S.B. NO. 2302

JAN 17 2020

A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO ELECTRONIC SMOKING PRODUCTS.

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

SECTION 1. The legislature finds that tobacco use is the 1 2 single most preventable cause of disease, disability, and death 3 in the United States. Tobacco use continues to be a problem in 4 Hawaii, causing approximately one thousand four hundred deaths 5 per year among adults. An estimated twenty-one thousand 6 children in Hawaii currently under the age of eighteen will 7 ultimately die prematurely from smoking. Tobacco use poses a 8 heavy burden on Hawaii's health care system and economy. Each 9 year, smoking costs approximately \$526,000,000 in direct health 10 care expenditures and \$387,300,000 in lost productivity in the 11 State.

12 The legislature further finds that tobacco products are 13 addictive and inherently dangerous, causing many different types 14 of cancer, heart disease, and other serious illnesses. Hawaii 15 has a substantial interest in reducing the number of individuals 16 of all ages who use tobacco products, and the State has a 17 particular interest in protecting adolescents from tobacco



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dependence and the illnesses and premature death associated with
 tobacco use.

The legislature additionally finds that electronic smoking devices, also known as e-cigarettes, are battery-operated products designed to deliver nicotine, flavor, and other chemicals to the user by turning chemicals, including highly addictive nicotine, into an aerosol that is inhaled by the user. Consumers may choose from varying strengths of e-liquid nicotine as well as liquids consisting of different flavors.

10 The electronic smoking device industry and the production of e-liquids are growing rapidly. On December 18, 2018, the 11 12 United States Surgeon General made the unprecedented move of classifying the danger of youth usage of electronic smoking 13 14 devices as an epidemic. Since the Surgeon General first issued 15 a warning in 2016 about the dangers of these products, data has shown historic rise in their use by youth and young adults. 16 17 According to the 2016 report from the Surgeon General, ecigarette use among the nation's youth and young adults has 18 19 become a major public health concern. The Surgeon General's 20 report noted that e-cigarette use has increased considerably in



recent years, growing an astounding nine hundred per cent among
 high school students from 2011 to 2015.

In a 2018 study conducted by the National Institute on Drug 3 4 Abuse, the use of electronic smoking devices by teens increased 5 nationally from 27.8 to 37.3 in a twelve-month period. The 6 increase translates to 1.3 million more teens using electronic 7 smoking devices in a single year. E-cigarette use among youth 8 and young adults is also strongly associated with the use of 9 other tobacco products, including combustible tobacco products. 10 Toxicologists have also warned that e-liquids pose significant risks to public health, particularly to children. According to 11 12 the Surgeon General's report, if the contents of refill 13 cartridges or bottles are consumed, ingestion of e-liquids 14 containing nicotine can cause acute toxicity and possibly death. 15 The Surgeon General's report also found that there are numerous 16 policies and practices that can be implemented at the state and 17 local levels to address electronic smoking device use among 18 youth and young adults, including preventing access to e-19 cigarettes by youth, significant increases in taxes on and price 20 of e-cigarettes, retail licensure, and regulation of e-cigarette 21 marketing.



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1 The legislature additionally finds that the rapid growth of 2 the electronic smoking device industry, including retail 3 businesses selling electronic smoking devices or e-liquids, 4 necessitates further regulations to protect consumers, such as 5 requiring retailers of e-liquids to obtain a retail tobacco 6 permit.

7 The legislature notes that the federal Food and Drug 8 Administration recently finalized a rule that expands its 9 regulatory authority to all tobacco products, including 10 electronic smoking devices, cigars, and hookah and pipe tobacco. 11 However, the legislature also notes that there is currently no 12 state tobacco tax attached to e-liquid, even though electronic 13 smoking devices are now regulated as tobacco products. 14 Furthermore, tobacco products other than cigarettes are 15 currently taxed at a lower rate than cigarettes, even though 16 their use carries similar health risks. Research has shown that 17 increasing cigarette prices, such as through cigarette taxes, 18 tends to reduce the rate of smoking by adult and youth smokers. 19 However, the legislature is concerned that as the price of 20 cigarettes increases, smokers may purchase less expensive



1 tobacco products, such as electronic smoking devices or e-2 liquids.

