

ALASKA LEGISLATURE, COMMITS 1989-1990 86672

5804 HOUSE JUDICIARY 228

NEW JERSEY (continued)

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

NONE

F. Licensing Requirements

No person shall engage in or conduct the business of manufacturing, purchasing, selling, consigning, or distributing cigarettes without having first obtained an appropriate license. Reference date 1968. N.J. STAT. ANN. §54:40A-3.

NEW MEXICO

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

Clean Indoor Air Act -- It is unlawful for any person to smoke in a public place or at a public meeting, except in designated smoking areas. A public place is any enclosed indoor area in a building owned or leased by the state or any of its subdivisions. For places of employment, each employer shall adapt, implement, and maintain a written smoking policy that shall prohibit, at a minimum, smoking in elevators and nurses' aid stations, or similar facilities for treatment of employees and that shall provide for smoke-free work areas to accommodate employees who request such areas. Any person who violates the Act shall be fined not less than \$10 and not more than \$25. Reference date 1985. N.M. STAT. ANN. §§24-16-1 to 24-16-11.

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 15 cents
Date last changed: July 1, 1986--12 to 15 cents
Year first enacted: 1943

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: 25% of wholesale price

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: NONE

Sign posting requirement: NONE

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

NONE

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

NONE

F. Licensing Requirements

Each person engaged in the business of selling cigarettes must register with the state. Reference date 1953. N.M. STAT. ANN. §7-12-9.

NEW YORK

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

Clean Indoor Air Act -- Smoking is prohibited in auditoria; elevators; gymnasiums; enclosed indoor areas open to the public containing a swimming pool; indoor areas open to the public in food stores; classrooms; public transportation vehicles, including subways, underground subway stations, and when occupied by passengers, buses, vans, taxicabs, and limousines; and, ticketing and boarding areas in public transportation terminals. Smoking is prohibited, except in designated areas, in indoor areas open to the public, including but not limited to, public and private schools, colleges, and universities; hospitals and residential health care facilities; public buildings; theaters; museums; libraries; retail stores; commercial establishments; indoor arenas; waiting rooms and waiting areas; banks and other financial institutions; restrooms; waiting areas in public transportation terminals; and service areas in cafeterias and businesses selling food for on-premises and off-premises consumption.

The owner, operator or manager of a food service establishment shall designate a contiguous nonsmoking area sufficient to meet customer demand and may not determine that no such demand exists. If 70% of a food service establishment's indoor seating capacity for dining is designated as a nonsmoking area, then customer demand will be deemed to have been met.

Each employer shall adopt and implement a written smoking policy that requires, at a minimum, a smoke-free work area for nonsmoking employees; a work area for smoking if all employees assigned to the work area agree to the designation; and contiguous nonsmoking areas in employee cafeterias, lunch rooms, and lounges sufficient to meet demand. The policy must prohibit smoking in auditoria, gymnasiums, restrooms, elevators, classrooms, hallways, employee medical facilities, and company vehicles occupied by more than one person.

Any place may be designated by the owner, operator, or manager as a nonsmoking area in its entirety.

Violation is punishable by a civil penalty up to \$1000, if imposed by the state and up to \$500 if imposed by a local enforcement officer. Reference date 1989. N.Y. PUB. HEALTH LAW §§1399-n to 1399-x.

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 36 cents
Date last changed: June 1, 1989--21 to 36 cents
Year first enacted: 1939

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: 15% of wholesale price

NEW YORK (continued)

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 18

Penalty: Class B misdemeanor. Reference date 1965. N.Y. PENAL LAW §260.20(5).

Sign posting requirement: Yes. Violation punishable by fine up to \$100 for the first offense and up to \$250 for all subsequent violations. Reference date 1965. N.Y. GEN. BUS. LAW §399-e.

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

NONE

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

NONE

F. Licensing Requirements

No person shall be a cigarette wholesale dealer unless he has been granted and publicly displays in his place of business a license from the department of taxation and finance. Reference date 1939. N.Y. TAX LAW §480.

NORTH CAROLINA

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

NONE

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 2 cents

Date last changed: October 1, 1969--0 to 2 cents

Year first enacted: 1969

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: NONE

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 17

Penalty: Fine up to \$500 and/or imprisonment for up to 6 months.
Reference date 1891. N.C. GEN. STAT. §14-313 (1981).

Sign posting requirement: NONE

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

NONE

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

NONE

F. Licensing Requirements

No person shall engage in the business of a distributor of cigarettes without having obtained a license from the secretary of state. Reference date 1969. N.C. GEN. STAT. §105-113.11.

NORTH DAKOTA

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

Clean Indoor Air Act -- Smoking is prohibited, except in designated areas, in every place of public assembly. Smoking areas must be designated by the proprietor or other person with general supervisory responsibility over the place of public assembly, except in a place in which smoking is prohibited by the state fire marshal, by other governing law, rule, or ordinance, or by corporate or private policy. A no-smoking sign must be posted in any designated smoking area.

Places of public assembly include enclosed theaters; elevators; auditoria; gymnasiums; rooms in which persons are confined as a matter of health care, including the waiting room, rest room, lobby, or hallway of a hospital, nursing home, rest home, or other health care institution or facility; libraries; public transportation vehicles and waiting areas in all public transportation terminals; any building or other enclosed structure owned or leased by the state, its agencies, or political subdivisions and all public education buildings; each portion of a building or enclosed structure, not already mentioned above, if it has the seating capacity for fifty or more persons and is available to the public, including restaurants, food service establishments, dining rooms, cafes, cafeterias, or other rooms used primarily for the service of food, regardless of whether the establishments serve alcoholic beverages. Maximum penalty for violation is \$100. Reference date 1978. N.D. CENT. CODE §§23-12-09 to 23-12-11 (1987).

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 27 cents
Date last changed: July 1, 1987--24 to 27 cents
Year first enacted: 1925

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: 20% of wholesale price

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 18

Penalty: Class B misdemeanor. Reference date 1973. N.D. CENT. CODE § 12.1-31-03 (1976).

Sign posting requirement: NONE

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

NONE

NORTH DAKOTA (continued)

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

NONE

F. Licensing Requirements

Each person engaged in the business of selling cigarettes, cigarette papers, snuff, cigars, or tobacco must secure a license from the attorney general. Reference date 1941. N.D. CENT. CODE §57-36-02.

OHIO

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

1. Students are prohibited from smoking, using tobacco, or possessing tobacco in any area under the control of a school district or at any school-supervised activity. Reference date 1988. OH. REV. CODE ANN. §3313.751.
2. Smoking is prohibited on public transportation vehicles where nonsmoking areas are clearly posted. Violation constitutes a minor misdemeanor. Reference date 1984. OH. REV. CODE ANN. §§2917.41(2) and (3)(E).
3. Nonsmoking areas must be designated by signs posted in places of public assembly, including enclosed theaters; indoor recreational facilities; classrooms; elevators; rooms in health care facilities; and state-owned buildings, including office buildings, public transportation vehicles, and other public nonsmoking areas. Restaurants, bowling alleys, and taverns are expressly excluded from coverage. Violation constitutes a minor misdemeanor. Reference date 1981. OH. REV. CODE ANN. §3791.031.

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 18 cents
Date last changed: July 15, 1987--14 to 18 cents
Year first enacted: 1931

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: NONE

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 18

Penalty: First violation constitutes a fourth degree misdemeanor; subsequent violations constitute third degree misdemeanors. Reference date 1984. OH. REV. CODE ANN. §2927.02.

Sign posting requirement: Yes. Violation constitutes a fourth degree misdemeanor for the first offense and a third degree misdemeanor for each subsequent violation. Reference date 1984. OH. REV. CODE ANN. §2927.02.

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

NONE

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

NONE

OHIO (continued)

F. Licensing Requirements

No person shall engage in the wholesale or retail business of trafficking in cigarettes without a license. Reference date 1959. OH. REV. CODE ANN. §5743.15.

OKLAHOMA

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

1. Beginning November 1, 1989, a health facility or educational facility may prohibit all smoking in such facility or may designate smoking and nonsmoking areas within the facility. Primary and secondary educational facilities may prohibit the use of tobacco products in the buildings and on the grounds of the facility. In primary and secondary educational facilities, smoking areas may only be designated for adults. In those facilities that designate a smoking area, a nonsmoking area shall also be designated for use by school personnel for breaks, lunch, or similar activities. Reference date 1987. OKLA. STAT. ANN. Title 63, Ch. 151, §1-1523 (1989).
2. Clean Indoor Air Act -- No person shall smoke in a designated nonsmoking area in a public place or at a meeting of a public body. Public places are enclosed, indoor areas owned or operated by a state or local governmental agency and used by the general public or serving as places of work for public employees or meeting places for a public body, including offices, educational facilities, auditoria, arenas, meeting rooms, or public conveyances; enclosed, indoor areas that are not owned or operated by a state or local governmental agency used by the general public and serving as auditoria, arenas, educational facilities, theaters, museums, restaurants seating 50 or more persons, licensed premises, concert halls, or performance or exhibition facilities; elevators; buses; libraries.

Smoking and nonsmoking areas shall be designated by the state or local governmental agency or the person who owns or operates a public place, except in a public place in which smoking is prohibited by law. Local governing bodies are prohibited from enacting ordinances more stringent than this regulation. Reference date 1987. OKLA. STAT. ANN. Title 63, Ch. 151, §§1-1521 to 1-1527.

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 18 cents
Date last changed: July 1, 1979--13 to 18 cents
Year first enacted: 1933

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: 30% of wholesale price

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 18

Penalty: Fine of between \$25 and \$200 and imprisonment for 10 to 90 days.
Reference date 1981. OKLA. STAT. ANN. Title 21, §1241 (1985).

Sign posting requirement: NONE

OKLAHOMA (continued)

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

NONE

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

NONE

F. Licensing Requirements

Each manufacturer, wholesaler, warehouseman, jobber, or distributor of cigarettes must obtain a license from the tax commission. Reference date 1975. OKLA. STAT. ANN. Title 68, §304. ,

OREGON

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

1. Clean Indoor Air Act -- Nonsmoking areas are required in public places, including restaurants, indoor recreational facilities, retail stores, banks, commercial business, educational facilities, nursing homes, meeting rooms, grocery stores, and rooms in which jury deliberation occurs.

The person in charge of the public place is to designate nonsmoking areas and to post appropriate signs. No public place allows smoking in all areas except bars, offices occupied exclusively by smokers, private social functions under sponsor's control, retail tobacco businesses, and restaurants with 30 or fewer seats.

The health division is responsible for adopting and implementing rules and for enforcing compliance by actions to enjoin repeated violations. Violation of provisions relating to improper designation of smoking areas and sign-posting requirements are punishable by a fine totaling no more than \$100 within a 30-day period. Reference date 1981. OR. REV. STAT. §§433.835 to 433.990(5).

2. Smoking is prohibited in hospital rooms and other patient care areas, unless specifically designated otherwise. Reference date 1977. OR. REV. STAT. §441.815.
3. Smoking is restricted in state-operated places of employment to designated smoking areas. The state's personnel division is required to adopt rules and standards to implement this provision. This section also requires state agencies and departments providing employee lounges to provide smoke-free lounge areas and to prohibit smoking in nonsmoking areas. Offices occupied exclusively by smokers are exempt. Reference date 1977. OR. REV. STAT. §§243.345 and 243.350.
4. Smoking is prohibited in public elevators and no-smoking signs must be posted. Violation of the smoking prohibition is punishable by a \$10 fine for each violation, and violation of the sign posting requirement is punishable by a fine of \$100. Reference date 1975. OR. REV. STAT. §479.015.

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 28 cents
Date last changed: November 1, 1989--27 to 28 cents
Year first enacted: 1966

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: 35% of wholesale price

OREGON (continued)

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 18

Penalty: Class A misdemeanor. Reference date 1971. OR. REV. STAT. §163.575 (1983).

Sign posting requirement: Yes. Violation constitutes a civil penalty not to exceed \$500. Reference date 1989. OR. REV. STAT. §205.130.

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

It is unlawful to distribute free tobacco products to persons under 18 years of age as part of a marketing strategy to encourage the use of tobacco products. Reference date 1989. OR. REV. STAT. §205.130.

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

NONE

F. Licensing Requirements

Every person desiring to engage in the sale of cigarettes as a distributor or wholesaler must obtain a license from the department of revenue. Reference date 1965. OR. REV. STAT. §§323.105 and 323.107.

PENNSYLVANIA

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

1. Tobacco use, including cigarette smoking and smokeless tobacco use, by pupils is prohibited in school buildings and school buses and on school property owned by, leased by, or under the control of a school district. The board of school directors may designate smoking areas for employees and shall establish a policy to enforce the prohibition of tobacco use. Local governing bodies, except for the city of Pittsburgh, are prohibited from enacting ordinances more stringent than this regulation. Reference date 1988. Act 168 of 1988, §3.5.

2. No person shall smoke in an area designated nonsmoking by the proprietor or person in charge in a public place or at a public meeting. Public places include enclosed, indoor areas owned or operated by state or local governmental agencies and used by the general public or serving as workplaces for public employees or meeting places for public bodies, including offices, educational facilities, health facilities, auditoria, arenas, meeting rooms, or public conveyances; and, enclosed, indoor areas not owned or operated by state or local governmental agencies used by the general public, including workplaces, educational facilities, health facilities, auditoria, arenas, theaters, museums, restaurants with seating capacities greater than 75, and concert halls.

Restaurants with seating capacities greater than 75 shall provide for their patrons smoking and nonsmoking areas reasonably calculated to address the needs of their clientele, the size of which may be increased or decreased, by the proprietor or person in charge, according to need.

Exempt from this act are private social functions where the area utilized is under the control of the sponsor and not the proprietor; factories, warehouses, and similar places of work not frequented by the general public; restaurants with seating capacities less than 75; bar areas in liquor licensee establishments; areas in public places commonly referred to as lobbies and hallways; hotel and motel rooms, and tobacco retail stores.

Employers shall develop, post, and implement policies to regulate smoking in the workplace, provided that nothing in this section or any local law, rule, or regulation shall be construed as to impair or diminish or otherwise affect any contractual agreement, collective bargaining agreement, rights, or procedures. The employer shall provide a copy of the policy to any employee upon request.

Violation shall be punishable by a civil fine of not more than \$50. Local governing bodies, except for the city of Pittsburgh, are prohibited from enacting ordinances more stringent than this regulation. Reference date 1988. Act 168 of 1988, §10.1 and 15.1.

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

3. Smoking is prohibited in hospital patient care areas, nonsmoking patient rooms, and designated nonsmoking public areas of hospitals. Only patients may smoke in designated smoking patient rooms. One who violates this section is subject to a \$10 fine and costs of prosecution. Reference date 1977. PA. STAT. ANN. Title 35, §361.
 4. City councils in first- through third-class cities may prohibit smoking or carrying lighted tobacco products in retail stores accommodating 300 persons or more, or employing 25 or more workers. Regulation may be imposed in stores accommodating 100 or more persons and 10 or more employees in third-class cities. However, city councils may not, under this Act, prohibit smoking in any restaurant, restroom, beauty parlor, executive office, or any designated smoking room. Reference date 1946. PA. STAT. ANN. Title 53, §§3702 and 37403(3).
 5. Smoking is prohibited in any auditorium, balcony, or gallery of any theater. Reference date 1927. PA. STAT. ANN. Title 35, §1225.
- B. Tobacco Excise Taxes
1. Cigarettes
Tax rate per pack: 18 cents
Date last changed: January 1, 1970--13 to 18 cents
Year first enacted: 1935
 2. Smokeless Tobacco
Chewing tobacco and snuff: NONE
- C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products
Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 16
Penalty: Fine up to \$25 for the first offense; up to \$100 for the second offense. Subsequent offenses constitute a third degree misdemeanor.
Reference date 1972. PA. STAT. ANN. Title 18, §§6305 to 6306 (1983).
Sign posting requirement: NONE
- D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples
NONE
- E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines
NONE

PENNSYLVANIA (continued)

F. Licensing Requirements

No person, unless all of his sales of cigarettes are exempt from tax, shall sell any cigarettes within the state without a license. Reference date 1964. PA. STAT. ANN. Title 72, §3168.401.

RHODE ISLAND

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

Clean Indoor Air Act -- Smoking is declared a public nuisance and public health danger, and is prohibited, except in designated non-public areas, in elevators, indoor theaters, libraries, art galleries, museums, concert halls, buses, schools, colleges, supermarkets, medical offices, and hospitals. Eating places with seating capacities of 50 or more persons are required to have separate seating arrangements for smokers and nonsmokers.

No-smoking signs must be posted and the person in control of a public area must make reasonable efforts to prevent smoking. A violation of this section is punishable by a fine between \$10 and \$100. Bars, nightclubs, lounges, dance clubs, and privately sponsored social functions are exempt from these provisions. Reference date 1977. R.I. GEN. LAWS §§23 20.6-1, 23-20.6-2, and 23-20.6-4.

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 25 cents
Date last changed: July 1, 1986--23.4 to 25 cents
Year first enacted: 1939

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: NONE

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 18

Penalty: Fine of \$100 for first offense; \$200 for second offense within 30 days of the first offense; and \$300 for third offense within 60 days of the first offense. Reference date 1896. R.I. REV. STAT. §11-9-13 (1988).

Sign posting requirement: Yes. Violation a fine of up to \$100 for the first offense, \$200 for the second offense within 30 days of the first, and \$300 for the third offense within 60 days of the first. After three offenses, vendor may be ordered not to sell tobacco products for up to 90 days. Reference date 1896. R.I. REV. STAT. §11-9-13 (1988).

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

No person shall sell, give, or distribute to any person under 18 years of age any tobacco in the form of cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, or snuff. Violators are fined \$100 for first offense; \$200 for second offense within 30 days of the first offense; and \$300 for third offense within 60 days of the first offense. Reference date 1896. R.I. REV. STAT. §11-9-13 (1988).

RHODE ISLAND (continued)

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

No person under eighteen years of age shall purchase tobacco in the form of cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, or snuff. Reference date 1896. R.I. REV. STAT. §11-9-13 (1988).

Sign posting requirement: Yes. Violation is punishable by a fine of up to \$100 for the first offense, \$200 for the second offense within 30 days of the first, and \$300 for the third offense within 60 days of the first. After three offenses, vendor may be ordered not to sell tobacco products for up to 90 days. Reference date 1896. R.I. REV. STAT. §11-9-13 (1988).

F. Licensing Requirements

Each person engaged in the business of selling cigarettes must secure a license from the tax administrator. Reference date 1939. R.I. GEN. LAWS, §44-20-2.

SOUTH CAROLINA

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

Smoking on school buses is prohibited while the bus is in operation.
Reference date 1937. S.C. CODE ANN. §59-67-150.

