ANNUAL SYNAR REPORT

42 U.S.C. 300x-26

OMB № 0930-0222

FFY 2019

State: Nevada

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INTRODUCTION

The Annual Synar Report (ASR) format provides the means for states to comply with the reporting provisions of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300x-26) and the Tobacco Regulation for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant (SABG) (45 C.F.R. 96.130 (e)).

How the Synar report helps the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

In accordance with the tobacco regulations, states are required to provide detailed information on progress made in enforcing youth tobacco access laws (FFY 2018 Compliance Progress) and future plans to ensure compliance with the Synar requirements to reduce youth tobacco access rates (FFY 2019 Intended Use Plan). These data are required by 42 U.S.C. 300x-26 and will be used by the Secretary to evaluate state compliance with the statute. Part of the mission of the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) is to assist states[1] by supporting Synar activities and providing technical assistance helpful in determining the type of enforcement measures and control strategies that are most effective. This information is helpful to CSAP in improving technical assistance resources and expertise on enforcement efforts and tobacco control program support activities, including state Synar program support services, through an enhanced technical assistance program involving conferences and workshops, development of training materials and guidance documents, and onsite technical assistance consultation.

How the Synar report can help states

The information gathered for the Synar report can help states describe and analyze substate needs for program enhancements. These data can also be used to report to the state legislature and other state and local organizations on progress made to date in enforcing youth tobacco access laws when aggregated statistical data from state Synar reports can demonstrate to the Secretary the national progress in reducing youth tobacco access problems. This information will also provide Congress with a better understanding of state progress in implementing Synar, including state difficulties and successes in enforcing retailer compliance with youth tobacco access laws.

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[1]The term "state" is used to refer to all the states and territories required to comply with Synar as part of the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant Program requirements (42 U.S.C. 300x-64 and 45 C.F.R. 96.121).

Getting assistance in completing the Synar report

If you have questions about programmatic issues, you may call CSAP's Division of State Programs at (240) 276-2550 and ask for your respective State Project Officer or contact your State Project Officer directly by telephone or email. If you have questions about fiscal or grants management issues, you may call the Grants Management Officer, Office of Financial Resources, Division of Grants Management, at (240) 276-1422.

Where and when to submit the Synar report

The ASR must be received by SAMHSA no later than December 31, 2018 and must be submitted in the format specified by these instructions. Use of the approved format will avoid delays in the review and approval process. The chief executive officer (or an authorized designee) of the applicant organization must sign page one of the ASR certifying that the state has complied with all reporting requirements.

The state must upload one copy of the ASR using the online WebBGAS (Block Grant Application System). In addition, the following items must be uploaded to WebBGAS:

- FFY 2019 Synar Survey Results: States that use the Synar Survey Estimation System (SSES) must upload one copy of *SSES Tables 1–8* (in Excel) to WebBGAS. **Please note that, beginning with the FFY 2019 ASR, SSES will generate Tables 6, 7, and 8, which are based on the <u>optional</u> microdata on product type, retail outlet type, and whether identification was requested. If your state does not submit these optional data, Tables 6, 7, and 8 will be blank. Tables 6, 7, and 8 are generated for the convenience of the state, and states are <u>not</u> required to submit completed versions of Tables 6, 7, or 8.** States that do not use SSES must upload one copy of ASR Forms 1, 4, and 5, and Forms 2 and 3, if applicable, (in Excel), as well as a database with the raw inspection data to WebBGAS.

- Synar Inspection Form: States must upload one blank copy of the inspection form used to record the result of each Synar inspection.

- Synar Inspection Protocol: States must upload a copy of the protocol used to train inspection teams on conducting and reporting the results of the Synar inspections. This document should be different than the Appendix C attached to the Annual Synar Report.

- A scanned copy of the signed Funding Agreements/Certifications

Each state SSA Director has been emailed a login ID and password to log onto the Synar section of the WebBGAS site.

FFY 2019: FUNDING AGREEMENTS/CERTIFICATIONS

The following form must be signed by the Chief Executive Officer or an authorized designee and submitted with this application. Documentation authorizing a designee must be attached to the application.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES ACT AND SYNAR AMENDMENT
42 U.S.C. 300x-26 requires each state to submit an annual report of its progress in meeting the requirements of the Synar Amendment and its implementing regulation (45 C.F.R. 96.130) to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services. By signing below, the chief executive officer (or an authorized designee) of the applicant organization certifies that the state has complied with these reporting requirements and the certifications as set forth below.
SYNAR SURVEY SAMPLING METHODOLOGY
The state certifies that the Synar survey sampling methodology on file with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention and submitted with the Annual Synar Report for FFY 2019 is up-to-date and approved by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
SYNAR SURVEY INSPECTION PROTOCOL
The state certifies that the Synar Survey Inspection Protocol on file with the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention and submitted with the Annual Synar Report for FFY 2019 is up-to-date and approved by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention.
State: Nevada
Name of Chief Executive Officer or Designee: Dr. Stephanie Woodard, Psy.D.
Signature of CEO or Designee:
Title: DHHS Senior Advisor on Behavioral Health   **Date Signed:** 11/26/2018
If signed by a designee, a copy of the designation must be attached.

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SECTION I: FFY 2018 (Compliance Progress)

YOUTH ACCESS LAWS, ACTIVITIES, AND ENFORCEMENT

42 U.S.C. 300x-26 requires the states to report information regarding the sale/distribution of tobacco products to individuals under age 18.

1. **Please indicate any changes or additions to the state tobacco statute(s) relating to youth access since the last reporting year. If any changes were made to the state law(s) since the last reporting year, please upload a copy of the state law to WebBGAS.** *(see 42 U.S.C. 300x-26).*

   a. **Has there been a change in the minimum sale age for tobacco products?**

   ☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

   If Yes, current minimum age: ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐ 21

   b. **Have there been any changes in state law that impact the state's protocol for conducting *Synar inspections?***

   ☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

   If Yes, indicate change. (Check all that apply.)
   ☐ Changed to require that law enforcement conduct inspections of tobacco outlets
   ☐ Changed to make it illegal for youth to possess, purchase or receive tobacco
   ☐ Changed to require ID to purchase tobacco
   ☐ Changed definition of tobacco products
   ☐ Other change(s) *(Please describe.)* _____

   c. **Have there been any changes in state law that impact the following?**

Licensing of tobacco vendors	☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
Penalties for sales to minors	☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
Vending machines	☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
Added product categories to youth access law	☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**

2. **Describe how the Annual Synar Report** *(see 45 C.F.R. 96.130(e))* **was made public within the state prior to submission of the ASR.** *(Check all that apply.)*

   ☐ Placed on file for public review

   ☒ Posted on a state agency Web site *(Please provide exact Web address and the date when the FFY 2019 ASR was posted to this Web address.)*
   ==*Web address*: *http://dpbh.nv.gov/Programs/ClinicalSAPTA/dta/Grants/SAPTAGrants/* *Date published: 12/28/2018*==

   ☐ Notice published in a newspaper or newsletter
   ☐ Public hearing

☐ Announced in a news release, a press conference, or discussed in a media interview

☐ Distributed for review as part of the SABG application process

☒ Distributed through the public library system

☐ Published in an annual register

☒ Other *(Please describe.)* ==*The 2019 Synar report has been posted in 4126 Technology Way, 1st Floor, Carson City, NV 89706 outside of the Director's Office on the bulletin board for public notice. It was also distributed through Division Listserv.*==

3. **Identify the following agency or agencies** *(see 42 U.S.C. 300x-26 and 45 C.F.R. 96.130).*

    a. **The state agency(ies)** *designated by the Governor for oversight of the Synar requirements:*

    The State of Nevada; Department of Health and Human Services' Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH) Bureau of Behavioral Health, Wellness, and Prevention; Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency (SAPTA)

    Has this changed since last year's Annual Synar Report?

