



SmokeLess States National Tobacco Prevention and Control Program

# Major Accomplishments and Highlights by State



Policy successes were achieved by each state's coalition as a whole. Coalition member organizations contributed funds/efforts that are permitted under their charters; no funds from The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation were used for lobbying activities that related to these policy successes.

State	Policy What was/were the most significant public policy/policies passed or attempted?	Media Campaign/ Communications What was the major communications/media campaign theme? Slogan?	Coalition Type/Membership How is your coalition structured?
Alaska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passed CIA ordinances in Anchorage, Barrow, Juneau, Kenai, Soldotna, Dillingham, Port Lions, Chevak, and Ekwok.</li> <li>Doubled Juneau municipal tobacco tax to \$.30 per pack.</li> <li>Passed state legislation to use 20% of tobacco settlement for prevention, between \$3 to 5 million.</li> </ul>	<p>Launched four major campaigns. Slogans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Everyone deserves clean indoor air.”</li> <li>“Ashtray as Artifact” Anchorage clean indoor air implementation.</li> <li>“Good for people. Good for business.” clean indoor air implementation.</li> <li>“Keep the Promise” settlement campaign.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Alaska Tobacco Control Alliance is a tobacco prevention and control network. Comprised of over 200 individuals and organizations; 23 board members; two administrative staff funded by MSA.</li> <li>Alaskans for Tobacco-Free Kids, a lobbying group, is comprised of the American Lung Association of Alaska, American Heart Association, American Cancer Society; and the Alaska Native Health Board.</li> </ul>
Arkansas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased the sales tax on cigarettes from \$.34 to \$.59 and an additional 7% tax increase on all other tobacco products.</li> <li>Little Rock National Airport implemented a smoke-free policy.</li> <li>War Memorial Stadium, implemented a smoke ban.</li> <li>The University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences, voted to make its entire campus smoke-free.</li> <li>The Fayetteville City Council passed a smoke-free ordinance in September 2003. The ordinance was challenged and ultimately upheld.</li> <li>Smoke-free ordinance pending in Texarkana-should go to council for first reading in March 2004.</li> <li>The City of Little Rock voted to make its zoo a smoke-free facility.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Breathing is a Right-Smoking is a Privilege</li> <li>Save Arkansans Live-Tobacco Tax</li> <li>Clear the Air-Secondhand Smoke Kills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CTFA is made up of a variety of organizations and groups such as AHA, ACS, Academy of Pediatrics, Arkansans for Drug Free Youths, La Casa, Inc., the College of Public Health, City of Little Rock, Black Community Developers, local tobacco free coalitions from all regions of the state, media firms, and many other entities.</li> <li>The governing body for the CTFA is a 13 member Executive Committee.</li> <li>Members do not pay membership fees.</li> </ul>
Arizona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported smoke-free campaigns in Surprise, Goodyear, Youngtown, Peoria, Tempe, Guadalupe, Chandler, Prescott, Nogales, Coconino and Santa Cruz County.</li> <li>Worked with tribal leadership on CIA policy development.</li> <li>Supported 2002 voter referral increasing cigarette tax by \$.65 per pack.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Media plan focused on local control and the positive health effects of smoke free workplaces, with targeted outreach to Hispanic, Native American, youth and faith communities.</li> <li>Executed a tv/radio campaign in support of 2002 tobacco tax measure.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ACTA's leadership comes principally from ACS, AHA and ALA, but membership has grown to include new partners ranging from the Arizona Medical Association and Arizona Public Health Association, to the Native American Community Health Centers Incorporated and the League of United Latin American Citizens.</li> </ul>

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<b>California</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Founded the Coalition for a Healthy California to encourage Legislature to increase tobacco tax by \$1.50. (2003)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed model cessation benefit proposal for statewide health plan adoption.</li> <li>Created and disseminated over 3,000 “Health Care Provider’s Tool Kit for Delivering Cessation Services.”</li> <li>Conducted statewide speakers bureau to health care professionals.</li> <li>Developed Smoking Cessation Benefits Everyone campaign for grassroots, business support of cessation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Next Generation Alliance became the California Tobacco Control Alliance in December 2003. A Board of Directors with representation from diverse public health, health care and community groups provides governance to the nonprofit organization.</li> <li>A Managed Care Working Group is comprised of health plan, medical group, health provider and advocacy organization representatives.</li> <li>A Policy Working Group is comprised of lobbyists, legislative/government directors, or policy analysts of voluntary, public health, health care or statewide policy organizations.</li> </ul>
