

The Florida Senate
BILL ANALYSIS AND FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

Prepared By: The Professional Staff of the Committee on Community Affairs

BILL: CS/SB 562

INTRODUCER: Community Affairs and Senator Mayfield

SUBJECT: Regulation of Smoking

DATE: January 17, 2018

REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	Cochran	Yeatman	CA	Fav/CS
2.			HP	
3.			RC	

Please see Section IX. for Additional Information:

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE - Substantial Changes

I. Summary:

CS/SB 562 authorizes municipalities and counties to restrict smoking within the boundaries of any public parks they own.

II. Present Situation:

The Florida Clean Indoor Air Act (act) in part II of ch. 386, F.S., regulates tobacco smoking in Florida. The legislative purpose of the act is to protect people from the health hazards of secondhand tobacco smoke and to implement the Florida health initiative in s. 20, Art. X of the State Constitution.¹

Florida Constitution

On November 5, 2002, the voters of Florida approved Amendment 6 to the State Constitution, which prohibits tobacco smoking in enclosed indoor workplaces. Codified as s. 20, Art. X, Florida Constitution, the amendment defines an “enclosed indoor workplace,” in part, as “any place where one or more persons engages in work, and which place is predominantly or totally bounded on all sides and above by physical barriers ... without regard to whether work is occurring at any given time.” The amendment defines “work” as “any persons providing any employment or employment-type service for or at the request of another individual or individuals or any public or private entity, whether for compensation or not, whether full or part-time,

¹ Section 386.202, F.S.

whether legally or not.” The amendment provides limited exceptions for private residences “whenever they are not being used commercially to provide child care, adult care, or health care, or any combination thereof,” retail tobacco shops, designated smoking guest rooms at hotels and other public lodging establishments, and stand-alone bars.

The constitutional amendment directed the Legislature to implement the “amendment in a manner consistent with its broad purpose and stated terms.” The amendment required that the implementing legislation have an effective date of no later than July 1, 2003, and required that the implementing legislation must also provide civil penalties for violations; provided for administrative enforcement; and required and authorized agency rules for implementation and enforcement. The amendment further provided that the Legislature may enact legislation more restrictive of tobacco smoking than that provided in the Florida Constitution.

Florida’s Clean Indoor Air Act

The Legislature implemented the smoking ban by enacting ch. 2003-398, L.O.F., effective July 1, 2003, which amended pt. II of ch. 386, F.S., and created s. 561.695, F.S., of the Beverage Law. The act, as amended, implements the constitutional amendment’s prohibition. Specifically, s. 386.204, F.S., prohibits smoking in an enclosed indoor workplace, unless the act provides an exception. The act adopts and implements the amendment’s definitions and adopts the amendment’s exceptions for private residences whenever not being used for certain commercial purposes;² stand-alone bars;³ designated smoking rooms in hotels and other public lodging establishments;⁴ and retail tobacco shops, including businesses that manufacture, import, or distribute tobacco products and tobacco loose leaf dealers.⁵

Section 386.207, F.S., provides for enforcement of the act by the Department of Health (DOH) and the Department of Business and Professional Regulation (DBPR) within each department’s specific areas of regulatory authority. Sections 386.207(1) and 386.2125, F.S., grant rulemaking authority to the DOH and the DBPR and require that the departments consult with the State Fire Marshal during the rulemaking process.

Section 386.207(3), F.S., provides penalties for violations of the act by proprietors or persons in charge of an enclosed indoor workplace.⁶ The penalty for a first violation is a fine of not less than \$250 and not more than \$750. The act provides fines for subsequent violations in the amount of not less than \$500 and not more than \$2,000. Penalties for individuals who violate the act are provided in s. 386.208, F.S., which provides for a fine in the amount of not more than \$100 for a first violation and not more than \$500 for a subsequent violation. The penalty range for an individual violation is identical to the penalties for violations of the act before the implementation of the constitutional smoking prohibition.

² Section 386.2045(1), F.S. *See also* definition of the term “private residence” in s. 386.203(1), F.S.

³ Section 386.2045(4), F.S. *See also* definition of the term “stand-alone bar” in s. 386.203(11), F.S.