    ☐ **Yes**   ☒ **No**

    b. **The state agency(ies)** *responsible for conducting random, unannounced Synar inspections:*

    The State of Nevada Office of the Attorney General

    Has this changed since last year's Annual Synar Report?

    ☐ **Yes**   ☒ **No**

    c. **The state agency(ies)** *responsible for enforcing youth tobacco access law(s):*

    The Nevada Office of the Attorney General is responsible for the enforcement of the State tobacco laws governing the sale of tobacco to minors. Attorney General staff assigned to these enforcement activities includes a Senior Deputy Attorney General in the Tobacco Enforcement Division (part time), a Deputy Attorney General (part time), two investigators (full time), and up to six youth inspectors at a time (part time). The Office conducts unannounced compliance checks throughout the State of Nevada at establishments that sell tobacco and are accessible to youth. Although not every store is inspected every year, over 1000 Stores were attempted in federal fiscal year 2018.

    Has this changed since last year's Annual Synar Report?

    ☐ **Yes**   ☒ **No**

4. **Identify the following agencies and describe their relationship with the agency responsible for the oversight of the Synar requirements.**

    a. **Identify the state agency responsible for tobacco prevention activities (the agency that receives the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Tobacco**

Control Program funding).

The Tobacco Control Program within the Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health is responsible for tobacco prevention activities and is the agency that receives the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Tobacco Control Program funding.

The Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health, Bureau of Behavioral Health, Wellness, and Prevention, Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Agency (SAPTA), is the agency responsible for the implementation of the Synar prevention and control regulations.

The two agencies are located in buildings within 100 yards of one another and the two teams meet often to discuss tobacco related activities and interventions and policy within the State and ways to collaborate to improve including funding projects focused on tobacco prevention.

b. **Has the responsible agency changed since last year's Annual Synar Report?**
☐ **Yes**   ☒ **No**

c. **Describe the coordination and collaboration that occur between the agency responsible for tobacco prevention and the agency responsible for oversight of the Synar requirements.** *(Check all that apply.)* **The two agencies**

☐ Are the same

☐ Have a formal written memorandum of agreement

☐ Have an informal partnership

☐ Conduct joint planning activities

☐ Combine resources

☒ Have other collaborative arrangement(s) *(Please describe.)* SAPTA and Chronic Disease have an internal MOU for funding. *SAPTA* also has an Inter-local Agreement with the Office of the Attorney General, who completes Synar inspections which was extended this year for an additional 10 years. SAPTA is the Single State Authority for the SAPT Block Grant. Consequently, there is significant coordination and collaboration between the Agency and the primary prevention programs it funds. Additionally, SAPTA has worked with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) funded Tobacco Control Project in the past, and currently utilizes funds from the block grant prevention set aside to enhance cooperation between these two agencies and build primary prevention efforts around tobacco. This collaboration has brought forth a new tobacco merchant education project and responsible merchant training. That program is also housed in the Division of Public and Behavioral Health. The goals of the Tobacco Control Project are as follows: to prevent the initiation of tobacco use among youth and adults; to promote quitting among youth and adults; to eliminate nonsmokers' exposure to environmental tobacco smoke; and to identify and eliminate the disparities related to tobacco use and its effects among different population groups. Nevada's goals match national tobacco control goals. The Division sub-grants a portion of these Tobacco Control Project funds to three rural community prevention coalitions to implement

program goals.

SAPTA also engages the Nevada Tobacco Prevention Coalition (NTPC) to collaborate on tobacco control issues. NTPC is a coalition of agencies and individuals whose purpose is to decrease the high prevalence of tobacco use in Nevada. NTPC does this by raising awareness to Nevada's decision makers and citizens about issues related to tobacco use and industry marketing. Also, NTPC is actively involved in coordinating prevention activities with state and community agencies, hospitals, schools, and community-based organizations. The NTPC's strategy encompasses the belief that a tobacco-free environment and a focus on youth will produce a healthier Nevada.

A Task Force was created as a decision-making body for the Fund for Healthy Nevada. The Fund for a Healthy Nevada was established to: solicit public input; establish a process to evaluate health needs; ensure that tobacco control programs are funded; ensure that programs for children, people with disability, and senior citizens are funded; ensure that tobacco settlement money is not used to supplant existing methods of funding; and to develop policies for distribution of grants. In State Fiscal Year 2012 the established Fund for a Healthy Nevada allocations were Independent Living for seniors, Tobacco Control/Treatment, Children's Health, Disability Services, Disability Rx and Senior Rx.

☐ No relationship

d. Does a state agency contract with the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Tobacco Products (FDA/CTP) to enforce the youth access and advertising restrictions in the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act?
☐ **Yes**   ☒ **No (if no, go to Question 5)**

e. If yes, identify the state agency responsible for enforcing the youth access and advertising restrictions in the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act (the agency that is under contract to the Food and Drug Administration's Center for Tobacco Products (FDA/CTP)).

_____

f. Has the responsible agency changed since last year's Annual Synar Report?
☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

g. Describe the coordination and collaboration that occur between the agency contracted with the FDA to enforce federal youth tobacco access laws and the agency responsible for oversight of the Synar requirements. *(Check all that apply.)* The two agencies:

☐ Are the same

☐ Have a formal written memorandum of agreement
☐ Have an informal partnership
☐ Conduct joint planning activities
☐ Combine resources
☐ Have other collaborative arrangement(s) *(Please describe.)* _____
☐ No relationship

    h. Does the state use data from the FDA enforcement inspections for Synar survey reporting?
    ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

5. **Please answer the following questions regarding the state's activities to enforce the state's youth access to tobacco law(s) in FFY 2018** *(see 42 U.S.C. 300x-26 and 45 C.F.R. 96.130(e)).*

    a. Which one of the following describes the enforcement of state youth access to tobacco laws carried out in your state? *(Check one category only.)*

    ☐ Enforcement is conducted exclusively by local law enforcement agencies.
    ☒ Enforcement is conducted exclusively by state agency(ies).
    ☐ Enforcement is conducted by both local *and* state agencies.

b. **The following items concern penalties imposed for all violations of state youth access to tobacco laws by <u>LOCAL AND/OR STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (this does not include enforcement of local laws or federal youth tobacco access laws)</u>. Please fill in the number requested. If state law does not allow for an item, please mark "NA" (not applicable). If a response for an item is unknown, please mark "UNK." The chart must be filled in completely.**

PENALTY	OWNERS	CLERKS	TOTAL
Number of <u>citations issued</u>	0	73	73
Number of <u>fines assessed</u>	0	73	73
Number of <u>permits/licenses suspended</u>	NA		NA
Number of <u>permits/licenses revoked</u>	NA		NA
Other *(Please describe.)*	NA	NA	NA

c. **Are citations or warnings issued to retailers or clerks who sell tobacco to minors for inspections that are part of the Synar survey?**

☒ **Yes**   ☐ **No**

If "Yes" to 5c, please describe the state's procedure for minimizing risk of bias to the survey results from retailers alerting each other to the presence of the survey teams:

> Nevada conducts inspections of retailers throughout the year and throughout the state, conducting more than 1000 inspections in FFY 2018. Because Nevada investigation teams regularly and consistently enforce youth compliance laws, and issue citations or formal warnings as standard operating procedure when tobacco products are sold to a minor, their presence in Nevada's communities is commonplace and does not bias the survey. The investigators who conduct inspections have not observed anything to suggest that retailers alert one another to the team's presence in an area. This year there were 88 warnings given out as part of the normal operation.

d. **Which one of the following best describes the level of enforcement of state youth access to tobacco laws carried out in your state?** *(Check one category only.)*

☐ Enforcement is conducted only at those outlets randomly selected for the Synar survey.