<b>Colorado</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>15% of Colorado’s settlement revenue allocated to tobacco prevention.</li> <li>14 communities passed strong CIA laws (Snowmass, Superior, Montrose, Alamosa, Louisville, Fort Collins, Pueblo, Longmont, Greeley, Summit County, Breckenridge, Frisco, Dillon and Broomfield)</li> <li>Passed statewide ban on sale of loose cigarettes and small packs, and passed legislation to increase the enforcement of SYNAR.</li> <li>Built coalition supporting 11/04 tax increase voter initiative.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Tobacco caused the problem — let tobacco money fix it” and “Tobacco Dollars for Tobacco Prevention” (settlement allocation).</li> <li>“It’s About Your Right to Breathe Clean Air” and “Workers Deserve a Healthy Workplace” (local campaigns for smoke-free policies, including direct mail, newspaper and radio advertisements).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CTEPA is a 501(c)(3) organization with over 60 members (doubled since 2000).</li> <li>CTEPA is governed by a board of directors that receives input and recommendations from the public affairs committee and the local affairs committee.</li> </ul>
<b>Connecticut</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passed statewide smoking ban in workplaces, restaurants and bars with limited exceptions (tried but failed to overturn preemption)</li> <li>Raised state cigarette excise tax \$0.61 to \$1.11 (2002); again by \$.50 to \$1.51 in 2003.</li> <li>Preserved funding for the Connecticut Quitline.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Two television advertising campaigns on the dangers of secondhand smoke.</li> <li>Four separate targeted direct mail campaigns to opinion leaders on the dangers of secondhand smoke and the need for policy action.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The MATCH Coalition incorporated as a 501(c)3 entity in July 2002 and consists of a Board of Directors representing 15 organizations, including traditional public health allies and representatives from communities of color. The full Coalition consists of dozens of member organizations and hundreds of grassroots activists.</li> </ul>
<b>Delaware</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passed comprehensive CIA Act which includes all workplaces and public places and repealed pre-emption.</li> <li>Defeated three attempts to weaken the CIA Act.</li> <li>Allocation of settlement dollars increased from \$5 million to \$10 million for tobacco control.</li> <li>Raised the cigarette excise tax by \$.31 to \$.55.</li> <li>Passed internet bill to prevent youth from easy access to tobacco products.</li> </ul>	<p>Launched major campaign:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Breathe Easy Delaware, Second Hand Smoke is on the Way Out.”</li> </ul> <p>Additional campaign slogans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Health Not Wealth”</li> <li>“Healthy Air In Delaware”</li> <li>Throughout the entire clean indoor air campaign the focus was health.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tobacco Free Delaware is a traditional coalition with over 60 partner organizations who work in subcommittees to set direction for the coalition. There is an Executive Committee and by-laws.</li> </ul>
<b>Hawaii</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raised state cigarette excise tax from \$1.00 to \$1.40 per pack.</li> <li>Passed and implemented smoke-free restaurant ordinances in all four counties (O’ahu, Maui, Kauai, Hawaii).</li> <li>Worked to maintain allocation of MSA funds for tobacco prevention and control.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secondhand smoke — “It’s time we all got sick of it.”</li> <li>Smokefree Restaurant Implementation: “There is something special on the menu — Fresh Air.”</li> <li>Protect MSA funding message: “A broken promise to our keiki (children in Hawaiian) tobacco prevention saves lives.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coalition for a Tobacco Free Hawaii is a traditional coalition with over 150 active agencies and local coalitions and a growing grassroots base.</li> </ul>

