



FLAVORED TOBACCO PRODUCTS ATTRACT KIDS

Cigarettes with specific characterizing flavors were prohibited in the U.S. on September 22, 2009, as part of the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act (TCA) that gave the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) authority over tobacco products.¹ However, before that, tobacco companies marketed cigarettes with flavors, images, and names that appealed to a young audience. Despite the FDA's ban on flavored cigarettes, the overall market for flavored tobacco products is growing. Continuing a long tradition of designing products that appeal explicitly to new users, tobacco companies in recent years have significantly stepped up the introduction and marketing of flavored other tobacco products (OTPs), particularly e-cigarettes and cigars, as well as smokeless tobacco and hookah. With their colorful packaging and sweet flavors, today's flavored tobacco products are often hard to distinguish from the candy displays near which they are frequently placed in retail outlets. Although tobacco companies claim to be responding to adult tobacco users' demand for variety, flavored tobacco products play a key role in enticing new users, particularly kids, to a lifetime of addiction. This growing market for flavored tobacco products is undermining the nation's overall progress in reducing youth tobacco use.

Flavored Tobacco Products are on the Rise

Tobacco companies market products in many kid-friendly flavors such as gummy bear, berry blend, chocolate, peach, cotton candy, strawberry, and grape, and more seem inevitable. "Candy-flavored" is, in fact, an appropriate way to describe these products since a recent chemical analysis has shown that the same flavor chemicals used in sweet-flavored cigars of various sizes and smokeless tobacco products are also used in popular candy and drink products such as LifeSavers, Jolly Ranchers, and Kool-Aid.² A 2013 survey of internet tobacco retailers found that more than 40 percent of cigarette-sized cigars, machine-made cigars, moist snuff, and dry snuff tobacco products were flavored, including fruit, sweet, and mint/menthol.³ An article in *Convenience Store News* stated, "flavored tobacco is offering a bright spot in the category," referring to the increased tobacco sales – and number of consumers – in stores that sell such products.⁴

Cigars. Historically, cigar manufacturers designed flavored cigars to serve as "starter" smokes for youth and young adults because the flavorings helped mask the harshness, making the products easier to smoke.⁵ Recently, there has been an explosion of cheap, flavored cigars. Despite a 10 percent decline between 2014 and 2015, sales of all cigars (i.e., large cigars, cigarillos and small cigars) doubled between 2000 and 2015, from 6.1 billion cigars to 12.3 billion cigars, and sales have been generally increasing at a time when cigarette sales has been slowly declining.⁶

Much of the growth in cigar sales can be attributed to smaller types of cigars, many of them flavored. An industry publication stated, "While different cigars target a variety of markets, all flavored tobacco products tend to appeal primarily to younger consumers."⁷ These products are often colorfully packaged and much cheaper than cigarettes; for instance, cigarillos can be priced as low as 3 or 4 for 99 cents, making them even more appealing to price-sensitive youth.

- There has been an explosive growth in flavor options for cigars, such as candy, fruit, chocolate, and various other kid-attracting tastes. The vice president of one distributor commented, "For a while it felt as if we were operating a Baskin-Robbins ice cream store" in reference to the huge variety of cigar flavors available – and, no doubt, an allusion to flavors that would appeal to kids.⁸
- Flavored cigars have made a substantial contribution to the overall growth of the cigar market. 2015 Nielsen convenience store market scanner data show that sales of flavored cigars increased by nearly 50 percent since 2008. As a proportion of all cigar sales, the share of flavored cigars rose from 43.6 percent to 52.1 percent in 2015. Among flavored cigars sold in 2015, the most popular flavors were fruit (38.8 percent), sweet or candy (21.2 percent), and wine (17.0 percent). Further, the number of unique cigar flavor names more than doubled from 2008 to 2015, from 108 to 250.⁹