☐ Enforcement is conducted only at a subset of outlets not randomly selected for the Synar survey.

☒ Enforcement is conducted at a combination of outlets randomly selected for the Synar survey and outlets not randomly selected for the Synar survey.

e. **Did every tobacco outlet in the state receive at least one compliance check that included enforcement of the state youth tobacco access law(s) in the last year?**

☐ **Yes**   ☒ **No**

f. What additional activities are conducted in your state to support enforcement and compliance with state youth tobacco access law(s)? *(Check all that apply and briefly describe each activity in the text boxes below each activity.)*

☒ Merchant education and/or training

Under Nevada law, within a reasonable time after an inspection, a business must be notified of the inspection and the results. Nevada's investigators notify the clerk involved immediately after the inspection, and either issue a citation, a formal written warning, or provide a congratulatory letter the clerk for enforcing Nevada's age restriction law. Additionally, a letter is provided to each business following an inspection advising them of the results. The letter encourages on-going training. A new item was built this year where the SYNAR enforcement team can provide materials linking the merchant to an online training to help the business be successful in not selling to minors. The team also has materials to give to merchants wishing to advertise that they care, and they card which are bright yellow and highly visible to potential buyers that the store does not sell to minors.

State Attorneys General, including the Nevada Attorney General, have executed several agreements entitled "Assurance of Voluntary Compliance" (AVC) with major retail chains. Launched in 2000, the multi-state enforcement effort by a group of Attorneys General focuses on retailers with poor records of selling tobacco products to minors. The enforcement program's goal is to secure the companies' agreement to take specific corrective actions. The agreements incorporate "best practices" to reduce tobacco sales to minors, which were developed by the Attorneys General in consultation with researchers and state and federal tobacco control officials. Nevada is a party to AVC's which cover all Wal-Mart, CVS, and Kroger/Smiths stores, and all gas stations and convenience stores operating under the 7-Eleven, ARCO, BP Amoco, ExxonMobil, ConocoPhillips, Chevron, Valero and Shell/Motiva brand names. In 2011, the Nevada Attorney General executed an AVC with the Circle-K chain of retailers.

☒ Incentives for merchants who are in compliance (e.g., nonenforcement compliance checks in which compliant retailers are given positive reinforcement and noncompliant retailers are warned about youth access laws)

The Attorney General's Office provides congratulatory letters to all outlets that do not sell to minors during compliance checks. In addition, when a retail clerk does not sell to underage youth, the investigator congratulates the clerk for having a successful inspection.

In addition, the Attorney General's Office provides the 7-Eleven Corporation with a monthly report of stores which had clerks cited for illegal tobacco sales. The reports are used by the companies to withhold retail benefits from individual stores for a future designated month. Because the withheld benefits can be up to $2,000 per month, it is presumed this is an incentive to motivate retailers to provide proper training for their clerks.

Nevada has 10 different coalitions that collectively cover every County in the State. The coalitions educate people in their service areas on youth access laws and provide materials for educating merchants which includes hosting in person trainings as needed.

Community education regarding youth access laws

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☐ Media use to publicize compliance inspection results

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☐ Community mobilization to increase support for retailer compliance with youth access laws

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☐ Other activities *(Please list.)* _____

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SYNAR SURVEY METHODS AND RESULTS

The following questions pertain to the survey methodology and results of the Synar survey used by the state to meet the requirements of the Synar Regulation in FFY 2018 (see 42 U.S.C. 300x-26 and 45 C.F.R. 96.130).

6. **Has the sampling methodology changed from the previous year?**

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

The state is required to have an approved up-to-date description of the Synar sampling methodology on file with CSAP. Please submit a copy of your Synar Survey Sampling Methodology (Appendix B). If the sampling methodology changed from the previous reporting year, these changes must be reflected in the methodology submitted.

  a. **If yes, describe how and when this change was communicated to SAMHSA**

7. **Please answer the following questions regarding the state's annual random, unannounced inspections of tobacco outlets** *(see 45 C.F.R. 96.130(d)(2)).*

   a. **Did the state use the optional Synar Survey Estimation System (SSES) to analyze the Synar survey data?**

   ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

   *If **Yes**, upload a copy of SSES tables 1–8 (in Excel) to WebBGAS. Then go to Question 8. If **No**, continue to Question 7b.*

   b. **Report the weighted and unweighted Retailer Violation Rate (RVR) estimates, the standard error, accuracy rate (number of eligible outlets divided by the total number of sampled outlets), and completion rate (number of eligible outlets inspected divided by the total number of eligible outlets).**

   Unweighted RVR _____

   Weighted RVR _____

   Standard error (s.e.) of the (weighted) RVR _____

   Fill in the blanks to calculate the <u>right limit</u> of the right-sided 95% confidence interval.

	+	(1.645	×	)	=	
RVR Estimate	**plus**	**(1.645**	**times**	**Standard Error)**	**equals**	**Right Limit**

   Accuracy rate _____

   Completion rate _____

c. **Fill out Form 1 in Appendix A (Forms 1–5).** *(Required regardless of the sample design.)*

d. **How were the (weighted) RVR estimate and its standard error obtained?** *(Check the one that applies.)*

☐ Form 2 (Optional) in Appendix A (Forms 1–5) *(Attach completed Form 2.)*

☐ Other *(Please specify. Provide formulas and calculations or attach and explain the program code and output with description of all variable names.)*

e. **If stratification was used, did any strata in the sample contain only one outlet or cluster this year?**

☐ **Yes**   ☐ **No**   ☐ **No stratification**

*If **Yes**, explain how this situation was dealt with in variance estimation.*

f. **Was a cluster sample design used?**

☐ **Yes**   ☐ **No**

*If **Yes**, fill out and attach Form 3 in Appendix A (Forms 1–5), and answer the following question.*

*If **No**, go to Question 7g.*

Were any certainty primary sampling units selected this year?

☐ **Yes**   ☐ **No**

*If **Yes**, explain how the certainty clusters were dealt with in variance estimation.*

g. **Report the following outlet sample sizes for the Synar survey.**

	Sample Size
Effective sample size (sample size needed to meet the SAMHSA precision requirement assuming simple random sampling)	
Target sample size (the product of the effective sample size and the design effect)	
Original sample size (inflated sample size of the target sample to counter the sample attrition due to ineligibility and noncompletion)	
Eligible sample size (number of outlets found to be eligible in the sample)	
Final sample size (number of eligible outlets in the sample for which an inspection was completed)	

h. **Fill out Form 4 in Appendix A (Forms 1–5).**

8. Did the state's Synar survey use a list frame?

$\boxtimes$ **Yes** $\square$ **No**

*If **Yes**, answer the following questions about its coverage.*

     a. The calendar year of the latest Sampling frame coverage study: <u>2016</u>

     b. Percent coverage from the latest Sampling frame coverage study: <u>93.9%</u>

     c. Was a new study conducted in this reporting period?

       $\square$**Yes** $\boxtimes$ **No**

       *If **Yes**, please complete Appendix D (List Sampling Frame Coverage Study) and submit it with the Annual Synar Report.*

     d. The calendar year of the next coverage study planned: <u>2019</u>

9. Has the Synar survey inspection protocol changed from the previous year?

$\boxtimes$ **Yes** $\square$ **No**

The state is required to have an approved up-to-date description of the Synar inspection protocol on file with CSAP. Please submit a copy of your Synar Survey Inspection Protocol (Appendix C). If the inspection protocol changed from the previous year, these changes must be reflected in the protocol submitted.

    a. **If Yes, describe how and when this change was communicated to SAMHSA**

> Nevada's Revised Appendix C were submitted to the State Project Officer, Clark Hagen, on December 8, 2017. It was approved retroactively to the start of FFY 2018 on March 8, 2018.

     b. Provide the inspection period: From <u>10/01/2017</u> to <u>09/30/2018</u>
                                   MM/DD/YY MM/DD/YY

     c. Provide the number of youth inspectors used in the current inspection year:

       <u>5</u>

       NOTE: If the state uses SSES, please ensure that the number reported in 9b matches that reported in SSES Table 4, or explain any difference.