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Illinois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased the state excise tax on cigarettes to \$.98 per pack in 2002.</li> <li>July 7, 2003, Skokie passed an ordinance that protects more workers from the dangers of secondhand smoke than any other community in the state of Illinois. Restaurants with attached bars that opt to build interior walls and install separate ventilation systems have until July 7, 2004 to make structural changes before the ordinance takes effect for their establishments.</li> <li>November 11, 2003 the village of Wilmette passed the strongest CIA ordinance.</li> <li>February 23, 2004 Cook County raised the county cigarette tax from \$.82 per pack to \$1.00 per pack.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Help us be tobacco free”</li> <li>“Tax Tobacco, Save Lives”</li> <li>“Campaign for a Healthy SmokeFree Chicago”</li> <li>“Everyone has a right to breathe smoke-free indoor air”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Illinois Coalition Against Tobacco (ICAT) is a traditional coalition with more than 100 organizations and individuals.</li> </ul>
Louisiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secured a state excise tax \$.12 per pack. Secured \$.02 of each \$.12 tax for a statewide tobacco prevention and cessation program. (2002)</li> <li>Assisted in the passage of a bill prohibiting smoking in any part of the Superdome. (2003)</li> <li>Legislature passed Senate Bill 901 with amendments, partially removing preemptive language in the state CIA Law. (2003)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Paid media: “It’s your right to breathe clean air. Restore local control.”</li> <li>Developed a fully functioning website for the Coalition</li> <li>Developed a “Smoke-Free Dining” component on the CTFLA website</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Coalition for a Tobacco-Free Louisiana (CTFLA) is a network of non-profit, state agencies, for-profit organizations, and individuals with a shared vision to prevent tobacco use and exposure to secondhand smoke by Louisiana’s citizens.</li> <li>The Coalition has a staff of 4 FTE plus student interns which reports to a 15-member steering committee.</li> </ul>
Maine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raised cigarette excise tax by \$.26 to \$1.00. (2001)</li> <li>Increased state funding to tobacco programs by \$1.8 million. (2003)</li> <li>Added bars, pool halls, hotel lounges and bingo games to Maine’s smoke free public/workplaces laws.</li> <li>Increased licensing of internet and phone sales of tobacco and regulation of delivery services; also strengthened laws for non-participating (MSA) tobacco manufacturers.</li> </ul>	<p>Polling and earned media campaigns for excise tax, secondhand smoke and settlement dollars. Three ad campaigns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“A Healthy Dose of Leadership”</li> <li>“The Fund for a Healthy Maine Works”</li> <li>“Leading the Nation”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maine Coalition on Smoking or Health has over 100 members representing a broad variety of organizations.</li> <li>MCSOH founded SAFE (Smoke-free Air For Everyone) a coalition of labor, women’s groups, bar workers and seniors to prohibit smoking in bars.</li> <li>MCSOH founded the Friends of the Fund for a Healthy Maine to advocate for protection of Maine’s share of the tobacco settlement.</li> </ul>
Maryland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passed comprehensive smoke free workplace ordinances in Montgomery and Talbot counties and Takoma Park, Rockville and Gaithersburg cities.</li> <li>Raised cigarette excise tax by \$.34 to \$1.00 with a mandated appropriation of a minimum of \$21 million annually for tobacco use prevention and cessation programs.</li> <li>Increased funding for tobacco prevention and cessation from \$21 to \$30 million. Fought attempts to permanently reduce the program funding allocation mandate of \$21 million.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tobacco tax campaign: “Increase Maryland Coffers. Decrease Maryland Coughers.”</li> <li>Clean Air campaign: “We all Deserve the Right to Breathe Clean, Safe, Smoke-Free Air” “I’d Love a Smoke-Free Maryland”</li> <li>MSA funding: “Tobacco Settlement Dollars for Tobacco Prevention.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smoke Free Maryland is over 10 years old with over 100 organizations and countless active individuals, representing over 500,000 Marylanders.</li> <li>SFM operates with a thirteen member Board, by-laws, and several active standing and ad hoc committees.</li> <li>SFM incorporated in 2003 and is now filing for 501(c)3 and 501(c)4 status.</li> </ul>

