



CITY OF CLAY, ALABAMA ORDINANCE 2011 - 06

An Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking In Public Places and Providing Penalties for the Violation Thereof

BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City of Clay, Alabama, as follows:

SMOKING IN WORK PLACES AND PUBLIC PLACES

SECTION 1. TITLE

This Ordinance shall be known as the City of Clay Smokefree Air Ordinance of 2011.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS AND INTENT

The City Council of the City of Clay, Alabama does hereby find that:

Numerous studies have found that tobacco smoke is a major contributor to indoor air pollution, and that breathing secondhand smoke (also known as environmental tobacco smoke) is a cause of disease in healthy nonsmokers, including heart disease, stroke, respiratory disease, and lung cancer. The National Cancer Institute determined in 1999 that secondhand smoke is responsible for the early deaths of up to 65,000 Americans annually. (National Cancer Institute (NCI), "Health effects of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke: the report of the California Environmental Protection Agency. Smoking and Tobacco Control Monograph 10," *Bethesda, MD: National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute (NCI)*, August 1999.)

The Public Health Service's National Toxicology Program (NTP) has listed secondhand smoke as a known carcinogen. (Environmental Health Information Service (EHIS), "Environmental tobacco smoke: first listed in the Ninth Report on Carcinogens," *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Public Health Service, NTP*, 2000; reaffirmed by the NTP in subsequent reports on carcinogens, 2003, 2005.)

A study of hospital admissions for acute myocardial infarction in Helena, Montana before, during, and after a local law eliminating smoking in workplaces and public places was in effect, has determined that laws to enforce smokefree workplaces and public places may be associated with a reduction in morbidity from heart disease. (Sargent, Richard P.; Shepard, Robert M.; Glantz, Stanton A., "Reduced incidence of admissions for myocardial infarction associated with public smoking ban: before and after study," *British Medical Journal* 328: 977-980, April 24, 2004.)

Secondhand smoke is particularly hazardous to elderly people, individuals with cardiovascular disease, and individuals with impaired respiratory function, including asthmatics and those with obstructive airway disease. Children exposed to secondhand smoke have an increased risk of asthma, respiratory infections, sudden infant death syndrome, developmental abnormalities, and cancer. (California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal EPA), "Health effects of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke", *Tobacco Control* 6(4): 346-353, Winter, 1997.)

The Americans with Disabilities Act, which ‘requires that disabled persons have access to public places and workplaces, deems impaired respiratory function to be a disability. (Daynard, R.A., “Environmental tobacco smoke and the Americans with Disabilities Act,” *Nonsmokers’ Voice* 15(1): 8-9.)

The U.S. Surgeon General has determined that the simple separation of smokers and nonsmokers within the same air space may reduce, but does not eliminate, the exposure of nonsmokers to secondhand smoke. (Department of Health and Human Services. *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Smoking: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control, 1986.) The Environmental Protection Agency has determined that secondhand smoke cannot be reduced to safe levels in businesses by high rates of ventilation. Air cleaners, which are only capable of filtering the particulate matter and odors in smoke, do not eliminate the known toxins in secondhand smoke. (Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), “Indoor air facts no. 5: environmental tobacco smoke,” *Washington, D.C.: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)*, June 1989.)

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has determined that the risk of acute myocardial infarction and coronary heart disease associated with exposure to tobacco smoke is non-linear at low doses, increasing rapidly with relatively small doses such as those received from secondhand smoke or actively smoking one or two cigarettes a day, and has warned that all patients at increased risk of coronary heart disease or with known coronary artery disease should avoid all indoor environments that permit smoking. (Pechacek, Terry F.; Babb, Stephen, “Commentary: How acute and reversible are the cardiovascular risks of secondhand smoke?” *British Medical Journal* 328:980-983, April 24, 2004.)

A significant amount of secondhand smoke exposure occurs in the workplace. Employees who work in smoke-filled businesses suffer a 25-50% higher risk of heart attack and higher rates of death from cardiovascular disease and cancer, as well as increased acute respiratory disease and measurable decrease in lung function. (Pitsavos, C.; Panagiotakos, D.B.; Chrysohoou, C.; Skoumas, J.; Tzioumis, K.; Stefanadis, C.; Toutouzas, P., “Association between exposure to environmental tobacco smoke and the development of acute coronary syndromes: the CARDIO2000 case-control study,” *Tobacco Control* 11(3): 220-225, September 2002).

Smoke-filled workplaces result in higher worker absenteeism due to respiratory disease, lower productivity, higher cleaning and maintenance costs, increased health insurance rates, and increased liability claims for diseases related to exposure to secondhand smoke. (“The high price of cigarette smoking,” *Business & Health* 15(8), *Supplement A*: 6-9, August 1997.)

