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# STATE TOBACCO CONTROL

## Earmarks for Tobacco Control from Tobacco Settlement Payments

*Fiscal Planning Services, Inc./7*

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**DISTRICT  
OF COLUMBIA**

**FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session**

No legislative initiatives have been proposed or approved by the City Council that allocate a portion of the District's tobacco settlement payments for tobacco prevention. The fiscal year 2000 budget places all settlement payments into a special fund with decisions on how to spend the funds to be addressed later.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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**FLORIDA**

**FY 2000: \$45.2 million**

As one of four states to settle with the tobacco industry prior to and separate from the November 1998 Master Settlement Agreement, Florida established a tobacco prevention pilot project in 1997. In fiscal year 1998, \$23.2 million was allocated for planning and initiating the project; and in fiscal 1999, \$70 million was expended for the project's first full year of implementation. Florida lawmakers approved \$45.2 million for the program in fiscal year 2000 — \$40.1 million to continue the program and \$5.1 million to continue enforcement of restrictions on youth access. Of the amount appropriated for the pilot program, "Truth" — the youth anti-smoking media campaign — was allocated \$12 million, \$7.3 million for community partnerships, \$6.25 for anti-smoking school programs, and \$2.35 for evaluation of the program, as well as funds for youth fitness and sports programs, among others.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined each legislative session**

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**GEORGIA**

**FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session**

During the 1999 session, no decisions were made on allocating Georgia's tobacco settlement payments. The Georgia legislature will renew discussions in the 2000 session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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**HAWAII**

**FY 2000: \$3.6 million (estimate)**

Under a bill signed into law in 1999, 25 percent of tobacco settlement payments are earmarked to the Hawaii tobacco prevention and control trust fund to reduce cigarette smoking and tobacco use. The funds will be administered by a nonprofit organization selected by the Director of Health with an advisory board to direct expenditures.

**FY 2001: \$11.4 million**

**Outyears: \$300 million (estimate for 25-year period)**

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**IDAHO**

**FY 2000: \$0**

No funds were allocated for tobacco control programs from the state's initial tobacco settlement payments in the legislative session completed in 1999. Legislative proposals to allocate future settlement payments will be decided in the 2000 legislative session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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# STATE TOBACCO CONTROL

## Earmarks for Tobacco Control from Tobacco Settlement Payments

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### ILLINOIS

**FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session**

The Illinois legislature has not made a final decision yet on allocating the state's tobacco settlement payments. Several proposals have been put forth from the executive office and the legislature, including a few that earmark funds for tobacco prevention. The legislature will revisit the issue in the 2000 session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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### INDIANA

**FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session**

The Indiana legislature did not approve any legislative proposals on allocating the state's tobacco settlement payments that were introduced in the 1999 session. Absent from each proposal was an earmark for tobacco prevention. The legislature is expected to pursue a settlement distribution plan in the 2000 session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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### IOWA

**FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session**

The Governor and Iowa legislature could not agree on a plan to allocate the state's tobacco settlement payments in 1999. Action on reaching agreement will resume in the 2000 session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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### KANSAS

**FY 2000: \$0.5 million (pending authorization approval)**

For fiscal year 2000, the Kansas legislature transferred \$500,000 to the Department of Health and Environment for future expenditure on smoking prevention grants. Once authorization is approved, the department will be able to distribute grants to nonprofit organizations to implement new tobacco prevention programs. All tobacco settlement proceeds will be deposited in the Kansas Endowment for Youth (KEY) Fund. Monies in the KEY Fund are available for transfer to the Children's Initiative Fund for expenditure on children health, welfare, and safety programs. Tobacco control activities are eligible to receive funds, but no specific earmarks have been determined. The Governor and legislature are to be guided in allocating monies from the Children's Initiative Fund by a 15-member Children's Cabinet. In fiscal year 2001, it is anticipated that \$30 million will be transferred from the KEY Fund to the Children's Initiative Fund, followed by \$40 million in FY 2002.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined each legislative session**

