

SB

63

<TARGET><BILL>SB 63</BILL><SUBJECT>SB
63</SUBJECT><COMM>HCRA30</COMM></TARGET>

Senator Peter A. Micciche

Alaska State Legislature

Session Address:

Alaska State Capitol, Rm. 508
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Phone: (907) 465-2828
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**Interim Address:**

145 Main Street Loop, Ste. 226
Kenai, Alaska 99611-7771
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Explanation of Changes

CSSB 63 (FIN)

Version U to Version N

Throughout §18.35.301 the language “smoking is prohibited” and “smoking is allowed” was replaced with “an individual may not smoke” and “an individual may smoke” to clarify that building managers and employers cannot be fined for a violation of this section.

Page 2, lines 13-27: Rewrites §18.35.301 (b) for clarity. The prohibitions are the same; the only additional language is to clarify that a person can smoke in a private residence that is in the same building as another, separate private residence that provides child care or adult care.

Page 3, lines 16-23: Rewrites §18.35.301 (d)(1)(B) regarding the exemption for businesses that are not freestanding. The words “or building” were added to lines 16 and 20 to ensure that buildings that are not businesses will also be considered. Also, the prohibition on exemption was extended to include facilities that provide adult care.

Page 3-4, lines 1-3: Rewrites §18.35.301 (e) regarding smoking areas in airports. Instead of specifying where the smoking area can be located and who can use it, the CS allows an airport discretion in creating a separate enclosed smoking area as long as it is “vented directly to an outdoor area where smoking is not prohibited.”

Page 4, lines 11-17: Amended to allow private clubs and e-cigarette stores to remain if they have been in operation since January 1, 2017.

Page 4-5, lines 31-7: Adds the definition of “private club”.

Page 5, lines 22-28: Rewrites §18.35.306 to remove language that specifies acceptable puffin types for signs. This change was made to ensure that existing signs will not be made noncompliant by passage of this legislation, thereby possibly subjecting business owners to a fine for improper signage.

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CSSB 63: Smoke-free Workplace and Employee Protection

SB 63 seeks to protect Alaskan employees from the adverse health effects of secondhand smoke by providing a statewide smoke-free workplace law for businesses and public places. In Alaska, more people die annually from the effects of tobacco than from suicide, motor vehicle crashes, chronic liver disease, cirrhosis, homicide and HIV/AIDS combined (Division of Public Health, 2016, Alaska Tobacco Facts).

I measure each of my Senate decisions carefully and with a yardstick that ensures freedom, liberty, appropriate roles of government, public safety/health and cost containment. We view the fundamental right to avoid the health risks of second-hand smoke and to breathe smoke-free air compels us to protect Alaska's employees as an appropriate governmental responsibility. Similar roles include establishing speed limits, regulating driving under the influence, electrical building codes and ensuring industrial employee safety regulations. The financial burden of caring for those that fall victim to tobacco-related illness due to second-hand smoke costs the State of Alaska tens of millions of dollars annually.

Current law prohibits smoking in the workplace in many areas of the state including healthcare facilities, schools, childcare facilities and public meeting rooms in government buildings. Over one half of the population of Alaska including those in Bethel, Anchorage, Juneau, Barrow, Dillingham, Haines, Skagway, Petersburg, Klawock, Nome, Unalaska, and Palmer are currently living under smoke-free laws similar to SB 63. These laws are well established and strongly supported by citizens and businesses. For Alaskans residing in the remaining areas of the state, this bill will offer a uniformly applied smoke-free workplace policy.

SB 63 does not prohibit outdoor smoking, except near building entrances/exits, air intakes, and other specifically-designated public gathering places. The bill does not legislate the employment of smokers or non-smokers. Local governments with adequate jurisdiction will retain the authority to adopt more restrictive local provisions than the statewide law.

SB 63 does not remove the right of the smoker to smoke. Rather, it limits a smoker's ability to adversely affect the health of Alaska's non-smoking employees. In other words, the bill simply asks smokers to "take it outside". More than one thousand Alaskan businesses and organizations representing all regions of the state have signed resolutions in support of a statewide smoke-free workplace law. We believe that Alaskans shouldn't be faced with years of health issues, and in many cases a shorter life, because they simply accepted employment and were then forced to breathe the smoke of other employees or patrons.

SB 63 would protect the lives of Alaska's employees by providing them with an assurance of smoke-free air in the workplace. Through SB 63 we can begin this meaningful discussion and we encourage members of both bodies to engage.

Staff Contact: Rachel Hanke 465-4899

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CSSB 63 (FIN)

Sectional Analysis

Section 1

Provides a statement of legislative intent which is that nothing in this Act will waive the state's immunity from liability provided for in state law, nor to alter applicable law relating to possible liability of manufacturers, dispensers, or others as a result of smoking or using tobacco or e-cigarettes within an enclosed area.

Section 2

Adds a new article to AS 18.35 that

- AS 18.35.301 - prohibits smoking in certain places, including specified enclosed areas and at or near specified outdoor areas;
- provides limited exceptions to the smoking prohibitions for retail tobacco and e-cigarette stores, for enclosed, marked, and vented transit areas, for private residences, for private clubs, for specified vehicles and vessels, for stand-alone shelters and for licensed marijuana establishments;
- AS 18.35.306 - requires notices of smoking prohibitions and fines;
- AS 18.35.311 - prohibits employers and building owners or managers from permitting smoking or supplying smoking accessories in place where it is prohibited;
- AS 18.35.316-35.321 - requires the commissioner of health and social services or the commissioner's designee to administer and enforce the requirements under the Act and to provide public education about the requirements;
- AS 18.35.326 - prohibits an employer, or owner or operator of a vehicle from retaliating for initiating or cooperating with enforcement of the Act;
- AS 18.35.331 - allows a municipality to impose additional smoking restrictions and duties;

Sections 3 - 4

AS 18.35.340(a) & (b) - amends cross-references to conform to the new and repealed provisions.

Section 5

AS 18.35.340(c) - amends cross-references and provides new fines for violations in which the commissioner has filed a civil complaint.

Section 6-7

AS 18.35.341(a) & (b) - amends cross-references to conform to the new and repealed provisions.

Section 8

AS 18.35.341(c) - amends cross-references and provides individuals found guilty of a violation as defined in Title 11 are subject to new fines.

Section 9-12

AS 18.35.341(d), 35.342, 35.343 & 35.350 - Amend cross-references to conform to the new and repealed provisions.

Section 13

AS 18.35.399 - Defines terms used in the Act.

Section 14

Repeals specified provisions related to smoking in AS 18.35.

Section 15

Uncodified law - specifies that the changes made by secs. 2 - 13 of the Act apply to violations or compliance failures that occur on or after the effective date of secs. 2 - 13 of the Act.

Section 16

Uncodified law - authorizes the Department of Health and Social Services to adopt necessary regulations to implement the Act. The Regulations may not take effect before the effective date of the relevant provision being implemented.

Section 17

Provides for an immediate effective date for sec. 16.

Section 18

Provides for an October 1, 2017 effective date for the remainder of the Act.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2017 Legislative Session

Bill Version: SB 63
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: SB063-DPS-DET-02-24-17
Title: REGULATION OF SMOKING
Sponsor: MICCICHE
Requester: (S) HSS

Department: Department of Public Safety
Appropriation: Alaska State Troopers
Allocation: Alaska State Trooper Detachments
OMB Component Number: 2325

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2018 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2018 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants & Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None								
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

Change in Revenues

None								
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2017) cost: 0.0 (separate supplemental appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2018) cost: 0.0 (separate capital appropriation required)
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Not applicable, initial version.

Prepared By: Kelly Howell
Division: Administrative Services
Approved By: Walt Monegan
Agency: Public Safety

Phone: (907)465-4336
Date: 02/24/2017 02:00 PM
Date: 02/24/17

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

**STATE OF ALASKA
2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL NO. SB 63

Analysis

This bill amends AS 18.35.341(a) to allow peace officers to issue citations for violations related to smoking in certain prohibited areas when committed in the officers' presence, and to issue citations for a violation of the requirement to post "no smoking" signage in certain areas.

Passage of this legislation is not expected to significantly impact the efforts of the Alaska State Troopers as such citations would be issued in the performance of their normal duties. Therefore, a zero fiscal note is being submitted.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2017 Legislative Session

Bill Version: SB 63
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: SB063-DCCED-AMCO-02-24-17
Title: REGULATION OF SMOKING
Sponsor: MICCICHE
Requester: (S) Health & Social Services

Department: Department of Commerce, Community and
Economic Development
Appropriation: Alcohol and Marijuana Control Office
Allocation: Alcohol and Marijuana Control Office
OMB Component Number: 3119

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2018	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2018 Request	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2018	FY 2018					
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2017) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2018) cost: 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed? N/A

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Not applicable, initial version.

Prepared By: Sara Chambers, Director	Phone: (907)269-0351
Division: Alcohol and Marijuana Control Office	Date: 02/24/2017 11:29 AM
Approved By: Catherine Reardon, Director	Date: 02/24/17
Agency: Division of Administrative Services, DCCED	

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

**STATE OF ALASKA
2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL NO. SB 63

Analysis

SB 63 prohibits and penalizes smoking where the public and vulnerable individuals are located. This includes certain retail establishments, public-use areas, and enclosed areas, including buildings that do not meet ventilation standards. Additionally, this legislation requires employers, property owners, property operators, and other members of the public to display signs of the smoking prohibitions to be posted in the aforementioned areas.

The Alcohol and Marijuana Control Office does not anticipate fiscal impact from this legislation. Any regulations required of the Marijuana Control Board will be included in existing regulations projects.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2017 Legislative Session

Bill Version: SB 63
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: SB063-DEC-FSS-02-24-17
Title: REGULATION OF SMOKING
Sponsor: MICCICHE
Requester: Senate Health and Social Services

Department: Department of Environmental Conservation
Appropriation: Environmental Health
Allocation: Food Safety & Sanitation
OMB Component Number: 2343

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2018 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2018 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants & Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None								
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

Change in Revenues

None								
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2017) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2018) cost: 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? Yes
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed? 06/30/18

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Not applicable, initial version.

Prepared By: Christina Carpenter, Director
Division: Environmental Health
Approved By: Alice Edwards, Deputy Commissioner
Agency: Department of Environmental Conservation

Phone: (907)269-7645
Date: 02/24/2017 10:00 AM
Date: 02/24/17

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

**STATE OF ALASKA
2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL NO. SB063

Analysis

This bill would transfer duties relating to regulation of smoking from the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) to the Department of Health and Social Services. DEC's recent application of these statutes has been limited to providing information to the public regarding intent and provisions of the law, recommending corrective actions and methods to comply with the legal requirements, providing signs upon request, and recording any failure to post required signs on routine inspection reports at retail food facilities. The result would have no fiscal impact to DEC.

Technical edits to existing DEC regulations would be completed as time allows with existing resources.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2017 Legislative Session

Bill Version: SB 63
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: SB063-DHSS-CDPHP-2-24-17
Title: REGULATION OF SMOKING
Sponsor: MICCICHE
Requester: (S) HSS

Department: Department of Health and Social Services
Appropriation: Public Health
Allocation: Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion
OMB Component Number: 2818

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2018 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2018 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates					
			FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services								
Travel								
Services								
Commodities								
Capital Outlay								
Grants & Benefits								
Miscellaneous								
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None								
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

Change in Revenues

None								
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2017) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2018) cost: 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? **Yes**
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed? **1/1/19**

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Not applicable; initial version.

Prepared By: <u>Jay C. Butler, Chief Medical Officer/Director</u>	Phone: <u>(907)269-6680</u>
Division: <u>Public Health</u>	Date: <u>02/23/2017 12:00 PM</u>
Approved By: <u>Shawnda O'Brien, Asst. Commissioner</u>	Date: <u>02/24/17</u>
Agency: <u>Health and Social Services</u>	

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. SB063

Analysis

This bill amends AS 18.35, *Public Accommodations and Facilities*, by adding Article 4, *Prohibition of Smoking in Certain Places*, and repealing Article 3, *Regulation of Smoking in Public Facilities*. The Department of Environmental Conservation is currently responsible for enforcement of Article 3 of Chapter 18.35, *Regulation of Smoking in Public Facilities*. Under this bill, the Commissioner of Health and Social Services would be responsible for ensuring compliance and providing signage and education regarding the law, in combination with the existing comprehensive smoking education, tobacco use prevention, and tobacco control program—currently provided by the department (AS 44.29.020(a)(14), *Duties of the Department*).

The Division of Behavioral Health's Prevention and Early Intervention Section currently monitors retail tobacco sales to minors required by federal Synar legislation. Under this bill, the Tobacco Enforcement Team would monitor and respond to all complaints and provide ongoing education to businesses. Ideally, the Division of Behavioral Health would consider this as a form of "passive enforcement" which could be performed in addition to the other duties assigned to the Tobacco Investigators. An online complaint form would be created and monitored along with a 1.800 number for complaints via phone. The department does not anticipate many calls or complaints based on the experience of other jurisdictions with similar laws such as the Municipality of Anchorage. Under a complaint-driven enforcement model, the division does not expect to require an additional appropriation.

