market credit cards for kids) have firmly stated that credit cards are not appropriate for age verification. Moreover, more than two-thirds of websites selling tobacco products also accept money orders or checks.<sup>9</sup>
- Attorneys general from at least 15 states have conducted internet stings and found that children as young as 9 years of age were easily able to purchase tobacco products. A sting operation in New York found that 24 of 26 web sites sold to minors working with the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs.<sup>10</sup>
- In a recent study published in the *Tobacco Control* journal, kids sent in orders to internet cigarette vendors, providing a money order for the purchase but no proof of age, and only 14% of the orders were rejected because of the lack of proof of age.<sup>11</sup>

While existing studies show that a relatively small percentage of kids have been purchasing cigarettes through the internet, increased youth purchases are likely given the lack of effective obstacles to youth purchases and the growing differences between low internet prices and regular retail prices for cigarettes. Increased youth internet purchases are also likely in those states and localities with effective enforcement efforts to stop illegal sales by bricks and mortar retailers. In addition, internet cigarette sales typically require a two-carton minimum purchase, which suggests that many high school and middle school buyers of internet cigarettes serve as suppliers of low-cost cigarettes to other kids.

The most recent data currently available is from surveys done in 2000, which indicate that approximately 1.4 percent of high school smokers purchased their last pack from the internet, as did one percent of middle school smokers, at that time.<sup>12</sup> These percentages refer only to the percentage of youth smokers that purchased their last pack from the internet, ignoring those who purchased their last pack elsewhere but have previously made internet cigarette purchases. Nevertheless, these percentages still amount to well over 50,000 children in the U.S. buying tobacco products on the internet two years ago. Another study done in the 1999-2000 school year found that 2.2 percent of kids under 18 in California who were current smokers (or more than 10,000 kids) reported trying to buy cigarettes over the internet.<sup>13</sup>

Since these two studies collected their data, roughly 25 million more U.S. households have gained internet access. In fact, U.S. Census data shows that from 1999 to 2001 (the last year for which data is currently available) the percentage of U.S. households with internet access has increased from 26.2% to 50.5%, with households with kids more likely to have internet access than households without kids.<sup>14</sup> At the same time, the numbers of kids who have used the internet or made purchases on it has also grown substantially; and there has been substantial additional growth since 2001. Given the overall increases in internet access and internet purchases, especially among kids, it is likely that youth purchases of tobacco products on the internet have gone up, as well.

#### Other Problems with Internet Tobacco Sales

- Only a bit more than one quarter of all cigarette-selling websites display the U.S. Surgeon General's health warnings.<sup>15</sup>
- Besides failing to comply with the federal Jenkins Act and state laws requiring age verification prior to sale, internet sellers of tobacco products also typically fail to comply with state laws requiring all retail sellers of tobacco products to obtain licenses prior to making any sales in the states or with various other laws and regulations that regular bricks-and-mortar retailers in the states cannot avoid as readily.
- Because internet vendors of tobacco products are usually located out of state – or even out of the country – it is very difficult for state officials to enforce the state laws that apply to the internet sellers. In addition, many internet sellers of tobacco products are based on Indian Lands and run by Indian Tribes, which makes it difficult, if not impossible, for states to obtain jurisdiction over any such internet vendors that violate the law in either state or federal court.
- The many difficulties faced by states that wish to enforce their laws that apply to internet tobacco product sales is compounded by the federal government's failure, to date, to enforce the Jenkins Act against the many internet sellers that not only fail to comply but flaunt their noncompliance.<sup>16</sup>

National Center for Tobacco-Free Kids, November 13, 2002 | Eric Lindblom

#### For More Information

Campaign website's special report on internet tobacco sales: <http://tobaccofreekids.org/reports/internet/>.

Campaign factsheet, *Tobacco Product Marketing on the internet*:  
<http://tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/index.php?CategoryID=23>.

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<sup>1</sup> See Connolly, G. "Smokes and cyberspace: a public health disaster in the making." *Tobacco Control* 10:299 (Winter), December, 2001, <http://tc.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/full/10/4/299>; Cohen, J, et al., "Tobacco commerce on the internet: a threat to comprehensive tobacco control," *Tobacco Control* 10: 364-367 (Winter), December, 2001, <http://tc.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/abstract/10/4/364>.

<sup>2</sup> Prudential Financial, *Buying Cigarettes Over the Internet*, Research Report, Consumer Staples/Tobacco, September 24, 2002; Bryant, JR, et al., "Online Sales: Profit Without Question," *Tobacco Control* 11: 226-27, September, 2002, <http://tc.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/abstract/11/3/226> [citing Noack D, "Utah recruits kids to buy smokes online. Proposed laws would plug loopholes," *Salt*

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Lake City, February 2000]. See, also, Ribisl, KM, et al., "Web sites selling cigarettes: how many are there in the USA and what are their sales practices?," *Tobacco Control* 10: 352-359 (Winter), December, 2001, <http://tc.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/abstract/10/4/352>.

<sup>3</sup> Prudential Financial, *Buying Cigarettes Over the Internet*, September 24, 2002.

<sup>4</sup> Rubin, R. et al., *Online Tobacco Sales Grow, States Lose*, Forrester Research, Inc., April 27, 2001, <http://www.forrester.com/ER/Research/Brief/Excerpt/0,1317,12253,00.html>

<sup>5</sup> The Jenkins Act, 15 USC 375 et seq., is available at <http://www4.law.cornell.edu/uscode/15/ch10A.html>.

<sup>6</sup> U.S. General Accounting Office, *Internet Cigarette Sales: Giving ATF Investigative Authority May Improve Reporting and Enforcement*, GAO-02-743, August 9, 2002, <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d02743.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> Rubin, R. et al., *Online Tobacco Sales Grow, States Lose*, Forrester Research, Inc., April 27, 2001.

<sup>8</sup> Ribisl, K, et al., "Are the Sales Practices of Internet Cigarette Vendors Good Enough to Prevent Sales to Minors?," *American Journal of Public Health* 92(6): 940-41, June 2002, <http://www.ajph.org/content/vol92/issue6/index.shtml>.

<sup>9</sup> Unger, JB, et al., "Are adolescents attempting to buy cigarettes on the internet?," *Tobacco Control* 10: 360-63 (Winter), December, 2001, <http://tc.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/abstract/10/4/360> [citing Kim AE, et al., "Sales practices of Internet cigarette vendors: Are they adequate to prevent minors from buying cigarettes online?," Roundtable presented at the Annual Meeting and Convention of the American Public Health Association, Boston, Massachusetts, November 2000]

<sup>10</sup> Unger, JB, et al., "Are adolescents attempting to buy cigarettes on the internet?," *Tobacco Control* 10: 360-63 (Winter), December, 2001 [citing Sherer R, "States crack down on Web tobacco sales," *The Christian Science Monitor*, November 8, 2000 & ABC News, "Getting smokes online: Children buying cigarette with click of mouse," March 6, 2001, <http://www.abcnews.com>.

<sup>11</sup> Rubin, R. et al., *Online Tobacco Sales Grow, States Lose*, Forrester Research, Inc., April 27, 2001.

<sup>12</sup> U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), *Youth Tobacco Surveillance – United States, 2000*, CDC Surveillance Studies, *MMWR* 50(SS-4), November 2, 2001, Table 23, <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/ss/ss5004.pdf> [according to CDC, the seemingly related national YTS internet data in Table 22 of the 2000 YTS is completely inaccurate and unusable because of survey and formatting problems].

<sup>13</sup> Unger, JB, et al., "Are adolescents attempting to buy cigarettes on the internet?," *Tobacco Control* 10: 360-63 (Winter), December, 2001, <http://tc.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/abstract/10/4/360>.

<sup>14</sup> Economics and Statistics Administration & National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, *A Nation Online: How Americans Are Expanding Their Use Of The Internet*, February 2002, <http://www.ntia.doc.gov/ntiahome/dn/index.html>.

<sup>15</sup> Ribisl, KM, et al., "Web sites selling cigarettes: how many are there in the USA and what are their sales practices?," *Tobacco Control* 10: 352-359, December, 2001, <http://tc.bmjournals.com/cgi/content/abstract/10/4/352>.

<sup>16</sup> U.S. General Accounting Office, *Internet Cigarette Sales: Giving ATF Investigative Authority May Improve Reporting and Enforcement*, GAO-02-743, August 9, 2002, <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d02743.pdf>.

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**The Tobacco Toll**  
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## Special Report Internet Tobacco Sales



Updated: 11.18.02

The ongoing increase in Internet sales of tobacco products is a major challenge to public health efforts to reduce smoking and other tobacco use. By failing to do adequate age verification, the sharply growing number of websites selling tobacco products make it easier and cheaper for kids to buy cigarettes. They also offer smokers a way to avoid paying state tobacco and sales taxes, thereby keeping cigarette prices down and smoking levels up.

### The Problem

Up from only a handful in the late 1990's, more than 200 Web sites in the U.S. and many more based overseas sell tobacco products. Internet tobacco sales are growing rapidly and will account for 14 percent of the total U.S. market by 2005, according to a recent Prudential Securities report. One in five cigarette-selling Web sites do not even say that sales to minors are prohibited, and more than half require only that the buyers say they are of legal age, according to an upcoming study in the American Journal of Public Health. Three-quarters of all Internet tobacco sellers explicitly say that they will not report cigarette sales to tax collection officials, thus violating Federal law, according to the U.S. General Accounting Office.

States lose as much as \$200 million annually in uncollected tobacco taxes through Internet sales, according to a study by Forrester Research Inc., a private research firm.

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Wednesday, Feb 26

### Campaign Releases and Statements

**Statement:** Public Health Groups Support New Bill by Congressmen Meehan and Hansen to Curb Internet Cigarette Sales To Kids and Reduce Evasion of Cigarette Taxes (Nov 13 2002)

**Release:** Campaign Praises Visa For Taking Strong Action to Stop Illegal Internet Tobacco Sales to Kids, Urges Other Credit Card Companies to Follow Suit (Oct 29 2002)

### Related Factsheets and Resources

[Internet Sales of Tobacco Products: Reaching Kids & Evading Taxes](#)

[Tobacco Product Marketing on the Internet](#)

[Additional Resources on Internet Tobacco Sales](#)

### Legislation

[H.R. 5724](#)  
The Tobacco Free Internet for Kids Act of 2002

private research firm.

### Responses to the Problem

Federal: Congressman Martin Meehan (D-MA) and James Hansen (R-UT) have introduced legislation to crack down on both Internet tobacco sales to kids and tax evasion. This bill, H.R. 5724:

Model State Internet Legislation to Prevent Evasion of State Tobacco-Product Excise Taxes and Block Youth Access

Protects kids by requiring Internet retailers to verify the age of their customers using government issued identification checked against related databases. It also requires signature and age verification upon delivery.

Fights tax evasion by requiring Internet retailers to register with the states where they sell their products and comply with all related state laws regarding state tobacco tax collection and reporting. It gives state officials the right in federal courts to seek enforcement of Internet retailers compliance with both the tax collection and youth access provisions of the bill and to obtain unpaid state taxes.

State: While unable to address the problem as comprehensively as federal legislation, some states are taking action on their own to make Internet sellers of tobacco products act more responsibly. For example, there are laws addressing youth access in Rhode Island and California, a new law to collect taxes on Internet tobacco product sales in California, and new legislation to address both youth access and taxation problems on the Internet in New Jersey.

overture



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 Buy all your favorite brands at discount prices. Native American online smoke shop. Quality customer service for four years.  
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 Online Tobacco Award winner 4 years in a row. Value cigarettes from \$9.99 and premium from \$24.99. Reward incentives and rebates. Fast shipping, coupons accepted. Win a Caribbean cruise.  
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 We carry a full line of premium, generic, imported and extra-value cigarettes at discounted sale prices. Over 3,000 tobacco-related items. Discount cigarettes start at \$9.99. Come and save.  
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 Choose from your favorite brands of cigarettes. We also carry other products like chewing and pipe tobacco. \$5 fixed shipping cost on all orders.  
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 Discount prices on tax free cigarettes shipped fresh from the NY Allegheny Indian reservation. Speedy shipping with no minimum order. Satisfaction guarantee.  
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 Indian Smokes Online offers all major, generic, and value brand cigarettes at a tax free discounted price. So stop paying those high retail prices and start saving with Indian Smokes Online!  
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7. **Cigarettes on Sale at KYCigarettes**  
 Marlboro, Winston, Camel, \$24.99 No thrills, just low prices. Cartons starting at \$9.50. Huge selection of over 70 different brands in stock. \$6 fixed shipping and handling on all orders.  
[www.kycigarettes.com](http://www.kycigarettes.com) (sponsored listing)
8. **Discount Cigarettes at Tobacco For Less**  
 Buy cigarettes at discount prices. Cigarettes starting at \$9.99 a carton.  
[tobaccoforless.com](http://tobaccoforless.com) (sponsored listing)

9. **Nativeblend: Cigarette Sale**  
Over 100 cigarette and tobacco brands at deep discounts. \$5.00 off your 1st order, 30-day guarantee on all orders, free sample cigarettes and more from an industry leader. Affiliate.  
[www.nativeblend.net](http://www.nativeblend.net) ([sponsored listing](#))
10. **Cheap Cigarettes**  
Order discount cigarettes using our secure and confidential site. No minimum order. No hidden shipping charges. 30-day money back guarantee. We ship within 24 hours and deliver worldwide.  
[cigarette-deals.com](http://cigarette-deals.com) ([sponsored listing](#))
11. **Cheap American Cigs at Smokeexpress.net**  
Get your fresh high-quality cigarettes at discount prices we carry Marlboro, salem, Camel, Winston, virginia slims and much much more check us out.  
[www.smokeexpress.net](http://www.smokeexpress.net) ([sponsored listing](#))
12. **Cigarette Advertising Collectibles**  
You can find cigarette advertising collectibles right here. With over 5 million items on sale every day, you can find what interests you at the world's online marketplace - eBay.  
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## Welcome to the Big Indian Smoke Shop

Cigarette sales to persons under the age of 18 are illegal except in Alabama, Alaska, and Utah where the legal age to purchase cigarettes is 19.