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<b>Massachusetts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raised cigarette excise tax by \$.75 to \$1.51 (2002); increased cigar and smoking tobacco tax to 30% and smokeless tobacco tax to 90% of wholesale prices.</li> <li>• Passed comprehensive smoke-free workplace regulations in Boston, Cambridge and Somerville as well as many other cities and towns.</li> <li>• Passed comprehensive smoke-free workplace bill through the House and Senate (December 2003) with anticipated implementation July 5, 2004.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Health Now!” Tobacco tax campaign launched to utilize revenue to enhance health programs in the Commonwealth</li> <li>• “Clean Air Works for Massachusetts” smoke-free workplace bill campaign; utilizing branding from Boston and other cities (“Clean Air Works”)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tobacco Free Mass is a coalition of over 40 member organizations and over 9,000 grassroots advocates.</li> <li>• Coalition follows by-laws agreed and voted upon by membership. An Executive Committee provides steering functions of policy and strategy, with various active subcommittees including Advocacy, Membership and Fundraising.</li> </ul>
<b>Minnesota</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protected the Youth Tobacco Prevention Endowment from legislative attempts to eliminate it.</li> <li>• Supported Governor Ventura’s \$.29 per pack cigarette tax increase while also promoting a \$1 cigarette tax increase.</li> <li>• Advanced fire safety standards legislation.</li> <li>• Defeated attempt to preempt our youth access to tobacco law.</li> <li>• Passed a \$.35 per pack tax on non-participating tobacco manufacturers (all tobacco manufacturers except those who were part of our settlement (RJR, Philip Morris, Brown &amp; Williamson, and Lorillard).</li> <li>• Passed legislation prohibiting smoking in chemical dependency and mental health treatment facilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Successfully used the slogan “Not a Penny” to earn media around the elimination of the MN Youth Tobacco Prevention endowment.</li> <li>• Developed a “Save Minnesota Kids” web site for grassroots action.</li> <li>• Slogan for tax campaign — Raising Minnesota’s cigarette tax by \$1 is a Win-Win-Win.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Created “Friends of Healthy Kids Minnesota,” an affiliated 501(c)4 organization dedicated to supporting the Coalition’s legislative advocacy and voter education.</li> <li>• Made significant efforts to broaden the diversity of the Coalition.</li> </ul>
<b>Mississippi</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mississippi SmokeLess States Alliance organized and/or strengthened community coalitions to conduct local clean indoor air ordinance campaigns in cities across the state resulted in passage of a 100% comprehensive clean indoor air ordinance in Metcalfe, Mississippi and in passage of a strong smoke-free workplace ordinance in Mississippi’s capital city of Jackson.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alliance staff and partners conducted strategic planning sessions to develop a statewide televised education campaign designed to make every Mississippian aware of the dangers of secondhand smoke and the need for smokefree workplace legislation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Mississippi SmokeLess States Alliance was guided by a statewide executive committee made up of representatives from the American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, American Lung Association, Jackson State University, Mississippi Nurses Association, Mississippi State Department of Health, Mississippi State Medical Association, The Partnership for a Healthy Mississippi and its Community Youth Partnerships and the University of Southern Mississippi. Alliance staff worked with statewide partners to develop or strengthen diverse, broad-based local tobacco control coalitions.</li> </ul>

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Missouri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Blocked preemption attempts.</li> <li>Secured \$22.1 million in funding for comprehensive tobacco use prevention (CTUP) during 2001 Legislative Session. Note: funds were subsequently withheld in 2002 due to budget crisis.</li> <li>Endorsed and supported Proposition A, a petition initiative campaign by Citizens for a Healthy Missouri that put a \$.55 increase in tobacco tax on the November 2002 ballot. Prop A suffered a narrow loss — 50.9%-49.1%, but passed in the counties in which MPSH member organizations have a major base.</li> <li>Supported smokefree restaurants bills passed in Maryville, Springfield, and Jefferson City, and smokefree government buildings bill passed in St. Louis. Jefferson City bill was subsequently vetoed by mayor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Secondhand Smoke: It’s About Our Right to Breathe Clean Air.”</li> <li>“Smokefree! It’s an idea whose time has come!”</li> <li>“Everybody Deserves Clean Air!”</li> <li>Communication theme to support funding for comprehensive tobacco use prevention program (related to MSA funds) —</li> <li>“20% for Tobacco Control”</li> <li>Launched Web site at <a href="http://www.smokingorhealth.org">www.smokingorhealth.org</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Missouri Partnership on Smoking or Health is a growing coalition with 40 organizational members and increasing representation by racial/ethnic constituencies and non-traditional partners. All organizations have voice and vote on coalition issues.</li> <li>The Executive Committee is an elected core of leadership that provides oversight between regularly scheduled partnership meetings.</li> <li>Standing committees include: Legislative Planning, Membership Development, Strategic Planning, and Public Relations and Communications.</li> <li>Ad Hoc Committee on Sustainability formed in 2002.</li> </ul>
