By Representatives Henriquez, Ross, Seiler, Mayfield, Greenstein, Ausley and Gelber

A bill to be entitled 1 2 An act relating to the Florida Cigarette Anti-Conduit Act; creating pt. III of ch. 210, 3 F.S.; providing a short title; providing 4 findings and purposes; providing definitions; 5 prohibiting shipment and sale of certain 6 7 cigarettes; requiring the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of the Department of 8 Business and Professional Regulation to prepare 9 a list of cigarettes approved for shipment and 10 sale; providing criteria and requirements for 11 such list; requiring certain cigarette 12 13 manufacturers to provide to the division 14 certain certifications; providing for a determination of compliance; providing 15 construction; requiring permitholders to report 16 certain information to the division; providing 17 for administrative penalties; providing for 18 injunctive relief; providing for bringing 19 actions against certain manufacturers for 20 certain violations; providing for appellate 21 court review of certain actions of the 2.2 23 division; providing for stays of actions of the 24 divisions under certain circumstances; authorizing the division to revise certain 25 lists for certain purposes; authorizing the 26 27 division and the Attorney General to share certain information; authorizing the division 28 and the Attorney General to conduct certain 29 audits; prohibiting issuance of certain permits 30 under certain circumstances; specifying due 31

dates for certain reports, submissions, and transmissions required under the act; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Part III of chapter 210, Florida Statutes, consisting of sections 210.81, 210.82, 210.83, 210.84, 210.85, 210.86, 210.87, 210.88, 210.89, 210.90, 210.91, and 210.92, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

210.81 Short title.--This part may be cited as "The Cigarette Anti-Conduit Act."

210.82 Findings and purposes.--

(1) It is the policy of this state to reduce cigarette smoking by minors and adults who are residents of this state.

According to public health authorities, higher cigarette prices help reduce cigarette consumption.

 (2) In 1997 and 1998, leading United States cigarette manufacturers entered into settlement agreements with this state and other states and territories, resolving various lawsuits brought by those states and territories against those manufacturers.

(3) Under the settlement agreement with this state dated August 25, 1997, defined in s. 215.56005 as the tobacco settlement agreement, leading cigarette manufacturers agreed to make annual payments to the state. These payments are tied to each such manufacturer's share of cigarette sales for consumption in the United States. If the national market share of any of these manufacturers declines, its payments to this state under the tobacco settlement agreement decline.

(4) Under the settlement agreement with these cigarette manufacturers and others dated November 23, 1998, known as the Master Settlement Agreement, 46 states and 6 territories have enacted a law, known as the MSA statute, which requires tobacco product manufacturers to:

- (a) Sign the Master Settlement Agreement and thereby become participating manufacturers responsible for making settlement payments as specified in the Master Settlement Agreement; or
- (b) Remain nonparticipating manufacturers and thereby become responsible for making specified payments into escrow accounts for sales of their cigarettes to consumers in those states and territories.
- (5) The Master Settlement Agreement and the MSA statutes enacted by MSA states directly benefit the people of this state in the following ways:
- (a) By requiring each tobacco product manufacturer to make either settlement payments or escrow payments, as the case may be, they ensure higher prices for cigarettes, which public health authorities believe help reduce cigarette consumption.
- (b) By requiring nonparticipating manufacturers to make escrow payments, the MSA statutes directly protect the payments this state receives under the tobacco settlement agreement by preventing nonparticipating manufacturers from using their cost advantage vis-a-vis the participating manufacturers as a result of the Master Settlement Agreement to siphon sales from such manufacturers.
- (6) Some nonparticipating manufacturers are circumventing or may attempt to circumvent the escrow payment requirements of the MSA statutes enacted by MSA states by

using this state as a conduit, selling their cigarettes to distributors in this state for transhipment to states and territories covered by the Master Settlement Agreement and then claiming that the MSA statutes do not require them to make escrow payments for sales of the transhipped cigarettes in those states and territories. As a result of such circumvention, the prices of cigarettes of such nonparticipating manufacturers in this state do not reflect the escrow payments required by the MSA statutes enacted by the MSA states.