If this is your first visit to Big Indian Smokeshop please read our [FAQ](#).

\*\*\* There is a five item minimum order on this site \*\*\*  
Due to shipping constraints we need to raise the minimum item order for Alaska and Hawaii to 10 cartons.

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## Big Indian FAQ

1. Where is Big Indian Smokeshop located?  
A. We are located in Seneca Indian Territory.
2. Will I pay tax on products from this site?  
A. All products are shipped tax free to your door.
3. Are we required to supply state government with sales and customer information?  
A. We do not report sales or customer information to any state government.
4. What is your privacy policy?  
A. All customer information is kept totally confidential.
5. How long should I expect to wait for shipment?  
A. Most orders will ship the next business day.
6. Is there a minimum order?  
A. There is a 5 item minimum order for cigarettes and/or tobacco products.
7. How fresh is your product?  
A. All tobacco and cigarettes are ordered daily to insure freshness.
8. What shipping methods do you utilize?  
A. All orders are shipped via UPS or USPS.
9. What are your shipping charges?  
A. 1-19 cartons \$1.50 per carton, 20-99 cartons \$1.00 per carton, 100-299 cartons free shipping, premium cigars 1-5 boxes \$6.00, 6 boxes and up free.

For USPS Priority Mail 5-19 cartons is \$2.50 per carton, 20-99 cartons is \$1.00 per carton and 100-299 cartons shipping is free.

10. I am a first time customer. Why do you ship only to the billing address on my credit card?

A. In order to combat credit card fraud, our company must ship orders to the billing address of first time customers.

Need further assistance call 1-800-898-9040 or email [customerservice@bigindian.com](mailto:customerservice@bigindian.com)

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Big Indian Smoke Shop is a family owned and operated business located on the Seneca Nation of Indians. The Big Indian has been in operation since 1996 and provides over fifty jobs for native and non-native employees alike. In addition to the Internet and mail-order operation the Big Indian also has one of the largest retail facilities on the Seneca Indian Territory. We pride ourselves on customer service and reliability. Big Indian Smoke Shop is a proud member of the Better Business Bureau. The Seneca Nation of Indians is a sovereign nation with its own tribal government to make its own laws and manage its own affairs and commerce. Seneca territory is free from state intervention and reporting requirements. That is to say that Seneca owned businesses do not file any reports with any state!

## Opinion of Council

Commerce on Indian Territories in New York is beyond the reach of state taxing authorities when a transaction for the sale of goods takes place on such territories. That is to say, the sales tax of a particular jurisdiction, whether the state of New York or such other state to which a product may be shipped, may not be imposed when the payment for the product and the consummation of the transaction takes place on the territory. The basis for such opinion is the longstanding recognition of the sovereignty of Indian tribes and nations, which extends to those conducting business on Indian nations with the authority of the tribal government. Accordingly, shipments of tobacco products to locations outside of New York are legal transactions so long as the closing of the transaction (i.e. payment) takes place on the Indian Territory from which the product originates. For further legal information please contact us at 1-800-898-9040 and ask to have a complete brief mailed to your attention.



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<a href="#">Eve</a> \$19.45	<a href="#">Jade</a> \$20.45	<a href="#">Cor</a>
<a href="#">Kent</a> \$30.45	<a href="#">Kool</a> \$22.25	<a href="#">Kar</a>
<a href="#">Lark</a> \$30.45	<a href="#">Lucky Strike</a> \$30.45	<a href="#">L &amp;</a>
<a href="#">Max</a> \$30.45	<a href="#">Merit</a> \$30.45	<a href="#">Ma</a>
<a href="#">Multifilter</a> \$30.45	<a href="#">Newport</a> \$22.75	<a href="#">No</a>
<a href="#">Omni</a> \$24.45	<a href="#">Pall Mall</a> \$30.45	<a href="#">Nov</a>
<a href="#">Players</a> \$30.45	<a href="#">Salem</a> \$30.45	<a href="#">Par</a>
<a href="#">Satin</a> \$30.45	<a href="#">Tareyton</a> \$30.45	<a href="#">Sar</a>
<a href="#">True</a> \$30.45	<a href="#">Vantage</a> \$30.45	<a href="#">Tri</a>
<a href="#">Winston</a> \$30.45		<a href="#">Vir</a>

## Generic

<a href="#">Basic</a> \$21.20	<a href="#">Cambridge</a> \$27.85	<a href="#">D</a>
<a href="#">Generic Pall Mall</a> \$19.45	<a href="#">GPC</a> \$19.45	<a href="#">M</a>
<a href="#">Malibu</a> \$19.95	<a href="#">Misty</a> \$19.45	<a href="#">M</a>
<a href="#">Montclair</a> \$20.20	<a href="#">Natural Blend</a> \$20.20	<a href="#">C</a>
<a href="#">Riviera</a> \$17.30	<a href="#">Sonoma</a> \$20.20	<a href="#">S</a>
<a href="#">Viceroy</a> \$17.45		

## Value

<a href="#">Bronco</a> \$12.00	<a href="#">Chancellor</a> \$10.70	<a href="#">Co</a>
<a href="#">Cowboys</a> \$11.75	<a href="#">Double Diamond</a> \$12.10	<a href="#">Eu</a>
<a href="#">Exact</a> \$11.85	<a href="#">GT One</a> \$11.75	<a href="#">Le</a>
<a href="#">Liggett Select</a> \$14.75	<a href="#">Market</a> \$11.85	<a href="#">Mi</a>
<a href="#">Niagara</a> \$11.00	<a href="#">Opal</a> \$13.45	<a href="#">Pri</a>
<a href="#">Pyramid</a> \$16.35	<a href="#">Roger</a> \$13.55	<a href="#">Se</a>
<a href="#">Sincerely Yours</a> \$14.70	<a href="#">Smokin Joe's</a> \$11.85	<a href="#">Sp</a>
<a href="#">Unify</a> \$11.05	<a href="#">USA Gold</a> \$17.30	<a href="#">Wa</a>
<a href="#">Yours</a> \$14.70		

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[LJARUM](#) \$31.90

[Dunhill](#) \$36.25

[Nat Sherman](#) \$35.80

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- » [Privacy Policy](#)
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**Premium Cigarettes**  
From: \$24.99  
American made cigarettes at discount prices!

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**Generic Cigarettes**  
From: \$19.59  
Wide selection of cheap cigarettes online!

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From: \$10.99  
Great selection of discount cigarettes online!

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The widest selection and lowest prices!

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The world's finest cigars at incredible prices!

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Value and quality from the world's finest cigar manufacturer!

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[Browse Specialty](#)

**YOU MUST BE 21 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER TO PURCHASE TOBACCO PRODUCTS FROM eSmokes.com.** All new accounts will be required to provide a valid government issued picture ID and signature when receiving their initial delivery.

**SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Cigarette Smoke Contains Carcinogens.**

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A brilliant picture screen 32.5" thick! The draw will be held on Sep. 15th 2003. Enter your email at below.

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*Your Friend In The Cigarette Business!*



You must be at least 18 years old  
to purchase cigarettes from our on-line  
store.



Please select an option below and  
acknowledge that you are  
at least 18 years old...

**YES**  
I am older than  
18 years old

**NO**  
I am not older  
than 18 years old

**Free Shipping**  
**on Orders of 5 Cartons or More**

**CIGARETTESONLY.COM**  
 Your Friend In The Cigarette Business!

**FREE SHIPPING**  
 on orders of 5 cartons or more  
 including Hawaii & Alaska

## FAQ

### Is online ordering safe?

Yes, very safe. Your confidential information is encrypted when sent to us via the internet. It is very difficult if not impossible to break the encryption code. Additionally, we do not store your credit card information on our database, you must submit it every time.

### If I give you my name and address, do you pass that information on to someone else?

Never, the information you give us online is confidential. We do not sell or share our customer list with anyone. NWNP processes the orders and the credit card payments and does not report any sales activity to any State taxing authority and they are not required to do so.

### Isn't mailing cigarettes illegal?

If you are at least 18 years of age, and the cigarettes you are purchasing are for personal use only, it is perfectly legal to have cigarettes mailed to you.

### Why are the cigarettes at cigarettesonly.com so cheap?

Cigarettesonly.com is shipping from the Seneca Indian Reservation in upstate New York. As a Seneca Indian owned business, there are no state taxes.

### How will I know that you have received my order?

We will send you a confirmation E-mail to let you know that your order was received and is being processed.

### How long will it take to receive my order?

All orders are shipped via UPS or US Priority Mail within 48 hours. Please allow 4-7 business days for delivery.

### What are the minimum and maximum order quantities?

You can order a minimum of 1 carton at a time. The Maximum legal limit is 149 cartons per day.

### Can I change my order at any time?

Orders are processed typically the same day they are placed. We can change an order only if it has not been shipped out yet.

### What is your return policy?

We have a 30 day satisfaction guarantee. You can return any unopened items for any reason and we will exchange the product or give a refund for the cost of the product. Customer is responsible for shipping charges. CigarettesOnly is responsible for shipping charges if the return is a result of our error.

### Where do I send my Check or Money Order?

\*\* When sending a money order or a personal check, please include a copy of a valid ID\*\*.

NWNP

PO Box 246

Brant, NY 14027-0246

\*Make Checks payable to NWNP

\*\* When sending a money order or a personal check, please include a copy of a valid ID \*\*.

### Where do I send my returns?

Cigarettesonly.com

C/O NWNP

1525 Cayuga Road

## Specials

GT One - \$12.50  
 Native - \$10.95  
 Seneca - \$12.95  
 Usa Gold - \$17.50

Irving, NY 14081

**What are your shipping charges?**

Our shipping rates to the U.S. including Hawaii and Alaska:

- 1-4 items \$6.00 Total
- 5 items or more FREE
- A charge of \$13.50 up to 4 cartons. \$1.50 per each additional carton for 3-day UPS shipping.
- A charge of \$16.00 up to 4 cartons. \$1.50 per each additional carton for 2-day UPS shipping.
- A charge of \$31.00 up to 4 cartons. \$1.50 per each additional carton for Next Day UPS shipping.

**Do you ship outside of the United States?**

No, Currently we do not ship internationally.

**Can I get my cigarettes delivered anywhere?**

We can only ship to your credit card's billing address. If there is a different address you would like us to ship to, please have it added to your card. Upon delivery we request a signature by an adult.

**If I do not wish to use my credit card, or I do not have a credit card, can I still place an order with CigarettesOnly.com?**

At this moment we only accept credit card (Master Card, Visa, American Express and Discover) since we can only ship to your credit cards billing address. If there is a different address you would like us to ship to, please have it added to your card.

**What if I am having trouble placing an order?**

Our shopping system is very simple, but if for any reason you have trouble placing orders please send us an email at [orders@cigarettesonly.com](mailto:orders@cigarettesonly.com) and someone will contact you for further assistance.

**What about State Taxes?**

Online tobacco shops that are located on Native American lands are not required to charge state cigarette taxes or report sales to state tax departments.

**Why do cigarettes cost so much?**

The increase in cigarette prices in recent years is due mainly to two things: (1) high state cigarette taxes and (2) the multibillion dollar tobacco settlement against the major cigarette manufacturers.

**How are the duty-free cigarettes different than premium cigarettes?**

Duty-Free cigarettes are cigarettes manufactured in the US with the intention to be exported in international markets. For this reason the tobacco blend used might be different to meet the consumers'™ taste and the package might include other promotional offers different than the ones popular in the US such as Marlboro miles.

**Tar and nicotine yields**

Each year the Federal Trade Commission publishes a report about the tar, nicotine, and carbon monoxide yields of various brands. The report contains information about 1252 domestic brands. Of these the lowest in tar are Carlton, Cambridge, Merit, and Now. The highest in tar are all nonfilter versions of Basic, Camel, Chesterfield, Commander, Lucky Strike, Old Gold, Pyramid, and Tareyton.

To view the report you can go to <http://www.ftc.gov/bcp/menu-tobac.htm> . This report is in "pdf" form, so you need to be able to download pdf files to read it.

**Are there any legal or privacy issues I should know about?**

Yes, there are several issues to be aware of when purchasing tobacco products. Please read our [Legal](#) and [Privacy](#) policies.

ON ONE SITE, THIS IS THE SITE http://www.ubored.com

YOU ARE LINKED TO IF YOU PRESS BUTTON THAT SAYS YOU ARE UNDER 18...

UBored?

BORED, NOTHING TO DO?

STICK AROUND HAVE SOME FUN!



Tell A Friend About UBored & You Could Win \$10,000

Where a Web Page that you think should be added to the UBored.com list? Share your suggestions to [submit@ubored.com](mailto:submit@ubored.com)

Search made simple!