Montana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raised cigarette tax by \$.52/pack in 2003, and supporting an initiative on the 11/04 ballot to raise the tax another \$1.00/pack with revenues directed to health care.</li> <li>Passed statewide initiative in 2002 to direct MSA dollars to prevention program.</li> <li>Supported successful smoke-free ordinance campaigns in Helena and Bozeman, and defended Helena ordinance in litigation against it.</li> <li>Challenged constitutionality of 2003 limited preemption statute in state Supreme Court proceeding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statewide and local campaigns featuring smoke-free/local control and pro tax, with some targeted at women of childbearing age.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect Montana Kids (PMK) is a coalition of ACS, AHA and ALA which forms strategic alliances on an as needed basis with other partners and/or coalitions such as the Alliance for a Healthy Montana, the Montana Medical Association, AARP, and the Child and Maternal Health Council.</li> <li>PMK has done extensive outreach to the American Indian community and tribal leadership.</li> </ul>
Nevada	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than doubled the tobacco excise tax to \$.80 per pack.</li> <li>Restored local control to school boards.</li> <li>Restricted the sale of tobacco via vending machines to protect kids.</li> <li>Defeated securitization in 2003 session for the third time, kept MSA funding for tobacco prevention intact.</li> <li>An initiative petition for CIA is forthcoming.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Learn more. Get involved. Fight back.</li> <li>Tobacco Taxes: A Win-Win-Win Solution to Nevada’s Budget Deficit.</li> <li>Tobacco Taxes: Saving Lives &amp; Money</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NTPC is a traditional coalition of roughly 45 member organizations. Membership elects the executive board which establishes policy positions for the coalition in consultation with the policy committee. Cessation and prevention workgroups develop programmatic activities.</li> </ul>
New Hampshire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Launched New Hampshire Healthy Families Campaign, which proposed a \$1 increase in the tobacco tax with revenue dedicated to health access needs. The bill has been tabled by House for possible further action.</li> <li>Assisted five communities in passing smoke-free ordinances at the local level.</li> <li>Provided technical and financial assistance to Colebrook, to fight preemption at the State Supreme Court (was ruled preemptive in 2003).</li> <li>Defeated inadequate legislation dealing with youth access via the internet.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colebrook campaign educated the public on CIA</li> <li>Tobacco tax campaign: “NH has a tobacco problem, NH has a health care problem, but NH has a solution - raise the tobacco tax”</li> <li>MSA allocation slogan: “Tobacco Money for Tobacco Prevention”</li> <li>Coalition slogan: “Know the facts, make a difference”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Smoke-Free NH Alliance is a traditional coalition with a 9-member Executive Committee and an active Policy Committee.</li> <li>SFNHA is also a pilot member of the Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids project: Tobacco Free Action Network (TFAN). This helps us increase our database of tobacco prevention advocates for mobilization to support tobacco prevention legislation and policy.</li> </ul>

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<b>New Jersey</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raised state cigarette tax in 2002 by \$.70 and in 2003 by \$.55 to \$2.05/pack, highest in the nation.</li> <li>• Secured \$30 million in state funding for tobacco control in 2002 (reduce to \$10 million in 2003).</li> <li>• 2003 smoke-free air legislation passed in committees in both houses of the legislature, and have been re-introduced in 2004 session.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Hey, Take It Outside!” to build awareness of the danger of ETS exposure.</li> <li>• “Spare the Air!” petition drive and media campaign to collect 50,000 signatures in support of smoke-free air over a 100 day period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NJ Breathes is a coalition of 50 statewide organizations convened by the Medical Society of New Jersey. The coalition is a traditional coalition with partners contributing both cash and in-kind services to accomplish the business objectives of the group.</li> </ul>
