Introduced by Senators Lyons, Chittenden, Clarkson, Gulick, Hashim, Ram Hinsdale and Wrenner

Referred to Committee on

Date:

Subject: Health; tobacco products; tobacco substitutes; flavored tobacco products; e-cigarettes; e-liquids

Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to ban the retail sale of flavored cigarettes, e-cigarettes, and e-liquids. It would expand the applicability of provisions relating to the seizure and destruction of contraband tobacco products to include contraband e-cigarettes, e-liquids, and tobacco paraphernalia. The bill would also direct the Office of the Attorney General to report on the extent to which Vermont may legally restrict advertising and regulate labels for e-cigarettes and other vaping-related products.

An act relating to banning flavored tobacco products and e-liquids

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

Sec. 1. FINDINGS

The General Assembly finds that:

(1) Tobacco use is costly. Vermont spends $348 million annually to treat tobacco-caused illnesses, including $87.2 million each year in Medicaid
expenses. This translates into a tax burden each year of $759 per Vermont household. Productivity losses add an additional $232.8 million each year.

(2) Youth tobacco use is growing due to e-cigarettes. Seven percent of Vermont high school students smoke, but if e-cigarette use is included, 28 percent of Vermont youths use some form of tobacco product. More than one in four Vermont high school students now uses e-cigarettes. Use more than doubled among this age group, from 12 percent to 26 percent, between 2017 and 2019.


(4) Flavored products are fueling the epidemic. Ninety-seven percent of youth e-cigarette users nationally reported in 2019 that they had used a flavored tobacco product in the last month, and 70 percent cited flavors as the reason for their use. E-cigarette and e-liquid manufacturers have marketed their products in youth-friendly flavors, such as gummy bear, birthday cake, candy cane menthol, and bubble gum.

(5) Mint- and menthol-flavored e-cigarettes are increasing in popularity among youths. Over the past few years, mint and menthol went from being some of the least popular to being some of the most popular e-cigarette flavors.
among high school students. Evidence indicates that if any e-cigarette
flavors remain on the market, youths will shift from one flavor to
another. For example, after Juul restricted the availability of fruit, candy, and
other e-cigarette flavors in retail stores in November 2018, use of mint and
menthol e-cigarettes by high school users increased sharply, from 42.3 percent
reportedly using mint and menthol e-cigarettes in 2017 to 63.9 percent using
them in 2019.

(6) It is essential that menthol cigarettes are included in a ban on
flavored tobacco products, flavored e-liquids, and flavored e-cigarettes to
prevent youths who became addicted to nicotine through vaping from
transitioning to traditional cigarettes. Menthol creates a cooling and numbing
effect that reduces the harshness of cigarette smoke and suppresses the cough
reflex. Those effects make menthol cigarettes more appealing to young,
inexperienced smokers, and research shows that menthol cigarettes are more
likely to addict youths.

(7) Youth smokers are the age group most likely to use menthol
cigarettes but are also likely to quit if menthol cigarettes are no longer
available. Fifty-four percent of youths 12–17 years of age nationwide who
smoke use menthol cigarettes. Nearly 65 percent of young menthol smokers
say they would quit smoking if menthol cigarettes were banned.
(8) Eliminating the sale of menthol tobacco products promotes health equity. Menthol cigarette use is more prevalent among persons of color who smoke than among white persons who smoke and is more common among lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender smokers than among heterosexual smokers. Eighty-five percent of African-American adult smokers use menthol cigarettes, and of black youths 12–17 years of age who smoke, seven out of 10 use menthol cigarettes. Tobacco industry documents show a concerted effort to target African-Americans through specific advertising efforts.

(9) The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) agrees that menthol cigarettes harm the public health. In 2013, the FDA published a report concluding that removal of menthol cigarettes from the market would improve public health. In May 2022, the FDA published a proposed rule establishing a tobacco product standard that would prohibit menthol as a characterizing flavor in cigarettes, but the rule has not been finalized and it is unclear when a final rule will be published or take effect.