- The top five most popular cigar brands among 12- to 17-year olds who have used cigars – Black & Mild, Swisher Sweets, Al Capone, White Owl and Dutch Masters – all come in flavor varieties.¹⁰ For example, Black & Mild cigars come in flavors such as apple, cherry vanilla and cherry; Swisher Sweets comes in a huge variety of flavors such as grape, chocolate, strawberry, peach and “sticky sweets”; and White Owl has flavors such as mango, peach and “very berry.” Altria, the nation’s largest tobacco manufacturer and parent company of Philip Morris USA, expanded its business to the cigar category in 2007 by acquiring John Middleton, Inc., which sells Black & Mild.
- Nielsen convenience store market scanner data also show an increasing number of “other” options have emerged in the past few years, using names that do not explicitly identify a flavor such as Swisher’s “Wild Rush” and Altria’s “Jazz,” even though they are flavored. This could be an attempt by cigar manufacturers to circumvent local sales restrictions on characterizing flavors, which rely on definitions that describe flavors.¹¹

Since the Tobacco Control Act prohibited flavored cigarettes in 2009, cigarette makers have manipulated their products to qualify as “little” or “filtered” cigars.¹² For instance, the 2012 Surgeon General’s report, *Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults*, noted that flavored cigarettes such as Sweet Dreams re-emerged as Sweet Dreams flavored cigars after the federal restriction on flavored cigarettes went into effect.¹³ In October 2009, U.S. Representatives Henry Waxman and Bart Stupak sent letters to two flavored cigarette companies, Cheyenne International and Kretek International, that began making little cigars shortly after the federal flavored cigarette ban went into effect.¹⁴ Rep. Waxman discovered that Kretek International intentionally changed their cigarettes to cigars to exploit a loophole in the TCA.¹⁵ In December 2016, the FDA issued warning letters to four tobacco manufacturers – Swisher International, Inc., Cheyenne International LLC, Prime Time International Co. and Southern Cross Tobacco Company Inc. – for marketing and selling fruit-flavored cigarettes labeled as cigars, in violation of the 2009 Tobacco Control Act.¹⁶

Electronic Cigarettes. Although these products are relatively new to the market, the variety of flavors available for use in e-cigarettes has grown exponentially. E-cigarette marketing employs many of the same strategies used for years by cigarette manufacturers that proved so effective in reaching kids, such as celebrity endorsements, slick TV and magazine advertisements, and sports and music sponsorships. Another strategy has been the widespread marketing of e-cigarettes and nicotine “e-juice” with a wild assortment of candy, fruit and other flavors. Flavors are not just a critical part of the product design, but are a key marketing ploy for the industry. The 2016 Surgeon General Report on e-cigarettes concluded that, **“E-cigarettes are marketed by promoting flavors and using a wide variety of media channels and approaches that have been used in the past for marketing conventional tobacco products to youth and young adults.”**¹⁷

- As of January 2014, researchers had identified more than 7,700 unique e-cigarette flavors available online, with an average of more than 240 new flavors being added per month.¹⁸ Among more than 400 available brands, 84 percent offered fruit flavors and 80 percent offered candy and dessert flavors.¹⁹
- In addition to the more traditional candy and fruit flavors like cherry and chocolate, the liquid nicotine solutions are also being sold in such kid-friendly options as cotton candy, root beer float, and banana split. One study even uncovered over twenty different types of unicorn-flavored e-liquid, often paired with cartoon imagery, undoubtedly appealing to kids.²⁰
- The top three cigarette manufacturers now sell e-cigarettes in a variety of flavors other than tobacco. Altria’s MarkTen brand e-cigarettes come in Fusion, Menthol and Winter Mint varieties.²¹ Reynolds American’s Vuse product comes in flavors such as Melon, Nectar, Berry, Mint and Chai, while ITG Brand’s blu e-cigarette features such flavors as Berry Cobbler, Blueberry, Cherry Crush, Strawberry Mint, Vivid Vanilla and Pina Colada.²²
- “Vape shops,” which are specialty e-cigarette retail stores, offer an even wider assortment of flavors. In addition to the pre-made options, these stores allow patrons to mix their own preferred flavor combinations.²³

