1	Senate Bill No. 75
2	(By Senators Yost, D. Hall, Miller, Facemire and Romano)
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4	[Introduced January 14, 2015; referred to the Committee on Military; and then to the Committee
5	on Finance.]
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10	A BILL to amend the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, by adding thereto a new section,
11	designated §9A-1-11b; to amend said code by adding thereto a new section, designated
12	§11-12-87; to amend and reenact §29-3-23 and §29-3-24 of said code; and to amend and
13	reenact §61-3E-1 of said code, all relating to legalizing and regulating sale and use of
14	fireworks; creating the West Virginia Veterans Program Fund; imposing ten-percent fee for
15	sale of fireworks; and using proceeds of that fee to fund the Veterans Program Fund.
16	Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:
17	That the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended by adding thereto a new
18	section, designated §9A-1-11b; that said code be amended by adding thereto a new section,
19	designated §11-12-87; that §29-3-23 and §29-3-24 of said code be amended and reenacted; and that
20	§61-3E-1 of said code be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:
21	CHAPTER 9A. VETERANS' AFFAIRS.
	ARTICLE 1 DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS

1 §9A-1-11b. Establishment of West Virginia Veterans Program Fund.

There is hereby created in the State Treasury a special revenue fund to be designated and known as the West Virginia Veterans Program Fund, to be administered by the Department of Veterans' Affairs, which shall consist of revenues derived from the assessment of the Fireworks Safety Fee, as provided in section twenty-four, article three, chapter twenty-nine of this code. Funds may also be derived from any gift, grant, bequest, endowed fund or donation which may be received by any veterans program created by statute from any governmental entity or unit or any person, firm, foundation or corporation. Any balance, including accrued interest or other earning, in this special fund at the end of any fiscal year shall not revert to the General Revenue Fund but shall remain in the fund.

11 CHAPTER 11. TAXATION.

12 ARTICLE 12. BUSINESS REGISTRATION TAX.

13 §11-12-87. Fireworks registration fee.

The Tax Commissioner shall establish a "Fireworks Registration Fee" to be charged to all
West Virginia licensed businesses desiring to sell fireworks authorized for sale in section
twenty-three, article three, chapter twenty-nine of this code. This fee shall run concurrent with the
business registration certificate set forth in section five of this article, and not be prorated. A
business shall pay \$20 for each registration and shall be issued a sticker or card by the Tax
Commissioner to be posted in a conspicuous position at the location of the business paying the
registration fee. This fee shall be collected for each separate location where fireworks are sold. The
Tax Commissioner may, at his or her discretion, require a separate certificate which shall be posted
as set forth in this section, or provide that the evidence of compliance with this section may be by

- 1 a stamp or language added to the business registration certificate or by embossing or writing 2 imprinted on the business registration certificate.
- 3 CHAPTER 29. MISCELLANEOUS BOARDS AND OFFICERS.
- 4 ARTICLE 3. FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL ACT.
- 5 §29-3-23. "Fireworks" defined; labels required.
- 6 (a) The following items are considered fireworks and require a business registration fee be
 7 paid in order to be offered for sale, as provided in section eighty-seven, article twelve, chapter eleven
 8 of this code:
- (1) The term "fireworks" means and includes any combustible or explosive composition, or any substance or combination of substances, or article prepared for the purpose of producing a visible or an audible effect by combustion, explosion, deflagration or detonation and shall include blank cartridges, toy pistols, toy cannons, toy canes or toy guns in which explosives are used, the type of unmanned balloons which require fire underneath to propel the same, firecrackers, torpedoes, skyrockets, roman candles, daygo bombs or other fireworks of like construction and any fireworks containing any explosive or flammable compound or any tablets or other device containing any explosive substance, except that the term "fireworks" shall not include: device, other than a novelty of theatrical pyrotechnic article, intended to produce visible or audible effects, or both, by combustion, deflagration or detonation.
- (2) The term "consumer fireworks" means any fireworks device in a finished state, exclusive of mere ornamentation, suitable for use by the public that complies with the construction, performance, composition and labeling requirements established by the United States Consumer Products Safety Commission (CPSC) in Title 16 C.F.R. parts 1500 and 1507 and any other limits

