1	211774-1 : n : 03/29/2021 : PMG / bm LSA2021-21574	
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3	WHATLEY SUBSTITUTE FOR SB97	
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8	SYNOPSIS:	Under existing law, a state of emergency may
9		be declared by the Governor by proclamation or by
10		the Legislature by joint resolution. A state of
11		emergency terminates after 60 days unless extended
12		by proclamation of the Governor or joint resolution
13		of the Legislature.
14		This bill would provide that the
15		proclamation or joint resolution declaring a state
16		of emergency must describe the basis for justifying
17		the state of emergency.
18		This bill would provide that a state of
19		emergency terminates after 45 days unless extended
20		and would provide that certain states of emergency
21		may not extend beyond a total of 120 days without
22		passage of a joint resolution by the Legislature.
23		This bill would provide that the President
24		Pro Tempore of the Senate, in addition to the
25		Lieutenant Governor and Speaker of the House of
26		Representatives, may request in writing that the

Governor call the Legislature into special session upon proclamation of a state of emergency.

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This bill would require the proclamation or joint resolution proclaiming a state of emergency to define in writing the basis upon which the state of emergency is justified and would limit the scope of the Governor's emergency powers to actions that bear a reasonable relationship to preventing or mitigating the cited emergency.

This bill would require the Governor, during a state public health emergency, to consult with members of the Legislative Council before issuing or approving any directive that would restrict, limit, or otherwise burden the conduct of private citizens or businesses.

This bill would provide that an order or directive issued by the State Health Officer relating to the outbreak of a disease or pandemic has the full force and effect of law once it is approved by the Governor and a copy is filed with the Office of the Secretary of State.

Also under existing law, municipalities have the power to adopt and enforce ordinances to compel vaccinations in order to prevent the introduction or spread of disease.

This bill would repeal the law authorizing municipalities to compel vaccinations.

This bill would also make nonsubstantive,

technical revisions to update the existing code

language to current style.

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5 A BILL

TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

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Relating to states of emergency; to amend Sections 22-2-8, Code of Alabama 1975, to provide that an order or directive issued by the State Health Officer relating to the outbreak of a disease or pandemic has the full force and effect of law once it is approved by the Governor and a copy is filed with the Secretary of State; to amend Section 31-9-8, and 31-9-13, Code of Alabama 1975; to provide that a state of emergency terminates after 45 days and provide that certain states of emergency may only be extended beyond 120 days by joint resolution of the Legislature; to further provide for requesting a special session during a state of emergency; to further provide for the Governor's authority to issue and approve directives during a state of emergency; to limit certain orders mandating vaccinations; to repeal Section 11-47-132, Code of Alabama 1975, which authorizes municipalities to adopt and enforce ordinances to compel certain vaccinations; and to make nonsubstantive, technical revisions to update the existing code language to current style.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. Sections 22-2-8, 31-9-8, and 31-9-13,

Code of Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:

"\$22-2-8.

"(a) The State Committee of Public Health shall elect an executive officer who shall be a physician licensed in the State of Alabama to be known as the State Health Officer and shall fix his or her term of office and salary. The qualifications of this individual shall be determined by the State Committee of Public Health. Before entering upon the duties of his the office, the State Health Officer shall execute to the State of Alabama a bond, to be approved by the Governor, in the amount of five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00), for the faithful performance of his the duties of the office.

"(b) The State Health Officer so elected shall, under the direction of the State Committee of Public Health and with the approval of the State Personnel Board, shall fix the salaries of the medical employees of the State Committee of Public Health. When the State Committee of Public Health is not in session, the State Health Officer, as executive officer of the Department of Public Health, shall act for said the committee and shall have and discharge all the prerogatives and duties of said the committee. He The State Health Officer shall report his or her actions to the committee at its next meeting after such the action is taken, and such the action of the State Health Officer shall then be subject to confirmation or modification by the committee. The State Health Officer

shall exercise general supervision over county boards of health and county health officers and promptly report to said the county boards of health any delinquencies of official duty on the part of said the county health officers which may come to his or her knowledge., keep himself informed in regard to all diseases which may be in danger of invading the state

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"(c) The State Health Officer shall stay informed with regard to an actual or potential outbreak of any disease or pandemic affecting this state and, as far as authorized by law, take prompt measures to prevent such invasions an outbreak and keep the Governor and the Legislature informed as to the health conditions prevailing in the state, especially as to outbreaks of any of the diseases enumerated in Chapter 11 of this title, and submit to the Governor and Legislature such recommendations as he or she deems proper to control, prevent, or minimize such outbreaks. an outbreak. If a state public health emergency has been declared pursuant to Section 31-9-8, any order or other directive issued by the State Health Officer to control, prevent, or minimize an outbreak of any disease or pandemic may not take effect unless and until the order or directive is approved by the Governor and a copy of the approved order or directive is filed in the Office of the Secretary of State, at which time the order or directive has the full force and effect of law. Any order or other directive issued pursuant to the authority granted under this subsection is subject to the prohibition described in paragraph (f)(2)b. of Section 31-9-8.

