

SSSB 1

The “Take It Outside” Act



On behalf of bill sponsor Senator Micciche

In Cooperation with the Smoke-Free Alaska effort - Alaska Native Health Board, American Cancer Society, American Heart Association, American Lung Association, and AARP

SSSB 1 - Saving Lives, Saving Dollars

- ❑ Senate Bill 1 is about healthier citizens and spending less on healthcare
- ❑ Senate Bill 1 will provide a smoke free work environment for Alaska's workforce
- ❑ Senate Bill 1 creates a statewide standard with regard to secondhand smoke that puts all businesses and workplaces across Alaska on a level playing field

❑ Right now, only half of Alaska's population is covered by a smoke-free workplace law. A 2015 Dittman Research survey shows 88% of Alaskans support a statewide smoke-free law to protect people from exposure to secondhand smoke in the workplace.

❑ Over 900 Alaska businesses and organizations have signed resolutions in support of statewide smoke-free indoor workplaces.

❑ There is conclusive proof that smoke-free air laws do not have adverse economic consequences for restaurants and bars subject to them.

What does SSSB 1 not do?

- ❑ It does not ban smoking, it only requires that those who choose to smoke do so in a manner that does not threaten or harm others.
- ❑ It does not ban e-cigarettes.



What does SSSB 1 do?

- ❑ Provides a statewide smoking prohibition in enclosed public spaces, public transportation vehicles and facilities, places of employment, government owned or operated places, buildings or residences used to provide paid child care, health care facilities, Alaska Pioneer Homes and Veterans' Homes, and vehicles that are places of employment, with certain exceptions.
- ❑ Included are school grounds or public parks for children, outdoor arena seating, and areas within certain distances from entrances, open windows, and air intake vents of places where smoking is prohibited.
- ❑ The bill requires the Commissioner to adopt regulations for filing, processing, and investigating reports of violations of the smoking prohibition, which may include filing complaints and issuing citations.

SSSB1 Cont'd

- ❑ The Department of HSS role in implementing the statewide smoking prohibition is to provide education and respond to complaints.
- ❑ The bill allows the HSS Commissioner to delegate to other agencies any of the responsibilities to implement the bill's provisions.
- ❑ The bill also requires a person who is in charge of a place where smoking is prohibited to display specific signage. Sec. 18.35.306(c) requires the department to furnish signs to any person who requests them.
- ❑ The Division of Public Health's Tobacco Prevention and Control Program would be responsible for developing public education materials regarding the new requirements and for educating business owners, grantees and the public on the specifics of the law.

2014 Surgeon General Report

The Health Consequences of Smoking - 50 Years of Progress

- ❑ Over the past 50 years, 31 Surgeon General's reports have utilized the best available evidence to expand our understanding of the health consequences of smoking and involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke.
- ❑ We have all heard the staggering statistics about the repercussions of exposure to second-hand smoke.
- ❑ The recent data on public health impacts from secondhand smoke suggest a public health emergency.

Premature deaths caused by smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke, 1965–2014

Cause of death	Total
☐ Smoking-related cancers	6,587,000
☐ Cardiovascular and metabolic diseases	7,787,000
☐ Pulmonary diseases	3,804,000
☐ Conditions related to pregnancy and birth	108,000
☐ Residential fires	86,000
☐ Lung cancers caused by exposure to secondhand smoke	263,000
☐ Heart disease caused by exposure to secondhand smoke	2,194,000
☐ Total	20,830,000

Between 1965 and 2014

- ◆ Over 20 million Americans died because of smoking, including
 - 2.5 million nonsmokers
 - More than 100,000 babies
- ◆ In context:
 - 68 times the number of American combat deaths in WWII
 - 30 times the number of US deaths from 1918 flu pandemic

