H. R. 2118

To prohibit smoking in Federal buildings.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

July 8, 1997

Mr. Traficant introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, and House Oversight, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To prohibit smoking in Federal buildings.

- 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 "Ban on Smoking in
- 5 Federal Buildings Act".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 7 Congress finds that—
- 8 (1) environmental tobacco smoke is a cause of
- 9 lung cancer in healthy nonsmokers and is respon-

1	sible for acute and chronic respiratory problems and
2	other health impacts among sensitive populations;
3	(2) environmental tobacco smoke comes from
4	secondhand smoke exhaled by smokers and
5	sidestream smoke emitted from the burning of ciga-
6	rettes, cigars, and pipes;
7	(3) citizens of the United States spend up to 90
8	percent of a day indoors and, consequently, there is
9	a significant potential for exposure to environmental
10	tobacco smoke from indoor air;
11	(4) exposure to environmental tobacco smoke
12	occurs in public buildings and other indoor facilities;
13	and
14	(5) the health risks posed by environmental to-
15	bacco smoke exceed the risks posed by many envi-
16	ronmental pollutants regulated by the Environ-
17	mental Protection Agency.
18	SEC. 3. SMOKING PROHIBITION IN FEDERAL BUILDINGS.
19	(a) Smoking Prohibition.—On and after the 180th
20	day after the date of the enactment of this Act, smoking
21	shall be prohibited in any indoor portion of a Federal
22	building.
23	(b) Enforcement.—
24	(1) EXECUTIVE BRANCH BUILDINGS.—The Ad-
25	ministrator of General Services shall issue regula-

- tions, and take such other actions as may be necessary, to institute and enforce the prohibition contained in subsection (a) as such prohibition applies to Federal buildings owned or leased for use by an Executive Agency.
 - (2) Judicial Branch Buildings.—The Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall take such actions as may be necessary to institute and enforce the prohibition contained in subsection (a) as such prohibition applies to Federal buildings owned or leased for use by an establishment in the judicial branch of the Government.

(3) Legislative branch buildings.—

- (A) House of Representatives.—The House Office Building Commission shall take such actions as may be necessary to institute and enforce the prohibition contained in subsection (a) as such prohibition applies to Federal buildings owned or leased for use by the House of Representatives.
- (B) Senate.—The Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall take such actions as may be necessary to institute and enforce the prohibition contained in subsection (a) as such prohibition applies to Fed-

1	eral buildings owned or leased for use by the
2	Senate.

(C) OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS.—The Architect of the Capitol shall take such actions as may be necessary to institute and enforce the prohibition contained in subsection (a) as such prohibition applies to Federal buildings owned or leased for use by an establishment in the legislative branch of the Government (other than the House of Representatives and the Senate).

11 SEC. 4. PREEMPTION.

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- Nothing in this Act is intended to preempt any provi-
- 13 sion of law of a State or political subdivision of a State
- 14 that is more restrictive than a provision of this Act.

15 SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.

- For the purposes of this Act, the following definitions apply:
- 18 (1) EXECUTIVE AGENCY.—The term "Executive 19 agency" has the same meaning such term has under 20 section 105 of title 5, United States Code.
- 21 (2) FEDERAL AGENCY.—The term "Federal 22 agency" means any Executive agency and any estab-23 lishment in the legislative or judicial branches of the 24 Government.

- (3) FEDERAL BUILDING.—The term "Federal building" means any building or other structure (or portion thereof) owned or leased for use by a Federal agency; except that such term does not include any building or other structure on a military installation, any health care facility under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, or any area of a building that is used primarily as living quarters.
 - (4) MILITARY INSTALLATION.—The term "military installation" means a base, camp, post, station, yard, center, homeport facility for any ship, or other facility under the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, including any leased facility. Such term does not include any facility used primarily for civil works (including any rivers and harbors project or flood control project).

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