> 5 youth inspectors used, but 6 youth inspectors show in the results due to one youth having a birthday during the inspection period.

     d. Fill out and attach Form 5 in Appendix A (Forms 1–5). *(Not required if the state used SSES to analyze the Synar survey data.)*

SECTION II: FFY 2019 (Intended Use):

Public Law 42 U.S.C. 300x-26 of the Public Health Service Act and 45 C.F.R. 96.130 (e) (4, 5) require that the states provide information on future plans to ensure compliance with the Synar requirements to reduce youth tobacco access.

1. **In the upcoming year, does the state anticipate any changes in:**

   Synar sampling methodology   ☐ **Yes**   ☒ **No**
   Synar inspection protocol   ☐ **Yes**   ☒ **No**

   If changes are made in either the Synar sampling methodology or the Synar inspection protocol, the state is required to obtain approval from CSAP prior to implementation of the change and file an updated Synar Survey Sampling Methodology (Appendix B) or an updated Synar Survey Inspection Protocol (Appendix C), as appropriate.

2. **Please describe the state's plans to maintain and/or reduce the target rate for Synar inspections to be completed in FFY 2019. Include a brief description of plans for law enforcement efforts to enforce youth tobacco access laws, activities that support law enforcement efforts to enforce youth tobacco access laws, and any anticipated changes in youth tobacco access legislation or regulation in the state.**

   Nevada will continue to employ two full time investigators and supporting youth investigators for the purposes of conducting compliance checks at tobacco retail outlets. Because Nevada's population is largely centralized in the Las Vegas Metropolitan Area both investigators are based in Las Vegas; however, the investigators will spend a portion of their time traveling to Northern and rural Nevada to ensure youth tobacco access laws are being obeyed and enforced state wide. Nevada has also been working with the Justice Courts throughout the state to ensure fair and consistent sentences are being imposed when a defendant pleads guilty or is found guilty of selling tobacco to a minor.

   Nevada no longer conducts a youth cigarette compliance check at every outlet each year effective October 1, 2015. Nevada has a legal age minimum to purchase electronic cigarettes. Nevada's investigators and youth inspectors will spend some of their time conducting electronic cigarette compliance checks. However, regardless of whether a youth inspector is attempting to buy cigarettes or electronic cigarettes, retail establishments and clerks will be reminded of the importance of checking identification and being diligent in their efforts to comply with legal age minimums each time they are visited by the investigators.

   Nevada developed an online tobacco merchant training program that will be available, free of charge, to any vendor in the state starting in federal fiscal year 2019. It is also expected to expand to the Spanish language in 2019 as well. All tobacco retailers received a mailer providing notification of the new training. Community partners working on tobacco control received handouts to hand-deliver to stores and will focus on delivering these to non-compliant stores. The inspectors also received these same handouts to leave with stores at the end of a compliance check. Nevada is working with local county health departments, the Tobacco Control Program, the Nevada Tobacco Prevention Coalition (NTPC), and Join Together Northern Nevada Coalition (JTNN). 9 of 10 current Nevada prevention coalitions serve tribal entities and work with the tribes on tobacco and other drug prevention on a regular basis. This group will work together to develop content and the Attorney General's office will provide input on state laws.

The next step is to offer the merchant training and advertise that it is available. SAPTA will continue by engaging many partners on advertising for the training program, including the Retail Association of Nevada, along with the local community coalitions.

Stores, which sold to minors in 2017, were visited by coalition or health district staff that represented six different counties covering more than 80 percent of all tobacco retailer locations. These stores were surveyed regarding interest in merchant education and support for increasing the minimum sales age. A modified version of the Standardized Tobacco Assessment for Retail Setting (STARS) was developed into a mobile app and STARS was conducted at all violating stores and additional stores which were compliant. An additional health district piloted STARS, by leveraging other funding, to sample 25 stores in Washoe County. Four STARS reports were compiled from these efforts and shared with all tobacco control partners statewide.

For FFY 2019, Stores, which sold to minors in 2018, will be visited by coalition or health district staff that represent eight different counties covering more than 80 percent of all tobacco retailer locations. These stores will be provided with a handout and verbal information to increase awareness of the new online tobacco retailer training. STARS will be repeated in FFY 2019.

There is a possibility of Tobacco 21 initiatives to be introduced at the next legislative session. Youth leaders have been actively engaged in leading the efforts to reduce tobacco consumption in their schools. There are also discussions about enhancing the clean air act to include e cigarettes and maintaining a minimum distance from public establishments as well as efforts to place a retailer licensing fee on merchants. Retailer licensing would expand to require stores which only sell e-cigarettes or "vapor products" to be licensed the same as tobacco retailers. Two bill sponsors have been identified and submitted bill draft requests in preparation for the 2019 legislative session.

3. **Describe any challenges the state faces in complying with the Synar regulation.** *(Check all that apply and describe each challenge in the text box below it.)*

☐ Limited resources for law enforcement of youth access laws

☒ Limited resources for activities to support enforcement and compliance with youth tobacco access laws

The Office of the Attorney General has historically employed two full-time investigators to conduct youth compliance checks and continues to maintain these staffing levels. However, additional funding to allow for educational activities or public awareness campaigns is, in large part, not available. Such programs would likely be helpful in both notifying retailers of their obligations under Nevada law, and gaining public support for the youth access laws that are in effect.

☐ Limitations in the state youth tobacco access laws

☐ Limited public support for enforcement of youth tobacco access laws

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☒ Limitations on completeness/accuracy of list of tobacco outlets

> Not having a tobacco retailer license fee contributes to more licenses being issued to stores which may not be in business or may not be selling tobacco.

☐ Limited expertise in survey methodology

☒ Laws/regulations limiting the use of minors in tobacco inspections

> State child labor laws restrict the days and times youth inspectors can participate in inspections

☒ Difficulties recruiting youth inspectors

> In general, because Nevada has dedicated two full-time investigations staff to conduct compliance checks, qualified youth applicants are somewhat difficult to recruit as youth schedules are limited by school hours and extra-curricular activities. To overcome these obstacles, the Office of the Attorney General has tried to recruit youth with more flexible schedules to compliment the hours of youth with more traditional school schedules. The Office of the Attorney General must consider the long-term availability of youth when making hiring decisions, and schedule availability due to school and extra-curricular commitments is the primary issue when considering the qualifications of youth applicants.

☐ Issues regarding the balance of inspections conducted by youth inspectors age 15 and under

☒ Issues regarding the balance of inspections conducted by one gender of youth inspectors

> Unlike many states, Nevada has historically hired youth investigators to assist with Synar inspections. Because these inspectors are paid state employees, the youth inspectors have to be recruited and hired through standard state procedure. As an equal opportunity employer, the State of Nevada cannot hire an individual based purely on gender or refuse to hire a qualified individual based on gender alone. This year, the Synar results demonstrate an almost equal distribution between male and female youth inspectors. Of the 239 inspections, 123 attempts were made by male youth ages 16 and 17 and 116 attempts were made by female youth ages 16 and 17.