The Division of Public Health's Tobacco Prevention and Control Program would be responsible for developing public education materials regarding the requirements within the law, for educating business owners, our grantees and the public on the specifics of the law, and providing signage. If the intent is that the type of sign provided is an electronic downloadable copy of a sample sign, the cost would be minimal regardless of the number of signs requested. However, if the intent is for more durable manufactured or printed signage, then additional resources would be needed. Current grantees and contractors will refocus their efforts to the implementation related to this statewide smoking prohibition, possibly at the expense of current educational efforts. A website along with other resources and materials would educate business owners, the public and law enforcement on the specifics of the law.

This is a zero fiscal note. The department believes these efforts could be made with existing resources in combination with ongoing comprehensive tobacco prevention and control efforts across the state.

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2017 Legislative Session

Bill Version:	CSSB 63(FIN)
Fiscal Note Number:	6
(S) Publish Date:	3/21/2017

Identifier: SB063-DOT-COM-03-10-17
 Title: REGULATION OF SMOKING
 Sponsor: MICCICHE
 Requester: Senate Health & Social Services

Department: Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
 Appropriation: Administration and Support
 Allocation: Commissioner's Office
 OMB Component Number: 530

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2018	Included in	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
	Appropriation Requested	Governor's FY2018 Request	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2018	FY 2018					
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2017) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2018) cost: 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency? No
 If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Corrected version. After further analysis the department understands the language criteria for No Smoking signage is broader than originally interpreted.

Prepared By: Mike Lesmann
 Division: Commissioner's Office
 Approved By: Amanda Holland
 Agency: DOT&PF

Phone: (907)465-4772
 Date: 03/10/2017 12:00 PM
 Date: 03/10/17

REPORTED OUT OF
SFC 03/20/2017

FISCAL NOTE ANALYSIS

STATE OF ALASKA
2017 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Analysis

This proposal requires that No Smoking signs be posted at department facilities, in state equipment and vehicles, and on Alaska Marine Highway vessels. Current department No Smoking signage meets one of the three criteria as listed in lines 8 - 12 on page 5 of the bill. This proposal creates no fiscal impact to the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities; therefore, the department submits a zero fiscal note.

ALASKA SMOKE-FREE WORKPLACES

EVERYONE HAS THE RIGHT TO BREATHE SMOKE-FREE AIR.



Resolutions of Support for a Statewide Smoke-Free Workplace Law

This is a list of 1,014 Alaska businesses and organizations who have signed a resolution in support of a statewide smoke-free indoor workplace law.

They come from businesses and organizations large and small, representing nearly every industry in Alaska. They cross all community and cultural lines. Broken out regionally, you will find they are also representative of every corner of The Great Land. From north to south, east to west, it's time for Alaska to have smoke-free workplaces!

Statewide Supporters

- AARP
- Agnew::Beck
- Akeela
- Alaska Academy of Family Physicians
- Alaska AFL CIO
- Alaska Association of Naturopathic Physicians
- Alaska Association of Student Governments
- Alaska Asthma Coalition
- Alaska Cancer Care Alliance
- Alaska Commercial Company
- Alaska Community Foundation
- Alaska Dental Association
- Alaska Dental Society
- Alaska Federation of Natives
- Alaska Native Health Board
- Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium
- Alaska Native Veterans Association
- Alaska Nurse Practitioner Association
- Alaska Nurses Association
- Alaska Primary Care Association
- Alaska Public Health Association
- Alaska Regional Hospital
- Alaska Sports Hall of Fame
- Alaska State Dental Hygienists Association
- Alaska State Hospital and Nursing Home Association (ASHNHA)
- American Academy of Pediatrics - Alaska Chapter
- American Cancer Society
- American Diabetes Association Alaska
- American Heart Association
- American Lung Association
- Arctic Office Products
- Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America - Alaska Chapter
- BDO USA, LLP
- Big Brothers Big Sisters of Alaska
- CIRI Alaska Tourism Corporation
- Doyon Limited
- Evangelical Lutheran Church of America - Alaska Synod
- Grant Aviation, Inc.
- Hilcorp Alaska
- March of Dimes
- Mountain Pacific Quality Health - Alaska
- NEA - Alaska
- Premera Blue Cross Blue Shield of Alaska
- Providence Alaska Medical Center
- Ravn Alaska
- RurAL CAP

- Alaska State Medical Association
- Alaska Teen Media Institute
- Alaska Tobacco Control Alliance
- Alaska's Center for Resource Families
- Rural cap Head Start Child Development & Policy Council
- The Alaska Club
- Volunteers of America - Alaska Chapter
- YWCA Alaska

Anchorage Supporters

- 8 Star Alaska Adventures
- Advanced Physical Therapy of Alaska
- AK Starfish Company
- Alaska Advanced Dentistry
- Janssen Funeral Homes
- JC Rentals
- KACN TV
- Kanady Chiropractic Center

- Alaska Bagel Restaurant
- Alaska Children's Heart Center
- Alaska Colorectal Surgery
- Alaska Cyber Knife Center
- Alaska Denali Winery
- Alaska Enterprise Solutions, Inc.
- Alaska Fresh Seafood & The Bubbly Mermaid
- Alaska Lens Rental
- Alaska Mountaineering & Hiking
- Alaska Oncology and Hematology, LLC
- Alaska Optometric Association
- Alaska Wildberry Products, Inc
- Alex Hotel & Suites
- Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology Center of Alaska
- Anchor Inn - Whittier
- Anchorage & Valley Radiation Therapy Centers
- Anchorage Associates in Radiation Medicine
- Anchorage Brewing Company
- Anchorage Education Association
- Anchorage Medical Society
- Anchorage Neighborhood Health Center
- Anchorage Oncology Center
- Anchorage Pediatric Group
- Anchorage Radiation Therapy Center
- Anchorage School District
- Anchorage Senior Activity Center
- Anchorage Youth Court
- Anchorage Youth Development Coalition
- Arctic Industries, LLC
- Arctic Management, LLC
- Arctic Rehabilitation and Physical Therapy
- Arctic Roadrunner
- Batteries Plus Bulbs - Anchorage
- Bear Paw Bar & Grill
- Bernie's Pharmacy, Inc.
- Best of Breed Pet Grooming
- Birch, Chris
- Cash Properties of Alaska Inc
- Cash Properties, LLC
- Catfish Haven Restaurant
- Celestial Sweets Boutique
- Chilkoot Charlie's
- Chugach Physical Therapy, Inc.
- Club Paris
- Construction Machinery Inc
- Cornerstone Animal Hospital
- Kay's Family Restaurant
- Keller Williams Realty Alaska Group
- Kim's Dry Cleaning
- King Street Brewing Company
- Kreig, Ray
- Lawn Wizard Lawn Care
- Living Water Baptist Church
- Lone Star Steak House
- Lulu e Bebe
- MacCoy, Carlote
- Medical Park Family Care
- Michelsohn & Daughter Construction, Inc.
- Middle Way Cafe
- Midnight Sun Brewing Company
- Midnight Sun Republican Women's Club
- Mike's Maniacs Slow Pitch Softball
- Mitchell Chiropractic
- Moose's Tooth Pub & Pizzeria
- Mountain View Family Dentistry
- Natural Pantry
- Neuffer, Dan
- Northwest Strategies
- Obeidi Limited
- Organic Oasis
- Pain and Headache Center, LLC
- Paris Bakery and Cafe
- Peanut Farm Bar and Grill
- Pediatric OT Services, LLC
- PETCT of Alaska
- Pho Vietnam 2
- Pil's Deli
- Porcaro Communications
- Pro-Care Home Medical
- Providence Pulmonary Rehab
- Puffin Inn
- Pulmonary Associates
- Repairs Unlimited, LLC
- Sacks Cafe
- Safe & Sound Inc.
- Seagalley Restaurant
- Seward's Folly Bar & Grill
- Side Street Espresso
- Skinny Raven Sports
- Smoke-Free Anchorage Coalition
- Sno Flo LLC
- Snow City Cafe
- Snow Wizard Snow Plowing
- Sonia's Magic Hairstyles

- David's Jewelers
- Diagnostic Health Anchorage
- Downtown Grill
- Eagle River Alehouse
- El Rodeo Inc
- Eledge, Judy
- Fell, William P., DDS
- Flattop Pizza & Pool
- Fromagio's Artisan Cheese
- Gallo's Mexican Restaurant
- Generous Health
- George, Rev. Carol
- Golden Donuts
- Graceworks Alaska
- Grandview Baptist Church
- Grassroots Fair Trade Shop
- Graystar Pacific Seafood
- Helander, Ken
- Heritage Birth Center
- Hotel Captain Cook
- Humpy's Great Alaskan Alehouse
- Hurlburt, Kathy
- Identity Inc.
- Imaging Specialists of Alaska
- Spenard Roadhouse
- Starting Point, Inc.
- Sub Zero Bistro & Microlounge
- Sunrise Sun Spa
- Taiga Mining Company
- Terra Bella, Inc.
- The Alaska Dome
- The Alaska Museum of Science & Nature/AKSCI
- The Builders Collaborative
- The Flying Dutchman Pastry
- Title Wave Books
- Tobacco Free Rainbow Alliance
- True Life Chiropractic LLC
- UAA Department of Health Sciences
- UAA Physical Education Department
- UAA School of Social Work
- Uncle Joe's Pizzeria
- United Way of Anchorage
- Walsh Sheppard
- Weaver Brothers
- Wrigley, David C., MD, PC
- Yak & Yeti Himalayan Restaurant

Gulf Coast Supporters

- A Balanced Approach - Kodiak
- A Smiling Bear Bed & Breakfast - Kodiak
- Alaska One Realty LLC - Kodiak
- Alaskan Real Estate
- Arc N Spark Welding - Kodiak
- AT&T - Kodiak
- Bases Loaded
- Beachside Rental House - Kodiak
- Brother Francis Shelter - Kodiak
- Kodiak Printmasters
- Kodiak Teen Court
- Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center
- M & S Enterprises
- MacTavish Marketing Group - Kodiak
- Mill Bay Coffee & Pastries - Kodiak
- Nordic Dancer Bed & Breakfast - Kodiak
- Norman's Fine Gifts & Jewelry - Kodiak
- Northwoods Massage - Kodiak
- Old Harbor Native Corporation - Kodiak
- Orca Book and Sound

- Center Star Training, LLC - Kodiak
- Coastal Creation - Kodiak
- Connecting Ties, Inc. - Kodiak
- Daniels Jewelry - Kodiak
- E-Clips Haircare Studio - Cordova
- Emily's Alterations & Design - Kodiak
- Family Chiropractic - Kodiak
- Galley Gourmet - Kodiak
- Henry's Great Alaskan Restaurant, Inc. - Kodiak
- Humane Society of Kodiak
- Images Hair and Tanning
- Island Air Service- Kodiak
- Kendra's Kreations - Kodiak
- Kings Diner Inc.
- KMK Rentals - Cordova
- Kodiak Area Native Association
- Kodiak Bed & Breakfast
- Kodiak Island Ambulatory Care Clinic, Inc. (KIACC Inc.)
- Kodiak Island Borough School District
- Kodiak Lawn Care
- Kodiak Motors, Inc.
- Orion's Mountain Sports - Kodiak
- Ouzinkie Native Corporation
- Pearson Cove Bed & Breakfast - Kodiak
- Providence Kodiak Island Counseling Center
- Re/Max of Kodiak
- Sparrows - Kodiak
- St Denny Surveying - Kodiak
- St. James the Fisherman Episcopal Church - Kodiak
- St. Mary's Catholic Parish - Kodiak
- Stringbeadz by Susan - Kodiak
- Sutliff's Hardware - Kodiak
- Sweeney Insurance - Kodiak
- TC Enterprises, LLC - Kodiak
- The Sholikof Lodge - Kodiak
- Threshold Services, Inc. - Kodiak
- Ton of Fun - Kodiak
- Total Interior Furnishings - Kodiak
- Wells Fargo Bank - Kodiak
- Wild Iris Salon

Interior Supporters

- A&K Electric, LLC - Fairbanks
- AARP Fairbanks Chapter
- Access Alaska
- Aframe Gas Station
- Airport Equipment Rentals
- Alaska A La Carte Realty
- Alaska Acupuncture and Herb
- Alaska Fur Gallery
- Alaska Homegrown - Russell Bickness
- Alaska Universal Productions, Inc
- Aloha BBQ Grill
- Hair Salon – Glennallen
- Hatcher Photography - Fairbanks
- Healy Heights Family Cabins
- Heartstream Yoga
- Hompesch, Evans & Averett
- Hub of Alaska - Glennallen
- I ACT FREE Coalition
- If Only... a fine store
- Image Optical - Fairbanks
- Infinite Options Care Coordination Services, LLC