Make \$ With GoTo

### New Stuff

- NEW** [Java Arcade](#) - Play java games online for free.
- NEW** [Online-Sweepstakes](#) - Collection of thousands of sweepstakes going on every day.
- NEW** [The Spark](#) - take tests such as the greed test, the wealth test, the purity test, and the famous person.
- NEW** [Candyland](#) - One of the greatest Shockwave arcade sites on the net. With games such as billiards snowboarding, solitaire, and trivia, this site will keep you busy for days.
- NEW** [MyFree Jokes, Jokes, Jokes Daily Mailing List](#) - Join My Free, and you'll get 3 new jokes sent straight everyday. Make sure to uncheck anything you don't want and check Jokes, Jokes, Jokes Daily
- NEW** [Stick Figure Death Theatre](#) - Watch stick figures fight to the death.
- NEW** [Xiao Xiao](#) - This site has all the Xiao Xiao movies made by Zhu, the greatest stick figure movie creator must see for all stick figure fighting fans.
- NEW** [Yatta Trivia](#) - Choose between General, Movie, Music, and Football Trivia
- NEW** [GoodQuotes.com](#) - proverbs, bumper stickers, silly quotes, Murphy's laws, gravest mistranslations, celebrity quotes, answering machine messages, famous last words and
- NEW** [CrazyThoughts.com](#) - A funny list of life's unanswered questions.
- NEW** [Oxymoronlist.com](#) - The largest list of oxymorons (contradictory words) ever collected.
- NEW** [Maximum Exposure](#) - Watch real life videos of accidents: stupid stunts, motorcycle explosions, skateboarding, car crashes, animal bites, rescues, sky dives, police chases, extreme sports, fights, and more. Click on the Max X Hits button for their archive of
- NEW** [Shockwave.com](#) - This site has the greatest number of shockwave games on the net.
- NEW** [TeenOffers.com](#) - Free stuff for teens: video games, cd's, magazines, contests, beach posters, and more. Only lists free offers that don't have minimum age requirements.
- NEW** [iWon.com](#) - Win up to \$10,000 each weekday, or \$25 million on tax day, just for engine. Each search you do gives you a free entry into the prize drawing. To win, you resident and 13 years of age or older.
- NEW** [MonitorCamera.com](#) - Take your photo online for free. Because of a new breakthrough technology, you can now take a picture of yourself using your computer monitor. No needed.
- NEW** [UKEvents](#) - has lots of free software and games to while away those boring hours
- NEW** [IsATard](#) - This site as well as it's sister sites, is devoted to getting a chuckle out of this is simply by poking some good natured fun at you and allowing you to do the This site is strictly meant as entertainment and not as any form of degradation to other

### Jokes

- [Cyber Parodies](#) - Listen to funny song parodies for free on the Internet
- [Funsci](#) - Index for Fun Science Gallery, the site for the amateur scientist
- [Embarrassing Moments](#) - Embarrassing funny true stories about dating, relationships, functions, office work, college campus life, student life
- [Jokes](#) - The premiere FREE joke and humor related site on the internet. Search an entire database
- [Free Jokes By E-Mail](#) - Subscribe for free to daily email magazines such as Laff A D

Abby (Advice), Daily Horoscopes, Pet Connection, Entertainment Today, Bizarre News, News (WWF, WCW & NWO), Film & TV Quotes, Time Capsules (Significant Events in History), The Daily Recipe, & Quote of the Day

FunJokes.com - Fun , family conscious jokes sent to your mailbox each weekday.

FunnyMail.Com - Links to humorous web pages, insults, top 10 lists, jokes, juvenile, funny stuff.

Send Free Virtual Insults

LaughNet - thousands of jokes, cartoons, song parodies, software pranks, funny photos and more.

Joke-Lists.com - Get the Best of the Best Joke Emails on the Net. These Joke Lists arrive every day so try them all and keep only the Funniest Funnies. Don't forget to order your Mousepad when you visit.

Jokes-Plus.com - Get your weekly Joke Email and More. Each week we send you a Download of the Week, FREE Trial or Demo software of the Week, Cool Site of the Week and of course 1 or 2 Jokes of the Week.

Strange Reports - Play practical jokes on your friends and family using our free online

Pollcaster - Vote on your favorite topics and see how other people voted: movies, music, dating, TV, sports, politics, etc.

Blibs - You can browse 1000's of stories that our users have created. Rate the ones you like and send your results to your friends

News of the Weird - News of the Weird is the longest-running, most widely-read biz news feature in the United States. A weekly column based upon this site appears in newspapers in the U.S. and Canada.

Daily Confessions - read confessions posted from naughty web surfers.

The \$95,093.35 check- On a whim, Patrick Combs deposited into his bank's ATM machine those "fake" checks you get in a junk mail letter, never expecting it to get cashed. But they did cash it. That was only the beginning of his fascinating true story. Hear his story beginning to end.

MysteryNet- read and solve a new mystery on-line weekly.

The Darwin Awards- True stories of stupid things people do that got them killed.

The Stupid Page - Check out our true funny stories about stupid people, silly signs and product warnings.

RocketMan - The Legend of the Rocket Car - A long, fascinating, and possibly true story of guys who attach a jet engine to their car

Java Arcade Games - online versions of the arcade classics Breakout, Pacman, Asteroids and more.

Yahoo Games - Play games online for free with other web surfers: Chess, Checkers, Backgammon, Bridge, Gin, Go Fish, Poker, Fantasy Football, Fantasy Baseball, Stock Market Challenge, and more.

Brain of Brian - Useless facts, funny philosophies, silly games, comical quotes, trivia questions, madlibs, and more!

Puzzability - Follow the cup of coffee to find twisted crossword, word game, and picture puzzles to check out the weekly and daily games.

Brain-Teasers - Find a list of 15 interactive puzzles here. More dependant on logic than on word dexterity.

Guess The Name - Guess The Name - Think of a TV show or Movie name, and our computer will guess it by asking you some simple questions

to guess it by asking you some simple questions

OliverBot - Chat with Oliver, the friendly chatterbot

Jigsawland - Jigsaw Land - Solve jigsaw puzzles online. Hundreds of jigsaws to cho

Play Mash - Remember the MASH (Mansion-Apartment-Shack-House) game you us you were a little kid, to predict what your life would be like when you grow up? Now online

Play RPS - Play the game of rock, paper, scissors online. This game is also know as

SnapBubbles - If you like popping real bubble wrap, try this online version

LemonadeGame - Setup an online lemonade stand and see how much lemonade you the weather forecast for each day, you decide how much to charge per cup and how m buy.

Cybereones - Create a virtual ice cream cone or hot fudge sundae for yourself, or em

PrizeWinner - Win free prizes by playing video games online. The better you play, th PrizeWinner.com Prize Bucks you earn towards prizes like CD's, videos, digital cam video games, DVD's, boomboxes, toys, vacations, and more.

PCGame - pc game games free cheat cheats demos links sites faa find search ask do  
faa chat news video FPS action adventure flight racing tomb quake kingpin hunter hu

The Densa Quiz - Take a very clever 12 question test to see how smart you are.

Tests, Tests, Tests - Dozens of online test that you can take for free: personality, IQ, career, stress, lifestyle, dating, and many others.

Daily trivia contests with cash prizes! - \$100 weekly cash prize for Trivia quizzes (U Take our quizzes, complete them, and get entered into our weekly drawing. The more more chances you get.

Test Your Brain Power! - Test your mental powers on crosswords, riddles, word puz and IQ quizzes for FREE PRIZES!

Travel Quiz - Travel Trivia @ Travel Notes. Ten travel-related questions to test how the world we live in. Get them all right to enter the Hall of Fame and qualify for the p be missed!

Fun-e-Cards - Free electronic greeting cards and animated musical fun pages for friend: Christmas, romance, and many special occasions

Teen Freebies - Free stuff for the younger generation: free magazines, free music, fre games, free catalogs, free contests, and much more. Check back often because this sit frequently with new offers.

TheFreeSite - Offers the Web's largest collection of free services and free products. I free games, counters, Webmaster freebies, affiliate programs, chat freebies, digital pi freebies, free fonts, graphics, guestbook

Catalog Request - Free mail order catalogs. Over 300 catalogs available: gifts, electr travel, clothing, entertainment, hobbies, automotive, and more.

Hundreds of Free Product Samples - you can get over the Internet: videos, calling ea food, pertumes, magazines, clothing, and more.

Free Electronic Greeting Cards - Over 1700 to choose from.

Send a free digital postcard

Postage4Free - If you hate paying .33 cents every time you want to mail a letter then

Digital Films - Make your own animated movie for free online. Choose a background animated actions, dialog, introduction, and ending credits. Put your name as the prod movie to your friends

ColoringSite - Color hundreds of fun pictures for free with our online coloring books

ColorMeSite - Color hundreds of fun pictures for free with our online coloring books

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Sweepstakes Online - Thousands of Sweepstakes and Contest Listings. Win Prizes. S promotion and development services

FREE Resort Stay! give away! every day! - We give away a resort stay every day for to three children who receive free lodging, pampering, and perks at their choice from the USA and CA.

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The Cam Beat - A One-Stop Cam Directory featuring top WebCams around the world

Beach Cam - Live web cam from Venice Beach, California, updated every 10 minute

THE AMAZING FISH CAM! - Check out The Continuously Refreshing Fish Cam

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BigCelebrities - BigCelebrities.com offers information on over 15,000 famous celebt actresses, musicians, supermodels, TV stars, movie stars, athletes, and comedians. W latest hollywood gossip and entertainment news

Ecrush - Offers many ways to improve your love life: find out online if someone you on you (with no risk of rejection), ask a question to The Advice Girl, find out which \*NSYNC is your soulmate, browse the Web's largest collection of pick-up lines, or h horror dates.

I bet you will - A reality type game show that proves people will do anything for mor the IBYW crew bargains with innocent bystanders and talks them into outrageous ch eating an entire jar of Mayonnaise in 3 minutes or seeing who can hold out the longe: their pants.

Poll Caster - Create your own polls on subjects like movies, music, dating and more, them to your friends to take. Or, vote on hundreds of different polls already on the sit a new Pentium 4 computer just for voting.

Video Parodies - Watch funny music videos online

Hot Concerts - Watch full length concert videos of your favorite bands for free over David Gray, The Go-Go's, Lit, Everlast, Outkast, The Bangles, Duran Duran, Motley Huey Lewis & the News, Public Enemy, and more

Slang Site - Is a dictionary of slang, webspeak, made up words, and colloquialisms. I listings, or submit your own slang words to our site

Funology - the science of having fun! Funology.com is the premiere online destinatio want to have fun.

Phones Spell - What does your phone number spell?

Internet Anagram Server - Check out this fun Internet Anagram page. See how name: rearranged

The Onion - One of the most popular news satire sites on the net. Always good for a

NeoPets - The greatest Virtual Pet Site on the Internet. With your help, we intend to of virtual pet owners, and offer cool things such as games, auctions, shops, postcards more. Best of all, it's completely FREE!

Television Without Pity - Did you miss an episode of your favorite TV show? Find o each week on popular TV shows: Survivor, The Practice, X-Files, West Wing, Buffy Dawson's Creek, Ed, Felicity, and many more.

Amused - Exploring the Internet to bring you the Ultimate Guide to Wasting Time

A fun Zone - If you've got some time on your hands, A Fun Zone is sure to entertain! offers an absolutely enormous archive of fun stuff.

Kiss this Guy - The Archive of Misheard Lyrics is the Internet's largest database of misheard pop songs. Browse by song name or artist, or submit your own

Money Origami - illustrated instructions for making several origami designs out of dollar bills

Hot or Not? - Look at photos of men and women and rate them on a scale of one to ten. You can also submit your own picture to be rated by others.

Do You Watch TV? - If you had your choice, vote on which character you would want to be from popular TV shows: Seinfeld, Scooby Doo, The Brady Bunch, Buffy the Vampire Slayer, Friends, Happy Days, Dawson's Creek, Ally McBeal, ER, and more.

Crazymages.com - A web site full of cool images to keep you amazed and entertained. Includes a virtual fireworks simulator, watch the birth of a galaxy, play with fractals, and more.

The Nutrition Calculator - Enter a food such as "Big Mac" or "Chocolate Chip Cookies" and find out the exact nutrition content such as calories, fat, protein, carbohydrates, etc. The calculator includes 20,000 foods, including products you buy at the supermarket and fast food chains: Burger King, Wendy's, McDonald's, Pizza Hut, Taco Bell and more.

Free Palm Readings and Free Handwriting Analysis

Einode - Self-testing psychology site. Includes tests on personality, IQ, relationships, and health. Also provides a celebrity matchmaker

Facts on Farts and Scoop on Poop - Learn the answers to every question ever asked about farts and poop.

Jumtheshark.com - Find out when people think popular TV shows started to go back to the top. Includes Brady Bunch, The X-Files, ER, Seinfeld, Buffy, Ally McBeal, Beverly Hills 90210, and more.

Birthday Database - Search over 135 million birth records for the birthdate of someone. If you know the date, you can also register.

Online Bubblewrap - If you like playing with real bubble wrap, try this online version.

Database of Song Lyrics - Find the words to over 120,000 songs.

Farts.Com - Fart of the day, fart mart, fart jokes and stories, sound files, and general information.

Weberawler Search Vortex - See the keywords that people type into the Weberawler search engine in realtime as they are typed.