<b>New Mexico</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased state cigarette tax \$.70 to \$.91/pack. (2003)</li> <li>• Banned smoking in all Albuquerque workplaces and restaurants, and most other public places (exempts bars).</li> <li>• Defended funding for statewide comprehensive tobacco control program.</li> <li>• Supported legislative mandate passed in 2003 requiring insurers that offer maternity coverage to include cessation coverage as part of that benefit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Protecting the health of kids, workers and people with breathing problems” (Smoke-Free Albuquerque)</li> <li>• “A Win/Win/Win for New Mexico: A Win for Our Kids, A Financial Win, A Win with Voters: Save Lives — Generate Income” (tax campaign)</li> <li>• “If you could immunize New Mexico children against smoking, would you?” “Tobacco CAUSED the problem...Tobacco money should FIX it!” (settlement defense)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NMCAT, formed in 1997, includes ACS, AHA, ALA, New Mexico Medical Society, Department of Health/Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Program, numerous other health and social service organizations, other statewide and local coalitions, and 2,000 grassroots advocates from across the state.</li> <li>• The advisory committee and full coalition both meet bimonthly.</li> <li>• NMCAT employs an executive director, policy manager, and community organizer, and contracts with a media consultant, a grassroots organizer, and a lobbyist.</li> </ul>
<b>New York</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raised cigarette excise tax from \$0.55 to \$1.11/pack in 1999, and to \$1.50. (2002)</li> <li>• Enacted statewide comprehensive workplace smoking ban in 2003 following the earlier enactment of several local ordinances around the state, including New York City.</li> <li>• Renewed funding for comprehensive tobacco control program for an additional two years. (2003)</li> <li>• Supported a range of other tobacco control measures, including laws requiring fire safe cigarettes, limiting internet sales, restricting youth access, and banning self-service displays.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1999 campaign to increase cigarette tax: “Kids Health Initiative – Saving Lives...Protecting Kids...Enhancing Healthcare”</li> <li>• 2002/3 campaign to enact statewide smoking restrictions: “Take Back Our Air New York”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coalition for a Healthy New York (CHNY) is an issue-driven coalition without written bylaws or officers. To avoid the paperwork and reporting required by state lobbying laws, members lobby and issue public announcements individually, not under a coalition banner.</li> </ul>
<b>North Dakota</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smokefree restaurant ordinance enacted in Minot, referral defeated.</li> <li>• Attempted increase in the state’s tobacco tax; Governor’s proposal defeated.</li> <li>• Technical assistance and training to local tobacco control coordinators and coalitions on secondhand smoke policy issues, including economic impact study on Minot ordinance and compliance assessment initiative.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Keep Kids Tobacco Free” (slogan) campaign to increase tobacco tax (2003)</li> <li>• Secondhand smoke media campaign (2003)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• North Dakota Tobacco Policy Initiative is a traditional coalition, with a 12-member steering committee including ALA, AHA, ACS, medical and nurses associations, respiratory therapists, insurance carrier and others.</li> </ul>
<b>Ohio</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Passage of first comprehensive CIA ordinance by ballot initiative in Bowling Green.</li> <li>• Passage of first comprehensive CIA ordinance by a City Council in Toledo.</li> <li>• Defeat of preemption in two consecutive General Assemblies.</li> <li>• Passage of a \$.31 cigarette tax increase.</li> <li>• Protected \$350 million Tobacco Use Prevention and Control Foundation endowment from being used to balance the budget on three occasions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Don’t let Ohio’s elected officials break their promise to Ohio’s kids”</li> <li>• “Tobacco prevention saves lives and saves money”</li> <li>• “The more these cost, the less they’ll smoke”</li> <li>• Launched innovative, interactive Tobacco-Free website which receives 30,000+ hits per month.</li> <li>• Launched Smoke-Free website to provide information on smoke-free air campaigns across the state.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tobacco-Free Ohio has been a traditional partnership of the ACS, ALA, AHA and ODH with 50 local coalitions and 60 organizations participating on the statewide coalition. However, as a result of a strategic planning process involving all tobacco control stakeholders, the Ohio statewide coalition is undergoing a major overhaul in structure and membership. These changes should be fully completed by June of 2004.</li> </ul>

