



*Critical News for Members on Tobacco Legislation, Litigation and Regulations*

*June 6, 2025*

## **State Legislative Bill Actions**

State tobacco-related legislative bills that have been acted on by a state legislative committee or state legislature are listed below alphabetically by state:

### **Arizona**

- SB1247 raises the legal age for purchasing, possessing, or using tobacco and nicotine products from 18 to 21 years of age, with an exception for active military personnel aged 18 and over if they hold valid military ID. The bill was passed by the House on June 4, 2025 and has been sent to the Senate for final consideration.

### **Connecticut**

- HB7181 includes language to restrict shipment or transport of tobacco and vapor products to cigarette distributors or dealers, export warehouse proprietors, an officer, employee or agent of the U.S. government, the state or a department, agency, instrumentality or political subdivision of the U.S. or the state. It prohibits common carriers from delivering tobacco or nicotine products to residences or any location or person not outlined above. Further, the bill prohibits entry by individuals under age 21 to businesses with 50% or more of their revenue derived from the sale of cigarettes, nicotine products, ENDS, tobacco products, or vapor products. It imposes advertising restrictions on ENDS and vapor products. This bill passed both chambers of the Legislature and has been sent to the Governor for signature.

### **Illinois**

- HB2755 (Budget Bill) expands the definition of tobacco products and increases the tax of these products to 45% of the wholesale price passed the Legislature and was sent to the Governor. Starting July 1, 2025, this tax will apply to nicotine pouches (currently no tax), moist snuff (currently 30-cents per oz.), vapor products (currently 15%).

### **Louisiana:**

- HB325 modifies the tax on certain cigars from 20% of the invoice price to 50 cents per cigar, was returned to the House after passing the Senate on June 4, 2025.
- HB412 the House concurred with Senate amendments on June 3, 2025. This bill requires that manufacturers of vapor and alternative nicotine products sold in the state must submit a certification to the commissioner of the alcohol and tobacco commission. This certification must affirm that the product was on the market in the U.S. by specific dates

and that a premarket tobacco product application was submitted to the FDA by certain deadlines. For vapor products, the relevant dates are August 8, 2016, and September 9, 2020, while for alternative nicotine products, they are April 14, 2022, and May 14, 2022. The bill also requires manufacturers to provide a copy of the cover page of their FDA application or marketing order and to notify the commissioner of any material changes.

#### **Maine:**

- LD1519 (HP1004) requires that, on or before November 1, 2026, a producer of vapor products must submit to the Department of Environmental Protection for review and approval a plan for the establishment of a stewardship program to manage unwanted vapor products sold by the producer at the end of the device's life. 180 days after a stewardship plan is approved by the department, a producer of vapor products may not sell or offer for sale in the State a vapor product unless the producer participates in an approved electronic smoking device stewardship program. The bill reported out as “ought to pass” as amended from the Joint Committee on Environment and Natural Resources on June 2, 2025.
- LD1960 (SP767) exempts from the tax imposed on tobacco products an electronic smoking device or other tobacco product containing ingestible consumer products containing hemp or cannabidiol derived from hemp, passed the Senate, as amended, on June 3, 2025. On June 4, the House voted against the bill with a vote of “Minority Ought Not to Pass”. The bill will be sent back to the Senate for final consideration.

#### **Ohio:**

- Budget negotiations are ongoing. Governor DeWine’s proposed tax increases: cigarettes from \$1.60 to \$3.10 per pack, OTP from 17% to 42%, vapor from 10-cents/ml to 20-cents/ml, plus a new tax on nicotine pouches at the same rate as vapor products increases were previously removed from the House-passed version of the budget. The Senate released its substitute version, which did not include the Governor’s tax increases. However, these increases may be reconsidered as part of budget negotiations.
- County taxing authority: The Senate version of the state budget expands local cigarette taxing authority to Summit County and Hamilton County to fund the arts and allows Cuyahoga County to increase cigarette and alcohol taxes for major league sports facilities. The arts tax language for Summit and Hamilton counties mirrors what is already in place for Cuyahoga County, with the issue going to the voters at a rate determined by the county commissioners.

#### **Oregon**

- HB2528 adds “nicotine derived from any source” to the definitions of “inhalant delivery system” and “tobacco products” to the definition of tobacco products. As a result, nicotine pouches would be taxed at 65% of wholesale price. to include nicotine pouches and lozenges for taxation purposes. The bill passed the House Committee on Revenue on June 4, 2025.
- SB702 prohibits retail sales of flavored tobacco and nicotine products at all locations other than liquor stores established by the Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission beginning July 1, 2026. The bill is scheduled for a work session in the Senate Finance Committee on June 9, 2025.