Sec. 2. 7 V.S.A. chapter 40 is amended to read:

CHAPTER 40. TOBACCO PRODUCTS

§ 1001. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter:

* * *
(3) “Tobacco products” means cigarettes, little cigars, roll-your-own tobacco, snuff, cigars, new smokeless tobacco, and other tobacco products as defined in 32 V.S.A. § 7702 any other product manufactured from, derived from, or containing tobacco that is intended for human consumption by smoking, by chewing, or in any other manner.

* * *

(8) “Tobacco substitute” means any product, including an electronic cigarette or other electronic or battery-powered device, or any component, part, or accessory thereof, that contains or is designed to deliver nicotine or other substances into the body through the inhalation or other absorption of aerosol, vapor, or other emission and that have not been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for tobacco cessation or other medical purposes. Products that have been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for tobacco cessation or other medical purposes shall not be considered to be tobacco substitutes.

(9) “E-liquid” means the solution, substance, or other material used in or with a tobacco substitute that is heated or otherwise acted upon to produce an aerosol, vapor, or other emission to be inhaled or otherwise absorbed by the user, regardless of whether the solution, substance, or other material contains nicotine.
§ 1002. LICENSE REQUIRED; APPLICATION; FEE; ISSUANCE

(a)(1) No person shall engage in the retail sale of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia in his or her place of business without a tobacco license obtained from the Division of Liquor Control.

* * *

(e) A person who sells tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia without obtaining a tobacco license and a tobacco substitute endorsement, as applicable, in violation of this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than $200.00 for the first offense and not more than $500.00 for each subsequent offense.

(f) No individual under 16 years of age may sell tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia.

(g) No person shall engage in the retail sale of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, substances containing nicotine or otherwise intended for use with a tobacco substitute e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia in the State unless the person is a licensed wholesale dealer as defined in 32 V.S.A. § 7702 or has purchased the tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, substances containing nicotine or otherwise intended for use with a tobacco substitute e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia from a licensed wholesale dealer.

* * *
§ 1003. SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS; TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES;
TOBACCO PARAPHERNALIA; REQUIREMENTS;
PROHIBITIONS

(a) A person shall not sell or provide tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia to any person under 21 years of age.

(b) All vending machines selling tobacco products are prohibited.

(c)(1) Persons holding a tobacco license may only display or store tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, and e-liquids:

(A) behind a sales counter or in any other area of the establishment that is inaccessible to the public; or

(B) in a locked container.

(2) This subsection shall not apply to the following:

(A) a display of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, or e-liquids that is located in a commercial establishment in which by law no person under 21 years of age is permitted to enter at any time;

(B) cigarettes in unopened cartons and smokeless tobacco in unopened multipack containers of 10 or more packages, any of which shall be displayed in plain view and under the control of a responsible employee so that removal of the cartons or multipacks from the display can be readily observed by that employee; or
(C) cigars and pipe tobacco stored in a humidor on the sales counter in plain view and under the control of a responsible employee so that the removal of these products from the humidor can be readily observed by that employee.

(d) The sale and the purchase of bidis is prohibited. A person who holds a tobacco license who sells bidis as prohibited by this subsection shall be fined not more than $500.00. A person who purchases bidis from any source shall be fined not more than $250.00.

(e) No person holding a tobacco license shall sell cigarettes or little cigars individually or in packs that contain fewer than 20 cigarettes or little cigars.

(f) As used in this section, “little cigars” means any rolls of tobacco wrapped in leaf tobacco or any substance containing tobacco, other than any roll of tobacco that is a cigarette within the meaning of 32 V.S.A. § 7702(1), and as to which 1,000 units weigh not more than three pounds.

§ 1004. PROOF OF AGE FOR THE SALE OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS; TOBACCO SUBSTITUTES; E-LIQUIDS; TOBACCO PARAPHERNALIA

(a) A person shall exhibit proper proof of his or her age upon demand of a person licensed under this chapter, an employee of a licensee, or a law enforcement officer. If the person fails to provide proper proof of age, the licensee shall be entitled to refuse to sell tobacco products, tobacco substitutes,
e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia to the person. The sale or furnishing of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia to a person exhibiting proper proof of age shall be prima facie evidence of a licensee’s compliance with section 1007 of this title.

