

**International Premium Cigar & Pipe Retailers Association
Weekly Legislative Report**

July 2, 2018 – July 9, 2018

The following legislative activity occurred in the preceding week on key issues impacting our members. Please contact us with any questions or comments you have regarding these activities.

ALABAMA

Nothing to report.

ALASKA

Nothing to report.

ARIZONA

Nothing to report.

ARKANSAS

Nothing to report.

CALIFORNIA

A.B. 1097 - Smoking Bans

Sponsor: Assemblymember Marc Levine (D)

Summary:

Current version (6/13/2018): This bill would make it an infraction punishable by a fine of up to \$25 for a person to smoke, as defined, on a state coastal beach or to dispose of used cigar or cigarette waste on a state coastal beach. The bill would establish a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime.

This bill would require the Department of Parks and Recreation to develop and post signs at entrances or strategic locations, as determined by the Director of Parks and Recreation, of state coastal beaches to provide notice of the smoking prohibition. The bill would require the smoking prohibition to be enforced only after signs have been posted. The bill would authorize the Director of Parks and Recreation to designate, by posted order, areas within state coastal beaches as exempt from the smoking prohibition, as specified.

Current version (6/13/2018):

http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB1097&version=20170AB109796AMD

Introduced:

http://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/billPdf.xhtml?bill_id=201720180AB1097&version=20170AB109799INT

Status: Introduced 2/17/2017. Referred to Assembly Water, Parks and Wildlife Committee 3/6/2017. Amended 1/3/2018. Hearing held; passed committee; referred to Assembly Appropriations Committee 1/9/2018. Hearing held; passed committee 1/18/2018. Passed Assembly 1/29/2018. Referred to Senate Rules Committee 1/29/2018. Referred to Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee 3/15/2018. Amended 6/6/2018. Hearing held; passed committee; referred to Senate Appropriations Committee 6/12/2018. Amended 6/13/2018. Hearing held; placed in suspense file 7/2/2018.

Outlook: During the June 2 hearing, the Senate Appropriations Committee placed this measure in the suspense file for further consideration at a later date. The suspense file is a function of the fiscal committee in both legislative chambers. Per Joint Rule 61(a) (5), the Committee has until August 17 to act on this measure.

This measure was amended. The amendment makes technical changes.

This measure passed 7-2 in the Senate Natural Resources and Water Committee. Testimony was presented in support of the measure by several organizations including the American Academy of Pediatrics, Californians Against Waste, and the California State Parks Foundation. Testimony was presented in opposition to the measure by Californians for Tobacco Harm Reduction and the Department of Finance.

This measure was amended. The amendment states that the provisions relate to parks and beaches under the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

This measure passed the Assembly by a 46-24 vote.

According to the author "Californians are fortunate to have a world class state parks system. Each year, millions of visitors from California and around the world visit our state parks to appreciate their natural beauty and enjoy the outdoors. When individuals smoke at state parks, they bother other patrons, litter at higher rates than other garbage, and poison the environment through runoff and consumption by animals. Limiting smoking at state parks will allow the state to honor our commitment to keeping our open spaces clean and healthy and be more inclusive to those that want to visit parks without having to subject themselves to secondhand smoke"

This measure was amended into scope. This measure creates a smoking ban on all public beaches. A similar measure was vetoed by Governor Brown (D) in the 2015, 2016, and 2017, due to fundamental differences. Last year's vetoes stated "If people can't smoke even on a deserted beach, where can they? There must be some limit to the coercive power of government."

The sponsor is a member of the majority.

State Outlook: The Democratic Party controls the Assembly, the Senate and the Governor's Office. The Legislature convenes the first Monday of December of any even-numbered year and adjourns sine die November 30 of the following even-numbered year. The Legislature goes into recess at multiple times throughout session and may hold interim studies on certain measures. Bills left pending at the end of a session in an odd-numbered year may be carried over to the following session in subsequent even-numbered years.

