

116TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**S.** \_\_\_\_\_

To prohibit the sale of tobacco products to individuals under the age of  
21.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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Mr. SCHATZ (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. ROMNEY) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

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**A BILL**

To prohibit the sale of tobacco products to individuals under  
the age of 21.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3       **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4       This Act may be cited as the “Tobacco to 21 Act”.

5       **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

6       Congress finds the following:

7               (1) Tobacco use has caused more than  
8       20,800,000 premature deaths in the United States  
9       since the Surgeon General’s first report on smoking  
10       in 1964.

1           (2) The 1964 Surgeon General's report linked  
2           cigarette smoking to cancer, and since then, other  
3           tobacco products, including cigars, cigarillos, roll-  
4           your-own products, and smokeless tobacco have been  
5           causally linked to cancer.

6           (3) While substantial gains have been made  
7           since 1964, tobacco use remains the leading prevent-  
8           able cause of death in the United States, responsible  
9           for more than 480,000 premature deaths each year.

10          (4) Tobacco use costs the United States ap-  
11          proximately \$175,000,000,000 in direct medical  
12          costs and \$156,000,000,000 in lost productivity  
13          every year.

14          (5) More than 34,000,000 people in the United  
15          States still smoke, and the tobacco industry con-  
16          tinues to challenge tobacco control measures in  
17          court, manipulate products to evade existing regula-  
18          tions, introduce new and dangerous tobacco prod-  
19          ucts, and spend billions of dollars on marketing to  
20          deceive the public and addict more children.

21          (6) An estimated 5,600,000 youth aged 17 and  
22          under are projected to die prematurely from a to-  
23          bacco-related illness if prevalence rates do not  
24          change.

1           (7) Each day in the United States, more than  
2           2,000 youth under 18 years of age smoke their first  
3           cigarette.

4           (8) Use of tobacco products in any form is not  
5           safe, especially during adolescence, as such use can  
6           lead to nicotine dependence and subsequent tobacco-  
7           related diseases and death.

8           (9) Adolescents are especially vulnerable to the  
9           effects of nicotine and nicotine addiction and appear  
10          to show signs of nicotine addiction at lower levels of  
11          exposure compared to adults.

12          (10) Nicotine exposure during adolescence may  
13          have lasting adverse consequences on brain develop-  
14          ment. According to the Surgeon General, the use of  
15          products containing nicotine in any form among  
16          youth, including in electronic cigarettes, is unsafe.

17          (11) The likelihood of developing smoking-re-  
18          lated cancers increases with duration of smoking.  
19          Therefore, smokers that start at younger ages and  
20          continue to smoke are at higher risk for tobacco-re-  
21          lated disease and death.

22          (12) National data show that about 94 percent  
23          of adult smokers begin smoking before they turn 21.  
24          The ages of 18 to 21 are a critical period when

1 many smokers move from experimental smoking to  
2 regular, daily use.

3 (13) Three-quarters of adults in the United  
4 States favor raising the tobacco age of sale to 21  
5 years, including 7 in 10 smokers.

6 (14) In 2018, the Surgeon General issued an  
7 advisory on the electronic cigarette epidemic among  
8 youth. Electronic cigarette use among high school  
9 students in the United States increased 78 percent  
10 from 2017 to 2018. In 2018, more than 3,600,000  
11 youth, including 1 in 5 high school students and 1  
12 in 20 middle school students used electronic ciga-  
13 rettes.

14 (15) Electronic cigarettes are the most com-  
15 monly used tobacco product among youth. According  
16 to the Surgeon General's 2016 report on electronic  
17 cigarettes, electronic cigarette use is strongly associ-  
18 ated with the use of other tobacco products among  
19 youth and young adults.