- Alpine Chiropractic and Massage
- American Village of Alaska Inc. / Caribou Hotel - Glennallen
- Arctic Burner Service - Fairbanks
- Arctic Chiropractic
- Arctic Fire Hot Sauce-Fairbanks
- Arctic Lights Candle Company-Fairbanks
- Arts Venture - Fairbanks
- Asian Acupuncture, Bodywork and Herbs, Inc.
- Baan O Yeel Kon Corporation - Rampart
- Bergeron, Daniel M., DDS
- Bettisworth North Architects
- Black Diamond Resort Company
- Blue Door Antiques - Fairbanks
- Bobby's Restaurant
- Bonnie's Baskets & Things-Fairbanks
- Brewster's
- Canyon Gift Company
- Castlerock Self Storage
- Cheesh'na Tribal Council
- Chena Hot Springs Resort, LLC
- Chena Power LLC
- Choice Care LLC
- Co-Op Diner
- Co-op Market Grocery & Deli
- Coghill's Store - Nenana
- Coldwell Banker Gold Country
- Concierge Medicine of Alaska - Fairbanks
- Connecting Ties, Inc - Glennallen
- Copper River Native Association
- Copper Valley Historical Society
- Cross Road Medical Center - Glennallen
- CrossFit Fairbanks
- Dana'a Daycare
- Date-Line Digital Printing
- Delta Epsilon Inc. - Fairbanks
- Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. - Fairbanks Alumnae Chapter
- Denali Adventure Tours
- Denali ATV Adventures
- Denali Borough
- Denali Chamber of Commerce
- Denali Dome Home B&B
- Denali Gift Company
- Denali Glacier Scoops & Gifts
- Denali Jeep Excursions
- Denali Lakeview Inn
- Information Insight
- Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living - Fairbanks
- Interior Community Health Center
- Interior Excavation & Trucking - Fairbanks
- Interior Graphics & Printing
- Jazz Bistro on 4th
- Jazzercise Fairbanks
- Jeff King Inc. / Husky Homestead
- Jolly Roger, Inc.
- Julia Scott Wealth Management
- K&K Recycling Inc.
- Karibu Gallery & Gifts
- Kristi's Quisine
- Lake Louis Lodge
- Last Frontier Denali Photography
- Lavelle's Bistro
- Lavelle's Taphouse
- Lemongrass Thai Cuisine - Fairbanks
- LUNCH Café & Eatery - Fairbanks
- Mark Harris, LPC
- McAfee Chiropractic-Fairbanks
- McCafferty's, A Coffee House, Etc. - Fairbanks
- McCarthy Ventures LLC
- McKinley Gifts
- Miles of Alaska - Nenana
- Minto Development Corporation
- Monderosa Bar & Grill
- Motel Nord Haven - Healy
- Mount Pleasant Baptist Church - Fairbanks
- Mt. McKinley Bank
- Nenana A Frame
- Nenana City Public Schools
- Nenana Native Village
- Nenana Taekwondo
- Nenana Tortella Council on Aging, Inc.
- Nenana Urban Farm
- North Pole Chiropractic
- North Pole Professional Building
- Northern Alaska Environmental Center - Fairbanks
- Northern Alaska Tour Company - Fairbanks
- Northern Business Systems
- Northstar Youth Court - Fairbanks
- Oasis Restaurant

- Denali Mountain Works
- Denali Outdoor Center
- Denali Princess Wilderness Lodge
- Denali Raft Adventure
- Denali Taxi Shuttle - Healy
- do TERRA Essential Oils
- Donna's House of Petals & Gifts
- Duncan Designs - Fairbanks
- Eagle Tribal Buildings
- Eastern Treats – Fairbanks
- Elegant Memories
- Elem Robotics
- Enchanted Forest - Fairbanks
- European International
- Evans Industries
- Fairbanks Children's Museum
- Fairbanks Choral Society
- Fairbanks Clinic Insurance
- Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, Inc.
- Fairbanks Economic Development Corporation
- Fairbanks Family Dental Care
- Fairbanks Forrest and Farm
- Fairbanks Memorial Hospital
- Fairbanks Native Association
- Fairbanks Potters Guild
- Fairbanks Tax Service LLC
- Fairbanks Youth Advocates
- Fairbanks Youth Soccer Association
- Farthest North Girl Scout Council
- FedEx Office Fairbanks
- Finish Line - Fairbanks
- First Fruits Consulting -Fairbanks
- First Presbyterian Church
- Fisher's Fuel Inc
- Food Factory-Fairbanks
- Frontier Farms
- Furred and Feathered Friends 4-H Club - Nenana
- GCI Fairbanks
- Geraldo's - Fairbanks
- Glenallen Chiropractic Clinic
- Glenn Transport LLC - Glennallen
- Granma's Quilt Shop
- Grassroots Guitar Co.
- Greater Fairbanks Board of Realtors
- Perspicacity Contract Services
- Pichette Counseling Services - Fairbanks
- Positive Changes Coaching and Training - Fairbanks
- Radio Fairbanks
- Railbelt Mental Health and Addictions
- Raven Retirement Community of Fairbanks
- Resource Center for Parents and Children - Fairbanks
- Retirement Community of Fairbanks
- Robotics Think Bots
- Ronn Murray Photography
- Rose's Cafe
- Santa's Senior Center
- Santa's Vagabond Travel
- Shear Heaven Salon
- Siam Square Thai & European Restaurant
- Sipping Streams Tea Company- Fairbanks
- Smiling Moose Gifts - Delta Junction
- Stanley Nissan
- Sue Cole Creations-Fairbanks
- Tanana Chiefs Conference
- Tartan Tundra Music
- The Blue Loon
- The Break Room Billiard Hall
- The Bubbly Brew
- The Himalayan
- Tiparo's Restaurant
- Tosina Lodge
- Trax Outdoor Center - Fairbanks
- Tri-Valley Fire Department
- Turning Point Counseling Services - Fairbanks
- Valerie Therrien Attorney at Law
- Valley Chapel
- Venue
- Walsh, Kelliher & Sharp, CPAs, APC
- Warbelow's Air Ventures
- Warwick & Schikora, CPAs
- West Valley Vision Center, Inc. - Fairbanks
- White Palms Art Gallery
- Wind Pond Therapeutic Massage
- Wolfrun Restaurant-Fairbanks
- Working Ink LLC
- Workshop Acres - Nenana
- World Eskimo Olympics
- Wright Air Service

- Wrigley Farms LLC/Alaska Flour Co.

Kenai Peninsula Supporters

- 811 Auk Apartments 6 Plex
- A Flyin Skein LLC - Seward
- A Home Away From Home - Homer
- ABC Pregnancy Care Center
- AK Exports, LLC
- Alaska Advanced Care Chiropractic
- Alaska Christian College
- Alaska Fjord Charters - Seward
- Alaska Lanes
- Alaska Maxi Storage
- Alaska West Air - Nikiski
- Alaskan Cottages - Homer
- Alex Russell Pediatrics
- Aloha Bed & Breakfast - Homer
- Anderson Tug & Barge - Seward
- Angels Rest on Resurrection Bay LLC - Seward
- Aurora Health & Nutrition
- Aurora Taxes & Accounting - Anchor Point
- Bayan Asian Market
- Beach House Rentals - Seward
- Bear Creek Winery & Lodging - Homer
- Beemun's Variety
- Behrens, Dr. Bobbie J.
- Big 'G' Electric & Engineering Inc
- Blazy Construction Inc.
- Box Canyon Cabins - Seward
- Boys and Girls Club of the Kenai Peninsula
- Bridges Community Resource Network
- Brown and Hawkins / Sweet Darlings
- Bunnell Street Arts Center - Homer
- Captain Coffee Roasting Company - Homer
- Central Peninsula Health Foundation
- Central Peninsula Hospital
- Chez Moi Boutique
- Chilson Computer Services
- Chugachmuit
- Clinic of Chiropractic Health - Homer
- Community Action Coalition
- Cook Inlet Council on Alcohol & Drug Addiction (CICADA)
- Cooper Landing Chamber of Commerce
- Cosmic Kitchen - Homer
- Cottler, Dr. Harry - Soldotna
- Delta Leasing LLC
- Diamond M Ranch Resort, LLC
- Donna's Country & Victorian Gifts
- Dr. Robert J. Bauder DMD
- Linda Loris B&B Seward
- Lisa Turner, MS
- Love, Inc of the Kenai Peninsula
- Lucky 13 Fashions
- McDonald's Restaurants of the Kenai Peninsula
- Michael P Moriarty, PC Seward
- Moose Pass Chamber of Commerce & Visitors Bureau
- Mykel's Restaurant & Soldotna Inn
- Nancy Field Insurance
- Nature's Way Rehab Services, LLC
- Neal, Gwen M., Attorney at Law - Homer
- New Beginnings Family Services LLC
- Ninilchik Family Dentistry
- North Star Metals Inc.
- Odie's Bead-It
- Oral Surgery Associates Inc.
- Orange Poppy
- Parker and Associates
- Paul Turner, PhD
- Peninsula Accounting Services
- Peninsula Allergy & Asthma Center
- Peninsula Community Health Services
- Peninsula Dental Center
- Peninsula Health Center Inc
- Peninsula Internal Medicine, P.C.
- Peninsula Medical Center
- Peninsula Pediatric Dentistry
- Peninsula Power Sports
- Peninsula Radiation Oncology Center
- Peninsula Radio Group
- Phormation Chiropractic Inc
- Pioneers of Alaska Igloos #9 - Seward
- Pizza Boys Inc
- Preventative Dental Services PC - Homer
- Professional Escrow Services., Inc
- Qutekcak Native Tribe
- Rangeview Bed & Breakfast - Homer
- Renewal Skincare Studio
- Resurrection Bay Lions Club - Seward
- Rez Fitness
- Schiff RV & Boats
- Sea Otter Community Center - Seldovia
- Seaview Cafe & Bar
- Seaview Community Services

- Family Medical Clinic
- Fine Thyme Cafe
- First American Title - Seward
- Foster Construction
- Frontier Community Services
- Froso's Family Dining
- Good Karma Inn - Homer
- Hammer Tax & Accounting Inc - Kenai
- Harry Gaines Kenai River Sport Fishing
- Havenwood Guest House - Seward
- Health North Family Medicine
- Homer Bookstore
- Homer Head Start
- Horace Mann Insurance Co. - Brenda Johnson
- Hospice of the Central Peninsula
- Hutchings Auto Group
- Integrated Robotics Imaging Systems
- Jammin Java
- Jeannie Annette Enterprises
- Jo Doug Inn - Seward
- Kaladi Brothers Coffee
- Kenai Civil Air Patrol
- Kenai Peninsula School District
- Kenai Peninsula United Way
- Kenai Peninsula Urology LLC
- Kenai Peninsula Youth Facility
- Kenai Public Health Center
- Kenai River Drifters Lodge
- Kenai River Suites
- Kenai Spine
- Kenai Sports & Family Chiropractic
- Kenai Vision Center
- Kenai Watershed Forum
- Kenda's Studio
- King's Treasures Christian Bookstore
- KPO Rehabilitation and Sports Medicine
- Kruzof Fisheries LLC - Seward
- Kuskokwim Wilderness Adventures
- Le Barn Appetit Inn & Creperie - Seward
- Legends Dental
- Semaka Charters - Seward
- Seward Chamber of Commerce, CVB
- Seward Rotary Club
- Seward Vacation Properties
- Seward Wellness for All Coalition
- Silhouette Shingles, LLC - Seward
- Snack Shack
- Snowden Chiropractic
- Soldotna Chiropractic & Therapeutic Massage
- Soldotna Dental Arts
- Soldotna Dental Clinic
- Soldotna Mini Storage
- Soldotna Y Chevron
- Spenard Builders Supply - Kenai
- St. Elias Brewing Company
- Stan's Barber Shop
- Starbird Studios - Seward
- Summit Cleaners
- Sunny Cove Sea Kayaking - Seward
- Superstructures
- SVT Health and Wellness
- Sweeny's Clothing
- Tammy's Flowers and Gifts
- The Daily Buzz
- The Duck Inn
- The Fitness Place
- The Medicenter - Kenai
- The UPS Store # 2752
- Thorn's Showcase Lounge - Seward
- Tina's Hair Pros
- Total Office Products
- Trustees Services of Alaska Inc
- Turnagain Heights., LLC
- Ulmer's Drug & Hardware
- Upstream Family Medicine
- Veronica's
- VIDA!
- Weaver Brothers
- West Chiropractic Clinic
- White Crane Academy
- Wilderness Way
- Winter's Grace Guidance Center