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 7 cents
Date last changed: July 1, 1977--6 to 7 cents
Year first enacted: 1923

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: 5% of manufacturer's price

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 18

Penalty: Fine \$25 to \$100 or imprisonment for 2 months to one year or both. Reference date 1889. S.C. CODE ANN. §16-17-500 (1985).

Sign posting requirement: NONE

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

NONE

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

NONE

F. Licensing Requirements

Every person engaged in the business of selling, purchasing, or distributing cigars, cigarettes, snuff, or smoking or chewing tobacco at wholesale or through vending machines must obtain a license to engage in such business. Reference date 1962. S.C. CODE ANN. §12-21-660.

SOUTH DAKOTA

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

Except in designated areas, smoking is prohibited in elevators, jury rooms, medical and dental clinics, nursing homes, hospitals, indoor theaters, libraries, museums, concert halls, elementary and secondary schools, and public conveyances. Violation is punishable as a petty offense. Reference date 1974. S.D. CODIFIED LAWS ANN. §22-36-2 (1987).

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 23 cents
Date last changed: July 1, 1985--15 to 23 cents
Year first enacted: 1923

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: NONE

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 18

Penalty: Petty offense. Reference date 1989. H.B. 1188, as enacted.
Sign posting requirement: NONE

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

NONE

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

Any person under 18 years of age is forbidden by law to purchase cigarettes from a vending machine. Reference date 1989. H.B. 1188, as enacted.

Sign posting requirement: Yes. Violation constitutes a petty offense. Reference date 1989. H.B. 1188, as enacted.

F. Licensing Requirements

Municipalities possess the power to license and regulate the manufacture and sale of tobacco products. Reference date 1890. S.D. CODIFIED LAWS ANN. §9-34-6.

TENNESSEE

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

NONE

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 13 cents

Date last changed: June 1, 1969--8 to 13 cents

Year first enacted: 1925

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: 6% of wolesale price

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 18

Penalty: Vendors who violate any of these prohibitions on three occasions are prohibited from selling smoking materials for five years. Each violation is punishable by a fine up to \$500 and imprisonment for up to 6 months. Reference date 1981. TENN. CODE ANN. §§39-4-411 to 39-4-418 (1982).

Sign posting requirement: Yes. Vendors who violate any of these prohibitions on three occasions are prohibited from selling smoking materials for five years. Each violation is punishable by a fine up to \$500 and imprisonment for up to 6 months. Reference date 1981. TENN. CODE ANN. §§39-4-411 to 39-4-418 (1982).

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

NONE

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

NONE

F. Licensing Requirements

Every person engaged in the business of selling, distributing, or handling tobacco products must obtain a license to engage in such business. Reference date 1937. TENN. CODE ANN. §367-4-1015.

TEXAS

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

1. Students are prohibited from smoking or using tobacco products at any school-related activity on or off school property. Reference date 1987. TEX. EDUC. CODE §21.927.
2. Smoking or possession of a burning tobacco product is prohibited, except in designated areas, in primary and secondary schools; elevators; indoor theaters; libraries; museums; health care facilities; public buses, planes, and trains; theatrical productions.

Signs must be posted stating that smoking is prohibited. Failure to post the sign is a defense to prosecution, as is a failure to provide facilities to extinguish smoking materials. One who violates this section is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor. Reference date 1975. TEX. PENAL CODE ANN. §48.01.

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 26 cents
Date last changed: January 1, 1988--20.5 to 26 cents
Year first enacted: 1931

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: 28.125% of manufacturer's price

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 18

Penalty: Class C misdemeanor with fine between \$10 and \$100. Reference date 1899. TX. REV. STAT. Article 4476-16 (1989).

Sign posting requirement: Yes. Class C misdemeanor with fine between \$10 and \$100. Reference date 1899. TX. REV. STAT. Article 4476-16 (1989).

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

NONE

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

Any person under the age of 18 is forbidden by law to purchase cigarettes or tobacco products from a vending machine.

TEXAS (continued)

Sign posting requirement: Yes. Offense is a Class C misdemeanor with a fine between \$10 and \$100. Class C misdemeanor with fine between \$10 and \$100. Reference date 1899. TX. REV. STAT. Article 4476-16 (1989).

F. Licensing Requirements

A person may not engage in business as a distributor, wholesale dealer, or retail dealer of cigarettes unless he has received a permit from the comptroller of public accounts. Reference date 1935. TEX. TAX CODE ANN. §§154.001 and 154.101.

UTAH

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

1. The use of tobacco products is prohibited in child care facilities, during the period of time when children are present, and in public or private elementary and secondary school buildings and on school property during school hours. Adult faculty and staff members may smoke in designated smoking areas during nonschool hours. Reference date 1986. UT. CODE ANN. §76-10-106 (1989).
2. Clean Indoor Air Act -- Smoking is prohibited, except in designated smoking areas, in any enclosed, indoor area used by the general public or serving as a place of work, including, but not limited to, restaurants; health care facilities; retail stores and other commercial establishments; nursing homes; auditoria; theaters; arenas; meeting rooms; airport bus stations, and railway terminals; elevators; public conveyances, including buses, streetcars, and railway passenger cars; buildings constructed, maintained, or otherwise supported by tax revenues in whole or in part and enclosed indoor areas where the proprietor posts no-smoking signs are considered public places. Exceptions include places used for private social functions with seating arrangements controlled by the function's sponsor.

In workplaces not frequented by the public, where smoke pollution is detrimental to the health or comfort of nonsmoking employees, the local health board is to draw up smoking rules to govern workplace smoking.

Persons in control of public places may designate smoking areas, except places where smoking is prohibited by the Fire Marshall or some other law, and are responsible for posting appropriate signs and arranging for seating and ventilation to provide smoke-free areas.

Violation constitutes a Class C misdemeanor. Local health boards may also institute court actions to enjoin repeated violations. Reference date 1976. UT. CODE ANN. §§76-10-101, 76-10-106, and 76-10-108 to 76-10-110, as amended by Ch. 78, Laws of Utah 1986.

3. Smoking on any bus, except a chartered bus, constitutes a Class C misdemeanor. The passenger who is in violation may be ejected by the bus driver and other passengers from whom the driver requests assistance. Reference date 1979. UT. CODE ANN. §76-10-1506.

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 23 cents
Date last changed: July 1, 1987--12 to 23 cents
Year first enacted: 1923

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: 35% of manufacturer's selling price

UTAH (continued)

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 19

Penalty: Class C misdemeanor on the first offense (maximum fine of \$1,000), a class B misdemeanor on the second offense, and a class A misdemeanor on subsequent offenses (maximum fine of \$10,000). Reference date 1974. UT. CODE ANN. 76-10-104 (1989).

Sign posting requirement: NONE

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

It is unlawful for a manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer to give or distribute cigarettes or other tobacco products without charge. Cigarettes and other tobacco products may be distributed to adults without charge at professional conventions where the general public is excluded. Violation is a class C misdemeanor on the first offense and a class B misdemeanor on subsequent offenses. Reference date 1953. UT. CODE ANN. §76-10-112 (1989).

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

The sale of cigarettes or tobacco in any form through vending machines or tobacco product machines is prohibited. A bar, or a privately owned and operated club or association that has a private club liquor license or that requires membership and charges a membership fee, may maintain cigarette or tobacco product vending machines on its premises. A workplace may maintain cigarette or tobacco product vending machines for its adult employees, in an area not available to the general public. Violation is a class C misdemeanor on the first offense, a class B misdemeanor on the second offense, and a class A misdemeanor on subsequent offenses. Reference date 1953. UT. CODE ANN. §76-10-105.1 (1989).

Sign posting requirement: NONE

F. Licensing Requirements

It shall be unlawful for any person to barter, sell, or offer for sale cigarettes or cigarette papers without having obtained a license therefore from the state tax commission. Reference date 1930. UT. CODE ANN. §59-18-1.

VERMONT

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

1. Public and private sector employers are required to establish, or shall negotiate through the collective bargaining process, a written smoking policy. The policy shall prohibit smoking throughout the workplace or restrict smoking to designated enclosed smoking areas. No smoking may be allowed in any areas that must be used or visited regularly by nonsmoking employees, such as elevators, hallways, conference rooms, and rest rooms. Employers may designate up to 30% of an employee cafeteria or lounge as a smoking area and may permit smoking in designated unenclosed areas only if the layout of the workplace is such that smoking will not be a physical irritant to any nonsmoking employee and 75% of the employees in the designated areas agree to allow smoking.

Failure to comply voluntarily with a written request to establish or post a smoking policy is punishable with a \$100 fine. Reference date 1987. VT. STAT. ANN. Title 18, §§1421-1428.

2. Smoking is prohibited in mills, factories, barns, stables, or other outbuildings belonging to another person, and in public buildings in which the person in control has posted no-smoking signs. One who violates this section is subject to a fine up to \$5. Reference date 1892. VT. STAT. ANN. Title 20, §2752.

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 17 cents
Date last changed: August 15, 1983--12 to 17 cents
Year first enacted: 1937

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: 20% of distributor's price

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 17

Penalty: Maximum fine of \$20. Reference dates 1888 and 1900. VT. STAT. ANN. Title 13, Ch. 25 §§1308 to 1309 (1974).

Sign posting requirement: Yes. Violation punishable by fine up to \$5. Reference dates 1888 and 1900. VT. STAT. ANN. Title 13, Ch. 25 §§1308 to 1309 (1974).

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

NONE

VERMONT (continued)

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

NONE

F. Licensing Requirements

Each wholesale dealer and distributor of tobacco products must obtain a license from the commissioner of taxes. Reference date 1959. VT. STAT. ANN. Title 32, §7731.

VIRGINIA

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

NONE

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 2.5 cents

Date last changed: September 1, 1966--3 to 2.5 cents

Year first enacted: 1960

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: NONE

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 16

Penalty: Fine not to exceed \$25. Reference date 1986. VA. REV. STAT. Art. 4, §18.2-371.2.

Sign posting requirement: NONE

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

NONE

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

The purchase or possession of tobacco products by minors under 16 years of age is unlawful. Reference date 1986. VA. REV. STAT. Art. 4, §18.2-371.2.

Sign posting requirement: Yes. Violation punishable by a fine not to exceed \$25. Reference date 1986. VA. REV. STAT. Art. 4, §18.2-371.2.

F. Licensing Requirements

Any person who transports or distributes cigarettes must obtain a permit from the department of taxation. Reference date 1950. VA. CODE §58.1-1014.

WASHINGTON

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

1. By September 1, 1991, a total ban on the use of all tobacco products shall be enforced. To protect children in the public schools from exposure to the addictive substance of nicotine, each school district board of directors shall adopt a written policy mandating a prohibition on the use of all tobacco products on public school property. Reference date 1989. WASH. REV. CODE ANN. Title 28A, Ch. 233 §6.

2. Clean Indoor Air Act -- Smoking is prohibited, except in designated smoking areas, in elevators, public conveyances or transportation facilities, museums, concert halls, theaters, exhibition halls, indoor sports arenas, hospitals, nursing homes, health care facilities or clinics, enclosed shopping centers, retail stores, retail service establishments, financial institutions, educational facilities, ticket areas, public hearing facilities, state legislative chambers and immediately adjacent hallways, public rest rooms, libraries, restaurants, waiting areas, lobbies, and reception areas. Public place includes any portion of any building or vehicle used by and open to the public, regardless of whether the building or vehicle is owned wholly or in part by private persons or entities, the state of Washington or other public entity and regardless of whether a fee is charged for admission. International violations of this Act are punishable by fines up to \$100. Reference date 1985. WASH. REV. CODE ANN. Title 70, Ch. 236.

2. Unlawful bus conduct, including smoking or carrying lighted smoking materials on municipal transit vehicles if the person knows that such conduct is prohibited, and is likely to cause harm to others, is a misdemeanor. Reference date 1984. WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §9.91.025.

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 34 cents
Date last changed: July 1, 1989--31 to 34 cents
Year first enacted: 1935

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: 64.9% of wholesale price

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 18

Penalty: Gross misdemeanor. Reference date 19/1. WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §26.28.080 (1985).

Sign posting requirement: NONE

WASHINGTON (continued)

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

NONE

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

NONE

F. Licensing Requirements

No person shall engage in the business of a distributor or subjcbbber of tobacco products without receiving a certificate of registration from the state. Reference date 1961. WASH. REV. CODE ANN. §82.26.050.

WEST VIRGINIA

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

1. All owners or other persons responsible for the operation of any vehicles operated for the public transportation of eight or more persons must post no-smoking signs conspicuously in the vehicles. Smoking is prohibited in any vehicle in which a no-smoking sign is posted. Violation of this section constitutes a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than \$20 and not more than \$100. W. VA. CODE §16-9-9, Senate Bill No. 9, 1985.
2. Smoking cigarettes on school grounds or in school buildings is prohibited. Violation is punishable by a fine of \$1 to \$5 for each offense. Reference date 1913. W. VA. CODE §16-9-7.
3. Anyone who has lighted smoking materials or who lights smoking materials after entering a factory, business establishment, mill, or workshop where no-smoking notices are posted commits a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$20 to \$100 for each violation. Reference date 1919. W. VA. CODE §21-3-8.

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 17 cents
Date last changed: June 1, 1978--12 to 17 cents
Year first enacted: 1947

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: NONE

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 18

Penalty: Fine of \$10 to \$25 for the first violation; \$25 to \$300 for each subsequent violation. Reference date 1891. W. VA. CODE §16-9A-3.

Sign posting requirement: NONE

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

NONE

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

NONE

F. Licensing Requirements

NONE

WISCONSIN

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

Clean Indoor Air Act -- Smoking is prohibited, except in designated areas, in public conveyances, educational facilities, inpatient health care facilities, indoor theaters, offices, public passenger elevators, restaurants, retail stores, public waiting rooms, and public buildings. Exceptions include offices privately owned and occupied, and occupied exclusively by smokers, rooms used for private functions under the sponsor's control, restaurants where liquor sales account for more than 50% of the receipts or where the seating capacity is less than 50 persons, privately owned offices, prisons, and manufacturing plants.

If the person in control of a building willfully fails to comply with provisions regulating, designating, and posting notices of smoking areas on or after April 1, 1985, a \$25 forfeiture may be levied. After July 1, affected parties or government officials may sue to enjoin repeated violations. Reference date 1983. WIS. STAT. ANN. §101.123.

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 30 cents
Date last changed: September 1, 1987--25 to 30 cents
Year first enacted: 1939

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: 20% of wholesale price

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: 18

Penalty: Fine up to \$500 for first 3 offenses; loss of license by retailer for subsequent offenses. Reference date 1988. WIS. STAT. ANN. §134.66.

Sign posting requirement: Yes. Violation is punishable by a fine of \$23. Reference date 1988. WIS. STAT. ANN. §134.66.

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

No manufacturer, distributor, jobber, subjobber or retailer, or their employees or agents, may provide cigarettes or tobacco products for nominal or no consideration to any person except within the place of business of the manufacturer, distributor, jobber, subjobber or retailer. Reference date 1988. WIS. STAT. ANN. §134.66.

WISCONSIN (continued)

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

The purchase of any cigarette or tobacco product by a person under the age of 18 is unlawful. No person may place a vending machine within 500 feet of a school. Reference date 1988. WIS. REV. STAT §134.66.

Sign posting requirement: Yes. Violation is punishable by a fine of \$25. Reference date 1988. WIS. STAT. ANN. §134.66.

F. Licensing Requirements

It is unlawful for a person to manufacture cigarettes or sell cigarettes as a distributor, jobber, vending machine operator, or multiple retailer without first obtaining the proper permit from the department of justice to perform such operations. Reference date 1965. WIS. STAT. ANN. §139.34.

WYOMING

A. Restrictions on Smoking in Public Places

NONE

B. Tobacco Excise Taxes

1. Cigarettes

Tax rate per pack: 12 cents

Date last changed: July 1, 1989--8 to 12 cents

Year first enacted: 1951

2. Smokeless Tobacco

Chewing tobacco and snuff: NONE

C. Age Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products

Minimum age for sales of cigarettes and smokeless: NONE

Sign posting requirement: NONE

D. Restrictions on Distribution of Tobacco Product Samples

NONE

E. Restrictions on Sales of Tobacco Products in Vending Machines

NONE

F. Licensing Requirements

Every wholesaler who sells or offers to sell cigarettes must have a license to do so. Reference date 1951. WYO. STAT. §39-6-102.

RESOURCES

1. Information received from state offices of the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, and the American Lung Association, 1989.
2. State departments of health, 1989.
3. State departments of revenue, bureaus of tobacco and miscellaneous taxes, 1989.
4. The Tax Burden on Tobacco: Historical Compilation, Vol. 23, The Tobacco Institute, 1988.
5. "Tobacco-Free America State Component Survey," data received from state offices of the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, and the American Lung Association regarding legislative and coalition activity, September 1988.
6. U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, Center for Health Promotion and Education, Office on Smoking and Health, Smoking and Health: A National Status Report. A Report to Congress, 1986.