- (7) Such circumvention undermines the policy of this state to reduce smoking by the residents of this state by enabling such nonparticipating manufacturers to offer significantly lower prices than the tobacco product manufacturers that must make annual settlement payments under the Master Settlement Agreement and the nonparticipating manufacturers that make such escrow payments. It also threatens the payments that are due this state under the tobacco settlement agreement by siphoning sales from the manufacturers whose payments to this state are tied to their national market share. Finally, the use of this state as a conduit to circumvent the laws of other states is generally contrary to the public policy of this state.
- (8) Prohibiting the shipment or sale of cigarettes of a nonparticipating manufacturer that has not made all escrow payments required by the MSA statutes of the MSA states will help ensure that the nonparticipating manufacturer will make such payments, thereby serving this state's policies of:
  - (a) Reducing smoking by its residents.
- 30 (b) Protecting payments to this state under the tobacco settlement agreement.

1 (c) Avoiding the use of this state as a conduit to 2 circumvent the laws of other states and territories. 3 210.83 Definitions.--As used in this part: 4 (1) "Brand family" means all styles of cigarettes sold 5 under the same trademark and differentiated from one another 6 by means of additional modifiers, including, but not limited 7 to, "menthol," "lights," "kings," and "100s." 8 (2) "Cigarette" means any product that contains 9 nicotine, is intended to be burned or heated under ordinary 10 conditions of use, and consists of or contains: 11 (a) Any roll of tobacco wrapped in paper or in any 12 substance not containing tobacco; 13 (b) Tobacco, in any form, that is functional in the product, which, because of its appearance, the type of tobacco 14 used in the filler, or its packaging and labeling, is likely 15 to be offered to, or purchased by, consumers as a cigarette; 16 17 or (c) Any roll of tobacco wrapped in any substance 18 19 containing tobacco which, because of its appearance, the type 20 of tobacco used in the filler, or its packaging and labeling, is likely to be offered to, or purchased by, consumers as a 21 22 cigarette described in paragraph (a). The term "cigarette" includes "roll-your-own," meaning any tobacco which, because 23 of its appearance, type, packaging, or labeling, is suitable 24 for use and likely to be offered to, or purchased by, 25 26 consumers as tobacco for making cigarettes. For purposes of 27 this definition of "cigarette," 0.09 ounces of "roll-your-own" 28 tobacco shall constitute one individual "cigarette." 29 (3) "Division" means the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of the Department of Business and 30

Professional Regulation.

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- (5) "MSA state" means a settling state as defined in section II(qq) of the Master Settlement Agreement.
- (6) "MSA statute" means the law enacted by an MSA state to implement Exhibit T to the Master Settlement Agreement.
- (7) "Nonparticipating manufacturer" means any tobacco product manufacturer that is not a participating manufacturer, as defined in subsection (8).
- (8) "Participating manufacturer" means a participating manufacturer as that term is defined in section II(jj) of the Master Settlement Agreement and any amendments to such section.
- (9) "Permitholder" means a person who holds a permit as a wholesale dealer or exporter <u>under Part I or as a</u> distributor under Part II.
- (10) "State" means any state or territory of the United States.
- (11) "Tobacco product manufacturer" means a tobacco product manufacturer as that term is defined in section II(uu) of the Master Settlement Agreement.
- 210.84 Prohibition against shipment and sale of certain cigarettes .-- It is unlawful for a permitholder to ship, sell, or possess for sale or resale to any person in this state or another state cigarettes belonging to a brand family not included on the list provided by the division to 31 the permitholder under s. 210.85.

210.85 List of cigarettes approved for shipment and sale.--The division shall annually prepare, and not later than July 15 of each year shall transmit to all permitholders and post on the website of the division, a list of all brand families manufactured for sale to consumers within the United States by:

- (1) Each tobacco product manufacturer that by May 1 of such year has provided the division the certification and information specified in s. 210.86(1).
- (2) Each tobacco product manufacturer as to which the division has made the determination described in s. 210.87(2).

