**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 |
| 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 |

**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. \***