The Cave of Magic - This simple online card trick will amaze you.

Are You Owed Unclaimed Money? - You may be owed unclaimed money by the government. The FindCash database of over 11 million names for FREE to see if your name is on it. Money can come from such sources as old bank accounts, wills, insurance, tax refunds, and former employers.

Movies - Hundreds of movie reviews, previews, trailers, and all the latest news.

E OnLine! - Celebrity Gossip, Interviews, and Entertainment News.

Virtual Flowers - Send a free virtual flower bouquet.

Top 10 Lists - Thousands of top 10 lists of web sites in every imaginable category.

What does your phone number spell?

Twisted Tunes- Listen to over 50 funny song parodies in realtime right over your cot Up (Windows 95), What If God Smoked Cannabis?, Hand In A Light Socket, and m. radio morning DJ Bob Rivers.

Metacrawler- Search all of the major search engines at once! Yahoo, Lycos, Infoseek, Excite, Alta Vista, and more.

The Death Clock- check out your death day and watch the seconds slip through you!

All Music - A music database listing over 470,000 albums, over 155,000 album reviews, 3,100,000 individual tracks, over 43,000 artist biographies, and more than 235,000 album covers

Love Calculator - Calculates the chance on a successful relationship between two people

Hamster Blast - a parody of hamsterdance.com.

Assassin - The dumber people think you are, the more surprised they'll be when you page is all in good fun, we don't intend any harm towards anyone. The first page contains for pop-icons popular enough to warrant them, page two contains individual missions celebrities. Enjoy!

**STATE EXCISE TAX RATES ON CIGARETTES**  
(January 1, 2003)

STATE	TAX RATE (c per pack)	RANK	STATE	TAX RATE (c per pack)	RANK
Alabama (1)	16.5	45	Nebraska	64	22
Alaska	100	11	Nevada	35	31
Arizona	118	9	New Hampshire	52	25
Arkansas (2)	34	32	New Jersey	150	2
California	87	18	New Mexico	21	38
Colorado	20	39	New York (1)	150	2
Connecticut	111	10	North Carolina	5	49
Delaware	24	36	North Dakota	44	27
Florida	33.9	33	Ohio	55	24
Georgia	12	46	Oklahoma	23	37
Hawaii	120	8	Oregon	128	6
Idaho	28	35	Pennsylvania	100	11
Illinois (1)	98	16	Rhode Island	132	5
Indiana	55.5	23	South Carolina	7	48
Iowa	36	29	South Dakota	33	34
Kansas (3)	70	20	Tennessee (1) (2)	20	39
Kentucky (2)	3	50	Texas	41	28
Louisiana	36	29	Utah	69.5	21
Maine	100	11	Vermont	93	17
Maryland	100	11	Virginia (1)	2.5	51
Massachusetts	151	1	Washington	142.5	4
Michigan	125	7	West Virginia	17	43
Minnesota	48	26	Wisconsin	77	19
Mississippi	18	41	Wyoming	12	46
Missouri (1)	17	43	Dist. of Columbia	100	11
Montana	18	41			
			U. S. Median	48.0	

*Minnesota not  
larger tax by  
1<sup>st</sup> a pack.*

Source: Compiled by FTA from various sources

(1) Counties and cities may impose an additional tax on a pack of cigarettes in AL, 1c to 6c; IL, 10c to 15c; MO, 4c to 7c; NYC \$1.50; TN, 1c; and VA, 2c to 15c.

(2) Dealers pay an additional enforcement and administrative fee of 0.1c per pack in KY and 0.05c in TN. In AR, a \$1.25/1,000 cigarette fee is imposed.

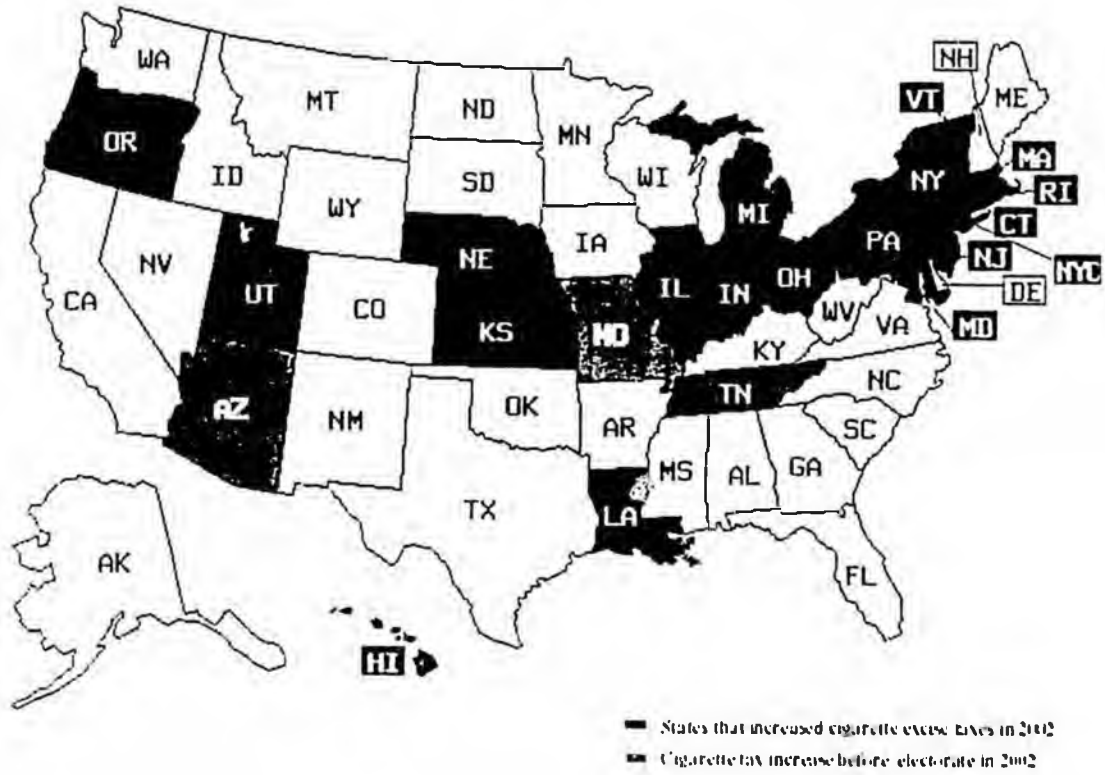
(3) On 7/1/03, the tax rate is scheduled to increase to 79c in KS, and \$1.19 in VT.

Provided by Sen. Bunde

# Cigarette Tax Increases 2002 - 2003

[click here to see detail](#)

Cigarette Increases Enacted in 2002  
(October 2002)



	Increase	New Rate/ Pack of	Effective Date
	Per Pack	20	
Arizona	\$0.58	\$1.18	11/25/2002
Arkansas	\$0.04	\$0.34	7/1/2001
Connecticut	\$0.61	\$1.11	4/3/2002
Connecticut	\$0.40	\$1.51	3/15/2003
District of Columbia	\$0.35	\$1.00	1/1/2003
Hawaii	\$0.20	\$1.20	10/1/2002
Hawaii	\$0.20	\$1.40	7/1/2004
Illinois	\$0.40	\$0.98	7/1/2002
Indiana	\$0.40	\$0.555	7/1/2002
Kansas	\$0.46	\$0.70	7/1/2002
Kansas	\$0.09	\$0.79	7/1/2003
Louisiana	\$0.04	\$0.24	8/1/2000
Louisiana	\$0.12	\$0.36	8/1/2002
Maine	\$0.26	\$1.00	6/1/2001
Maryland	\$0.34	\$1.00	7/1/2002
Massachusetts	\$0.75	\$1.51	7/25/2002
Michigan	\$0.50	\$1.25	8/1/2002
Nebraska	\$0.30	\$0.64	10/1/2002
New Jersey	\$0.70	\$1.50	7/1/2002
New Mexico	\$0.70	\$0.91	7/1/2003
New York City	\$1.42	\$1.50	7/2/2002
New York State	\$0.55	\$1.11	3/1/2000
New York State	\$0.39	\$1.50	4/3/2002
Ohio	\$0.31	\$0.55	7/1/2002
Oregon	\$0.60	\$1.28	11/1/2002
Pennsylvania	\$0.69	\$1.00	7/15/2002
Rhode Island	\$0.32	\$1.32	5/1/2002
South Dakota	\$0.20	\$0.53	3/18/2003
Tennessee	\$0.07	\$0.20	7/15/2002
Utah	\$0.18	\$0.695	5/6/2002
Vermont	\$0.49	\$0.93	7/1/2002
Vermont	\$0.26	\$1.19	7/1/2003
Washington	\$0.60	\$1.424	1/1/2002
West Virginia	\$0.38	\$0.55	5/1/2003
Wisconsin	\$0.18	\$0.77	10/1/2001
Wyoming	\$0.48	\$0.60	7/1/2003
U.S. Median*		\$0.48	1/1/2003

\*Includes increase effective in 2002.

Source: Compiled by FTA from various sources.

Joel Michael, Legislative Analyst  
651-296-5057

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## **The Unfair Cigarette Sales Act**

The Minnesota Unfair Cigarette Sales Act (UCSA) requires cigarettes to be sold at minimum prices. The act has the effect of raising cigarette prices and increasing the margins of wholesalers and retailers. This information brief describes how the Minnesota UCSA works, the laws in other states, and the likely economic effects of the UCSA. An appendix also describes the law, enacted in 2000, that requires UCSA prices to be used for certain gray market cigarettes.

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## Overview

**How the Act Works.** The Unfair Cigarette Sales Act (UCSA) prohibits wholesalers and retailers from selling cigarettes "below cost." The act establishes a presumption that wholesalers' costs are 4.5 percent of invoice prices and that retailers' costs are 8 percent of the invoice prices. In combination, the act presumes a 12.9 percent total mark-up. Wholesalers and retailers may use lower mark-ups, if they can prove their actual selling costs are lower. However, wholesalers must file with the Department of Revenue (DOR) before doing so. Few wholesalers do so and, by most accounts, retailers generally charge the statutory mark-ups.

**Administrative Responsibilities under the Act.** DOR is responsible for administering and enforcing the UCSA. The costs of administration are offset by fees charged to cigarette wholesalers.

**Minimum Cigarette Pricing Laws in Other States.** Nearly half of the other states (24) have similar laws, although most of these states (15) have lower percentage mark-ups. Seven states have general fair trade laws, but no separate law for cigarettes. A substantial number of states (18) do not regulate cigarette prices.

**Purpose of the law.** The stated purpose of the act is to prevent unfair competition from sales below cost. In practice, it restricts common sales techniques and much price competition. The act has been supported by anti-smoking advocates because it raises the price of cigarettes.

**Economic Effects of the UCSA.** Based on standard principles of microeconomic theory, the UCSA likely:

- Raises cigarette prices
- Reduces Minnesota sales of cigarettes
- Increases the profits of wholesalers and retailers of cigarettes, particularly smaller sellers with higher cost structures
- Is regressive, since it redistributes income from smokers to owners of wholesale and retail outlets
- Magnifies or increases the burden of federal and state cigarette excise taxes on consumers, since the statutory percentage mark-ups are based on amounts that include the excise taxes
- Has increased the cost to smokers of the legal settlements of state-filed lawsuits against cigarette manufacturers, since these settlements are generally paid by increased cigarette prices which are subject to the act's percentage mark-ups

## The Minnesota Unfair Cigarette Sales Act

### How the Act Works

The Minnesota Unfair Cigarette Sales Act is a “fair trade” law that sets minimum permissible prices for wholesale and retail sales of cigarettes. The purpose of the act, according to its terms, is to prevent wholesalers and retailers from selling cigarettes below cost and, thus, to “have the intent or effect of injuring a competitor, destroying or lessening competition[.]”<sup>1</sup> Selling below cost, according to the act’s purpose statement, is “an unfair and deceptive business practice” and “an unfair method of competition.”<sup>2</sup>

**Minimum prices of cigarettes under the act are determined under a series of percentage mark-ups of manufacturers’ or wholesalers’ prices.**

The act specifies the minimum prices for cigarettes under a series of percentage mark-ups. The following chart shows how the calculations are made. These percentages are presumptions; a retailer or wholesaler may deviate from them if its actual costs are lower. However, a wholesaler must pre-file documentation with DOR before charging based on lower actual costs.<sup>3</sup> Retailers are not required to pre-file, but the act provides that actual costs are determined by cost surveys.<sup>4</sup> These procedures are discussed in more detail below.

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<sup>1</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.30 (1998).

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> See Minn. Stat. § 325D.32, subd. 10(c) (1998).

<sup>4</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.38, subd. 2 (1998).

