

from Colorado last night. I spoke to Ms. Kathy Hughes of Loveland, who lost her husband. David succumbed to lung cancer. Again, the latter years of his life were dedicated to combating the dangers of secondhand smoke.

Just as my colleague from California, Ms. HARMAN, shared her own family experience with this, we too in my family have direct experience. My partner Marlin's late mother, Wendy Klein Reiss, passed away from lung cancer 2 years ago. It was a very painful thing to go through; and, of course, her wish and her dying breaths were that she never started smoking.

Americans across all political, demographic, and geographic lines have expressed overwhelming support for this legislation. The strong endorsement of hundreds of public health organizations for this bipartisan bill sends a powerful message.

The bill simply gives the FDA the long overdue authority to regulate tobacco products and reduce their devastating harm, just as they enjoy today for pet food and lettuce and cosmetics.

Today, we have an opportunity to protect millions of children across this Nation and to safeguard their future and prevent them from starting smoking. We have an opportunity to do the right thing, to save lives and to strengthen American families.

I urge a "yes" vote on the previous question and the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR FURTHER CONSIDERATION OF H. CON. RES. 85, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

Mr. POLIS (during consideration of H. Res. 307), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 111-73) on the resolution (H. Res. 316) providing for further consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 85) setting forth the congressional budget for the United States Government for fiscal year 2010 and including the appropriate budgetary levels for fiscal years 2009 and 2011 through 2014, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

#### FAMILY SMOKING PREVENTION AND TOBACCO CONTROL ACT

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 307, I call up the bill (H.R. 1256) to protect the public health by providing the Food and Drug Administration with certain authority to regulate tobacco products, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 307, the amendment printed in part A of House Report 111-72 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 1256

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

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Findings.
- Sec. 3. Purpose.
- Sec. 4. Scope and effect.
- Sec. 5. Severability.

#### TITLE I—AUTHORITY OF THE FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

- Sec. 101. Amendment of Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
- Sec. 102. Final rule.
- Sec. 103. Conforming and other amendments to general provisions.
- Sec. 104. Study on raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products.
- Sec. 105. Enforcement action plan for advertising and promotion restrictions.

#### TITLE II—TOBACCO PRODUCT WARNINGS; CONSTITUENT AND SMOKE CONSTITUENT DISCLOSURE

- Sec. 201. Cigarette label and advertising warnings.
- Sec. 202. Authority to revise cigarette warning label statements.
- Sec. 203. State regulation of cigarette advertising and promotion.
- Sec. 204. Smokeless tobacco labels and advertising warnings.
- Sec. 205. Authority to revise smokeless tobacco product warning label statements.
- Sec. 206. Tar, nicotine, and other smoke constituent disclosure to the public.

#### TITLE III—PREVENTION OF ILLICIT TRADE IN TOBACCO PRODUCTS

- Sec. 301. Labeling, recordkeeping, records inspection.
- Sec. 302. Study and report.

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) The use of tobacco products by the Nation's children is a pediatric disease of considerable proportions that results in new generations of tobacco-dependent children and adults.

(2) A consensus exists within the scientific and medical communities that tobacco products are inherently dangerous and cause cancer, heart disease, and other serious adverse health effects.

(3) Nicotine is an addictive drug.

(4) Virtually all new users of tobacco products are under the minimum legal age to purchase such products.

(5) Tobacco advertising and marketing contribute significantly to the use of nicotine-containing tobacco products by adolescents.

(6) Because past efforts to restrict advertising and marketing of tobacco products have failed adequately to curb tobacco use by adolescents, comprehensive restrictions on the sale, promotion, and distribution of such products are needed.

(7) Federal and State governments have lacked the legal and regulatory authority

and resources they need to address comprehensively the public health and societal problems caused by the use of tobacco products.

(8) Federal and State public health officials, the public health community, and the public at large recognize that the tobacco industry should be subject to ongoing oversight.

(9) Under article I, section 8 of the Constitution, the Congress is vested with the responsibility for regulating interstate commerce and commerce with Indian tribes.

(10) The sale, distribution, marketing, advertising, and use of tobacco products are activities in and substantially affecting interstate commerce because they are sold, marketed, advertised, and distributed in interstate commerce on a nationwide basis, and have a substantial effect on the Nation's economy.

(11) The sale, distribution, marketing, advertising, and use of such products substantially affect interstate commerce through the health care and other costs attributable to the use of tobacco products.

(12) It is in the public interest for Congress to enact legislation that provides the Food and Drug Administration with the authority to regulate tobacco products and the advertising and promotion of such products. The benefits to the American people from enacting such legislation would be significant in human and economic terms.

(13) Tobacco use is the foremost preventable cause of premature death in America. It causes over 400,000 deaths in the United States each year, and approximately 8,600,000 Americans have chronic illnesses related to smoking.

(14) Reducing the use of tobacco by minors by 50 percent would prevent well over 10,000,000 of today's children from becoming regular, daily smokers, saving over 3,000,000 of them from premature death due to tobacco-induced disease. Such a reduction in youth smoking would also result in approximately \$75,000,000,000 in savings attributable to reduced health care costs.

(15) Advertising, marketing, and promotion of tobacco products have been especially directed to attract young persons to use tobacco products, and these efforts have resulted in increased use of such products by youth. Past efforts to oversee these activities have not been successful in adequately preventing such increased use.

(16) In 2005, the cigarette manufacturers spent more than \$13,000,000,000 to attract new users, retain current users, increase current consumption, and generate favorable long-term attitudes toward smoking and tobacco use.

(17) Tobacco product advertising often misleadingly portrays the use of tobacco as socially acceptable and healthful to minors.

(18) Tobacco product advertising is regularly seen by persons under the age of 18, and persons under the age of 18 are regularly exposed to tobacco product promotional efforts.

(19) Through advertisements during and sponsorship of sporting events, tobacco has become strongly associated with sports and has become portrayed as an integral part of sports and the healthy lifestyle associated with rigorous sporting activity.

(20) Children are exposed to substantial and unavoidable tobacco advertising that leads to favorable beliefs about tobacco use, plays a role in leading young people to overestimate the prevalence of tobacco use, and increases the number of young people who begin to use tobacco.

(21) The use of tobacco products in motion pictures and other mass media glamorizes its use for young people and encourages them to use tobacco products.