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A: STATES WITH LAWS THAT LIMIT SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES (TABLE)
- APPENDIX B: STATE LAWS RESTRICTING SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES (MATRIX)
- APPENDIX C: STATE LAWS RESTRICTING SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES (MAP)
- APPENDIX D: COMPREHENSIVENESS/RESTRICTIVENESS INDEX
- APPENDIX E: SELECTED CITY/COUNTY RESTRICTIONS ON SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES (MATRIX)
- APPENDIX F: STATE CIGARETTE EXCISE TAXES (TABLE)
- APPENDIX G: STATE CIGARETTE EXCISE TAXES (MAP)
- APPENDIX H: STATE SMOKELESS TOBACCO EXCISE TAXES (TABLE)
- APPENDIX I: STATE AGE RESTRICTIONS FOR SALES OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS (TABLE)
- APPENDIX J: STATE AGE RESTRICTIONS FOR SALES OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS (MAP)
- APPENDIX K: STATES AND CITIES WITH RESTRICTIONS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO PRODUCT SAMPLES (TABLE)

APPENDIX A

STATES WITH LAWS THAT LIMIT SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES (44)

ALASKA	KANSAS	NORTH DAKOTA
ARIZONA	KENTUCKY	OHIO
ARKANSAS	MAINE	OKLAHOMA
CALIFORNIA	MARYLAND	OREGON
COLORADO	MASSACHUSETTS	PENNSYLVANIA
CONNECTICUT	MICHIGAN	RHODE ISLAND
DELAWARE	MINNESOTA	SOUTH CAROLINA
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	MISSISSIPPI	SOUTH DAKOTA
FLORIDA	MONTANA	TEXAS
GEORGIA	NEBRASKA	UTAH
HAWAII	NEVADA	VERMONT
IDAHO	NEW HAMPSHIRE	WASHINGTON
ILLINOIS ¹	NEW JERSEY	WEST VIRGINIA
INDIANA	NEW MEXICO	WISCONSIN
IOWA	NEW YORK	

STATES WITH COMPREHENSIVE CLEAN INDOOR AIR LAWS (26)

ALASKA	MAINE	NEW YORK ¹
CALIFORNIA	MASSACHUSETTS	NORTH DAKOTA
COLORADO	MICHIGAN	OKLAHOMA
CONNECTICUT	MINNESOTA	OREGON
FLORIDA	MONTANA	RHODE ISLAND
HAWAII	NEBRASKA	UTAH
IDAHO	NEVADA	WASHINGTON
IOWA	NEW HAMPSHIRE	WISCONSIN
KANSAS	NEW JERSEY	

STATES WITH LAWS RESTRICTING SMOKING IN PUBLIC WORKPLACES (33)

ALASKA	KANSAS	NEW MEXICO
ARIZONA	MAINE	NEW YORK ¹
CALIFORNIA	MARYLAND ²	NORTH DAKOTA
COLORADO	MASSACHUSETTS	OHIO
CONNECTICUT	MICHIGAN	OKLAHOMA
DELAWARE ³	MINNESOTA	OREGON
FLORIDA	MONTANA	RHODE ISLAND
HAWAII	NEBRASKA	UTAH
IDAHO	NEVADA	VERMONT
INDIANA	NEW HAMPSHIRE	WASHINGTON
IOWA	NEW JERSEY	WISCONSIN

STATE WITH LAWS RESTRICTING SMOKING IN PRIVATE WORKPLACES (14)

ALASKA	MINNESOTA	NEW YORK ¹
CONNECTICUT	MONTANA	RHODE ISLAND
FLORIDA	NEBRASKA	UTAH
IOWA	NEW HAMPSHIRE	VERMONT
MAINE	NEW JERSEY	

¹Effective January 1, 1990

²Executive Order

³Effective April 1, 1990

APPENDIX B

STATE LAWS RESTRICTING SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES

		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings	Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)	Intra-State Commercial Transit		
Alabama		NONE																		
Alaska	(1975)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X			
Arizona	(1973)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X		X		X	X	X			
Arkansas	(1977)			X		X									X ¹					
California	(1976)	X		X	X	X				X		X		X	X				X ²	
Colorado	(1977)	X	X	X	X	X									X					
Connecticut	(1973)	X	X	X		X				X		X		X	X		X			
Delaware	(1960)	X													X					
D.C.	(1975)	X	X			X				X		X		X	X					
Florida	(10/85)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X			
Georgia	(1975)	X	X																	
Hawaii	(4/87)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X				
Idaho	(1975)	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X					
Illinois	(1989)														X					
Indiana	(1987)			X		X									X					
Iowa	(7/87)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	
Kansas	(7/87)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Kentucky	(1972)														X					
Louisiana		NONE																		
Maine	(1981)			X		X				X	X		X		X		X			
Maryland	(1957)	X	X	X		X								X					X	
Massachusetts	(3/88)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X ³	X	X				X	
Michigan	(1968)	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	
Minnesota	(1975)	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X		X		X			
Mississippi	(1942)	X																		
Missouri		NONE																		
Montana	(1979)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X		
Nebraska	(1979)	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X		X		X			
Nevada	(1975)	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X		X					
New Hampshire	(1981)	X	X	X		X				X			X		X		X			
New Jersey	(1985)	X	X	X		X		X	X		X		X		X	X	X			
New Mexico	(1985)		X	X		X				X	X		X		X		X			
		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings	Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)	Intra-State Commercial Transit		

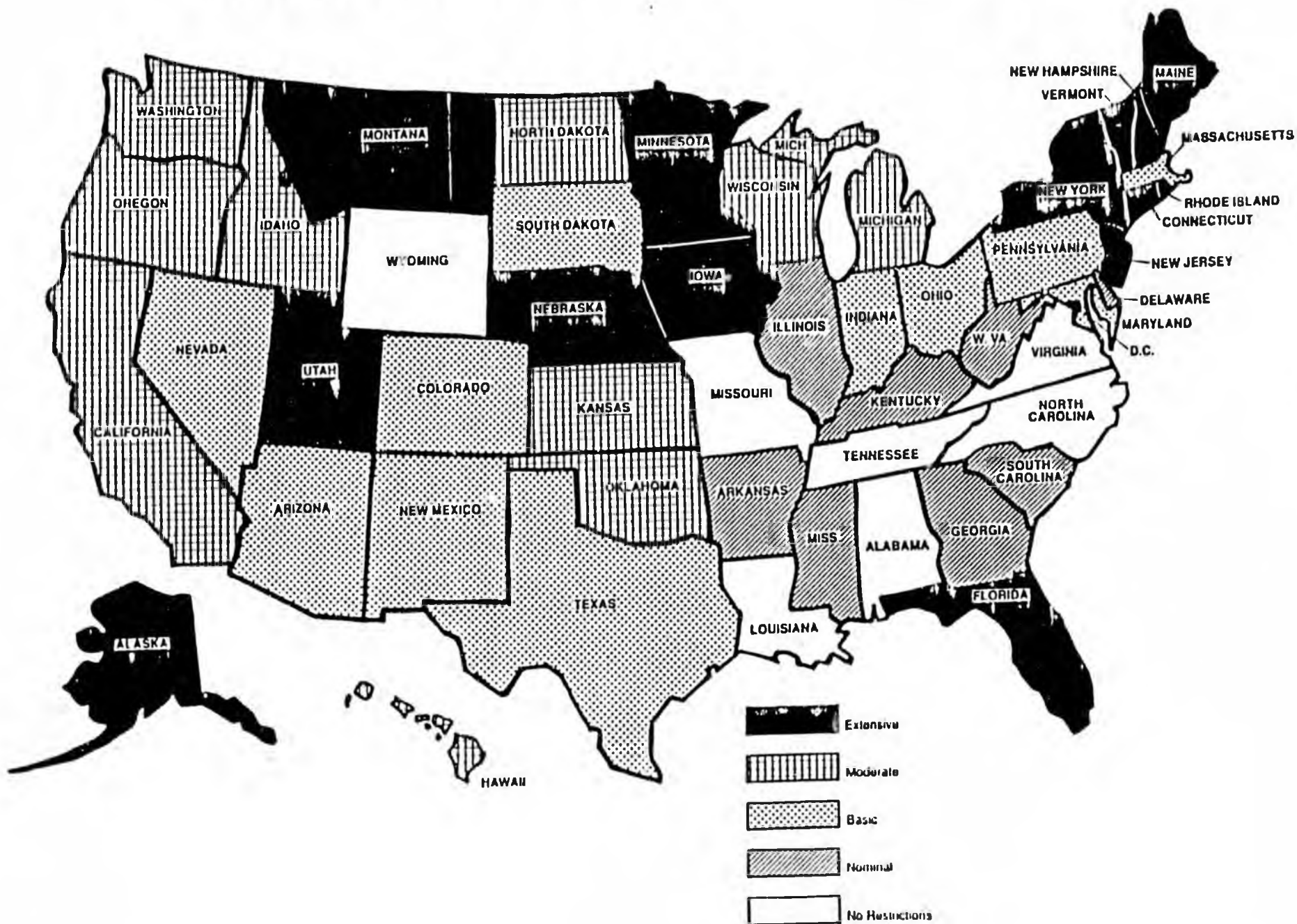
		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/ Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings	Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)	Intra-State Commercial Transit
New York	(1975)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
North Carolina		NONE										X	X	X	X	X	X	
North Dakota	(4/87)	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X				X	X		
Ohio	(1981)	X	X	X	X	X									X	X		
Oklahoma	(11/87)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X		
Oregon	(1977)		X	X	X	X				X	X		X		X			
Pennsylvania	(1977)					X							X		X	X		
Rhode Island	(1977)	X	X			X		X	X		X		X ³		X	X	X	
South Carolina	(1937)	X ¹																
South Dakota	(1974)	X	X			X		X	X						X	X		
Tennessee		NONE																
Texas	(1975)	X	X			X		X	X						X	X		X
Utah	(1976)	X	X	X	X	X				X	X		X			X	X	
Vermont	(1987)			X									X					
Virginia		NONE																
Washington	(1985)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		
West Virginia	(1913)	X													X			
Wisconsin	(1983)	X	X	X		X					X	X	X		X	X		
Wyoming		NONE																

Notes

- 1 Regulation includes school buses.
- 2 Regulation prohibits smoking on all intra-state commercial transit.
- 3 Regulation only governs grocery stores.

OCTOBER

STATE LAWS RESTRICTING SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES



APPENDIX C

APPENDIX D

THE COMPREHENSIVENESS INDEX OF STATE LAWS RESTRICTING SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES

To permit comparisons over time, an index of the comprehensiveness of each state's smoking law was created. Laws are classified on the basis of the number and nature of places where smoking was restricted or prohibited. The overall principle is that stronger measures are those that restrict smoking in a larger number of public places, extend to privately owned facilities, and cover places where individuals spend a large amount of time.

Laws regulating smoking in private workplaces are considered the most comprehensive, and states with such laws are assigned the extensive category. Because individuals spend more time at work than in any other place outside the home, workplace legislation has the potential for marked reductions in public exposure to involuntary smoking. Workplace smoking laws also represent an extension of legislation to the private sector. Fourteen states are categorized as having extensive restrictions; the average number of public places covered by their legislation is eleven.

The next most stringent category, moderate, is assigned to states that regulate smoking in restaurants. Restaurants represent privately-owned public places, and laws covering them have been more controversial to enact. State laws that regulate restaurants, but not the private workplace, are considered moderately comprehensive. The ten states in this category also regulate smoking in a large number of public places, an average of 9.5.

The last two categories, nominal and basic, are defined for states that do not regulate smoking in restaurants or in the private workplace. They differ in the number of public places covered. States laws restricting smoking in one to three public places are nominal. Those restricting smoking in four or more public places are classified as basic.

SOURCE: The Health Consequences of Involuntary Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1986.

OCTOBER

APPENDIX E

SELECTED CITY/COUNTY RESTRICTIONS ON SMOKING IN PUBLIC PLACES

TOTAL: 440		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)
ALABAMA (4)																
Birmingham	(7/87)	X	X	X		X				X	X		X	X	X	X
Chickasaw	(12/88)			X												
Huntsville	(4/89)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mobile	(7/88)	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X
ALASKA (1)																
Anchorage	(7/87)			X										X		X
ARIZONA (6)																
Chandler	(7/87)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mesa	(9/86)	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Phoenix	(7/86)	X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Scottsdale	(11/86)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tempe	(5/86)					X				X		X	X	X		X
Tuscon	(1985)															X
ARKANSAS (1)																
Little Rock	(5/87)					X				X			X		X	X
CALIFORNIA (164)																
Alameda County	(6/86)		X			X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X
Albany	(4/86)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Anaheim	(4/86)		X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Antioch	(12/85)	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arcata	(1/86)	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Benicia	(4/87)	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Berkeley	(3/86)	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Beverly Hills	(9/87)									X	X		X			
Big Bear Lake	(5/87)			X	X	X				X				X	X	
Blue Lake	(7/87)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Brea	(7/85)		X		X	X			X		X	X			X	X
Brentwood	(12/85)	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Burbank	(2/87)		X		X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X
Burlingame	(5/87)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X			X		X	X
Butte County	(10/87)	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Carlsbad	(7/83)	X	X		X	X		X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Carmel-by-the-Sea	(4/76)		X			X		X	X	X			X		X	X
Camarillo	(/88)	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Carpenteria	(1/83)	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Cathedral City	(1/83)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X			X	X
Chico	(11/86)	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Chula Vista	(10/84)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)

CALIFORNIA (cont)

		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/ Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings	Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)
Clayton (12/85)		X	X	X		X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Concord (12/85)		X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Contra Costa (10/85)		X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Coronado (8/84)			X			X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Culver City (9/87)		X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Cupertino (1985)		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Cypress (7/87)			X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Danville (City of) (11/85)		X	X			X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Danville (Town of) (4/87)		X	X			X	X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Del Mar (8/86)			X		X			X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Del Norte (10/88)				X													
Desert Hot Springs (4/86)			X			X				X	X			X		X	X
Duarte (1/89)			X		X	X				X	X	X				X	X
Dublin (9/86)		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
El Cajon (7/85)			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X			
El Cerrito (1985)		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X		X	X
El Segundo (5/89)		X	X	X		X				X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Escondido (12/85)		X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Eureka (3/86)		X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Fairfield (3/87)		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Fontana (/86)		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Fountain Valley (5/88)				X						X							
Fremont (9/86)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Fresno (12/87)			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Fresno County (6/83)																	X
Grand Terrace (11/85)			X			X				X	X			X		X	X
Hemet (6/87)										X				X			X
Hercules (3/87)		X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X		
Humboldt County (1/88)				X													
Huntington Beach (3/86)			X		X	X				X	X	X				X	X
Imperial Beach (11/85)			X					X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Indio (12/85)			X			X				X	X			X		X	X
Irvine (11/85)		X	X		X	X				X	X	X				X	X
Kern County (4/86)				X													
Laguna Beach (2/85)		X	X			X				X	X	X				X	X
Lafayette (11/85)		X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Lake County (8/85)				X													
La Mesa (2/84)			X					X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
La Mirada (8/76)		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Live Oak (6/86)		X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Livermore (8/85)		X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Loma Linda (11/86)		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Lompoc (7/86)											X						
Long Beach (11/85)			X		X	X				X	X	X		X		X	X
Los Altos (12/79)			X		X	X				X	X			X		X	X
Los Angeles (12/87)		X						X	X	X	X			X		X	X
Los Angeles County (5/85)		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X					X	

Public
Transit

Elevators
Government
Buildings
Gymnasiums/
Arenas

Health
Facilities

Hotels

Libraries

Museums

Meetings

Public
Places

Restaurants

Restrooms

Retail/Grocery
Stores

Schools

Theaters

Workplace
(Private Sector)

CALIFORNIA (cont)

		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/ Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings	Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)
Los Gatos (5/80)			X			X				X	X			X		X	X
Marin County (8/81)		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Martinez (12/85)		X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Marysville (1/87)		X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X		X		X	X
Menlo Park (3/86)			X		X	X				X	X	X				X	X
Mill Valley (7/82)		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X ²		X	X
Milpitas (8/85)		X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Modesto (4/87)			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Monterey County (10/88)		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Moorpark (1/89)		X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Moraga (2/86)		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Morgan Hill (1985)		X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Mountain View (7/84)		X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
National City (6/84)			X					X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Newport Beach (1985)			X			X				X	X	X				X	X
Oakdale (4/87)			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Oakland (10/85)		X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Oceanside (6/83)			X					X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Ojai (10/87)		X	X	X		X			X	X						X	
Ontario (4/87)			X	X	X						X	X				X	X
Orange County (5/87)		X	X			X					X	X		X	X	X	
Orinda (1/86)		X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X		X		X	X
Oroville (7/86)		X	X			X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Oxnard (6/88)		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Pacific Grove (5/87)		X	X			X					X	X		X	X		
Palm Desert (6/86)						X		X	X		X			X		X	X
Palm Springs (3/86)			X			X				X	X			X		X	X
Palo Alto (9/87)		X	X			X				X	X	X		X		X	X
Paradise (Town of) (5/86)		X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X		X	X		
Pasadena (1984)			X			X				X	X	X		X		X	X
Pinole (12/85)		X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Pittsburgh (12/85)		X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Pleasant Hill (1/86)		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Pleasanton (8/86)		X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Port Hueneme (4/89)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Poway (4/83)								X	X					X		X	X
Rancho Mirage (6/87)		X				X				X	X			X	X	X	X
Richmond (10/85)		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Riverside County (1985)			X		X	X				X	X			X		X	X
Sacramento (2/85)		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Sacramento County (1/85)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
San Anselmo (10/76)						X		X	X	X				X ²		X	
San Bernardino (4/88)		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
San Bernardino Cty (4/87)		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
San Bruno (6/87)			X	X	X	X				X	X	X		X		X	X
San Buenaventura																	
San Clemente (12/87)			X			X				X	X	X				X	X
		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/ Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings	Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)

CALIFORNIA (cont)

	Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings	Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)
San Diego (12/82)		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
San Diego Cty (1/74)	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
San Francisco (5/83)			X		X		X	X	X	X	X			X		X
San Francisco Cnty(11/83)			X		X		X	X	X	X	X			X		X
San Jose (1/85)		X		X	X				X	X			X		X	X
San Juan Capistrano(9/87)			X													
San Luis Obispo (12/85)	X	X	X		X			X		X	X	X	X		X	X
San Mateo (12/86)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
San Mateo County (5/84)			X													
San Pablo (11/85)	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
San Rafael (9/79)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
San Ramon (12/85)	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Santa Barbara (1/85)	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Santa Clara (7/85)		X		X	X				X	X			X		X	X
Santa Clara County (7/85)	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Santa Cruz County (9/85)		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Santa Maria (7/88)		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Santa Monica (5/85)	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
San Marcos (5/83)	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Santee (4/83)	X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Saratoga (11/87)		X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Scotts Valley (1985)		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Shasta County (1/87)			X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Simi Valley (6/87)	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Solano County (4/88)	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Solvang (6/88)	X	X			X			X		X	X	X	X		X	X
S. San Francisco (3/87)	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X
Stanislaus County (1/87)		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Stockton (4/89)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sunnyvale (10/86)	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X
Sutter County (7/86)	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Thousand Oaks (6/87)	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Torrance (1/88)	X	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tracy (2/87)		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Turlock (3/87)		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Tustin (1/86)																
Ukiah (7/81)	X	X			X			X	X		X	X	X		X	X
Vacaville (3/87)	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Vallejo (3/87)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Victorville (2/88)	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Vista (4/83)		X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Walnut Creek (12/85)	X	X	X		X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
West Hollywood (5/86)	X	X		X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wheatland (11/86)	X	X	X		X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Yolo County (5/88)			X													
Yorba Linda (9/85)		X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Yuba City (7/80)	X	X	X		X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings	Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)
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		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/ Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings	Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)
<u>CALIFORNIA (cont)</u>																	
Yuba County	(4/87)	X	X	X													X
<u>COLORADO (30)</u>																	
Arapahoe County	(3/88)	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Arvada	(7/86)		X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Aspen	(8/85)	X	X	X		X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Aurora	(8/86)	X			X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	
Boulder	(5/85)	X	X	X	X	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	
Boulder County																	
Broomfield	(7/87)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X
Canon City	(11/85)	X	X	X	X	X						X		X	X	X	X
Carbondale	(1987)			X		X					X	X		X	X	X	X
Colorado Springs	(4/87)			X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Denver	(4/86)		X		X	X					X	X			X	X	X
Englewood	(10/86)																
Fort Collins	(5/84)	X	X			X				X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Golden	(8/86)	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Grand Junction	(1/86)	X	X		X	X				X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Greeley	(12/85)		X		X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Greenwood Village	(4/88)	X	X		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Jefferson County	(12/87)	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lakewood	(9/86)	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Littleton	(12/87)	X	X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Longmont	(9/85)	X	X		X	X		X		X		X	X		X	X	
Louisville	(11/86)	X	X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Loveland	(8/85)	X			X	X		X		X		X	X		X	X	
Pitkin County	(1/79)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Pueblo	(9/85)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Telluride	(1987)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Thornton	(1/87)	X	X	X	X	X		X				X	X	X	X	X	X
Trinidad	(11/86)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Westminster	(6/86)		X	X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wheat Ridge	(11/86)	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>CONNECTICUT (1)</u>																	
Greenwich	(4/88)			X													
<u>DELAWARE (1)</u>																	
Wilmington	(6/89)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>FLORIDA</u>																	
<u>GEORGIA (7)</u>																	
Atlanta	(6/81)			X								X					
Cobb County	(4/87)			X													
Dekalb County	(2/87)			X													
Fayetteville	(1/87)			X													
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<u>GEORGIA (cont)</u>																
Floyd County	(7/87)			X												
Fulton County	(6/87)			X												
Gwinnett County	(8/88)			X												
<u>HAWAII (1)</u>																
Honolulu City/Cty	(6/85)		X	X		X	X	X				X	X		X	
<u>IDAHO</u>																
<u>ILLINOIS (26)</u>																
Arlington Heights	(2/89)	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bensenville	(1976)	X									X					
Barrington	(6/88)			X												
Champaign	(1975)	X				X		X	X	X	X				X	
Chicago	(7/88)									X	X	X				X
Crystal Lake	(9/82)	X	X		X	X				X	X				X	
DeKalb	(9/88)	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Des Plains	(3/88)	X				X				X	X		X	X	X	X
Downers Grove	(1980)	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X	
DuPage County	(10/87)			X												
Elgin	(1/90)	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Elmhurst	(6/88)		X		X	X				X	X				X	
Evanston	(4/88)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Hickory Hills	(11/73)									X						
Highland Park	(6/86)	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Hoffman Estates	(11/87)		X				X			X	X					X
Northbrook	(11/77)					X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Oak Park (Village)	(3/89)	X				X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Park Forest	(3/89)			X												
Rockford	(1/89)	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Schaumburg	(8/86)	X	X	X		X		X		X	X				X	X
Skokie	(12/87)	X	X			X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Urbana	(9/76)	X			X	X				X	X	X	X	X		X
Wilmette	(4/89)									X						X
Winnetka	(1976)	X	X	X	X				X			X	X			
Woodridge	(5/86)			X								X				
<u>INDIANA (4)</u>																
Bloomington	(8/78)	X	X					X	X	X	X					X
Indianapolis	(4/87)			X						X						
Fort Wayne	(4/84)		X										X			
Marion County	(4/87)			X						X						
<u>IOWA</u>																
<u>KANSAS (5)</u>																
Kansas City																
		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/ Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)

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KANSAS (cont)																
Lawrence	(6/87)	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
Overland Park	(10/84)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Topeka	(6/86)	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Wichita	(6/76)	X		X				X	X	X			X	X	X	X
KENTUCKY																
LOUISIANA (2)																
New Orleans	(10/88)	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lake Charles	(10/89)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MAINE																
MARYLAND (8)																
Baltimore	(1966)	X														
Frederick City	(3/79)			X												
Frederick County	(5/86)			X												
Harford County	(7/88)			X												
Howard County	(3/88)		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Montgomery County	(7/87)			X		X				X	X		X	X	X	X
Prince Grg's County	(2/88)			X												
Rock Hill	(9/87)	X	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
MASSACHUSETTS (59)																
Acton	(10/82)										X					
Amherst	(1984)	X	X			X		X	X	X	X		X			
Auburn	(10/86)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X		
Beverly	(4/85)					X		X		X	X					
Braintree	(8/81)										X					
Brewster	(7/86)										X					
Brookline	(8/87)	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cambridge	(7/84)			X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Canton	(1985)										X					
Chatham	(5/86)										X					
Chelmsford	(9/86)										X					
Cohasset	(3/87)										X					
Concord	(4/89)										X					
Danvers	(9/86)										X					
Dennis	(5/85)										X					
Easthampton	(12/87)	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Foxboro	(8/84)									X	X					
Framingham	(1/85)										X					
Holden	(6/87)										X					
Holyoke	(8/88)			X							X					
Hudson	(1/85)									X	X	X				
Hull	(2/87)										X					
Lee	(5/88)		X	X		X			X	X	X		X		X	
		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/ Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)

MASSACHUSETTS (cont)

		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/ Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings	Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)
Leominster	(1/86)					X		X	X			X				X	
Lexington	(11/88)		X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lynnfield	(10/84)										X	X					
Malden	(7/85)										X	X					
Marblehead	(6/88)	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X		X			
Marlboro	(6/87)			X		X		X	X		X	X		X			
Maynard	(3/88)									X	X	X		X			
Medford	(8/84)										X	X		X			
Natick	(1987)		X			X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Needham	(9/85)										X						
Newton	(6/84)			X													X
Northampton	(3/85)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X			X	X		
Norwood	(5/85)										X	X					
Plainville	(9/85)							X		X	X			X			
Quincy	(7/88)										X	X					
Randolph	(1/85)										X						
Reading	(4/87)			X													
Revere	(1/88)	X	X	X		X				X	X			X	X		
Salem	(8/88)										X	X					
Scituate	(9/87)									X	X	X					
Somerville	(11/83)										X	X					
Sterling	(11/87)	X	X	X				X	X	X	X			X	X		
Stoughton	(4/83)										X	X					
Sudbury	(8/88)		X			X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Swampscott	(9/84)	X	X			X		X		X	X	X		X	X		
Tewksbury	(5/87)		X					X	X	X	X			X	X		
Townsend	(2/87)																X
Walpole	(4/88)			X						X							
Watertown	(5/87)			X													
Wellesley	(4/85)			X							X						
Westford	(6/86)			X						X	X	X					
Westminster	(11/85)			X						X	X						
West Springfield	(5/88)																X
Williamstown	(3/87)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X			X	X		
Winchester	(1/85)										X						
Winthrop	(1987)										X						

MICHIGAN (2)

East Lansing	(4/86)	X	X			X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marquette	(1/87)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X

MINNESOTA

MISSISSIPPI

MISSOURI (4)

Clayton	(10/88)			X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X		X	X
Columbia	(8/87)	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X

Public
Transit
Elevators
Government
Buildings
Gymnasiums/
Arenas
Health
Facilities
Hotels
Libraries
Museums
Meetings
Public
Places
Restaurants
Restrooms
Retail/Grocery
Stores
Schools
Theaters
Workplace
(Private Sector)

		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/ Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings	Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)
<u>MISSOURI (cont)</u>																	
Independence	(12/86)	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Kansas City	(10/86)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
<u>MONTANA</u>																	
<u>NEBRASKA (1)</u>																	
Omaha	(10/47)	X												X			
<u>NEVADA</u>																	
<u>NEW HAMPSHIRE</u>																	
<u>NEW JERSEY</u>																	
<u>NEW MEXICO (1)</u>																	
Albuquerque	(9/88)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X
<u>NEW YORK (8)</u>																	
Chautauqua County	(8/88)	X	X	X	X					X		X	X	X			X
Monroe County	(8/87)		X		X	X					X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Nassau County	(11/85)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
New York City	(4/88)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Ontario County	(11/87)	X	X		X						X	X	X	X	X		X
Rockland County	(4/88)	X	X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Suffolk County	(7/86)	X			X	X		X		X	X	X				X	X
Westchester County	(12/85)	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X
<u>NORTH CAROLINA</u>																	
<u>NORTH DAKOTA</u>																	
<u>OHIO (18)</u>																	
Akron	(3/88)				X							X					X
Athens	(7/88)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Barberton	(6/88)	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X
Cincinnati	(1/86)	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cleveland	(5/87)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Cleveland Hts	(1/88)	X	X		X	X		X	X			X		X	X	X	X
Lakewood	(1/88)	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Mayfield Village	(11/86)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Medina	(12/87)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
North Canton	(7/87)				X												
Parma	(8/25)																
Parma Heights	(11/87)	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Shaker Heights	(11/88)																
Summit County	(9/87)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Toledo	(12/87)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
University Heights	(11/87)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Warren	(12/87)	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X
Xenia	(10/85)		X	X		X				X		X		X	X	X	X

		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/ Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)	
<u>OKLAHOMA (1)</u>																	
Edmond	(1/87)					X				X	X	X	X		X	X	
<u>OREGON (1)</u>																	
Portland	(1/88)	X		X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X			
<u>PENNSYLVANIA (1)</u>																	
Allentown	(10/81)	X											X				
Erie	(5/88)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X
Lower Merion	(3/88)	X	X		X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pittsburgh	(12/87)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>RHODE ISLAND</u>																	
<u>SOUTH CAROLINA (6)</u>																	
Beaufort County	(9/86)		X	X				X		X							
Charleston County	(2/88)			X													
Greenville City	(1/87)	X	X		X			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X
Greenville County	(3/86)			X													
Hampton County	(4/87)			X													
Richland County	(1/88)	X	X	X									X	X	X		
<u>SOUTH DAKOTA</u>																	
<u>TENNESSEE (1)</u>																	
Memphis	(2/86)										X		X				
<u>TEXAS (48)</u>																	
Abilene	(4/87)	X	X	X		X				X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Addison	(8/88)			X							X						
Amarillo	(9/88)																
Arlington	(10/85)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X
Austin	(5/86)			X		X		X	X	X	X			X			X
Bedford	(11/86)	X	X			X		X	X	X	X		X		X		
Brownsville	(10/88)																
Bryan	(8/86)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Corpus Christi	(9/86)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dallas	(3/88)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Del Rio	(3/87)			X		X				X	X		X		X		X
Denton	(6/86)		X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
DeSoto	(1/89)																
Eagle Pass	(1/88)	X	X			X		X	X	X	X				X		X
El Paso	(3/87)					X				X	X	X	X				
Eules	(1/87)												X				
Fort Worth	(6/86)			X		X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Galveston	(12/88)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Garland	(9/88)																
Grand Prairie	(1/86)	X	X	X		X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X
		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/ Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)	

		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings	Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)
TEXAS (cont)																	
Greenville	(11/86)						X					X	X		X	X	X
Haltom City	(6/86)		X			X						X		X	X		X
Henderson	(5/89)											X					
Houston	(10/86)	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X		X	X
Huntsville	(12/87)	X	X			X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Hurst	(12/86)	X	X	X		X		X	X		X	X				X	
Irving	(1985)																
Kerr County	(6/87)			X							X	X		X	X		X
Kerrville	(5/87)					X					X	X		X	X		X
Kingsville	(3/89)																
Lancaster	(5/88)																
Leon Valley	(1/87)	X	X			X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Longview	(4/87)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X		X			X	X	
Lubbock	(11/87)		X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
McAllen	(7/87)	X	X			X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
N. Richland Hills	(4/87)	X	X			X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Plano	(7/86)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	
Richardson	(11/88)																
Rockwall	(9/88)																
San Antonio	(9/86)	X	X			X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X		
Seguin	(11/88)					X					X	X		X	X		X
Sugarland	(7/87)			X													
Taylor County	(3/88)																
Texarkana	(1/86)		X	X		X		X	X	X		X			X	X	
Travis County	(1/87)			X													
Tyler	(7/87)	X	X	X	X	X				X	X			X	X	X	X
Waco	(5/89)																
Witchita Falls	(10/87)																
UTAH																	
VERMONT (1)																	
Burlington	(4/87)	X		X		X				X	X			X	X	X	X
VIRGINIA (21)																	
Albemarle County	(6/89)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Alexandria	(3/84)		X			X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	
Arlington County	(3/87)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	
Charlottesville	(10/88)	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
Chesapeake	(4/89)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Fairfax City	(3/86)		X			X		X	X	X		X		X		X	
Fairfax County	(11/77)		X			X		X	X	X		X		X		X	
Falls Church	(9/88)		X			X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	
Franklin	(6/89)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
Hampton	(5/89)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	
Loudon County																	
Lynchburg	(6/89)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	

		Public Transit	Elevators	Government Buildings	Gymnasiums/ Arenas	Health Facilities	Hotels	Libraries	Museums	Meetings	Public Places	Restaurants	Restrooms	Retail/Grocery Stores	Schools	Theaters	Workplace (Private Sector)
<u>VIRGINIA (cont)</u>																	
Manassas	(4/87)		X					X	X	X						X	
Newport News	(6/89)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Norfolk	(3/88)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Portsmouth	(6/89)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Prince Wlrm County	(2/87)		X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
Stafford County	(6/89)																
Suffolk	(6/89)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Virginia Beach	(5/89)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Winchester	(4/87)			X													
<u>WASHINGTON (3)</u>																	
King County	(7/87)			X													
Pierce County	(1/85)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Seattle	(1/84)	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>WEST VIRGINIA (1)</u>																	
Fairmont	(2/87)	X			X	X				X	X	X		X	X	X	
<u>WISCONSIN</u>																	
<u>WYOMING (2)</u>																	
Laramie	(11/86)	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Caspar	(5/88)	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X				X	X	X

Notes:

- 1 Smoking prohibited in restaurant restrooms only.
- 2 Smoking prohibited in grocery stores only.
- 3 Designated smoking sections not required.
- 4 Smoking prohibited in retail stores only.
- 5 Pre-empted by Pennsylvania Fire and Panic Act

OCTOBER

APPENDIX F
STATE CIGARETTE EXCISE TAXES

<u>STATE</u>	<u>TAX PER PACK (CENTS)</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>TAX PER PACK (CENTS)</u>
AL	16.5	MO	13
AK	29**	MT	18+
AZ	15	NE	27*
AR	21	NV	35+
CA	35*++	NH	17
CO	20	NJ	27*
CT	40**	NM	15*
DE	14	NY	36***
DC	17	NC	2
FL	24	ND	27
GA	12	OH	18
HI	--	OK	18
ID	18*	OR	28****
IL	30+	PA	18
IN	15.5	RI	25
IA	31	SC	7
KS	24	SD	23
KY	3*	TN	13
LA	16*	TX	26
ME	28	UT	23
MD	13	VT	17
MA	26	VA	2.5
MI	25*	WA	34+
MN	38*	WV	17
MS	18	WI	30
		WY	12+

*Portions of tax earmarked to health and cancer-related programs
 **Effective April 1, 1989
 ***Effective June 1, 1989
 ****Effective November 1, 1989
 +Effective July 1, 1989
 ++Increased by November 1988 ballot measure--effective 1/1/89
 --Hawaii tax is 40 percent of wholesale price

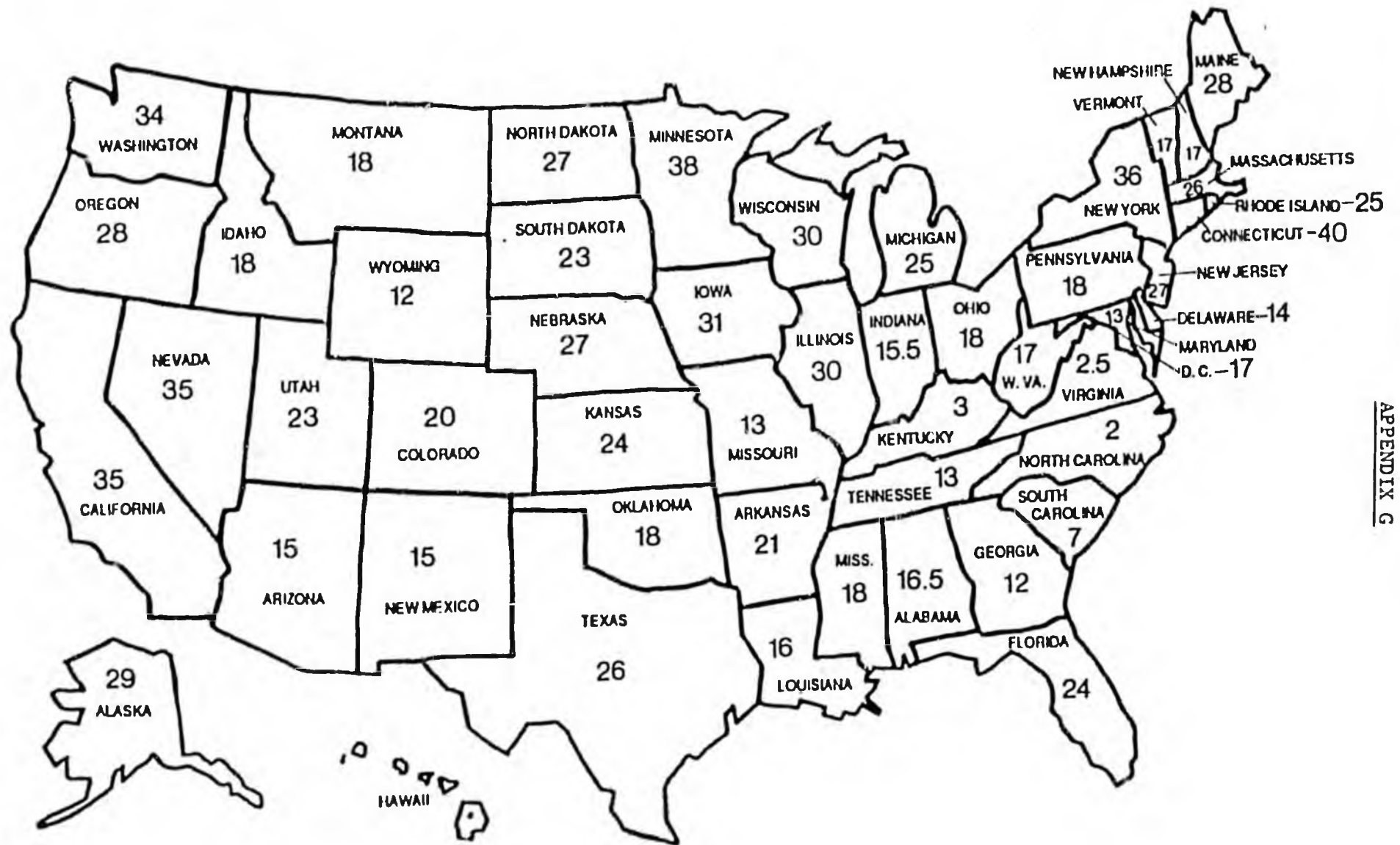
SOURCE:

State Departments of Revenue, Bureaus of Tobacco and Miscellaneous Taxes.