3 Finally, the legislature concludes that there needs to be a 4 tax on e-liquids, and that taxing these products as other 5 tobacco products is the most equitable way to do so. Imposing a 6 tax on e-liquids will also encourage users of e-liquids to quit, 7 sustain cessation, prevent youth initiation, and reduce 8 consumption among those who continue to use them. 9 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to: 10 Establish the offense of unlawful shipment of e-liquid (1) 11 products; 12 (2)Include e-liquid within the definition of "tobacco 13 products", as used in the cigarette tax and tobacco 14 tax law, thereby: 15 (A) Subjecting e-liquid to the excise tax on tobacco 16 products; 17 Requiring retailers of e-liquid to obtain a (B) 18 retail tobacco permit to sell, possess, keep, 19 acquire, distribute, or transport e-liquid; 20 (C) Prohibit persons from engaging in the business of

a wholesaler or dealer of e-liquid without first



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1		obtaining a license from the department of
2		taxation; and
3		(D) Applying other requirements of chapter 245,
4		Hawaii Revised Statutes;
5	(3)	Increase the license fee for persons engaged as a
6		wholesaler or dealer of cigarettes and tobacco
7		products;
8	(4)	Increase the retail tobacco permit fee for retailers
9		engaged in the retail sale of cigarettes and tobacco
10		products;
11	(5)	Require that applicants seeking a retail tobacco
12		permit specify whether the retailer engages in the
13		retail sale of e-liquid at each place of business for
14		which a permit is sought;
15	(6)	Fund health education and prevention programs about
16		the risks and dangers of the use of electronic smoking
17		devices for youth; and
18	(7)	Repeal various statutory provisions relating to
19		electronic smoking devices.



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1	SECTION 2. Chapter 245, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is				
2	amended by adding a new section to part I to be appropriately				
3	designate	d and to read as follows:			
4	" <u>§24</u>	5- Unlawful shipment of e-liquid products; penalty;			
5	reports;	liability for unpaid taxes. (a) A person commits the			
6	<u>offense o</u>	f unlawful shipment of e-liquid products if the person:			
7	(1)	Is engaged in the business of selling e-liquid			
8		products; and			
9	(2)	Ships or causes to be shipped any e-liquid products to			
10		a person or entity in the State that is not a licensee			
11		under this chapter.			
12	<u>(b)</u>	This section shall not apply to the shipment of e-			
13	liquid pr	oducts if any of the following conditions is met:			
14	(1)	The e-liquid products are exempt from taxes as			
15		provided by section 245-3(b) or are otherwise exempt			
16		from the applicability of this chapter as provided by			
17		section 245-62; or			
18	(2)	All applicable Hawaii taxes on the e-liquid products			
19		are paid in accordance with the requirements of this			
20		chapter.			



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1	(c) Unlawful shipment of e-liquid products is a class C
2	felony if the person or entity knowingly ships or causes to be
3	shipped e-liquid products having a value of \$10,000 or more, in
4	violation of subsection (a).
5	(d) Unlawful shipment of e-liquid products is a
6	misdemeanor if the person or entity knowingly ships or causes to
7	be shipped e-liquid products having a value of less than
8	\$10,000.
9	(e) For purposes of this section, a person is a licensee
10	if the person or entity's name appears on a list of authorized
11	licensees published by the department.
12	(f) Notwithstanding the existence of other remedies at
13	law, any person who purchases, uses, controls, or possesses any
14	e-liquid products for which the applicable taxes imposed under
15	title 14 have not been paid, shall be liable for the applicable
16	taxes, plus any penalty and interest as provided for by law.
17	(g) For purposes of this section:
18	"E-liquid products" means e-liquid, electronic smoking
19	devices containing e-liquid, or component parts containing e-
20	liquid.