☐ Geographic, demographic, and logistical considerations in conducting inspections

☐ Cultural factors (e.g., language barriers, young people purchasing for their elders)

15

☒ Issues regarding sources of tobacco under tribal jurisdiction

Nevada has numerous Indian tribes that sell tobacco products on their reservations. Due to the sovereignty afforded the tribes and the related jurisdictional issues, the State's enforcement agents are precluded from engaging in tobacco compliance check operations on tribal property.

☐ Other challenges *(Please list.)*

APPENDIX A: FORMS 1–5

FORM 1 (Required for all states not using the Synar Survey Estimation System (SSES) to analyze the Synar Survey data)

Complete Form 1 to report sampling frame and sample information and to calculate the unweighted retailer violation rate (RVR) using results from the current year's Synar survey inspections.

Instructions for Completing Form 1: In the top right-hand corner of the form, provide the state name and reporting federal fiscal year (FFY 2019). Provide the remaining information by stratum if stratification was used. Make copies of the form if additional rows are needed to list all the strata.

Column 1: *If stratification was used*:

      1(a) Sequentially number each row.
      1(b) Write in the name of each stratum. All strata in the state must be listed.

      If no stratification was used:

      1(a) Leave blank.
      1(b) Write "state" in the first row (indicates that the whole state is a single stratum).

      Note for unstratified samples: For Columns 2–5, wherever the instruction refers to "each stratum," report the specified information for the state as a whole.

Column 2: 2(a) Report the number of over-the-counter (OTC) outlets in the sampling frame in each stratum.
      2(b) Report the number of vending machine (VM) outlets in the sampling frame in each stratum.
      2(c) Report the combined total of OTC and VM outlets in the sampling frame in each stratum.

Column 3: 3(a) Report the estimated number of eligible OTC outlets in the OTC outlet population in each stratum.
      3(b) Report the estimated number of eligible VM outlets in the VM outlet population in each stratum.
      3(c) Report the combined total estimated number of eligible OTC and VM outlets in the total outlet population in each stratum.

      The estimates for Column 3 can be obtained from the Synar survey sample as the weighted sum of eligible outlets by outlet type.

Column 4: 4(a) Report the number of eligible OTC outlets for which an inspection was completed, for each stratum.
      4(b) Report the numbers of eligible VM outlets for which an inspection was completed, for each stratum.
      4(c) Report the combined total of eligible OTC and VM outlets for which an inspection was completed, for each stratum.

Column 5: 5(a) Report the number of OTC outlets found in violation of the law as a result of completed inspections, for each stratum.
      5(b) Report the number of VM outlets found in violation of the law as a result of completed inspections, for each stratum.
      5(c) Report the combined total of OTC and VM outlets found in violation of the law as a result of completed inspections, for each stratum.

Totals: For each subcolumn (a–c) in Columns 2–5, provide totals for the state as a whole in the last row of the table. These numbers will be the sum of the numbers in each row for the respective column.

FORM 1 (Required for all states not using the Synar Survey Estimation System [SSES] to analyze the Synar Survey data.)

Summary of Synar Inspection Results by Stratum													

State: **Nevada**

FFY: 2019

(1)		(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)		
STRATUM		NUMBER OF OUTLETS IN SAMPLING FRAME			ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE OUTLETS IN POPULATION			NUMBER OF OUTLETS INSPECTED			NO. OF OUTLETS FOUND IN VIOLATION DURING INSPECTIONS		
(a) Row #	(b) Stratum Name	(a) Over-the-Counter (OTC)	(b) Vending Machines (VM)	(c) Total Outlets (2a+2b)	(a) Over-the-Counter (OTC)	(b) Vending Machines (VM)	(c) Total Outlets (3a+3b)	(a) Over-the-Counter (OTC)	(b) Vending Machines (VM)	(c) Total Outlets (4a+4b)	(a) Over-the-Counter (OTC)	(b) Vending Machines (VM)	(c) Total Outlets (5a+5b)

RECORD COLUMN TOTALS ON LAST LINE (LAST PAGE ONLY IF MULTIPLE PAGES ARE NEEDED).

FORM 2 (Optional)
Appropriate for stratified simple or systematic random sampling designs.

Complete Form 2 to calculate the weighted RVR. This table (in Excel form) is designed to calculate the weighted RVR for stratified simple or systematic random sampling designs, accounting for ineligible outlets and noncomplete inspections encountered during the annual Synar survey.

Instructions for Completing Form 2: In the top right-hand corner of the form, provide the state name and reporting federal fiscal year (FFY 2019).

Column 1:   Write in the name of each stratum into which the sample was divided. These should match the strata reported in Column 1(b) of Form 1.

Column 2:   Report the number of outlets in the sampling frame in each stratum. These numbers should match the numbers reported for the respective strata in Column 2(c) of Form 1.

Column 3:   Report the original sample size (the number of outlets originally selected, *including* substitutes or replacements) for each stratum.

Column 4:   Report the number of sample outlets in each stratum that were found to be eligible during the inspections. Note that this number must be less than or equal to the number reported in Column 3 for the respective strata.

Column 5:   Report the number of eligible outlets in each stratum for which an inspection was completed. Note that this number must be less than or equal to the number reported in Column 4. These numbers should match the numbers reported in Column 4(c) of Form 1 for the respective strata.

Column 6:   Report the number of eligible outlets inspected in each stratum that were found in violation. These numbers should match the numbers reported in Column 5(c) of Form 1 for the stratum.

Column 7:   Form 2 (in Excel form) will automatically calculate the stratum RVR for each stratum in this column. This is calculated by dividing the number of inspected eligible outlets found in violation (Column 6) by the number of inspected eligible outlets (Column 5). The state unweighted RVR will be shown in the Total row of Column 7.

Column 8:   Form 2 (in Excel form) will automatically calculate the estimated number of eligible outlets in the population for each stratum. This calculation is made by multiplying the number of outlets in the sampling frame (Column 2) times the number of eligible outlets (Column 4) divided by the original sample size (Column 3). Note that these numbers will be less than or equal to the numbers in Column 2.

Column 9:   Form 2 (in Excel form) will automatically calculate the relative stratum weight by dividing the estimated number of eligible outlets in the population for each stratum in Column 8 by the Total of the values in Column 8.

Column 10:   Form 2 (in Excel form) will automatically calculate each stratum's contribution to the state weighted RVR by multiplying the stratum RVR (Column 7) by the relative stratum weight (Column 9). The weighted RVR for the state will be shown in the Total row of Column 10.

Column 11:   Form 2 (in Excel form) automatically calculates the standard error of each stratum's RVR (Column 7). The standard error for the state weighted RVR will be shown in the Total row of Column 11.

TOTAL: For Columns 2–6, Form 2 (in Excel form) provides totals for the state as a whole in the last row of the table. For Columns 7–11, it calculates the respective statistic for the state as a whole.

FORM 2 (Optional) Appropriate for stratified simple or systematic random sampling designs.

Calculation of Weighted Retailer Violation Rate										
									State: Nevada	
									FFY: 2019	
(1) Stratum Name	(2) **N** Number of Outlets in Sampling Frame	(3) **n** Original Sample Size	(4) **n1** Number of Sample Outlets Found Eligible	(5) **n2** Number of Outlets Inspected	(6) **x** Number of Outlets Found in Violation	(7) **p=x/n2** Stratum Retailer Violation Rate	(8) **N'=N(n1/n)** Estimated Number of Eligible Outlets in Population	(9) **w=N'/Total Column 8** Relative Stratum Weight	(10) **pw** Stratum Contribution to State Weighted RVR	(11) **s.e.** Standard Error of Stratum RVR
Total										

N - number of outlets in sampling frame
n - original sample size (number of outlets in the original sample)
n1 - number of sample outlets that were found to be eligible
n2 - number of eligible outlets that were inspected
x - number of inspected outlets that were found in violation
p - stratum retailer violation rate (p=x/n2)
N' - estimated number of eligible outlets in population (N'=N*n1/n)
w - relative stratum weight (w=N'/Total Column 8)
pw - stratum contribution to the weighted RVR
s.e. - standard error of the stratum RVR

FORM 3 (Required when a cluster design is used for all states not using the Synar Survey Estimation System [SSES] to analyze the Synar survey data.)