Mat-Su Valley Supporters

- Above Alaska Aviation, LLC - Talkeetna
- Alaska Center for Dentistry
- Alaska Center for Resource Families
- Alaska Family Services
- Alaska Midnite Scents - Wasilla
- Alaska Premier Real Estate LLC
- Alaska Sunset View Resort
- Alaska's Mat-Su Bed & Breakfast Association
- Alaska Wellness Coalition - Palmer
- All About Dance - Big Lake
- All I Saw Cookware - Wasilla
- Allison Little Steel Art
- Alpha Counseling and Education Services
- Alpine Inn - Sutton
- Animal Food Warehouse
- Architects Alaska
- Area 51 Hobby and Games, LLC - Wasilla
- Arkose Brewery - Palmer
- Aurora Dora - Talkeetna
- Backcountry Bike & Ski
- Beadberry Patch - Talkeetna
- Big Brothers and Sisters of Alaska - Mat-Su
- Board Media Group LLC
- Body in Balance Physical Therapy - Palmer
- C'est La Vie Affordable Fashions - Wasilla
- Cadillac Cafe - Wasilla
- CAP Solutions
- Capstone Medical Group
- CCS Early Learning
- Chickaloon Village Traditional Council
- Choose Food Wisely LLC
- Christensen Chiropractic
- Church of the Covenant
- Classified Employees' Association of Matanuska-Susitna Borough School District
- Colony Inn
- Country Financial
- Country Legends 100.9 FM - Wasilla
- Crumb LLC
- Denali Images Art Gallery - Talkeetna
- DermaGlow Alaska - Wasilla
- Diversified Tire - Wasilla
- Ehman Outdoors
- Empower LLC - Wasilla
- Envision Matsu
- Mat-Su Conservation Services
- Mat-Su Convention & Visitor Bureau
- Mat-Su Education Association (MSEA)
- Mat-Su Health and Social Service Board
- Mat-Su Health Foundation
- Mat-Su Integrative Medicine, LLC - Wasilla
- Mat-Su Midwifery and Family Health
- Mat-Su Regional Medical Center
- Mat-Su Regional Medical Center Cardiac Rehab
- Mat-Su Senior Services
- Matanuska Electric Association
- Midnight Sun Yoga - Palmer
- Mimi's Closet - Wasilla
- Mocha Me Crazy
- Moonstone Farm
- Murphy & Associates Engineering
- My House/The Gathering Place
- New Horizons Telecom LLC - Palmer
- Non Essentials LLC
- North Star Animal Hospital
- Northern Susitna Institute - Talkeetna
- Now Health, LLC - Palmer
- OnMission Church
- Palmer City Alehouse
- Palmer Pentecostal Church
- Percussion in the Valley - Palmer
- Pia's Custom Picture Framing - Wasilla
- Pioneer Peak Dental
- Pippel Insurance
- PJ's Crafty Corner - Wasilla
- Rent-A-Geek, LTD.
- RMG Real Estate
- Rock-On Climbing, LLC
- Rose Ridge Vacation Center
- Sea Star Strategies LLC
- Set-Free Alaska
- Sheep Mountain Lodge
- Spenard Builders Supply - Wasilla
- Spurs Bar and Grill - Palmer
- Stage 2 Studios, LLC
- Steve's Toyo Stove Repair
- Summit Worship Center - Wasilla
- Sunshine Community Health Center
- Susitna Mechanical

- Family Promise Mat-Su
- Fancy Lou Boutique - Wasilla
- Fence Emporium of Alaska Inc.
- Fireside Books
- First Presbyterian Church of Wasilla
- Flagship Properties LLC
- Flying Squirrel Bakery Cafe - Talkeetna
- For Sweet's Sake - Wasilla
- Forget Me Knot Hair Salon - Wasilla
- Frosty Meadow Farm - Wasilla
- Geneva Woods Pharmacy
- Gorilla Fireworks - Houston
- Greater Palmer Chamber of Commerce
- Hatcher Pass Bed & Breakfast
- Hitchcock Piano Studio - Palmer
- Howdie Inc. - Wasilla
- JC Brandt Insurance & Financial Services, Inc. - Wasilla
- Jenski Automotive
- Just Imagine Toys
- Knik Tribal Council
- Krazy Moose Subs - Wasilla
- Latitude 62 Lodge - Talkeetna
- Learning Essentials
- Locals Pub & Pizzeria
- Lodestar Family Eye Care, PC - Palmer
- Lucas Chiropractic Clinic
- Mat Su Valley Frontiersman
- Mat-Su Borough School Board
- Mat-Su Coalition on Housing & Homelessness
- Tailgaters Sports Bar & Grill LLC
- Take Shape for Life
- Talkeetna Roadhouse
- The Alaska Boathouse Restaurant
- The Alcove Salon - Wasilla
- The Algone Center
- The Baby Store Toys and More - Wasilla
- The Beader's Paradise - Wasilla
- The Dancing Leaf Gallery - Talkeetna
- The Grand View Inn & Suites
- The Grill @ The Grand View
- The Metro Cafe - Wasilla
- Thrive Mat-Su
- Unaccompanied Youth Task Force
- United Way of Mat-Su
- Urban Roots Hair Studio
- Valley Christian Conference
- Valley Community for Recycling Solutions
- Valley Orthodontics
- Valley Residential Services - Wasilla
- Valley Rotaract
- Village Arts & Crafts Gift Shop - Talkeetna
- Wasilla Area Seniors, Inc.
- Wasilla Chiropractic Clinic
- Wasilla Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram
- Wasilla Physical Therapy
- Wasilla Presbyterian Church
- Wild Iris Family Medicine & Maternity Care - Wasilla
- Windbreak Café/Trouthouse Lounge

Northern Alaska Supporters

- AC Q-Stop - Barrow
- AC Value Center Barrow
- Native Village of Koyuk IRA Council
- Native Village of St Michael

- Airport Pizza
- Alaska Airlines - Barrow
- Alaska Technical Center - Kotzebue
- Arctic Cab - Barrow
- Arctic Chiropractic - Kotzebue
- Arctic Grocery Inc. - Barrow
- Arctic Kitchen and Apartments - Barrow
- Arctic Pizza - Barrow
- Barrow Kitchen
- Bearing Song & Gifts
- Bering Air-Kotzebue
- Bering Air, Inc. - Nome
- City of Kiana
- Era Alaska Kotzebue
- FBX Aviation Services - Kotzebue
- Illisagvik College - Barrow
- Inupiat Cleaners - Barrow
- KBRW FM - Barrow
- KNOM Radio Mission, Inc.
- Leeza's Beauty Salon - Barrow
- Maruskiya's of Nome Alaska Native Art
- McIntyre Optometry Services, Inc. - Barrow
- Native Village of Brevig Mission
- Native Village of Kotzebue
- Noorvik Native Community
- Northwest Arctic Borough
- Northwest Inupiat Housing Authority
- Northwest Inupiat Housing Authority - Kotzebue
- Northwestern Aviation - Kotzebue
- Osaka Asian Cuisine - Barrow
- OTZ Telecommunications, Inc. - Kotzebue
- Ravn Alaska - Kotzebue
- Ravn Alaska / Hageland Aviation - Barrow
- Ryan Air
- Ryan Air - Kotzebue
- Sam & Lee's Restaurant - Barrow
- Samuel Simmonds Memorial Hospital - Barrow
- Savoonga Native Store
- Sitmasialk Native Corporation
- The Fur Shop - Barrow
- UAF Chukchi Campus - Kotzebue
- Village of Nome IRA Council
- Village of Solomon
- Water Service - Barrow
- Wells Fargo Bank - Barrow
- Wolf Creek Sales & Service - Kotzebue

Southeast Alaska Supporters

- 1st City 1st Aid - Ketchikan
- Adventure Karts - Ketchikan
- Aimee Shull Photography
- Alaska Arts Southeast
- Alaska Electric Light & Power Company - Juneau
- Alaska Galore Tours - Juneau
- Alaska Grafix - Juneau
- Alaska Island Community Services
- Alaska Laundry and Cleaners - Juneau
- Alaska Native Brotherhood & Alaska Native Sisterhood Grand Camp - Ketchikan
- Alaska Native Girls - Metakatia
- Alaska Native Sisterhood Camp #16
- Alaska Rainforest Sanctuary
- Alaska Robotics
- Aquatic Alaska Adventures
- Armstrong - Keta, Inc. - Baranof Island
- At the White House B&B - Skagway
- Aurora Chiropractic Center
- AWARE Inc-Juneau
- BCD Construction, Inc. - Juneau
- Bev's Flowers and Gifts
- Braveheart Volunteers
- Breakaway Adventures - Wrangell
- Brenner's Fine Clothing and Gifts
- Catholic Charities
- Changing Tides LLC - Juneau
- Chilkoot Indian Association
- City Center Chiropractic - Juneau
- Creek Street Historic Properties
- Creekside Family Health Clinic - Ketchikan
- Diamond C Cafe - Wrangell
- Diversified Investments & Insurance - Ketchikan
- Easeful Being - Juneau
- Fairweather Gallery - Juneau
- Foggy Mountain Shop - Juneau
- Frontier Shipping & Copyworks - Ketchikan
- Garnet School
- McDonald's of Southeast Alaska
- National Council on Alcohol and Drug Dependence
- Native Craft Co-Op - Juneau
- Natural Healthcare - Juneau
- North Star Television Network
- North to Alaska
- Northern Light United Church - Juneau
- Northwind Architects - Juneau
- Organized Village of Kasaan
- Paper Pirates-Sanctuary
- Peace Health Ketchikan Medical Center
- Petersburg Indian Association
- Petersburg Mental Health
- Petersburg School District
- Radio Shack Ketchikan
- Rainbird Community Broadcast Corp. - Ketchikan
- Rainbow Foods - Juneau
- Rainforest Crafts - Ketchikan
- Rainforest Naturopathic Medicine
- Red Onion Saloon
- Rob Cohen Music - Juneau
- Robertson's Gallery & Custom Framing
- Rodfather's Broiler Restaurant
- Seaside Yarns, LLC - Juneau
- Shattuck & Grummett Insurance
- Sitka Dental Clinic
- Sitka Tribe of Alaska
- Sitkans Against Family Violence
- Skagway Brewing Company
- Southeast Alaska Guidance Association (SAGA)
- Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC)
- Southeast Furniture Warehouse
- Southeast Medical Clinic
- Southeast Radiation Oncology Center - Juneau
- Starboard Frames and Gifts - Ketchikan
- State Farm Insurance - Ketchikan

- Gateway Center for Human Services/Akeela
- Glacier Auto Parts
- Goldbelt Inc - Juneau
- Haines Brewing Company, Inc.
- Healing Touch Alaska - Juneau
- Hearthside Books & Toys - Juneau
- Heritage Coffee
- Heritage Northwest Inc. - Juneau
- Hi-Tide Construction - Juneau
- Hoonah Indian Association
- Hoonah Liquor Store
- Icy Straits Lodge
- Ike's Fuel
- Inn at Creek Street - Ketchikan
- Inside Passage Midwifery & Natural Medicine
- Island Pharmacy - Ketchikan
- Jerry's Books and Games - Ketchikan
- Juneau Arts & Humanities Council
- Juneau Family Health and Birth Center
- Juneau's Imagination Station
- Ketchikan Public Health
- Ketchikan Ready Mix Inc.
- Ketchikan Wellness Coalition
- Ketchikan Youth Court
- Knockout Productions - Juneau
- Lifetime Eye Care
- Love in Action - Ketchikan
- Stereo North Inc.
- Stikine Drug - Wrangell
- Studio Max - Ketchikan
- Sylvan Enterprises
- Taku Lanes - Juneau
- Taquan Air - Ketchikan
- The Fox Hole - Ketchikan
- The Office Bar - Hoonah
- The Wild Oven Bakehouse - Juneau
- Tideland Tackle Marine - Hoonah
- Tongass Federal Credit Union - Ketchikan
- Tongass Mobile Estates - Hoonah
- Trickster Company - Juneau
- TSS, Inc. - Ketchikan
- University of Alaska - Southeast Campus
- Urban Eskimo - Juneau
- Videl Entertainment
- Wanzer, Terral - Ketchikan
- Weaver, Douglas, DDS - Juneau
- Wellspring Inc Integrative Medicine
- Wellwood Center Bed & Breakfast - Copper Center
- Willow Mountain Lodge
- Wostmann & Associates Inc
- Wrangell Early Childhood Education Coalition
- Wrangell Public Health Center
- Wrangell School District
- Yoga Union Inc

Southwest Alaska Supporters

- 4th and Broadway Boutique
- Alakanuk Tribal Council
- Aleut Community of St. Paul
- Aleutian Pribilof Island Association
- Arctic Belle Boutique - Bethel
- ArXotica Inc
- Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP)
- Bethel Alaska PC
- Bethel Car Rental
- Bethel Chamber of Commerce
- Bethel Community Services Foundation
- Bethel Family Clinic
- Bethel Friends of Canines
- Bethel Native Corporation
- Bethel Public Health Center
- Bristol Alliance Fuels, LLC - Dillingham
- Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation
- Bristol Express - Dillingham
- Bristol Express Fuels, Inc. - Dillingham
- Bristol Express Gas Station & C-Store - Dillingham
- Brown Slough Bed & Breakfast - Bethel
- City of Dillingham Senior Center
- Donlin Gold
- Herron, Bob
- Iqurmiut Traditional Council - Russian Mission
- Kuskokwim Commercial Supply - Bethel
- Kuskokwim Wilderness Adventures - Bethel
- Let's Get Growing
- Lime Village Traditional Council - McGrath
- Lucy's Cache - Bethel
- Marilyn's Hair Salon
- Native Village of Bill Moore's Slough
- Native Village of Eek
- Native Village of Emmonak
- Native Village of Kwinhagak
- Native Village of Marshall
- Native Village of Nunam Iqua
- Native Village of Tununak
- Northern Lights Essential Oil Products
- Ohogamiut Traditional Council - Marshall
- Orutsaramiut Native Council - Bethel
- Portraits by Pipa
- Pribilof School District
- Sammy's Market - Bethel
- Sattler Strategies - Bethel
- Snack Shack - Bethel
- Stan's Barber Shop - Bethel
- The Delta Discovery, Inc. - Bethel
- Toksook Bay Head Start
- Unalaska City School Board
- Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault and Family Violence
- USA Pools - Bethel
- Valcarce Law Office - Bethel
- Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation
- Yupiit of Andreafski Tribe - St. Marys
- Yupiit Piciryarait Cultural Center - Bethel
- Yupiit Piciryarait Museum - Bethel
- Yuut Elitnaurviat - The People's Learning Center, Inc. - Bethel



Resolutions of Support for a Statewide Smoke-Free Workplace Law

This is a list of 1,017 Alaska businesses and organizations who have signed a resolution in support of a statewide smoke-free indoor workplace law.

