



By Luke Frazza, Agence France-Press

No deal: President Clinton, backed by former surgeon general C. Everett Koop and Vice President Gore, refuses to endorse the cigarette settlement on Wednesday.

CLINTON PLAN VS. PROPOSED NATIONAL SETTLEMENT

1. Teen smoking.

National settlement: Would raise the price of cigarettes by about 62 cents a pack and fine the tobacco industry up to \$2 billion per year if youth smoking rates are not cut by 30% in five years, 150% in seven years and 60% in 10 years. Industry would pay more than \$1 billion each year to fund enforcement of youth smoking laws and anti-tobacco campaigns. Settlement costs would be tax-deductible.

Clinton: Tougher penalties if the targets to cut teen smoking aren't met, potentially increasing the price of cigarettes by \$1.50 a pack over 10 years. Penalties would be non-deductible, uncapped and escalating. Advertising near schools would be restricted, and people under 27 would need photo IDs to buy cigarettes.

2. Food and Drug Administration.

National settlement: Industry would end its legal

challenge to FDA jurisdiction, but the settlement would bar the FDA from banning nicotine for 12 years. The agency would have the authority to require less-hazardous tobacco products if it can demonstrate they are feasible. **Clinton:** Would give FDA full regulatory authority.

3. Tobacco industry business practices.

National settlement: Would ban human figures and cartoon images in ads. High-level tobacco executives would be directly involved in programs to prevent underage smoking. Would require disclosure of most industry documents to the FDA and public.

Clinton: Industry would have to agree not to market and promote tobacco to kids. Would require public disclosure of industry documents not subject to attorney-client privilege, as well as health-related data in privileged documents.

4. Public health goals.

National settlement: Would ban most workplace smoking and provide funding for federal, state and private quit-smoking programs. Contains no provisions that would regulate international marketing.

Clinton: Supports initiatives that would reduce second-hand smoke, expand stop-smoking programs, and strengthen international efforts to control tobacco.

5. Tobacco farmers.

National settlement: No provisions to help farmers, but both sides agreed that farmers should receive some protection against financial losses. Options would include an incentive program to make up the difference between tobacco income and earnings from alternative crops.

Clinton: Would work with Congress "to ensure that we protect the financial well-being of tobacco farmers."