Complete Form 3 to report information about primary sampling units when a cluster design was used for the Synar survey.

Instructions for Completing Form 3: In the top right-hand corner of the form, provide the state name and reporting federal fiscal year (FFY 2019).

Provide information by stratum if stratification was used. Make copies of the form if additional rows are needed to list all the strata.

Column 1:	Sequentially number each row.
Column 2:	*If stratification was used*: Write in the name of stratum. All strata in the state must be listed.
	If no stratification was used: Write "state" in the first row to indicate that the whole state constitutes a single stratum.
Column 3:	Report the number of primary sampling units (PSUs) (i.e., first-stage clusters) created for each stratum.
Column 4:	Report the number of PSUs selected in the original sample for each stratum.
Column 5:	Report the number of PSUs in the final sample for each stratum.
TOTALS:	For Columns 3–5, provide totals for the state as a whole in the last row of the table.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="5">Summary of Clusters Created and Sampled
<div align="right">State: Nevada
FFY: 2019</div></td></tr>
<tr><td>(1)
Row #</td><td>(2)
Stratum Name</td><td>(3)
Number of PSUs Created</td><td>(4)
Number of PSUs Selected</td><td>(5)
Number of PSUs in the Final Sample</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Total</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

FORM 4 (Required for all states not using the Synar Survey Estimation System [SSES] to analyze the Synar Survey data)

Complete Form 4 to provide detailed tallies of ineligible sample outlets by reasons for ineligibility and detailed tallies of eligible sample outlets with noncomplete inspections by reasons for noncompletion.

Instructions for Completing Form 4: In the top right-hand corner of the form, provide the state name and reporting federal fiscal year (FFY 2019).

Column 1(a): Enter the number of sample outlets found ineligible for inspection by reason for ineligibility. Provide the total number of ineligible outlets in the row marked "Total."

Column 2(a): Enter the number of eligible sample outlets with noncomplete inspections by reason for noncompletion. Provide the total number of eligible outlets with noncomplete inspections in the row marked "Total."

Inspection Tallies by Reason of Ineligibility or Noncompletion				
			State: Nevada	
			FFY: 2019	
(1) INELIGIBLE		**(2) ELIGIBLE**		
Reason for Ineligibility	**(a) Counts**	**Reason for Noncompletion**		**(a) Counts**
Out of business		In operation but closed at time of visit		
Does not sell tobacco products		Unsafe to access		
Inaccessible by youth		Presence of police		
Private club or private residence		Youth inspector knows salesperson		
Temporary closure		Moved to new location		
Unlocatable		Drive-thru only/youth inspector has no driver's license		
Wholesale only/Carton sale only		Tobacco out of stock		
Vending machine broken		Ran out of time		
Duplicate		Other noncompletion reason(s) *(Describe.)*		
Other ineligibility reason(s) *(Describe.)*				
Total		**Total**		

FORM 5 (Required for all states not using the Synar Survey Estimation System [SSES] to analyze the Synar survey data)

Complete Form 5 to show the distribution of outlet inspection results by age and gender of the youth inspectors.

Instructions for Completing Form 5: In the top right-hand corner of the form, provide the state name and reporting federal fiscal year (FFY 2019).

Column 1:   Enter the number of attempted buys by youth inspector age and gender.

Column 2:   Enter the number of successful buys by youth inspector age and gender.

If the inspectors are age eligible but the gender of the inspector is unknown, include those inspections in the "Other" row. Calculate subtotals for males and females in rows marked "Male Subtotal" and "Female Subtotal." Sum subtotals for Male, Female, and Other and record in the bottom row marked "Total." Verify that that the total of attempted buys and successful buys equals the total for Column 4(c) and Column 5(c), respectively, on Form 1. If the totals do not match, please explain any discrepancies.

Synar Survey Inspector Characteristics		
State: Nevada		
FFY: 2019		
	(1) Attempted Buys	(2) Successful Buys
Male		
15 years		
16 years		
17 years		
18 years		
19 years		
20 years		
Male Subtotal		
Female		
15 years		
16 years		
17 years		
18 years		
19 years		
20 years		
Female Subtotal		
Other		
Total		

APPENDIXES B & C: FORMS

<u>Instructions</u>

Appendix B (Sampling Design) and Appendix C (Inspection Protocol) are to reflect the state's CSAP-approved sampling design and inspection protocol. These appendixes, therefore, should generally describe the design and protocol and, with the exception of Question #10 of Appendix B, are not to be modified with year-specific information. Please note that any changes to either appendix must receive CSAP's advance, written approval. To facilitate the state's completion of this section, simply cut and paste the previously approved sampling design (Appendix B) and inspection protocol (Appendix C) and respond to Question #10 of Appendix B to provide the requested information about sample size calculations for the Synar survey conducted in FFY 2018.

APPENDIX B: SYNAR SURVEY SAMPLING METHODOLOGY

State: Nevada

FFY: 2019

1. **What type of sampling frame is used?**

    ☐ List frame *(Go to Question 2.)*

    ☐ Area frame *(Go to Question 3.)*

    ☐ List-assisted area frame *(Go to Question 2.)*

2. **List all sources of the list frame. Indicate the type of source from the list below. Provide a brief description of the frame source. Explain how the lists are updated (method), including how new outlets are identified and added to the frame. In addition, explain how often the lists are updated (cycle).** *(After completing this question, go to Question 4.)*

    Use the corresponding number to indicate **Type of Source** *in the table below*.

1 – Statewide commercial business list	**4 –** Statewide retail license/permit list
2 – Local commercial business list	**5 –** Statewide liquor license/permit list
3 – Statewide tobacco license/permit list	**6 –** Other

Name of Frame Source	Type of Source	Description	Updating Method and Cycle
Synar Database	6	MS Access Relational Database intended to include every outlet selling tobacco products that is accessible to youth throughtout the states.	While conducting inspections throughout the state Attorney General's Office Investigators identify and inspect any new establishments they observe. Investigators then provide information regarding the establishment to a Tobacco Administrative Aide in the Attorney General's Office who continuously updates the Synar Database. There are plans in the works to do live data entry through an online platform using an I pad or other electronic device and merchants are being vetted to assist with this more modern form of data collection and analytics.
Nevada Licensed Tobacco Retail Account	4	The Nevada Department of Taxation maintains a list containing the name, address and license number of every licensed tobacco retailer in the State of Nevada.	Nevada law requires tobacco retailers to be licensed. The Nevada Department of Taxation adds newly licensed tobacco retailers to a list on an ongoing basis, which is published to its website monthly. A Tobacco Administrative Assistant compares this list to the Synar Database to add any new retail establishments that are accessible to youth. The

			Administrative Assistant also uses this list to continuously ensuring the Synar Database is neither over inclusive by including stores inaccessible to youth or no longer operating nor under inclusive by omitting newly licensed retailers.

3. If an area frame is used, describe how area sampling units are defined and formed.

    a. Is any area left out in the formation of the area frame?

    ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

    *If **Yes**, what percentage of the state's population is not covered by the area frame?*
    _____%

4. Federal regulation requires that vending machines be inspected as part of the Synar survey. Are vending machines included in the Synar survey?

☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

*If **No**, please indicate the reason(s) they are not included in the Synar survey. Please check all that apply.*

    ☐ State law bans vending machines.

    ☐ State law bans vending machines from locations accessible to youth.