(b) As used in this section, “proper proof of age” means a valid authorized form of identification as defined in section 589 of this title.

§ 1005. PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE; POSSESSION OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS; MISREPRESENTING AGE OR PURCHASING TOBACCO PRODUCTS; PENALTY

(a)(1) A person under 21 years of age shall not possess, purchase, or attempt to purchase tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia unless the person is an employee of a holder of a tobacco license and is in possession of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia to effect a sale in the course of employment.

(2) A person under 21 years of age shall not misrepresent his or her person’s age to purchase or attempt to purchase tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia.

(b) A person who possesses tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia in violation of subsection (a) of this section shall be subject to having the tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia immediately confiscated and shall be further subject
to a civil penalty of $25.00. An action under this subsection shall be brought in the same manner as a traffic violation pursuant to 23 V.S.A. chapter 24.

(c) A person under 21 years of age who misrepresents his or her person’s age by presenting false identification to purchase tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia shall be fined not more than $50.00 or provide up to 10 hours of community service, or both.

§ 1006. POSTING OF SIGNS

(a) A person licensed under this chapter shall post in a conspicuous place on the premises identified in the tobacco license a warning sign stating that the sale of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, and tobacco paraphernalia to persons under 21 years of age is prohibited. The Board shall prepare the sign and make it available with the license forms issued under this chapter. The sign may include information about the health effects of tobacco and tobacco cessation services. The Board, in consultation with a representative of the licensees when appropriate, is authorized to change the design of the sign as needed to maintain its effectiveness.

(b) A person violating this section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not more than $100.00.

§ 1007. FURNISHING TOBACCO TO PERSONS UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE; REPORT
(a) A person that sells or furnishes tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia to a person under 21 years of age shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than $100.00 for the first offense and not more than $500.00 for any subsequent offense. An action under this section shall be brought in the same manner as for a traffic violation pursuant to 23 V.S.A. chapter 24 and shall be brought within 24 hours of the occurrence of the alleged violation.

(b)(1) The Division of Liquor Control shall conduct or contract for compliance tests of tobacco licensees as frequently and as comprehensively as necessary to ensure consistent statewide compliance with the prohibition on sales to persons under 21 years of age of at least 90 percent for buyers who are between 17 and 20 years of age. An individual under 21 years of age participating in a compliance test shall not be in violation of section 1005 of this title.

(2) Any violation by a tobacco licensee of subsection 1003(a) of this title and this section after a sale violation or during a compliance test conducted within six months of a previous violation shall be considered a multiple violation and shall result in the minimum license suspension in addition to any other penalties available under this title. Minimum license suspensions for multiple violations shall be assessed as follows:

(A) Two violations  two weekdays;
(B) Three violations 15-day suspension;

(C) Four violations 90-day suspension;

(D) Five violations one-year suspension.

(3) The Division shall report to the House Committee on General, Housing, and Military Affairs, the Senate Committee on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs, and the Tobacco Evaluation and Review Board Substance Misuse Prevention Oversight and Advisory Council annually, on or before January 15, the methodology and results of compliance tests conducted during the previous year. The provisions of 2 V.S.A. § 20(d) (expiration of required reports) shall not apply to the required report to be made under this subdivision.

* * *

§ 1009. CONTRABAND AND SEIZURE

(a) Any cigarettes or other tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia that have been sold, offered for sale, or possessed for sale in violation of section 1003, 1010, or 1013 of this title, 20 V.S.A. § 2757, 32 V.S.A. § 7786, or 33 V.S.A. § 1919, and any commercial cigarette rolling machines possessed or utilized in violation of section 1011 of this title, shall be deemed contraband and shall be subject to seizure by the Commissioner, the Commissioner’s agents or employees, the Commissioner of Taxes or any agent or employee of the Commissioner of Taxes, or by any law enforcement officer
of this State when directed to do so by the Commissioner. All cigarettes or
other tobacco products items seized under this subsection shall be destroyed.