They come from businesses and organizations large and small, representing nearly every industry in Alaska. They cross all community and cultural lines. Broken out regionally, you will find they are also representative of every corner of The Great Land. From north to south, east to west, it's time for Alaska to have smoke-free workplaces!

Statewide Supporters

- AARP
- Agnew::Beck
- Akeela
- Alaska Academy of Family Physicians
- Alaska AFL CIO
- Alaska Association of Naturopathic Physicians
- Alaska Association of Student Governments
- Alaska Asthma Coalition
- Alaska Cancer Care Alliance
- Alaska Commercial Company
- Alaska Community Foundation
- Alaska Dental Association
- Alaska Dental Society
- Alaska Federation of Natives
- Alaska Native Health Board
- Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium
- Alaska Native Veterans Association
- Alaska Nurse Practitioner Association
- Alaska Nurses Association
- Alaska Primary Care Association
- Alaska Public Health Association
- Alaska Regional Hospital
- Alaska Sports Hall of Fame
- Alaska State Dental Hygienists Association
- Alaska State Hospital and Nursing Home Association (ASHNHA)
- Alaska's Center for Resource Families
- American Academy of Pediatrics - Alaska Chapter
- American Cancer Society
- American Diabetes Association Alaska
- American Heart Association
- American Lung Association
- Arctic Office Products
- Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America - Alaska Chapter
- BDO USA, LLP
- Big Brothers Big Sisters of Alaska
- CIRI Alaska Tourism Corporation
- Doyon Limited
- Evangelical Lutheran Church of America - Alaska Synod
- Grant Aviation, Inc.
- Hilcorp Alaska
- March of Dimes
- Mountain Pacific Quality Health - Alaska
- NEA - Alaska
- Premera Blue Cross Blue Shield of Alaska
- Providence Alaska Medical Center
- Ravn Alaska
- RurAL CAP
- Rural cap Head Start Child Development & Policy Council
- The Alaska Club

- Alaska State Medical Association
- Alaska Teen Media Institute
- Alaska Tobacco Control Alliance
- Volunteers of America - Alaska Chapter
- YWCA Alaska

Anchorage Supporters

- 8 Star Alaska Adventures
- Advanced Physical Therapy of Alaska
- AK Starfish Company
- Alaska Advanced Dentistry
- Alaska Bagel Restaurant
- Alaska Children's Heart Center
- Alaska Colorectal Surgery
- Alaska Cyber Knife Center
- Alaska Denali Winery
- Alaska Enterprise Solutions, Inc.
- Alaska Fresh Seafood & The Bubbly Mermaid
- Alaska Lens Rental
- Alaska Mountaineering & Hiking
- Alaska Oncology and Hematology, LLC
- Alaska Optometric Association
- Alaska Wildberry Products, Inc
- Alex Hotel & Suites
- Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology Center of Alaska
- Anchor Inn - Whittier
- Anchorage & Valley Radiation Therapy Centers
- Anchorage Associates in Radiation Medicine
- Anchorage Brewing Company
- Anchorage Education Association
- Anchorage Medical Society
- Anchorage Neighborhood Health Center
- Anchorage Oncology Center
- Anchorage Pediatric Group
- Anchorage Radiation Therapy Center
- Anchorage School District
- Anchorage Senior Activity Center
- Anchorage Youth Court
- Imaging Specialists of Alaska
- Janssen Funeral Homes
- JC Rentals
- KACN TV
- Kanady Chiropractic Center
- Kay's Family Restaurant
- Keller Williams Realty Alaska Group
- Kim's Dry Cleaning
- King Street Brewing Company
- Kreig, Ray
- Lawn Wizard Lawn Care
- Living Water Baptist Church
- Lone Star Steak House
- Lulu e Bebe
- MacCoy, Carlote
- Medical Park Family Care
- Michelsohn & Daughter Construction, Inc.
- Middle Way Cafe
- Midnight Sun Brewing Company
- Midnight Sun Republican Women's Club
- Mike's Maniacs Slow Pitch Softball
- Mitchell Chiropractic
- Moose's Tooth Pub & Pizzeria
- Mountain View Family Dentistry
- Natural Pantry
- Neuffer, Dan
- Northwest Strategies
- Obeidi Limited
- Organic Oasis
- Pain and Headache Center, LLC
- Paris Bakery and Cafe
- Peanut Farm Bar and Grill
- Pediatric OT Services, LLC
- PETCT of Alaska
- Pho Vietnam 2

- Anchorage Youth Development Coalition
- Arctic Industries, LLC
- Arctic Management, LLC
- Arctic Rehabilitation and Physical Therapy
- Arctic Roadrunner
- Batteries Plus Bulbs - Anchorage
- Bear Paw Bar & Grill
- Bernie's Pharmacy, Inc.
- Best of Breed Pet Grooming
- Birch, Chris
- Cash Properties of Alaska Inc
- Cash Properties, LLC
- Catfish Haven Restaurant
- Celestial Sweets Boutique
- Chilkoot Charlie's
- Chugach Physical Therapy, Inc.
- Club Paris
- Construction Machinery Inc
- Cornerstone Animal Hospital
- David's Jewelers
- Diagnostic Health Anchorage
- Downtown Grill
- Eagle River Alehouse
- El Rodeo Inc
- Eledge, Judy
- Fell, William P., DDS
- Flattop Pizza & Pool
- Fromagio's Artisan Cheese
- Gallo's Mexican Restaurant
- Generous Health
- George, Rev. Carol
- Golden Donuts
- Graceworks Alaska
- Grandview Baptist Church
- Grassroots Fair Trade Shop
- Graystar Pacific Seafood
- Helander, Ken
- Heritage Birth Center
- Hotel Captain Cook
- Humpy's Great Alaskan Alehouse
- Hurlburt, Kathy
- Pil's Deli
- Porcaro Communications
- Pro-Care Home Medical
- Providence Pulmonary Rehab
- Puffin Inn
- Pulmonary Associates
- Repairs Unlimited, LLC
- Sacks Cafe
- Safe & Sound Inc.
- Seagalley Restaurant
- Seward's Folly Bar & Grill
- Side Street Espresso
- Skinny Raven Sports
- Smoke-Free Anchorage Coalition
- Sno Flo LLC
- Snow City Cafe
- Snow Wizard Snow Plowing
- Sonia's Magic Hairstyles
- Spenard Roadhouse
- Starting Point, Inc.
- Sub Zero Bistro & Microlounge
- Sunrise Sun Spa
- Taiga Mining Company
- Terra Bella, Inc.
- The Alaska Dome
- The Alaska Museum of Science & Nature/AKSCI
- The Builders Collaborative
- The Flying Dutchman Pastry
- Title Wave Books
- Tobacco Free Rainbow Alliance
- True Life Chiropractic LLC
- UAA Department of Health Sciences
- UAA Physical Education Department
- UAA School of Social Work
- Uncle Joe's Pizzeria
- United Way of Anchorage
- Walsh Sheppard
- Weaver Brothers
- Wrigley, David C., MD, PC
- Yak & Yeti Himalayan Restuarant

- Identity Inc.

Gulf Coast Supporters

- A Balanced Approach - Kodiak
- A Smiling Bear Bed & Breakfast - Kodiak
- Alaska One Realty LLC - Kodiak
- Alaskan Real Estate
- Arc N Spark Welding - Kodiak
- AT&T - Kodiak
- Bases Loaded
- Beachside Rental House - Kodiak
- Brother Francis Shelter - Kodiak
- Center Star Training, LLC - Kodiak
- Coastal Creation - Kodiak
- Connecting Ties, Inc. - Kodiak
- Daniels Jewelry - Kodiak
- E-Clips Haircare Studio - Cordova
- Emily's Alterations & Design - Kodiak
- Family Chiropractic - Kodiak
- Galley Gourmet - Kodiak
- Henry's Great Alaskan Restaurant, Inc. - Kodiak
- Humane Society of Kodiak
- Images Hair and Tanning
- Island Air Service- Kodiak
- Kendra's Kreations - Kodiak
- Kings Diner Inc.
- KMK Rentals - Cordova
- Kodiak Area Native Association
- Kodiak Bed & Breakfast
- Kodiak Island Ambulatory Care Clinic, Inc. (KIACC Inc.)
- Kodiak Island Borough School District
- Kodiak Lawn Care
- Kodiak Motors, Inc.
- Kodiak Printmasters
- Kodiak Teen Court
- Kodiak Women's Resource & Crisis Center
- M & S Enterprises
- MacTavish Marketing Group – Kodiak
- Mill Bay Coffee & Pastries – Kodiak
- Nordic Dancer Bed & Breakfast - Kodiak
- Norman's Fine Gifts & Jewelry - Kodiak
- Northwoods Massage - Kodiak
- Old Harbor Native Corporation - Kodiak
- Orca Book and Sound
- Orion's Mountain Sports - Kodiak
- Ouzinkie Native Corporation
- Pearson Cove Bed & Breakfast - Kodiak
- Providence Kodiak Island Counseling Center
- Re/Max of Kodiak
- Sparrows - Kodiak
- St Denny Surveying - Kodiak
- St. James the Fisherman Episcopal Church - Kodiak
- St. Mary's Catholic Parish - Kodiak
- Stringbeadz by Susan - Kodiak
- Sutliff's Hardware - Kodiak
- Sweeney Insurance - Kodiak
- TC Enterprises, LLC - Kodiak
- The Sholikof Lodge - Kodiak
- Threshold Services, Inc. - Kodiak
- Ton of Fun - Kodiak
- Total Interior Furnishings - Kodiak
- Wells Fargo Bank - Kodiak
- Wild Iris Salon

Interior Supporters

- A&K Electric, LLC - Fairbanks
- AARP Fairbanks Chapter
- Access Alaska
- Aframe Gas Station
- Airport Equipment Rentals
- Alaska A La Carte Realty
- Alaska Acupuncture and Herb
- Alaska Fur Gallery
- Alaska Homegrown - Russell Bickness
- Alaska Universal Productions, Inc
- Aloha BBQ Grill
- Alpine Chiropractic and Massage
- American Village of Alaska Inc. / Caribou Hotel - Glennallen
- Arctic Burner Service - Fairbanks
- Arctic Chiropractic
- Arctic Fire Hot Sauce-Fairbanks
- Arctic Lights Candle Company-Fairbanks
- Arts Venture - Fairbanks
- Asian Acupuncture, Bodywork and Herbs, Inc.
- Baan O Yeel Kon Corporation - Rampart
- Bergeron, Daniel M., DDS
- Bettisworth North Architects
- Black Diamond Resort Company
- Blue Door Antiques - Fairbanks
- Bobby's Restaurant
- Bonnie's Baskets & Things-Fairbanks
- Brewster's
- Canyon Gift Company
- Castlerock Self Storage
- Cheesh'na Tribal Council
- Chena Hot Springs Resort, LLC
- Chena Power LLC
- Choice Care LLC
- Co-Op Diner
- Co-op Market Grocery & Deli
- Coghill's Store - Nenana
- Coldwell Banker Gold Country
- Concierge Medicine of Alaska - Fairbanks
- Healy Heights Family Cabins
- Heartstream Yoga
- Hompesch, Evans & Averett
- Hub of Alaska - Glennallen
- I ACT FREE Coalition
- If Only... a fine store
- Image Optical - Fairbanks
- Infinite Options Care Coordination Services, LLC
- Information Insight
- Interior Alaska Center for Non-Violent Living - Fairbanks
- Interior Community Health Center
- Interior Excavation & Trucking - Fairbanks
- Interior Graphics & Printing
- Jazz Bistro on 4th
- Jazzercise Fairbanks
- Jeff King Inc. / Husky Homestead
- Jolly Roger, Inc.
- Julia Scott Wealth Management
- K&K Recycling Inc.
- Karibu Gallery & Gifts
- Kristi's Quisine
- Lake Louis Lodge
- Last Frontier Denali Photography
- Lavelle's Bistro
- Lavelle's Taphouse
- Lemongrass Thai Cuisine - Fairbanks
- LUNCH Café & Eatery - Fairbanks
- Mark Harris, LPC
- McAfee Chiropractic-Fairbanks
- McCafferty's, A Coffee House, Etc. - Fairbanks
- McCarthy Ventures LLC
- McKinley Gifts
- Mecca Bar - Fairbanks
- Miles of Alaska - Nenana
- Minto Development Corporation
- Monderosa Bar & Grill
- Motel Nord Haven - Healy