The use of flavors in e-cigarette products is of even greater concern because e-cigarettes are the subject of extensive advertising campaigns, and there is evidence that young people are exposed to significant amounts of e-cigarette advertising. In 2012, e-cigarette companies began airing media campaigns on

television. One study found that exposure of youth aged 12-17 to television e-cigarette advertising increased 256 percent from 2011 to 2013 and that e-cigarette companies advertise their products to a broad audience that includes 24 million youth.²⁴ Ads for the blu brand (then owned by Lorillard) accounted for 81 percent of the youth exposure.²⁵ The 2014 Youth Tobacco Survey found that nearly seven in ten middle and high school students were exposed to e-cigarette advertising in 2014.²⁶

Smokeless Tobacco. The variety of flavored smokeless tobacco products has grown over time and continues to grow.

- U.S. Smokeless Tobacco Company (UST, owned by Philip Morris USA's parent company, Altria) increased the number of its sub-brands—including flavored products—by 140 percent from 2000 to 2006 in order to “cast a wide net” and appeal to as many potential users as possible.²⁷ In 2011, more than 80 percent of Skoal smokeless tobacco sold in convenience stores was flavored; and more than one out of five (21.1%) were fruit-flavored, including vanilla, apple, and berry blend.²⁸
- Between 2005 and 2011, sales of moist snuff increased by more than two-thirds; increases in the sale of *flavored* moist snuff accounted for about 60 percent of this growth.²⁹ In 2012, flavored products made up more than half (58%) of all smokeless tobacco sales. Menthol and mint flavors are most popular, followed by fruit flavors.³⁰
- A trade publication for convenience stores quoted one retailer stating, “In the case of smokeless tobacco, you get a new flavor once every quarter.”³¹

Hookah. Hookahs (water pipes) originate from Middle Eastern countries, but their use has rapidly increased in the U.S. The tobacco used in hookah often has flavorings or sweeteners added to enhance the taste and aroma. In the U.S., even more kid-friendly flavors are available, such as watermelon, tropical fruit, orange cream, caramel, chocolate, tutti frutti, vanilla and strawberry.³²

Cigarettes. Menthol cigarettes, the only remaining flavored cigarette, maintain a significant market share. While overall cigarette sales have been declining, the proportion of smokers using *menthol* cigarettes has been increasing.³³

- Data from the Federal Trade Commission show that in 2014 (the most recent year for which data are available), menthol cigarettes comprised 30 percent of the market.³⁴
- Before cigarettes with specific characterizing flavors were prohibited by the Tobacco Control Act, R.J. Reynolds' “Camel Exotic Blends” came in flavors such as Twista Lime, Kauai Kolada, Warm Winter Toffee and Winter Mocha Mint, among others. Bright, colorful and alluring ads for these cigarettes have appeared in magazines popular with kids, including *Rolling Stone*, *Cosmopolitan* and *Sports Illustrated*.
- Using data from the 1999-2013 Youth Tobacco Surveys, a 2017 study analyzed the impact of the 2009 ban on characterizing flavors in cigarettes on youth tobacco use. The researchers found that cigarette use declined significantly after the ban, whereas cigar and pipe tobacco use significantly increased. Further, use of menthol cigarettes, the only remaining flavored cigarette, increased significantly after the ban.³⁵

Flavored Products Appeal to Youth and Young Adults

Research shows that flavored products – no matter what the tobacco product – appeal to youth and young adults. Data from the 2013-2014 Population Assessment of Tobacco and Health (PATH) study found that 80.8 percent of 12-17 year olds who had ever used a tobacco product initiated tobacco use with a flavored product, and that 79.8 percent of current tobacco users had used a flavored tobacco product in the past month.³⁶ Moreover, for each tobacco product, at least two-thirds of youth report using these products “because they come in flavors I like.”³⁷

