

Legislative Analysis

TOBACCO TAX ACT VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

Mitchell Bean, Director
Phone: (517) 373-8080
<http://www.house.mi.gov/hfa>

Senate Bill 882

Sponsor: Sen. Tom George

Senate Bill 883

Sponsor: Sen. Jason E. Allen

House Committee: Commerce

Senate Committee: Commerce and Tourism

Complete to 5-12-08

A SUMMARY OF SENATE BILLS 882 & 883 AS PASSED BY THE SENATE 3-13-08

Senate Bill 882 would add to the Tobacco Products Tax Act specific criminal and civil penalties for violations of the act involving smaller quantities of cigarettes and other tobacco products than currently trigger such penalties.

Senate Bill 883 would amend the General Sales Tax Act to allow the state treasurer to prohibit the sale of any products subject to the sales tax at any location where a person had knowingly violated the Tobacco Products Tax Act. If a person were prohibited from making sales subject to the sales tax, then the Department of Treasury would identify on its website the name, address, and business name of the person who had knowingly violated the Tobacco Products Tax Act. Under the bill, a person applying for or renewing a sales tax license would have to indicate on the application if the person is subject to the Tobacco Products Tax Act.

Senate Bill 882

Currently the Tobacco Products Tax Act contains specific criminal and civil penalties for violations of the act that involve, generally speaking, 1,200 or more cigarettes or counterfeit cigarettes or an amount of other tobacco products with an aggregate wholesale value of \$100 or more.

These penalties apply to the possession, acquisition, transport, or offering for sale of cigarettes, counterfeit or grey market cigarettes, counterfeit or grey market cigarette papers, and tobacco products other than cigarettes in a manner contrary to the act, and the severity of the penalty depends on the number of cigarettes involved or the value of other tobacco products (as described later).

Senate Bill 882 would amend the act to establish penalties for violations involving smaller amounts. Specific criminal and civil penalties would apply to violations involving more than 200 cigarettes or counterfeit cigarettes or an amount of tobacco products with an aggregate wholesale value of \$25 or more.

Under the bill, the penalties for violations would be as follows.

** For 201-599 cigarettes or other tobacco products with a value of \$25 or more but less than \$50, the offense would be a civil infraction with a maximum civil fine of \$100.

** For 600-1,199 cigarettes or other tobacco products with a value of \$50 or more but less than \$100, the offense would be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000 and/or imprisonment for up to 90 days.

Current penalties for violations involving larger amounts are as follows.

** For 1,200-2,299 cigarettes or other tobacco products with a value of \$100 or more but less than \$250, the offense is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$5,000 and/or imprisonment for up to one year.

** For 3,000 or more cigarettes or other tobacco products with a value of \$250 or more, the offense is a felony punishable by a fine of up to \$50,000 and/or imprisonment for up to five years.

The act currently also contains a *default penalty*: the act states that a violation of the act for which a criminal punishment is not otherwise provided is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of up to \$1,000 or five times the retail value of the tobacco products involved, whichever is greater, and/or imprisonment for up to one year. The bill specifies that this default provision would not apply to offenses described above for which civil fines would be imposed for civil infractions.

FISCAL IMPACT:

Senate Bill 882: The state would receive an increase in revenue to the extent imposing penalties for violations involving cigarettes or other tobacco products in quantities smaller than those subject to the current penalties increases tobacco tax collections. This bill would have an indeterminate fiscal impact on local governments.

Senate Bill 883: This bill would have an indeterminate fiscal impact on the state and local governments.

Legislative Analyst: Chris Couch
Fiscal Analyst: Rebecca Ross

■ This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan House staff for use by House members in their deliberations, and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.