

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

October 15, 2018 – October 22, 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

Nothing to report.

COLORADO

Nothing to report.

CONNECTICUT

Nothing to report.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

B. 22-949 - Smoking Bans

Sponsor: Councilmember Anita Bonds (D)

Summary: This bill will prohibit smoking in an indoor common area of a multifamily rental accommodation or outdoors within 25 feet of an entrance or a window of a multifamily rental accommodation. The bill provides that a housing provider may designate a portion of an indoor common area that shall be as small as is practicable to accommodate the number of smokers expected to use the area and have a fan-based ventilation system.

Tobacco product is defined in this bill as any product made from or derived from tobacco whether smoked, heated, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, inhaled or ingested by any other means

including through a cigarette, cigar, pipe tobacco, chewing tobacco, snuff, snus, smokeless tobacco or an electronic smoking device.

<http://lims.dccouncil.us/Download/40927/B22-0949-Introduction.pdf>

Status: Introduced; referred to Committee on Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization 9/18/2018. Hearing scheduled 10/29/2018.

Outlook: This measure will be heard October 29. The hearing will be open to the public and testimony will be accepted at the discretion of the Chair, Councilmember Anita Bonds (D). A vote may occur at the discretion of the Chair.

This measure has been referred to the Committee on Housing and Neighborhood Revitalization. The sponsor is a member of the majority party.

State Outlook: The Democratic Party controls both the City Council and the Mayor's Office. The Council meets for a two-year session. Meetings occur on a bi-monthly basis on the first and third Tuesday of each month. The Council typically recesses for two months in the summer from mid-July through mid-September and adjourns in December. Bills left pending at the end of a session in an odd-numbered year may be carried over to the following session in the subsequent even-numbered year. Legislation usually moves slowly in the District of Columbia.

In addition to councilmembers, the Mayor and independent agencies may introduce bills. Both the Mayor and independent agencies introduce measures through the Chairman of the Council.

Upon introduction, bills are referred to one, two or three standing committees. Committees are not required to hear every bill referred to them. There is usually only one hearing in each committee. If the committee chooses not to review a bill during the two-year period the Council is convened, the bill dies and must be introduced again when a new Council convenes. Every amendment to a bill must be germane. To be germane, an amendment is only required to relate to the same subject as the bill. Thus, germane amendments that conflict with the spirit of the original motion are still germane to the subject of the bill. A nongermane amendment to a bill requires two readings, must include a fiscal impact statement and requires approval of two-thirds of the councilmembers.

Once the measure is sent to the Mayor, the Mayor has 10 days to sign or veto the measure. If the Mayor vetoes the measure, the bill is sent back to the Council for reconsideration. The Council can overturn the Mayor's veto with a two-thirds majority vote. If the Mayor does not sign the measure, it is enacted without a signature.

Unique to the District of Columbia, an approved Act of the Council must be sent to the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate for a period of 30 days before becoming effective. During the 30-day period of congressional review, Congress may enact a joint resolution disapproving the Council's Act. If, during the 30-day period, the President of the United States approves the joint resolution, the Council's Act cannot become law. If Congress takes no action, the Council's Act becomes a law.

Due to the long and time-consuming path a bill must take to become law under the District's charter, Congress has provided a mechanism whereby the Council may enact legislation quickly, on a short-term basis. The Council can enact special "emergency" legislation that does not go through the committee process. Additionally, the bill can pass without a second reading

or congressional review. Emergency legislation cannot be in effect for more than 90 days and does require the Mayor's approval.

Experience has demonstrated that 90 days is an insufficient amount of time for the Council to enact permanent legislation before the emergency law dies. Therefore, the Council allows for the introduction of temporary legislation that may be introduced at the same time as emergency legislation and that bypasses the committee assignment and Committee of the Whole processes in the same manner as emergency legislation. Unlike emergency legislation, temporary legislation must have a second reading and the 30-day congressional review period. Because temporary legislation bypasses the committee assignment and Committee of the Whole processes, it moves through the Council much faster than regular legislation. Temporary legislation remains in effect for no longer than 225 days, which is expected to be sufficient time for the Council to enact permanent legislation.

The District's budget occurs on an annual basis and contains appropriations and policy. In mid-to late March, the Mayor submits a proposal to the Council. Each Council committee holds "budget oversight" hearings on the portion of the budget within the committee's purview. After hearings, each committee meets to amend portions of the bill under its jurisdiction. All D.C. budget legislation requires two voting sessions: The Council first votes on the Budget Request Act and Budget Support Act in May, with a second vote on the budget's entirety in June. The final budget is then sent to the Congress for approval.

DELAWARE

Nothing to report.

FEDERAL

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

Nothing to report.

NEVADA

Nothing to report.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Nothing to report.

NEW JERSEY

Nothing to report.

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

Legislative News: Proposal would raise tobacco purchase age in Oklahoma - Tobacco Age Restrictions

Summary: John Woods, Executive Director of the Tobacco Settlement Endowment Trust together with partners from across the state, including Oklahoma State Medical Association, Blue Cross/Blue Shield, Southern Plains Tribal Health Board and more than 30 other partners, unveiled proposals to cut Oklahoma's adult smoking rate nearly in half.

The initiative focuses on creating common sense solutions and modernizing policies to improve

the health of all Oklahomans. Policy recommendations include:

1. Prohibit smoking in cars with children present
2. 100% clean indoor air
3. Raise the minimum legal age to buy tobacco products to 21
4. Ban on all menthols and flavored tobacco
5. Cigarette price increases over the next decade
6. Strengthen enforcement against underage tobacco sales
7. Remove smokers as a protected class of employees

<https://tset.ok.gov/content/tobacco-stops-me-commemorates-ten-years-success-unveiling-plan-save-thousands-oklahoma-lives>

State Outlook: The Republican Party controls both the House of Representatives and the Senate, as well as the Governor's Office. The Oklahoma legislature lasts two years, beginning in odd-numbered years. Regular sessions convene on the first Monday in February of each year and adjourn on the last Friday in May. Bills left pending at the end of session in an odd-numbered year may be carried over to the following session in the subsequent even-numbered year.

At the beginning of session, the House frequently uses shell bill. Shell bills have little or no substantive language and serve as a placeholder for legislative proposals to be amended into the measure at a later date. Shell bills are generally assigned to the Rules Committee and cannot be heard in a policy committee until substantive language is added as a committee substitute. All bills in Oklahoma are referred to a committee upon their second reading. Committees are not required to hear every bill referred to them. Once a report is made by the committee, the bill is debated by the whole chamber and given a deciding vote upon its third reading. Bills in Oklahoma require three readings for final passage in each chamber.

The Oklahoma budget occurs on an annual basis and only contains appropriations. The Governor proposes an executive budget on the first day of each legislative session, which the Legislature considers when developing its own independent budget. Between February and late-April, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees meet to review each agency's budget requests. In May, the Committees determine the budgets for the following year and pass a general appropriations bill. According to the Oklahoma Constitution, no revenue bill may be passed during the last five days of the legislative session. Additionally, revenue bills cannot become law without a three-fourths vote of the Legislature.

OREGON

Nothing to report.

PENNSYLVANIA

Nothing to report.

RHODE ISLAND

Nothing to report.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Nothing to report.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Nothing to report.

TENNESSEE

Nothing to report.

TEXAS

Nothing to report.

UTAH

Nothing to report.

VERMONT

Nothing to report.

VIRGINIA

Nothing to report.

WASHINGTON

Nothing to report.

WEST VIRGINIA

Nothing to report.

WISCONSIN

Nothing to report.

WYOMING

Nothing to report.