  210.86 Inclusion on list.--
- (1) PARTICIPATING MANUFACTURERS.--The division shall include on the list described in s. 210.85 all brand families manufactured for sale to consumers within the United States by each tobacco product manufacturer that has provided to the division, not later than May 1 of the year in question or previously, a certification, under penalty of perjury, that such manufacturer is a participating manufacturer and the names of all such brand families. Such a tobacco product manufacturer shall be deemed to be the manufacturer of all those cigarettes, but only those cigarettes, that are counted as its cigarettes for purposes of calculating its payments under the Master Settlement Agreement for the year in question.
- (2) NONPARTICIPATING MANUFACTURERS.--The division shall include on the list described in s. 210.85 all brand families manufactured for sale to consumers within the United States by each nonparticipating manufacturer that has provided the division, not later than May 1 of the year in question, the certification described in s. 210.87, but only if the

division has determined that such certification is true and correct, and the names of all such brand families. A nonparticipating manufacturer shall be deemed to be the manufacturer of all cigarettes as to which it is the first purchaser anywhere for resale in the United States of cigarettes manufactured anywhere that the manufacturer of such cigarettes did not intend to be sold in the United States.

210.87 Determination by division.--

(1) CERTIFICATION BY NONPARTICIPATING

MANUFACTURER.--For the brand families of a nonparticipating

manufacturer that sells, whether directly or through a

distributor or similar intermediary or intermediaries,

cigarettes to any permitholder to be eligible for inclusion in

the list described in s. 210.85, such manufacturer, not later

than May 1 of the year in question, under penalty of perjury,

16 shall provide to the division:

- (a) A certification that such manufacturer:
- 1. Will make all escrow payments required by the MSA statute of each MSA state for all cigarettes of such nonparticipating manufacturer that shall be sold to consumers within each such MSA state through April 30 of the year following the year in which such certification is provided.
- 2. Has made all escrow payments required by the MSA statute of each MSA state for cigarettes of such nonparticipating manufacturer that were sold to consumers within each such MSA state during the preceding calendar year.
- (b) Such information as the division shall require to determine whether such certification is true and correct.
- 29 (2) DETERMINATION OF COMPLIANCE.--A nonparticipating
  30 manufacturer shall be determined to have made a true and
  31 correct certification under subsection (1) if the division

determines that the total amount of the escrow payments made
by the nonparticipating manufacturer in all MSA states for
cigarettes of the nonparticipating manufacturer that were sold
to consumers within all such states during the preceding year
is equal to the product of:

- (a) The applicable per-unit amount specified in the MSA statutes of such states, including all adjustments for inflation; and
- (b) The number of units of cigarettes manufactured by the nonparticipating manufacturer that were sold to consumers within all MSA states during the preceding year,

provided, the division may determine that a nonparticipating
manufacturer has made a true and correct certification under
subsection (1) if the nonparticipating manufacturer
demonstrates that the MSA statutes of all MSA states required
the nonparticipating manufacturer to make total payments for

- the preceding year in some other amount and such manufacturer has made such payments.
- (3) NOTICE OF DETERMINATION. -- The division shall promptly notify the nonparticipating manufacturer and the Attorney General of any determination made under this section.
- (4) DEFINITION.--For purposes of this section, references to cigarettes sold to consumers within a state include any cigarettes sold to consumers within the state, whether sold by the manufacturer directly or by a distributor, retailer, or similar intermediary or intermediaries.
- 210.88 Reports by permitholders.--Not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, and more frequently if required by the division, each permitholder shall report to the division all shipments of cigarettes to persons in this

state and other states during the preceding calendar quarter.

The report shall state, by nonparticipating manufacturer and brand family, the quantity of cigarettes shipped to persons in each such state.