Numerous economic analyses examining restaurant and hotel receipts and controlling for economic variables have shown either no difference or a positive economic impact after enactment of laws requiring workplaces to be smokefree. Creation of smokefree workplaces is sound economic policy and provides the maximum level of employee health and safety. (Glantz, S.A. & Smith, L. The effect of ordinances requiring smokefree restaurants on restaurant sales in the United States. *American Journal of Public Health*, 37:1687-1693, 1997; Colman, R.; Urbonas, CM., “The economic impact of smoke-free workplaces: an assessment for Nova Scotia, prepared for Tobacco Control Unit, Nova Scotia Department of Health,” *GPI Atlantic*, September 2001.)

Smoking is a potential cause of fires; cigarette and cigar butts and ash stains on merchandise and fixtures causes economic damage to businesses. (“The high price of cigarette smoking,” *Business & Health* 15(8), *Supplement A*: 6-9, August 1997.)

Unregulated high-tech smoking devices, commonly referred to as electronic cigarettes, or “e-cigarettes”, closely resemble and purposefully mimic the act of smoking by having users inhale vaporized liquid nicotine created by heat through an electronic ignition system. After testing a number of e-cigarettes from two leading manufacturers, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) determined that various samples tested contained not only nicotine but also detectable levels of known carcinogens and toxic chemicals, including tobacco-specific nitrosamines and diethylene glycol, a toxic chemical used in antifreeze. The FDA’s testing also suggested that “quality control processes used to manufacture these products are inconsistent or non-existent.” (n.a.), “Summary of results: laboratory analysis of electronic cigarettes conducted by FDA,” *Food and Drug Administration (FDA), July 22, 2009*; <http://www.fda.gov/NewsEvents/PublicHealthFocus/ucm173146.htm> Accessed on: October 22, 2009.) E-cigarettes produce a vapor of undetermined and potentially harmful substances, which may appear similar to the smoke emitted by traditional tobacco products. Their use in workplaces and public places where smoking of traditional tobacco products is prohibited creates concern and confusion and leads to difficulties in enforcing the smoking prohibitions.

The smoking of tobacco is a form of air pollution, a positive danger to health, and a material public nuisance.

Accordingly, the City Council finds and declares that the purposes of this ordinance are (1) to protect the public health and welfare by prohibiting smoking in public places and places of employment; and (2) to guarantee the right of nonsmokers to breathe smokefree air, and to recognize that the need to breathe smokefree air shall have priority over the desire to smoke.

SECTION 3. DEFINITIONS

The following words and phrases, whenever used in this Ordinance, shall be construed as defined in this Section:

- A. “Attached Bar” means a bar area of a restaurant.
- B. “Bar” means an establishment that is devoted primarily to the serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption by guests on the premises and where food sales represent twenty-five (25) percent or less of the bar’s gross annual receipts. This definition includes, but is not limited to taverns, nightclubs, cocktail lounges, and cabarets.
- C. “Business” means a sole proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, corporation, or other business entity, either for-profit or not-for-profit, including retail establishments where goods or services are sold; professional corporations and other entities where legal, medical, dental, engineering, architectural, or other professional services are delivered; and private clubs.
- D. “City” means City of Clay, Alabama.
- E. “City Council” means City Council of the City of Clay, Alabama.
- F. “Common Area” means a hallway, corridor, lobby, aisle, water fountain area, restroom, stairwell, interior and/or exterior general public entryway or exit, refreshment area, or restroom.
- G. “E-cigarette” means any electronic oral device, such as one composed of a heating element, battery, and/or electronic circuit, which provides a vapor of nicotine or any other substances,

and the use of inhalation of which simulates smoking. The term shall include any such device, whether manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as an e-cigarette, e-cigar, e-pipe, or under any other name or descriptor.