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1	"Person" shall not be limited to individuals pursuant to				
2	section 1-19."				
3	SECTION 3. Section 245-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is				
4	amended as follows:				
5	1. By adding three new definitions to be appropriately				
6	inserted and to read:				
7	" <u>"E-liquid" means any liquid or like substance, which may</u>				
8	or may not contain nicotine, that is designed or intended to be				
9	used in an electronic smoking device, whether or not packaged in				
10	a cartridge or other container. E-liquid shall not include:				
11	(1) Prescription drugs;				
12	(2) Medical cannabis or manufactured cannabis products				
13	under chapter 329D; or				
14	(3) Medical devices used to aerosolize, inhale, or ingest				
15	prescription drugs, including manufactured cannabis				
16	products manufactured or distributed in accordance				
17	with section 329D-10(a).				
18	"Electronic smoking device" means any electronic product,				
19	or part thereof, that can be used by a person to simulate				
20	smoking in the delivery of nicotine or any other substance,				
21	intended for human consumption, through inhalation of vapor or				



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1	aerosol from the product. Electronic smoking device includes							
2	but is not limited to an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar,							
3	electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, electronic hookah, vape							
4	pen or related product, and any cartridge or other component							
5	part of the device or product.							
6	"Smoke" or "smoking" means inhaling, exhaling, burning,							
7	carrying, or possessing any lighted or heated tobacco product,							
8	or similar substance intended for human consumption, including							
9	the use of an electronic smoking device that creates an aerosol							
10	or vapor, in any manner or in any form."							
11	2. By amending the definition of "tobacco products" to							
12	read:							
13	""Tobacco products" means [tobacco]:							
14	(1) <u>Tobacco</u> in any form, other than cigarettes or little							
15	cigars[, that is prepared or intended for consumption							
16	or for personal use by humans, including large cigars							
17	and any substitutes thereof other than cigarettes that							
18	bear the semblance thereof, snuff, chewing or							
19	<pre>smokeless-tobacco, and smoking or pipe-tobacco.]; or</pre>							
20	(2) E-liquid,							



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1	that is intended for human consumption, or is likely to be
2	consumed, whether smoked, heated chewed, absorbed, dissolved,
3	inhaled, or ingested by other means. Tobacco products includes
4	but is not limited to large cigars and any large cigar
5	substitutes other than cigarettes that bear the semblance of
6	large cigars, pipe tobacco, chewing or smokeless tobacco, snuff,
7	snus, e-liquid, electronic smoking devices containing e-liquid,
8	component parts containing e-liquid, and related products."
9	SECTION 4. Section 245-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
10	amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:
11	"(b) The license shall be issued by the department upon
12	application therefor, in such form and manner as shall be
13	required by rule of the department, and the payment of a fee of
14	$[\frac{2.50}{2.50}]$ $\frac{250}{2.50}$ and shall be renewable annually on July 1 for the
15	twelve months ending the succeeding June 30."
16	SECTION 5. Section 245-2.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
17	amended by amending subsections (c) and (d) to read as follows:
18	"(c) The retail tobacco permit shall be issued by the
19	department upon application by the retailer in the form and
20	manner prescribed by the department, and the payment of a fee of
21	$[\frac{20}{20}]$ <u>\$50.</u> Permits shall be valid for one year, from



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December 1 to November 30, and renewable annually. Whenever a retail tobacco permit is defaced, destroyed, or lost, or the permittee relocates the permittee's business, the department may issue a duplicate retail tobacco permit to the permittee for a fee of \$5 per copy.

6 (d) A separate retail tobacco permit shall be obtained for 7 each place of business owned, controlled, or operated by a 8 retailer. For each place of business for which a retail tobacco 9 permit is sought, an applicant shall specify whether the 10 retailer engages in the retail sale of e-liquid. A retailer 11 that owns or controls more than one place of business may submit 12 a single application for more than one retail tobacco permit. 13 Each retail tobacco permit issued shall clearly describe the 14 place of business where the operation of the business is 15 conducted[-] and whether the place of business engages in the 16 retail sale of e-liquid."