California will frequently introduce 'spot bills'. These bills act as placeholders and will likely be amended later in session to contain the author's true intent. When a bill is introduced, there is a

30-day cooling period before any action or votes can be taken on the measure. Measures can be referred to a policy committee and a fiscal committee. Measures are sent to a policy committee for a policy change, while measures that could have a fiscal impact are sent to a fiscal committee for review of the bill's fiscal impact. Bills that require an appropriation or take effect immediately generally require 27 votes in the Senate and 54 votes in the Assembly for passage. Other bills generally require 21 votes in the Senate and 41 votes in the Assembly. Pursuant to recently adopted Proposition 54, the final version of bills must be online for 72 hours before a final vote in both chambers.

The California budget occurs on an annual basis and contains policy and appropriations. The budget bill moves with other bills necessary to implement the budget, known as "budget trailer bills." The Senate Budget and Fiscal Review Committee and the Assembly Budget Committee divide the budget into separate bills based on subject matter and refer the bills to relevant subcommittees. When the full committee passes the bill, their recommendation is given to the full chamber, which can pass the bill with a simple majority vote. Once both chambers have passed the budget bill, a conference committee is appointed to resolve the differences between the two versions. If the conference committee is unable to reach a final resolution, issues are resolved by the "Big Five" (the Governor, the Assembly Speaker, the Senate President and the minority leaders of both chambers).

COLORADO

Nothing to report.

CONNECTICUT

Nothing to report.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Nothing to report.

DELAWARE

Nothing to report.

FLORIDA

Nothing to report.

GEORGIA

Nothing to report.

HAWAII

Nothing to report.

IDAHO

Nothing to report.

ILLINOIS

Nothing to report.

INDIANA

Nothing to report.

IOWA

Nothing to report.

KANSAS

Nothing to report.

KENTUCKY

Nothing to report.

LOUISIANA

Nothing to report.

MAINE

Nothing to report.

MARYLAND

Nothing to report.

MASSACHUSETTS

Nothing to report.

MICHIGAN

Nothing to report.

MINNESOTA

Nothing to report.

MISSISSIPPI

Nothing to report.

MISSOURI

Nothing to report.

MONTANA

Nothing to report.

NEBRASKA

L.R. 386 - Special Request

Sponsor: Senator Robert Hilkemann (I)

Summary: This measure requires the Appropriations Committee of the Legislature to conduct an interim study to carry out the purposes of this resolution.

This measure states that the purpose of this resolution is to examine the impact on state spending as a result of the use of tobacco products in Nebraska. The study shall include, but not be limited to, the following issues:

- 1) To identify an exhaustive list of expenditures by the state as a result of the use of tobacco products;
- 2) To put special emphasis on Medicaid expenditures as a result of the use of tobacco products; and
- 3) To examine the impact of productivity of the state employee workforce as a result of the use of tobacco products.

<https://nebraskalegislature.gov/FloorDocs/105/PDF/Intro/LR386.pdf>

Status: Introduced; referred to Executive Board 3/27/2018. Referred to Appropriations Committee 4/4/2018. Awaits interim study 4/18/2018. Hearing scheduled 9/28/2018.

Outlook: This measure will be heard September 28. The hearing will be open to the public and testimony will be accepted at the discretion of the Chair, Senator John Stinner (I). A vote is unlikely until this measure is scheduled for an executive session.

This resolution was approved by the Executive Board and referred to the Appropriations Committee to be examined during the interim. The Appropriations Committee, chaired by Senator John Stinner (I) will meet during the interim to discuss this resolution, however a timeline has yet to be established. Additionally, the sponsor is a member of the committee of referral.

The sponsor is affiliated with the Republican Party.

State Outlook: The Nebraska Legislature is technically non-partisan, but Republican-affiliated members compose the majority of the Senate.

Upon introduction, a bill may be referred to a committee by a nine-member reference committee. Committees are required to hear all bills refer to them and Legislators may designate on bill as a priority bill, which are heard before all non-priority bills. The committee chair may designate two bills in committee as priority bills, and the Speaker of the House may designate an additional 25 priority bills. When a hearing is held, members of the public may testify, and the committee may either kill the bill, hold it for further discussion, or advance it to the full legislature with or without recommended amendments. Omnibus bills are often introduced by committees that cove a broad spectrum of relevant issues.