OCTOBER

STATE CIGARETTE EXCISE TAXES

(cents per pack)



APPENDIX G

*40% of Wholesale Price

OCTOBER

APPENDIX H

STATE SMOKELESS TOBACCO EXCISE TAXES

CHEWING TOBACCO AND SNUFF

<u>STATE</u>	<u>TAX</u>	<u>STATE</u>	<u>TAX</u>
AL	Tax based on weight ¹	MO	NONE
AK	25% of wholesale price	MT	12.5% of wholesale price
AZ	\$.02/ounce	NE	15% of purchase price
AR	16% of manuf. inv. price	NV	30% of wholesale price
CA	41.76% of wholesale price ²	NH	NONE
CO	20% of manuf. price	NJ	NONE
CT	NONE	NM	25% of wholesale price
DE	15% of wholesale price	NY	15% of wholesale price ³
DC	NONE	NC	NONE
FL	25% of wholesale price	ND	20% of wholesale price
GA	NONE	OH	NONE
HI	40% of wholesale price	OK	30% of wholesale price
ID	35% of wholesale price	OR	35% of wholesale price
IL	NONE	PA	NONE
IN	15% of wholesale price	RI	NONE
IA	19% of wholesale sales price	SC	5% of manuf. price
KS	10% of wholesale price	SD	NONE
KY	NONE	TN	6% of wholesale price
LA	NONE	TX	28.125% of manuf. price
ME	45% of wholesale price	UT	35% of manuf. sales price
MD	NONE	VT	20% of distributor price
MA	25% of wholesale price	VA	NONE
MI	NONE	WA	64.9% of wholesale price
MN	35% of wholesale price	WV	NONE
MS	15% of manuf. list price	WI	20% of wholesale price
		WY	NONE

¹Chewing Tobacco: 3/4 cents/ounce or fraction thereof.

- Snuff:
- (a) 5/8 ounces or less, 1/2 cent;
 - (b) Over 5/8 ounce not exceeding 1 5/8 ounces, 1 cent;
 - (c) Over 1 5/8 ounces, not exceeding 2 1/2 ounces, 2 cents;
 - (d) Over 2 1/2 ounces, not exceeding 3 ounces; 2 1/2 cents;
 - (e) Over 3 ounces, not exceeding 5 ounces (cans, packages, gullets), 3 cents;
 - (f) Over 3 ounces, not exceeding 5 ounces (glasses, tumblers, bottles), 3 1/2 cents;
 - (g) Over 5 ounces, not exceeding 6 ounces, 4 cents;
 - (h) One cent additional tax for each ounce or fraction thereof over 6 ounces.

²Effective January 1, 1989.

³Effective June 1, 1989.

SOURCES:

State Departments of Revenue, Bureaus of Tobacco and Miscellaneous Taxes.

The Tax Burden on Tobacco: Historical Compilation, Vol. 23, The Tobacco Institute, 1989.

OCTOBER

APPENDIX I

STATE AGE RESTRICTIONS
FOR SALES OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS

STATE	MINIMUM AGE FOR:		STATE	MINIMUM AGE FOR:	
	<u>CIGARETTES</u>	<u>SMOKELESS</u>		<u>CIGARETTES</u>	<u>SMOKELESS</u>
AL	19	19	MO	--	--
AK	19	19	MT	--	--
AZ	18	18	NE	18	18
AR	18	18	NV	18	18
CA	18	18	NH	18	18
CO	18	18	NJ	18	18
CT	18	18	NM	--	--
DE	17	17	NY	18	18
DC	16	16	NC	17	17
FL	18	18	ND	18	18
GA	17	17	OH	18	18
HI	18	18	OK	18	18
ID	18	18	OR	18	18
IL	18	18	PA	16	16
IN	18	18	RI	18	18
IA	18	18	SC	18	18
KS	18	18	SD	18*	18
KY	--	--	TN	18	18
LA	--	--	TX	18**	18**
ME	18*	18*	UT	19	19
MD	18*	18	VT	17	17
MA	18	18	VA	16	16
MI	18	18	WA	18	18
MN	18	18	WV	18	18
MS	18	18	WI	18*	18*
			WY	--	--

-- No statewide age limit

* Effective July 1, 1989

** Effective September 1, 1989

SOURCES:

State departments of health, 1989.

"Tobacco-Free America State Component Survey," data received from state offices of the American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, and the American Lung Association, September 1988.

OCTOBER

APPENDIX K

RESTRICTIONS ON DISTRIBUTION OF TOBACCO PRODUCT SAMPLES

STATES WITH LAWS RESTRICTING (12):

MINNESOTA (1986, 1987) -- TOTAL BAN
UTAH (1983, 1986, 1989) -- TOTAL BAN

GEORGIA (1987) -- MINORS ONLY
INDIANA (1987) -- MINORS ONLY
KANSAS (1984) -- BAN APPLIES TO CIGARETTES AND
MINORS ONLY
LOUISIANA (1988) -- MINORS ONLY
MAINE (1983) -- MINORS ONLY
NEW HAMPSHIRE (1987) -- MINORS ONLY
OREGON (1989) -- MINORS ONLY
RHODE ISLAND (1988) -- MINORS ONLY
WISCONSIN (1989) -- MINORS ONLY

NEBRASKA (1989) -- SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS ONLY

CITIES WITH ORDINANCES PROHIBITING (15)

ALBERT LEA, MN (1986)
AMHERST, MA (1987)
ATLANTA, GA (1986)
AUSTIN, TX (1988)
BOSTON, MA (1984)
BOWIE, MD (1986)
CAMBRIDGE, MA (1982)
CINCINNATI, OH (1988)
MINNEAPOLIS, MN (1979)
NEW BEDFORD, MA (1989)
NEW ORLEANS, LA (1988) -- MINORS ONLY
NEWTON, MA (1982)
ST. PAUL, MN (1979)
SOMERVILLE, MA (1983)
WEYMOUTH, MA (1989)
WORCESTER, MA (1984)

OCTOBER

of improvement produced by nicotine. This finding supports the argument that the effects of nicotine on attention are similar in smokers and nonsmokers. However, only six smokers and six nonsmokers participated in this study. Also, the performance by nonsmokers was not improved by nicotine tablets in the Wesnes and Revell (1984) study. Therefore, conclusions must be tentative until the findings of Wesnes and Warburton (1978) are replicated.

Evidence from the few distraction studies that have been reported is consistent with the results for sustained and selective attention. It may be that smoking and nicotine improve a general attentional processing capacity including improved attention to relevant stimuli (sustained and selective attention data) and ability to disregard irrelevant stimuli (distraction data). However, until studies include nonsmoker control groups and measure nicotine levels in the body, the conclusion that smoking improves attention remains plausible but equivocal. It is reasonable to conclude that the attention of smokers is better after smoking than after deprivation from cigarettes.

Learning and Memory

Numerous animal studies have demonstrated that nicotine improves learning and memory when it is administered pretrial and posttrial (Battig 1970; Bovey-Nitti 1965; Castellano 1976; Erickson 1971; Evangelista, Gattoni, Izquierdo 1970; Stripling and Alpern 1974; Szekely, Borsy, Kiraly 1974). The effects of smoking and nicotine on human learning and memory are surprisingly complex in comparison with the effects described in reports of animal studies. Some studies of the effects of smoking on human learning and memory have shown that smoking improves this aspect of mental ability (Mangan 1983; Mangan and Golding 1978; Warburton et al. 1986). Studies of the effects of pure nicotine on human learning and memory have shown that nicotine improves memory just as smoking does (Warburton et al. 1986). However, Hull (1924) found evidence of impairment in auditory memory and in the efficiency of rote learning immediately after smoking, and later studies also have found that smoking can interfere with learning and memory, especially immediate memory (Gonzales and Harris 1980). The effects of smoking and nicotine on learning, immediate memory, delayed recall, and state-dependent memory are addressed separately.

Learning

There is no evidence for improved acquisition of information (i.e., general learning) after smoking. For example, Carter (1974) reported a higher number of correct responses from 10 smoking subjects than

from 10 nonsmoking subjects on a letter-digit substitution task for the second of 2 10-trial blocks given in the first 2 sessions (7 days apart). However, there was no difference between groups in savings (number of trials) for serial learning of a letter-digit substitution task.

Klemman, Vaughn, and Christ (1973) had nonsmokers, 24-hr deprived smokers, and nondeprived smokers do paired-associate learning of a low- or high-meaningful list of nonsense syllables. There was no difference in learning among the groups on both trial and errors to a criterion. However, deprived smokers performed better on the high-meaningful list and worse on the low-meaningful list than did either of the other two groups.

The effects of nicotine on learning also have been investigated. Andersson and Post (1974) compared the effects of nicotine cigarettes with those of nicotine-free cigarettes in subjects learning a nonsense syllable list. Significant increases in heart rate indicated that nicotine was absorbed from the nicotine cigarettes. The first cigarette was given after the first 10 trials of learning the list, and a second cigarette, of the same kind, was given after 20 trials. The learning curves were identical for the two conditions prior to smoking. After nicotine, the number correct decreased and remained below the scores in the nicotine-free condition, but the learning curves were parallel. Thus, the rate of learning was not changed by smoking. After the second nicotine cigarette, the number of correct syllables increased significantly to the same level of acquisition performance as in the nicotine-free cigarette condition. Relative to the previous performance, nicotine had improved recall of the syllables. The difficulty in interpreting the effects of nicotine in this study is that learning and recall occurred over a 20-min period, while plasma and brain levels of nicotine would be expected to fall well below their peak levels. These data give no evidence of nicotine impairing acquisition, because the learning curves are parallel after the nicotine cigarette. However, it appeared that after the first nicotine cigarette, the information stored in the non-nicotine state was less available in the nicotine state, a phenomenon known as state-dependent learning. (See "State-Dependent Memory" below for a fuller discussion of this phenomenon.)

In another study, Andersson (1975) examined the effects of smoking on verbal rote learning using a similar procedure. Ten smokers were tested on two occasions during which they were initially given 10 successive trials followed by an 8-min break. In one condition, the subjects smoked a 2.1-mg-nicotine-delivery cigarette during this period, and in the other they simply rested. Then, another 10 trials took place, after which a 45-min break was given, followed by a final learning trial. As in the previous study, recall was significantly lower immediately after smoking. This lowered recall

education and answered 6 factual questions based on the article after a 10-min break. The treatment conditions were smoking versus no smoking during the study period and during testing. When studying and testing were conducted for the same subject state (either smoking or no smoking), memory was better than when study and testing were conducted for different states.

Other investigators also have found evidence for state-dependent learning with smoking. Peters and McGee (1982) used the state-dependent design to test smoking's effect on recall and recognition memory. After smoking a 1.4-mg nicotine cigarette, each subject was shown a list of nouns and immediately asked to write down as many as possible. There was no evidence of any difference in immediate recall, a finding in agreement with Andersson and Hockey (1977) and Houston, Schneider, and Jarvik (1978). However, on the following day, there was a state-dependent effect on the recognition test but no difference between the same-state groups.

In another recognition study (Warburton et al. 1986), smokers who were deprived of cigarettes for more than 10 hr were each given a 1.4-mg-nicotine cigarette or nothing immediately before serial presentation of a set of Chinese characters. Subjects were divided into four equal groups: Those who did not smoke prior to learning or recall; those who did not smoke prior to learning, but had a cigarette prior to recall; those who had a cigarette prior to both learning and recall; and those who had a cigarette prior to learning, but none prior to recall. Subjects who smoked prior to learning had significantly better recognition scores than the subjects who did not smoke in the first part of the experiment. There was no effect of smoking on recall performance. A significant interaction term indicated that changing the chemical state interfered with recognition.

Warburton and colleagues (1980) used nicotine tablets in the state-dependent design. After ingesting the tablet, each subject listened to words and then performed successive subtractions for 1 min to prevent rehearsal. Immediate free recall was improved. One hour later, the subjects were given either nicotine or placebo tablets. They were asked to recall as many of the words as they could in another 10-min free recall test. Long-term recall was significantly better when subjects had taken nicotine prior to learning, but was not when taken prior to recall. A significant interaction term gave evidence for a state-dependent effect of nicotine and showed that nicotine was facilitating the input of information to storage, but had no direct effect on storage or retrieval.

These findings suggest that there is a state-dependent effect of smoking on cognitive performance. The seeming impairment of immediate memory, however, complicates any simple generalizations about smoking and memory or nicotine and memory. As with the attention literature, studies need to include nonsmokers as

controls to determine whether smoking or abstinence from smoking affects learning or memory. In addition, task characteristics and individual differences among subjects must be considered in future investigations. Based on the available evidence, there are no clear effects of smoking on learning or memory.

Problem Solving

Human problem-solving capabilities involve both attention and memory. Attention is important because distraction from the task will cause a deterioration in problem-solving performance. Memory also plays a critical role in thought, both guiding the operations of the thought processes and limiting their power. Problems can be broadly categorized as well defined and ill defined. A well-defined problem has a clearly stated goal with a clear method to ascertain if the problem solving will lead to the correct solution. A well defined problem can be solved by convergent thinking that produces logically correct answers. A simple example of a well defined problem is addition. Ill defined problems are solved by divergent thinking that leads to inventive solutions.

Hull (1924) found that smoking increased the rate of complex mental addition, but had no measurable effect on the accuracy of addition. Kucek (1975) found that the reduced efficiency of mental addition that was produced by doing a tracking task was ameliorated by smoking. The improvement was especially manifested in the most neurotic subjects. One interpretation of this improvement is that the attentional effects of nicotine enabled the filtering out of the distracted thoughts that interfered with performance.

A task that has elements of both convergent and divergent thinking is the Luchins Jar test (Luchins 1942), in which subjects are asked to solve a number of "numerical problems" involving the measurement of a quantity of water by means of a set of measuring jars. For the first six trials, exactly the same solution can be used, but after trial six, both the old formula and a new, easier formula are appropriate. A measure of convergent thinking is performance on the first six trials, while divergent thinking is assessed from the time taken to discover the new, easier solution. Smokers who were allowed to smoke performed better on the first half of the test in which subjects used the same solution repeatedly (convergent thinking), but were slower to change to a simpler solution when it was available, divergent thinking (Warburton 1987). While it could be argued that nicotine had impaired divergent thinking, it has been argued that it is more efficient for a subject to use a known strategy, no matter how clumsy it might be, than to attempt to invent a new one, i.e., to maintain attention (Norman 1980).

tended to recover on successive trials. After the 45-min break, the recall in the two conditions was again identical.

Immediate Memory

In a study of immediate memory (Williams 1980), subjects were tested within 15 min after smoking one cigarette. They were given lists of numbers to memorize and then were immediately asked to recall them in the correct sequence (constrained recall). No main effects were significant. Controlling for prestoking performance, the number of errors increased with strength of cigarettes smoked.

Houston, Schneider, and Jarvik (1978) had 23 heavy smokers, deprived of cigarettes for 3 hr, read a list of words. The subjects were matched on a free recall test prior to smoking. Each member of one group smoked a 1.5-mg nicotine cigarette, and each member of the other group smoked a non-nicotine cigarette. The subjects were given three lists with free recall tests after each one. The immediate recall scores showed that the nicotine group had significantly less recall than the placebo group did. When testing was given once just after the input, however, facilitation was seen (Warburton et al. 1986). After smoking a 1.4-mg nicotine cigarette, each of these subjects was shown a list of nouns and immediately asked to write down as many as possible. Measures of immediate recall were improved in smokers after smoking compared with not smoking.

Comparison of Immediate and Delayed Recall

Gonzales and Harris (1980) assessed the effects of smoking or abstinence on immediate and delayed memory of new and old (previously presented) words, as well as category clustering. Smokers smoking showed significantly poorer immediate and delayed recall of old words and less clustering of words into categories on the delayed recall test as compared with smokers who were not allowed to smoke before the tasks.

Mangan (1983) examined the effects of smoking a low- (0.7 mg) and a middle- (1.3 mg) nicotine-yield cigarette on paired-associate and serial learning and retention. Conditions included high and low intralist interference. Cigarettes improved retention in paired-associate learning, with task difficulty apparently having little relevance. Smoking impeded learning under low-interference conditions, but facilitated learning of high-interference sets.

Mangan and Golding (1983) studied the effects on memory of smoking deprivation and of smoking a single cigarette immediately after acquisition of a paired-associate learning task. Subjects were retested for retention of the memorized material at intervals of 30 min, 1 day, 1 week, and 1 month. At 30-min retest, nonsmokers showed superior recall compared with all smokers. After 1 month,

subjects who each smoked a low- and medium-nicotine cigarette were better than those who smoked high-nicotine cigarettes. They also achieved superior recall compared with nonsmokers.

Pecke and Pecke (1984) tested the effects of smoking one cigarette on verbal memory and attention in four experiments. In one study, subjects were allowed to smoke before the test ("pretrial smoking"), after the test ("posttrial smoking") or not at all ("no smoking"). Recall of a 50-word list was tested immediately after intervals of 10 and 45 min. Pretrial smoking resulted in improved recall 10 and 45 min after learning, but not immediately. Posttrial smoking was ineffective. Tests at 1, 5, and 30 min after presentation of a 20-word list were compared with results from pretrial smoking. Improved recall occurred for pretrial smoking. The high-nicotine cigarette produced improved recall on both immediate and delayed-recall tests. The low-nicotine cigarette was less effective. Light and heavy smokers did not differ in the effect of smoking on recall.

Andersson and Hockey (1977) presented words in different positions on a computer screen to smokers allowed to smoke or not allowed to smoke. In one condition, subjects had to remember the words in presentation order. In the second condition, subjects were asked to remember words, word order, and location. There were no differences between the smoking and no smoking conditions in the percentage of words that were recalled in the correct order or for the percentage of words that were recalled correctly, regardless of word order. However, recall of position on the screen was poorer for the smoking group. When the subjects were asked to attend to all three aspects of the material, the groups did not differ significantly in their recall, although there was a trend for location to be recalled better after nicotine use than after deprivation. This study suggests that nicotine can enhance storage of information only if the subjects perceive that the information is relevant.

State-Dependent Memory

In a state-dependent design, one group of subjects learns after a dose of drug while a second group learns after a placebo or nothing. For the recall test both groups are divided; half of each group is tested with the agent presented during learning and half is switched to the other condition. If the recall scores are better for those groups that learned in the same chemical state, then state-dependent learning is said to have occurred. Numerous animal studies have provided evidence of state dependency with cholinergic drugs (Warburton 1977). The possibility that nicotine produces state-dependent learning in human subjects has been investigated in several studies.

