



**Resolution 17-06**  
**Supporting a Smokefree Alaska**

**WHEREAS**, Maniilaq Association (Maniilaq) is an Alaska Native regional non-profit organization serving twelve tribes in Northwest Alaska; and

**WHEREAS**, Maniilaq is also a tribal organization, as defined in Section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, 25 U.S.C. § 450b(1), and has been recognized as such by the Indian Health Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the purposes of contracting/compacting under the ISDEAA; and

**WHEREAS**, secondhand smoke contains more than 7,000 chemicals, including at least 69 of which are known to cause cancer<sup>1</sup>, including formaldehyde, benzene, vinyl chloride, arsenic, ammonia and hydrogen cyanide, and people who are exposed to secondhand smoke are inhaling many of the same cancer-causing substances and poisons as smokers<sup>3</sup>; and

**WHEREAS**, numerous studies have found that tobacco smoke is a major contributor to indoor air pollution and that breathing secondhand smoke is a cause of disease in healthy nonsmokers<sup>4</sup>, including heart disease, stroke, respiratory disease and lung cancer; and

**WHEREAS**, the 2006 U.S. Surgeon General's Report, "The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke," concluded that there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand smoke; ventilation and other air cleaning technologies cannot eliminate exposure of nonsmokers to secondhand smoke; and smokefree workplace policies are the only effective way to eliminate secondhand smoke exposure in the workplace; and

**WHEREAS**, the 2010 U.S. Surgeon General's Report, "How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease," determined that even occasional exposure to secondhand smoke is harmful; and

**WHEREAS**, there are serious questions about the safety of inhaling the substances in some e-cigarette aerosol, and e-cigarettes have not been subject to thorough, independent testing, making it difficult for users to be sure of what they are actually inhaling. And some studies have shown that some e-cigarettes can cause short-term lung changes and irritations and the long-term health effects, are unknown; and

**WHEREAS**, for every nine smokers who die, one nonsmoker dies from exposure to secondhand smoke; and

**WHEREAS**, approximately half of Alaska's population is not protected by a smokefree workplace law; and

**WHEREAS**, among those who work primarily indoors, young adults aged 18 to 29 are significantly less likely to be protected by a smokefree indoor workplace policy than other Alaskan adults; and

**WHEREAS**, research in communities where smokefree laws have been adopted has consistently shown neutral or positive economic effects to the hospitality industry following a smokefree workplace requirement; and

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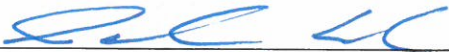
Kotzebue **Qikiqtaruk**, Ambler **Ivisaappaat**, Buckland **Nunatchiaq**, Deering **Ipnatchiaq**, Kiana **Katyaak**, Kivalina **Kivaliniq**,  
Kobuk **Laugviik**, Noatak **Nautaaq**, Noorvik **Nuurvik**, Point Hope **Tikigaaq**, Selawik **Akuligaaq**, Shungnak **Isinnaq**

**WHEREAS**, smokefree workplace laws protect people from secondhand smoke, reduce tobacco use overall and reduce health care costs; and

**WHEREAS**, all Alaskans have the right to breathe smokefree air.

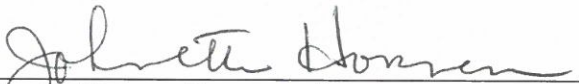
**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED**, that the Maniilaq Board of Directors hereby indicates its support for a law in Alaska to make all workplaces 100% smokefree to protect the health and safety of all workers and visitors from the dangers of secondhand smoke.

Passed and adopted at the duly convened meeting of the Maniilaq Board of Directors held March 31, 2017, by a vote of 11 ayes, 0 nays and 0 abstaining.



John Lincoln, Chairperson

**ATTEST:**



Johnetta Horner, Corporate Secretary

## References for Resolution 17-07 Supporting a Smokefree Alaska:

1. U.S. Surgeon General, *How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease*, 2010.
2. American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, *The Facts About Secondhand Smoke*, 2012.
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke*, [www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data\\_statistics/fact\\_sheets/secondhand\\_smoke/health\\_effects/#lung](http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/secondhand_smoke/health_effects/#lung).
4. U.S. Surgeon General, *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Secondhand Smoke*, 2006.
5. U.S. Surgeon General, *How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease: The Biology and Behavioral Basis for Smoking-Attributable Disease Fact Sheet*, 2010, [www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/tobaccosmoke/factsheet.html](http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/tobaccosmoke/factsheet.html).
6. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Smoking-Attributable Mortality, Years of Potential Life Lost, and Productivity Losses—United States, 2000–2004*. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report 2008; 57(45):1226–8.
7. Tobacco Program Records, 2012 and Alaska Department of Labor and Workforce Development 2011 Population estimates. [www.almis.labor.state.ak.us/pop/popest.htm](http://www.almis.labor.state.ak.us/pop/popest.htm).
8. Alaska Department of Health and Human Services, 2012 Alaska Tobacco Facts, 2012.
9. Eriksen, Michael & Frank Chaloupka. *The Economic Impact of Clean Indoor Air Laws*. CA: A Cancer Journal for Clinicians. 2007. <http://caonline.amcancersoc.org/cgi/content/full/57/6/367>.
10. American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, *Commonly Asked Questions about Electronic Cigarettes*, 2014.