- 1 and requirements that the CPSC may impose. Consumer fireworks are classified under the standards
- 2 of the United Nations as UN0336 and as Fireworks 1.4G. Consumer fireworks include, but are not
- 3 limited to, firecrackers, skyrockets, roman candles, mines, shells, and multiple-tube items.
- 4 (3) The term "display fireworks" means fireworks devices in a finished state, exclusive of
- 5 mere ornamentation, primarily intended for commercial displays that are designed to produce visible
- 6 and/or audible effects by combustion, deflagration or detonation, including, but not limited to,
- 7 exhibition display items that exceed the limits contained in the CPSC standards for consumer
- 8 fireworks. Display fireworks are classified under United Nations standards as UN0335 and
- 9 Fireworks 1.3G.
- 10 (b) The term "fireworks" does not include:
- 11 (1) Model rockets and model rocket engines, designed, sold and used for the purpose of
- 12 propelling recoverable acro acro models. and shall not include toy
- 13 (2) Toy pistols, toy canes, toy guns or other devices in which paper or plastic caps
- 14 manufactured in accordance with the United States Department of Transportation regulations for
- 15 packing and shipping of toy paper or plastic caps are used and toy paper or plastic caps manufactured
- 16 as provided therein, the sale and use of which shall be is permitted at all times. Each package
- 17 containing toy paper or plastic caps offered for retail sale shall be labeled to indicate the maximum
- 18 explosive content per cap.
- 19 (3) Emergency signal flares.
- 20 (4) Matches.
- 21 (5) Fixed ammunition for firearms.
- 22 (6) Ammunition components intended for use in firearms, muzzle loading cannons and small

- 1 arms.
- 2 (7) Shells, cartridges and primers for use in firearms, muzzle loading cannons and small 3 arms.
- (c) The following sparklers and novelties shall not be considered are not fireworks. and They
 require a business registration fee be paid to be authorized to sell, as provided for in section
 eighty-six, article twelve, chapter eleven of this code:
- 7 (1) Explosive caps designed to be fired in toy pistols, provided that the explosive mixture of 8 the caps shall does not exceed twenty-five hundredths of a grain for each cap.
- 9 (2)(1) Snake and glow worms composed of pressed pellets of a pyrotechnic mixture that 10 produce a large snake-like ash when burning.
- 11 (3)(2) Smoke Toy smoke devices consisting of a tube, cone or sphere containing a
 12 pyrotechnic mixture that produces white or colored smoke.
- 13 (4)(3) Trick noisemakers which produce a small report designed to surprise the user and which include:
- 15 (A) A party popper, which is a small plastic or paper item containing not in excess of 16 twenty-five hundredths of a grain of explosive mixture. A string protruding from the device is pulled 17 to activate the device, expelling paper streamers and producing a small report.
- 18 (B) A string popper which is a small tube containing not in excess of twenty-five hundredths
 19 of a grain of explosive mixture with string protruding from both ends. The strings are pulled to
 20 activate the friction-sensitive mixture, producing a small report.
- 21 (C) A snapper or drop pop, which is a small paper wrapped item containing no more than 22 twenty-five hundredths of a grain of explosive mixture coated on small bits of sand. When dropped,