### Calculation of Minimum Cigarette Sale Prices

manufacturer's gross invoice price (excluding manufacturer's discounts for timely payment and stamping)		
+		
excise tax		
=		
basic cost of cigarettes		
+		
4% mark-up	or	wholesaler's actual cost of doing business (documentation substantiating this must be filed with DOR)
+		
0.5% mark-up	or	actual cartage costs, if paid by wholesaler
=		
minimum wholesale price		
+		
8% of gross invoice cost to retailer	or	retailer's actual cost of doing business
=		
minimum retail price		

The net result (if wholesaler and retailer charge the presumed percentage mark-ups) is that minimum retail price equals 12.9 percent of the sum of the manufacturer's invoice price and federal and state excise taxes. The minimum mark-up does not equal the sum of the wholesalers' and retailers' mark-ups, since they must be multiplied by each other.<sup>5</sup> Also, if the cigarettes were

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<sup>5</sup> Expressing it algebraically, if  $p$  is the manufacturer's price and  $t$  is the federal and state excise taxes, the wholesaler's minimum price equals  $(p + t) + 0.045(p + t)$  or  $1.045(p + t)$ . The retailer's mark-up, then, applies to this amount. The retail price equals  $1.045(p + t) + 0.8(1.045(p + t))$  or  $1.129(p + t)$ . Thus, the total presumed mark-up equals 12.9 percent.

purchased in distressed sale type circumstances (e.g., bankruptcy, forced sales, and other sales outside of the ordinary channels of trade), retailers and wholesalers may not use invoice prices in these computations.<sup>6</sup>

**The act addresses special situations by exempting some sales of cigarettes and by subjecting other commodities to minimum pricing, if they are sold in combination with cigarettes.**

The act exempts:

- Isolated sales
- A *bona fide* sale to close out a business of selling cigarettes
- Sales of defective, imperfect, or damaged cigarettes<sup>7</sup>

If dealers sell cigarettes at a combined price with another good or service, the minimum pricing rules then apply to other commodities and these commodities cannot be sold below actual cost.<sup>8</sup> This is intended to prevent tying of cigarettes with another commodity to effectively avoid the minimum pricing rules. Thus, dealers cannot sell a combination of cigarettes and some other product as a "loss leader."

**Retailers and wholesalers may use actual costs instead of the statutory percentages; this is, apparently, rarely done.**

As indicated in the flow chart, the act authorizes wholesalers and retailers to use their actual costs, rather than the presumed statutory mark-ups. However, the act imposes barriers to doing so.

For a wholesaler to use this actual cost option, it must submit to the Commissioner of Revenue "documentation substantiating the actual cost of the cigarettes *before* selling at actual cost."<sup>9</sup> The wholesaler may only begin selling at actual cost, if 15 days have passed and the Commissioner of Revenue has not requested additional documentation. New documentation must be filed each year, if the wholesaler wishes to continue using the actual cost option. Furthermore, any time the basic cost of cigarettes to the wholesaler increases, new documentation must be re-filed. The basic cost of cigarettes changes whenever one of three events occur:

- the manufacturer increases prices
- the federal excise tax increases
- the state excise tax increases

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<sup>6</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.39 (1998).

<sup>7</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.36 (1998).

<sup>8</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.34 (1998).

<sup>9</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.32. subd. 10(c) (1998) [Emphasis added].

Excise tax increases are sporadically enacted. But manufacturers have tended, in recent years, to regularly increase prices. For example, manufacturers increased prices twice in calendar year 1998 and once in calendar year 1999.<sup>10</sup> Each of these would require a wholesaler seeking to use the actual cost option to file new documentation and wait (at least) 15 days to implement the actual cost-based pricing for the cigarettes on which the manufacturer increased prices.<sup>11</sup>

The law is not exactly clear what elements must be taken into account in determining a wholesaler's actual costs. Recognized statistical and cost accounting must be used. The statute contains a list of costs including:

without limitation, labor, rent, depreciation, sales costs, compensation, maintenance of equipment, cartage, licenses, taxes, insurance, or other expenses.<sup>12</sup>

Filing to use actual costs may also subject the wholesaler's proprietary information on costs and pricing strategies to disclosure to its competitors. Information filed under the UCSA is generally public information under the Government Data Practices Act.<sup>13</sup> A district court has held that certain cost and pricing information qualify as a "trade secret" and are not subject to public disclosure.<sup>14</sup>

According to DOR, over the years, only a handful of wholesalers typically file with DOR to use actual pricing information. At the present time, only one wholesaler has filed to use actual costs. (The pending dispute over whether this filing information is subject to public disclosure has likely affected the willingness to file.) However, in response to the one filing, 38 other wholesalers have filed to meet the prices of the one wholesaler that did file.

Retailers are not required to pre-file documentation in using actual cost pricing.<sup>15</sup> They are,

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<sup>10</sup> This is based on filings with DOR. The major manufacturers tend to increase their prices together. For example, filings were made by on August 27, 1999, by Philip Morris U.S.A., R. J. Reynolds, Brown & Williamson Tobacco, and Lorillard Tobacco Company, and three days later on August 30, 1999, by Liggett Group Inc. All of the increases (except for speciality brands) were for an identical amount of \$9 per thousand. A similar pattern prevailed for the other increases.

<sup>11</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.32, subd. 10(c) (1998).

<sup>12</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.38, subd. 2 (1998).

<sup>13</sup> Minn. Stat. ch. 13.

<sup>14</sup> *Supervalu v. Smith*, Ramsey County Dist. Ct., No. 62-C9-99-010390 (Aug. 24, 2000). The period for appeal of this decision remains open. The court decision effectively reverses an advisory opinion issued by the Commissioner of Administration that under the circumstances involved in *Supervalu*, the information was not a non-public trade secret. Minn. Dept. of Administration, Advisory Opinion 99-035 (Oct. 26, 1999).

<sup>15</sup> Compare Minn. Stat. § 325D.32, subd. 10(c) (1998) with Minn. Stat. § 325D.32, subd. 11 (1998) (wholesalers' statute includes filing requirement, while retailers' statute does not).

however, subject to the same rules of proof of actual costs that apply to wholesalers. Thus, charging less than the percentage mark-ups subjects a retailer to the threat of civil liability, if the retailer is unable to prove under the act's standards that its actual costs justified the lower mark-up.

Wholesalers and retailers may lower their prices to meet the price of a competitor, but only if the lower price is a legal price.<sup>16</sup> This authority cannot be used to lower prices to those of cigarettes that are exempt from the act's restrictions (e.g., business liquidation sales and sales of defective products). Wholesalers are required to file a written notice of their intent to meet a competitor's price with the Commissioner of Revenue.<sup>17</sup> The wholesaler cannot lower its price if the Commissioner of Revenue notifies the wholesaler that the price was not a legal price. For a retailer to use this authority to meet a lower price, a survey apparently must be done to determine if the price is a legal price. This survey would document lowest costs for the trading area.<sup>18</sup>

### **Administrative Responsibilities under the Act**

**The Department of Revenue administers the act; the cost of administration is indirectly paid by cigarette wholesalers.**

Various state agencies have been responsible for administering the UCSA since its enactment in 1961.<sup>19</sup> DOR now administers the act, a duty which it has carried out since 1979.<sup>20</sup> A natural question is why a tax administrative agency is charged with administering and enforcing a fair

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<sup>16</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.37 (1998).

<sup>17</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.37, subd. 3 (1998).

<sup>18</sup> Minn. Stat. §§ 325D.37; 325D.38 (1998).

<sup>19</sup> The original act charged the Department of Business Development (now Trade and Economic Development) with administrative responsibility for the act. 1961 Laws, spec. sess., ch. 35, § 13, codified at Minn. Stat. § 326.76 (1961). The 1967 Legislature transferred a number of the duties of that department to the attorney general. 1967 Laws, ch. 302, §§ 1, 2. The legislature also modified the UCSA, including the administrative responsibilities. 1967 Laws, ch. 600, § 12. The effect of the reassignment of responsibilities to the attorney general was apparently construed to include the responsibility for the UCSA. *See* Minn. Stat. § 325.77 (1967) (codifying the two laws as transferring the duties to the attorney general). In 1969, administrative responsibility was transferred to the Commissioner of Taxation. 1969 Laws, ch. 759, §§ 4, 5. In 1973, administrative authority was transferred yet again, to the commerce commission and its chair. 1973 Laws, ch. 607, §§ 3 - 6. The 1978 Legislature did not transfer the administrative authority, but simply repealed the commerce commission's duties. 1978 Laws, ch. 793, § 98. This effectively left the act as self-enforcing or by private actions. After a one-year hiatus in 1979, the legislature required the Commissioner of Revenue to administer and enforce the provisions of the act. 1979 Laws, ch. 303, art. 10, § 4.

<sup>20</sup> The statutory language of the UCSA simply refers to "the commissioner." It does not define or specify which commissioner is referred to. The statutory section specifying the Commissioner of Revenue's powers directs the commissioner to administer and enforce the act. Minn. Stat. § 270.06(20).

trade law.<sup>21</sup> One possible answer is that the legislature considered the department's expertise in administering the excise taxes on cigarettes and its ongoing relationships with cigarette wholesalers that pay the excise taxes. This expertise and knowledge of the industry may have been thought to make DOR the most efficient and effective state agency to administer the law.

**Mandatory administrative responsibilities.** The act requires the department to:

- Review and (implicitly) substantiate the accuracy of submissions by wholesalers seeking to charge lower mark-ups than the statute's presumption<sup>22</sup>
- Inform wholesalers who seek to meet prices of competitors whether the price is a legal price<sup>23</sup>
- Regularly publish presumed legal prices in the State Register<sup>24</sup>
- Collect the distributor fees<sup>25</sup>

**Other powers.** The act gives the department authority in administering the act to:

- Deny a distributor or subjobber a license to sell cigarettes for violations of the act<sup>26</sup>
- Revoke a distributor's or subjobber's authority to apply tax stamps to cigarettes following an administrative proceeding<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Administration of a fair trade law and, in particular, its application to retailers and others who are not cigarette excise taxpayers would not seem to be a natural responsibility for DOR. The department's primary responsibilities are administration and collection of taxes, as well as payment of state aid to local governments. See Minn. Stat. § 270.06 (1998). By contrast, administration of the most of the laws regulating trade practices is in the Department of Commerce (insurance, financial institutions, and securities) or the Office of Attorney General (general trade practice laws). See, e.g., Minn. Stat. § 8.31 (assigning administrative responsibilities for various trade practice laws to the attorney general).

<sup>22</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.32, subd. 10(c) (1998).

<sup>23</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.37 (1998).

<sup>24</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.371 (1998). These prices will need to be published each time the basic cost of cigarettes changes. This occurs when the manufacturer raises prices or when the federal or state excise tax increases. The law requires the prices to be published at least every ten months, even if one of these events does not occur.

<sup>25</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.415 (1998).

<sup>26</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.33, subd. 5 (1998).

<sup>27</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.33, subd. 6 (1998).

- Impose and collect administrative penalties for violations of the act<sup>28</sup>
- Conduct investigations to determine compliance with the act<sup>29</sup>

The law imposes fees on cigarette distributors to recoup the cost of administering the act. These fees equal \$2,500 per year for a distributor with more than \$2 million in cigarette tax collections and \$1,200 for all other distributors. In fiscal year 1998, these fees generated \$91,800 and \$123,500 in fiscal year 1999. These fees are deposited in the general fund. Although they are imposed to recover the cost of administering the act, they do not automatically go to DOR. As part of the process of developing a budget, the legislature appropriates money for the function of administering the act based on the legislature's determination of the appropriate expenditures for that function. In any given year, this may not equal the revenue yield from the distributor's fee.

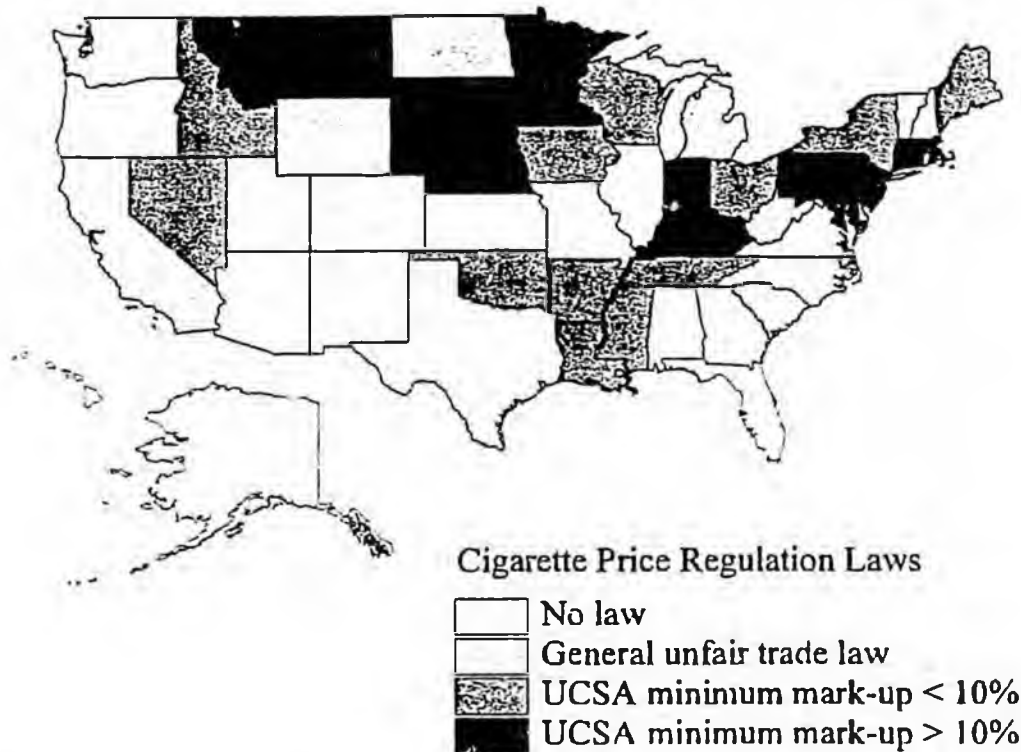
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<sup>28</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.35, subd. 8 (1998).

