

SENATE BILL REPORT

SB 5340

As of February 9, 2009

Title: An act relating to internet and mail order sales of certain tobacco products.

Brief Description: Concerning internet and mail order sales of tobacco products.

Sponsors: Senators Prentice, Regala, Pflug, Shin and Parlette; by request of Attorney General.

Brief History:

Committee Activity: Labor, Commerce & Consumer Protection: 1/29/09.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON LABOR, COMMERCE & CONSUMER PROTECTION

Staff: Alison Mendiola (786-7483)

Background: The sale of cigarettes to a minor and the purchase of cigarettes by a minor is a violation of state law.

In Washington, under the Delivery Sale of Cigarettes statute, a person who mails, ships or otherwise delivers cigarettes must verify the age of the receiver of cigarettes upon delivery. Additionally, a person who mails, ships, or otherwise delivers cigarettes must contract only with carriers who employ delivery agents who will verify that the receiver of the cigarettes is not a minor upon delivery.

A recent United States Supreme Court case held that Maine's similar statute, which required the tobacco retailers to use a delivery service that confirmed that the recipient must be of legal age to purchase tobacco products, is pre-empted by the Federal Aviation Administration Authorization Act of 1994, as it is "related to" a motor carrier price, route, or service. *Rowe v. New Hampshire Motor Transport Association*, 552 U.S. ____ (2008). The Court found that the state statute requires motor carrier operators to perform certain services that result in enlisting the motor carriers to enforce the state law. Imposing such requirements was held to be pre-empted by federal law.

Summary of Bill: Only a retailer or wholesaler may order cigarettes, and other tobacco products, by mail or through the Internet.

Penalties for violating this provision are as follows:

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- a knowing violation is punishable by imprisonment for a maximum of five years or a fine of no more than \$5,000 or both;
- the Attorney General may impose a civil penalty, not to exceed \$5,000 for each violation;
- the Attorney General may seek an injunction in superior court to restrain a threatened or actual violation and to compel compliance; and
- any violation is also a violation of the Consumer Protection Act.

The state is entitled to recover the costs of investigation, expert witness fees, costs of the action, and reasonable attorneys' fees. If a state court determines that a person has violated this provision, the court must order any profits, gains, gross receipts, or other benefits to be disgorged and paid to the State Treasurer for deposit into the General Fund.

The Delivery Sale of Cigarettes statute is repealed.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Committee/Commission/Task Force Created: None.

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

Staff Summary of Public Testimony: PRO: Due to a recent U.S. Supreme Court case, sellers can ship cigarettes but the state no longer has authority to enforce the statute that requires the delivery service to confirm the recipient's age. The sale of cigarettes would be limited to face-to-face transactions. Other states are taking the same action. Curbing internet sales will help prevent youth access to cigarettes, and people will not be able to avoid paying sales tax. Most people who smoke as adults start as kids and the number of youth purchasing cigarettes online has increased. The bill should be expanded to include all tobacco products.

Persons Testifying: PRO: Rusty Fallis, Office of the Attorney General; Mary Selecky, Department of Health; Lucy Culp, American Heart Association; Sarah Ross-Viles, Public Health Department of Seattle and King County.