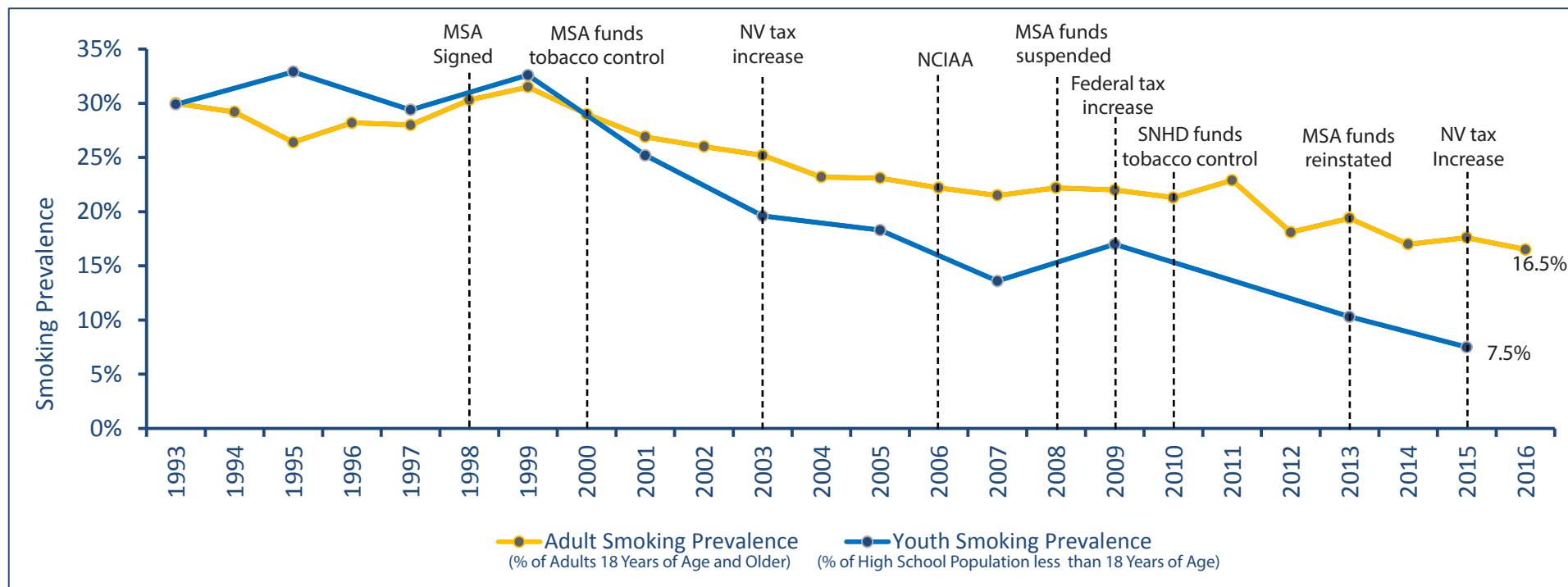


Tobacco Use and Tobacco Control Policy in Nevada



- 1998 • Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement (MSA) signed between major tobacco companies and 46 US states and DC, including Nevada.
- 2000 • Utilization of Tobacco MSA funding for tobacco prevention/control (TP/C) initiated by the State of Nevada.
 - Nevada dedicated approximately \$2 million of State MSA funds yearly to TP/C. Federal CDC grant fairly consistent over time at \$2 million/year for TP/C efforts statewide.
- 2003 • State tax on cigarettes increased from \$0.35 to \$0.80 per pack in Nevada.
- 2006 • Nevada Clean Indoor Air Act (NCIAA) passed by Nevada voters banning smoking in most workplaces. Casinos, bars, and adult establishments are exempt.
- 2008 • Nevada halts use of MSA funding for tobacco; Federal CDC funds are the only funds supporting TP/C in Nevada.
- 2009 • Federal tax on cigarettes increased from \$0.39 to \$1.01 per pack.
- 2010 • Southern Nevada Health District (SNHD) was awarded \$14.6 million for TP/C through the Communities Putting Prevention to Work initiative.
- 2013 • Nevada re-instates MSA funds for TP/C at half the previous amount at \$1 million statewide. (Note: Combining state and federal funds for TP/C in Nevada only meets 6.7% of the CDC recommended level of spending for tobacco control in Nevada).
- 2015 • State tax on cigarettes increased from \$0.80 to \$1.80 per pack in Nevada.
 - Youth smoking prevalence in Nevada drops to its lowest recorded level in 2015 (7.5%).
- 2016 • Adult smoking prevalence in Nevada drops to its lowest recorded level in 2016 (16.5%).
- 2017 • MSA payments received by Nevada from tobacco companies total about \$40 million annually; of this amount only \$1million is allocated for TP/C.