<sup>29</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.405 (1998).

## Minimum Cigarette Pricing Laws in Other States

Including Minnesota, 25 states have laws prohibiting the sale of cigarettes below cost or requiring sales at a minimum price. Seven states (California, Colorado, Michigan, North Dakota, South Carolina, West Virginia, and Wyoming) have general fair trade laws that prohibit sale of cigarettes (along with other goods) below the seller's cost. The District of Columbia prohibits secret discounts or payments in the sales of cigarettes that are not generally available to all sellers. In 18 states, cigarette prices are determined by free market forces. The map displays which states have minimum pricing laws, general fair trade laws, or do not regulate cigarette prices.



Some of the details of these laws are set forth in the table below. As can be seen from the table, Minnesota's presumed minimum price is among the higher of the states with these laws. A few states have higher minimum price presumptions than Minnesota (e.g., Massachusetts, Connecticut, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Maryland). South Dakota and Indiana have the same presumed minimum price as Minnesota. Other states have lower presumptions, some of them quite a bit lower.

Three bordering states, Iowa, South Dakota, and Wisconsin, have minimum cigarette pricing laws. Minnesota's other border state, North Dakota, does not have a minimum pricing law, but a general trade practices law applies.

**State Statutes Requiring Minimum Pricing of Cigarettes**

State	Minimum Mark-up*			Penalties**
	Wholesale	Retail	Total	
Arkansas	2.75%	6.00%	8.92%	\$500 fine; injunctive relief; revoke/suspend license
California	General unfair trade practices law			
Connecticut	6.50%	8.00%	15.02%	
Colorado	General unfair trade practices law			
Delaware	5.00%	None	5.00%	\$1,000 for first offense, \$5,000 for subsequent; injunctive relief; suspend/revoke license
District of Columbia	Prohibits secret payments and discounts			Injunctive relief; treble damages; suspend/revoke license
Idaho	2.00%	6.00%	8.12%	Misdemeanor \$500 fine, 6 months
Indiana	4.50%	8.00%	12.86%	Injunctive relief
Iowa	3.00%	6.00%	9.18%	Misdemeanor; injunctive relief; suspend/revoke license
Kentucky	2.75%	8.00%	10.97%	\$1,000 fine; injunctive relief
Louisiana	2.00%	6.00%	8.12%	Suspend permit
Maine	2.00%	6.00%	8.12%	Injunctive relief, treble damages
Maryland	5.00%	8.00%	13.40%	Injunctive relief; suspend/revoke license
Massachusetts	2.75%	25.00%	28.44%	\$500 fine
Michigan	General unfair trade practices law			
Minnesota	4.50%	8.00%	12.86%	Treble damages; injunctive relief
Mississippi	2.00%	6.00%	8.12%	\$500 fine; injunctive relief
Montana	5.75%	10.00%	16.33%	\$500 fine; injunctive relief
Nebraska	4.75%	8.00%	13.13%	Class V misdemeanor; suspend/revoke license; injunctive relief
Nevada	Wholesalers may not sell below cost			\$50 fine per violation

**State Statutes Requiring Minimum Pricing of Cigarettes (cont.)**

State	Minimum Mark-up*			Penalties**
	Wholesale	Retail	Total	
New Jersey	6.00%	8.00%	14.48%	\$1,000 fine; injunctive relief; suspend/revoke license
New York	May not sell below cost			Injunctive relief; suspend/revoke license
North Dakota	General unfair trade practices law			
Ohio	2.00%	6.00%	8.12%	Suspend/revoke license
Oklahoma	2.75%	6.00%	8.92%	\$500 fine; injunctive relief; suspend/revoke license
Pennsylvania	4.00%	6.00%	10.24%	Agency discretion
Rhode Island	May not sell below cost			Suspend/revoke permit
South Carolina	General unfair trade practices law			
South Dakota	4.50%	8.00%	12.86%	Injunctive relief; suspend/revoke license
Tennessee	none	8.00%	8.00%	\$250 first violation, \$500, second, \$1,000, subsequent; injunctive relief; suspend/revoke license
West Virginia	General unfair trade practice law			
Wisconsin	3.00%	6.00%	9.18%	Injunctive relief, treble damages
Wyoming	General unfair trade practice law			
<p>* In most states the minimum mark-up is a presumption and applies against the "basic cost of cigarettes." This is usually defined as the lower of the invoice amount or the cost of replacement. Since the mark-up is a presumption, the wholesaler or retailer may sell at a lower price, if it files sufficient evidence that its actual costs are lower than the presumption.</p> <p>** Penalties in addition to the presumed availability of compensatory monetary damages.</p>				

## The Purpose of the Law

Two purposes are commonly cited for the UCSA:

- **Protecting wholesale and retail cigarette sellers from “unfair” competition**
- **Reducing smoking**

**Protecting cigarette sellers.** The UCSA explicitly states its purpose is to prevent “injuring a competitor, destroying or lessening competition” through “unfair competition[.]”<sup>30</sup> In operation, the law does not encourage competition, but rather protects the margins and profits of some cigarette sellers. The law restricts competition by prohibiting standard sales techniques used in the retail and wholesale businesses. Normal competition in the retail marketplace almost inherently “injures” competitors by capturing sales that the other sellers would make.

The law does not prohibit competition *per se*, but restricts it to specific types of competition. In practice, it appears to have two effects:

- **The act restricts techniques typically used by new entrants and businesses attempting aggressively to increase their market shares through price competition.** Two standard competitive techniques—“loss leaders” to attract customers to a store and temporary sales at a loss to attract market share—are prohibited by the act. Both the techniques are most commonly used by new businesses or by businesses that are seeking to expand their market shares. Thus, the law appears intended to protect existing sellers from these standard practices of new entrants and sellers aggressively attempting to increase their market share through price competition.<sup>31</sup>
- **Low-cost sellers are disadvantaged.** By creating a presumption that the sales below statutory percentage mark-ups are “below cost” and in violation of the law, the act burdens low-cost sellers. These sellers can sell below these statutory presumption, if they can prove their costs are lower. But the law imposes burdens on them to do so. For wholesalers, this is a bureaucratic and procedural burden. They must file proof with DOR before charging lower than the statutory percentages. This increases their costs, imposes delays, and potentially subjects cost information to public scrutiny, as well as making it difficult to use this option. Retailers are not subject to these bureaucratic requirements, but may still be deterred from selling below the statutory presumptions. Doing so subjects them to potential lawsuits by competitors and state enforcement actions in which they would be required to prove (under uncertain standards) that they were not selling below cost.

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<sup>30</sup> Minn. Stat. § 325D.30 (1998).

<sup>31</sup> One can observe that if these standards were applied across all markets that most of the sales practices of the consumer-oriented e-commerce sector would have been illegal.

Thus, the act appears designed mainly to protect sellers of cigarettes with higher cost structures from price competition from new entrants and sellers with low-cost structures (e.g., large discount operations). The law's main beneficiaries are convenience stores, small grocery stores, and other smaller sellers of cigarettes. The milk price regulation law<sup>32</sup> is the only other Minnesota law that requires minimum prices.<sup>33</sup> The milk price law is generally thought to serve income distribution effects—i.e., by most accounts, it is intended to raise the incomes of dairy farmers. The purpose of the UCSA appears to be similar, i.e., to redistribute income to small cigarette sellers with high-cost structures. Testimony before the legislature in opposition to proposals to repeal or limit the UCSA generally tends to bear this out; the focus of the opposition has come from owners of convenience and other small stores that make significant cigarette sales.

**Reducing smoking.** Although not reflected in the act's purpose statement, during legislative debates the law has been supported on the basis that it raises cigarette prices and, thereby, reduces smoking. Since studies show that cigarette sales decline with increases in prices and since the act has the effect of increasing cigarette prices, it likely does reduce smoking.<sup>34</sup> This is likely an unintended side effect of the law; its principal purpose is to protect high-cost, small sellers of cigarettes. More direct ways to use government programs to reduce smoking would include anti-smoking campaigns or raising the excise tax.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Minn. Stat. §§ 32.70 - 32.745 (1998). This law prohibits selling below the amount the wholesaler or retailer paid for the product. Minn. Stat. §§ 32.70, subd 2; 32.72 (1998). The law does not require selling costs to be included in the price, as the UCSA does. One could argue that the minimum wage law imposes a minimum price regulation (i.e., wages are a price for work). It is clear that the minimum wage is intended to serve income distribution purposes—i.e., to help raise the incomes of low-wage workers.

<sup>33</sup> The restraint of trade law prohibits selling below cost, but it also requires having a purpose of "injuring a competitor or destroying competition" before such a sale is illegal. Minn. Stat. § 325D.04 (1998). This purpose requirement effectively allows selling below cost to establish market share, as a loss leader to attract customers to a store, and other common techniques used by retailers and wholesalers.

<sup>34</sup> See the discussion in the text below on the elasticity of cigarette purchases and a guess as to the effect of the act on amount of cigarette purchases in note 40.

<sup>35</sup> An excise tax increase would be more a uniform mechanism for raising cigarette prices than the UCSA which affects sellers differentially depending upon their cost structures. It would also permit the revenue to be rebated to low-income individuals to offset the regressivity of the excise tax. This could be done through an existing mechanism, such as the working family (earned income) credit or the property tax refund.

## Economic Effects of the Unfair Cigarette Sales Act

The UCSA has several likely overall or general economic effects. It:

- Raises cigarette prices
- Reduces Minnesota sales of cigarettes
- Increases the profits of wholesalers and retailers of cigarettes
- Is regressive, redistributing income from smokers to owners of wholesale and retail outlets

The UCSA, in effect, sets minimum prices which may be charged to purchasers of cigarettes. These minimum price requirements deviate from prices that otherwise could be set by the private market. This type of price regulation is an unusual form of government intervention in the private market. Most prices are determined by factors of supply and demand. The government regulates prices in a few circumstances. Most of these involve cases in which it is believed that the forces of private competition will not set appropriate prices because of market failure. In almost all cases, these government regulations involve setting *maximum* prices, such as price regulations of public utility rates.<sup>36</sup> These situations involve instances where the regulation reduces the cost to consumers of the good or service. By contrast, the UCSA involves a situation where a *minimum* price is mandated. Thus, the UCSA has the opposite effect; it increases the prices that cigarettes smokers pay, all other things being equal.

The UCSA has some important economic effects. Some of these potential effects are suggested in the bulleted items below. This analysis is based on standard microeconomic principles and assumes that the market for retailing and wholesaling cigarettes is a perfectly competitive market.<sup>37</sup> The assertions are not based on empirical research and actual effects may differ, but economic theory suggests that these basic relationships are likely to hold.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>36</sup> The purpose of these regulations of maximum prices is to prevent firms from setting prices that would earn "monopoly profits." These interventions in the market are generally justified by concerns of efficiency (e.g., without regulation of maximum prices, consumers' preferences for utility services would be under-served; too little electricity or gas would be purchased and we'd all be worse off as a result) or income distribution (e.g., poor people would have to pay too much of their incomes for utility services).

<sup>37</sup> Even if the market is not perfectly competitive, the results are likely to be about the same. The assumption that these markets are or are close to being perfectly competitive seems reasonable. On the retail side especially, there are a large number of sellers, none of whom have a dominant share. Furthermore, there is relative ease of entry for both wholesalers and retailers (e.g., capital and information requirements are low). The business of manufacturing cigarettes appears, by contrast, to be an oligopoly. Evidence for this includes: the small number of firms, the large capital requirements, and the lockstep pricing patterns by the industry. This fact may raise a question as to whether state minimum pricing laws tend to divert profits from the manufacturers to wholesalers and retailers, if their requirements (and effects on the quantity purchased) enter into the oligopoly's pricing decisions. This potential effect is ignored in the text.

<sup>38</sup> The author is unaware of any empirical economic research on the effect of minimum cigarette pricing laws. Research has been done on the effects of cigarette excise taxes and, as noted later in the text, special excise taxes are fairly similar policy instruments to the UCSA. The main differences between the two are: (1) the

- **Retail and wholesale prices of cigarettes will be higher.** Consumers pay more for cigarettes than they otherwise would. This follows naturally from the legal requirement of a minimum price requirement.
- **Fewer cigarettes will be sold in Minnesota.** This flows from the first point, that the act increases cigarette prices. A standard economic principle is the downward sloping demand curve: As prices increase, the quantity of the good or service consumed declines. Because of the addictive nature of tobacco, the demand for cigarettes has traditionally been thought to be relatively inelastic (i.e., not very responsive to price). However, the demand is not completely inelastic; the quantity purchased does drop with price increases.<sup>39</sup> Thus, the increase in price mandated by the act will decrease cigarette consumption. A reasonable guess might be that the act reduces consumption by 2 percent.<sup>40</sup>
- **The act generally will increase the profits of retailers and wholesalers of cigarettes.** These range from convenience stores and grocery stores to cigarette distributors. Of course, not all competitors will be affected equally. Sellers with lower cost structures will lose some of their advantages. For example, smokers may be more likely to purchase individual packs from a convenience store, rather than being sure to purchase larger quantities (e.g., cartons or multiple cartons) from a discounter, such as a large grocery store or discount club. The act will narrow or may even eliminate the price difference between these different types of retailers. As a result, these lower cost retailers will make larger profit margins on their sales, but will make fewer sales. The net result probably is lower total profits for these low-cost sellers.
- **The UCSA likely will redistribute income from lower to higher income individuals.** This point follows from the fact that the act increases the price of

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revenue from the excise tax is retained by the government, rather than going to the firms engaged in the cigarette trade, and (2) excise taxes are imposed at a uniform rate, while the effect of the minimum pricing laws will vary from seller to seller depending upon how much the price they would charge differs from the law's required minimum.

