- 1 SB195
- 2 147255-2
- 3 By Senators Figures, Coleman, Beasley, Dunn, Irons, Singleton,
- 4 Ross, Bussman, Dial, Fielding, Reed, Smitherman, Waggoner,
- 5 Whatley, Marsh, Keahey, Sanders and Smith
- 6 RFD: Health
- 7 First Read: 12-FEB-13

1	147255-2:n	:02/07/2013:KMS/tan LRS2013-236R1
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Under existing law, the Alabama Clean Indoor
9		Air Act prohibits smoking in certain public places.
10		This bill would repeal the Alabama Clean
11		Indoor Air Act and establish the Alabama Smoke-free
12		Air Act of 2013.
13		This bill would prohibit smoking in places
14		of employment and public places.
15		This bill would provide legislative intent
16		and definitions.
17		This bill would prohibit smoking in certain
18		outdoor areas.
19		This bill would specifically exempt private
20		clubs and private residences not used for child
21		care or adult care, or as a health care facility.
22		This bill would provide requirements for
23		owners, operators, managers, and employers.
24		This bill would prohibit retaliation against
25		any person reporting a violation.
26		This bill would provide penalties for
27		violations.

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This bill would allow political subdivisions to adopt stricter requirements.

This bill would provide for the responsibilities of the Department of Public Health and the State Board of Health.

Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, prohibits a general law whose purpose or effect would be to require a new or increased expenditure of local funds from becoming effective with regard to a local governmental entity without enactment by a 2/3 vote unless: it comes within one of a number of specified exceptions; it is approved by the affected entity; or the Legislature appropriates funds, or provides a local source of revenue, to the entity for the purpose.

The purpose or effect of this bill would be to require a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the meaning of the amendment. However, the bill does not require approval of a local governmental entity or enactment by a 2/3 vote to become effective because it comes within one of the specified exceptions contained in the amendment.

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A BILL

1	TO BE ENTITLED
2	AN ACT
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4	To establish the Alabama Smoke-free Air Act of 2013;
5	to prohibit smoking in places of employment and public places;
6	to provide legislative intent; to provide definitions; to
7	prohibit smoking in certain outdoor areas; to specifically
8	exempt private clubs and private residences not used for child
9	care or adult care, or as a health care facility; to provide
10	requirements for owners, operators, managers, and employers;
11	to prohibit retaliation against any person reporting a
12	violation; to provide penalties for violations; to allow
13	political subdivisions to adopt stricter requirements; to
14	provide for the duties of the Department of Public Health and
15	the State Board of Health; to repeal the Alabama Clean Indoor
16	Air Act, Chapter 15A, consisting of Sections 22-15A-1 to
17	22-15A-10, Title 22, Code of Alabama 1975; and in connection
18	therewith to have as its purpose or effect the requirement of
19	a new or increased expenditure of local funds within the
20	meaning of Amendment 621 of the Constitution of Alabama of
21	1901, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official
22	Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as
23	amended.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

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Section 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the Alabama Smoke-free Air Act of 2013.

Section 2. The Legislature finds and declares that
the purposes of this act are to protect the health and welfare
of the public by prohibiting smoking in public places and
places of employment and to recognize that the need to breathe
smoke free air takes priority over the desire to smoke.

Section 3. For the purposes of this act, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- (1) BAR. An establishment that is primarily devoted to the serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption by guests on the premises and in which the serving of food is only incidental to the consumption of those beverages. The term includes, but is not limited to, taverns, nightclubs, cocktail lounges, and cabarets.
- (2) BUSINESS. A sole proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, corporation, or other business entity, either for profit or not-for-profit, including a retail establishment, where goods or services are sold.
- (3) CIGAR BAR. An establishment that is primarily devoted to the on-site business of selling cigars or cigar tobacco and the on-site sale or rental of humidors. The establishment may be licensed to sell alcoholic beverages for consumption by guests on the premises and in which the serving of food is only incidental to the consumption of those beverages.
- (4) DEPARTMENT. The Alabama Department of Public Health.