- 1 the device produces a small report.
- 2 (5) Wire sparklers (4) Sparklers consisting of a metal wire or wood stick or dowel coated
- 3 with nonexplosive pyrotechnic mixture that produces a shower of sparks upon ignition. These items
- 4 must may not exceed one hundred grams of mixture per item.
- 5 $\frac{(6)(5)}{(5)}$ Other sparkling devices which emit showers of sparks and sometimes a whistling or
- 6 crackling effect when burning, do not detonate or explode, are hand-held or ground-based and cannot
- 7 propel themselves through the air. and contain not more than seventy-five grams of chemical
- 8 compound per tube or not more than a total of two hundred grams if multiple tubes are used.
- 9 *Provided*, That These devices include:
- 10 (A) Cylindrical Fountain. This is comprised of a cylindrical tube with pyrotechnic
- 11 composition producing a shower of colored sparks and/or a whistling effect and/or smoke.
- 12 (B) Cone Fountain. This is a cardboard or heavy paper cone containing pyrotechnic
- 13 composition. The effect is the same as that of a cylindrical fountain.
- 14 (C) *Illuminating Torch*. Cylindrical tube that produces a colored flame upon ignition. These
- 15 may be spike, base or hand held.
- (D) Wheel. Pyrotechnic device intended to be attached to a post or tree by means of a nail or
- 17 string. These may have one or more drivers. Upon ignition, the wheel revolves and produces a
- 18 shower of color and sparks and, sometimes, a whistling effect.
- 19 (E) Ground Spinner. This is a small devices with pyrotechnic composition, venting out an
- 20 orifice, usually on the side of the tube. This is similar in operation to a wheel but intended to be
- 21 placed flat on the ground and ignited. A shower of sparks and color is produced by the rapidly
- 22 spinning device.

- 1 (F) Flitter Sparkler. This is a narrow paper tube attached to a stick or wire and is filled with
- 2 pyrotechnic composition that produces color and sparks upon ignition. The paper at one end of the
- 3 tube is ignited to make the device function.
- 4 (d) Sparklers and sparkler sparkling devices as provided for herein shall in subdivisions (4)
- 5 and (5), subsection (c) of this section may not be sold to anyone below the age of sixteen years old.
- 6 §29-3-24. Sale, possession or use of fireworks; permit for public display.
- 7 Except as hereinafter provided, no person, firm, co-partnership or corporation shall offer for
- 8 sale, possess, expose for sale, sell at retail, keep with intent to sell at retail, or use or explode any
- 9 fireworks: Provided, That
- 10 (a) Consumer fireworks may be legally sold, bought, possessed and used. A fireworks safety
- 11 brochure shall be included with each retail sale of consumer fireworks. A person at least sixteen
- 12 years old may set off fireworks under competent adult supervision. Eye protection is required of
- 13 anyone under the age of eighteen who ignites consumer fireworks.
- 14 (b) The State Fire Marshal may propose reasonable rules for legislative approval for the
- 15 granting of permits for the wholesale and retail sale and storage of fireworks.
- 16 (c) In addition to the state consumer sales tax, a ten percent Fireworks Safety Fee shall be
- 17 added to retail sales of consumer fireworks and those items identified in subsections (b), (c) and (d),
- 18 section twenty-three of this article. The Tax Commissioner shall establish the appropriate amount
- 19 to be collected for fractional dollar sales.
- 20 (d) The proceeds of the fee collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited by the Tax
- 21 Commissioner, at least monthly, in a special revenue account designated as the West Virginia
- 22 Veterans Program Fund as established by section eleven-b, article one, chapter nine-a of this code.

1 (e) The State Fire Marshal may adopt propose reasonable rules and regulations for legislative
2 approval for the granting of permits for the supervised public displays of fireworks by municipalities,
3 fair associations, amusement parks and other organizations or groups of individuals. The State Fire
4 Marshal shall have has the authority to charge a fee of ten dollars \$20 to each applicant requesting
5 a license to be a pyrotechnic operator as set forth in this article. The State Fire Marshal shall charge
6 a scaled fee for all applications requesting permits to establish a pyrotechnics display as provided
7 in this section. All fees required to be paid by the provisions of this section shall be paid to the State
8 Fire Marshal and thereafter deposited by him into a special account for the operation of the State Fire
9 Commission. Such The permits may be granted upon application to said the State Fire Marshal and
10 after approval of the local police and fire authorities of the community wherein where the display
11 is proposed to be held as provided herein in this section and the filing of a bond by the applicant as
12 provided hereinafter in this section.
13 (f) Every such A fireworks display shall be handled by a competent operator licensed or

(f) Every such A fireworks display shall be handled by a competent operator licensed or certified as to competency by the State Fire Marshall and shall be of such composition, character, and so located, discharged or fired as in the opinion of the chief of the fire department, after proper inspection, and of the chief of police as to not be hazardous to property or endanger any person or persons. After such the privilege shall have has been granted, the sale, possession, use and distribution of fireworks for such the display shall be lawful for that purpose only. No permit granted hereunder shall be under this section is transferable.