<sup>39</sup> Standard estimates of the overall elasticity ranges from -0.3 to -0.5. See U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, *Reducing Tobacco Use: A Report of the Surgeon General 322-37 (2000)* (summarizing the empirical studies). Studies summarized in the Surgeon General's Report show elasticities ranging from -0.14 to -1.12. Most of the elasticities center around -0.4. An elasticity measures the change in consumption for a 1 percent change in price. Thus, an elasticity of -0.4 implies that a 1 percent increase in the price of cigarettes would result in a drop in consumption of 0.4 percent.

<sup>40</sup> This guess is based on an assumption that the UCSA results in a 5 percent increase in overall cigarette prices (i.e., slightly less than one-half of the mandated statutory mark-up) and that the price elasticity is -0.4 percent. The elasticity is the mid-point of the range of elasticities summarized in the Surgeon General's Report. See note 39. It should be noted that DOR traditionally has used a much lower elasticity of -0.1 or -0.2 in preparing revenue estimates for excise tax increases. The effect of the act on average mark-ups is only a guess. Given the relatively thin margins in the grocery business and testimony by convenience store owners that cigarettes provide a large share of their profits, it seems plausible and, perhaps, may be on the low side.

cigarettes, while increasing the profits of retailers and wholesalers. The price increase is distributed regressively. Cigarettes are not normal goods; the amount individuals spend on them does not increase with income. Cigarettes purchased constitute a larger share of the incomes of low-income smokers. By contrast, the profits of retailers and wholesalers tend to go to more affluent individuals.<sup>41</sup> In this sense, it is fair to think of the effects of the act as similar to a state-imposed excise tax, the revenues from which are mainly distributed to owners of retail and wholesale stores that sell cigarettes. The overall effect is likely to make the income distribution more regressive.

- **The act creates an incentive to purchase cigarettes at locations outside its jurisdiction.** Because of its price effects, the act creates an incentive for smokers to seek ways to avoid its effects. This can be done by making purchases at Indian reservations or in neighboring states (e.g., North Dakota) where similar laws do not apply. This effect of diverting purchases has been a widely recognized effect of state excise taxes.<sup>42</sup> The act, to the extent that minimum pricing does not apply at other locations, has a similar effect. Thus, the incentive to make purchases on Indian reservations or in other states may increase somewhat.

#### **The UCSA magnifies the effect of state and federal excise tax increases.**

Aside from the general economic effects of the UCSA, it interacts with the state and federal excise taxes on cigarettes. The minimum mark-ups under the act are calculated from the "basic cost of cigarettes." This amount is the combination of the manufacturer's price *plus* the state and federal excise taxes. As a result, when the state increases the excise tax, this automatically requires an increase in retail and wholesale prices equal to not just the amount of the excise tax, but also the minimum mark-up under the UCSA. As described above, Minnesota's minimum mark-up equals 12.9 percent. Thus, if the federal or state government were to increase the excise tax by 10 cents per pack, the act would require the retail price to rise by 11 cents per pack. Absent the act's requirements, one would expect that the price increase from an excise tax would

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<sup>41</sup> A small part of the increased revenue to retailers and wholesalers probably goes to employees and other suppliers of those firms, rather than to profits. This assumes that (1) the part of the return on the higher productivity of workers in lower cost retailers and wholesalers goes to the firm's owners, rather than the workers, and (2) more wages are paid to workers for retailers and wholesalers because the act redistributes more sales to higher cost retailers. In essence, the act results in more workers and employees being employed by retailers and wholesalers of cigarettes.

<sup>42</sup> See, e.g., Jerry G. Thursby and Marie C. Thursby, "Interstate Cigarette Bootlegging: Extent, Revenue Losses, and Effects of Federal Intervention," 53 Nat. Tax J. 59 (2000); Patrick Fleener, "How Excise Tax Differentials Affect Interstate Smuggling and Cross-Border Sales of Cigarettes in the United States," Tax Foundation (Oct. 1998).

be limited to the amount of the tax. Instead, actual price effects are larger. This apparently occurs and is observable in national data.<sup>43</sup>

This effect could be eliminated by changing the law to base the percentage mark-ups on the manufacturer's invoice prices, excluding federal and state excise taxes. The percentage presumptions could be adjusted to prevent this from having an immediate effect on the minimum presumptions under the act.

**Similarly, the UCSA magnifies the effect of manufacturer's price increases.**

Manufacturer's price increases have the same effects as excise tax increases; they automatically result in larger wholesale and retail mark-ups in absolute dollar terms. Thus, when the industry increased prices to pay for settlement of lawsuits filed by the states, these increases were automatically marked up by sellers who do not base their mark-ups on actual costs. Since the price hikes to pay for the state settlements were large (exceeding a dollar per pack), the UCSA essentially added a dime or more to the cost of the settlement to smokers. This, of course, benefitted wholesalers and retailers and offset their declining profits resulting from the reduced sales caused by the higher prices.

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<sup>43</sup> Various studies have observed this effect and suggested various theories for it. See, e.g., Jeffrey E. Harris, "The 1983 Increase in the Federal Cigarette Excise Tax," *1 Tax Policy and the Economy* 87-111 (1987) (suggesting oligopolistic pricing). None of them, however, suggest that minimum pricing laws, such as the UCSA, are responsible.

## Appendix: Special Minimum Pricing Rules for Gray Market Cigarette Sales

The 2000 Legislature enacted a law that imposes minimum pricing rules on a special class of cigarettes—U.S. brand cigarettes manufactured in a foreign country or manufactured in the United States for sale in a foreign country.<sup>1</sup> This law is not part of the UCSA, although it refers to and requires UCSA minimum prices to apply. Moreover, it was enacted to address a problem that is distinctly different than that addressed by the UCSA—i.e., efforts by cigarette wholesalers to avoid the manufacturers' price increases used to fund the settlement agreements with the states. Because of the similarities to the UCSA, this appendix briefly describes the problem the law was designed to address and the provisions of the 2000 law.

### The Problem

The origins of the minimum price law lie in the price increases imposed by cigarette manufacturers to pay for settlement of the state-filed lawsuits. During the late 1990s, the tobacco companies settled lawsuits filed by state governments over the companies' liability for medical and related costs paid by the states that were caused by smoking. In order to pay for these settlements, cigarette manufacturers imposed a series of substantial price increases. The sum of these price increases, attributable to the settlements, exceeded \$1 per pack of 20 cigarettes.

U.S. manufacturers make and sell their U.S. brand cigarettes in foreign markets. Some of these cigarettes are manufactured in the United States and exported; others are manufactured in foreign countries by subsidiaries of the companies or licensees of the U.S. companies. When the manufacturers increased their domestic prices to pay for the state lawsuits, they did not similarly increase their prices in foreign markets. Their reasons for not doing so seem obvious. The foreign competitors of U.S. manufacturers would not have increased their prices, since they were not paying U.S. damage or settlement awards. If the U.S. companies had raised their prices in international markets (essentially spreading the cost of U.S. settlements across all their markets), their cigarettes would not be price competitive with foreign brands. Their local competitors in international markets would have had a significant price advantage.<sup>2</sup> The net result is a two-tier price structure for U.S. brand cigarettes: one price for the domestic or U.S. market and another (significantly lower) for international markets.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> 2000 Laws, ch. 496, § 2, subd. 1(c), to be codified at Minn. Stat. § 325D.421, subd. 1(c).

<sup>2</sup> In some cases, licensing agreements (with companies that manufacture and market their products in foreign countries) may have prevented them from doing so. This matters little; even if they could have done so legally, it would not have been a sensible business or marketing decision.

<sup>3</sup> Manufacturers also contend that the U.S. brands manufactured for sale in foreign countries have different formulations and, as a result, are different products (e.g., have different tastes and so forth). It is unclear to what extent this actually distinguishes the products and would affect consumers' willingness to buy them.

This situation created an opportunity for brokers or wholesalers to buy U.S. brand cigarettes that were intended for sale in foreign countries at the lower prices. The brokers would then resell them in the United States. This would defeat the manufacturers' efforts to maintain their two-tier price structures and to pass the full cost of the legal settlements onto U.S. smokers. The initial efforts focused on cigarettes manufactured in the United States for export. The brokers purchased this product (ideally) before it actually left the United States. This minimized transportation costs and any problems of freshness in the cigarettes. These U.S. brand cigarettes manufactured in the United States for export came to be called "gray market" cigarettes, referring to the fact that they had been manufactured for sale outside the United States. A change in federal law prohibited this practice<sup>4</sup> and the brokers turned to foreign manufactured cigarettes.

To stem the problem of gray market cigarettes, manufacturers contractually prohibited wholesalers from buying cigarettes directly from the manufacturer if they also purchased these gray market cigarettes. This prevented the large mainline wholesalers from selling these gray market cigarettes.

The practice also had the potential to affect payments under the settlement agreements. Under Minnesota's settlement, the payments from the tobacco companies were pegged to domestic sales (not Minnesota sales, but national sales). The multi-state settlement agreement is similar. As a result, sales of cigarettes manufactured for sale in foreign countries (whether manufactured in the United States or a foreign country) would not be counted in determining the companies' obligations under the settlements. Since the Minnesota market is a very small share of the total domestic market, gray market cigarettes sold in Minnesota were unlikely to have much of an effect on payments to Minnesota. However, manufacturers (who sought to maintain their two-tiered price structure) and wholesalers (who were prohibited by contracts with manufacturers from participating in the gray market) sought a legislative resolution of this issue

### **Description of the Law**

To address this situation, Laws 2000, chapter 496, imposes special minimum pricing rules for cigarettes that:

- Were first sold in the Minnesota market after January 1, 1998;<sup>5</sup> and
- Have trademarks, trade dress, and trade names that are confusingly similar to cigarettes that were sold in the Minnesota market before January 1, 1998.

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<sup>4</sup> 26 U.S.C. § 5754(a).

<sup>5</sup> The approach of tying the minimum pricing rules to cigarettes marketed after January 1, 1998 was adopted to avoid explicitly and exclusively imposing these special rules on foreign products or products moving in foreign commerce. By the nature of the situation, this law applies only to foreign cigarettes or U.S. cigarettes that were first exported. Under the foreign commerce clause, a law that was restricted to and imposed disadvantageous rules exclusively on a foreign product would likely be unconstitutional. The federal power over foreign commerce is nearly exclusive. See, e.g., *Zschernig v. Miller*, 389 U.S. 429 (1969).

These cigarettes must be sold at minimum prices that apply under the UCSA to the brands of cigarettes that were sold in Minnesota before January 1, 1998. This provision, in effect, requires gray market cigarettes and U.S. brand cigarettes that are manufactured outside of the United States to be priced equivalently to their U.S. counterparts. In effect, it legally mandates the manufacturer's two-tiered pricing structure by requiring UCSA pricing calculations to be made based on the manufacturer's invoice price for *domestic* cigarettes (not gray market or foreign cigarettes).

This law is enforced only by private causes of action for injunctive or other equitable relief or damages. A successful plaintiff may also recover attorney fees. The court may treble actual damages, if it finds the violation is "egregious." For minimum pricing violations, the court may award exemplary damages to a plaintiff equal to the amount charged below the permitted minimum price. Violations are also misdemeanors.

## The Toll of Tobacco in Alaska

### Tobacco Use in Alaska

High school students who smoke	<b>33.9% (15,000)</b>
Male high school students who use smokeless or spit tobacco	<b>20.9% (females use much lower)</b>
Kids (under 18) who become new daily smokers each year	<b>2,200</b>
Kids exposed to secondhand smoke at home	<b>47,000</b>
Packs of cigarettes bought or smoked by kids each year	<b>3.0 million</b>
Adults in Alaska who smoke	<b>25.0% (105,000)</b>

National youth smoking rates have declined somewhat since 1997, but remain at historically high levels. According to the National Youth Tobacco Survey, 28.4% of all U.S. high school kids smoke and 11.6% of high school males use spit tobacco. Adult smoking rates have decreased gradually since the 1980s, and 23.3% of U.S. adults now smoke.

### Deaths in Alaska From Smoking

Adults who die each year from their own smoking	<b>440</b>
Kids now under 18 and alive in Alaska who will ultimately die prematurely from smoking	<b>19,500</b>
Adults, children, & babies who die each year from others' smoking (secondhand smoke & pregnancy smoking)	<b>80 to 150</b>

Smoking kills more people than alcohol, AIDS, car crashes, illegal drugs, murders, and suicides combined -- and thousands more die from other tobacco-related causes -- such as fires caused by smoking (more than 1,000 deaths/year nationwide) and smokeless tobacco use. No good estimates are currently available, however, for the number of Alaska citizens who die from these other tobacco-related causes, or for the much larger numbers who suffer from tobacco-related health problems each year without actually dying.