Once reported out of committee, measures are placed in the General File and are eligible for debate and consideration by the full Legislature. This is regarded as the most important part of the legislative process and 25 votes are required to adopt amendments or move a bill from General File to the Select File, which is the next stage of consideration. Once in the Select file, bills may be debated, further amended, and voted on for a second time before moving to the final reading. Bills may not be voted on for final passage until at least five legislative days after its introduction and one legislative day after it is placed on final reading.

Nebraska's budget process occurs on a biennial basis and contain only appropriations. The process begins when the Governor's budget proposal is sent to the Appropriations Committee for consideration. If the Appropriations Committee does not place an amended version in the General File by the 70th day of session, the Governor's proposal is placed on the General File instead. Amendments can be offered to the bill on the floor before the bill is moved to final passage. If the Governor vetoes the bill, the Appropriations Committee must move to recommend the full chamber override the veto within one day of receiving the Governor's veto message. If the motion fails, the chair may arrange to override selected portions of the bill. Thirty votes are required to amend a veto override motion that includes another line-item veto.

NEVADA

Nothing to report.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Nothing to report.

NEW JERSEY

A.B. 4132 - E-Cigarettes, Tobacco Taxes

Sponsor: Assemblymember Eliana Pintor Marin (D)

Summary: Final version (6/18/2018): This measure extends the New Jersey tobacco products wholesale sales and use tax to liquid nicotine used in electronic cigarettes and similar devices, at the rate of \$0.10 per milliliter of liquid nicotine.

The measure states the tax is imposed on the sale, use, or distribution of liquid nicotine within this State by a distributor or wholesaler to a retailer dealer or consumer. However, distributors and wholesalers who sell liquid nicotine at retail or otherwise use the liquid nicotine are required to pay a compensating use tax at the same rate.

Finally, the measure requires each wholesaler, distributor, and retail dealer is required to take a physical inventory of all liquid nicotine in that entity's possession in the State at the close of business on the first day of the first month next following the date of enactment, or such other date as permitted by the Director of the Division of Taxation in the Department of the Treasury, and is required file a return with the director, by the twentieth day of the third month next following the date of enactment, that indicates the amount of liquid nicotine in that entity's possession and then pay to the director the tax the amount of tax due on the liquid nicotine.

Final version (6/18/2018):http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/2018/Bills/A4500/4132_R1.PDF

Introduced version: http://www.njleg.state.nj.us/2018/Bills/A4500/4132_I1.PDF

Status: Filed 6/8/2018. Introduced; referred to Assembly Budget Committee 6/11/2018. Hearing held; amended; passed committee 6/18/2018. Passed Assembly; substituted; passed Senate 6/21/2018. Signed by Governor Phil Murphy (D) 7/1/2018.

State Outlook:

The Democratic Party controls both chambers of the Legislature and the Governor's Office. New Jersey operates on a biennium and the Legislature meets annually. The legislative session lasts all year, with each two-year term beginning on the second Tuesday in even-numbered years. Bills left pending at the end of a session in an even-numbered year may be carried over to the following session in subsequent odd-numbered year. As the Legislature uses a two-year legislative session, measures may remain dormant for extended periods of time.

Upon introduction, a bill is typically referred to a committee. However, the Senate President or Assembly Speaker can send a bill directly to the second reading without committee review to speed up the process. Committees are not required to hear every bill referred to them. While not required for passage, most bills in New Jersey have companions in the opposite chamber with identical text. A bill may be substituted for its companion if that bill has already undergone the committee process in its chamber of origin. If the measure receives a hearing, members of the public may testify on the bill and legislators may amend the measure. If the bill passes the committee, it is either referred to another committee or reported to the floor for a second reading, where it can be debated and amended. Bills in New Jersey require three readings for passage in each chamber. Amendments can only be added during the second reading, and the second and third readings cannot take place on the same day unless an emergency vote of three-fourths of the governing body's members is passed.

The New Jersey budget occurs on an annual basis and contains policy and appropriations. Companion budget bills are written and introduced by each chamber following the Governor's initial budget proposal. Normal committee procedures occur and both bills progress through the legislative process in their respective chambers. Once one of the measures has passed its chamber of origin, it may be substituted for its companion in the second chamber. If further deliberation is needed for the bill, a conference committee may be formed resolve differences. After passage, the final budget is sent to the Governor for approval.

