HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE, 2019 STATE OF HAWAII H.B. NO. 704

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO COSMETICS.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that for more than fifty 1 2 years, cosmetic manufacturers have used animals in painful tests 3 to assess the safety of chemicals used in cosmetic products. 4 Today, modern approaches that are cheaper, faster, and more 5 reliable at predicting adverse human reactions are widely 6 available and are becoming more accessible each year. In 7 addition, companies now have thousands of existing cosmetic 8 ingredients with histories of safe use that have long been sold 9 and utilized.

10 California was the first state to prohibit the sale of 11 cosmetics tested on animals, which was supported by dozens of 12 cosmetic companies and industry associations including the 13 Personal Care Products Council, California Retailers 14 Association, and the California Manufacturers and Technology 15 Association. The California ban takes effect in 2020. In 2013, 16 the United State's largest trading partner, the European Union, 17 ended the importation and sale of cosmetics that have been

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tested on animals. Today, more than thirty countries have
 banned cosmetic animal testing and several others have
 legislation pending.

4 The purpose of this Act is to prohibit manufacturers from 5 selling cosmetic products in the State that are tested on 6 animals after 2020. It is not the intent of this Act to 7 penalize retailers or consumers who rely on manufacturers to meet state laws or rules, nor is it the intent to prohibit the 8 9 continued import or export of cosmetic products into the State 10 from other countries, regardless of the testing requirements of other countries, if the safety of the product sold in the State 11 12 does not rely on animal testing data that was performed after 13 2020. This approach is consistent with the implementation of 14 the European Union regulations and the recently adopted 15 California law.

16 SECTION 2. Chapter 328, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
17 amended by adding a new section to part I to be appropriately
18 designated and to read as follows:

19 "§328- Cosmetics; animal testing; prohibition. (a)
 20 Notwithstanding any other law, it shall be unlawful for a
 21 manufacturer to import for profit, sell, or offer for sale in

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1	this State, any cosmetic, for which an animal test was conducted
÷.	this state, any cosmetic, for which an annual test was conducted
2	or contracted by or on behalf of the manufacturer, or any
3	supplier of the manufacturer, on or after January 1, 2021.
4	(b) For purposes of this section:
5	"Animal test" means the internal or external application of
6	a cosmetic, either in its final form or any ingredient thereof,
7	to the skin, eyes, or other body part of a live, nonhuman
8	vertebrate.
9	"Cosmetic" means any article intended to be rubbed, poured,
10	sprinkled, or sprayed on, introduced into, or otherwise applied
11	to the human body or any part thereof for cleansing,
12	beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the
13	appearance, including, but not limited to, personal hygiene
14	products such as deodorant, shampoo, or conditioner.
15	"Drug" means an article as defined in section 201(g) of the
16	Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.
17	"Ingredient" means any component of a cosmetic as defined
18	by title 21 Code of Federal Regulations section 700.3.
19	"Manufacturer" means any person whose name appears on the
20	label of a cosmetic product pursuant to the requirements of
21	title 21 Code of Federal Regulations section 701.12.

title 21 Code of Federal Regulations section 701.12.

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1	"Sup	plier	" means any entity that supplies, directly or			
2	through a	thir	d party, any ingredient used in the formulation of			
3	a manufacturer's cosmetic.					
4	(c)	The	prohibitions in subsection (a) shall not apply to:			
5	(1)	<u>An a</u>	nimal test of the cosmetic that is required by a			
6		fede	ral or state regulatory authority if all of the			
7		foll	owing apply:			
8		(A)	The ingredient tested is in wide use and cannot			
9			be replaced by another ingredient capable of			
10			performing a similar function;			
11	(#)	<u>(B)</u>	A specific human health problem is substantiated			
12			and the need to conduct animal tests is justified			
13			and is supported by a detailed research protocol			
14			proposed as the basis for the evaluation; and			
15		<u>(C)</u>	There is no nonanimal testing method accepted for			
16			the relevant endpoint by the applicable federal			
17			or state regulatory authority;			
18	(2)	<u>An a</u>	nimal test that was conducted to comply with a			
19		requ	irement of a foreign regulatory authority, if no			
20		<u>evid</u>	ence derived from such tests was relied upon to			



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	<u>(3)</u> (4)	<pre>State by the manufacturer; An animal test that was conducted on any product or ingredient subject to the requirements of subchapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C 351 et seq.); and An animal test that was conducted for noncosmetic purposes in response to a written requirement of a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority; provided that no evidence derived from such test is</pre>
		<pre>ingredient subject to the requirements of subchapter V of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C 351 et seq.); and An animal test that was conducted for noncosmetic purposes in response to a written requirement of a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority;</pre>
	(4)	of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C 351 et seq.); and An animal test that was conducted for noncosmetic purposes in response to a written requirement of a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority;
	(4)	351 et seq.); and An animal test that was conducted for noncosmetic purposes in response to a written requirement of a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority;
	(4)	An animal test that was conducted for noncosmetic purposes in response to a written requirement of a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority;
	(4)	purposes in response to a written requirement of a federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority;
		federal, state, or foreign regulatory authority;
		provided that no evidence derived from such test is
		relied upon to substantiate the safety of a cosmetic
		sold within the State by the manufacturer. A
		manufacturer is not prohibited from reviewing,
		assessing, or retaining evidence from an animal test
		conducted pursuant to this paragraph.
	(d)	A violation of this section shall be punishable by a
fine	of \$	5,000 and an additional \$1,000 for each day the
viola	ition	continues.
		A violation of this section may be enforced by the
	(e)	in the section of this section may be enforced by the
		violation

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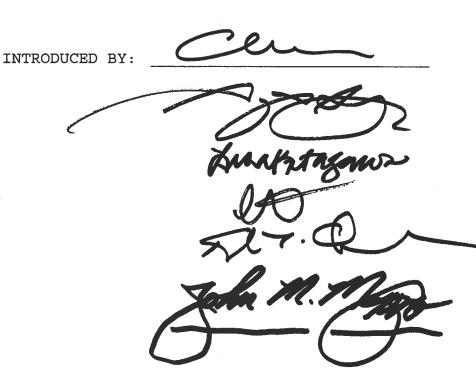
1	occurred. The fine shall be paid to the county in which the
2	violation occurred.
3	(f) A prosecuting attorney may, upon reasonable belief
4	that a violation has occurred under this section, review the
5	testing data upon which a cosmetic manufacturer has relied in
6	the development or manufacturing of the relevant cosmetic
7	product sold in the State.
8	(g) Any information disclosed under this section shall be
9	protected as a trade secret and a prosecuting attorney shall
10	enter into a protective order with a manufacturer before receipt
11	of the information from a manufacturer. A prosecuting attorney
12	shall take other appropriate measures necessary to preserve the
13	confidentiality of the information produced pursuant to this
14	section.
15	(h) This section shall not apply to animal testing
16	conducted on an ingredient or cosmetic in its final form if the
17	animal testing took place prior to the effective date of Act
18	, Session Laws of Hawaii 2019."
19	SECTION 3. New statutory material is underscored.
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SECTION 4. This Act shall take effect on January 1, 2020.

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Report Title: Cruelty-free; Animal Testing; Cosmetics; Prohibition; Fines

Description:

Bans, beginning January 1, 2020, the import for profit, sale, and offer for sale of any cosmetic in the State, if the final product or any component of the product was developed or manufactured using animal testing performed on or after January 1, 2020. Effective January 1, 2020.

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