20 (16) The 2015 report of the National Academy  
21 of Medicine entitled, "Public Health Implications of  
22 Raising the Minimum Age of Legal Access to To-  
23 bacco Products", concluded that raising the min-  
24 imum legal age of sale of tobacco products nation-  
25 wide will reduce tobacco initiation, particularly

1 among adolescents aged 15 to 17, and will improve  
2 health across the lifespan and save lives. Specifically,  
3 the report said that raising the minimum legal age  
4 of sale of tobacco products nationwide to age 21  
5 would, over time, lead to a 12-percent decrease in  
6 smoking prevalence.

7 (17) The National Academy of Medicine report  
8 also predicts that raising the minimum legal age of  
9 sale of tobacco products nationwide to age 21 would  
10 result in 223,000 fewer premature deaths, 45,000  
11 fewer deaths from lung cancer, and 4,200,000 fewer  
12 years of life lost for those born between 2000 and  
13 2019. In addition, the report concluded that raising  
14 the minimum legal age of sale would result in near  
15 immediate reductions in preterm birth, low birth  
16 weight, and sudden infant death syndrome.

17 (18) Regulating the retail environment, actively  
18 enforcing laws, and educating retailers are strategies  
19 that Federal, State, and local governments can take  
20 to restrict the availability of tobacco products to  
21 youth.

22 (19) Twelve States, the District of Columbia,  
23 and more than 110 localities in an additional 15  
24 States have raised the minimum legal tobacco sale  
25 age to 21.

1 **SEC. 3. PROHIBITION AND ENFORCEMENT.**

2 (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provi-  
3 sion of law, including any Federal regulation, it shall be  
4 unlawful to sell a tobacco product to anyone under the  
5 age of 21 or to sell a tobacco product to anyone under  
6 30 without verification of age by means of photo identi-  
7 fication.

8 (b) AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE.—

9 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and  
10 Human Services (referred to in this section as the  
11 “Secretary”) is authorized to enforce the prohibition  
12 under subsection (a) and shall take necessary action  
13 to enforce such prohibition, including, as appro-  
14 priate, conducting undercover compliance checks,  
15 performing retailer inspections, initiating enforce-  
16 ment actions for noncompliance, and taking any  
17 other measures appropriate to help ensure nation-  
18 wide compliance with such prohibition.

19 (2) GUIDANCE.—The Secretary may issue guid-  
20 ance concerning the responsibility of persons subject  
21 to subsection (a) to ensure compliance with such  
22 prohibition.

23 (c) PENALTIES.—

24 (1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of a violation of  
25 subsection (a), the Secretary may apply the penalties  
26 under section 103(q)(2) of the Family Smoking Pre-

1       vention and Tobacco Control Act (Public Law 111–  
2       31), as though such subsection (a) were a regulation  
3       promulgated under paragraph (1) of section 906(d)  
4       of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21  
5       U.S.C. 387f(d)), notwithstanding paragraph  
6       (3)(A)(ii) of such section 906(d).

7           (2) REPEATED VIOLATIONS.—In the case of re-  
8       peated violations of subsection (a), alone or com-  
9       bined with violations of other regulations promul-  
10      gated under 906(d)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug,  
11      and Cosmetic Act, the Secretary may impose a pen-  
12      alty under section 303(f)(8) of such Act (21 U.S.C.  
13      333(f)(8)), as though subsection (a) were a regula-  
14      tion promulgated under paragraph (1) of section  
15      906(d) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic  
16      Act, notwithstanding paragraph (3)(A)(ii) of such  
17      section 906(d).

18      (d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “tobacco  
19      product” has the meaning given such term in section  
20      201(rr) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21  
21      U.S.C. 321(rr)).

22      (e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect  
23      on January 1, 2020.

24      (f) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this sec-  
25      tion shall be construed to prevent a State or local govern-

1 mental entity from establishing, enforcing, or maintaining  
2 a law with respect to sales of tobacco to individuals below  
3 a minimum age, provided that such State or local law is  
4 in addition to, or more stringent than, Federal law.

5 (g) APPLICATION.—The prohibition under subsection  
6 (a) applies only to a manufacturer, distributor, retailer,  
7 third-party marketplace, or other commercial entity that  
8 sells tobacco products.