⁴ Section 386.2045(3), F.S. *See also* definition of the term “designated guest smoking room” in s. 386.203(4), F.S.

⁵ Section 386.2045(2), F.S. *See also* definition of the term “retail tobacco shop” in s. 386.203(8), F.S.

⁶ The applicable penalties for violations by designated stand-alone bars are set forth in s. 561.695(8), F.S.

Smoking Prohibited Near School Property

Section 386.212(1), F.S., prohibits smoking by any person under 18 years of age in, on, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary, middle, or secondary school between the hours of 6 a.m. and midnight. The prohibition does not apply to any person occupying a moving vehicle or within a private residence.

Enforcement

Section 386.212(2), F.S., authorizes law enforcement officers to issue citations in the form as prescribed by a county or municipality to any person violating the provisions of s. 386, F.S., and prescribes the information that must be included in the citation.

The issuance of a citation under s. 386.212(2), F.S., constitutes a civil infraction punishable by a maximum civil penalty not to exceed \$25, or 50 hours of community service or, where available, successful completion of a school-approved anti-tobacco “alternative to suspension” program.⁷

If a person fails to comply with the directions on the citation, the person would waive his or her right to contest the citation and an order to show cause may be issued by the court.⁸

Regulation of Smoking Preempted to State

Section 386.209, F.S., provides that the act expressly preempts regulation of smoking to the state and supersedes any municipal or county ordinance on the subject.

As an exception to the state’s preemption of smoking regulation, s. 386.209, F.S., permits school districts to further restrict smoking by persons on school district property.

Regarding the issue of preemption, a Florida Attorney General Opinion concluded that the St. Johns Water Management District could not adopt a regulation prohibiting smoking by all persons on district property.⁹ The Attorney General reasoned that s. 386.209, F.S., represents a clear expression of the legislative intent that the act preempts the field of smoking regulation for indoor and outdoor smoking. The Attorney General noted that the 2011 amendment of s. 386.209, F.S.,¹⁰ to authorize school districts to prohibit smoking on school district property and concluded that further legislative authorization would be required for the water management district to regulate smoking on its property.

⁷ Section 386.212(3), F.S.

⁸ Section 386.212(4), F.S.

⁹ Fla. AGO 2011-15 (July 21, 2011). *See also*, Fla. AGO 2005-63 (November 21, 2005), which opined that a municipality is preempted from regulating smoking in a public park other than as prescribed by the Legislature.

¹⁰ Chapter 2011-108, L.O.F.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

The bill amends s. 386.209, F.S., to authorize municipalities and counties to further restrict smoking within the boundaries of any public parks they own. The bill also allows counties to further restrict smoking within any designated facility they own, as defined in s. 154.08, F.S.⁹

The bill provides an effective date of July 1, 2018.

IV. Constitutional Issues:**A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:**

None.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

None.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

None.

V. Fiscal Impact Statement:**A. Tax/Fee Issues:**

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

None.

C. Government Sector Impact:

Municipal and county governments that opt to restrict smoking in public parks or designated facilities as defined in s. 154.08, F.S., may incur indeterminate expenses related to the enactment of the ordinance to make the designation.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

⁹ Designated facilities are defined in s. 154.08, F.S. as any county-owned or county-operated facility used in connection with the delivery of health care, the operation, governance, or maintenance of which has been designated by the governing body of such county for transfer to the public health trust of that county...Designated facilities may include, but shall not be limited to, the following: sanatoriums, clinics, ambulatory care centers, primary care centers, hospitals, rehabilitation centers, health training facilities, nursing homes, nurses' residence buildings, infirmaries, outpatient clinics, mental health facilities, residences for the aged, rest homes, health care administration buildings, and parking facilities and areas serving health care facilities.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Statutes Affected:

This bill substantially amends section 386.209 of the Florida Statutes.

IX. Additional Information:

- A. **Committee Substitute – Statement of Substantial Changes:**
(Summarizing differences between the Committee Substitute and the prior version of the bill.)

CS by Community Affairs on January 16, 2018:

Allows counties to further restrict smoking within any designated facility they own as defined in s. 154.08, F.S., which includes, but is not limited to, clinics, primary care centers, nursing homes, parking facilities, and the like.

- B. **Amendments:**

None.