210.89 Administrative penalties and injunctive relief.--

- (1) PENALTIES.--Upon a finding by the division that a permitholder has violated s. 210.84, the division may impose upon the permitholder a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed the greater of 500 percent of the retail value of the cigarettes shipped in violation of s. 210.84 or \$5,000. Upon a finding by the division that a permitholder has violated s. 210.88, the division may impose upon the permitholder a penalty in an amount not to exceed \$5,000. Upon a finding of a second or subsequent violation by a permitholder of s. 210.84 or s. 210.88, the division may suspend or revoke the license of the permitholder.
- (2) INJUNCTIONS.--The Attorney General, on behalf of the division, shall seek an injunction to restrain a permitholder from shipping cigarettes in violation of s.

  210.84 or to compel a permitholder to submit the information required by s. 210.88.
- on credible information provided by authorities in an MSA state or other credible information, the Attorney General shall bring an action in the Circuit Court of Leon County against a nonparticipating manufacturer for filing a false certification in violation of s. 210.87. Upon a finding that the nonparticipating manufacturer has filed a false certification under s. 210.87(1)(a)2. or has fraudulently or intentionally filed a false certification under s.

210.87(1)(a)1., the court shall issue a permanent injunction 1 2 prohibiting the nonparticipating manufacturer from selling 3 cigarettes, directly or through a distributor or other intermediary or intermediaries, to permitholders and consumers 4 5 within the state for a period not to exceed 2 years. 6 210.90 Review of division's determination.--If the 7 division determines to exclude or remove from the list 8 described in s. 210.85 the brand families of a 9 nonparticipating manufacturer that timely submitted to the division the certification and information described in s. 10 11 210.87(1)(b), such nonparticipating manufacturer may challenge 12 such determination as erroneous and seek relief from such 13 determination by bringing an action in the appellate district 14 in which the division maintains its headquarters or where a 15 party resides or as otherwise provided by law to challenge the division's determination. Upon the filing of such an action, 16 the division's determination shall be stayed for 20 days. 17 court may extend the stay upon a showing by the 18 19 nonparticipating manufacturer, after notice to the division, 20 that such manufacturer has a substantial probability of success in the action and would suffer irreparable injury in 21 22 the absence of a stay. 23 210.91 Additional authority of division and the 24 Attorney General. --25 (1) REVISION OF LIST. -- Each month the division shall 26 update the list described in s. 210.85 in order to correct 27 mistakes and to remove or add brand families, including brand 28 families of nonparticipating manufacturers that have failed to 29 make escrow payments required by the MSA statute of an MSA state, or that have corrected such failures, and new brand 30 families of participating manufacturers.

Attorney General may share with each other, with other authorities within this state, and with authorities in other states the information they receive under this part, including audits under subsection (3), and may combine such information with information received from authorities in other states for purposes of analysis and enforcement.

- (3) AUDITS.--The Attorney General and the division may audit, or engage others to audit, information supplied by nonparticipating manufacturers under s. 210.87(1) and the division may audit the information supplied by permitholders under s. 210.88.
- 210.92 Applicants for permits.--No person shall be issued a permit to act as a permitholder unless such person has certified, under penalty of perjury, that such person will comply fully with this part.

Section 2. For the year 2002:

- (1) The reports of permitholders required by s. 210.88, Florida Statutes, shall be due 30 days after the effective date of this act.
- (2) The submissions of participating manufacturers described in s. 210.86(1), Florida Statutes, and the certifications of nonparticipating manufacturers described in s. 210.87(1), Florida Statutes, shall be due 45 days after the effective date of this act.
- (3) The transmission by the Division of Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco of the Department of Business and Professional Regulation to permitholders and the website posting under s. 210.85, Florida Statutes, shall be due 90 days after the effective date of this act.

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Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law. HOUSE SUMMARY Creates pt. III of ch. 210, Florida Statutes, as the Florida Cigarette Anti-Conduit Act to protect payments to this state by cigarette manufacturers of agreed to amounts specified in the tobacco settlement agreement and the Master Settlement Agreement to resolve various lawsuits brought by states against those manufacturers and to prevent this state from being used as a conduit by nonparticipating manufacturers to avoid paying amounts under those agreements to the various states, by selling their cigarettes to distributors in this state for transhipment to signatory states to the agreements. See bill for details. bill for details.