* * *

§ 1010. INTERNET SALES

(a) As used in this section:

(1) “Cigarette” has the same meaning as in 32 V.S.A. § 7702(1).
(2) [Repealed.]
(3) “Licensed wholesale dealer” has the same meaning as in 32 V.S.A
§ 7702(5).
(4) “Little cigars” has the same meaning as in 32 V.S.A. § 7702(6).
(5) “Retail dealer” has the same meaning as in 32 V.S.A. § 7702(10).
(6) “Roll-your-own tobacco” has the same meaning as in 32 V.S.A
§ 7702(11).
(7) “Snuff” has the same meaning as in 32 V.S.A. § 7702(13).

(b) No person shall cause cigarettes, roll-your-own tobacco, little cigars,
snuff, tobacco substitutes, substances containing nicotine or otherwise intended
for use with a tobacco substitute e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia, ordered or
purchased by mail or through a computer network, telephonic network, or
other electronic network, to be shipped to anyone other than a licensed
wholesale dealer or retail dealer in this State.
(c) No person shall, with knowledge or reason to know of the violation, provide substantial assistance to a person in violation of this section.

(d) A violation of this section is punishable as follows:

(1) A knowing or intentional violation of this section shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years or a fine of not more than $5,000.00, or both.

(2) In addition to or in lieu of any other civil or criminal remedy provided by law, upon a determination that a person has violated this section, the Attorney General may impose a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed $5,000.00 for each violation. For purposes of this subsection, each shipment or transport of cigarettes, roll-your-own tobacco, little cigars, or snuff, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia shall constitute a separate violation.

* * *

§ 1012. LIQUID NICOTINE E-LIQUIDS CONTAINING NICOTINE; PACKAGING

(a) Unless specifically preempted by federal law, no person shall manufacture, regardless of location, for sale in; offer for sale in; sell in or into the stream of commerce in; or otherwise introduce into the stream of commerce in Vermont:
(1) any liquid or gel substance e-liquid containing nicotine unless that
product is contained in child-resistant packaging; or
(2) any nicotine liquid e-liquid container unless that container
constitutes child-resistant packaging.

(b) As used in this section:

(1) “Child-resistant packaging” means packaging that is designed or
constructed to be significantly difficult for children under five years of age to
open or obtain a toxic or harmful amount of the substance in the container
within a reasonable time and not difficult for normal adults to use properly, but
does not mean packaging that all children under five years of age cannot open
or obtain a toxic or harmful amount of the substance in the container within a
reasonable time.

(2) “Nicotine liquid E-liquid container” means a bottle or other
container of a nicotine liquid or other substance e-liquid containing nicotine
that is sold, marketed, or intended for use in a tobacco substitute. The term
does not include a container containing nicotine in a cartridge that is sold,
marketed, or intended for use in a tobacco substitute if the cartridge is prefilled
and sealed by the manufacturer and not intended to be opened by the
consumer.

§ 1013. FLAVORED TOBACCO PRODUCTS, FLAVORED TOBACCO
SUBSTITUTES, AND FLAVORED E-LIQUIDS PROHIBITED
(a) As used in this section:

1. “Characterizing flavor” means a taste or aroma, other than the taste
   or aroma of tobacco, imparted either prior to or during consumption of a
   tobacco product or tobacco substitute, or a component part or byproduct of a
   tobacco product or tobacco substitute. The term includes tastes or aromas
   relating to any fruit, chocolate, vanilla, honey, maple, candy, cocoa, dessert,
   alcoholic beverage, mint, menthol, wintergreen, herb or spice, or other food or
   drink, or to any conceptual flavor that imparts a taste or aroma that is
   distinguishable from tobacco flavor but may not relate to any particular known
   flavor.

   An e-liquid shall be presumed to be a flavored e-liquid if a licensee, a
   manufacturer, or a licensee’s or manufacturer’s agent or employee has made a
   statement or claim directed to consumers or the public, whether express or
   implied, that the product has a distinguishable taste or aroma other than the
   taste or aroma of tobacco.

3. “Flavored tobacco product” means any tobacco product with a
   characterizing flavor. A tobacco product shall be presumed to be a flavored
   tobacco product if a licensee, a manufacturer, or a licensee’s or manufacturer’s
   agent or employee has made a statement or claim directed to consumers or the
public, whether express or implied, that the product has a distinguishable taste or aroma other than the taste or aroma of tobacco.