- Connecting Ties, Inc - Glennallen
- Copper River Native Association
- Copper Valley Historical Society
- Cross Road Medical Center - Glennallen
- CrossFit Fairbanks
- Dana'a Daycare
- Date-Line Digital Printing
- Delta Epsilon Inc. - Fairbanks
- Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. - Fairbanks Alumnae Chapter
- Denali Adventure Tours
- Denali ATV Adventures
- Denali Borough
- Denali Chamber of Commerce
- Denali Dome Home B&B
- Denali Gift Company
- Denali Glacier Scoops & Gifts
- Denali Jeep Excursions
- Denali Lakeview Inn
- Denali Mountain Works
- Denali Outdoor Center
- Denali Princess Wilderness Lodge
- Denali Raft Adventure
- Denali Taxi Shuttle - Healy
- do TERRA Essential Oils
- Donna's House of Petals & Gifts
- Duncan Designs - Fairbanks
- Eagle Tribal Buildings
- Eastern Treats - Fairbanks
- Elegant Memories
- Elem Robotics
- Enchanted Forest - Fairbanks
- European International
- Evans Industries
- Fairbanks Children's Museum
- Fairbanks Choral Society
- Fairbanks City Council
- Fairbanks Clinic Insurance
- Fairbanks Daily News-Miner, Inc.
- Fairbanks Economic Development Corporation
- Fairbanks Family Dental Care
- Mount Pleasant Baptist Church - Fairbanks
- Mt. McKinley Bank
- Nenana A Frame
- Nenana City Public Schools
- Nenana Native Village
- Nenana Taekwondo
- Nenana Tortella Council on Aging, Inc.
- Nenana Urban Farm
- North Pole Chiropractic
- North Pole Professional Building
- Northern Alaska Environmental Center - Fairbanks
- Northern Alaska Tour Company - Fairbanks
- Northern Business Systems
- Northstar Youth Court - Fairbanks
- Oasis Restaurant
- Perspicacity Contract Services
- Pichette Counseling Services - Fairbanks
- Positive Changes Coaching and Training - Fairbanks
- Radio Fairbanks
- Railbelt Mental Health and Addictions
- Raven Retirement Community of Fairbanks
- Resource Center for Parents and Children - Fairbanks
- Retirement Community of Fairbanks
- Robotics Think Bots
- Ronn Murray Photography
- Rose's Cafe
- Santa's Senior Center
- Santa's Vagabond Travel
- Shear Heaven Salon
- Siam Square Thai & European Restaurant
- Sipping Streams Tea Company- Fairbanks
- Smiling Moose Gifts - Delta Junction
- Stanley Nissan
- Sue Cole Creations-Fairbanks
- Tanana Chiefs Conference
- Tartan Tundra Music

- Fairbanks Forest and Farm
- Fairbanks Memorial Hospital
- Fairbanks Native Association
- Fairbanks Potters Guild
- Fairbanks Tax Service LLC
- Fairbanks Youth Advocates
- Fairbanks Youth Soccer Association
- Farthest North Girl Scout Council
- FedEx Office Fairbanks
- Finish Line - Fairbanks
- First Fruits Consulting -Fairbanks
- First Presbyterian Church
- Fisher's Fuel Inc
- Food Factory-Fairbanks
- Frontier Farms
- Furred and Feathered Friends 4-H Club - Nenana
- GCI Fairbanks
- Geraldo's - Fairbanks
- Glenallen Chiropractic Clinic
- Glenn Transport LLC - Glennallen
- Granma's Quilt Shop
- Grassroots Guitar Co.
- Greater Fairbanks Board of Realtors
- Hair Salon – Glennallen
- Hatcher Photography - Fairbanks
- The Blue Loon
- The Break Room Billiard Hall
- The Bubbly Brew
- The Himalayan
- Tiparo's Restaurant
- Tosina Lodge
- Trax Outdoor Center - Fairbanks
- Tri-Valley Fire Department
- Turning Point Counseling Services - Fairbanks
- Valerie Therrien Attorney at Law
- Valley Chapel
- Venue
- Walsh, Kelliher & Sharp, CPAs, APC
- Warbelow's Air Ventures
- Warwick & Schikora, CPAs
- West Valley Vision Center, Inc. - Fairbanks
- White Palms Art Gallery
- Wind Pond Therapeutic Massage
- Wolfrun Restaurant-Fairbanks
- Working Ink LLC
- Workshop Acres - Nenana
- World Eskimo Olympics
- Wright Air Service
- Wrigley Farms LLC/Alaska Flour Co.

Kenai Peninsula Supporters

- 811 Auk Apartments 6 Plex
- A Flyin Skein LLC - Seward
- A Home Away From Home - Homer
- ABC Pregnancy Care Center
- AK Exports, LLC
- Alaska Advanced Care Chiropractic
- Alaska Christian College
- Alaska Fjord Charters - Seward
- Alaska Lanes
- Alaska Maxi Storage
- Alaska West Air - Nikiski
- Alaskan Cottages - Homer
- Alex Russell Pediatrics
- Love, Inc of the Kenai Peninsula
- Lucky 13 Fashions
- McDonald's Restaurants of the Kenai Peninsula
- Michael P Moriarty, PC Seward
- Moose Pass Chamber of Commerce & Visitors Bureau
- Mykel's Restaurant & Soldotna Inn
- Nancy Field Insurance
- Nature's Way Rehab Services, LLC
- Neal, Gwen M., Attorney at Law - Homer
- New Beginnings Family Services LLC

- Aloha Bed & Breakfast - Homer
- Anderson Tug & Barge - Seward
- Angels Rest on Resurrection Bay LLC - Seward
- Aurora Health & Nutrition
- Aurora Taxes & Accounting - Anchor Point
- Bayan Asian Market
- Beach House Rentals - Seward
- Bear Creek Winery & Lodging - Homer
- Beemun's Variety
- Behrens, Dr. Bobbie J.
- Big 'G' Electric & Engineering Inc
- Blazy Construction Inc.
- Box Canyon Cabins - Seward
- Boys and Girls Club of the Kenai Peninsula
- Bridges Community Resource Network
- Brown and Hawkins / Sweet Darlings
- Bunnell Street Arts Center - Homer
- Captain Coffee Roasting Company - Homer
- Central Peninsula Health Foundation
- Central Peninsula Hospital
- Chez Moi Boutique
- Chilson Computer Services
- Chugachmuit
- Clinic of Chiropractic Health - Homer
- Community Action Coalition
- Cook Inlet Council on Alcohol & Drug Addiction (CICADA)
- Cooper Landing Chamber of Commerce
- Cosmic Kitchen - Homer
- Cottler, Dr. Harry - Soldotna
- Delta Leasing LLC
- Diamond M Ranch Resort, LLC
- Donna's Country & Victorian Gifts
- Dr. Robert J. Bauder DMD
- Family Medical Clinic
- Fine Thyme Cafe
- First American Title - Seward
- Foster Construction
- Niniichik Family Dentistry
- North Star Metals Inc.
- Odie's Bead-It
- Oral Surgery Associates Inc.
- Orange Poppy
- Parker and Associates
- Paul Turner, PhD
- Peninsula Accounting Services
- Peninsula Allergy & Asthma Center
- Peninsula Community Health Services
- Peninsula Dental Center
- Peninsula Health Center Inc
- Peninsula Internal Medicine, P.C.
- Peninsula Medical Center
- Peninsula Pediatric Dentistry
- Peninsula Power Sports
- Peninsula Radiation Oncology Center
- Peninsula Radio Group
- Phormation Chiropractic Inc
- Pioneers of Alaska Igloos #9 - Seward
- Pizza Boys Inc
- Preventative Dental Services PC - Homer
- Professional Escrow Services, Inc
- Qutekcak Native Tribe
- Rangeview Bed & Breakfast - Homer
- Renewal Skincare Studio
- Resurrection Bay Lions Club - Seward
- Rez Fitness
- Schiff RV & Boats
- Sea Otter Community Center - Seldovia
- Seaview Cafe & Bar
- Seaview Community Services
- Semaka Charters - Seward
- Seward Chamber of Commerce, CVB
- Seward Rotary Club
- Seward Vacation Properties
- Seward Wellness for All Coalition

- Frontier Community Services
- Froso's Family Dining
- Good Karma Inn - Homer
- Hammer Tax & Accounting Inc - Kenai
- Harry Gaines Kenai River Sport Fishing
- Havenwood Guest House - Seward
- Health North Family Medicine
- Homer Bookstore
- Homer Head Start
- Horace Mann Insurance Co. - Brenda Johnson
- Hospice of the Central Peninsula
- Hutchings Auto Group
- Integrated Robotics Imaging Systems
- Jammin Java
- Jeannie Annette Enterprises
- Jo Doug Inn - Seward
- Kaladi Brothers Coffee
- Kenai Civil Air Patrol
- Kenai Peninsula School District
- Kenai Peninsula United Way
- Kenai Peninsula Urology LLC
- Kenai Peninsula Youth Facility
- Kenai Public Health Center
- Kenai River Drifters Lodge
- Kenai River Suites
- Kenai Spine
- Kenai Sports & Family Chiropractic
- Kenai Vision Center
- Kenai Watershed Forum
- Kenda's Studio
- King's Treasures Christian Bookstore
- KPO Rehabilitation and Sports Medicine
- Kruzof Fisheries LLC - Seward
- Kuskokwim Wilderness Adventures
- Le Barn Appetit Inn & Creperie - Seward
- Legends Dental
- Linda Loris B&B Seward
- Lisa Turner, MS
- Silhouette Shingles, LLC - Seward
- Snack Shack
- Snowder Chiropractic
- Soldotna Chiropractic & Therapeutic Massage
- Soldotna Dental Arts
- Soldotna Dental Clinic
- Soldotna Mini Storage
- Soldotna Y Chevron
- Spenard Builders Supply - Kenai
- St. Elias Brewing Company
- Stan's Barber Shop
- Starbird Studios - Seward
- Summit Cleaners
- Sunny Cove Sea Kayaking - Seward
- Superstructures
- SVT Health and Wellness
- Sweeny's Clothing
- Tammy's Flowers and Gifts
- The Daily Buzz
- The Duck Inn
- The Fitness Place
- The Medicenter - Kenai
- The UPS Store # 2752
- Thorn's Showcase Lounge - Seward
- Tina's Hair Pros
- Total Office Products
- Trustees Services of Alaska Inc
- Turnagain Heights., LLC
- Ulmer's Drug & Hardware
- Upstream Family Medicine
- Veronica's
- VIDA!
- Weaver Brothers
- West Chiropractic Clinic
- White Crane Academy
- Wilderness Way
- Winter's Grace Guidance Center