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<b>Oregon</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defeat of ballot measures 4 &amp; 89, which allocated MSA funds- for purposes not related to tobacco prevention (2000);</li> <li>• Passed a statewide Smokefree Workplace Law that protects 95% of workers from ETS (2001);</li> <li>• Passed a \$.60 per pack excise tax increase to \$1.28/pack. (2002)</li> <li>• Reallocation of funds for TPEP after legislature de-funded it. (2003)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Oregonians for Tobacco-Free Kids”</li> <li>• “No on 4 &amp; 89” (2000)</li> <li>• “Stop the Rollbacks” Campaign (2002)</li> <li>• “YES on 20” Campaign (2002)</li> <li>• “Save TPEP” (2002)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Tobacco-Free Coalition of Oregon (TOFCO) has nearly 400 member groups and individuals.</li> <li>• Coalition structure includes a steering committee made up of organizations and advocates, elected by region; policy and cessation task forces.</li> </ul>
<b>Rhode Island</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raised cigarette excise tax by \$.61 to \$1.71.</li> <li>• Launched smoke-free workplace campaign in 2002 which passed the Senate but failed in the House; currently supporting House leadership bill for smoke-free workplaces in 2004 session.</li> <li>• Protected the state tobacco control program from cuts.</li> <li>• Defeated a bill that would have significantly reduced penalties to tobacco retailers for selling to minors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Everyone deserves a smoke-free workplace”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Campaign for a Healthy RI is a traditional coalition of health organizations, businesses, community groups, physicians and grassroots activists.</li> <li>• Coalition structure is made up of standing committees: communications, organizing, steering, policy, sustainability, and faith.</li> </ul>
<b>South Dakota</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enacted a statewide CIA law that applies to most public places and worksites.</li> <li>• Raised state cigarette tax \$.20 to \$.53.</li> <li>• Secured \$1.5 million in state funds for state tobacco control program.</li> <li>• Advanced repeal of preemption through House of Representatives and Senate Committee for the first time since the passage of preemption in 1995.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We know the Way to Cut Tobacco Use in South Dakota – Do we Have the Will?</li> <li>• Tobacco money for tobacco prevention.</li> <li>• Tobacco Taxes Save Lives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The South Dakota Tobacco Free Kids Network is an alliance of 44 statewide organizations committed to reducing tobacco use, especially among high risk populations, through effective public policy.</li> <li>• The Network is guided by a 13-member steering committee. The Network has nearly 1500 individual members.</li> </ul>
<b>Texas</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported ordinance campaigns in Dallas, San Antonio, Austin, Waco, Robinson, Round Rock, Del Rio and Longview, and currently supporting early stage efforts in Amarillo, Abilene, Houston, Pasadena, Tyler and Harlingen.</li> <li>• Defended against securitization of tobacco settlement funds by the 2003 Legislature.</li> <li>• Supporting a \$1/pack hike in the cigarette tax before the 2004 special session of the Legislature.</li> </ul>	<p>Clean indoor air messages included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Secondhand Smoke Kills”</li> <li>• “Smoke-free air is good for health and good for business”</li> <li>• “The smoke will wash out her hair but what about her lungs?”</li> </ul> <p>Launched campaign to support tax increase effort:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “Texans Investing in Healthy Families”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TRUST has a four-member board including representatives from ACS, AHA, ALA, and the Texas PTA.</li> <li>• TRUST serves as a information clearinghouse and resource center for local clean indoor air coalitions statewide.</li> </ul>
<b>Vermont</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raised the cigarette excise tax by \$.75 to \$1.19.</li> <li>• Burlington and South Burlington passed resolutions to prohibit smoking in bars.</li> <li>• Launched two-year campaign to close “cabaret license” exemption from smoke-free law; in the 2004 session the bill is still in play.</li> <li>• Secured and protected MSA money for tobacco prevention programs and a tobacco trust fund.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “67 cents make sense” campaign to raise cigarette tax</li> <li>• “Tips are not enough” campaign to close the cabaret exemption that allows smoking in bars</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coalition represents more than 1,000 organizations and individuals in Vermont working to reduce tobacco use.</li> <li>• Coalition follows by-laws agreed and voted upon by membership. Members volunteer in Executive, Policy, Communication and Outreach Committees with a 15 member Advisory Council.</li> </ul>