### Smoking-Caused Monetary Costs in Alaska

Annual health care costs in Alaska directly caused by smoking	<b>\$132 million</b>
- Portion covered by the state Medicaid program	<b>\$60 million</b>
Residents' state & federal tax burden from smoking-caused government expenditures	<b>\$572 per household</b>
Smoking-caused productivity losses in Alaska	<b>\$129 million</b>

Amounts do not include health costs caused by exposure to secondhand smoke, smoking-caused fires, spit tobacco use, or cigar and pipe smoking. Other non-health costs from tobacco use include residential and commercial property losses from smoking-caused fires (more than \$500 million per year nationwide); extra cleaning and maintenance costs made necessary by tobacco smoke and litter (about \$4+ billion nationwide for commercial establishments alone); and additional productivity losses from smoking-caused work absences, smoking breaks, and on-the-job performance declines and early termination of employment caused by smoking-caused disability or illness (dollar amount listed above is just from productive work lives shortened by smoking-caused death).

### Tobacco Industry Influence in Alaska

Annual tobacco industry marketing expenditures nationwide	<b>\$9.7 billion</b>
Estimated portion spent for Alaska marketing each year	<b>\$21.4 million</b>

Published research studies have found that kids are three times more sensitive to tobacco advertising than adults and are more likely to be influenced to smoke by cigarette marketing than by peer pressure, and that one-third of underage experimentation with smoking is attributable to tobacco company advertising.

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Alaskans for Tobacco-Free Kids

[Fwd: Hawaii Info]

**Subject:** [Fwd: Hawaii Info]

**Date:** Thu, 27 Feb 2003 08:08:06 -0900

**From:** Larry Persily <Larry\_Persily@revenue.state.ak.us>

**Organization:** Department of Revenue

**To:** Karen L Mccarthy <karen\_mccarthy@legis.state.ak.us>

Karen,

Our tobacco tax auditor gathered the following information from Hawaii, which instituted a tax stamp in 2001. We thought you and the senator would find it interesting.

Larry

---

**Subject:** Hawaii Info

**Date:** Thu, 27 Feb 2003 08:09:32 -0900

**From:** Johanna Bales <Johanna\_Bales@revenue.state.ak.us>

**Organization:** State of Alaska - Department of Revenue

**To:** Larry Persily <Larry\_Persily@revenue.state.ak.us>

**CC:** Larry Meyers <larry\_meyers@revenue.state.ak.us>, Toni R Thomas <toni\_thomas@revenue.state.ak.us>

Larry,

Yesterday, I spoke with Earl Hoke, an Asst. AG in Hawaii who heads up their cigarette stamp enforcement unit. As you probably know, Hawaii increased its cigarette excise tax rate to \$1.00 per pack in 1998. The following year, they passed legislation for a stamp which took effect on 1/1/2001. Hawaii cigarette tax revenues for 1999 - 2002 (calendar years) were as follows:

1999	\$39,697,384	(no stamp - tax at \$.05 per cigarette)
2000	\$40,770,139	(no stamp - tax at \$.05 per cigarette)
2001	\$61,282,238	(stamp - tax @ \$.05 per cigarette)
2002	\$64,892,155	(stamp - in Oct, 2002 tax rate increased to \$.06 per cigarette)

Incredibly, Hawaii shows a whopping 50% increase in cig tax revenues between 2000 and 2001. Hawaii does, however, have a very aggressive enforcement program. The unit that Earl heads up is staffed with 11 people; 3 attorneys, 5 investigators, 1 secretary, 1 paralegal, and 1 auditor. As well as stamp enforcement, they also enforce the tobacco Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) and the sale of gray market cigarettes. They do not sell the stamps or do anything else with the excise tax program. Those functions are handled by Hawaii's Department of Revenue. Earl's unit is funded by the first \$350,000 of MSA payments and 1.5% of the 1.7% stamp fee that is charged their distributors. Unlike all other states, Hawaii actually charges their distributors 1.7% of the value of the stamps. All other states give a discount.

I thought you might find this interesting.

Johanna

### Ranking of State Funding for Tobacco Prevention

State	FY 2003 Current Annual Funding	CDC's Annual Funding Recommendation (\$Millions)	Percent of CDC's Minimum Recommendation	Current Rank	Jan. 2002 Rank
Maine	\$15.17 million	11.19 - 25.35	Within CDC Guidelines	1	3
Minnesota	\$37.55 million	28.62 - 74.01	Within CDC Guidelines	2	5
Mississippi	\$20 million	18.79 - 46.80	Within CDC Guidelines	3	4
Maryland	\$30 million	30.30 - 78.60	Within CDC Guidelines	4	12
Hawaii	\$10.25 million	10.78 - 23.45	95.1 %	5	27
Indiana	\$32.5 million	34.78 - 95.80	93.4%	6	6
Arkansas	\$16.39 million	17.91 - 46.45	91.6%	7	7
Pennsylvania	\$52 million	65.57 - 184.76	79.3%	8	14
Washington	\$26.24 million	33.34 - 89.38	78.7%	9	18
Virginia	\$22.2 million	38.87 - 106.85	66.7%	10	21
New Jersey	\$30 million	45.07 - 121.33	66.5%	11	11
Vermont	\$5.2 million	7.91 - 15.94	65.8%	12	10
Arizona	\$18.27 million	27.79 - 71.10	65.7%	13	2
Alaska	\$5 million	8.09 - 16.51	61.7%	14	28
Colorado	\$15 million	24.55 - 63.26	61.2%	15	19
Delaware	\$5 million	8.63 - 18.46	58.1%	16	13
California	\$88.35 million	165.10 - 442.40	53.5%	17	8
Nebraska	\$7 million	13.31 - 31.04	52.6%	18	17
Oregon	\$11.09 million	21.13 - 52.84	52.6%	19	16
Wisconsin	\$15.5 million	31.16 - 82.38	49.7%	20	20
Florida	\$37.5 million	78.33 - 221.26	47.8%	21	29
Utah	\$7 million	15.23 - 33.38	46.1%	22	26
Georgia	\$19.07 million	42.59 - 114.34	44.8%	23	22
Ohio	\$27 million	61.74 - 173.68	43.8%	24	31
New York	\$40 million	95.83 - 269.30	41.8%	25	24
West Virginia	\$5.85 million	14.16 - 35.37	41.2%	26	25
Wyoming	\$3 million	7.38 - 14.40	40.5%	27	28
New Mexico	\$5 million	13.71 - 31.95	36.5%	28	30
South Dakota	\$2.93 million	8.69 - 18.21	33.7%	29	34
Rhode Island	\$3.3 million	9.89 - 21.91	33.4%	30	32
Nevada	\$4.28 million	13.48 - 32.99	31.7%	31	33
North Dakota	\$2.5 million	8.16 - 16.55	30.5%	32	35
Louisiana	\$8 million	27.13 - 71.43	29.5%	33	47
New Hampshire	\$3 million	10.89 - 24.77	27.5%	34	37
Iowa	\$5.08 million	19.35 - 48.71	26.3%	35	22
Illinois	\$12 million	64.91 - 179.05	18.5%	36	9
North Carolina	\$6.2 million	42.59 - 118.63	14.6%	37	51
Massachusetts	\$4.8 million	35.24 - 92.76	13.6%	38	1
Texas	\$12.5 million	103.29 - 284.74	12.11%	39	39
Kentucky	\$3 million	25.09 - 69.90	12.0%	40	36
Idaho	\$1.27 million	11.04 - 24.09	11.6%	41	40
Oklahoma	\$2.45 million	21.83 - 56.31	11.2%	42	41
South Carolina	\$2 million	23.91 - 62.01	8.4%	43	42
Montana	\$384,000	9.36 - 19.68	4.1%	44	43
Kansas	\$500,000	18.05 - 44.69	2.8%	45	44
Connecticut	\$575,000	21.24 - 53.90	2.7%	46	45
Alabama	\$360,000	26.74 - 71.24	1.4%	47	46
Michigan	\$0	54.80 - 154.56	0.0%	51	51
Missouri	\$0	32.77 - 91.36	0.0%	51	51
Tennessee	\$0	32.23 - 89.08	0.0%	51	51
Washington, DC	\$0	7.48 - 14.57	0.0%	51	51

Alaskans for Tobacco-Free Kids

A Division



# MEYERCORD REVENUE

Providing Innovative Solutions For Protecting Revenue Worldwide

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Meyercord Revenue offers industrial and government clients a wide range of high security products for consumers and tax revenues from counterfeiters. Since the 1920s, we have designed counterfeit applications including cigarette tax stamps, motor vehicle registration and inspection labels and product authentication seals.

Tax Stamp Equipment

Stamp Order Request



Our secure facility is centrally located in metropolitan Chicago where we provide superior products and services that will meet and exceed your expectations. Meyercord Revenue's impressive list of anti-counterfeit solutions provide solutions to all of your product authentication needs.

Secure Facility

Our competencies include specialized web printing producing high quality products and applying unique coating chemistries. Meyercord Revenue's products include the use of proprietary security taggants and the resource equipment necessary to quickly apply these products accurately at scale.

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Meyercord Revenue's layered overt and covert security features are field proven. They continue to protect revenue through the manufacture of over 20 billion security indicia images a year. Our Fuson system is specified by over 100 municipal governments and is responsible for maximizing the annual collection of tax revenue worth over \$8.4 billion dollars.

Mission Statement

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Meyercord Business - Tax Stamp Equipment



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For more than half a century Meyercord has been designing and manufacturing tax and fee indicia

Whether requiring a fully automatic stamping system or semi-automatic line, Meyercord cigarette s

Accessory equipment includes in-line and off-line cigarette case cutters and case packers. An exp

**Nationwide Field Service**

Meyercord's specially trained technicians are dedicated to keeping the equipment in the finest work

(Return to Equipment Page)

## 'A' Type Manual Stamping Machine

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### **Machine Features**

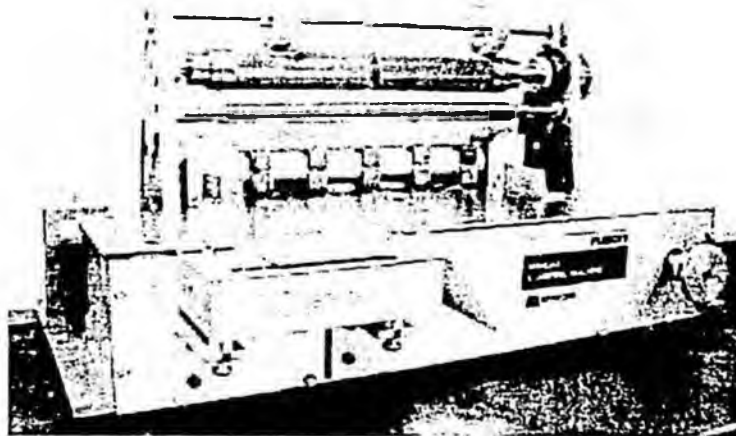
- Easy to operate - no special training or skills required.
- Stamps Regular, King, 100mm and 120mm cartons.
- Easily handles soft and box packs.
- The heater bar applies 10 Meyercord fuson stamps to a carton with one single motion.
- Front mounted glue pot for convenient resealing.
- Dependable, clean and quiet operation.
- Compact and portable. Can be operated on any sturdy table or work area.
- Reduces carton damages and labor costs; increases production.

### **Specifications**

**Dimensions:** Length - 20"  
                  Height - 11"  
                  Width - 10"

**Weight:** 40 lbs.

**Electrical Requirements:**  
120VAC; 20 AMPS



[\(Return to Equipment Page\)](#)

## Automatic Tax Stamping Machine

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### Features

The automatic line provides maximum efficiency and production speed for the distributor whose d stamping large quantities of cigarettes hour after hour, day after day.

An operator places unopened cartons on a continuous belt that feeds the cigarettes automatically thr stamping operation, which includes carton opening, flap folding, stamp application, flap sealing and

Stamped and sealed cartons are transferred automatically to a special table where a second opera emptied half cases.

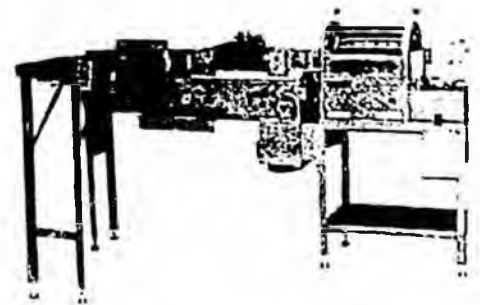
### Specifications

**Dimensions:** Length - 13'6"  
Width - 3'11"

**Electrical  
Requirements:** 120VAC; 30 AMPS

**Output:** 80-100 Cartons Per Minute

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[\(Return to Equipment Page\)](#)

## Linear Stamp Machine

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### Machine Features

- No operator adjustments for carton size changes, regular to 120mm.
- Programmable Logic Controller (PLC) equipped with state-of-the-art heating control.
- LCD screen with readouts for monitoring of most operations.
- Fully Automatic carton sizing. flap opening, stamping, bluing and closing operations.
- Heavy duty construction with industrial grade components.
- Improved stamping operation using standard stamp rolls.
- Automatic height adjustments minimizes carton and pack damage.
- Linear iron movement maximizes stamp transfer quality and virtually eliminates chopping.
- Eliminates iron heat variations and pack damage due to high heat conditions.
- Easy access to machine assemblies and controls for fast repairs and troubleshooting.

### Specifications

**Dimensions:** Length - 128"  
Height - 65" (74" with  
covers raised)  
Width - 68"

**Weight:** 1200 lbs.

**Electrical Requirements:** 120  
volts; 30 amps

**Air Requirements:** 90 PSI at  
1.7CFM

**Cycle Speed:** 40-48 CPM