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# STATE TOBACCO CONTROL

## Earmarks for Tobacco Control from Tobacco Settlement Payments

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### KENTUCKY

**FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session**

In 1998, the Kentucky legislature passed and the Governor signed a bill giving the legislature authority to decide how to spend the tobacco settlement funds. The legislature did not meet in 1999, however, lawmakers established a Tobacco Task Force to help develop an allocation plan. Early indications are that a final plan may include funds for tobacco prevention. Further action will take place in the 2000 session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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### LOUISIANA

**FY 2000: \$3 million**

The final fiscal year 2000 appropriations bill passed by the Louisiana legislature and signed by the Governor included \$3 million for a smoking prevention program through the Office of Public Health. For the allocation of future tobacco settlement payments, the legislature placed a ballot measure before the voters to amend the constitution by establishing three new trust funds. The amendment was approved. Of the new trust funds, only the Louisiana Fund may include funding for tobacco prevention, education and cessation programs. The Louisiana legislature will make appropriations from the Louisiana Fund each year, beginning in fiscal year 2001.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined each legislative session**

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### MAINE

**FY 2000: \$3.5 million**

For fiscal year 2000, the Maine legislature allocated \$3.5 million for tobacco prevention and control. The initial tobacco settlement payment was placed in the Fund for a Healthy Maine for distribution. The legislature and governor will allocate future settlement payments each year.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined each legislative session**

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### MARYLAND

**FY 2000: \$0**

**FY 2001 and next nine years: \$30 million annually**

Legislation enacted in the 1999 session requires the Governor to include, for fiscal year 2001 and for each fiscal year thereafter, not less than \$21 million for activities aimed at reducing tobacco use in Maryland. The Governor issued an executive order concurrent with the bill signing that increased the amount the state will spend on smoking education, prevention, and cessation activities each year for ten years to meet the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention minimum recommendation for Maryland — \$30 million annually. Of this amount, one-third will be targeted to preventing tobacco initiation and use in minority communities across each of the following initiatives: \$10 million for countermarketing and a media campaign; \$7.5 million for anti-smoking grants to local community groups; \$6 million for enforcement, surveillance, evaluation, and administration; \$4.5 million focused on school-age populations; and \$2 million for smoking cessation programs.

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# STATE TOBACCO CONTROL

## Earmarks for Tobacco Control from Tobacco Settlement Payments

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### MASSACHUSETTS FY 2000: \$22.8 million

The Massachusetts legislature agreed to earmark 30 percent of the tobacco settlement funds for health-related programs, 25 percent of which would be dedicated to tobacco control activities. In fiscal year 2000, this will amount to \$22.8 million in new dollars for the Department of Public Health's tobacco control program — in addition to the \$31.2 million the agency already receives for this purpose. The \$22.8 million will be allocated as follows: \$7 million for local communities to enforce local ordinances and bylaws; \$6.7 million for tobacco cessation programs; \$6.6 million for media campaigns targeting minority areas; and \$2.5 million for research and evaluation.

**FY 2001: \$23.5 million**

**FY 2002: \$24.0 million**

**FY 2003: \$24.5 million**

**FY 2004: \$25.0 million**

**FY 2005 and subsequent years: of the appropriations made from the Tobacco Settlement Fund, 25 percent shall be dedicated to the purposes of tobacco control**

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### MICHIGAN

**FY 2000: \$0**

No funds were allocated for tobacco control programs in the legislative session completed in 1999. The Governor requested, and the Michigan legislature committed, future tobacco settlement payments for other purposes.

**FY 2001 and outyears: most of the future tobacco settlement payments have been committed for other purposes, but the Governor and legislature can alter those allocations in future sessions**

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### MINNESOTA

**FY 2000: \$7.1 million**

In 1999, the Minnesota legislature created a Tobacco Settlement Fund for the settlement payments to be received through January 2001. The legislature directed that 61 percent of the fund be used to create a Tobacco Use Prevention and Local Public Health endowment fund. Earnings from the fund are appropriated by statute, however, no more than five percent of the fair market value of the fund may be expended. Therefore, any earnings over five percent accumulate in the fund. The endowment sunsets June 30, 2015. (All annual payments and any settlement payments received after January 2001 will be deposited in the general fund, unless or until the legislature determines otherwise.) In fiscal year 2000, \$7.1 million is available for appropriation. Of this amount, 67 percent, or \$4.7 million, will be directed toward statewide tobacco use prevention initiatives aimed at youth; and 16.5 percent, or \$1.2 million, will be for grants to local and regional projects focused on youth prevention and high-risk behaviors in youth that lead to health problems. In fiscal year 2001, \$14.1 million will be available for appropriation. Of this amount, \$9.5 million will be for statewide tobacco use prevention grants aimed at youth and \$2.3 million will be for local grants.