- H. “Employee” means a person who is employed by an employer in consideration for direct or indirect monetary wages or profit, and a person who volunteers his or her services for a non-profit entity.
- I. “Employer” means a person, business, partnership, association, corporation, including a municipal corporation, trust, or non-profit entity that employs the services of one or more individual persons.
- J. “Enclosed Area” means all space between a floor and ceiling that is bounded on at least two 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 and whether or not containing openings of any kind.
- K. “Health Care Facility” means an office or institution providing care or treatment of diseases, whether physical, mental, or emotional, or other medical, physiological, or psychological conditions, including but not limited to, hospitals, rehabilitation hospitals or other clinics, including weight control clinics, nursing homes, homes for the aging or chronically ill, laboratories, and offices of surgeons, chiropractors, physical therapists, physicians, dentists, and all specialists within these professions. This definition shall include all waiting rooms, hallways, private rooms, semiprivate rooms, and wards within health care facilities.
- L. “Place of Employment” means an area under the control of a public or private employer that employees normally frequent during the course of employment, including but not limited to, work areas, employee lounges, restrooms, conference rooms, meeting rooms, classrooms, employee cafeterias, hallways, and vehicles. A private residence is not a “place of employment” unless it is used as a child care, adult day care, or health care facility.
- M. “Playground” means any park or recreational area designed 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 City of Clay grounds.
- N. “Private Club” means 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 a recreational, fraternal, social, patriotic, political, benevolent, or athletic purpose, but not for pecuniary gain, and which only sells alcoholic beverages incidental to its operation. The affairs and management of the organization are conducted by a board of directors, executive committee, or similar body chosen by the members at an annual meeting. The organization has established bylaws and/or a constitution to govern its activities. The organization has been granted an exemption from the payment of federal income tax as a club under 26 U.S.C. Section 501.
- O. “Public Place” means an area to which the public is invited or in which the public is permitted, including but not limited to, banks, bars, educational facilities, health care facilities, hotel and motel lobbies, laundromats, public transportation facilities, reception areas, restaurants, retail food production and marketing establishments, retail service

establishments, retail stores, shopping malls, sports arenas, theaters, and waiting rooms. A private club is a “public place” when being used for a function to which the general public is invited. A private residence is not a “public place” unless it is used as a child care, adult day care, or health care facility.

- P. “Restaurant” means an eating establishment, including but not limited to, coffee shops, cafeterias, sandwich stands, and private and public school cafeterias, which gives or offers 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 serving elsewhere. The term “restaurant” shall include a bar area within the restaurant.
- Q. “Retail Tobacco Store” means a retail store utilized primarily for the sale of tobacco products and accessories and in which the sale of other products is merely incidental.
- R. “Service Line” means an indoor or outdoor line in which one (1) or more persons are waiting for or receiving service of any kind, whether or not the service involves the exchange of money; including but not limited to ATM lines, concert lines, food vendor lines, movie ticket lines, and sporting event lines.
- S. “Shopping Mall” means an enclosed public walkway or hall area that serves to connect retail or professional establishments.
- T. “Smoking” means inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe, or other lighted tobacco product in any manner or in any form. “Smoking” also includes the use of an e-cigarette which creates a vapor, in any manner or in any form, or the use of any oral smoking device for the purpose of circumventing the prohibition of smoking in this Ordinance.
- U. “Sports Arena” means sports pavilions, stadiums, gymnasiums, health spas, boxing arenas, swimming pools, roller and ice rinks, bowling alleys, and other similar places where members of the general public assemble to engage in physical exercise, participate in athletic competition, or witness sports or other events.

SECTION 4. APPLICATION OF ORDINANCE TO CITY OF CLAY FACILITIES

All enclosed areas, including buildings and vehicles owned, leased, or operated by the City of Clay, as well as all outdoor property adjacent to such buildings and under the control of the City, shall be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 5. PROHIBITION OF SMOKING IN ENCLOSED PUBLIC PLACES

Smoking shall be prohibited in all enclosed public places within the City of Clay, including but not limited to, the following places:

- A. Aquariums, galleries, libraries, and museums
- B. Areas available to and customarily used by the general public in businesses and nonprofit entities patronized by the public, including but not limited to, professional offices, banks, laundromats, hotels, and motels.
- C. Bars

- D. Bingo facilities
- E. Child care and adult day care facilities
- F. Convention facilities
- G. Educational facilities, both public and private
- H. Elevators
- I. Facilities primarily used for exhibiting a motion picture, stage, drama, lecture, musical recital, or other similar performance
- J. Gaming facilities
- K. Health care facilities
- L. Hotel and motel lobbies
- M. Lobbies, hallways, and other common areas in apartment buildings, condominiums, trailer parks, retirement facilities, nursing homes, and other multiple-unit residential facilities
- N. Polling places
- O. Private clubs when being used for a function to which the general public is invited
- P. Public transportation facilities, including buses and taxicabs under the authority of the City of Clay and/or Jefferson County, and ticket, boarding, and waiting areas public transit depots
- Q. Restaurants including attached bars
- R. Restrooms, lobbies, reception areas, hallways, and other common-use areas
- S. Retail stores
- T. Rooms, chambers, places of meeting or public assembly, including school buildings, under the control of an agency, board, commission, committee or Council of the City of Clay or a political subdivision of the State, to the extent the place is subject to the jurisdiction of the City of Clay
- U. Service lines
- V. Shopping malls.
- W. Sports arenas, including enclosed places in outdoor arenas