Kunsendorf and Wigner (1985) examined state-dependent recall on text material. Subjects spent 15 min studying a 550-word article on

Trends in the Initiation of Smoking

Information on smoking patterns during adolescence is important because smoking initiation usually occurs during this age. Presented below are data concerning three measures of smoking behavior during adolescence: (1) age of smoking initiation; (2) trends in smoking prevalence among persons 20 to 24 years of age, used as an indicator of smoking initiation; and (3) smoking prevalence among adolescents.

Data on age of initiation provide information on the ages during which initiation usually occurs, but provide no information on the extent of tobacco use within the adolescent population. The prevalence of smoking among those 20 to 24 years of age serves as an indicator of smoking initiation among adolescents during the several years preceding a particular survey. This measure offers the advantages that smoking initiation is relatively complete by the time one enters this age group, and a survey sample representative of the total age-specific population can be obtained readily. However, these data offer no information on the ages during which smoking initiation actually occurred and do not necessarily reflect the most current initiation patterns among adolescents. Data on smoking prevalence among adolescents provide direct and current information on smoking behavior in the population of concern. However, interpretation of adolescent survey data is complicated by the use of different definitions of regular and experimental smoking in different surveys and by the failure of some surveys (e.g., school surveys of high school seniors) to include groups known to smoke at higher rates (e.g., high school dropouts).

Age of Initiation

Age of smoking initiation is a critical variable in targeting prevention efforts. Information on self-reported age of initiation is available from surveys of adolescents and adults. Adolescent surveys offer the advantage of providing current information on age of initiation without concerns of recall bias. However, these surveys cannot provide complete information on age of initiation because the samples exclude those who may start smoking at older ages. Adult surveys provide complete information on age of initiation, but recall bias may occur because adults are asked about an event (smoking initiation) that typically occurred decades earlier. A major value of an adult survey is that, by using birth cohorts, one can assess whether smoking initiation has changed over time.

In the 1986 High School Seniors Survey sponsored by NIDA (see below), seniors who had ever smoked were asked the grade in which they had smoked their first cigarette. About one-quarter of seniors smoked their first cigarette by grade 6, one-half by grade 8, three-fourths by grade 9, and 94 percent by grade 11 (Table 15). Males and whites were more likely to smoke their first cigarette at earlier grades than females and blacks, respectively. The pattern of smoking initiation was similar for those with and without plans for higher education.

In addition, the 1987 National Adolescent Student Health Survey (NASHS) (see below) collected information on the grade in which 8th and 10th grade students had smoked their first cigarette. Data are presented in Table 16 for 10th graders only. Ap-

TABLE 15.—Grade by which ever smokers smoked their first cigarette (%), reported by high school seniors, United States, 1986

Grade	Total	Males	Females	Whites	Blacks	Higher education plans	
						Yes	No
6	25.8	31.1	20.7	26.8	23.3	25.3	25.7
8	57.3	59.5	55.3	59.0	50.2	56.5	58.0
9	72.5	72.7	72.5	74.0	65.8	70.8	75.3
10	84.2	83.8	84.7	85.0	78.4	83.0	86.7
11	94.3	93.8	95.0	95.3	89.9	93.5	95.9
12	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sample size	3,079	1,423	1,526	2,308	302	1,791	972

SOURCE: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan (Baehman, Johnston, O'Malley 1987)

proximately one-quarter of smokers reported that they had started smoking by grade 6 and approximately one-half of smokers had started by grade 7 or 8. Males were somewhat more likely than females to start smoking prior to grade 7, but females caught up by grade 9 due to their higher initiation rates in grades 7 to 9.

TABLE 16.—Recall of grade at smoking initiation by 10th-grade students, United States, 1987

	Males		Females	
	%	Cumulative %	%	Cumulative %
By grade 4	11.0	11.0	8.5	8.5
Grades 5 or 6	17.9	28.9	14.0	22.5
Grades 7 or 8	24.1	53.0	26.1	48.6
Grade 9	6.9	59.9	10.9	59.5
Grade 10	2.1	62.0	4.6	64.1
Not smoking by grade 10	38.1	100.0	35.9	100.0

SOURCE: National Adolescent Student Health Survey 1987 (US DHHS, in press, b)

Information on age of initiation is available for adults from NHISs conducted in 1978, 1979, 1980, and 1987. The 1987 data were not available for inclusion in the data presented below. The 1978-80 data are derived from responses to the question, "About how old were you when you first started smoking cigarettes fairly regularly?" These data have been used in previously published analyses of age of smoking initiation (US DHHS 1985; Harris 1983; McGinnis, Shopland, Brown 1987) and are again used below. The populations from the three NHISs were combined and grouped by 5-year birth cohorts. In the total sample, the average age of initiation among ever smokers (aged 20 to 64 years) was 17.2 for men and 19.1 for women (US DHHS 1985). The

Smoke, now fire

Senate vote on airline smoking alarms tobacco lobby.

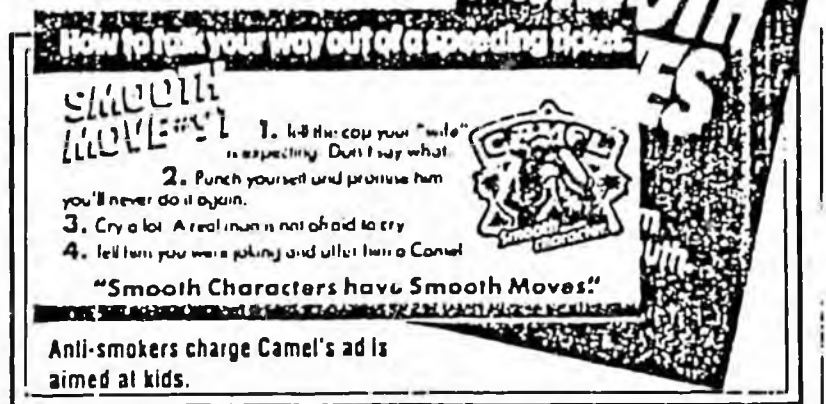
Are Washington lawmakers beginning to turn a deaf ear to the all-powerful tobacco lobby? And, if they are, will anti-smoking lobbyists win their long crusade to quash cigarette advertising for good?

Could be. Last week's Senate vote to ban smoking on all domestic airline flights signaled to many people Washington's growing openness to anti-tobacco legislation—including further restrictions on cigarette advertising.

"We're encouraged by that vote," says Ben Cohen, an aide to Rep. Thomas A. Luken (D-Ohio), a long-time tobacco opponent. "It demonstrates that the tobacco lobby can lose. Maybe the pendulum has started to swing in our favor."

Jackie Cohen, director of government relations for the National Association of Tobacco Distributors, calls such legislation "nothing but a veil to an outright ban. Each session this issue gets more attention, and we're having to stay very vigilant."

Says another tobacco lobbyist: "We have to regroup."



SMOOTH MOVES

How to talk your way out of a speeding ticket.

1. Tell the cop your "wife" is expecting. Don't say what you'll never do it again.
2. Punch yourself and promise him you'll never do it again.
3. Cry a lot. A real man is not afraid to cry.
4. Tell him you were joking and offer him a Camel.

"Smooth Characters have Smooth Moves!"

Anti-smokers charge Camel's ad is aimed at kids.

Luken, as chairman of the House Transportation and Hazardous Materials subcommittee, has been calling for a ban on all but text-only or "tombstone" advertising for cigarettes. That would prohibit the use of any photographs, slogans or human likenesses when pitching tobacco products—in effect, ending the era of glitzy, full-color billboard and magazine advertising. Luken's bill is expected to be voted on next week, with aides predicting a 50-50 chance of it getting out of committee.

Right now there are at least a half dozen anti-tobacco bills in the House. One of them, sponsored by Rep. Mike Synar (D-Okla.), would

By Tim Wapdel

severely cramp tobacco companies looking to sponsor things like sporting events or concerts. Under Synar's measure, tobacco companies could still back games or circuits, but they couldn't lend a brand name to an event. For example, Virginia Slims could no longer be commercially linked with women's tennis.

The way Synar, Luken and others in Congress see things, such legislation is needed to prevent young people from smoking. At Luken's hearings, former Surgeon

(Continued from page 1)

General C. Everett Koop testified that 30 percent of today's high school seniors smoke. "The advertising we're seeing is aimed at kids," says Sarah Silver, a Synar aide who singles out Camel's "Smooth Character" ads as appealing to young people. "The whole message is about attracting more teenagers to smoking. That's what we're trying to stop." R.J. Reynolds denies claims that its Camel ads are aimed at teenagers.

Synar's current bill is called the Children's Health Production Act. In the last two sessions of Congress, he has called for an outright ban on tobacco advertising. Other pending legislation seeks a ban on vending machine sales in public places, placing a 25-cent excise tax on each pack of cigarettes sold, and limiting the size of tobacco ads to the product's actual size.

Not everyone in the tobacco lobby believes last week's Senate vote will lead to further restrictive legislation. For one thing, there are no companion bills in the Senate. And beyond that, any bill that comes out of the House would probably be derailed by Sen. Ernest F. Hollings (D-S.C.), chairman of the

Senate's Commerce, Science and Transportation Committee. Hollings, who represents a tobacco state, has consistently voted against anti-smoking bills. In fact, last week's smoking ban was passed in part because it was attached to an \$11.9 billion transportation appropriations bill.

Walker Merryman, vice president of the Tobacco Institute, the industry's leading lobbying group, says the Senate vote on airline smoking was "singular" and "emotional." "The same fate is not awaiting us on issues such as [tobacco] advertising, promotion and taxation," says Merryman. "Such action doesn't reflect Senate sentiment, and those who think so are deceiving themselves."

Others say, however, there are new cracks showing in tobacco's armor. "An additional anti-smoking bill doesn't stand much of a chance right now," concedes Steve Schlem, aide to Sen. Frank R. Lautenberg, (D-N.J.), chief sponsor of the Senate airline smoking ban proposal. "But, as we found out with the smoking ban, where there's a will, there's a way." □

Tim Wendel is a New York-based writer.

'The whole message is about attracting more teenagers to smoking. That's what we're trying to stop.'

Latchkey teens more likely to drink, smoke

By Marilyn Elias
USA TODAY

Young teens who come home to an empty house are twice as likely as those supervised by adults to use alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes, says a study out today.

The risk holds whether kids are rich or poor, come from one- or two-parent homes or get high or low grades, says researcher Jean Richardson, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

The study of 4,932 eighth-graders, and 2,185 of their parents, is reported in *Pediatrics*.

"Self-care causes young adolescents to perceive themselves as more autonomous, more able to make decisions that may not be approved of by adults," Richardson says. "There's a tendency to want to appear older." Key findings:

► Teens alone on weekdays 11 hours a week or more (29 percent of those studied) were about twice as likely to drink, smoke and use pot as peers monitored by adults after school.

► Even those home alone 5-10 hours had higher usage rates than adult-supervised teens: 1.7 times for alcohol; 1.6 times, smoking; 1.5 times, pot.

There are no current figures on how many USA teens are home alone after school. "But it's obvious as more women have to work to keep families afloat, more kids in this age bracket are going to be spending time alone," says Anthony Jackson, Carnegie Council on Adolescent Development.

"Also, this is the age when kids express their needs for autonomy. But it's clear that too much time alone is more than they can constructively handle." Jackson's advice: Junior highs should link up with private groups — Y's, scouts, cultural agencies — for campus after-school programs.

Summer box office hits \$2B

By Susan Spillman
USA TODAY

LOS ANGELES — By Labor Day, Hollywood made easy work of breaking movie box-office records.

Summer ticket sales hit \$2.05 billion — a solid 20 percent ahead of last summer's record \$1.7 billion.

For the first time, the summer produced five \$100 million-plus films. Leader *Batman* already has grossed \$238 million, placing it among Hollywood's five top-grossing films.

The summer's top 10 (box office in millions):

1. *Batman* (\$238.5)
2. *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade* (\$189.5)
3. *Lethal Weapon 2* (\$131.3)
4. *Honey, I Shrunk the Kids* (\$119)
5. *Ghostbusters II* (\$110)
6. *Dead Poets Society* (\$87.4)
7. *When Harry Met Sally...* (\$67.5)
8. *Parenthood* (\$64.1)
9. *Turner & Hooch* (\$57.1)
10. *Star Trek V: The Final Frontier* (\$50.5)

This Labor Day weekend, *Uncle Buck* remained No. 1, grossing \$7.8 million (\$34.7 million cumulative). *Parenthood* remained No. 2, with \$7.4 million (\$64.1 million).

Rounding out the top five: *The Abyss*, \$5.5 million (\$40.7 million); *When Harry Met Sally...*, \$4.8 million (\$67.5 million) and *Lethal Weapon 2*, \$4.6 million (\$131.3 million).

► Merchandise bonanza, 1A

Greater Laurel Beltsville Hospital
Paper Summer 1989

Teenage smokers could be heading for health problems

If your preteen or teenager is smoking, he could be headed for a pack of trouble in a very short time.

Based on a study of nearly 700 seventh- and eighth-grade students in West Germany, scientists now believe that cigarette smoking—even at very low levels—has an almost immediate effect on the health of young people.

Smokers in the study showed decreased levels of HDL (high density lipoprotein) cholesterol—the "good" cholesterol believed to provide some protection against heart and vascular system diseases.

Smoking behavior and HDL levels of the students were recorded in 1983 and in follow-up examinations one and two years later. The follow-ups showed that those who smoked one to 39 cigarettes a week had an average 1 percent reduction in HDL concentrations compared with those who remained non-smokers. For smokers of 40 to 80 cigarettes a week, there was an average 10 percent reduction in HDL cholesterol levels.

This indicates that the negative consequences of smoking occur very early, says James Dwyer, Ph.D., of the University of Southern California Institute for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention Research.

"Exposure even to low concentrations of cigarette smoke for rela-

tively short periods of time may contribute to vascular damage that is difficult to reverse," says Dr. Dwyer, one of several researchers participating in the study, which includes experts from the United States, Switzerland and West Germany.

"The findings certainly argue for primary prevention, before smoking ever starts, rather than concentrating on cessation in middle age after heart disease is apparent and the damage is done," he says.

The study, reported in a recent edition of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, supports research on adult smokers that indicates a cause-and-effect link between smoking and HDL reduction. It also suggests potential hazards for those who are exposed to passive smoking, Dr. Dwyer says.

"If the mediating mechanism between smoking and cardiovascular disease is reduced HDL, then the effect on the spouse or a person who smokes two packs a day could be similar. Indeed, some evidence suggests that smoke drifting from the end of a cigarette to a passive smoker may be more toxic than smoke inhaled through a filter."

He adds that a passive smoker could be inhaling the equivalent of two packs of cigarettes a week if continually exposed to a heavy smoker's smoke.

Alaska State Legislature

Legislative Research Agency



P.O. Box Y
Juneau, AK 99811-3100
Phone: (907) 163-3991
Fax: (907) 163-3351

January 30, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Cheri Davis

FROM: Paula d. Scavera *PS*
Legislative Analyst

RE: Legal Age for Possession of Tobacco
Research Request 90.208

You requested information concerning the legal age for possession of tobacco in other states. You also requested the number and name of all states that ban the possession of tobacco by minors.

Thirteen states prohibit the possession of tobacco by a minor. The legal age for possession of tobacco in those states run from ages 16 to 19 years. Some states prohibit the selling, distributing, furnishing, or using of tobacco by minors, while other states have no restrictions concerning tobacco and minors.

Attached is a list of the 13 states that impose an age requirement for possession of tobacco.

Please contact us if you have any questions or need further assistance.

Attachment

POSSESSION OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS BY MINORS

<u>STATE</u>	<u>LEGAL AGE FOR POSSESSION</u>
Arizona	18
Idaho	18
Indiana	18
Iowa	18
Michigan	18
Minnesota	18
Nebraska	18
Kansas	18
Rhode Island	18
South Dakota	18
Utah	19
Virginia	16
West Virginia	18

Source: Tobacco-Free America, Public Policy Project, 1990.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Purchase or Possession of Tobacco
by a Minor
 Sponsor: Rep. Davis
 Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: H&SS
 BRU: DFYS
 Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
CAPITAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
REVENUE	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
PART-TIME	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TEMPORARY	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

No fiscal impact for FY 90.

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DECEMBER
1988

Serving Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Professionals.

Controversy and Challenges

NICOTINE ADDICTION

- D I A G N O S I S
- T R E A T M E N T
- R E C O V E R Y

Tobacco Road

The Challenge of Treating Teenagers

by Emanuel Peluso and Lucy Silvey Peluso

Many of us working as drug counselors with adolescents have learned to tolerate cigarettes as a minor part of our young clients' drug problem. In treatment centers, teenage smoking is either ignored altogether, allowed on a regular schedule, or forbidden but not dealt with.

These attitudes result mainly from what we know about adult smokers. After all, compared to "harder drugs" tobacco does seem to be relatively harmless. Cigarettes don't wreck relationships, lead to bankruptcy, cause highway deaths, disrupt families, or incite violence. Of course everyone knows about cigarettes' long-term health problems. But we see no reason to rush into a coming up with quick solutions. Getting kids off cigarettes is usually not part of our immediate therapeutic goals.

When we take a hard look at behavior however, we often see that teens — who willingly enter treatment to kick a host of drugs — will start to rant, rave, or quake with fear when they are told, "No smoking allowed." And when we take a thorough drug history, we are forced to admit that nicotine — not alcohol or cannabis — is the drug of entry for most young people.

Compared to non-smokers, twelve-to-seventeen-year olds who do smoke are twice as likely to drink, nearly ten times as likely to take uppers and downers or smoke pot, and fourteen times as likely to use coke or heroin.¹ A 1984 long-term study in New York state found that teenagers who smoke cigarettes have a much greater chance of taking up pot than those who did not. One of the ways serious drug problems could be prevented, the report said, was by discouraging tobacco use by adolescents.²

Another recent long-term study vividly describes the damage that various street drugs inflict on young lives. Surprisingly, the report concluded that "the combination of cigarettes and hard drugs was the most damaging."³

Even when nicotine addiction doesn't lead to harder drugs, the effects on youth can still be significant. The National Institute on Drug Abuse reports that smoking habits are related to a student's level of accomplishment in school:

When we take a thorough drug history, we are forced to admit that nicotine — not alcohol or cannabis — is the drug of entry for most young people.

slightly more than half of all high school students with an A average have never smoked, compared with only about an eighth of those with a D average. About one in seven students with an A average are current daily smokers, compared to about half of all D students. And, while less than 2% of A students smoke a pack a day, more than 23% of D students smoke at least one pack a day.⁴

Of course, none of these statistics proves that tobacco causes later drug problems or school dysfunctions. But the data is disturbing enough to give us pause. Just as with cocaine, which did not officially become addictive until a few years ago, tobacco's late appearance on the growing list of hard-to-kick drugs has put us in a catch-up po-

sition. Reeducation is a far more formidable job than mere education. It's just plain hard for most youngsters to be serious about a drug that's available in vending machines and candy stores.