**Texas:**

- SB2024 was revised in Conference Committee to ban the sale of vapor consumable liquid (nicotine or non-nicotine liquids) made in China or other federally-designated foreign adversary countries, but no longer bans components, parts, devices manufactured in China. The bill also bans the marketing of vapor products attractive to minors such as use of a celebrity or resembles a school supply. The measure was sent to the Governor on June 3, 2025.
- SB1313, which prohibits certain imagery in tobacco product advertising to minors, was sent to the Governor on June 1, 2025.
- SB1316, which amends the Health and Safety Code to prohibit e-cigarette advertising within 1,000 feet of churches and schools, was signed by the Governor on May 21, 2025. Effective September 1, 2025.

**Wisconsin:**

- SB257 (same as AB234), relative to the electronic vaping device directory adopted in 2023, modifies the definition of “electronic vaping device” to a device that delivers for inhalation an aerosolized or vaporized liquid that contains nicotine. The current definition states, “regardless of whether the liquid or other substance contains nicotine.” The bill was heard in the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Revenue on June 4, 2025.

## State Legislative Sessions

All 50 states are holding state legislative sessions in 2025. The following 19 states are currently in session:

- AZ, CA, DE, FL, LA, ME, MA, MI, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, OH, OR, PA, RI, VT, WI

31 states have adjourned their 2025 legislative session:

- AL, AK, AR, CO, CT, GA, HI, ID, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MD, MN, MT, ND, MS, MO, NV, NM, OK, SC, SD, TN, TX, UT, VA, WA, WV & WY

**Connecticut:** Adjourned the 2025 legislative session. HB7181 passed and was sent to Governor for final review (details in state legislative bill actions section). The following bills failed upon adjournment:

- HB7275 revising the cigarette tax definition to include heated tobacco products.
- SB344 would have simplified tobacco sales by allowing retailers to skip age verification for repeat customers who have previously shown proof of being over twenty-one.
- SB427 aligning tax rates of combustible and noncombustible tobacco and nicotine products to promote uniformity in the tax treatment of such products.
- SB478 would prohibit the sale of tobacco and vapor products by new retailers within 1,000 feet of a school.
- SB491 would create a grant program to incentivize retailers to stop selling tobacco and nicotine products.
- SB792 would impose a 75% tax on the sales of non-nicotine tobacco products.
- HB648 would prohibit the use of flavored tobacco products.

- HB6462 would create a task force to study the feasibility of implementing density requirements for retailers that sell tobacco products. This bill died on adjournment.

**Illinois:** Adjourned its 2025 legislative session and will return in the fall for a veto session. A tobacco products state excise tax increase is covered in previous section of this report. The following bills carryover to the veto and 2026 session:

- HB3191 prohibits flavored electronic cigarettes and imposes a tax on e-cigarettes equivalent to that of traditional cigarettes, was re-referred to House Rules Committee on March 21, 2025.
- HB2634 creates a vapor directory by certifying that the products were marketed in the U.S. on or before August 8, 2016, and the manufacturer submitted a PMTA for the vapor product to the FDA on or before September 9, 2020, and the application was accepted for review and is still pending.

**Nevada:** Adjourned its 2025 session. Prior to adjournment:

- AB471 would create provisions to introduce taxation of remote (internet) sales of cigars and pipe tobacco products. The bill specifies that the tax for remote sales is to be based on the actual cost of cigars or pipe tobacco to the remote retail seller, it establishes that remote retailer must obtain licenses in the same manner as wholesale dealers (including fees and bonding requirements), mandates monthly sale report filing for remote retailers, amongst other regulations. The bill was amended to replace tiered cigar tax amounts with a flat 30% tax on actual cost for all cigars and pipe tobacco sold remotely. The bill passed the Assembly and the Senate.
- SB435 failed which would have created a vapor product directory.

**Oklahoma:** Adjourned its 2025 legislative session. The following bill will carryover to the 2026 legislative session:

- SB680, which amends the cigarette tax laws to include heated products and provides a fifty percent tax exemption for heated products.

**Texas:** Adjourned its 2025 legislative session. Legislation that recently passed is covered in the previous section of this report.