SECTION 6. Section 245-15, Hawaii Revised Statutes, isamended to read as follows:

19 "§245-15 Disposition of revenues. All moneys collected
20 pursuant to this chapter shall be paid into the state treasury
21 as state realizations to be kept and accounted for as provided



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1 by law; provided that, of the moneys collected under the tax 2 imposed pursuant to: Section 245-3(a)(5), after September 30, 2006, and 3 (1)4 prior to October 1, 2007, 1.0 cent per cigarette shall 5 be deposited to the credit of the Hawaii cancer research special fund, established pursuant to section 6 7 304A-2168, for research and operating expenses and for capital expenditures; 8 9 Section 245-3(a)(6), after September 30, 2007, and (2) 10 prior to October 1, 2008: 11 1.5 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to the (A) 12 credit of the Hawaii cancer research special 13 fund, established pursuant to section 304A-2168, 14 for research and operating expenses and for 15 capital expenditures; 16 (B) 0.25 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to 17 the credit of the trauma system special fund 18 established pursuant to section 321-22.5; and 19 (C) 0.25 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to 20 the credit of the emergency medical services



1			special fund established pursuant to section
2			321-234;
3	(3)	Sect	ion 245-3(a)(7), after September 30, 2008, and
4		prio	r to July 1, 2009:
5		(A)	2.0 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to the
6			credit of the Hawaii cancer research special
7			fund, established pursuant to section 304A-2168,
8			for research and operating expenses and for
9			capital expenditures;
10		(B)	0.5 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to the
11			credit of the trauma system special fund
12			established pursuant to section 321-22.5;
13		(C)	0.25 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to
14			the credit of the community health centers
15			special fund established pursuant to section
16			321-1.65; and
17		(D)	0.25 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to
18			the credit of the emergency medical services
19			special fund established pursuant to section
20			321-234;



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(4) Section 245-3(a)(8), after June 30, 2009, and prior to
 July 1, 2013:

- 3 (A) 2.0 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to the
 4 credit of the Hawaii cancer research special
 5 fund, established pursuant to section 304A-2168,
 6 for research and operating expenses and for
 7 capital expenditures;
- 8 (B) 0.75 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to
 9 the credit of the trauma system special fund
 10 established pursuant to section 321-22.5;
- (C) 0.75 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to
 the credit of the community health centers
 special fund established pursuant to section
 321-1.65; and
- (D) 0.5 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to the credit of the emergency medical services special fund established pursuant to section 321-234;
 (5) Section 245-3(a)(11), after June 30, 2013, and prior to July 1, 2015:

20 (A) 2.0 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to the 21 credit of the Hawaii cancer research special



1			fund, established pursuant to section 304A-2168,
2			for research and operating expenses and for
3			capital expenditures;
4		(B)	1.5 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to the
5		,	credit of the trauma system special fund
6			established pursuant to section 321-22.5;
7		(C)	1.25 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to
8			the credit of the community health centers
9			special fund established pursuant to section
10			321-1.65; and
11		(D)	1.25 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to
12			the credit of the emergency medical services
13			special fund established pursuant to section
14			321-234; [and]
15	(6)	Sect	ion 245-3(a)(11), after June 30, 2015, and
16		ther	eafter:
17		(A)	2.0 cents per cigarette shall be deposited to the
18			credit of the Hawaii cancer research special
19			fund, established pursuant to section 304A-2168,
20			for research and operating expenses and for
21			capital expenditures;



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1		(B)	1.125 cents per cigarette, but not more than
2			\$7,400,000 in a fiscal year, shall be deposited
3		`	to the credit of the trauma system special fund
4			established pursuant to section 321-22.5;
5		(C)	1.25 cents per cigarette, but not more than
6			\$8,800,000 in a fiscal year, shall be deposited
7			to the credit of the community health centers
8			special fund established pursuant to section
9			321-1.65; and
10		(D)	1.25 cents per cigarette, but not more than
11			\$8,800,000 in a fiscal year, shall be deposited
12			to the credit of the emergency medical services
13			special fund established pursuant to section
14			321-234[-]; and
15	(7)	Sect	ion 245-3(a)(12), after June 30, 2020, and
16		ther	eafter, \$200,000 shall be deposited to the credit
17		<u>of t</u>	he Hawaii tobacco prevention and control trust
18		fund	established pursuant to section 328L-5.
19	The depar	tment	shall provide an annual accounting of these
20	dispositi	ons t	o the legislature."'