**FY 2001: \$14.1 million**

**Outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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# STATE TOBACCO CONTROL

## Earmarks for Tobacco Control from Tobacco Settlement Payments

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**MISSISSIPPI**      **FY 1999 and 2000: \$62 million**

As one of four states to settle with the tobacco industry prior to and separate from the November 1998 Master Settlement Agreement, Mississippi established a tobacco prevention pilot project. The Partnership for a Healthy Mississippi was formed to plan and implement the pilot program. In fiscal years 1999 and 2000, the state will spend \$62 million for the program. The funds are being used for smoking prevention and cessation programs, as well as grants to local police departments to enforce laws prohibiting sales of tobacco to minors. The pilot program is up for reauthorization in the 2000 session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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**MISSOURI**      **FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session**

The Missouri legislature adjourned before agreeing to an allocation plan for the state's tobacco settlement payments. The legislature established a joint interim committee to continue to develop an acceptable plan prior to the start of the 2000 session. One procedural hurdle the legislature must first overcome is the "Hancock Amendment" which requires excess state revenues to be refunded to taxpayers. If the settlement payments are defined as state revenues, they would be subject to the amendment. To address this issue, the legislature may put the question to a statewide vote to resolve.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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**MONTANA**      **FY 2000 and FY 2001: \$7 million (biennium allocation)**

The Montana legislature opted against a trust fund arrangement and decided instead to allocate the initial and first regular payment through its general appropriations process. For the biennium — fiscal years 2000 and 2001 — \$7 million will go to the Department of Public Health and Human Services for tobacco prevention, cessation, and education programs. State health officials indicated that they will look to existing community and school programs to implement the anti-tobacco programs. Decisions on allocating future payments will await the next legislative session.

**Outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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**NEBRASKA**      **FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session**

In 1998, the prior Governor signed legislation directing all interest earned from tobacco settlement payments be placed in the Nebraska Excellence in Health Care Trust Fund. An Excellence in Health Care Council will recommend grants for a range of public health programs, including tobacco prevention. Appropriations from the fund may be made by the Nebraska legislature in the 2000 legislative session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined each legislative session**

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# STATE TOBACCO CONTROL

## Earmarks for Tobacco Control from Tobacco Settlement Payments

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**NEVADA**      **FY 2000 and outyears: \$122 million; annual amount each year to be determined in a legislative session**

The Governor signed legislation to establish a public health trust fund, the Fund for a Healthy Nevada, with 50 percent of tobacco settlement payments. Twenty percent of the Fund, or \$120 million, must be dedicated to reducing the use of tobacco. A task force will make recommendations on specific priorities and uses of the funds within the established allotment. The legislation also included a one-time, \$2 million grant in fiscal year 2000 to two local public television stations to upgrade their technology. In return, the stations agree to run 30,000 anti-smoking announcements over the next ten years.

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**NEW HAMPSHIRE**      **FY 2000: \$0**  
**FY 2001 and Outyears: \$3 million annually**

The New Hampshire legislature established a Tobacco Use Prevention Fund in 1999 to hold a \$3 million annual dedication from the state's settlement payments for tobacco prevention and cessation programs. An advisory panel will make recommendations to the legislature on how to appropriate monies in the fund for fiscal year 2001 during the 2000 legislative session.