20 (g) (1) The governing body or chief executive authority of the municipality shall require a 21 bond from the licensee in a sum not less than \$1,000 conditioned on compliance with the provisions 22 of this article and the regulations rules of the State Fire Commission. *Provided*, That No

- 1 municipality shall be is required to file such bond.
- 2 (2) Before any permit for a pyrotechnic display shall be is issued, the person, firm or
- 3 corporation making the application therefor shall furnish proof of financial responsibility to satisfy
- 4 claims for damages to property or personal injuries arising out of any act or omission on the part of
- 5 such the person, firm or corporation or any agent or employee thereof, in such an amount, character
- 6 and form as the State Fire Marshall determines to be necessary for the protection of the public.

7 CHAPTER 61. CRIMES AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

8 ARTICLE 3E. OFFENSES INVOLVING EXPLOSIVES.

9 **§61-3E-1. Definitions.**

- 10 As used in this article, unless the context otherwise requires:
- 11 (a) "Destructive device" means any bomb, grenade, mine, rocket, missile, pipebomb or
- 2 similar device containing an explosive, incendiary, explosive gas or expanding gas which is designed
- 13 or so constructed as to explode by such filler and is capable of causing bodily harm or property
- 14 damage; any combination of parts, either designed or intended for use in converting any device into
- 15 a destructive device and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.
- 16 "Destructive device" does not include a firearm as such is defined in section two, article
 - 7 seven of this chapter or fireworks or model rockets and their components as defined in section
- 18 twenty-three, article three, chapter twenty-nine of this code.
- 19 (b) "Explosive material" means any chemical compound, mechanical mixture or device that
- 20 is commonly used or can be used for the purpose of producing an explosion and which contains any
- 21 oxidizing and combustive units or other ingredients in such proportions, quantities or packaging that
- 22 an ignition by fire, by friction, by concussion, by percussion, by detonator or by any part of the

- 1 compound or mixture may cause a sudden generation of highly heated gases. These materials
- 2 include, but are not limited to, powders for blasting, high or low explosives, blasting materials,
- 3 blasting agents, blasting emulsions, blasting fuses other than electric circuit breakers, detonators,
- 4 blasting caps and other detonating agents and black or smokeless powders not manufactured or used
- 5 for lawful sporting purposes or fireworks defined in section twenty-three, article three, chapter
- 6 twenty-nine of this code which are not used in violation of this article. Also included are all
- 7 explosive materials listed annually by the office of the state fire marshal and published in the state
- 8 register, said publication being hereby mandated.
- 9 (c) "Hoax bomb" means any device or object that by its design, construction, content or
- 10 characteristics appears to be, or is represented to be or to contain a destructive device, explosive
- 1 material or incendiary device as defined in this section, but is, in fact, an inoperative facsimile or
- 12 imitation of such a destructive device, explosive material or incendiary device.
- 13 (d) "Incendiary device" means a container containing gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, or
- 4 derivative thereof, or other flammable or combustible material, having a wick or other substance or
- 5 device which, if set or ignited, is capable of igniting such gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, or derivative
- 16 thereof, or other flammable or combustible material: *Provided*, That no similar device commercially
- 7 manufactured and used solely for the purpose of illumination shall be deemed to be an incendiary
- 18 device.
- (e) "Legal authority" means that right as expressly stated by statute or law.
- 20 (f) "Person" shall mean an individual, corporation, company, association, firm, partnership,
- 21 society or joint stock company.
- 22 (g) "Storage magazine" is defined to mean any building or structure, other than an explosives

1 manufacturing building, approved by the legal authority for the storage of explosive materials.

NOTE: The purpose of this bill is to legalize and regulate the selling of fireworks; to create the West Virginia Veterans Program Fund; to impose a special ten percent fee on the sale of fireworks; and to use those proceeds for the Veterans Program Fund.

§9A-1-11b and §11-12-87 are new; therefore, strike-throughs and underscoring have been omitted.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.