

117TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

H. R. 3051

To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish a tobacco product standard prohibiting any e-liquid with a concentration of nicotine higher than 20 milligrams per milliliter, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 7, 2021

Mr. Krishnamoorthi introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce

A BILL

- To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to establish a tobacco product standard prohibiting any eliquid with a concentration of nicotine higher than 20 milligrams per milliliter, and for other purposes.
 - 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
 - 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
 - 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
 - 4 This Act may be cited as the "Ending Nicotine De-
 - 5 pendence from Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems Act
 - 6 of 2021" or the "END ENDS Act of 2021".
 - 7 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
 - 8 Congress finds as follows:

- 1 (1) According to the Centers for Disease Con2 trol and Prevention (in this section referred to as
 3 the "CDC"), the brain keeps developing until ap4 proximately age 25, and nicotine exposure can harm
 5 the parts of the brain that control attention, learn6 ing, mood, and impulse control.
 - (2) Adolescent nicotine use may also increase the risk of future addiction to other drugs.
 - (3) A recent CDC study found that 99 percent of e-cigarettes sold in the United States contain nicotine.
 - (4) In congressional testimony before the Subcommittee on Economic and Consumer Policy of the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives on September 24, 2019, CDC Principal Deputy Director Anne Schuchat stated that "fourth generation e-cigarette devices" were first sold in 2015 and "use nicotine salts, which can lead to much more available nicotine".
 - (5) According to Dr. Schuchat's testimony, fourth generation devices "can cross the blood-brain barrier and lead to potentially more effects on the developing brain in adolescents". Further, "the very high levels of accessible nicotine and the discreet use of the product" directly link the growing popularity

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- of fourth generation e-cigarette devices to the rise in youth e-cigarette use.
- 1 (6) Prior to the use of nicotine salts, which are
 2 now used in the e-liquids of the most popular e-ciga3 rettes, most e-cigarettes contained "freebase nico4 tine". Because freebase nicotine has a much harsher
 5 effect on the inhaler, these e-cigarette devices con5 tained much less nicotine than devices which contain
 6 nicotine salts.
 - (7) The most popular e-cigarette manufactured and sold in the United States, which is considered a "fourth generation device", most frequently contains an "e-liquid" with 59 milligrams per milliliter of nicotine.
 - (8) In response, the European Union, the United Kingdom, and Israel implemented regulations to cap the concentration of nicotine in e-cigarette e-liquids to 20 milligrams per milliliter.
 - (9) The United Kingdom's nicotine cap went into effect on May 20, 2017. As youth use skyrocketed in the United States between 2017 and 2018, the percentage of youth e-cigarette users who use more than once a week only rose from 1.2 percent to 1.7 percent, and the percentage of youth who

- use less than weekly decreased from 2.2 percent to
 1.8 percent.
- 3 (10) E-cigarettes manufactured and sold in the
 4 United States are currently not subject to any nico5 tine cap, and e-cigarette manufacturers are per6 mitted to design their products to be as addictive as
 7 possible.
 - (11) According to the 2020 National Youth Tobacco Survey, approximately 3,600,000 youths use ecigarettes, including 19.6 percent of high school students and 4.7 percent of middle school students.
 - (12) Among high school students who smoke ecigarettes, nearly 40 percent report using them 20 or more days per month, and nearly one-quarter report using them daily.
 - (13) The CDC, the Food and Drug Administration, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and various State and local health authorities have determined the skyrocketing e-cigarette use amongst American youth to be an "epidemic".
- 22 SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS.
- 23 It is the sense of the Congress that—

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- 1 (1) effectively combating the youth e-cigarette 2 epidemic will require the implementation of bold and 3 enduring policy solutions;
 - (2) under the current regulatory framework,
 American youth have easy access to highly addictive
 "fourth generation" e-cigarette devices that hook
 them into a lifelong addiction to nicotine;
 - (3) in order to significantly decrease youth ecigarette use and to reduce the dangers associated with excessive nicotine inhalation, the Federal Government should regulate nicotine levels in e-cigarettes in order to make them less addictive and less harmful to youth; and
 - (4) in addition to regulating nicotine levels, the Federal Government should also review other factors related to the composition and function of fourth generation e-cigarettes in order to make them less addictive and appealing to youth, including battery power and design.

20 SEC. 4. MAXIMUM NICOTINE CONTENT IN E-LIQUIDS.

- 21 (a) Tobacco Product Standard.—Paragraph (1)
- 22 of section 907(a) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic
- 23 Act (21 U.S.C. 387g(a)) is amended by adding at the end
- 24 the following new subparagraph:

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1	"(C) NICOTINE CONTENT IN E-LIQUIDS.—
2	Beginning on the date of enactment of the End-
3	ing Nicotine Dependence from Electronic Nico-
4	tine Delivery Systems Act of 2021, an e-liquid
5	shall not have a concentration of nicotine higher
6	than—
7	"(i) 20 milligrams per milliliter; or
8	"(ii) such lower nicotine concentration
9	as is determined by the Secretary to be
10	minimally addictive or non-addictive.".
11	(b) Definitions.—
12	(1) In General.—Section 900 of the Federal
13	Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 387) is
14	amended—
15	(A) by redesignating paragraphs (8)
16	through (22) as paragraphs (10) through (24),
17	respectively; and
18	(B) by inserting after paragraph (7) the
19	following:
20	"(8) Electronic nicotine delivery sys-
21	TEM.—The term 'electronic nicotine delivery system'
22	means a tobacco product that is an electronic device
23	that delivers nicotine, flavor, or another substance
24	via an aerosolized solution to the user inhaling from
25	the device (including e-cigarettes, e-hookah, e-cigars,

- vape pens, advanced refillable personal vaporizers, and electronic pipes) and any component, liquid, part, or accessory of such a device, whether or not sold separately.
- 5 "(9) E-LIQUID.—The term 'e-liquid' means any 6 liquid intended for use with an electronic nicotine 7 delivery system.".
- 8 (2) Conforming amendment.—Section 9(1)
 9 of the Comprehensive Smokeless Tobacco Health
 10 Education Act of 1986 (15 U.S.C. 4408(1)) is
 11 amended by striking "900(18)" and inserting
 12 "900(20)".

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