

History of Tobacco Prevention & Control

- 1964 Surgeon General Luther Terry issues the first Surgeon General's Report on Smoking and Health.
- 1964 Congress passes the Federal Cigarette Labeling and Advertising Act requiring the Surgeon General's warnings on cigarette packages.
- 1966 Health warnings on cigarette packages begin.
- 1967 Federal Trade Commission releases first tar and nicotine report.
- 1967 Federal Communications Commission applies TV fairness doctrine to cigarette advertisements, requiring one anti-smoking advertisement for every three cigarette advertisements.
- 1969 Congress passes the Cigarette Act of 1969, removing all tobacco advertising from radio and television.
- 1971 Cigarette manufacturers agree to place health warnings on cigarette advertisements.
- 1977 The National Clearinghouse for Smoking and Health becomes the Office on Smoking and Health, part of the CDC.
- 1978 U.S. Surgeon General's Report identifies smoking as a major danger to women's health.
- 1984 Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approves nicotine gum as a smoking cessation aid.
- 1985 Coalition for a Tobacco-Free Utah (CTFU) is established to develop a plan to increase Utah's cigarette excise tax and earmark funding for tobacco prevention & control.
- 1985 Jim Repace and Dr. Al Lowrey publish a landmark study showing the dangers of secondhand smoke to non-smokers.
- 1986 HB11 (passed)
CTFU coordinates the passage of the bill which requires warning labels on all smokeless tobacco products in Utah.
- 1986 Tobacco Free Utah programs established at local health departments to conduct prevention and cessation programs in schools and communities.

- 1987 HB 35 (passed)
Utah increases the cigarette excise tax to 23 cents per pack. Earmarks \$100,000 for a statewide Smoke-Free Utah Program to reduce and/or eliminate tobacco consumption by Utahns.
- 1988 Smoking banned on domestic flights of less than two hours.
- 1988 World Health Organization (WHO) holds first World No-Tobacco Day.
- 1989 Proposal is approved by the Bureau of Vital Records to amend Utah's Birth Certificate to include a question on tobacco use during pregnancy.
- 1989 HB51 (passed)
Prohibits the free distribution of cigarettes in Utah to anyone.
- 1989 HB53 (passed)
Adolescent Prevention Tobacco Act--Prohibits vending machines in all public places except in bars and private clubs. Prohibits smoking on public school property.
- 1992 Nicotine patch is introduced as smoking cessation aid.
- 1993 Utah participates in the nationwide ProStep Nicotine Patch Project which allows 1000 qualified adult smokers to receive free patches.
- 1993 Utah receives a 5-year, \$950,000 CDC Core Capacity Grant for Initiatives to Mobilize for the Prevention & Control of Tobacco Use (IMPACT). State and local activities target KIDS Coalitions and Teen Tobacco Reduction Programs (TTRPs).
- 1994 HB50 (passed - Effective January 1, 1995)
Public Indoor Smoking Restrictions Prohibits smoking in all public places except bars, private clubs, rooms for loading, and enclosed smoking rooms at the Salt Lake City International Airport.
- 1994 OSHA proposes strict workplace standards on environmental tobacco smoke
- 1994 Mississippi Attorney General files first state law suit against tobacco companies to recover money lost in Medicaid funding of smoking-related illnesses.
- 1994 FDA commissioner David Kessler, MD announces plans to consider FDA regulation of tobacco.
- 1994 Brown & Williamson tobacco papers are released, providing inside information on tobacco industry dealings and cover-ups.

- 1994 Seven tobacco company chief executive officers testify before Congress under oath that tobacco is not addictive.
- 1996 Utah's Attorney General files a suit against the major tobacco companies on behalf of Utah. In 1998, Utah joined 46 other states in a settlement with the major tobacco companies. Utah receives about \$34 million annually over 25 years. Seven percent is allocated to tobacco prevention and control.
- 1996 Synar Amendment (named for Congressman Michael Synar) begins, requiring states to enforce tobacco laws that prohibit persons under 18 from buying cigarettes.
- 1997 HB27 Cigarette Excise Tax (passed)
Increases Utah cigarette tax by 25 cents (to 51.5 cents per pack) with \$460,000 appropriated for tobacco prevention & control programs.
- 1997 Utah's Truth About Tobacco Campaign is launched in December with locally tagged TV and radio spots. A toll-free hotline (1-888-567-TRUTH) is established.
- 1998 Judge Ostein rules FDA may regulate tobacco as a drug delivery device but strikes down provisions for FDA regulation of tobacco marketing. Decision is appealed.
- 1998 HB31 (passed)
Utah requires clerk-assisted sales on all tobacco products. Information kits are sent to all tobacco retail outlets in Utah.
- 1998 SB39 (passed)
Utah requires local health departments to conduct hearings on repeat violators of the underage tobacco sales law. Requires annual renewable tobacco licenses. TFU staff conduct regional trainings for store owners and managers.
- 1999 Control and prevention to continue to enhance tobacco prevention and control activities statewide. Eleven local health departments and 34 community agencies receive funding for local-level programs.
- 2000 SB15 (passed)
Utah State Legislature allocates \$4 million to the Tobacco Prevention and Control Program (TPCP) for tobacco and substance abuse prevention, reduction, cessation and control programs supported by a multi-media campaign.
- 2000 Utah implements one of the nation's first teen tobacco quit lines. Results are very positive. In 2001, Utah implements an Adult Tobacco Quit Line. Call volumes exceed all expectations.

2002 HB 54 (passed)
This act lifts the cap on funding that can be spent on retailer compliance check and education activities.

2002 HB 238 (passed)
This act increases the rates of tax levied on cigarettes and specifies how a portion of any increase in cigarette tax revenues will be used. Thirty-three percent of the new revenue was earmarked for tobacco prevention and control.

2003 Utah is one of only two states that shows a linear decrease in smoking since 1996.

Red = National, Blue = Utah