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**NEW JERSEY**      **FY 2000: \$18.6 million**

The budget bill passed by the New Jersey legislature and signed by the Governor allocated 20 percent, or \$18.6 million, of the initial tobacco settlement payment for tobacco prevention and cessation programs in fiscal year 2000. Of the \$18.6 million, \$7.3 million is for counter marketing, \$4.7 million for community-based programs, \$2.6 million for cessation programs, \$2.2 million for school-based programs, and \$1.7 million for evaluation. Separately, a group of smokers filed a lawsuit challenging the manner in which the settlement funds would be distributed. According to the Attorney General's office, agreement is near on a deal; this would give the state finality on its settlement agreement, if approved by the courts, and would release the state's share of the settlement funds. Under the proposed agreement, \$30 million annually of the settlement funds would have to be used for anti-smoking programs, including \$8.7 million for smoking cessation programs — the purpose for which the suit was filed. Of the \$30 million, \$7 million would be allocated for community-based anti-smoking programs, \$6.3 million for anti-smoking ads, \$5 million for youth anti-smoking programs, and \$3 million for research, in addition to the \$8.7 million for smoking cessation.

**FY 2001: to be determined in a legislative session**

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**NEW MEXICO**      **FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session**

Unable to pass any proposals on allocating the state's tobacco settlement payments during 1999, the New Mexico legislature established a Tobacco Settlement Committee to develop recommendations for the next session. The Committee approved three bills for consideration in 2000, one of which allocates \$4.7 million for tobacco prevention and cessation programs beginning in fiscal year 2001. Another bill establishes requirements for keeping tobacco products out of the reach of youth. In separate action, an interim Legislative Finance Committee recommended earmarking \$500,000 for anti-smoking programs.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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# STATE TOBACCO CONTROL

## Earmarks for Tobacco Control from Tobacco Settlement Payments

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### NEW YORK

**FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session**

The New York legislature reauthorized the Health Care Reform Act and, in so doing, allocated a portion of the state's tobacco settlement payments. A new tobacco use prevention and control program was created and is to be funded out of the Tobacco Control and Insurance Initiatives Pool which consists of receipts from the settlement payments and the excise tax increase on tobacco also included in the legislation. The Health Care Reform Act established maximum funding levels for the tobacco control program based on a calendar year. For 2000, up to \$30 million may be available; in 2001 and 2002, up to \$40 million; and, in 2003, up to \$20 million.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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### NORTH CAROLINA

**FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session**

In 1999, legislation was enacted that allocates North Carolina's tobacco settlement payments. For public health programs, including tobacco prevention, the state has earmarked 25 percent of all payments; however, no specific amount or percentages are listed for any one program. A public health fund board will make recommendations to the North Carolina legislature for appropriating the monies in the fund which the legislature will take up in the 2000 session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined each legislative session**

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### NORTH DAKOTA

**FY 2000: \$0**

In 1999, the North Dakota legislature passed and the Governor signed into law a bill to establish the Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund and determine the allocation of tobacco settlement payments. Ten percent of the payments will be used for community public health programs. Health department officials, who will oversee actual programming and spending, have indicated that the funds will not be spent on tobacco prevention programs for the next two fiscal years. Instead, the communities receiving the funds will have wide discretion on how to spend the funds, which may or may not include tobacco prevention activities. The legislature does not meet in 2000.

**FY 2001: \$0**

**Outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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### OHIO

**FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session**

The Ohio House and Senate have approved competing plans for allocating the state's tobacco settlement payments. Both bills include funding for tobacco prevention and cessation programs. A conference committee was formed to reconcile the differences. Final action is expected in the 2000 session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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# STATE TOBACCO CONTROL

## Earmarks for Tobacco Control from Tobacco Settlement Payments

*Fiscal Planning Services, Inc./ 14*

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**OKLAHOMA**      **FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session**

During the 1999 legislative session, several measures related to the allocation of the state's tobacco settlement payments were introduced, but none were approved. The Governor has not proposed using the settlement funds for tobacco prevention programs. The Oklahoma legislature will take up the issue again in the 2000 session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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**OREGON**      **FY 2000: \$0**

Despite an extended legislative session in 1999, no agreement could be reached by the Oregon legislature on allocating the state's tobacco settlement payments. Instead, the legislature decided to refer the issue to the state's voters. An initiative will appear on the ballot in November of 2000 that would place all settlement funds into a trust fund which is expected to generate about \$139 million in interest over the next 7 years. The initiative would allow the interest to be spent on six types of recipients: county health programs; low-income housing; senior and disabled transportation; anti-smoking programs; Oregon Health Sciences University; and shelter care for victims of domestic violence. The legislature does not meet in 2000.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a ballot initiative for November of 2000.**