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<b>Washington</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported passage of amendments to the Washington State CIA Act.</li> <li>Commissioned legal opinion regarding status of state preemption in Washington State.</li> <li>Supported passage of Tacoma Pierce County Board of Health Smokefree Resolution 20033527.</li> <li>Supporting continuing litigation and defense of Smokefree Pierce County through seeking of litigation support funds and technical assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Secondhand Smoke Kills” API cable TV Puget Sound Region (Korean, Tagalog, Mandarin, Vietnamese)</li> <li>“Its your right!” (Statewide TV coverage and Central WA Spanish language TV)</li> <li>“Gift of Clean Air” legislative kick off (earned)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sponsoring members, ACS, AHA, ALAW, WAPIFASA, Center for MultiCultural Health. Endorsing organizations total over 30 organizations, with statewide representation and a diverse population and interest groups.</li> </ul>
<b>West Virginia</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passed first-ever state excise tax on smokeless tobacco products, at a rate of 7% of wholesale.</li> <li>Successfully defended 12 pre-emptive bills introduced.</li> <li>Passed a comprehensive internet sales law to address the sale of tobacco products via the internet.</li> <li>Passed a law that bans the sale and possession of bidis in the state.</li> <li>Secured tobacco prevention funding of \$5.85 million per year from the MSA.</li> <li>Passed legislation to increase the cigarette tax from \$.17 to \$.55.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“Saving Lives and Saving Monday: a Blueprint for a Comprehensive Tobacco Prevention Program for West Virginia”</li> <li>West Virginia’s Future, Worth the Change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coalition for a Tobacco-Free West Virginia was established by WV Bureau for Public Health in 1989, became an independent group in 2002.</li> <li>Membership is compromised of organizational and individual members.</li> <li>Steering committee of ACS, ALA, AHA, WV Hospital Association, WV State Medical Association and elected members-at-large makes major policy decisions/ sets direction.</li> </ul>
<b>Wisconsin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passed smoke-free restaurant policies in the following municipalities: La Crosse, Ashland, Eau Claire, Kenosha, Neenah, Onalaska, Holmen, Janesville, West Salem, River Falls, and Wauwatosa.</li> <li>Passed smoke-free workplace policy and strengthened the smoke-free restaurant policy in Madison.</li> <li>Increased the tobacco excise tax from \$.59/pack to \$.77 cents.</li> <li>Maintained funding for a statewide tobacco control program.</li> </ul>	<p>Each local ordinance campaign develops its own slogan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAFE (Smoke-Free Air for Everyone)</li> <li>CARE (Clean Air in Restaurants for Everyone)</li> <li>KIND (Kenosha’s Initiative for Non-Smoking Dining)</li> <li>CAFE (Clean Air For Everyone)</li> <li>HART (Healthy Air in Restaurants in Tosa)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Created new partnerships with disability groups in order to work towards an increased tobacco tax.</li> <li>Formed the Wisconsin Children’s Initiative with more than 500 civic, health, educational, religious, labor, and youth organization members.</li> <li>Created new partnerships with groups representing communities of color in order to work towards a smoke-free restaurant ordinance in Milwaukee.</li> <li>Expanded our board of directors to include members from the Wisconsin Health and Hospital Association, the Wisconsin Nurses Association, the Center for Tobacco Research and Intervention, Fighting Back (a youth organization in Milwaukee), and the Wisconsin Medical Society.</li> <li>Developed new partnerships with the Wisconsin Education Association Coalition (the largest teacher’s union in the state) and AFSCME.</li> </ul>
<b>Wyoming</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Passed a tobacco excise tax increase \$.48 to \$.60.</li> <li>Educated and prevented securitization.</li> <li>Successfully lobbied for a 1.6 million dollar increase to the state tobacco prevention budget making Wyoming 13th per capita in tobacco prevention spending.</li> <li>All Tribal buildings on the Wind River Reservation are smokefree.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>“When it comes to Wyoming’s tobacco tax fairness goes up in smoke!”</li> <li>“Clean air is good for our city.”</li> <li>“25% of Wyoming smokes, 100% of Wyoming second hand smokes.”</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>WyTUP is a 100-member coalition made up of over 1000 people, organizations and businesses.</li> </ul>