

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2019 and 2020 HB4849

Introduced 2/18/2020, by Rep. Deanne M. Mazzochi

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

410 ILCS 76/10 410 ILCS 76/15

Amends the Tobacco Products Compliance Act. Provides that a manufacturer or distributor of a tobacco product has a private right of action against another manufacturer or distributor of a tobacco product for a tobacco product sold within the State of Illinois if specified conditions and requirements are met. Provides that a manufacturer or distributor (rather than any interested party) may file suit for violations under the Act. Contains provisions regarding recovery for prevailing in an enforcement action. Makes other changes. Effective immediately.

LRB101 18890 CPF 68349 b

1 AN ACT concerning health.

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Tobacco Products Compliance Act is amended by changing Sections 10 and 15 as follows:
- 6 (410 ILCS 76/10)

7 Sec. 10. Compliance reports. Any person who manufactures 8 any tobacco product in the State for distribution or sale in 9 the United States shall be required to provide annually, by June 1, 2020 and by June 1 of each year thereafter, a written 10 11 certification, including supporting evidence documentation, of such person's compliance with Sections 903, 12 904, 905, and 920 of the federal Family Smoking Prevention and 13 14 Tobacco Control Act to the Illinois Department of Public Health, to the extent such person's manufacture qualifies as 15 one that requires compliance with such Act. Such qualifying 16 person will also be required to provide, for each tobacco 17 product manufactured, sold, or distributed by the person 18 (including all tobacco products manufactured in the State by 19 20 the person and all other tobacco products sold or distributed 21 by the person) copies of any written evidence and documentation 22 prepared to comply with 21 U.S.C. 387(g), (i), and (t), that each such tobacco product, as required by the Tobacco Control 23

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- Act, is one of the following: (i) "grandfathered" (that is, 1 2 first introduced into interstate commerce for commercial distribution in the United States on or before February 15, 3 4 2007); (ii) "provisional" (that is, first introduced into 5 interstate commerce for commercial distribution in the United States between February 15, 2007 and March 22, 2011, and for 6 7 which a substantial equivalence report was submitted to the FDA by March 22, 2011); or (iii) determined to be "substantially 8
- 10 authorization order from the FDA after review of a premarket

equivalent" (that is, is the subject of a marketing

submission intended to demonstrate substantial equivalence).

- 12 (Source: P.A. 101-582, eff. 8-26-19.)
- 13 (410 ILCS 76/15)
- Sec. 15. Private right of action. A manufacturer or

 distributor of a tobacco product has a private right of action

 against another manufacturer or distributor of a tobacco
- 17 product for a tobacco product sold within the State of
- 18 <u>Illinois, as follows:</u>
- (1) If the tobacco product fails to comply with Section
 20
 2 of the Cigarette Tax Act.
- 21 (2) If the tobacco product fails to comply with Section
 22 3 of the Cigarette Tax Act.
- 23 (3) If the tobacco product fails to comply with Section
 24 3 of the Cigarette Use Tax Act.
- 25 (4) If the tobacco product fails to comply with Section

_	<u>3-10</u>	of	the	Cic	garette	Use	Tax	Act.

- (5) If the tobacco product fails to comply with any rule adopted under this Act pertaining to revenue by any political subdivision of the State, as described in this Act.
- (6) If the tobacco product fails to comply with a local ordinance pertaining to a tobacco product, if the tobacco product was actually sold in a jurisdiction subject to such ordinance.

For paragraphs (1) through (5), the manufacturer or distributor seeking to initiate the private right of action must give notice by certified mail, first class postage prepaid, to the Director of Revenue, or his or her designee, of a violation of Section 2 or Section 3 of the Cigarette Tax Act, and the Department of Revenue must decline to take action within 60 days of such notice.

For paragraph (6), the manufacturer or distributor seeking to initiate the private right of action must give notice by certified mail, first class postage prepaid, to the clerk of the unit of local government, or his or her designee, of a violation of the local ordinance, and the unit of local government must decline to take action within 90 days of such notice.

A manufacturer or distributor To enforce against a violation of the Act or any rule adopted under this Act by any local government or political subdivision as described in this

Act, any interested party may file suit in circuit court in the 1 2 county where the alleged violation occurred or where any person 3 who is a party to the action resides. Actions may be brought by one or more manufacturers or distributors persons for and on 4 5 behalf of themselves and other persons similarly situated. If the interested party prevails in its enforcement action, it 6 will be entitled to recover: (A) one-third of the noncompliant 7 8 tax revenue, with the remainder to be conveyed to (i) the 9 Department of Revenue for actions brought under paragraphs (1) 10 through (5), and (B) the unit of local government for actions 11 brought under paragraph (6); and (B) damages of 3 times its 12 attorney's fees and costs, and, in addition, the court or other 13 adjudicating body, at its discretion, may assess punitive 14 damages for any wanton or flagrant violation of the law. (Source: P.A. 101-582, eff. 8-26-19.) 15

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.