Getting kids off tobacco is a serious task. And a delicate one. Telling kids who are already hooked to Just Say No makes about as much sense as telling alcoholics or heroin abusers to go cold turkey. And going for the short term solution with tobacco substitutes or Nicorette gum just sets the stage for a different kind of abuse. *Newsweek* recently published an article about the growing number of Nicorette abusers.⁵ One adolescent in a hospital program put it this way: "All week long I'd chew my gum, but all the while I was thinking about the cigarettes I'd smoke on my weekend pass. And when I took that first puff, I was flying!"

No matter how formidable a job setting up a smoking cessation program may seem to be, we don't have to feel like pioneers in virgin territory. We have years of treating other dependencies to draw from, and we know what works and what doesn't.

In short, we now need to put as much thought and expertise into getting kids off cigarettes as we do with any other drug.

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Emanuel Peluso, M.A., and Lucy Silvey Peluso, M.A. are chemical dependency counselors, and authors of the book, *Women & Drugs: Getting Hooked, Getting Clean* (Compass).

Program Notes

Please send us news about your program (expansion, acquisition, new services, etc.) to: PROGRAM NOTES, *Alcoholism & Addiction Magazine*, P.O. Box 31329, Seattle, WA 98103.



New Recruits

Cigarette Ads Target Women, Young People

by Jean Kilbourne, Ph.D.

Cigarettes are the only product advertised which is lethal when used as intended. Indeed they are a product about which nothing good can honestly be said. They are highly addictive. The damage they do to health has been documented by over fifty thousand research studies. Smoking is the single largest preventable cause of death in America. Over one thousand people die every day due to cigarette-related diseases. In the twentieth century, tobacco has killed more people than war.

Nowhere is the distorted perspective of advertising — a perspective that manages to screen out almost all unpleasant reality except the strictly personal (e.g. bad breath, facial hair) — more obvious than in the cigarette ads. The contradictions abound. Youthful, healthy people frolic and play. "Alive with pleasure," proclaims the ads for Newport, as if to obliterate the haunting subtext, "Dead with cancer." Macho men owe their freedom and independence, indeed their very masculinity, to their Camels and Marlboros, although the evidence indicates that cigarettes are linked with impotence, lower testosterone count, and sterility.

The tobacco industry spends over

two and a half billion tax deductible dollars a year on advertising and promotion. At the same time, the industry ironically denies that this advertising has any effect. They insist that they do not target nonsmokers or young people and that the whole point of all that advertising is simply to get smokers to switch brands.

In fact, only 10% percent of the nation's 55 million smokers switch brands every year. It is obvious that the tobacco industry needs to aggressively recruit new smokers to replace those who die or quit. A recent study published in *Health Education Quarterly* found that proportionally more cigarette ads were placed in women's and youth-oriented magazines than in magazines targeting other population segments. This suggests that the tobacco industry is responding to decreases in the number of smokers with an increased attempt to recruit new smokers, especially young people and women.

Young people have always been an important target because at least 75% of smokers are hooked before the age of 21. Many of the cigarette advertising campaigns appeal to young people by equating smoking with sexiness, glamour, and sophistication. In addition, some campaigns seem expressly

designed to catch the attention of children. The current Camel campaign, for example, uses cartoon characters (Figure 1). Often this campaign makes light of health risks with the copy "75 years and still smokin'." Although this refers to the brand's 75th birthday (a bogus "event" if there was one), it certainly implies that one can smoke and still live to a ripe old age.

The current campaign for Parliament Lights uses the slogan, "The Perfect Recess." Surely "recess" is a word with much greater meaning for children than for adults. Other Kent ads appeal to young people by offering cigarettes as "the experience you seek."

Another common theme in ads



Young people have always been an important target because at least 75% of smokers are hooked before the age of 21.

aimed at young people is that cigarette smoking is a risky, gutsy thing to do. Many cigarette ads feature very risky activities (Figure 3). Be a daredevil, be a rebel, the ads declare. Research indicates that smokers are more often risk-takers, extroverted, defiant, and impulsive. It is no coincidence that cigarette companies are the leading sponsors of events that appeal to risk-taking and rebellious teenagers: races of

motorcycles, dirt bikes, hot rods, rodeos, and ballooning.

The cigarette is often offered as an emblem of independence and nonconformity. The smoker is portrayed as the man or woman who dares to defy public opinion, to stand on his or her own. "No compromise" declared one series for Winston.

Teenage girls are especially vulnerable to this pitch. An American Cancer Society report found that cigarette smoking among teenage girls was highly identified with an anti-authority, rebellious syndrome in terms of the adult world. For instance, one Lucky Strike ad shows a young, very defiant-looking woman along with the caption, "Light my Lucky."

Virginia Slims cleverly plays on this attitude in many of their ads. In one ad, an older, rather Victorian-looking woman is complaining about young women: "Shocking, absolutely shocking, the way young women cavort about these days," and another says, "Tsk. Tsk. Proper decent women shouldn't have fun in the sun. In fact, they shouldn't have any fun at all." A young woman replies, "Well, shame on me, 'cause I really like to have fun." Certainly these older women are meant to represent mothers, teachers, and other adults who might tell young women, among other things, not to smoke. A rebellious adolescent might hear this as an edict against having fun.

The tobacco industry is attempting to get even more mileage from this image by portraying public health advocates as anti-smoking fanatics who want to tell everybody else what to do and setting them against the courageous, independent, free-thinking smoker. Their extraordinary public relations campaign equates smoking with freedom and the criticism of smoking with totalitarianism.

The long-running Virginia Slims campaign (and other similar ones) make an amazing equation between liberation and addiction, between freedom and enslavement to tobacco. This equation is particularly ironic, given that nicotine is the most addictive drug of all, and that at least 85% of all smokers wish they could quit. The only



The only equality that smoking has given women is that they are now getting lung cancer at the same rate as men.

equality that smoking has given women is that they are now getting lung cancer at the same rate as men. One can only consider cigarette smoking liberating if one considers death the ultimate freedom.

In addition to the above techniques, ads aimed at women and girls often offer cigarettes as a form of weight control. A primary reason that many women start and do not quit smoking is their terror of gaining weight. Ads have played upon this fear for a long time. In 1928 the Lucky Strike ads said, "To keep a slender figure, no one can deny . . . Reach for a Lucky instead of a sweet."

The advertisers probably couldn't get away with such an overt message today. They can, however, use extremely thin models and copy that includes words such as "slim" and "slender," e.g. Virginia Slims. A recent campaign for Capri cigarettes features an attractive young woman and the headline, "The slimmest slim in town." This pitch is one major reason that cigarette smoking is on the increase among teenage girls, a group especially susceptible to the obsession with weight.

Unfortunately, these tactics seem to be working. The only group in which cigarette smoking is increasing is young women, and the largest new group of smokers is girls under the age of eleven. Twenty percent of young women graduating from high school smoke versus 10% of the men.

The most effective incentives against smoking for young people involve an emphasis on the importance of physical well-being and the need to be an independent thinker. It is also extremely important to fight the obsession with excessive thinness for women in our society. A recent national survey of fourth-grade girls found that 80% of them were on diets. This in itself should be regarded as a major public health problem.

The tobacco industry has insidiously positioned itself on the side of autonomy and freedom. Its critics need to expose the truth: that cigarette smoking is a dangerous addiction deliberately promoted by a callous industry that cares only for profit. We also need to help people, especially the young, realize that by smoking they are giving in to conformity rather than expressing their individuality. They are allowing themselves to be manipulated by a very powerful industry.

In 1986 the American Medical Association decided that the evidence was sufficient to warrant a total ban on cigarette advertising. Even if such a ban did not lead to an immediate drop in consumption, it would clear the way for the media to honestly report on the dangers of smoking. Censorship in the media on behalf of cigarette and alcohol advertisers is a national disgrace. The public education that is essential in solving our major drug problems is probably not possible until the media no longer depend upon the goodwill of the tobacco and alcohol industries.

Jean Kilbourne, Ph.D., created the award-winning film, *Killing Us Softly: Advertising's Image of Women* and the slide presentation entitled *Under the Influence: The Pushing of Alcohol via Advertising*. She is a Visiting Scholar at Wellesley College and is on the Board of Directors of the National Council on Alcoholism.

FREQUENCY OF ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG USE REPORTED BY STUDENTS IN GRADES 4-6

By Ronald D. Adams, Ed.D.
PRIDE Vice President of Research

PRIDE introduced the *PRIDE Questionnaire for Grades 4-6* in the spring of 1988 after receiving numerous requests for a questionnaire for elementary age students. Many schools emphasize alcohol and other drug education during the intermediate or upper elementary grades, an ideal time for parents to become actively involved with drug prevention programs in the school and community.

The elementary version of the PRIDE Questionnaire was designed to assist educators, parents, and other community leaders involved in drug use prevention with community awareness, program planning, and evaluation.

This grade school level questionnaire is targeted at the gateway drugs of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and inhalants. The elementary level questionnaire differs from the middle school and high school questionnaire by focusing on student perceptions rather than student behavior, although annual use is assessed.

The *PRIDE Questionnaire for Grades 4-6* has been field tested in varying geographical and demographical settings. Results of these field tests suggest that the data produced by the elementary level version of the PRIDE Questionnaire provide reliable information and that the questions are appropriate for the intended audience. A copy of the reliability studies may be obtained from the PRIDE office in Atlanta.

In 1988-89 more than 73,000 students in grades 4-6 completed this questionnaire. Sixty-nine percent were white, 23 percent black, and the remaining 8 percent Hispanic, Asian, or Native American. Students were about evenly split between male and female. More than 95 percent of the students were between the ages of 9 and 12. Data in this sample were collected from communities in 38 states.

This article will focus on the reported frequency of gateway drug use by intermediate level students. Table 1 contains percentage data for students in grades 4 through 6.

The low use of marijuana should not be misleading. Students at this age are forming perceptions and patterns of drug use as demonstrated by the high percentage of students reporting drinking alcoholic beverages. Strong anti-drug messages from parents, teachers, older students, and others in the community are important for intermediate level students to counter the pro-drug influence. The increases in marijuana use from 1.1 percent in the intermediate grades to 21.9 percent in senior high school is epidemic in proportion and must be vigorously attacked and eliminated.

Inhalant use was about the same for all grade levels, with more than 5 percent of the students reporting sniffing glue, solvents, gas, or some other substance. These percentages are reason for concern, given the extremely dangerous practice of inhalant use. Inhalant use can cause permanent brain damage or even death with the first or any subsequent use. Therefore, 5 percent of the students in intermediate grades are at very high risk due to this type of drug use.

The percentages contained in Table 1 should raise con-

TABLE 1
Percent of Students in Grades 4-6 Reporting Use of Gateway Drugs for 1988-89

	Grade Level			Total
	4th	5th	6th	
Cigarettes	4.8	7.4	11.8	7.8
Smokeless Tobacco	3.1	4.4	5.6	4.3
Beer	12.6	14.6	19.6	15.3
Wine Coolers	10.9	14.2	20.7	15.0
Liquor	4.2	5.7	10.1	6.5
Marijuana	0.8	0.9	1.9	1.1
Inhalants	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.4
Other Drugs	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.7

cern among parents, teachers, and others involved in drug use prevention among children and young adolescents. There has been little, if any, information about the patterns of drug use among children in their age group. Certainly, these data suggest that communities serious about prevention of drug use need to assess this age level student regarding use of gateway drugs. There is little doubt that early use of alcohol and tobacco can lead to use of other drugs in adolescence and young adulthood. And, it appears, there is considerable early use of these drugs among America's nine- to 12-year-old children.

OSAP SELECTS PRIDE PLAN FOR PREVENTION PROGRAMS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

PRIDE has worked for more than a decade to assist communities by providing accurate and current information on harmful effects of drugs, initiating practical community awareness programs, fostering parent and youth groups, and assessing student drug use. Together, these strategies form the PRIDE Community Plan of Action.

In October, PRIDE received a grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP) for the YOUTH ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE to initiate the PRIDE Community Plan of Action in 12 communities over a three-year period. With the eight PRIDE communities funded in 1988 by OSAP's Model Community-Based Alcohol and Drug Prevention Program grant, 20 communities will complete the PRIDE Community Plan of Action.

The PRIDE Plan trains parents, youth teams, and project coordinators to work in their own communities. Communities take ownership and multiply the number of people touched by the programs. Collection of annual data on adolescent prevalence and patterns of drug use provide ongoing evaluation of the impact of local efforts.

PRIDE and the participating affiliate directors will develop a strategic plan to provide information on this program to other communities.

PRIDE recognizes that it will take a family-by-family and community-by-community approach to prevent drug use by adolescents. As much as PRIDE would like to be able to solve the problem by state or federal decree, it remains a family/community problem and must be solved at that level.

TEENAGE TOBACCO ADDICTION: It's time to fight a nationally advertised pandemic

This year, nearly 400,000 Americans will die from tobacco caused illnesses and accidents. We hear about it every day until many of us grow tired of yet another Surgeon General's warning. After all, people have been warned about smoking for the past twenty years. If they choose to smoke, isn't it their own problem?

The reality is that most people don't choose to continue to smoke. They are addicted to a chemical much more potent than opium. In fact, if someone shot up cocaine and inhaled from a cigarette at the same time, the nicotine would get to their brain faster and in greater concentrations than the cocaine. Most of the adults who smoke today are seriously addicted to nicotine. If they smoke more than 10 cigarettes a day, they tend to smoke at appropriate intervals to maintain a steady level of nicotine in their blood stream. If they stop smoking, they go through withdrawal. Nicotine is an addictive drug and cigarettes are a drug delivery system. It serves as a gateway drug to other addictive substances.

The saddest part of the nicotine addiction story is that many people become addicted to tobacco products when they are children. And although they will publicly deny it, tobacco companies use marketing tactics that attract children. In fact, the tobacco industry is dependent upon a steady stream of new addicts in order to make a profit.

Let's first look at how tobacco is selectively marketed to children in the U.S. The first question is why? Tobacco companies repeatedly deny that they target children. They even run ads that tell teenagers not to smoke. An examination of the economics of tobacco is very revealing.

Marketing theory defines markets as being either static or dynamic. The static market is one that is saturated/stagnant because all potential consumers have been attracted. In this market, different companies struggle for better brand identification and a larger piece of the pie. One example of a stagnant market would be laundry detergents, where additional advertis-

ing attracts few new customers.

This is what the tobacco industry claims their markets represent. They claim that their 2.5 billion dollar annual advertising budget is geared toward getting a bigger market share of total sales.

But the fact is, the tobacco market, while being a mature one, is also a growth market that requires new consumers. This is because of its enormous attrition rate. Over 1,000 of their best customers die every day from using their products. Another 4,500 quit because of health concerns, the increasing lack of social acceptance toward smokers or disabilities resulting from smoking. Every year, the tobacco industry must recruit 2,000,000 new smokers just to maintain a steady volume of sales.

But let's assume that the tobacco industry is advertising only as an effort to get adult smokers to switch brands. In a given year, only 10% of

"Over half of teenagers start smoking before they are 18 and 80% start before they are 21."

smokers switch brands. In 1983, the industry spent \$482 for every smoker to switch brands. But the average smoker who switched would barely generate the same amount of money in profits to the company, assuming that all of the switchers changed to the same brand of another company. Clearly, if all of the advertising was aimed at getting smokers to switch brands, the industry wouldn't spend so much on advertising.

They need new smokers and children are the best target. Most tobacco addicts begin their habit as teenagers. Over half of them begin smoking before they are 18, and 80% start before they are 21. Some studies have shown that 60% of smokers start by the time they are 14 years old. Interestingly, as advertising and promotion budgets have increased, the onset of tobacco addiction has dropped to earlier stages of adoles-

cence and the percentage of teenage smokers has increased.

Today, 18-21% of all high school students are smokers. Many of these smokers do not know how addicting their habit is and are unaware of some of the health risks they are taking. Teenagers spend over 1 billion dollars a year on tobacco. The tobacco industry is banking on those smokers continuing to smoke for the rest of their lives.

How do they market to children?

Their best method would have been television and radio. Fortunately, the Fairness Doctrine allowed counteradvertising to be heard on the air in the early 1970s. The impact on sales was so effective that the tobacco industry agreed to "voluntarily" withdraw their ads. (Remember the William Tall/Hamilton Burger ad?) The counterads were dropped by the broadcasting industry and the tobacco advertising dollars went into media formats that did not allow the health advocates to have any input. These included giveaways, magazine ads, movie promotions and outdoor billboard ads.

From 1980 to 1983, the industry increased their free sample/give away expenditures from \$119 to \$417 million, or an increase to 18 billion cigarettes a year. Many of these are given away at sporting and music events frequented by teenagers.

The tobacco industry has studied the emotional needs of their consumers and target their ads toward these needs. In the book, *The Image Makers: Power & Persuasion on Madison Avenue*, William Meyers discussed methods used by industry to profile the psychographic characteristics of their target audience in order to create images that would most effectively exploit those emotional needs. "Based on sophisticated psychological principles, this subtle form of manipulation links products to people's most pressing vulnerabilities while offering them easy remedies for their anxieties and insecurities...In dealing with insecure consumers who are called Emulators, advertisers prey

(continues on next page)

Teenage tobacco addiction continues from previous page

on their insensitivities. Tobacco ads featuring heros and heroines, Madison Avenue's idea of role models, help unsure Emulators find themselves."

Another method of increasing tobacco sales is to run misleading ads that confuse the consumer into thinking that all of the health warnings aren't true, that the MR. FIT study showed that smoking didn't cause heart disease, that second hand smoke isn't dangerous and other distortions or lies. Just as health warnings can result in a drop in sales, smoke screens produced by tobacco companies or the Tobacco Institute can result in an increase in sales.

An evaluation of cigarette ads show how many brands have begun to target teenagers as more adult smokers die or quit. The ads show people, often youthful models, engaged in risk taking behavior. This type of activity is particularly associated with adolescence. It's an effective way to get them addicted. Many teenagers know that smoking is unhealthy, but few of them how addictive it is.

One recent study has shown that when teenagers are shown tobacco ads, the more recent ones are described as exciting while the earlier ones that targeted adults are seen as boring. Think about the Camel ads in the 1950s ("Nine out of ten doctors recommend Camels. They're toasted!"), the 1970s (Meet the Camel man, a tough young loner) and the 1980s ("75 years and still smoking!") Notice how the Camel ads now use a cartoon character? Who are they targeting today?

Many ads are placed in magazines that are read by teenagers. They show people who smoke, engaged in athletic activities. There are sexual symbols and subliminals. They associate smoking with financial success. Sports illustrated is a typical example. It is not only filled with tobacco ads, it also includes ads in their pictures of stadiums, racing events, sports calendars and even clothing.