Additional national data from the 2014 National Youth Tobacco Survey (NYTS) found that 70 percent of current middle and high school tobacco users—a total of over 3.2 million youth (12% of all youth)—had used a flavored tobacco product in the past month.³⁸ Another national study found that 18.5 percent of young adult tobacco users (18-34 years old) currently use a flavored tobacco product, with younger age being a predictor of flavored tobacco product use. In fact, the study found that those aged 18-24 years old

had an 89 percent increased odds of using a flavored tobacco product compared to those aged 25-34 years old.³⁹

According to the 2012 Surgeon General Report, “Much of the growing popularity of small cigars and smokeless tobacco is among younger adult consumers (aged <30 years) and appears to be linked to the marketing of flavored tobacco products that, like cigarettes, might be expected to be attractive to youth.”⁴⁰ The 2016 Surgeon General Report on e-cigarettes concluded that flavors are among the most commonly cited reasons for using e-cigarettes among youth and young adults.⁴¹

Cigars. More than 2,100 children under age 18 try cigar smoking for the first time every day.⁴² Teens and young adults are much more likely than adults 25 years and older to report smoking cigars.⁴³ Research demonstrates that flavored cigars are driving much of this usage and not surprisingly, flavored cigars are the most popular among youth. Cheap, sweet cigars can serve as an entry product for kids to a lifetime of smoking. The 2013-2014 PATH study found that 65.4 percent of 12-17 year olds who had ever smoked cigars smoked a flavored cigar the first time they tried the product, and 71.7 percent of current cigar smokers had used a flavored product in the last month.⁴⁴ Additionally, 73.8 percent of current youth cigar smokers said they smoked cigars “because they come in flavors I like.”⁴⁵

- The 2014 NYTS found that 63.5 percent of middle and high school cigar smokers—a total of 910,000 youth—had smoked a flavored cigar in the past month.⁴⁶
- National data suggest that flavored cigar products are driving cigar use among adults, particularly young adults. With few exceptions, use of flavored cigars among adult cigar smokers is highest among those groups with the highest overall cigar use rates, including young adults aged 18-24 (57.1%), income below \$20,000 (51.7%), and non-Hispanic others (62.4%).⁴⁷
- Data from the National Adult Tobacco Survey indicate that use of flavored cigars decreases with age. Flavored cigar use among cigar smokers was 57.1 percent among 18-24 year olds, 43.2 percent among 25-44 year olds, 28.9 percent among 45-64 year olds and 13.4 percent among those ages 65 and older.⁴⁸
- Youth and young adults prefer brands that come in a variety of flavors, and that preference declines significantly with age – in one study, 95 percent of 12-17 year old cigar smokers reported a usual brand that makes flavored cigars compared with 63 percent of cigar smokers aged 35 and older.⁴⁹

E-Cigarettes. Given the dramatic growth in the availability and marketing of flavored e-cigarettes, it’s no surprise that e-cigarette use among high school students increased more than ten-fold from 2011 to 2015.⁵⁰ E-cigarettes are now the most commonly used tobacco product among youth, surpassing conventional cigarettes; more than 3 million middle and high school students were current e-cigarette users in 2015.⁵¹

One tobacco company has even acknowledged that youth are attracted to sweet flavored products. Lorillard Inc.’s Youth Smoking Prevention Program posted a page on e-cigarettes on its “Real Parents Real Questions” website that stated: “Kids may be particularly vulnerable to trying e-cigarettes due to an abundance of fun flavors such as cherry, vanilla, piña-colada and berry.”⁵²

- The 2013-2014 PATH study found that 81 percent of 12-17 year olds who had ever smoked an e-cigarette used a flavored e-cigarette the first time they tried the product, and 85.3 percent of current users used a flavored product in the last month. Additionally, 81.5 percent of current youth e-cigarette users said they used e-cigarettes “because they come in flavors I like.”⁵³
- The 2014 NYTS found that 63.3 percent of middle and high school e-cigarette users—totaling nearly 1.6 million youth—had used a flavored e-cigarette in the past month.⁵⁴
- The 2013-2014 National Adult Tobacco Survey found that use of flavored e-cigarettes was highest among young adults (ages 18-24), compared to those over age 25, and that flavored e-cigarettes were most popular among adults who were never cigarette smokers.⁵⁵
- A national phone survey found that youth (ages 13-17) were more likely to report interest in trying an e-cigarette offered by a friend if it were flavored like fruit, candy or menthol, compared to tobacco.