Mat-Su Valley Supporters

- Above Alaska Aviation, LLC - Talkeetna
- Alaska Center for Dentistry
- Alaska Center for Resource Families
- Alaska Family Services
- Alaska Midnite Scents - Wasilla
- Alaska Premier Real Estate LLC
- Alaska Sunset View Resort
- Alaska's Mat-Su Bed & Breakfast Association
- Alaska Wellness Coalition - Palmer
- All About Dance - Big Lake
- All I Saw Cookware - Wasilla
- Allison Little Steel Art
- Alpha Counseling and Education Services
- Alpine Inn - Sutton
- Animal Food Warehouse
- Architects Alaska
- Area 51 Hobby and Games, LLC - Wasilla
- Arkose Brewery - Palmer
- Aurora Dora - Talkeetna
- Backcountry Bike & Ski
- Beadberry Patch - Talkeetna
- Big Brothers and Sisters of Alaska - Mat-Su
- Board Media Group LLC
- Body in Balance Physical Therapy - Palmer
- C'est La Vie Affordable Fashions - Wasilla
- Cadillac Cafe - Wasilla
- CAP Solutions
- Capstone Medical Group
- CCS Early Learning
- Chickaloon Village Traditional Council
- Choose Food Wisely LLC
- Christensen Chiropractic
- Church of the Covenant
- Classified Employees' Association of Matanuska-Susitna Borough School District
- Colony Inn
- Country Financial
- Mat-Su Conservation Services
- Mat-Su Convention & Visitor Bureau
- Mat-Su Education Association (MSEA)
- Mat-Su Health and Social Service Board
- Mat-Su Health Foundation
- Mat-Su Integrative Medicine, LLC - Wasilla
- Mat-Su Midwifery and Family Health
- Mat-Su Regional Medical Center
- Mat-Su Regional Medical Center Cardiac Rehab
- Mat-Su Senior Services
- Matanuska Electric Association
- Midnight Sun Yoga - Palmer
- Mimi's Closet - Wasilla
- Mocha Me Crazy
- Moonstone Farm
- Murphy & Associates Engineering
- My House/The Gathering Place
- New Horizons Telecom LLC - Palmer
- Non Essentials LLC
- North Star Animal Hospital
- Northern Susitna Institute - Talkeetna
- Now Health, LLC - Palmer
- OnMission Church
- Palmer City Alehouse
- Palmer Pentecostal Church
- Percussion in the Valley - Palmer
- Pia's Custom Picture Framing - Wasilla
- Pioneer Peak Dental
- Pippel Insurance
- PJ's Crafty Corner - Wasilla
- Rent-A-Geek, LTD.
- RMG Real Estate
- Rock-On Climbing, LLC
- Rose Ridge Vacation Center
- Sea Star Strategies LLC
- Set-Free Alaska
- Sheep Mountain Lodge
- Spenard Builders Supply - Wasilla

- Country Legends 100.9 FM - Wasilla
- Crumb LLC
- Denali Images Art Gallery - Talkeetna
- DermaGlow Alaska - Wasilla
- Diversified Tire - Wasilla
- Ehman Outdoors
- Empower LLC - Wasilla
- Envision Matsu
- Family Promise Mat-Su
- Fancy Lou Boutique - Wasilla
- Fence Emporium of Alaska Inc.
- Fireside Books
- First Presbyterian Church of Wasilla
- Flagship Properties LLC
- Flying Squirrel Bakery Cafe - Talkeetna
- For Sweet's Sake - Wasilla
- Forget Me Knot Hair Salon - Wasilla
- Frosty Meadow Farm - Wasilla
- Geneva Woods Pharmacy
- Gorilla Fireworks - Houston
- Greater Palmer Chamber of Commerce
- Hatcher Pass Bed & Breakfast
- Hitchcock Piano Studio - Palmer
- Howdie Inc. - Wasilla
- JC Brandt Insurance & Financial Services, Inc. - Wasilla
- Jenski Automotive
- Just Imagine Toys
- Krazy Moose Subs - Wasilla
- Latitude 62 Lodge - Talkeetna
- Learning Essentials
- Locals Pub & Pizzeria
- Lodestar Family Eye Care, PC - Palmer
- Lucas Chiropractic Clinic
- Mat Su Valley Frontiersman
- Mat-Su Borough Assembly
- Mat-Su Borough School Board
- Mat-Su Coalition on Housing & Homelessness
- Spurs Bar and Grill - Palmer
- Stage 2 Studios, LLC
- Steve's Toyo Stove Repair
- Summit Worship Center - Wasilla
- Sunshine Community Health Center
- Susitna Mechanical
- Tailgaters Sports Bar & Grill LLC
- Take Shape for Life
- Talkeetna Roadhouse
- The Alaska Boathouse Restaurant
- The Alcove Salon - Wasilla
- The Algone Center
- The Baby Store Toys and More - Wasilla
- The Bearer's Paradise - Wasilla
- The Dancing Leaf Gallery - Talkeetna
- The Grand View Inn & Suites
- The Grill @ The Grand View
- The Metro Cafe - Wasilla
- Thrive Mat-Su
- Unaccompanied Youth Task Force
- United Way of Mat-Su
- Urban Roots Hair Studio
- Valley Christian Conference
- Valley Community for Recycling Solutions
- Valley Orthodontics
- Valley Residential Services - Wasilla
- Valley Rotaract
- Village Arts & Crafts Gift Shop - Talkeetna
- Wasilla Area Seniors, Inc.
- Wasilla Chiropractic Clinic
- Wasilla Chrysler Dodge Jeep Ram
- Wasilla Physical Therapy
- Wasilla Presbyterian Church
- Wild Iris Family Medicine & Maternity Care - Wasilla
- Windbreak Café/Trouthouse Lounge

Northern Alaska Supporters

- AC Q-Stop - Barrow
- AC Value Center Barrow
- Airport Pizza
- Alaska Airlines - Barrow
- Alaska Technical Center - Kotzebue
- Arctic Cab - Barrow
- Arctic Chiropractic - Kotzebue
- Arctic Grocery Inc. - Barrow
- Arctic Kitchen and Apartments - Barrow
- Arctic Pizza - Barrow
- Barrow Kitchen
- Bearing Song & Gifts
- Bering Air-Kotzebue
- Bering Air, Inc. - Nome
- City of Kiana
- Era Alaska Kotzebue
- FBX Aviation Services - Kotzebue
- Illisagvik College - Barrow
- Inupiat Cleaners - Barrow
- KBRW FM - Barrow
- KNOM Radio Mission, Inc.
- Leeza's Beauty Salon - Barrow
- Maniilaq Association
- Maruskiya's of Nome Alaska Native Art
- McIntyre Optometry Services, Inc. - Barrow
- Native Village of Brevig Mission
- Native Village of Kotzebue
- Native Village of Koyuk IRA Council
- Native Village of St Michael
- Noorvik Native Community
- Northwest Arctic Borough
- Northwest Inupiat Housing Authority
- Northwest Inupiat Housing Authority - Kotzebue
- Northwestern Aviation - Kotzebue
- Osaka Asian Cuisine - Barrow
- OTZ Telecommunications, Inc. - Kotzebue
- Ravn Alaska - Kotzebue
- Ravn Alaska / Hageland Aviation - Barrow
- Ryan Air
- Ryan Air - Kotzebue
- Sam & Lee's Restaurant - Barrow
- Samuel Simmonds Memorial Hospital - Barrow
- Savoonga Native Store
- Sitmasialk Native Corporation
- The Fur Shop - Barrow
- UAF Chukchi Campus - Kotzebue
- Village of Nome IRA Council
- Village of Solomon
- Water Service - Barrow
- Wells Fargo Bank - Barrow
- Wolf Creek Sales & Service - Kotzebue

Southeast Alaska Supporters

- 1st City 1st Aid - Ketchikan
- Adventure Karts - Ketchikan
- Aimee Shull Photography
- Alaska Arts Southeast
- Alaska Electric Light & Power Company - Juneau
- Alaska Galore Tours - Juneau
- Alaska Grafix - Juneau
- Alaska Island Community Services
- Alaska Laundry and Cleaners - Juneau
- Alaska Native Brotherhood & Alaska Native Sisterhood Grand Camp - Ketchikan
- Alaska Native Girls - Metakatia
- Alaska Native Sisterhood Camp #16
- Alaska Rainforest Sanctuary
- Alaska Robotics
- Aquatic Alaska Adventures
- Armstrong - Keta, Inc. - Baranof Island
- At the White House B& B - Skagway
- Aurora Chiropractic Center
- AWARE Inc-Juneau
- BCD Construction, Inc. - Juneau
- Bev's Flowers and Gifts
- Braveheart Volunteers
- Breakaway Adventures - Wrangell
- Brenner's Fine Clothing and Gifts
- Catholic Charities
- Changing Tides LLC - Juneau
- Chilkoot Indian Association
- City Center Chiropractic - Juneau
- Creek Street Historic Properties
- Creekside Family Health Clinic - Ketchikan
- Diamond C Cafe - Wrangell
- Diversified Investments & Insurance - Ketchikan
- Easeful Being - Juneau
- Fairweather Gallery - Juneau
- Foggy Mountain Shop - Juneau
- McDonald's of Southeast Alaska
- National Council on Alcohol and Drug Dependence
- Native Craft Co-Op - Juneau
- Natural Healthcare - Juneau
- North Star Television Network
- North to Alaska
- Northern Light United Church - Juneau
- Northwind Architects - Juneau
- Organized Village of Kasaan
- Paper Pirates-Sanctuary
- Peace Health Ketchikan Medical Center
- Petersburg Indian Association
- Petersburg Mental Health
- Petersburg School District
- Radio Shack Ketchikan
- Rainbird Community Broadcast Corp. - Ketchikan
- Rainbow Foods - Juneau
- Rainforest Crafts - Ketchikan
- Rainforest Naturopathic Medicine
- Red Onion Saloon
- Rob Cohen Music - Juneau
- Robertson's Gallery & Custom Framing
- Rodfather's Broiler Restaurant
- Seaside Yarns, LLC - Juneau
- Shattuck & Grummett Insurance
- Sitka Dental Clinic
- Sitka Tribe of Alaska
- Sitkans Against Family Violence
- Skagway Brewing Company
- Southeast Alaska Guidance Association (SAGA)
- Southeast Alaska Regional Health Consortium (SEARHC)
- Southeast Furniture Warehouse
- Southeast Medical Clinic
- Southeast Radiation Oncology Center - Juneau
- Starboard Frames and Gifts - Ketchikan

- Frontier Shipping & Copyworks - Ketchikan
- Garnet School
- Gateway Center for Human Services/Akeela
- Glacier Auto Parts
- Goldbelt Inc - Juneau
- Haines Brewing Company, Inc.
- Healing Touch Alaska - Juneau
- Hearthside Books & Toys - Juneau
- Heritage Coffee
- Heritage Northwest Inc. - Juneau
- Hi-Tide Construction - Juneau
- Hoonah Indian Association
- Hoonah Liquor Store
- Icy Straits Lodge
- Ike's Fuel
- Inn at Creek Street - Ketchikan
- Inside Passage Midwifery & Natural Medicine
- Island Pharmacy - Ketchikan
- Jerry's Books and Games - Ketchikan
- Juneau Arts & Humanities Council
- Juneau Family Health and Birth Center
- Juneau's Imagination Station
- Ketchikan Public Health
- Ketchikan Ready Mix Inc.
- Ketchikan Wellness Coalition
- Ketchikan Youth Court
- Knockout Productions - Juneau
- Lifetime Eye Care
- Love in Action - Ketchikan
- State Farm Insurance - Ketchikan
- Stereo North Inc.
- Stikine Drug - Wrangell
- Studio Max - Ketchikan
- Sylvan Enterprises
- Taku Lanes - Juneau
- Taquan Air - Ketchikan
- The Fox Hole - Ketchikan
- The Office Bar - Hoonah
- The Wild Oven Bakehouse - Juneau
- Tideland Tackle Marine - Hoonah
- Tongass Federal Credit Union - Ketchikan
- Tongass Mobile Estates - Hoonah
- Trickster Company - Juneau
- TSS, Inc. - Ketchikan
- University of Alaska - Southeast Campus
- Urban Eskimo - Juneau
- Videl Entertainment
- Wanzer, Terral - Ketchikan
- Weaver, Douglas, DDS - Juneau
- Wellspring Inc Integrative Medicine
- Wellwood Center Bed & Breakfast - Copper Center
- Willow Mountain Lodge
- Wostmann & Associates Inc
- Wrangell Early Childhood Education Coalition
- Wrangell Public Health Center
- Wrangell School District
- Yoga Union Inc

Southwest Alaska Supporters

- 4th and Broadway Boutique
- Alakanuk Tribal Council
- Aleut Community of St. Paul
- Aleutian Pribilof Island Association
- Arctic Belle Boutique - Bethel
- ArXotica Inc
- Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP)
- Bethel Alaska PC
- Bethel Car Rental
- Bethel Chamber of Commerce
- Bethel Community Services Foundation
- Bethel Family Clinic
- Bethel Friends of Canines
- Bethel Native Corporation
- Bethel Public Health Center
- Bristol Alliance Fuels, LLC - Dillingham
- Bristol Bay Area Health Corporation
- Bristol Express - Dillingham
- Bristol Express Fuels, Inc. - Dillingham
- Bristol Express Gas Station & C-Store - Dillingham
- Brown Slough Bed & Breakfast - Bethel
- City of Dillingham Senior Center
- Donlin Gold
- Herron, Bob
- Iqurmiut Traditional Council - Russian Mission
- Kuskokwim Commercial Supply - Bethel
- Kuskokwim Wilderness Adventures - Bethel
- Let's Get Growing
- Lime Village Traditional Council - McGrath
- Lucy's Cache - Bethel
- Marilyn's Hair Salon
- Native Village of Bill Moore's Slough
- Native Village of Eek
- Native Village of Emmonak
- Native Village of Kwinhagak
- Native Village of Marshall
- Native Village of Nunam Iqua
- Native Village of Tununak
- Northern Lights Essential Oil Products
- Ohogamiut Traditional Council - Marshall
- Orutsaramiut Native Council - Bethel
- Portraits by Pipa
- Pribilof School District
- Sammy's Market - Bethel
- Sattler Strategies - Bethel
- Snack Shack - Bethel
- Stan's Barber Shop - Bethel
- The Delta Discovery, Inc. - Bethel
- Toksook Bay Head Start
- Unalaska City School Board
- Unalaskans Against Sexual Assault and Family Violence
- USA Pools - Bethel
- Valcarce Law Office - Bethel
- Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation
- Yupiit of Andreafski Tribe - St. Marys
- Yupiit Piciryarait Cultural Center - Bethel
- Yupiit Piciryarait Museum - Bethel
- Yuut Elitnaurviat - The People's Learning Center, Inc. - Bethel

Dana Owen

From: mark massera <AK_PALADIN@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 30, 2017 9:18 AM
To: Rep. Dean Westlake; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. George Rauscher;
Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; Rep. DeLena Johnson; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Zach
Fansler; Rep. Justin Parish; Jill Yordy; Dana Owen
Subject: SB-63

Members of the House Community & Regional Affairs Standing Committee

My name is Mark Massera and I am a tax payer on the Kenai Peninsula. I also happen to be an ex-smoker, who urges you to remove all reference about vaping from SB-63.