SECTION 7. Chapter 28, part XII, Hawaii Revised Statutes,
 is repealed.
 SECTION 8. Section 245-17, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is

4 repealed.

5 ["[§245-17] Delivery sales. (a) No person shall conduct 6 a delivery sale or otherwise ship or transport, or cause to be 7 shipped or transported, any electronic smoking device in 8 connection with a delivery sale to any person under the age of 9 twenty one.

10 (b) A person who makes delivery sales shall not accept a 11 purchase or order from any person without first obtaining the 12 full name, birth date, and address of that person and verifying 13 the purchaser's age by:

14	(1)	An independently operated third party database or
15		aggregate of databases that are regularly used by
16		government and businesses for the purpose of age and
17		identity verification and authentication;
18	(2)	Receiving a copy of a government issued identification
19		card_from_the_purchaser; or
20	(3)	Requiring age and signature verification in the
21		shipment process and upon and before actual delivery.



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1	(c) The purchaser shall certify their age before			
2	completing-the-purchaser's-order.			
3	(d) Any person who violates this section shall be fined			
4	\$500 for the first offense. Any subsequent offenses shall			
5	subject the person to a fine of no less than \$500 but no more			
6	than \$2,000. Any person under twenty one years of age who			
7	violates this section shall be fined \$10 for the first offense;			
8	provided that any subsequent offense shall subject the person to			
9	a fine of \$50, no part of which shall be suspended, or the			
10	person shall be required to perform no less than forty eight			
11	hours but no more than seventy two hours of community service			
12	during hours when the person is not employed or attending			
13	school.			
14	(e) The department shall not adopt rules prohibiting			
15	delivery sales.			
16	(f) For the purposes of this section:			
17	"Delivery sale" means any sale of an electronic smoking			
18	device to a purchaser in the State where either:			
19	(1) The purchaser submits the order for sale by means of a			
20	telephonic or other method of voice transmission, the			



1	mail-or-any other delivery service, or the internet or
2	other online service; or
3	(2) The electronic smoking device is delivered by use of
4	the mail or any other delivery service.
5	The foregoing sales of electronic-smoking devices shall
6	constitute a delivery sale regardless of whether the seller is
7	located within or without the State.
8	"Electronic smoking device" means any electronic product
9	that can be used to acrosolize and deliver nicotine or other
10	substances to the person inhaling from the device, including but
11	not limited to an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar,
12	electronic cigarillo, or electronic pipe, and any cartridge or
13	other-component of the device or related product."]
14	SECTION 9. This Act does not affect rights and duties that
15	matured, penalties that were incurred, and proceedings that were
16	begun before its effective date.
17	SECTION 10. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
18	and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.
19	SECTION 11. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2020.
20	INTRODUCED BY: DAMA GUDDO

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Report Title:

Tobacco Products; Electronic Smoking Products; E-liquid; Unlawful Shipment of E-liquid Products; License Fee; Retail Permit Fee; Health Education and Prevention Programs

Description:

Establishes the offense of unlawful shipment of e-liquid products. Includes e-liquid within the definition of "tobacco products", as used in the cigarette tax and tobacco tax law. Increases the license fee for persons engaged as a wholesaler or dealer of cigarettes and tobacco products. Increases the retail tobacco permit fee for retailers engaged in the retail sale of cigarettes and tobacco products. Requires applicants seeking a retail tobacco permit to specify whether the retailer engages in the retail sale of e-liquid for each place of business for which a permit is sought. Allocates a portion of funds collected in excise taxes on tobacco products to health education and prevention programs about the risks and dangers of the use of electronic smoking devices for youth. Repeals certain provisions relating to electronic smoking devices.

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