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**PENNSYLVANIA**      **FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session**

The Pennsylvania legislature and Governor have not yet made any final decisions on allocating the state's tobacco settlement payments. Numerous proposals were introduced in 1999, only one — that offered by the Senate Democratic caucus — included funding for tobacco prevention. Action is expected in the 2000 session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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**RHODE ISLAND**      **FY 2000: \$1 million**

For fiscal year 2000, the Rhode Island legislature allocated \$1 million for tobacco prevention. This is a one-year allocation. The legislature will appropriate settlement payments each year.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined each legislative session**

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**SOUTH CAROLINA**      **FY 2000: \$0**

Legislation signed into law directs all of South Carolina's tobacco settlement payments into the General Fund with allocations to be determined through the legislative appropriations process. No appropriations were made for fiscal year 2000 in the 1999 legislative session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined each legislative session**

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# STATE TOBACCO CONTROL

## Earmarks for Tobacco Control from Tobacco Settlement Payments

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**SOUTH DAKOTA** FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session

The South Dakota legislature adjourned without passing any provisions for spending the state's tobacco settlement payments. Separately, the Governor did not include tobacco prevention programs in a plan offered in 1999. The legislature will revisit this issue in the 2000 session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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**TENNESSEE** FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session

No final decisions were reached during the 1999 legislative session on allocating Tennessee's tobacco settlement payments. The state legislature also completed a special three-week session devoted to addressing the state's budget deficit without resolving what to do with the state's settlement funds. Action is expected in the 2000 session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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**TEXAS** FY 2000: \$10 million (estimate)

As one of four states to settle with the tobacco industry prior to and separate from the November 1998 Master Settlement Agreement, Texas established a tobacco prevention pilot project. The Texas legislature agreed to place \$200 million into an endowment — Permanent Fund for Tobacco Education and Enforcement — and the interest earned annually, approximately \$10 million, is to be used to fund tobacco prevention, education, and enforcement activities.

**FY 2001 and outyears: approximately \$10 million annually**

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**UTAH** FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session

In 1999, the Utah legislature passed and the Governor signed a bill delaying any decisions on how the state will spend the tobacco settlement payments until next year. The bill contains a non-binding and non-specific resolution which states that serious consideration should be given to allocating a portion of the tobacco settlement funds for tobacco prevention and substance abuse programs; however, the bill does not guarantee any funds will be used for these purposes.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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# STATE TOBACCO CONTROL

## Earmarks for Tobacco Control from Tobacco Settlement Payments

*Fiscal Planning Services, Inc. / 16*

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### VERMONT

**FY 2000: \$19.2 million**

The Vermont legislature reserved \$19.2 million of the initial tobacco settlement payments for tobacco prevention, cessation, and control programs, but the funds will not be released until the legislature determines actual allocations in the 2000 legislative session. The approved budget plan authorized the Vermont Tobacco Task Force to develop a tobacco prevention plan. The Task Force has voted unanimously to allot the money starting in fiscal year 2000 and recommended that two-thirds of Vermont's first \$26 million in settlement funds should go to tobacco prevention and cessation programs. They recommended that 1/3 of the funds, about \$8.8 million, be put in a trust fund whose interest would be available for programs aimed at reducing tobacco use. Another 1/3 would be available for tobacco prevention programs, such as anti-tobacco advertising, hotlines, stop smoking programs, and school-based education about tobacco.

**FY 2001: to be determined in a legislative session**

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### VIRGINIA

**FY 2000: \$16.7 million**

In 1999, the Governor signed legislation into law that earmarks 10 percent of each of Virginia's settlement payments for youth tobacco use prevention. Based on expected payment amounts, the earmark would be \$16.7 million in fiscal year 2000, \$12.9 million in fiscal year 2001, and \$15.8 million in fiscal year 2002. The funds will be deposited in the Virginia Tobacco Settlement Fund and a foundation, also created in the legislation, will administer the funds and guide the expenditures.