This study also found that youth believed that fruit-flavored e-cigarettes were less harmful than tobacco-flavored e-cigarettes.⁵⁶

- Another study found that compared to college students, high school students were more likely to report experimenting with e-cigarettes because of appealing flavors (47 percent vs. 33 percent).⁵⁷

Smokeless Tobacco. As with cigarettes, characterizing flavors in other tobacco products (OTPs) mask the tobacco flavor, and can make the products appealing to youth. Smokeless (or spit) tobacco companies, particularly the U.S. Smokeless Tobacco Company (UST), have a long history of creating new products that appeal to kids and marketing them aggressively to children in order to “graduate” them to more potent smokeless tobacco varieties.⁵⁸

- The 2013-2014 PATH study found that 68.9 percent of 12-17 year olds who had ever used smokeless tobacco used flavored smokeless tobacco the first time they tried the product, and 81 percent of current smokeless tobacco users had used a flavored product in the last month.⁵⁹
- The 2014 NYTS found that 58.8 percent of middle and high school smokeless tobacco users—a total of nearly 700,000 youth—had used flavored smokeless tobacco in the past month.⁶⁰

Hookah. Research shows that many youth and young adults perceive hookah to be safer than other combustible tobacco products.⁶¹ However, according to the CDC, using a hookah to smoke tobacco poses serious health risks to smokers and others exposed to the smoke from the hookah.⁶² Because the flavors and the smoking technique create a more soothing (“smooth”) experience, hookah smokers can inhale more deeply and spend more time in a “hookah session,” which typically lasts for 40 to 45 minutes (three to four times longer than it takes to smoke a cigarette). While a typical cigarette requires about 20 puffs, an hour-long hookah session may involve 100 to 200 puffs⁶³, potentially exposing the user to more smoke over a greater period of time than what occurs when smoking a regular cigarette.⁶⁴ The appeal of flavored hookah undoubtedly contributes to its popularity among youth and young adults.

- The 2013-2014 PATH study found that 88.7 percent of 12-17 year olds who had ever smoked hookah used flavored hookah the first time they tried the product, and 89 percent of current hookah users had used a flavored product in the last month.⁶⁵
- According to the PATH study, use of flavored tobacco is highest for users of hookah than for any other tobacco product, and more than three-quarters (78.9 percent) of youth hookah users reported that they use hookah “because they come in flavors I like.”⁶⁶
- The 2014 NYTS found that 60.6 percent of middle and high school hookah users – a total of over 1 million youth – had used flavored hookah in the past month.⁶⁷

Cigarettes. As the only flavored cigarette left on the market, it is no surprise that menthol cigarettes are popular among youth. Menthol cools and numbs the throat, reducing the harshness of cigarette smoke, thereby making menthol cigarettes more appealing to youth who are initiating tobacco use.⁶⁸

- Over half (54 percent) of youth smokers ages 12-17 use menthol cigarettes compared to one-third (32 percent) of older adult smokers.⁶⁹ Prevalence of menthol use is even higher among African Americans: 85 percent of all African-American smokers smoke menthol cigarettes and seven out of ten African-American youth smokers smoke menthol cigarettes.⁷⁰
- The popularity of menthol flavored cigarettes is also evidenced by brand preference among youth. According to data from the 2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, one in five smokers ages 12-17 prefers Newport cigarettes, a heavily marketed menthol cigarette brand.⁷¹ Preference for Newport is even higher among African-American youth smokers (64.3 percent) because of targeted marketing by the tobacco industry.
- Daily menthol cigarette smokers have higher odds of also using flavored little cigars/cigarillos compared to occasional non-menthol smokers.⁷²

According to FDA’s Tobacco Product Scientific Advisory Committee (TPSAC):⁷³

- Menthol cigarettes increase the number of children who experiment with cigarettes and the number of children who become regular smokers, increasing overall youth smoking.