    ☐ State has a contract with the FDA and is actively enforcing the vending machine requirements of the Family Smoking Prevention and Tobacco Control Act.

    ☒ Other *(Please describe.)* **State law bans vending machines from locations accessible to youth. However, vending machines in passthrough areas, like casinos with family areas, are checked for accessibility.**

*If **Yes**, please indicate how likely it is that vending machines will be sampled.*

    ☐ Vending machines are sampled separately to ensure vending machines are included in the sample
    ☒ Vending machines are sampled together with over the counter outlets, so it is possible that no vending machines were sampled, however they are included in the sampling frame and have a non-zero probability of selection
    ☐ Other reasons *(Please describe.)* _____

5. Which category below best describes the sample design? *(Check only one.)*

    ☐ **Census** *(STOP HERE: Appendix B is complete.)*

    Unstratified statewide sample:

☒ Simple random sample *(Go to Question 9.)*

☐ Systematic random sample *(Go to Question 6.)*

☐ Single-stage cluster sample *(Go to Question 8.)*

☐ Multistage cluster sample *(Go to Question 8.)*

Stratified sample:

☐ Simple random sample *(Go to Question 7.)*

☐ Systematic random sample *(Go to Question 6.)*

☐ Single-stage cluster sample *(Go to Question 7.)*

☐ Multistage cluster sample *(Go to Question 7.)*

☐ **Other** *(Please describe and go to Question 9.)* _____

6. **Describe the systematic sampling methods.** *(After completing Question 6, go to Question 7 if stratification is used. Otherwise go to Question 9.)*

   _____

7. **Provide the following information about stratification.**

   a. **Provide a full description of the strata that are created.**

   _____

   b. **Is clustering used within the stratified sample?**

   ☐ **Yes** *(Go to Question 8.)*

   ☐ **No** *(Go to Question 9.)*

8. **Provide the following information about clustering.**

   a. **Provide a full description of how clusters are formed.** *(If multistage clusters are used, give definitions of clusters at each stage.)*

   _____

   b. **Specify the sampling method (simple random, systematic, or probability proportional to size sampling) for each stage of sampling and describe how the method(s) is (are) implemented.**

   _____

9. **Provide the following information about determining the Synar Sample.**

   a. **Was the Synar Survey Estimation System (SSES) used to calculate the sample size?**

   ☒ **Yes** *(Respond to part b.)*

   ☐ **No** *(Respond to part c and Question 10c.)*

b. **SSES Sample Size Calculator used?**

    ⊠ **State Level**   *(Respond to Question 10a.)*

    ☐ **Stratum Level**   *(Respond to Question 10a and 10b.)*

c. **Provide the formulas for determining the effective, target, and original outlet sample sizes.**

> Nevada uses the SSES Sample Size Calculator to determine the minimum adequate sample size. To ensure the SAMHSA precision requirement is met, a safety margin of 20% is used. However, if the SSES Sample Size is less than 10% of the list frame, Nevada will increase the sample size to 10%.

10. **Provide the following information about sample size calculations for the Synar survey conducted in FFY 2018.**

    a. **If the state uses the sample size formulas embedded in the SSES Sample Size Calculator to calculate the state level sample size, please provide the following information:**

        Inputs for Effective Sample Size:
        RVR: 4.40
        Frame Size: 2359

        Input for Target Sample Size:
        Design Effect: 1.0

        Inputs for Original Sample Size:
        Safety Margin: 20
        Accuracy (Eligibility) Rate: 93.50
        Completion Rate: 97.40

    b. **If the state uses the sample size formulas embedded in the SSES Sample Size Calculator to calculate the stratum level sample sizes, please provide the stratum level information:**

    c. **If the state does not use the sample size formulas embedded in the SSES Sample Size Calculator, please provide all inputs required to calculate the effective, target, and original sample sizes as indicated in Question 9.**

APPENDIX C: SYNAR SURVEY INSPECTION PROTOCOL SUMMARY

State: Nevada

FFY: 2019

Note: Upload to WebBGAS a copy of the Synar inspection form under the heading "Synar Inspection Form" and a copy of the protocol used to train inspection teams on conducting and reporting the results of the Synar inspections under the heading "Synar Inspection Protocol."

1. **How does the state Synar survey protocol address the following?**

    a. **Consummated buy attempts?**

      ☒ Required

      ☐ Permitted under specified circumstances (Describe:)

      ☐ Not permitted

    b. **Youth inspectors to carry ID?**

      ☒ Required

      ☐ Permitted under specified circumstances (Describe:)

      ☐ Not permitted

    c. **Adult inspectors to enter the outlet?**

      ☒ Required

      ☐ Permitted under specified circumstances (Describe:)

      ☐ Not permitted

    d. **Youth inspectors to be compensated?**

      ☐ Required

      ☒ Permitted under specified circumstances (Describe: Nevada has six part-time paid positions assigned to youth investigators for the purpose of conducting tobacco and nicotine age-restriction compliance checks, including Synar inspections. However, Nevada is also exploring the possibility of using youth volunteers throughout the state to conduct youth compliance checks.)

      ☐ Not permitted

2. **Identify the agency(ies) or entity(ies) that actually conduct the random, unannounced Synar inspections of tobacco outlets.** *(Check all that apply.)*

      ☒ Law enforcement agency(ies)

      ☐ State or local government agency(ies) other than law enforcement

☐ Private contractor(s)

☐ Other

List the agency name(s): **Nevada Attorney General's Office**

3. **Are Synar inspections combined with law enforcement efforts (i.e., do law enforcement representatives issue warnings or citations to retailers found in violation of the law at the time of the inspection?)?**

☒ Always ☐ Usually ☐ Sometimes ☐ Rarely ☐ Never

4. **Describe the type of tobacco products that are requested during Synar inspections.**

   a. **What type of tobacco products are requested during the inspection?**

   ☒ Cigarettes
   ☒ Small Cigars
   ☒ Cigarillos
   ☒ Smokeless Tobacco
   ☐ Electronic Cigarettes/Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS)
   ☐ Other

   b. **Describe the protocol for identifying what types of products and what brands of products are requested during an inspection.**

   When conducting Synar inspections, youth investigators are instructed to ask for cigarettes, small cigars, cigarillos, or smokeless tobacco. The brand and style is selected by the youth investigator.

5a. Describe the methods used to recruit, select, and train adult supervisors.

The Nevada Attorney General's Office employs one full time investigator who supervises the youth conducting the compliance checks. The investigator is a Nevada POST certified law enforcement officer.

5b. Describe the methods used to recruit, select, and train youth inspectors.

The Nevada Attorney General's Office employs up to six youth investigators at a time. Youth investigators are recruited through various means including high school counselors, law enforcement scouting groups, and word of mouth. The ages of the youth range from 15 to 17 years of age. Great care is taken to ensure the appearance of the youth fit the age criteria. The Attorney General's Office has created a youth investigator training manual that is provided to each child, and newly hired youth investigators accompany an experienced youth investigator, under supervision of a law enforcement officer, before conducting compliance checks on his or her own.

6. **Are there specific legal or procedural requirements instituted by the state to address the issue of youth inspectors' immunity when conducting inspections?**

   a. **Legal**

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

*(If **Yes,** please describe.)*

b. **Procedural**

☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

*(If **Yes,** please describe.)*

7. **Are there specific legal or procedural requirements instituted by the state to address the issue of the safety of youth inspectors during all aspects of the Synar inspection process?**

    a. **Legal**

    ☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

    *(If **Yes,** please describe.)*

    b. **Procedural**

    ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

    *(If **Yes,** please describe.)*

Each youth investigator is issued a manual with procedures designed to ensure they remain safe throughout each compliance check. When possible, the adult investigator accompanies the youth investigator into the store where tobacco is sold. Youth investigators are instructed not to conduct a compliance check if they observe any situation that makes them feel uncomfortable, and the adult investigator is advised not to conduct a compliance check if they observe active law enforcement activity or any activity that may jeopardize the safety of the youth investigator.