Companion Bill: 2018 S.B. 2731

Effective Date: 90 days following enactment

NEW MEXICO

Nothing to report.

NEW YORK

Nothing to report.

NORTH CAROLINA

Nothing to report.

NORTH DAKOTA

Nothing to report.

OHIO

Nothing to report.

OKLAHOMA

Nothing to report.

OREGON

Nothing to report.

PENNSYLVANIA

Nothing to report.

RHODE ISLAND

H.B. 8357 - E-Cigarettes

Sponsor: Representative Camille Vella-Wilkinson (D)

Summary: This measure changes the definitions of "smoking" and "retail tobacco store" to include electronic smoking devices, electronic nicotine delivery system products and other products that rely on vaporization or aerosolization.

This measure defines "Electronic nicotine delivery system store" as a retail store, excluding mall kiosks, utilized primarily for the sale of electronic nicotine delivery system products and accessories.

This measure defines "Electronic smoking device establishment" as any business which sells food or alcohol and for which the principal or core business is selling electronic nicotine delivery system devices and where combustible substances are prohibited.

This measure defines "Electronic nicotine delivery system" as an electronic device that may be used to simulate smoking in the delivery of nicotine or other substance to a person inhaling from the device, and includes, but is not limited to, an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or electronic hookah and any related device and any cartridge or other component of such device.

<http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/BillText/BillText18/HouseText18/H8357.pdf>

Status: Introduced; referred to House Finance Committee; hearing held; passed committee; passed House; passed Senate 6/23/2018. Sent to Governor Gina Raimondo (D) 7/2/2018.

Outlook: This measure has been sent to Governor Gina Raimondo (D). Since the Legislature is in recess, the Governor has 10 days, excluding Sundays, to sign or veto this measure. If the Governor does not sign this measure, this measure will be enacted without a signature. If the Governor vetoes this measure, this measure will be sent back to its chamber of origin with a message explaining the Governor's objections and recommendations which will remove such objections. The Legislature can overturn the Governor's veto with a 3/5 majority vote in both legislative chambers.

This measure passed in the House Finance Committee and then on the House floor. This measure was then referred to the Senate, where it passed.

State Outlook: The Democratic Party controls the House of Representatives and the Senate, as well as the Governor's Office. Rhode Island convenes the first Tuesday in January every year and usually recesses towards the end of June. Rhode Island does not officially adjourn until just before the next session starts, but bills do not typically move during recess.

Upon introduction, a bill may be referred to a committee. During the first committee hearing, members of the public may testify on the bill and legislators may amend the measure. The second committee hearing is reserved for a vote. Before a bill can be amended, the amendment must be made available and read to the whole chamber. Amendment text is generally released to the public after a bill is voted on in committee or on the floor. If there are differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill, a conference committee is appointed, made up of members appointed by the Senate President and Speaker of the House, to resolve differences. If the report is passed by the committee, it goes back to the House and Senate for final approval. After the report passes both chambers, the final bill is sent to the Governor for action.

Rhode Island's budget occurs on an annual basis and contains policy and appropriations. Once both chambers have passed the budget bill a conference committee is appointed to resolve the differences and draft a final version for approval in both chambers. After passage, the final budget is sent to the Governor for approval.

Effective Date: upon passage

S.B. 2228 - E-Cigarettes

Sponsor: Senator Dominick Ruggerio (D)

Summary: Current version (6/21/2018): This measure amends the definitions of "smoking" and "retail tobacco store" to include electronic smoking devices, electronic nicotine delivery system products and other products that rely on vaporization or aerosolization.

"Electronic nicotine delivery system" is defined as an electronic device that may be used to

simulate smoking in the delivery of nicotine or other substance to a person inhaling from the device, and includes, but is not limited to, an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, or electronic hookah and any related device and any cartridge or other component of such device.

"Electronic smoking device establishment" means any business which sells food or alcohol and for which the principal or core business is selling electronic nicotine delivery system devices as evidenced by thirty-three percent (33%) or more of gross sales receipts are derived from electronic nicotine delivery system devices and where combustible substances are prohibited.