What We've Learned in 50 Years

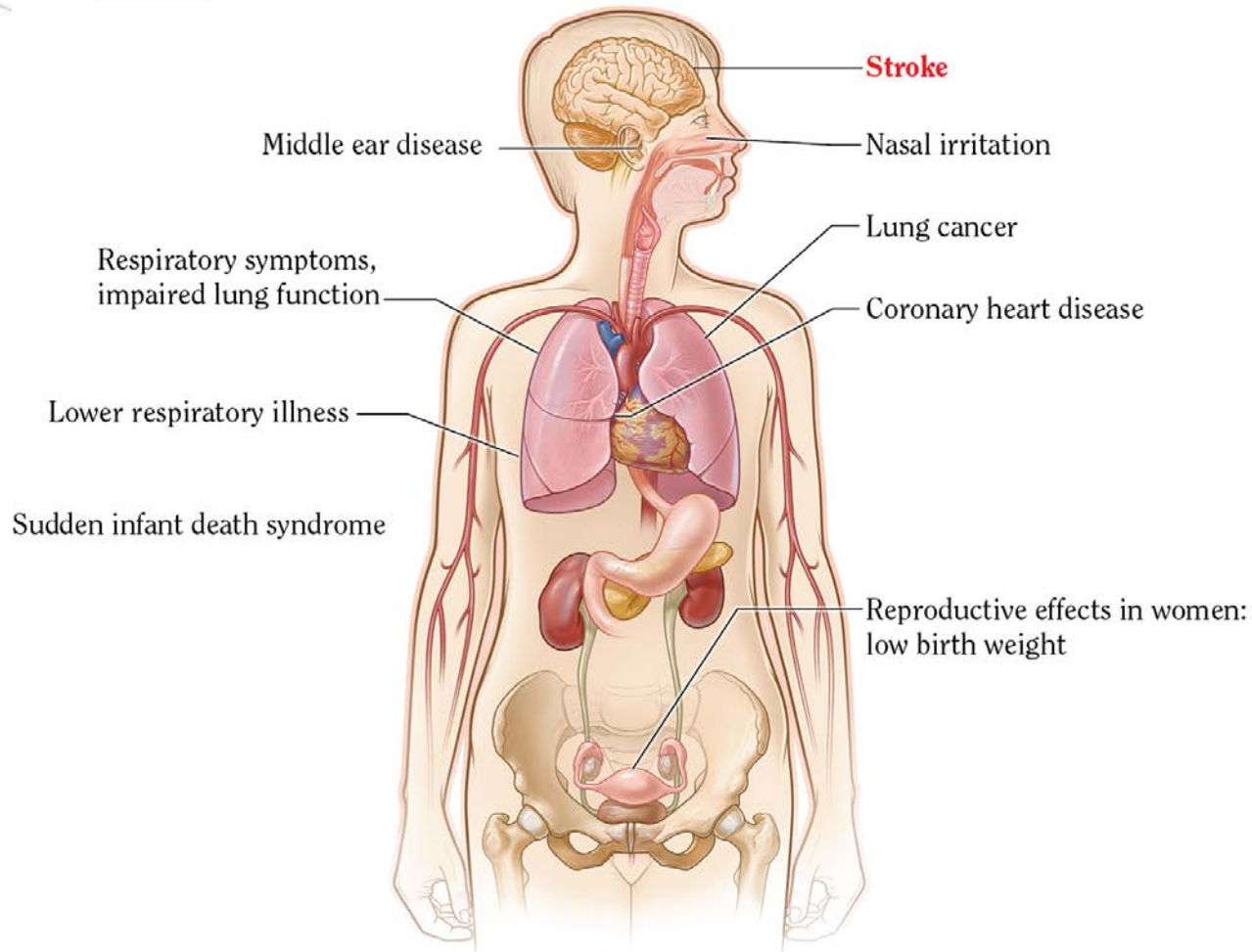
- ❑ Smoking and passive smoking causes disease in nearly every organ. Exposure to SHS is now causally linked to cancer, respiratory, and cardiovascular diseases, and to adverse effects on the health of infants and children. CDC reports over 440,000 smokers die in the USA every year.
- ❑ Secondhand smoke kills nearly 41,000 nonsmokers every year.
- ❑ This is four (4) X the number of DUI fatalities in 2013 (10,076).
- ❑ 50 yr history of our DUI laws - .15, .10, .08, mandatory jail – national standard in all 50 states.



Health Consequences Causally Linked to Secondhand Smoke Exposure

Children

Adults



- ❑ The annual number of deaths attributable to smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke is now approaching 500,000.
- ❑ Exposure to secondhand smoke has an immediate (within 30 minutes) adverse impact on the cardiovascular system, damaging blood vessels, making blood more likely to clot, and increasing the risks for heart attack and stroke.
- ❑ There is no safe level of SHS exposure.
- ❑ Exposure to secondhand smoke is now causally associated with a 20 – 30% increased risk for stroke.