- Young people who initiate using menthol cigarettes are more likely to become addicted and become long-term daily smokers.
- The availability of menthol cigarettes reduces smoking cessation, especially among African-Americans, and increases the overall prevalence of smoking among African Americans.

FDA's own scientific analysis concluded that menthol cigarettes lead to increased smoking initiation among youth and young adults, greater addiction and decreased success in quitting smoking.⁷⁴ Although they are no longer on the market, older studies on flavored cigarettes other than menthol are still relevant to reinforce the general appeal of flavors to youth and young adults. When they were available, flavored cigarettes were being tried and used primarily by the young.⁷⁵ Candy-flavored cigarettes clearly had their greatest appeal to new smokers, 90 percent of whom were teens or younger. Research indicated that youth and young adults were more likely to notice flavored tobacco products and their ads, and this awareness translated into higher use rates among young smokers.

- Older adolescents and young adults aged 17 to 19 years old were more than twice as likely to report using flavored cigarettes (specifically Camel Exotic blends, Kool Smooth Fusion or Salem Silver Label brands) in the past 30 days compared to those aged 22 years or older.⁷⁶
- A significant gradient in flavored cigarette use was seen across age, with the highest rates of utilization among 17 year old smokers (22.8%) and 18-19 year old smokers (21.7%). Nine percent of 24-26 year olds reported flavored cigarette use.⁷⁷

Tobacco Companies Have Long Recognized that Flavored Products Appeal to Youth

The tobacco companies know that almost all new tobacco users begin their addiction as kids, but they also know that to novice smokers, tobacco can be harsh and unappealing. Internal tobacco industry documents show that tobacco companies have a long history of using flavors to reduce the harshness of their products to make them more appealing to new users, almost all of whom are under age 18.⁷⁸ By masking the harshness and soothing the irritation caused by tobacco smoke, flavors make it easier for beginners – primarily kids – to try the product and ultimately become addicted. As early as the 1970s, the tobacco companies were discussing the “benefits” of sweet flavors. Their internal documents and public statements show that the tobacco industry’s use of sweet flavors goes beyond just encouraging current smokers to switch brands, but rather to attract new users, mostly kids.

- As early as 1972, advisors to Brown & Williamson reviewed new concepts for a “youth cigarette,” including cola and apple flavors, and a “sweet flavor cigarette,” stating, “It’s a well-known fact that teenagers like sweet products. Honey might be considered.”⁷⁹
- A 1974 summary of an RJR meeting discussed cigarettes designed for beginning smokers, noting that such a cigarette should be “low in irritation and possibly contain added flavors to make it easier for those who never smoked before to acquire the taste of it more quickly.”⁸⁰
- An RJR interoffice memo revealed ideas for new products: “Make a cigarette which is obviously youth oriented. This could involve cigarette name, blend, flavor and marketing technique....for example, a flavor which would be candy-like but give the satisfaction of a cigarette.”⁸¹
- A Lorillard report summarizing the test results from new cigarette flavors, included smokers’ description of “Tutti Frutti” flavored cigarettes as “for younger people, beginner cigarette smokers, teenagers . . . when you feel like a light smoke, want to be reminded of bubblegum.”⁸²
- A UST document called “The graduation theory” stated: “New users of smokeless tobacco – attracted to the product for a variety of reasons – are most likely to begin with products that are milder tasting, more flavored, and/or easier to control in the mouth. After a period of time, there is a natural progression of product switching to brands that are more full-bodied, less flavored, have more concentrated ‘tobacco taste’ than the entry brand.”⁸³
- A former UST sales representative revealed that, “Cherry Skoal is for somebody who likes the taste of candy, if you know what I’m saying.”⁸⁴

What States and Localities Can Do

In addition to the federal ban on flavored cigarettes, states and localities can implement additional sales restrictions to address the flavored non-cigarette tobacco products – for instance, cigars and smokeless – on the market and their appeal to youth and young adults.