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"(a) The provisions of this This section shall be operative only during the existence of a state of emergency, referred to hereinafter as one of the states of emergency defined in Section 31-9-3. The existence of a state of emergency may be proclaimed by the Governor as provided in this subsection or by joint resolution of the Legislature if the Governor in the proclamation, or the Legislature in the resolution, finds that an attack upon the United States has occurred or is anticipated in the immediate future, or that a natural disaster of major proportions or a public health emergency has occurred or is reasonably anticipated in the immediate future within this state and that the safety and welfare of the inhabitants of this state require describes, with reasonable particularity, the basis for the state of emergency justifying an invocation of the provisions of this section. If the state of emergency affects less than the entire state, the Governor or the Legislature shall designate in the proclamation or joint resolution those counties to which the state of emergency applies.

"(b) (1) The A state of emergency, whether proclaimed by the Governor or by the Legislature, shall terminate 60 45 days after the date on which it was proclaimed. unless the The Governor, extends the emergency by proclamation, or the Legislature, extends the emergency by passage of a joint resolution may extend a state of emergency for a total period up to 120 days, after which a state of emergency may only be

further extended by the Legislature through passage of a joint
resolution.

- "(2) Notwithstanding subdivision (1), the Governor, by proclamation, may extend, without limit, a state of emergency that affects less than one-third of all counties in the state, that is in response to an oil spill, or that is in response to a weather-related event, including, but not limited to, a hurricane, tornado, drought, or flood.
 - "(c) Upon proclamation by the Governor of a state of emergency, the Governor may call the Legislature into special session. Additionally, the Lieutenant Governor, President Pro

 Tempore of the Senate, or the Speaker of the House of

 Representatives may request in writing that the Governor call the Legislature into special session.
 - "(d) During the period that the proclaimed state of emergency exists or continues, the Governor shall have and may exercise the following additional emergency powers:
 - "(1) To enforce all laws, and rules, and regulations relating to emergency management and to assume direct operational control of all emergency management forces and helpers in the state.
 - "(2) To sell, lend, lease, give, transfer, or deliver materials or perform services for emergency management purposes on such terms and conditions as the Governor shall prescribe and without regard to the limitations of any existing law, and to account to the State Treasurer for any funds received for such property.

"(3) To procure, by purchase, condemnation, seizure, or other means, construct, lease, transport, store, maintain, renovate, or distribute materials and facilities for emergency management without regard to the limitations of any existing law; provided, that this authority shall not be exercised with regard to newspapers, wire facilities leased or owned by news services, and other news publications, and provided further, that he or she shall make compensation for the property so seized, taken, or condemned, on the following basis:

"a. In case If property is taken for temporary use, the Governor, within 30 days of the taking, shall fix the amount of compensation to be paid therefor for use of the property, and in case if the property shall be is returned to the owner in a damaged condition, or shall not be is not returned to the owner, the Governor shall fix within 30 days the amount of compensation to be paid for the damage or failure to return. Whenever the Governor shall deem deems it advisable for the state to take title to property taken under this section, he or she shall forthwith cause the owner of the property to be notified thereof immediately notify the property owner in writing by registered or certified mail, postage prepaid, or by the best available means, and forthwith cause to be filed file a copy of the notice with the Secretary of State.

"b. If the person entitled to receive the amount so determined by the Governor as just compensation is unwilling to accept the same as full and complete compensation for such

the property or the use thereof, he or she shall be paid 75 percent of such amount and shall be entitled to recover from the State of Alabama, in an action brought in a court in the county of residence of the claimant or in Montgomery County, in the same manner as other condemnation claims are brought, within three years after the date of the Governor's award, such additional amount, if any, which when added to the amount so paid to him or her, shall be just compensation.

