**Best Practices for Age Verification**

Each system has advantages and things to consider; however, the retailer needs to determine which is best for their business.

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| **Age Verification** | **Advantages** | **Things To Consider** |
| Stand-Alone Age Calculator Systems (e.g., FDA age calculator app) | * Great if you need help calculating age to complete or deny a sale
 | * App does not prevent sale
* Only helpful if clerk uses it and denies sale based on the info
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| Point-of-Sale Systems that Prompt Clerk to Check ID | * Prompts clerk to verify customer’s age
 | * Clerk can continue sale without verifying age
* Clerk may miscalculate age
* Does not prevent sale
 |
| Point-of-Sale Systems that Prompt Clerk to Enter Date of Birth (DOB) | * Reminds clerk to check ID
* Performs the age calculation and prevents sale if underage
 | * Clerk can enter any DOB they want
* May enter false DOB to complete sale.
* May have override codes
 |
| Point-of-Sale Systems that Require Scan of ID | * Reminds clerk to check ID
* Performs the age calculation and prevents sale if underage
* Requires a valid ID to complete sale
 | * May not work with passports or other forms of ID
* Override codes may exist
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**Recommendations for Hiring Practices:**

* Consider requiring employees who sell tobacco products to be at least 21 years of age

**Potential Management Practices:**

* Take employee performance on compliance checks into account
* Include store’s compliance rate in retailer manager’s performance reviews, if permitted by law
* Require manager’s override for any discrepancies involving sales of tobacco products.

**\*May need to implement other controls, such as internal compliance checks/secret shopper checks. \***