Despite inevitable challenges from tobacco companies, states and localities have clear authority to restrict the sale of flavored tobacco products (or any tobacco product) to reduce tobacco use and its harms to its citizens. At least two states and over a dozen localities restrict sales of flavored tobacco products, although laws differ in their application to specific products and store types. For example:

- New Jersey's law covers only cigarettes (with the exception of menthol and clove) and went into effect November 30, 2008.⁸⁵
- Maine's law, which prohibits the sale of cigarettes and cigars with characterizing flavors (with the exception of menthol, clove, coffee, nuts, or peppers), went into effect on July 1, 2009, but was amended to apply only to non-premium cigars after the federal law went into effect.
- New York City's ban restricts the sale of all flavored tobacco products, except menthol products and electronic cigarettes, in all stores except tobacco bars[†] and went into effect on February 25, 2010. The ordinance has withstood a lawsuit and subsequent appeal by tobacco companies.⁸⁶
- Providence, RI's ordinance restricts the sale of all flavored OTP, including e-cigarettes but excluding menthol, in all stores except smoking bars[†]. The ordinance has withstood a lawsuit and subsequent appeal by tobacco companies, and went into effect on January 3, 2013.⁸⁷
- Hayward, CA, restricts the sale of flavored tobacco products, including e-cigarettes and menthol products, within 500 feet of schools, and exempts retailers that have been selling such products before these provisions went into effect in January 2014.⁸⁸
- Santa Clara County, CA, passed its Tobacco Retailer Permit ordinance in 2010, which included a provision prohibiting retailers in unincorporated areas of the County from selling flavored tobacco products, excluding menthol products and electronic cigarettes, in all stores except adult-only tobacco retailers that derive at least 60 percent of their revenue from tobacco products. Effective July 1, 2017, the exemption for e-cigarettes and menthol tobacco products will be removed.
- Chicago, IL's ordinance restricts the sale of all flavored tobacco products, including menthol products and electronic cigarettes, in retail stores within 500 feet of any school, with the exception of stores that sell primarily tobacco products (at least 80% of revenue). Originally slated to go into effect in 2014, litigation and subsequent revisions to the regulations delayed enforcement of the ordinance until July 20, 2016. Chicago's ordinance was subsequently amended to only apply to stores near high schools as of February 4, 2017.⁸⁹
- Minneapolis, MN, passed an ordinance to restrict the sale of flavored tobacco products, including e-cigarettes but exempting menthol, in all stores except adult-only tobacco retailers that derive at least 90 percent of their revenue from tobacco products. The law went into effect on January 1, 2016.⁹⁰ St. Paul, MN passed a similar ordinance that went into effect on April 15, 2016.
- Boston, MA passed an ordinance to restrict the sale of flavored tobacco products, including e-cigarettes but exempting menthol products, except in adult-only retailers and tobacco bars[‡]. The law went into effect on February 15, 2016.
- Berkeley, CA, passed an ordinance to restrict the sale of flavored tobacco products, including e-cigarettes and menthol products, in all stores within 600 feet of schools. The law went into effect on January 1, 2017.

* New York City defines a tobacco bar as a bar that derives at least 10% of its revenue from tobacco as of December 31, 2001, and continues to derive at least 10% of its revenue from tobacco.

† Providence defines a smoking bar as a bar that derives at least 50% of its revenue from tobacco and serves the main purpose of tobacco consumption on the premises.

‡ Boston defines a smoking bar as an adult-only retailer that derives at least 60% of its revenue from tobacco and serves the main purpose of tobacco consumption on the premises.

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