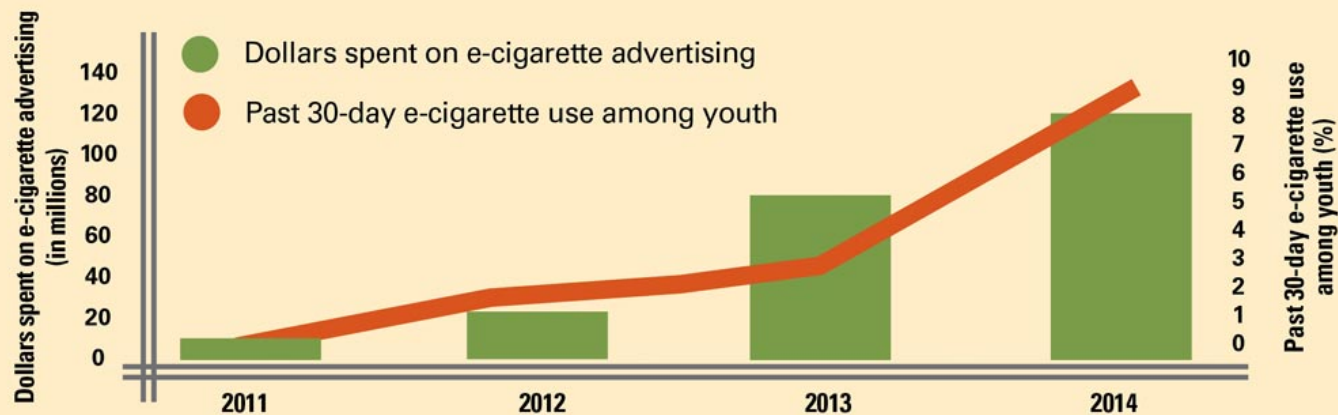
- ❑ National cost - \$5.6 billion (in 2006) for lost productivity due to exposure to secondhand smoke.
- ❑ Alaska cost – 60 deaths and more than \$1,000,000/year based on estimates of American Cancer Society.
- ❑ The evidence is sufficient to infer a causal relationship between the implementation of a smoke-free law or policy and a reduction in coronary events among people younger than 65 years of age.
- ❑ This is a question of rights – the choice to smoke vs the need to breathe. A clean indoor air policy does not prohibit smoking, it only requires that those who choose to smoke do so in a manner that does not threaten or harm others.

What About E-cigarettes?

- ❑ Unlike traditional cigarettes, e-cigarettes are generally battery-operated and use an atomizer to heat liquid from a cartridge until it becomes a chemical-filled aerosol.
- ❑ The aerosol exhaled contains nicotine, ultra-fine metal particles, volatile organic compounds and other carcinogenic toxins.
- ❑ There are almost 470 different brands of e-cigarettes on the market today, including 7,700 flavors.
- ❑ In 2014, e-cigarettes became the most commonly used tobacco product among youth, surpassing conventional cigarettes. During 2011 – 2014, e-cig use among high school students soared from 1.5% to 13.4%.

The Rise of Youth E-cig Use

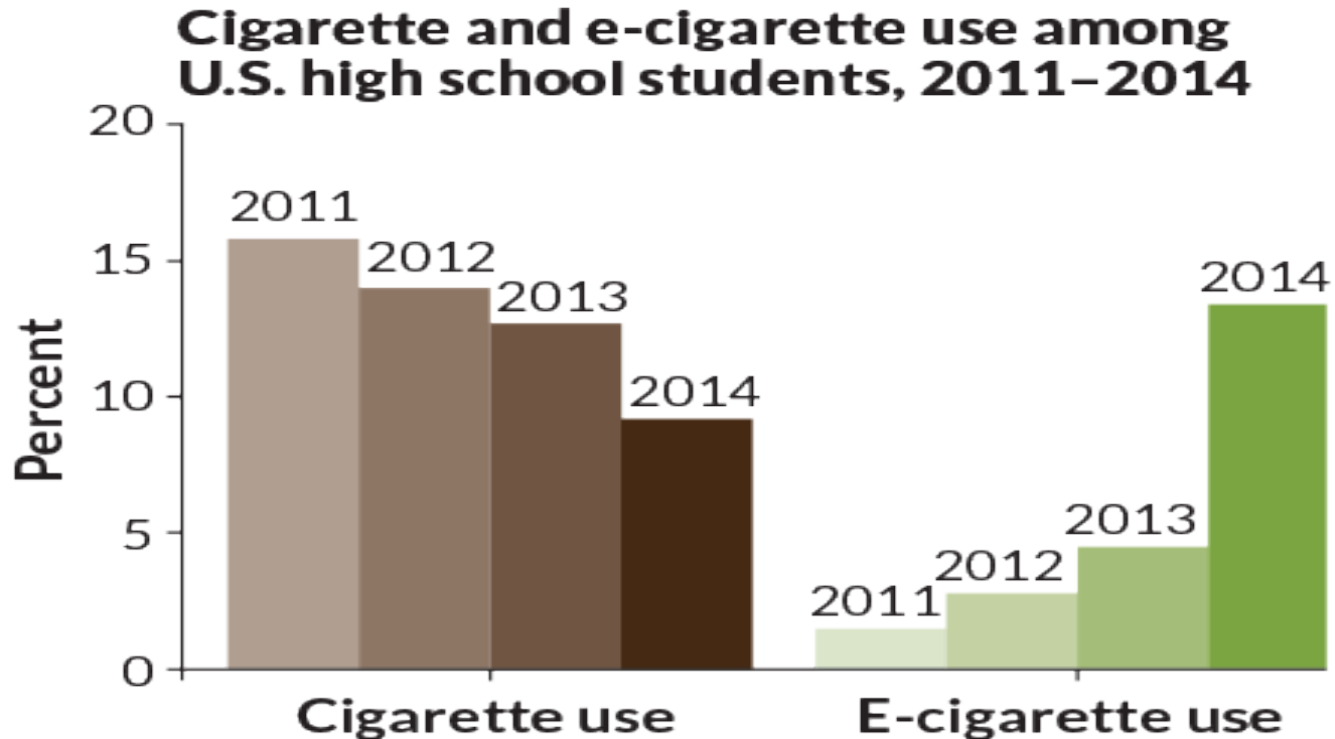
E-cigarette use among youth is rising as e-cigarette advertising grows