(4) “Flavored tobacco substitute” means any tobacco substitute with a characterizing flavor. A tobacco substitute shall be presumed to be a flavored tobacco substitute if a licensee, a manufacturer, or a licensee’s or manufacturer’s agent or employee has made a statement or claim directed to consumers or the public, whether express or implied, that the product has a distinguishable taste or aroma other than the taste or aroma of tobacco.

(5) “Tobacco retailer” means any individual, partnership, joint venture, society, club, trustee, trust, association, organization, or corporation who owns, operates, or manages any retail establishment that has a tobacco license from the Division of Liquor Control.

(b) No person shall engage in the retail sale of any flavored tobacco product, flavored e-liquid, or flavored tobacco substitute.

(c) If a tobacco retailer or a tobacco retailer’s agent or employee violates this section, the tobacco retailer shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than $100.00 for a first offense and not more than $500.00 for any subsequent offense. An action under this section shall be brought in the same manner as for a traffic violation pursuant to 23 V.S.A. chapter 24 and shall be brought within 24 hours after the occurrence of the alleged violation.
Sec. 3. 4 V.S.A. § 1102(b) is amended to read:

(b) The Judicial Bureau shall have jurisdiction of the following matters:

* * *

(31) Violations of 7 V.S.A. § 1013(b), relating to flavored tobacco products, flavored e-liquids, and flavored tobacco substitutes.

Sec. 4. 7 V.S.A. § 661(c) is amended to read:

(c) The provisions of subsection (b) of this section shall not apply to a violation of subsection 1005(a) of this title, relating to purchase of tobacco products, tobacco substitutes, e-liquids, or tobacco paraphernalia by a person under 21 years of age.

Sec. 5. 16 V.S.A. § 140 is amended to read:

§ 140. TOBACCO USE PROHIBITED ON PUBLIC SCHOOL GROUNDS

No person shall be permitted to use tobacco products, e-liquids, or tobacco substitutes as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 1001 on public school grounds or at public school sponsored functions. Public school boards may adopt policies that include confiscation and appropriate referrals to law enforcement authorities.

Sec. 6. 18 V.S.A. § 4803(a) is amended to read:

(a) Creation. There is created the Substance Misuse Prevention Oversight and Advisory Council within the Department of Health to improve the health outcomes of all Vermonters through a consolidated and holistic approach to substance misuse prevention that addresses all categories of substances. The
Council shall provide advice to the Governor and General Assembly for improving prevention policies and programming throughout the State and to ensure that population prevention measures are at the forefront of all policy determinations. The Advisory Council’s prevention initiatives shall encompass all substances at risk of misuse, including:

1. alcohol;
2. cannabis;
3. controlled substances, such as opioids, cocaine, and methamphetamines; and
4. tobacco products and tobacco substitutes, and e-liquids as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 1001 and substances containing nicotine or that are otherwise intended for use with a tobacco substitute.

Sec. 7. 32 V.S.A. § 7702 is amended to read:

§ 7702. DEFINITIONS

As used in this chapter unless the context otherwise requires:

* * *

(15) “Other tobacco products” means any product manufactured from, derived from, or containing tobacco that is intended for human consumption by smoking, by chewing, or in any other manner, including The term also includes products sold as a tobacco substitute, as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 1001(8), and including any liquids, whether nicotine based or not.
or e-liquids, as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 1001(9); and delivery devices sold separately for use with a tobacco substitute or e-liquid, but shall not include cigarettes, little cigars, roll-your-own tobacco, snuff, or new smokeless tobacco as defined in this section.

* * *

Sec. 8. ELECTRONIC CIGARETTES AND OTHER VAPING-RELATED PRODUCTS; ADVERTISING RESTRICTIONS; REPORT

On or before December 1, 2023, the Office of the Attorney General shall report to the House Committees on Commerce and Economic Development and on Human Services and the Senate Committees on Economic Development, Housing and General Affairs and on Health and Welfare regarding whether and to what extent Vermont may legally restrict advertising and regulate the content of labels for electronic cigarettes and other vaping-related products in this State.

Sec. 9. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on September 1, 2023.