Current version (6/21/2018):

<http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/BillText/BillText18/SenateText18/S2228Aaa.pdf>

Previous version (6/21/2018):

<http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/BillText/BillText18/SenateText18/S2228A.pdf>

Introduced version:

<http://webserver.rilin.state.ri.us/BillText/BillText18/SenateText18/S2228.pdf>

Status: Introduced; referred to Senate Health and Human Services Committee 2/1/2018. Hearing held; held for study 3/1/2018. Hearing held; substituted; passed committee; amended; passed Senate 6/21/2018. Referred to House Finance Committee 6/22/2018. Hearing held; passed committee; passed House 6/23/2018. Sent to Governor Gina Raimondo (D) 7/2/2018.

Outlook: This measure has been sent to Governor Gina Raimondo (D). Since the Legislature is in recess, the Governor has 10 days, excluding Sundays, to sign or veto this measure. If the Governor does not sign this measure, this measure will be enacted without a signature. If the Governor vetoes this measure, this measure will be sent back to its chamber of origin with a message explaining the Governor's objections and recommendations which will remove such objections. The Legislature can overturn the Governor's veto with a 3/5 majority vote in both legislative chambers.

This measure passed in the House Finance Committee, then again on the House floor.

This measure was substituted and passed in the Senate Health and Human Services Committee. The measure was then amended passed on the Senate floor.

This measure was heard in the Senate Health and Human Services Committee March 1, where it was held for further study.

The sponsor is a member of the majority.

State Outlook: The Democratic Party controls the House of Representatives and the Senate, as well as the Governor's Office. Rhode Island convenes the first Tuesday in January every year and usually recesses towards the end of June. Rhode Island does not officially adjourn until just before the next session starts, but bills do not typically move during recess.

Upon introduction, a bill may be referred to a committee. During the first committee hearing, members of the public may testify on the bill and legislators may amend the measure. The second committee hearing is reserved for a vote. Before a bill can be amended, the amendment

must be made available and read to the whole chamber. Amendment text is generally released to the public after a bill is voted on in committee or on the floor. If there are differences between the House and Senate versions of the bill, a conference committee is appointed, made up of members appointed by the Senate President and Speaker of the House, to resolve differences. If the report is passed by the committee, it goes back to the House and Senate for final approval. After the report passes both chambers, the final bill is sent to the Governor for action.

Rhode Island's budget occurs on an annual basis and contains policy and appropriations. Once both chambers have passed the budget bill a conference committee is appointed to resolve the differences and draft a final version for approval in both chambers. After passage, the final budget is sent to the Governor for approval.

Effective Date: Immediately

SOUTH CAROLINA

Nothing to report.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Nothing to report.

TENNESSEE

Nothing to report.

TEXAS

Nothing to report.

UTAH

Nothing to report.

VERMONT

H.B. 2x - E-Cigarettes

Sponsor: Representative Janet Ancel (D)

Summary: This measure defines "other tobacco products" means any product manufactured from, derived from, or containing tobacco that is intended for human consumption by smoking, chewing, or in any other manner, including any liquids, whether nicotine based or not, and single-use devices used with a tobacco substitute, as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 1001(8); but shall not include cigarettes, little cigars, roll-your-own tobacco, snuff, or new smokeless tobacco as defined in this section.

The tax is intended to be imposed only once upon the wholesale sale of any other tobacco

product and shall be at the rate of 92 percent of the wholesale price for all tobacco products except for any liquids, whether nicotine based or not, and single-use devices used with a tobacco substitute, as defined in 7 V.S.A. § 1001(8), which shall be taxed at a rate of 46 percent of the wholesale price, snuff, which shall be taxed at \$2.57 per ounce, or fractional part thereof, new smokeless tobacco, which shall be taxed at the greater of \$2.57 per ounce or, if packaged for sale to a consumer in a package that contains less than 1.2 ounces of the new smokeless tobacco, at the rate of \$3.08 per package, and cigars with a wholesale price greater than \$2.17, which shall be taxed at the rate of \$2.00 per cigar if the wholesale price of the cigar is greater than \$2.17 and less than \$10.00, and at the rate of \$4.00 per cigar if the wholesale price of the cigar is \$10.00 or more.

