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all necessary laboratory tests, or for other sufficient reason the health officer shall deem it proper to sooner terminate said isolation or quarantine.”

Regulation 56 of said Sanitary Code provides:

“Regulation 56: When the person whose name is reported is known to be a prostitute or pimp, or to be engaged in any way in commercial-ized vice, it may be assumed that such person can not be trusted to protect others from exposure or infection, and it is the duty of the health officer to take immediate steps to isolate or quarantine such person without waiting to interview either the physician or the patient. In all other cases where isolation or quarantine is instituted, the health officer should satisfy himself as to the accuracy of the diagnosis.”

The foregoing regulations of the Sanitary Code, together with the statutes of this state, authorize the State Board of Health to isolate persons having a venereal disease, designate and define the limits of the area in which such persons are to be isolated, and treat them at public expense. Having power and authority to isolate such persons and treat them at public expense, it is my opinion that the State Board of Health has the power to maintain and operate quarantine or isolation hospitals for that purpose, and may receive an allotment of Federal funds to be used in the operation and maintenance of such isolation and quarantine hospitals, provided said allotment is a grant rather than a loan.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

December 10, 1941.—041-671.
March 3, 1942.—042-102.

FEDERAL GRANTS—REPAYMENT WITH STATE FUNDS

QUESTION: (1) Is the State Board of Health authorized to enter into a contract with the P.W.A. for the construction of a laboratory-engineering building? The building is to cost $160,000.00—the Federal government advancing the entire amount. They are to give as an outright grant $70,000.00 leaving $90,000.00 to be paid by the State. It has been suggested by the P.W.A. that this $90,000.00 be amortized at 3% interest over a period of 10 years by equal annual payment of $10,550.00. They ask that the State Board of Health, if the project is approved, pass a resolution calling for payment of $10,550.00 each year, the resolution to contain a clause signifying that the agreement will be renewed each year until amortization. An option would be attached giving the Board the opportunity to pay out the entire amount due at any time and save interest.

(2) Would the laws be interpreted differently if Federal funds instead of State funds were used to amortize this proposed loan?

To State Board of Health:

(1) I am unable to find any law of Florida which grants authority to the State Board of Health to carry out the described agreement so far as State funds are concerned.

(2) The Florida State Board of Health is not authorized to enter into this contract directly with the P.W.A.

By Chapter 15861, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1933, there was created a commission to be known as the “Florida Agricultural and Industrial
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Relief Commission." The name of this Commission was changed by Chapter 20509, Laws of Florida, Acts of 1941, to "Florida State Improvement Commission." The apparent purpose of these two Acts was to aid and assist counties, municipalities, political sub-divisions, boards and commissions of the State of Florida in securing from the Federal government loans or grants of money appropriated by Congress. The Florida State Improvement Commission is given authority to negotiate and accept loans and grants from the Federal government for public purposes.

It appears, therefore, that the Commission would be authorized to enter into a contract with the Federal government for the construction of the proposed building, provided the project is self-liquidating in character, and the State Board of Health could acquire the use and possession thereof by appropriate agreement with the Commission.

The benefit of the proposed grant from the Government will therefore have to be secured by the State Board of Health through the Florida State Improvement Commission.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH

December 9, 1942.—042-583.

FEDERAL GRANTS—SANITATION PROJECTS—MILITARY AREAS

QUESTION: Have cities and counties of the state of Florida legal authority to accept Federal grants and contract pursuant thereto, for sanitation projects in emergency instances in connection with the war effort and can the State Board of Health legally enter into contracts covering the aforesaid work and receive Federal grants therefor?

To State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Florida:

I understand from your request that under the Lanham Act of the Federal Congress, the United States Public Health Service and the War Public Works Division of the Federal Works Agency have agreed upon a program to meet the acute sanitation emergency existing in military areas such as the Carrabelle-Apalachicola area, Panama City area, Green Cove Springs area, Tallahassee area, and some eight or ten additional such areas. This program, you say, is to protect the health of the military, naval, and war industrial personnel in specific areas outside water and sewerage districts in the vicinity of war establishments by providing the fundamental sanitary facilities required, and I understand the program is to be financed entirely by Federal grants.

Under the program outlined by you, the city or county having jurisdiction in the area involved will sponsor the application for War Public Works emergency sanitation projects, and the sanitary improvements will be carried out in accordance with the laws, specifications and regulations of the State Board of Health.

The State Board of Health, under Sections 381.43 to 381.50 inclusive, of Florida Statutes 1941, has supervisory control and regulatory powers over the water supply, sewerage, refuse, and the disposal of excreta, sewerage disposal or other wastes throughout the State, and may make such rules and regulations covering sanitation as may be necessary for the protection of the public health.

Further, the State Board of Health, by Section 318.45, Florida Statutes 1941, is charged with the duty of consulting with and advising the authorities of cities and counties concerning the water supply and the