**FY 2001: \$12.9 million**

**FY 2002: \$15.8 million**

**Outyears: \$370.4 million (estimate)**

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### WASHINGTON

**FY 2000 and outyears: \$100 million; annual amount each year to be determined in a legislative session**

In 1999, the Washington legislature set aside \$100 million of the state's initial tobacco settlement payments for tobacco prevention. The funds are intended to support a comprehensive and long-term tobacco prevention and control plan for Washington. The Department of Health is charged by the legislature to develop the state's plan. To do this, the agency formed the Tobacco Prevention and Control Council. The agency's proposal will be acted on in the 2000 legislative session. The Department of Health recommends spending \$26.2 million in fiscal year 2000 and \$25.9 million in fiscal year 2001.

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### WEST VIRGINIA

**FY 2000: \$0**

In 1999, the West Virginia legislature and the Governor agreed to place 50 percent of the tobacco settlement payments into an endowment fund. The interest earned on the funds will go to activities other than tobacco prevention. Of the remaining 50 percent, there is no provision to fund tobacco prevention activities either.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined in a legislative session**

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# STATE TOBACCO CONTROL

## Earmarks for Tobacco Control from Tobacco Settlement Payments

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**WISCONSIN**      **FY 2000: \$2.3 million**

In 1999, the Governor and Wisconsin legislature agreed on allocating \$23.5 million for tobacco prevention and cessation programs — \$2.3 million in fiscal year 2000 and \$21.2 million in fiscal year 2001. A Tobacco Control Board will help decide on how the funds will be spent. Health officials have indicated that the state will use \$2 million in tobacco settlement money to pay for anti-smoking programs that include a toll-free helpline that offers counseling to smokers trying to quit. In addition to the helpline, money will be spent on an annual statewide survey tracking tobacco use in Wisconsin, a program to prevent smoking among young women, education and outreach efforts throughout the state, and a grant to support research on smoking prevention.

**FY 2001: \$21.2 million**

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**WYOMING**      **FY 2000: to be determined in a legislative session**

In 1999, legislation was enacted that creates a Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund for all of Wyoming's tobacco settlement payments. Interest earned from the trust fund will be spent on health-related activities, including tobacco prevention through school and community-based programs. No specific allocations for tobacco prevention or other health programs are set in the law. A special committee will make recommendations to the Wyoming legislature on how to appropriate the funds in the 2000 session.

**FY 2001 and outyears: to be determined each legislative session**

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# FEDERAL TOBACCO CONTROL

## Fiscal Year 1999 Grants by Agency

February 8, 2000

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*Total Federal Grants for Tobacco Control in Fiscal Year 1999*

	<i>dollars in thousands</i>
DIRECT	87,149
INDIRECT	3,985,769
TOTAL	4,072,918



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# FEDERAL TOBACCO CONTROL

## Fiscal Year 1999 Grants by Agency

*Fiscal Planning Services, Inc. / 2*

*The following pages summarize federal grants for tobacco control by agency and category for fiscal year 1999.*

### SUMMARY

In fiscal year 1999, the federal government spent \$87.1 million on tobacco control, which encompasses prevention, education, and cessation activities. A portion of an additional \$3,986 million was also spent on tobacco control the same year. (Additional federal funds were spent on tobacco-related research and health care services, but those amounts are excluded from this summary.)

Federal spending on tobacco control is divided into two categories: direct and indirect. *Direct spending* reflects federal programs dedicated completely to tobacco control activities. *Indirect spending* reflects federal programs in which tobacco control is but one portion of the program's total spending. (Note: for indirect spending programs, the portion expended on tobacco control is not identifiable separately; therefore, spending amounts represent a program's total expenditures.)

### Federal Spending on Tobacco Control Activities by Agency and Category Fiscal Year 1999 (Dollars in Thousands)

Federal Agency	Division	FY 1999
<i>Direct Spending</i>		
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	\$ 28,805
	Food and Drug Administration	34,000
	National Cancer Institute	24,344
<b>Total, Direct Spending</b>		<b>\$ 87,149</b>
<i>Indirect Spending</i>		
AGRICULTURE	Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service	\$ 10,000
CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL & COMMUNITY SERVICE	Domestic Volunteer Service	39,509
	National and Community Service	30,615
EDUCATION	Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	531,000
EPA	Office of Air and Radiation	30,292
HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention	195,000
	Health Resources and Services Administration	800,000
	Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration	1,780,353
JUSTICE	Office of Justice Programs	569,000
<b>Total, Indirect Spending</b>		<b>\$ 3,985,769</b>

Source: Budget documents and grants managers for each of the federal agencies listed.