(5) E-CIGARETTE. Any electronic oral device, such as one composed of a heating element, battery, or electronic circuit, or any of these, which provides a vapor of nicotine or any other substance, and the use or inhalation of which simulates smoking. The term includes any such device, whether manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as an e-cigarette, e-cigar, e-pipe, or under any other product name or description.

- (6) EMPLOYEE. A person who performs any type of work for the benefit of another in consideration of direct or indirect wages or profit, or a person who volunteers his or her services for a business. The term includes every person described above regardless of whether such person is referred to as an employee, contractor, independent contractor, or any other designation or title.
- (7) EMPLOYER. Any person, business, partnership, or association with one or more employees. The term includes, but is not limited to, the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of state government; any county, city, town, or any other political subdivision of the state; any public authority, commission, agency, or public benefit corporation; and any other separate corporate instrumentality or unit of state or local government.
- (8) ENCLOSED AREA. All space between a floor and ceiling that is bounded on at least 50 percent of its sides by walls, doorways, or windows, whether open or closed. A wall

includes any retractable divider, garage door, or other
physical barrier, whether temporary or permanent.

- (9) HEALTH CARE FACILITY. An office or institution in which care or treatment is provided for physical, mental, or emotional diseases or other medical, physiological, or psychological conditions.
- (10) PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT. An area under the control of a public or private employer that employees utilize during the course of employment including, but not limited to, work areas, employee lounges, restrooms, conference rooms, meeting rooms, employee cafeterias, and hallways. A private residence is a place of employment if it is a licensed child care, adult day care, or health care facility.
- (11) PLAYGROUND. Any park or recreational area designated in part to be used by children that has play or sports equipment installed or that has been designated or landscaped for play or sports activities, or any similar facility located on public or private school grounds or on municipal, county, or state grounds.
- (12) PRIVATE CLUB. An organization, whether incorporated or not, which is the owner, lessee, or occupant of a building or portion thereof used exclusively for club purposes at all times which is operated solely for recreational, fraternal, social, patriotic, political, benevolent, or athletic purposes, but not for pecuniary gain, and which only sells alcoholic beverages incidental to its operation. The affairs and management of the organization are

- 1 conducted by a board of directors, executive committee, or
- 2 similar body chosen by the members at an annual meeting. The
- 3 organization has established bylaws or a constitution, or
- both, to govern its activities. The organization has been
- 5 granted an exemption from the payment of federal income tax as
- a club under 26 U.S.C. Section 501.
- 7 (13) PUBLIC PLACE. A place used by or open to the
- 8 public including, but not limited to, any of the following:
- 9 a. A restaurant.
- 10 b. A bar.
- 11 c. A retail or service establishment.
- d. An educational facility.
- e. A laundromat.
- f. A retail food production and marketing
- 15 establishment.
- g. A shopping mall.
- 17 h. A convention facility.
- 18 i. A theater or other facility primarily used for
- 19 exhibiting a performance.
- j. A sports arena.
- 21 k. A health care facility, including waiting rooms,
- hallways, rooms, and wards.
- 23 l. A licensed child care or adult day care facility.
- 24 m. A polling place.
- 25 n. A room in which a public meeting is in progress.
- o. A common area in a multiple unit residential
- 27 facility.

- p. A public transportation vehicle and facility including, but not limited to, a bus or taxicab, and a ticket,
- 3 boarding, or waiting area of a public transportation depot.
- q. A restroom, lobby, reception area, service line, hallway, elevator, or other common use area the public is
- 6 invited or permitted to enter.

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- 7 r. A bingo facility or other gaming facility.
- 8 s. A hotel or motel, including common areas and
 9 quest rooms.
 - (14) RESTAURANT. A food establishment including, but not limited to, coffee shops, cafeterias, sandwich stands, and private and public school cafeterias, which give or offer for sale food to the public, guests, or employees, as well as kitchens and catering facilities in which food is prepared on the premises for services elsewhere. The term includes a bar area within a restaurant.
 - (15) RETAIL OR SERVICE ESTABLISHMENT. An establishment that sells goods or services to the public.
 - (16) SERVICE LINE. A line in which one or more persons wait for or receive service, whether or not the service involves the exchange of money. A service line includes, but is not limited to, an ATM line, concert line, food vendor line, movie ticket line, and sporting event line.
 - (17) SHOPPING MALL. A public walkway or hall area that serves to connect retail, service, or professional establishments.

exhaling, burning, carrying, holding, or possessing any
lighted or heated tobacco product including, but not limited
to, cigars, cigarettes, or pipes, or any other lighted or
heated smoking equipment or device containing any weed, plant,
or other combustible substance. The term does not include the

use of an e-cigarette.

