

SAMPLE BILL #1

Name: Albus Dumbledore	Date: 2/7/13	Period: 4 th
Party: Democrat	State: Oregon	District (if House): None (Senate)
Committee Referral: (Done by Ms. Strong and Party Leaders)		Appropriations Needed: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes or <input type="checkbox"/> No (check one)

**The Dumbledore Tobacco-Free Act
113th Congress
1st Session**

S. 3489

**IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE
2/14/13**

A BILL

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the Dumbledore Tobacco-Free Act

SECTION 2. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE/NEED

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| (1) This will encourage colleges and universities to prevent young adults from engaging in the use of tobacco or cigarette products. Tobacco industries have recently been successful at targeting young adults, so this act will attempt to counteract their advertising strategy. |
| (2) To prevent young adults from being affected by secondhand smoke. Secondhand smoke kills nearly 50,000 people each year because of the toxins it contains such as formaldehyde and vinyl chloride. It can lead to coronary heart disease, heart attacks and lung cancer. |
| (3) Only 48.6% of the U.S. population is protected by 100% smoke free environments, by including colleges and universities in this statistic, the country's population and environments will be much cleaner, healthier and safer. |
| (4) 24.8% of college students between the age of 18 and 22 are current smokers. Of that approximately 1 million initiated smoking after the age of 18, therefore beginning their smoking career during college. 70% of people who have ever smoked started by the age of 18, while 86% of the people started at 21 or younger. |
| (5) By the age of 26, those who occasionally smoked are now smoking on a daily basis. This progression therefore most likely occurs on college and university campuses. |
| (6) Smoking is the #1 preventable cause of death in the United States. It kills approximately 393,000 people each year. Cigarettes contain 69 chemicals that can cause cancer. Smoking affects nearly every organ in the body, causing lung cancer, COPD, coronary heart disease, strokes and other diseases and cancers. |
| (7) Tobacco free environments can increase enrollment in colleges and universities. It can also create facilities on campus that are appealing to the community. Overall, it creates a more positive, unified atmosphere. |
| (8) Smoking and tobacco use can increase costs for a college or university, through increased fire and medical insurance costs, potential fire damage, and cleaning and maintenance costs. Smoking and tobacco use leads to an excess of litter on campuses. |

SECTION 3. PROVISIONS – BENEFITS ANDELIGIBILITY

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| (1) All colleges and universities (private and public) who are interested in creating and enforcing a tobacco-free policy on their grounds. |
| (2) All colleges and universities (private and public) who already have a tobacco-free or smoke-free policy in place and would like the funds to further enforce their policy. |

SECTION 4. PROVISIONS - TERMS AND BENEFITS OF SERVICE

(1) This act will give funding to college sand universities who are interested in creating tobacco-free campuses so that they may put policies into effect and enforce these policies.
(2) Tobacco is defined as products such as cigarettes (cloves, bidis, kreteks), electronic cigarettes, cigars and cigarillos, hookah-smoked products, and oral tobacco (spit and spit less, smokeless, chew, snuff).
(3) Colleges and universities receiving these funds must comply with policy guidelines set in place in this bill. (a) All college and university grounds, as well as college/university owned and leased properties will be tobacco free. (b) Tobacco industries cannot promote, advertise, market or distribute products on campus grounds. Nor can they fund or sponsor the college/university in anyway. Tobacco companies may not conduct student recruitment or employment activities on campus.
(4) The funding given to colleges and universities must go towards enforcing this policy. (a) They must regularly inform the student body by posting the policy in student handbooks, on the website, and around grounds. (b) They must also hire more campus officers to enforce the policy and punishments to those who violate it. (c) Funds must also go towards removing all ashtrays and butt receptacles from the campus.
(5) If a student, administrator, or teacher violates the policy punishments will be enforced by officials. These punishments may include fines, which may go towards the funding and enforcing of the policy.

SECTION 5. ADMINISTRATION (Government agencies and department to execute the law once its passed)

The federal government will set aside funds for the colleges and universities. These funds will be transferred to the National Institute of Health. From there, interested colleges and universities will apply for grants in order to receive the funding they need. If a college/university needs more campus police or officials to enforce their policy, they may state that in their application and will be granted the appropriate amount to fund this new addition of officials. The college/university should look into creating a council to set down the policy rules and find the most effective ways of enforcing it. This council should be volunteer based.
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SECTION 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS (Include amount of funding requested AND rational)

The funding that will be set aside for these tobacco-free campuses will come from the federal government. The federal government will need to set aside around \$100 million dollars to help implement these policies on grounds. This amount of money allocated to the CDC will depend on the number of colleges and universities interested in enforcing a tobacco-free policy. This amount of money is necessary to fully enforce the policies placed on campuses. In 2007, the CDC recommended that just the state of Oregon receive \$43 million dollars to put their tobacco prevention programs into action. These programs included tobacco-free education programs. In 2011, the National Institute of Health spent \$362 million dollars on tobacco disease prevention and research. They expect to use the same amount of money this year. Based off these findings, \$100 million seems appropriate in order to fund these policies at colleges and universities. The funds will go towards enforcing the policy as well as making the policy known to the student body, which are crucial in making it effective.
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SOURCES:

<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Smoke Free Oregon- http://www.smokefreeoregon.com2. Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights- http://www.no-smoke.org/goingsmokefree.php?id=4473. American Lung Association- http://www.stateoftobaccocontrol.org4. House of Representatives website- www.house.gov5. Pop Vox- https://www.popvox.com/bills6. American College Health Association- http://www.acha.org7. Center for Disease Control and Prevention- http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/8. National Institute of Health- http://grants.nih.gov/grants/oer.htm