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# FEDERAL TOBACCO CONTROL

Fiscal Year 1999 Grants by Agency

Fiscal Planning Services, Inc. / 3

dollars in thousands

State	DIRECT			Total	INDIRECT				HHS				Total
	CDC	FDA	NCI		Agriculture	CNCS	Education	EPA/a	CDC	HRSA	SAMHSA	Justice	
AL	400	0	0	400	164	1,222	6,790	0	3,144	15,490	24,449	9,096	60,355
AK	388	244	0	632	164	220	3,641	0	644	1,117	7,721	3,325	16,832
AZ	257	0	0	257	426	828	9,900	0	2,444	7,031	34,951	8,949	64,529
AR	285	0	0	285	164	736	4,674	0	1,775	7,562	13,383	5,420	33,713
CA	0	554	0	554	164	3,383	55,651	0	15,233	46,859	242,736	57,480	421,505
CO	0	306	1,307	1,612	163	1,104	5,044	0	2,480	7,645	28,473	7,791	52,700
CT	262	0	0	262	164	819	5,307	0	2,797	6,130	23,129	6,944	45,290
DE	295	0	0	295	164	197	3,796	0	394	4,263	8,542	2,596	19,952
DC	74	0	0	74	0	422	2,151	0	1,341	11,444	6,665	9,451	31,475
FL	400	395	0	795	248	2,141	23,636	0	6,641	23,236	93,331	25,706	174,939
GA	427	0	0	427	164	826	11,399	0	5,927	20,048	44,297	14,067	96,728
HI	392	173	0	565	164	217	6,741	0	1,432	2,238	7,614	3,154	21,560
ID	228	0	0	228	219	363	2,151	0	749	3,304	6,343	3,657	16,766
IL	300	608	0	908	0	1,764	22,885	0	5,367	31,984	75,720	25,214	162,934
IN	0	0	1,237	1,237	164	1,650	7,723	0	3,488	16,614	32,509	11,034	73,182
IA	574	502	0	1,076	445	832	3,699	0	2,166	8,165	12,542	6,123	33,972
KS	338	0	0	338	527	883	4,404	0	1,868	5,686	14,288	5,695	33,352
KY	393	254	0	647	193	720	8,329	0	2,688	14,726	23,231	9,364	59,252
LA	186	313	0	499	164	571	10,430	0	5,320	18,273	31,204	8,895	74,677
ME	0	405	877	1,282	164	547	2,151	0	1,624	3,500	5,944	3,475	17,405
MD	224	0	0	224	202	819	9,348	0	3,726	17,551	36,520	10,823	78,988
MA	0	334	2,196	2,530	164	1,144	11,915	0	5,225	14,551	45,845	11,640	90,484
MI	0	0	1,683	1,683	339	1,339	16,910	0	7,694	20,782	64,760	17,310	129,134
MN	0	276	1,153	1,430	685	1,601	6,299	0	4,725	9,632	26,130	8,971	58,043
MS	346	655	0	1,001	0	687	6,849	0	2,725	10,834	14,278	5,662	41,034
MO	0	396	1,167	1,563	207	933	10,909	0	4,757	15,374	31,061	10,048	73,289
MT	358	0	0	358	164	455	3,883	0	1,194	2,538	9,551	2,884	20,669
NE	382	0	0	382	164	680	2,560	0	2,937	4,671	7,473	4,014	22,500
NV	345	234	0	579	164	322	2,151	0	809	1,511	11,072	4,311	20,340
NH	253	293	0	546	211	489	2,151	0	2,485	2,006	8,049	3,166	18,556
NJ	0	450	713	1,163	164	1,231	11,020	0	5,745	14,419	51,176	15,041	98,796
NM	0	214	938	1,152	0	800	3,281	0	2,509	4,558	12,749	4,466	28,362
NY	0	0	1,999	1,999	207	3,227	40,920	0	13,619	49,392	113,728	32,434	253,528
NC	0	604	1,704	2,307	339	888	11,304	0	5,373	18,442	37,684	20,492	94,523
ND	358	0	0	358	82	192	2,151	0	500	1,963	3,817	2,361	11,065
OH	597	0	0	597	339	2,030	17,113	0	8,856	26,770	71,068	19,833	146,010
OK	411	0	0	411	164	874	6,800	0	1,954	9,206	20,584	11,891	51,272
OR	376	0	0	376	164	877	6,195	0	1,570	8,315	30,456	6,963	54,540
PA	534	0	0	534	164	2,245	18,340	0	9,377	34,499	65,852	21,917	152,393
RI	0	412	1,062	1,474	164	515	2,151	0	906	1,718	6,996	2,931	15,381
SC	0	0	1,585	1,585	0	762	5,560	0	2,478	16,150	19,059	7,730	51,740
SD	285	0	0	285	164	488	2,151	0	473	5,164	3,974	2,516	14,930
TN	281	234	0	515	164	485	8,785	0	3,316	12,246	26,563	10,159	61,718
TX	627	278	0	905	0	1,105	35,516	0	8,958	36,988	131,368	32,994	246,929
UT	262	304	0	566	0	1,951	4,642	0	1,811	6,234	14,733	6,309	35,680
VT	337	148	0	485	164	813	2,151	0	522	1,733	6,644	2,454	14,482
VA	0	530	949	1,479	345	895	9,427	0	4,169	15,489	45,418	17,501	93,243
WA	0	284	1,295	1,579	164	1,601	10,962	0	2,327	9,064	36,267	11,045	71,430
WV	0	0	790	790	0	1,234	3,360	0	1,708	6,877	8,891	4,305	26,375
WI	0	0	1,136	1,136	164	551	7,715	0	3,857	13,008	25,345	10,009	60,690
WY	250	0	0	250	164	851	2,151	0	433	1,306	2,452	2,125	9,483
PR	0	0	0	0	0	89	11,738	0	3,030	17,637	20,921	7,496	60,911
TR/b	0	0	0	0	164	260	4,409	0	1,048	4,302	3,770	4,309	18,263
TOTAL	11,425	9,399	21,790	42,614	9,609	51,877	501,120	0	188,338	670,245	1,751,146	563,546	3,735,881
US/c	28,805	34,000	24,344	87,149	10,000	70,124	531,000	30,292	195,000	800,000	1,780,353	569,000	3,985,769