SOURCE: National Youth Tobacco Survey, 2011-2014; Kim et al (2014), Truth Initiative (2015).

Spending on e-cigarette advertising rose from \$6.4 million in 2011 to an estimated \$115 million in 2014

Cigarette & e-cigarette use U.S. HS students, 2011-2014



E-cigarette Advertising

- ◆ The unrestricted marketing of e-cigs and dramatic increase in their use by youth could reverse decades of progress in preventing tobacco use among youth –
CDC, 2014 E-Cig Ads reach 7 of 10 middle/HS kids
- ◆ The same advertising tactics the tobacco industry use years ago to get kids addicted to nicotine are now being used to entice a new generation of young people to use e-cigarettes. I hope all can agree that kids should not use e-cigarettes.” *CDC Director Tom Frieden, M.D, M.P.H.*

E-Cigarettes cont'd

- ❑ According to Alaska state law, it is illegal to sell or give any product containing nicotine to anyone under 19 years old (AS 11.76.109).
- ❑ Because e-cigarette retailers do not need a sales license endorsement to sell their products like tobacco retailers do, there is no program of compliance checks for youth sales in place for these retailers.

Why Smoke-Free Workplaces?

- ❑ Implementation of comprehensive clean indoor air laws has been shown to significantly reduce the incidence of heart attacks (acute myocardial infarction or “AMI”).
- ❑ Separating smokers from non-smokers, air cleaning technologies and ventilation systems cannot effectively and reliably protect public health.
- ❑ In addition to eliminating exposure of nonsmokers to secondhand smoke, smoke-free workplace laws also help to reduce tobacco use among smokers.

Why Smoke-Free Workplaces?

- ❑ Clean indoor air laws recognize that while an individual smoker or e-cigarette user may elect to harm themselves, they should not be allowed to injure others while doing so.
- ❑ “The right of smokers to smoke ends where their behavior affects the health and well-being of others; furthermore, it is the smokers’ responsibility to ensure that they do not expose nonsmokers....”

-Surgeon General C. Everett Koop

Smoke-free Laws in Alaska

- ❑ Only half of Alaska's population is protected by a local law from secondhand smoke at work.
- ❑ The remaining large population boroughs do not have the legal health powers to enact local smoke-free laws.

AK Smoke-free Local Laws

- Bethel
 - Anchorage
 - Juneau*
 - Barrow
 - Dillingham
 - Haines
 - Skagway
 - Petersburg
 - Klawock
 - Nome*
 - Unalaska
 - Palmer*
- * Includes e-cigarettes*

Alaskans Support Smoke-Free Workplaces

- 88% agree that “All Alaskan workers should be protected from secondhand smoke in the workplace.”
- Support for smoke-free indoor workplaces includes a strong majority of current smokers in Alaska.
- Alaskan support for smoke-free indoor workplaces is high throughout all regions of the state, ranging from 75% to 88%.

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