- (19) SPORTS ARENA. A place in which a person engages in physical exercise, participates in athletic competition, or witnesses sports or other events, including pavilions, stadiums, gymnasiums, health spas, boxing arenas, swimming pools, roller and ice rinks, and bowling alleys.
 - Section 4. Smoking is prohibited in all enclosed areas of public places and enclosed areas of places of employment.
 - Section 5. Smoking is prohibited in all of the following outdoor places and areas:
 - (1) Within a distance of 15 feet of any of the following parts of public places and places of employment: Entrances, exits, operable windows, or ventilation intakes that serve an enclosed area.
 - (2) Within 15 feet of outdoor seating and serving areas of restaurants and bars.
 - (3) All outdoor arenas, sports arenas, and amphitheaters and within 15 feet of bleachers and grandstands for use by spectators at sporting and other public events.
 - (4) Outdoor service lines.

- 1 (5) In and within 15 feet of outdoor playgrounds.
- 2 Section 6. This act does not apply to any of the
- 3 following:

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- 4 (1) A private residence, unless licensed as a child care, adult care, or health care facility.
 - (2) Outdoor areas of places of employment, except as provided in Section 5.
 - (3) A private club that is in existence and operating on the effective date of this act. Notwithstanding the foregoing, this act shall apply to a private club that comes into existence after the effective date of this act.
 - (4) A tobacco manufacturer, leaf dealer, importer, wholesaler, or distributor facility.
 - (5) A cigar bar.
 - (6) A retail tobacco shop or venue.
- Section 7. (a) The owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of a public place or place of employment shall do all of the following:
 - (1) Clearly and conspicuously post in that place "No Smoking" signs or the international "No Smoking" symbol, that consists of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a diagonal red bar.
 - (2) Clearly and conspicuously post at each entrance to that place a sign stating that smoking is prohibited.
 - (3) Remove all ashtrays from any area where smoking is prohibited by this act, except for ashtrays displayed for sale and not for use on the premises.

1 (b) The owner, operator, manager, or other person in 2 control of a place of employment shall do all of the 3 following:

- (1) Provide written notice that smoking is prohibited in the place of employment to prospective employees upon their application for employment.
- (2) Communicate the prohibition on smoking to all existing employees by the effective date of this act.
- (3) Ensure employees comply with the requirements of this act.
 - (c) The owner, manager, operator, or employee of an area regulated by this act shall direct a person who is smoking in violation of this act to extinguish the product being smoked. If the person does not stop smoking, the owner, manager, operator, or employee shall refuse service and shall immediately ask the person to leave the premises. If the person in violation refuses to leave the premises, the owner, manager, operator, or employee shall immediately contact law enforcement.

Section 8. Any other provision of this act to the contrary notwithstanding, an owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of an establishment, facility, or outdoor area may declare the entire establishment, facility, or outdoor area as nonsmoking. Smoking is prohibited in any place in which a sign conforming to the requirements of Section 7 is posted.

Section 9. (a) No person or employer shall
discharge, refuse to hire, or in any manner retaliate against
an employee, applicant for employment, or customer because
that employee, applicant, or customer exercises any right
afforded by this act or reports or attempts to report a
violation of this act.

(b) An employee working in a setting in which an employer allows smoking in violation of this act does not waive or surrender any legal right the employee may have against the employer or any other party.

Section 10. (a) A person who smokes in an area where smoking is prohibited by this act is guilty of a violation as defined in Chapter 5, Title 13A, Code of Alabama 1975, punishable by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50).

- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this act, a person who owns, manages, operates, or otherwise controls a public place or place of employment and who fails to comply with this act is guilty of a violation as defined in Chapter 5, Title 13A, Code of Alabama 1975, punishable by:
- (1) A fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) for a first violation.
- (2) A fine not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200) for a second or subsequent violation occurring within one year of the date of a previous violation.
- (c) In addition to the criminal fines provided in subsection (b), upon confirmation of a third violation and each subsequent violation of this act within one year of a

previous violation by a person who owns, manages, operates, or otherwise controls the public place or place of employment, the department may assess a civil fine of up to one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the third and each subsequent violation.

A person may appeal the assessment of the civil fine imposed for a third and each subsequent violation and a hearing shall be held pursuant to the Alabama Administrative Procedure Act.

- (d) A third violation and each subsequent violation of this act within one year of a previous violation by a person who owns, manages, operates, or otherwise controls a public place or place of employment may also result in the suspension or revocation of any permit or license issued to the person by any governmental entity for the premises on which the violation occurred.
- (e) If the civil penalty imposed pursuant to this section is not paid, the department may file an action to collect the civil fine in a court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the violations occurred. The person committing the violations is responsible for paying all costs associated with the collection of the civil fine.
- (f) All civil fines collected pursuant to this section shall be deposited to the credit of the department and such funds shall be appropriated, budgeted, and allotted in accordance with Sections 41-4-80 to 41-4-96, inclusive, and 41-19-1 to 41-19-12, inclusive, and only in amounts stipulated in the general appropriations bill and other appropriation bills and to be used to implement and administer this act.

(g) Violation of this act is a public nuisance, which may be abated by the department, the Attorney General, a district attorney, or the governing body of a municipality or county pursuant to a restraining order, preliminary and permanent injunction, or other means provided for by law. Any costs associated with nuisance abatement by means of any court action may be recovered by the department, Attorney General, district attorney, or other agency seeking relief.

(h) Each day on which a violation of this act occurs shall be considered a separate and distinct violation.

Section 11. (a) Any agency of this state and any political subdivision or municipal corporation that issues a license, certificate, registration, or other authority or permit to a business or to an owner, operator, or other person in control of a business shall provide notice of the provisions of this act to each applicant for license, permit, or authority.

- (b) A citizen may file a complaint under this act with the department or a county health department.
- (c) The department, or a designee of the department, or the State Fire Marshal, or his or her deputy, or any member of a local fire department may enter any building or premises in this state to determine compliance with this act.
- (d) The State Board of Health may adopt rules as necessary for the implementation, administration, and enforcement of this act.

1 (e) Any other provision of this act to the contrary
2 notwithstanding, an employee or private citizen may bring
3 legal action to enforce this act.

Section 12. (a) Nothing in this act shall be construed to restrict or preempt the authority of the State Board of Health, any county board of health, or any county or municipality from adopting and enforcing local laws, ordinances, regulations, or policies that comply with at least the minimum applicable standards of this act.

(b) Nothing in this act shall be construed to restrict the power of any employer or entity from adopting and enforcing standards, policies, and protocols to prohibit smoking to a greater degree than this act.

Section 13. To the extent that the Legislature appropriates funds, or to the extent that funds are provided from other sources, the department shall engage in a continuing program to explain and clarify the purpose and requirements of this act and to guide employers, owners, operators, and managers regarding compliance with this act. The program may include the publication of a brochure for businesses and individuals explaining the provisions of this act.

Section 14. (a) The department may delegate to a state agency or political subdivision of this state any functions, powers, or duties imposed by this act.

(b) The department may enter into agreements with third parties to determine compliance with this act.

1 Section 15. This act may not be interpreted or 2 construed to permit smoking where smoking is otherwise restricted by other applicable state or local law. This act 3 shall be liberally construed to effect its purposes.

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Section 16. All laws or parts of laws which conflict with this act are repealed. Specifically, the Alabama Clean Indoor Air Act, Chapter 15A, consisting of Sections 22-15A-1 to 22-15A-10, inclusive, of Title 22, Code of Alabama 1975, is repealed.

Section 17. Although this bill would have as its purpose or effect the requirement of a new or increased expenditure of local funds, the bill is excluded from further requirements and application under Amendment 621, now appearing as Section 111.05 of the Official Recompilation of the Constitution of Alabama of 1901, as amended, because the bill defines a new crime or amends the definition of an existing crime.

Section 18. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.