SECTION 6. PROHIBITION OF SMOKING IN PLACES OF EMPLOYMENT

- A. Smoking shall be prohibited in all enclosed facilities within places of employment without exception. This includes common work areas, auditoriums, classrooms, conference and meeting rooms, private offices, elevators, hallways, medical facilities, cafeterias, employee lounges, stairs, restrooms, vehicles, and all other enclosed facilities.
- B. This prohibition on smoking shall be communicated to all existing employees by the effective date of this Ordinance and to all prospective employees upon their application for employment.

SECTION 7. PROHIBITION OF SMOKING IN OUTDOOR PUBLIC PLACES

Smoking shall be prohibited in the following outdoor places:

- A. Within a distance of twenty (20) feet outside entrances, operable windows, and ventilation systems of enclosed areas where smoking is prohibited, so as to prevent tobacco smoke from entering those areas
- B. On all outdoor property that is adjacent to buildings owned, leased or operated by the City of Clay and that is under the control of the City
- C. In and within twenty (20) feet of outdoor seating or serving areas of restaurants and bars
- D. In all outdoor arenas, stadiums, and amphitheaters. Smoking shall also be prohibited in and within twenty (20) feet of bleachers and grandstands by use of spectators at sporting and other public events
- E. In and within twenty (20) feet of all outdoor playgrounds
- F. In and within twenty (20) feet of all outdoor public transportation stations, platforms, and shelters under the authority of the City
- G. In all outdoor service lines, including lines in which service is obtained by persons in vehicles, such as service that is provided by bank tellers, parking lot attendants, and toll takers. In lines in which service is obtained by persons in vehicles, smoking is prohibited by both pedestrians and persons in vehicles, but only within twenty (20) feet of the point of service
- H. In outdoor common areas of apartment buildings, condominiums, trailer parks, retirement facilities, nursing homes and other multiple unit residential facilities, except in designated smoking areas, not to exceed twenty-five (25) percent of the outdoor common area, which must be located at least twenty (20) feet outside entrances, operable windows, and ventilation systems of enclosed areas where smoking is prohibited

SECTION 8. WHERE SMOKING NOT REGULATED

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Ordinance to the contrary, the following areas shall be exempt:

- A. Private residences, except when used as a licensed child care, adult day care, or health care facility.
- B. Hotel and motel rooms that are rented to guests and are designated as smoking rooms; provided, however, that not more than twenty percent (20%) of rooms rented to guests in a hotel or motel may be so designated. All smoking rooms on the same floor must be contiguous and smoke from these rooms must not infiltrate into areas where smoking is prohibited under the provisions of this Ordinance. The status of rooms designated as smoking or nonsmoking may not be changed except to add additional nonsmoking rooms.
- C. Retail tobacco stores, provided that smoke from these places does not infiltrate into areas where smoking is prohibited under the provisions of this Ordinance.
- D. Private and semiprivate rooms in nursing homes and long-term care facilities that are occupied by one (1) or more persons, all of whom are smokers and have requested in writing to be placed in a room where smoking is permitted; provided that smoke from these places does not infiltrate into areas where smoking is prohibited under the provisions of this Ordinance.
- E. Private clubs that have no employees, except when being used for a function to which the general public is invited.
- F. Outdoor areas of places of employment except those covered by the provisions of Sections 7 and 9.

SECTION 9. DECLARATION OF ESTABLISHMENT OR OUTDOOR AREA AS NONSMOKING

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Ordinance, an owner; operator; manager; or other person in control of an establishment; facility; or outdoor area may declare that entire establishment; facility; or outdoor area as a nonsmoking place. Smoking shall be prohibited in any place in which a sign conforming to the requirements of Section 10 is posted.

SECTION 10. POSTING OF SIGNS; RESPONSIBILITY OF PROPRIETORS

- A. "No Smoking" signs or the international "No Smoking" symbol (consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a red bar across it) shall be clearly and conspicuously posted in every public place and place of employment where smoking is prohibited by this Ordinance by the owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of that place.

- B. Every public place and place of employment where smoking is prohibited by this Ordinance shall have posted at every entrance a conspicuous sign clearly stating that smoking is prohibited.
- C. All ashtrays shall be removed from any area where smoking is prohibited by this Ordinance by the owner, operator, manager, or other person having control of the area.
- D. The owner, operator, manager or other person having control of any area where smoking is prohibited by this Ordinance shall request any person smoking in violation of this Ordinance to stop.