- "(4) To provide for and compel the evacuation of all or part of the population from any stricken or threatened area or areas within the state and to take such steps as are necessary for the receipt and care of such evacuees.
- "(5) To Subject to subsection (g), to perform and exercise such other functions, powers, and duties as are necessary to promote and secure the safety and protection of the civilian population if reasonably related to preventing, mitigating, or otherwise responding to the conditions described in the proclamation or joint resolution warranting the declaration of a state of emergency.
- "(6) To employ such measures and give such directions to the state or local boards of health as may be reasonably necessary for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this article or with the findings or recommendations of such the boards of health by reason of conditions arising from enemy attack or the threat of enemy attack or otherwise.

"(7) To utilize the services and facilities of existing officers and agencies of the state and of the political subdivisions thereof. All such officers and agencies shall cooperate with and extend their services and facilities to the Governor as he or she may request.

"(8) With due consideration to the recommendations of local authorities, the Governor may formulate and execute plans and regulations for the control of traffic in order to provide for the rapid and safe movement of evacuation over public highways and streets of people, troops, or vehicles and materials for national defense or for use in any defense industry, and may coordinate the activities of the departments or agencies of the state and of the political subdivisions thereof concerned directly or indirectly with public highways and streets; in a manner which that will best effectuate such the plans.

"(9) To establish agencies and offices and to appoint temporary executive, technical, clerical, and other personnel as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this article without regard to the State Merit System Act.

"(b) (e) The proclamation of a state of public health emergency shall activate the disaster response and recovery aspects of the state, local, and inter-jurisdictional disaster emergency plans in the affected political subdivisions or geographic areas. Such declaration authorizes the deployment and use of any forces to which the plans apply and the use or distribution of any supplies, equipment, and

materials and facilities assembled, stockpiled, or available
pursuant to this article.

"(c) (f) (1) When a state of public health emergency has been declared or terminated, the State Board of Health shall inform members of the public on how to protect themselves and what actions are being taken to control the emergency.

"(2) a. When a state public health emergency has been declared, any order or other directive issued by the State

Health Officer pursuant to the authority granted under Title

22 to abate any condition prejudicial to public health or otherwise control, prevent, or minimize an outbreak of any disease or pandemic may not take effect unless and until the order or directive is approved by the Governor and filed with the Secretary of State, as provided in Section 22-2-8.

"b. Notwithstanding paragraph a., under no circumstances may the Governor or the State Health Officer, during a state of emergency, order the vaccination of individuals over an assertion made that the vaccination cannot be administered because of a bona fide medical condition or is contrary to a bona fide religious belief or otherwise sincerely held personal belief.

"(g) During a state public health emergency, before
the Governor may issue any proclamation, rule, order, or other
directive pursuant to subdivision (d)(5) or approve any order
or other directive pursuant to subsection (c) of Section
22-2-8, which directive would restrict, limit, or otherwise

burden the conduct of private citizens or businesses, he or

she shall make a good faith attempt to consult with members of
the Legislative Council regarding the content, scope, and
purpose of the directive.

" $\frac{(d)}{(d)}$ (h) (1) Nothing in this section shall authorize the seizure or confiscation of any firearm or ammunition from any individual who is lawfully carrying or possessing the firearm or ammunition except as provided in subdivision (2).

"(2) A law enforcement officer who is acting in the lawful discharge of the officer's official duties may disarm an individual if the officer reasonably believes that it is immediately necessary for the protection of the officer or another individual. The officer shall return the firearm to the individual before discharging that individual unless the officer arrests that individual for engaging in criminal activity or seizes the firearm as evidence pursuant to an investigation for the commission of a crime or, at the discretion of the officer, the individual poses a threat to himself or herself or to others.

"\$31-9-13.

"All orders, rules, and regulations promulgated or other directives issued by the Governor as authorized by this article shall have the full force and effect of law when a copy thereof is filed in the office of the Secretary of State. All existing laws, ordinances, rules, and regulations or parts thereof inconsistent with the provisions of this article or of any proclamation, order, rule, or regulation other directive

issued under the authority of this article, shall be suspended 1 2 during the period of time and to the extent that such 3 inconsistency exists. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed and distributed to the probate judges of probate of 4 the several counties and to the clerks of the several 5 municipalities of this state a copy of each proclamation, 6 7 order, rule, or regulation other directive issued under the authority of this article." 8 Section 2. Section 11-47-132, Code of Alabama 1975, 9 10 providing for a system of compulsory vaccination by cities and towns, is repealed. 11 12 Section 3. This act shall become effective January 13 1, 2022, upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law. 14