Tobacco is one of the most heavily advertised products and the television advertises S.I. as the perfect gift or parents to give to their high

school-age son.

Cigarettes are not only pushed in movie magazines, they're also subtly advertised in the movies themselves. It's no accident that Sylvester Stallone ate Wheaties or E.T. got drunk on Coors beer. In fact, Reese's Pieces sales increased 85% after E.T. was released. Phillip Morris paid to have the Marlboro logo featured more than 24 times in Superman II. Lois smoked them. Superman was thrown through a Marlboro truck. Cigarettes were also advertised on such adult movies as Roger Rabbit (Lucky Strike and Camel), Risky Business (Marlboro), Crocodile Dundee (Marlboro) and Baby (Marlboro).

Billboard ads display the same children's themes. The health warnings are too small for most to see. And the ads are noticed more often by the

"Today, 18.21% of all high school students are smokers."

children who don't have to pay attention to the road. Is it any wonder why two thirds of the billboards are tobacco ads?

These ads are very effective. They sell a message better than any health educator or Surgeon General. They are distributed as part of \$2.5 billion annual campaign to push their drugs.

What can we do about it?

Plenty!

In King County, a new ordinance was passed that hands out stiff fines to any vendor caught selling to a minor. Vendors must ask for age identification. Vending machines are not allowed to be operated when they are not under the direct supervision of an adult, initial infractions result in fines. Subsequent violations can result in the temporary suspension or permanent loss of your license to sell tobacco. For a typical convenience store, that could result in a 20% drop in profits.

Washington D.O.C., a non-profit coalition of health care and media

professionals has conducted a recent study to measure the impact of this legislation. Last March, we sent a group of 14-16 year old students who had never bought cigarettes before into 59 convenience stores, grocery stores and gas stations. (Their parents waited outside.) Surprisingly, 63% of the time they had no trouble buying cigarettes. Our surprise was that it wasn't higher. In other communities, it was as high as 95%.

After the King County ordinance took effect last April 1, the students returned to the same sites and were 44% successful at buying. This indicates that a simple law can make it harder for minors to buy an addictive drug. The state legislature refused to enact a similar law. We need to educate them and help promote a better state law at the next legislative session.

But more importantly, we need to educate our store owners to demand identification from anyone who attempts to buy tobacco who may be less than 18 years old. One way to do so would be to launch a community education campaign this fall.

Washington D.O.C. is prepared to do this. But we need the help of families around the state to help us understand the best way to get the message out to tobacco vendors. We need parents and teenagers to volunteer to participate in a study this fall. The study will look at how to reduce sales to minors in your community. If you are interested in helping us learn how to reduce teenage tobacco addiction, please contact:

Robert D. Jaffe, M.D.
Teenage Tobacco Addiction Project
Washington D.O.C.
P.O. Box 20065
Seattle, WA 98102
(206) 329-6465

(Dr. Jaffe is a family physician at Providence Medical Center in Seattle. He is also the president and co-founder of Washington D.O.C. and is studying public health approaches toward tobacco addiction at the University of Washington's School of Public Health.)

5-16-88

Koop: Nicotine addictive as heroin.

WASHINGTON (AP) - The surgeon general declared Sunday that nicotine is addictive like heroin and cocaine, a finding that came as no surprise to researchers but which will provide new ammunition for anti-smoking forces.

The significance of the report by C. Everett Koop is not that it unveils new scientific evidence, but that he organized existing research into a systematic presentation lumping nicotine in with

heroin and cocaine as physiologically addictive substances.

"Careful examination of the data makes it clear that cigarettes and other forms of tobacco are addicting," Koop wrote in a preface. "An extensive body of research has shown that nicotine is the drug in tobacco that causes addiction.

"Moreover, the processes that determine tobacco addiction are similar to those that determine

addiction to drugs such as heroin and cocaine."

The report cites 171 separate studies, most of them conducted during the past decade, as references.

In a letter to Congress accompanying the report, Health and Human Services Secretary Otis F. Bowen said, "A warning label on the addicting nature of tobacco use should be rotated with other health warnings now required on cigarette and smokeless tobacco packages and advertisements."

budgets do not have to be affected by those policies. St. Benedict's ADAPT has received one of the nation's most successful drug and alcohol outline and policy manual from the Haslett School District in Haslett, Michigan. This information can provide valuable insight into the development and implementation of drug policies. They have been tried and tested... they work. Please feel free to contact us for any or the information.

Have a great summer.

Bill Upton
Administrator
St. Benedict's ADAPT Center

Cassettes of Mr. Beal's presentation. His policy and procedures manual is also available. For more information call Bill Upton at the ADAPT Center, 773-6870.

SMOKELESS TOBACCO HIGH RISK TO ADOLESCENTS

Smokeless tobacco products, including snuff and chewing tobacco, are of growing concern because of their popularity among children and adolescents. Tobacco chewers place a golf-ball-size wad or "chaw" between the cheek and teeth. Snuff is placed between the lower lip and teeth where the carcinogens from the tobacco are in direct contact with the lining of the cheek.

Data from surveys in the Western States indicate that smokeless tobacco use among teens is much higher than in other geographical areas. Between 12 and 17 percent of the high school students in the West chew tobacco or use snuff.

Smokeless tobacco users experience a temporary high from the nicotine but, as with other stimulants, they feel more melancholy when the effects of the drug wear off.

Researchers are finding that the consequences from chewing tobacco can be much more serious than the consequences from smoking it. Investigators at the National Cancer Institute observed a four fold increase of oral cancer among people who dip or chew. The increased risk for cancer of the cheek and gum is nearly fiftyfold among long-term chewers. Prolonged snuff use can also cause gums to recede and periodontic destruction.

takes his or her own life the question Why? echoes throughout the community.

In a quest to understand the whys of teen suicide, St. Benedict's ACT Corporation sponsored the Western States Teen Suicide Update Conference. In addition to St. Benedict's ACT Corporation, the conference was co-sponsored by some 31 other private and governmental institutions including Intermountain Health Care Psychiatric and Behavioral Health Division, LDS Hospital Department of Psychiatry, Primary Children's Hospital Department of Psychiatry and the Utah State Medical Association.

The Conference which was held in the WestIn Hotel Utah, attracted over 400 people from the Western states. ACT President, George Dimas said he was particularly pleased with the cross section of people from the business, community, governmental and voluntary sectors of the community. "It was the hope of St. Benedict's ACT Corporation as initiating sponsors, to be a catalyst in addressing the tough questions of teen suicide. We believe in deeds not just words," Dimas noted.

Cassette tapes for the 1986 Youth Suicide Update Western Conference are now available. For an order form contact Janet Gillespie at St. Benedict's ADAPT Center, 773-6870.

NOT IN MY SCHOOL!

"Not in my school" is a cry echoed by principals and administrators in junior and senior high schools throughout the country, according to Richard R. Beal an Assistant Principal in the Haslett Public Schools in Haslett, Michigan. Mr. Beal, who has garnered nationwide attention for the drug programs he created and implemented in his high school was brought to Salt Lake by St. Benedict's ACT Corporation to speak at The Utah Federation for Drug Free Youth's Annual Parent and Youth Conference.

Beal said that it is time for administrators to acknowledge the fact that 5 to 15% of their students have a significant problem with drugs or alcohol. Beal added that schools must develop more of a "we care" attitude and work with students who are known users of alcohol and drugs. "We can no longer afford to be in the 'I'm sorry Johnny can't stay in our school anymore because we caught him doing drugs' mind set," said Beal.



Murray High student Linda Ruben presents Mrs. Colleen Bangerter a plaque for her involvement in youth drug and suicide issues.

HB 416 4/4/90

To: Judiciary
From: Anna Endorf
re: HB 416

As a child I have asked my peers on the amount of the fine that should be on the Bill. Most of them said about \$25-\$50. Other said about \$50-\$100. We are very happy that this Bill is in the House. We would like to have this passed out as soon as possible.

Anna Endorf
Christina
Horell
David Endorf

Original sponsor(s): REP. C.DAVIS, Zawacki, Hanley

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 §S FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 416 ()
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION
5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to purchase or possession of tobacco
7 by a minor; and expanding the authority of the state
8 office of alcoholism and drug abuse to discourage and
9 treat tobacco use."

10 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

11 * Section 1. AS 11.76.105 is amended to read:

12 Sec. 11.76.105. PURCHASE OR POSSESSION OF TOBACCO BY A MINOR.

13 (a) A person under 19 years of age may not knowingly purchase or
14 possess a cigarette, a cigar, tobacco, or a product containing tobacco
15 in this state.

16 (b) Purchase or possession of tobacco by a minor is a violation.

17 * Sec. 2. AS 11.76.105 is amended by adding new subsections to read:

18 (c) The supreme court shall establish a schedule of bail amounts
19 for violations of this section, but the bail amount may not exceed the
20 maximum fine that may be imposed for a violation. The bail amount for
21 the violation must appear on the citation.

22 (d) A person cited for a violation under this section may,
23 within 15 days after the date of the citation, mail or personally
24 deliver to the clerk of the court in which the citation is filed

25 (1) the amount of bail indicated on the citation for that
26 violation; and

27 (2) a copy of the citation indicating that the right to an
28 appearance is waived, a plea of no contest is entered and the bail is
29 forfeited.

1 (e) When bail has been forfeited under (d) of this section, a
2 judgment of conviction shall be entered. Forfeiture of bail is a
3 complete satisfaction for the violation. The clerk of the court
4 accepting the bail shall provide the violator with a receipt stating
5 that fact.

6 (f) If the person cited fails to pay the bail amount established
7 under (c) of this section or to appear in court as required, the
8 citation is considered a summons for a misdemeanor.

9 * Sec. 3. AS 12.25.190(c) is amended to read:

10 (c) The person cited for the crime shall give a written promise
11 to appear in court by signing at least one copy of the written cita-
12 tion prepared by the peace officer and the officer shall deliver a
13 copy of the citation to the person. The written promise requirement
14 of this subsection does not apply to motor vehicle and traffic cita-
15 tions for which a bail or fine schedule has been established under
16 AS 28.05.151, fish and game citations for which a bail schedule has
17 been established under AS 16.05.165, citations issued under AS 04.21.-
18 065, citations for tobacco violations by minors under AS 11.76.105,
19 citations issued under AS 18.35.341, citations issued in state park
20 and recreational facilities under AS 41.21.960, or littering citations
21 issued under AS 46.06.080.

22 * Sec. 4. AS 47.10.010(b) is amended to read:

23 (b) When a minor is accused of violating a traffic statute or
24 regulation, a traffic ordinance or regulation of an incorporated
25 municipality, AS 11.76.105 relating to the purchase or possession of
26 tobacco by a minor, a fish and game statute or regulation under AS 16,
27 or a parks and recreational facilities statute or regulation under
28 AS 41.21, excepting a statute the violation of which is a felony, the
29 procedure prescribed in AS 47.10.020 - 47.10.090 may not be followed.

1 except that a parent, guardian, or legal custodian shall be present at
2 all proceedings. The minor accused of an offense specified in this
3 subsection shall be charged, prosecuted, and sentenced in the district
4 court in the same manner as an adult.

5 * Sec. 5. AS 47.37.030 is amended to read:

6 Sec. 47.37.030. POWERS OF OFFICE. The office may

7 (1) plan, establish, and maintain programs for the preven-
8 tion and treatment of alcoholism, drug abuse, tobacco use, and misuse
9 of hazardous volatile materials and substances by inhalant abusers;

10 (2) make contracts and award grants necessary or incidental
11 to the performance of its duties and the execution of its powers,
12 including contracts with the grants to public and private agencies,
13 organizations, and individuals, to pay them for services rendered or
14 furnished to alcoholics, intoxicated persons, drug abusers, tobacco
15 users, or inhalant abusers; to the maximum extent possible, contracts
16 and grants must be for a period of two years; contracts under this
17 paragraph are governed by AS 36.30 (State Procurement Code);

18 (3) solicit and accept for use a gift of money or property
19 or a grant of money, services, or property from the federal govern-
20 ment, the state, or a political subdivision of it or a private source,
21 and do all things necessary to cooperate with the federal government
22 or any of its agencies in making an application for a grant;

23 (4) administer or supervise the administration of the
24 provisions relating to alcoholics, intoxicated persons, drug abusers,
25 tobacco users, and inhalant abusers of state plans submitted for
26 federal funding under federal health, welfare, or treatment legis-
27 lation:

28 (5) coordinate its activities and cooperate with alcohol-
29 ism, drug abuse, tobacco use, and inhalant abuse programs in this and

1 other states, and make contracts and other joint or cooperative ar-
2 rangements with state, local, or private agencies for the treatment of
3 alcoholics, intoxicated persons, drug abusers, tobacco users, and
4 inhalant abusers, and for the common advancement of alcoholism, drug
5 abuse, tobacco use, and inhalant abuse programs in this and other
6 states;

7 (6) keep records and engage in research and the gathering
8 of relevant statistics;

9 (7) do other acts necessary to implement the authority
10 expressly granted to it;

11 (8) acquire, hold, or dispose of real property or any
12 interest in it, and construct, lease, or otherwise provide treatment
13 facilities for alcoholics, intoxicated persons, drug abusers, and
14 inhalant abusers; however, the office shall encourage local initia-
15 tive, involvement, and financial participation under grants-in-aid
16 whenever possible in preference to the construction or operation of
17 facilities directly by the office; contracting and construction under
18 this paragraph are governed by AS 36.30 (State Procurement Code).

19 * Sec. 6. AS 47.37.040 is amended to read:

20 Sec. 47.37.040. DUTIES OF OFFICE. The office shall

21 (1) develop, encourage, and foster statewide, regional, and
22 local plans and programs for the prevention of alcoholism, [AND] drug
23 abuse, and tobacco use, and treatment of alcoholics, intoxicated per-
24 sons, drug abusers, tobacco users, and inhalant abusers in cooperation
25 with public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals, and
26 provide technical assistance and consultation services for these
27 purposes;

28 (2) coordinate the efforts and enlist the assistance of all
29 public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals interested

1 in prevention of alcoholism, drug abuse, tobacco use, and inhalant
2 abuse, and treatment of alcoholics, intoxicated persons, drug abusers,
3 tobacco users, and inhalant abusers;

4 (3) cooperate with the Department of Corrections in estab-
5 lishing and conducting programs to provide treatment for alcoholics,
6 intoxicated persons, drug abusers, and inhalant abusers in or on
7 parole from penal institutions;

8 (4) cooperate with the Department of Education, school
9 boards, schools, police departments, courts, and other public and
10 private agencies, organizations, and individuals in establishing
11 programs for the prevention of alcoholism, drug abuse, tobacco use,
12 and inhalant abuse, and treatment of alcoholics, intoxicated persons,
13 drug abusers, tobacco users, and inhalant abusers, and preparing
14 curriculum materials for use at all levels of school education;

15 (5) prepare, publish, evaluate, and disseminate educational
16 material dealing with the nature and effects of alcohol, tobacco, and
17 drugs, and the misuse of hazardous volatile substances;

18 (6) develop and implement, as an integral part of treatment
19 programs, an educational program for use in the treatment of alco-
20 holics, intoxicated persons, drug abusers, tobacco users, and inhalant
21 abusers that includes the dissemination of information concerning the
22 nature and effects of alcohol, drugs, tobacco, and hazardous volatile
23 substances;

24 (7) organize and foster training programs for all persons
25 engaged in treatment of alcoholics, intoxicated persons, drug abusers,
26 tobacco users, and inhalant abusers, and establish standards for
27 training paraprofessional alcoholism, drug abuse, tobacco use, and
28 inhalant abuse workers;

29 (8) sponsor and encourage research into the causes and

1 nature of alcoholism, drug abuse, tobacco use, and inhalant abuse, and
2 the treatment of alcoholics, intoxicated persons, drug abusers, tobac-
3 co users, and inhalant abusers, and serve as a clearinghouse for
4 information relating to alcoholism, drug abuse, tobacco use, and
5 inhalant abuse;

6 (9) specify uniform methods for keeping statistical infor-
7 mation by public and private agencies, organizations, and individuals,
8 and collect and make available relevant statistical information,
9 including number of persons treated, frequency of admission and read-
10 mission, and frequency and duration of treatment;

11 (10) advise the governor in the preparation of a comprehen-
12 sive plan for treatment of alcoholics, intoxicated persons, drug
13 abusers, tobacco users, and inhalant abusers;

14 (11) review all state health, welfare, and treatment plans
15 to be submitted for federal funding, and advise the commissioner on
16 provisions to be included relating to alcoholics, intoxicated persons,
17 drug abusers, tobacco users, and inhalant abusers;

18 (12) assist in the development of, and cooperate with,
19 alcohol, drug abuse, tobacco use, and inhalant abuse education and
20 treatment programs for employees of state and local governments and
21 businesses and industries in the state;

22 (13) use the support and assistance of interested persons in
23 the community, particularly recovered alcoholics, drug abusers, tobac-
24 co users, and inhalant abusers, to encourage alcoholics, drug
25 abusers, tobacco users, and inhalant abusers to voluntarily undergo
26 treatment;

27 (14) cooperate with the Department of Public Safety and the
28 Department of Transportation and Public Facilities in establishing and
29 conducting programs designed to deal with the problem of persons

1 operating motor vehicles while intoxicated or under the influence of
2 drugs;

3 (15) encourage hospitals and other appropriate health facilities
4 to admit without discrimination alcoholics, intoxicated persons,
5 drug abusers, and inhalant abusers and to provide them with adequate
6 and appropriate treatment;

7 (16) encourage all health and disability insurance programs
8 to include alcoholism and drug abuse as a covered illness;

9 (17) submit to the legislature an annual report covering the
10 activities of the office;

11 (18) develop and implement a training program on alcoholism,
12 tobacco use, and drug abuse for employees of state and municipal
13 governments, and private institutions;

14 (19) develop curriculum materials on drug and alcohol abuse,
15 tobacco use, and the misuse of hazardous volatile substances for use
16 in grades kindergarten through 12, as well as a course of instruction
17 for teachers to be charged with presenting the curriculum.

18 * Sec. 7. AS 47.37.050 is amended to read:

19 Sec. 47.37.050. INTERDEPARTMENTAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE. (a)
20 An interdepartmental coordinating committee is created, composed of
21 the coordinator, the commissioners of health and social services,
22 education, transportation and public facilities, labor, and public
23 safety, and the director of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Board. The
24 committee shall meet at least twice annually at the call of the com-
25 missioner of health and social services who is its chairman. The
26 committee shall provide for the coordination and exchange of informa-
27 tion on all programs relating to alcoholism, [OR] drug abuse, and
28 tobacco use, and act as a permanent liaison among state departments
29 engaged in activities affecting alcoholics, intoxicated persons, [AND]