SECTION 11. NONRETALIATION; NONWAIVER OF RIGHTS

- 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 rights afforded by this Ordinance or reports or attempts to prosecute a violation of this Ordinance.
- B. An employee, who works in a setting where an employer allows smoking, does not waive or otherwise surrender any legal rights the employee may have against the employer or any other party.

SECTION 12. ENFORCEMENT

- A. This Ordinance shall be enforced by the City of Clay Building Inspector or an Authorized representative thereof, or the Mayor or his duly authorized designees or representatives.
- B. Notice of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be given to all applicants for a business license in the City of Clay.
- C. Any citizen who desires to register a complaint under this Ordinance may initiate enforcement with the City of Clay Building Inspector or the Mayor or his designees.
- D. The City of Clay Building Inspector or designees shall, while an establishment is undergoing otherwise mandated inspections, inspect for compliance with this Ordinance.
- E. An owner, manager, operator, or employee, of an establishment regulated by this Ordinance shall inform persons violating this Ordinance of the appropriate provisions thereof.
- F. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Ordinance, an employee or private citizen may bring legal action to enforce this Ordinance.
- G. In addition to the remedies provided by the provisions of this Section, the City of Clay Building Inspector, the Mayor or any person aggrieved by the failure of the owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of a public place or a place of employment to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance may apply for injunctive relief to enforce those provisions in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SECTION 13. VIOLATIONS AND PENALTIES

- A. A person who smokes in an area where smoking is prohibited by the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a violation, punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100).
- B. A person who owns, manages, operates, or otherwise controls a public place or place of employment and who fails to comply with the provisions of this Ordinance shall be guilty of a class c misdemeanor, 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 violation within one (1) year.
 - 3. A fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) for each additional violation within one (1) year.
- C. In addition to the fines established by this Section, violation of this Ordinance by a person who owns, manages, operates, or otherwise controls a public place or place of employment may result in the suspension or revocation of any permit or license issued to the person for the premises on which the violation occurred.
- D. Violation of this Ordinance is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, which may be abated by the City of Clay Building Inspector and the City Council by restraining order, preliminary and permanent injunction, or other means provided by law, and the City of Clay may take action to recover the costs of the nuisance abatement.
- E. Each day on which a violation of this Ordinance occurs shall be considered a separate and distinct violation.

SECTION 14. PUBLIC EDUCATION

The City of Clay and Jefferson County Department of Health shall engage in a continuing program to explain and clarify the purposes and requirements of this Ordinance to citizens affected by it, and to guide owners, operators, and managers in their compliance with it. The program may include publication of a brochure for affected businesses and individuals explaining the provisions of this ordinance.

SECTION 15. GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY COOPERATION

The City of Clay shall annually request other governmental and educational agencies having facilities within the City of Clay to establish local operating procedures in cooperation and compliance with this Ordinance. This includes urging all Federal, State, County, City and School District agencies to update their existing smoking control regulations to be consistent with the current health findings regarding secondhand smoke.

SECTION 16. OTHER APPLICABLE LAWS

This Ordinance shall not be interpreted or construed to permit smoking where it is otherwise restricted by other applicable laws.

SECTION 17. LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION

This Ordinance shall be liberally construed so as to further its purposes.

SECTION 18. SEVERABILITY

If any provision, clause, sentence, or paragraph of this Ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this Ordinance which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Ordinance are declared to be severable.

SECTION 19. EFFECTIVE DATE

This Ordinance shall be effective sixty (60) days from and after the date of its adoption and publication as required by law.

The City Clerk is hereby authorized and directed to publish this Ordinance one (1) time in one (1) or more newspapers of general circulation within the City of Clay, Alabama.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED by this City Council of the City of Clay, on this the 7th day of November 2011.

Ed McGuffie
Mayor

Bobby Christmas
City Clerk



City of Clay Ordinance ORDINANCE 2011 - 06

An Ordinance Prohibiting Smoking In Public Places and Providing Penalties for the Violation Thereof

CERTIFICATION:

I, Bobby Christmas, as City Clerk/Treasurer of the City of Clay, Alabama, hereby Certify that the above and foregoing copy of one (1) **Ordinance 2011-06** is a true and correct copy of such Ordinance that was duly adopted by the City Council of the City of Clay, Alabama, on the 17th Day of October, 2011, as same appears in the official records of said City.

Posted at City Hall, Chalkville Regions Bank, Seniors Centers, and the United States Post Office all being in the City of Clay this the 8th Day of November 2011.

Bobby Christmas
City Clerk / Treasurer