8. **Are there any other legal or procedural requirements the state has regarding how inspections are to be conducted (e.g., age of youth inspector, time of inspections, training that must occur)?**

    a. **Legal**

    ☐ **Yes** ☒ **No**

    *(If **Yes,** please describe.)*

    b. **Procedural**

    ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

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*(If **Yes,** please describe.)*

Youth ages 15, 16, and 17 are used to conduct compliance checks.

APPENDIX D: LIST SAMPLING FRAME COVERAGE STUDY

(LIST FRAME ONLY)

State: Nevada
FFY: 2019

1. **Calendar year of the coverage study:** 2016

2.   a. **Unweighted percent coverage found:** 93.9%**%**
       b. **Weighted percent coverage found:**   93.9%**%**
       c. **Number of outlets found through canvassing:** 133
       d. **Number of outlets matched on the list frame:**   125

3.   a. **Describe how areas were defined.** *(e.g., census tracts, counties, etc.)*

Census Tracts

       b. **Were any areas of the state excluded from sampling?**

    ☐ **Yes**   ☒ **No**

    *If **Yes**, please explain.*

4. **Please answer the following questions about the selection of canvassing areas.**

    a. **Which category below best describes the sample design?** *(Check only one.)*

    ☐ **Census** *(Go to Question 6.)*

    Unstratified statewide sample:
    ☒ Simple random sample *(Respond to Part b.)*
    ☐ Systematic random sample *(Respond to Part b.)*
    ☐ Single-stage cluster sample *(Respond to Parts b and d.)*
    ☐ Multistage cluster sample *(Respond to Parts b and d.)*

    Stratified sample:
    ☐ Simple random sample *(Respond to Parts b and c.)*
    ☐ Systematic random sample *(Respond to Parts b and c.)*
    ☐ Single-stage cluster sample *(Respond to Parts b, c, and d.)*
    ☐ Multistage cluster sample *(Respond to Parts b, c, and d.)*
    ☐ **Other** *(Please describe and respond to Part b.)* _____

    b. **Describe the sampling methods.**

Nevada's coverage study involves canvassing a simple random sample of 38 census tracts throughout the state. Nevada has 687 census tracts and Nevada's Synar list frame has 2,402 tobacco retailers. The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) provides a Sample Size Determination Chart, but Nevada is an outlier given its very large size but limited urban areas. Using SAMHSA's Sample Size Determination Chart, Nevada's average area size (2,402/687) is 3.5. The lowest average area size on the chart is 7. The average area size of 7 corresponds with 19 areas to be sampled. Since Nevada's average area size is half of 7, the number of areas to sample was doubled to 38.

Table 1: Sample Size Determination Chart

Average area size (m)	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Number of areas (k)	19	17	16	15	14	14	13	13	12	12	11	11	10	10
Total outlet sample size (n)	133	136	144	150	154	168	169	182	180	192	187	198	190	200

Each of Nevada's 687 census tracts were entered into an excel sheet, ordered alphabetically by county and then numerically by census tract within each county. An online random number generator was set to return random numbers, one at a time, between 1 and 687. The census tract that corresponded with the excel row number of each of the 38 random numbers generated was selected for canvassing. The resulting sample included 34 census tracts (89%) in urban areas and 4 census tracts (11%) in rural areas, which corresponds very closely with the urban and rural distribution of stores on the Nevada Synar list frame. Of the 2,402 stores on the list frame, 88.2% are in Nevada's 4 urban counties whereas only 11.8% are in the remaining 13 rural Nevada counties. Seventy four percent of the census tracts randomly selected for canvassing are in Clark County, which is home to 72% of Nevada's population and attracts more than 36 million visitors each year.

The census tracts randomly selected for canvassing were as follows:
Clark County – Census Tracts 1.09; 5.24; 18.04; 29.35; 29.52; 29.58; 29.77; 32.36; 32.45; 34.13; 36.23; 40; 46.02; 47.14; 47.16; 49.15; 51.06; 53.38; 53.58; 54.32; 57.02; 57.05; 57.14; 59.05; 76
Douglas County – Census Tract 13
Elko County – Census Tract 9512.02
Washoe County – Census Tracts 10.13; 12.01; 14; 24.11; 25; 31.01; 35.07; 35.12; 35.14
White Pine County – Census Tracts 9702; 9703

In addition to the core random sample selected for the coverage study, Nevada used the same process to randomly selected five reserve census tracts. These reserve tracts were only to be canvassed if the core sample did not result in the identification of 130 stores. Ultimately, all five reserve census tracts were sampled to bring the total number of identified stores to 133. The five randomly selected reserve census tracts were as follows:
Clark County – Census Tracts 28.3; 53.48; 53.18

    c. **Provide a full description of the strata that were created.**

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    d. **Provide a full description of how clusters were formed.**

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```

5. **Were borders of the selected areas clearly identified at the time of canvassing?**

    ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

6. **Were all sampled areas visited by canvassing teams?**

    ☒ **Yes** *(Go to Question 7.)* ☐ **No** *(Respond to Parts a and b.)*

    a. **Was the subset of areas randomly chosen?**

      ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

    b. **Describe how the subsample of visited areas was drawn. Include the number of areas sampled and the number of areas canvassed.**

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7. **Were field observers provided with a detailed map of the canvassing areas?**

    ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

If No, describe the canvassing instructions given to the field observers.

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```

8. **Were field observers instructed to find all outlets in the assigned area?**

    ☒ **Yes** ☐ **No**

If No, respond to Question 9.
If Yes, describe any instructions given to the field observers to ensure the entire area was canvassed, then go to Question 10.

    Attorney General staff and volunteers from statewide Tobacco Coalitions ("the inspectors") were assigned census tracts to identify tobacco retail outlets that are accessible to minors. The inspectors were instructed to canvass both on foot and by car, depending on the census tract. In densely populate urban areas, the inspectors were instructed to walk each street. In rural areas, inspectors were permitted to drive each street exiting their vehicle and walking only in areas that they believe may possibly include tobacco retailers. For example, in commercial areas of developed counties such as Clark County census tract 5.24, which covers only 0.28 square miles, canvassing was done primarily on foot. Alternatively, in rural areas such as White Pine County census tract 9702, which spans more than 2,382 square miles, a great deal of driving

was done and only small developed areas were canvassed by foot. Inspectors were instructed to identify every tobacco retail outlet accessible to minors within their assigned census tract. Inspectors were told they must physically enter all gas stations, convenience stores, grocery stores, drug stores, smoke shops, and alcohol stores. They were also instructed to enter any other establishment that they believed may sell tobacco, including casinos.

9. **If a full canvassing was not conducted:**

    a. **How many predetermined outlets were to be observed in each area?** _____

    b. **What were the starting points for each area?** _____

    c. **Were these starting points randomly chosen?**

      ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No**

    d. **Describe the selection of the starting points.**

    e. **Please describe the canvassing instructions given to the field observers, including predetermined routes.**

10. **Describe the process field observers used to determine if an outlet sold tobacco.**

Inspectors determined if an outlet sold tobacco by visually inspecting the outlet and, if in doubt, asking an employee.

11. **Please provide the state's definition of "matches" or "mismatches" to the Synar sampling frame? (i.e., address, business name, business license number, etc.)**

Because our primary concern is whether our investigators are taking youth to a store to attempt to purchase tobacco, Nevada defined "matches" by address. Even where business names had changed, because the address was on the Synar Master List the store was receiving periodic underage inspections.

12. **Provide the calculation of the weighted percent coverage (if applicable).**