a/ EPA's tobacco-related funding is limited to national activities, such as media campaigns, training, outreach, and public information materials.  
 b/ Reflects funding amounts for the U.S. territories.  
 c/ Includes funds for national activities and administration.

DIRECT & INDIRECT FEDERAL SPENDING DEFINED	
DIRECT	Spending dedicated completely to tobacco control activities.
INDIRECT	Spending on tobacco control is but one portion of total spending. The spending amounts displayed reflect total program spending, since the tobacco control portion is not identifiable separately.

AGENCY ABBREVIATION KEY*	
CNCS	Corporation for National and Community Service
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration
NCI	National Cancer Institute (part of National Institutes of Health)
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Source: Federal grants managers at each agency listed.

\* Includes less commonly known abbreviations.

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# FEDERAL TOBACCO CONTROL

Fiscal Year 1999 Grants by Agency

*Fiscal Planning Services, Inc./ 4*

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APPENDIX

Federal Tobacco Control Programs by Agency

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*Direct Spending*

CDC	Smoking and Health Programs
FDA	FDA — Research
NCI	Cancer Control

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*Indirect Spending*

CDC	Preventive Health Services Block Grant
CNCS	Retired Senior Volunteer Program Learn and Serve America
EDUCATION	Safe & Drug-Free Schools and Communities
EPA	Air Pollution — Second-Hand Smoke Initiative
HRSA	Healthy Start Maternal & Child Health Block Grant
JUSTICE	Byrne Formula Grants Byrne Discretionary Grants Drug-Free Communities
SAMHSA	Block Grants for the Prevention & Treatment of Substance Abuse Knowledge Development & Application — Prevention Knowledge Development & Application — Treatment
USDA	Youth At-Risk

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