<https://legislature.vermont.gov/assets/Documents/2018.1/Docs/Bills/H-0002/H-0002%20As%20Introduced.pdf>

Status: Introduced 5/22/2018. Referred to House Committee on Ways and Means 5/23/2018. Failed upon adjournment 6/29/2018.

State Outlook: The Democratic Party controls the House of Representatives and the Senate, while the Republican Party controls the Governor's Office. The Legislature meets for biennial sessions, which begin on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January of odd-numbered years and adjourn in mid-May. Bills left pending at the end of a session in an odd-numbered year may be carried over to the following session in subsequent even-numbered year. Sessions can be particularly disorderly as they ended, and both chambers have a history of suspending rules to get bills passed.

Upon introduction, all bills are referred to one or more committees. Committees are not required to hear every bill referred to them. Bills can be heard in both chambers at once. Hearings can be held on short notice because Vermont changes its schedule daily. The weekly schedule is posted on Monday but is continually updated throughout the week. If the measure receives a public hearing, members of the public may testify on the bill and legislators may amend or substitute the measure. If the bill passes the committee, it is reported to the floor for a second reading, where it can be debated and amended. Bills in Vermont require three readings for final passage in each chamber and may not be amended on third reading. While the House does not have germaneness rules, Senate amendments must be germane to the bill.

Vermont's budget process occurs on an annual basis and only contains appropriations. After the Governor's budget is submitted, the Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee and House Appropriation Committee review and consider the budget. A simple majority is required to pass the budget in each chamber. After final passage in both chambers, the bill goes to the Governor for action.

Effective Date: Varies by section

H.B. 15x - E-Cigarettes

Sponsor: Representative George Till (D)

Summary: This measure imposes a tax only once upon the wholesale sale of any other

tobacco product and shall be at the rate of 92 percent of the wholesale price for all tobacco products except for any liquids, whether nicotine based or not, and single-use devices used with a tobacco substitute which shall be taxed at a rate of 46 percent of the wholesale price, snuff, which shall be taxed at \$2.57 per ounce, or fractional part thereof.

“Other tobacco products” means any product manufactured from, derived from, or containing tobacco that is intended for human consumption by smoking, chewing, or in any other manner, including any liquids, whether nicotine based or not, and single-use devices used with a tobacco substitute but shall not include cigarettes, little cigars, 16 roll-your-own tobacco, snuff, or new smokeless tobacco as defined in this measure.

<https://legislature.vermont.gov/assets/Documents/2018.1/Docs/Bills/H-0015/H-0015%20As%20Introduced.pdf>

Status: Introduced 5/31/2018. Failed upon adjournment 6/29/2018.

State Outlook: The Democratic Party controls the House of Representatives and the Senate, while the Republican Party controls the Governor’s Office. The Legislature meets for biennial sessions, which begin on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January of odd-numbered years and adjourn in mid-May. Bills left pending at the end of a session in an odd-numbered year may be carried over to the following session in subsequent even-numbered year. Sessions can be particularly disorderly as they ended, and both chambers have a history of suspending rules to get bills passed.

Upon introduction, all bills are referred to one or more committees. Committees are not required to hear every bill referred to them. Bills can be heard in both chambers at once. Hearings can be held on short notice because Vermont changes its schedule daily. The weekly schedule is posted on Monday but is continually updated throughout the week. If the measure receives a public hearing, members of the public may testify on the bill and legislators may amend or substitute the measure. If the bill passes the committee, it is reported to the floor for a second reading, where it can be debated and amended. Bills in Vermont require three readings for final passage in each chamber and may not be amended on third reading. While the House does not have germaneness rules, Senate amendments must be germane to the bill.

Vermont’s budget process occurs on an annual basis and only contains appropriations. After the Governor’s budget is submitted, the Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee and House Appropriation Committee review and consider the budget. A simple majority is required to pass the budget in each chamber. After final passage in both chambers, the bill goes to the Governor for action.

Effective Date: Upon passage.

VIRGINIA

Nothing to report.

WASHINGTON

Nothing to report.

WEST VIRGINIA

Nothing to report.

WISCONSIN

Nothing to report.

WYOMING

Nothing to report.