There are and have been hundreds of studies conducted that prove beyond any doubt that vape and smoke ARE NOT the same thing. This Bill treating these two things like they are one in the same is extremely counter-productive. Research states the facts not opinions or hysteria, if you read the research it becomes overwhelmingly obvious that vape should not be lumped into this Bill with tobacco smoke.

A product that can save the lives of so many smokers while improving quality of life in our communities should not be stifled, which is exactly what this Bill will do if the vape language stays.

Please remove the vape language from SB-63.

Thank you for your time.

Mark Massera



Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC)
Atlanta GA 30341-3724

January 5, 2017

Office on Smoking and Health
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
4770 Buford Highway NE, MS F79
Atlanta, GA 30341

Senator Peter A. Micciche
Alaska State Capitol, Rm. 514
Juneau, AK 99801

Senator Micciche,

Per your request, I am submitting this statement of the scientific evidence regarding secondhand smoke exposure, as well as currently available scientific information on secondhand exposure to the emissions from electronic nicotine delivery system (ENDS) use and marijuana smoking. For the record, I am not submitting this statement for or against any specific legislative proposal.

The Health Effects of Secondhand Exposure to Tobacco Smoke

Secondhand smoke from burning tobacco products is deadly. In adults, secondhand smoke exposure causes stroke, lung cancer, and coronary heart disease, as well as reproductive effects in women, including low birth weight.¹ Children who are exposed to secondhand smoke are at an increased risk for sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), acute respiratory infections such as pneumonia and bronchitis, middle ear disease, more frequent and severe asthma, respiratory symptoms, and slowed lung growth.¹

The scientific evidence on the harmful effects of secondhand smoke exposure is well-documented. The Surgeon General first concluded that secondhand smoke causes lung cancer in 1986.² In 2006, the Surgeon General's Report on *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke* concluded that there is no risk-free level of secondhand smoke exposure.³ Separating smokers and nonsmokers, using designated smoking areas, cleaning or filtering the air, and using separately ventilated areas do not work.³ Furthermore, in 2010, the Surgeon General's Report on *How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease* reaffirmed the conclusion that there is no risk-free level of exposure to tobacco smoke.⁴ The report and subsequent findings also documented how the complex mix of chemicals in tobacco smoke causes disease, including finding that cigarette smoke contains 7,000 chemicals, 250 of which are toxic and nearly 70 of which cause cancer.^{1,4} In 2014, the 50th Anniversary Surgeon General's Report on *The Health Consequences of Smoking* further affirmed these findings.¹ The report estimates that secondhand smoke exposure increases the risk of stroke by 20 to 30%.¹

The effects of secondhand smoke exposure on the body are immediate.³ A 2011 study reported that secondhand smoke exposure can produce adverse inflammatory and respiratory effects within 60 minutes of exposure and that these effects persist for at least three hours after the exposure.⁵ These findings are significant; the concern is not just secondhand smoke exposure for guests during a meal at a restaurant, but also the compounded health effects for an employee working an eight-hour shift in a smoke-filled restaurant or bar.³

The Burden of Secondhand Exposure to Tobacco Smoke

Secondhand smoke exposure costs nonsmokers—especially vulnerable populations, such as children—their health and wellbeing. These costs are born not just by individuals, but by society: exposure to secondhand smoke costs the United States billions of dollars in lost productivity and medical expenses every year.¹

As a result of the considerable body of evidence documenting the adverse effects of secondhand smoke, substantial progress has been made toward eliminating nonsmokers' exposure to this preventable health hazard over the last 50 years.¹ Recent assessments of cotinine, a metabolite of nicotine and biomarker of recent secondhand smoke exposure, indicates that about 1 in 4 Americans continue to be exposed to secondhand smoke.⁶ In the past 50 years, secondhand smoke exposure is estimated to have caused nearly 2.5 million deaths in nonsmoking Americans.¹ Each year, an estimated 7,330 lung cancer deaths and 33,950 coronary heart disease deaths are attributable to secondhand smoke exposure.¹

The smoking-attributable economic costs in the United States also include about \$5.6 billion in lost productivity every year due to secondhand smoke exposure.¹ Many of these deaths and this lost productivity could be prevented if comprehensive smokefree laws prohibiting smoking in all indoor areas of worksites, restaurants, and bars were implemented nationwide.¹

Preventing Secondhand Exposure to Tobacco Smoke

We know what works to prevent the harms of secondhand smoke exposure. In 2006, the Surgeon General concluded that eliminating smoking in indoor spaces is the only way to fully protect nonsmokers from secondhand smoke exposure.³ In 2009, the World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer reiterated these findings, concluding that smokefree policies lead to substantial declines in secondhand smoke exposure, citing air quality improvements of up to 90% in high-risk settings, such as bars.⁷ Furthermore, the 2014 Surgeon General's report delved deeper into the science behind the success of smokefree laws in protecting people's health. Specifically, the report concluded that smokefree laws directly cause reductions in coronary events (especially heart attacks), making comprehensive smokefree laws one of the most effective and cost-effective approaches for reducing heart disease—the leading cause of death—in the country.¹

Finally, beyond reducing exposure to secondhand smoke, smokefree laws also lower smoking rates as a whole, especially among vulnerable youth and young adults.¹ Both the Surgeon General and the U.S. Guide to Community Preventive Services conclude that smokefree laws in workplaces and communities help smokers quit and reduce tobacco use.^{1,8} In addition, smokefree workplaces and communities make youth and young adults less likely to start smoking due to a number of factors, including lower visibility of people who smoke, fewer opportunities to smoke alone or with others, and reduced social acceptability for smoking.¹ The implementation of smokefree laws also increase the adoption of voluntary smokefree rules in homes, which can further protect nonsmokers—especially the most vulnerable that are exposed to secondhand smoke in the home, such as children.¹

CDC defines a comprehensive smokefree law as one that prohibits smoking at all times, in all indoor areas of all workplaces and public places, including restaurants and bars. If a law allows exemptions for designated or ventilated smoking areas in workplaces, restaurants or bars, the state or community is not considered to have a comprehensive smokefree law.

Smokefree policies in hospitality venues such as restaurants, bars, and casinos protect employees and patrons from the adverse health effects of secondhand smoke. These policies are associated with improved indoor air quality and with reduced secondhand smoke exposure, reduced sensory and respiratory symptoms, and improved lung function in nonsmoking employees.^{2,9,10}

Comprehensive smokefree laws are also associated with rapid reductions in hospitalizations due to heart attacks and strokes.¹¹ For instance, in Colorado, following the implementation of a comprehensive smokefree law in 2006, the state saw a 23 percent drop in ambulance calls from these venues.¹² However, there was no change in ambulance calls from casinos until the law was expanded in 2008 to include casinos—after which, ambulance calls from casinos dropped nearly 20 percent.¹² This illustrates that these health improvements are lifesaving and nearly immediate.

Evidence Shows that Smokefree Policies do not Adversely Impact Business

The evidence concerning the economic impact of smokefree laws is well-documented. In 2006, the Surgeon General concluded that “evidence from peer-reviewed studies shows that smokefree policies and regulations do not have an adverse economic impact on the hospitality industry.”³

These findings have been replicated numerous times at the international, state, and local levels.^{1,3,7} In 2009, the International Agency for Research on Cancer conducted a comprehensive review of 97 studies from eight countries on the economic impact of smokefree policies and found that studies consistently conclude that smokefree policies do not harm business.⁷

At the state and local level, studies consistently reiterate these conclusions. The largest analysis of the impact of smokefree ordinances, which examined local ordinances in eight states (Alabama, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, South Carolina, Texas, and West Virginia) and a state ordinance in one state (North Carolina), found that smokefree laws do not have a negative impact on either employment or sales in restaurants and bars.¹³ A study of El Paso, Texas’s smoke-free policy found that the law had no effect on restaurant and bar revenue.¹⁴ Furthermore, a 2007 study on the economic impact of a smokefree law in Lexington-Fayette County, Kentucky found that “no important economic harm stemmed from the smoke-free legislation...despite the fact that Lexington is located in a tobacco-producing state with higher-than-average smoking rates.”¹⁵

Further reviews of the literature have also found that, in some cases, a smokefree policy produces positive effects for local businesses.^{16,17,18} For instance, an in-depth analysis of tax revenue data in California after the state implemented their smokefree restaurant law (in 1995) and bar law (in 1998) found that the smokefree restaurant law was associated with an increase in restaurant revenues, and the smokefree bar law was associated with an increase in bar revenues.¹⁹ Additionally, just one year after implementation of the New York City smokefree law, an evaluation found that restaurant and bar revenues in New York City increased by 8.7% from April 2003 through January 2004.²⁰

Smokefree Policies and ENDS

Science on the issue of ENDS, including e-cigarettes, continues to emerge. However, there is sufficient scientific evidence to support the implementation of precautionary approaches to protect the public from risks associated with exposure to the emissions from these products. For example, in the 2016 Report from the U.S. Surgeon General on e-cigarette use among youth and young adults, “e-cigarette aerosol is not harmless. It can contain harmful and potentially harmful constituents, including nicotine.”²¹ The report notes that exposure to the aerosol from these products can be particularly dangerous for youth; specifically, the report concludes that “nicotine exposure during adolescence can cause addiction and can harm the developing adolescent brain.”²¹ ENDS use has the potential to involuntarily expose children and adolescents, pregnant women, and non-users to aerosolized nicotine and, if the products are altered, to other psychoactive substances.²¹ Therefore, clean air—free of both smoke and ENDS aerosol—remains the standard to protect health.

In the 2016 Surgeon General’s Report, the Call to Action states that “State, local, tribal and territorial governments should implement population-level strategies to reduce e-cigarette use among youth and young adults, such as including e-cigarette in smokefree indoor air policies...” (Goal 4, Strategy 4A).²¹ The report notes that most smokefree indoor air policies were put in place before the rise in e-cigarette use. Because of that, these policies may not cover e-cigarettes or exposure to the aerosol these produce.²¹ Therefore, the Call to Action states that “smokefree indoor air policies should be updated to prohibit the use of both conventional cigarettes and e-cigarettes, thereby preserving standards for clean indoor air. Efforts to include e-cigarettes in smokefree laws should also uphold or strengthen, not weaken, existing protections against exposure to secondhand smoke.”²¹

As noted in the 2016 Surgeon General’s report, including e-cigarettes in smokefree indoor air policies can: eliminate health risks from exposure to secondhand aerosol from e-cigarettes; discourage people from using both combustible and electronic tobacco products (dual use); simplify compliance with and enforcement of existing smokefree laws; help to reduce the use of e-cigarettes among youth and young adults; and maintain tobacco-free norms.²¹

The majority of e-cigarette users also smoke cigarettes. **Error! Bookmark not defined.** Permitting ENDS use in public places could perpetuate combusted tobacco use and, therefore, tobacco-related morbidity and mortality. For example, ENDS use in public places could make it easier for smokers to sustain their nicotine addiction in public places, without switching completely away from combusted tobacco use.²² There is no evidence to support any claim that policies that allow ENDS use in public places result in smokers switching to ENDS completely. Additionally, because some e-cigarettes are designed to mimic smoking, allowing ENDS use in places where smoking is prohibited could complicate enforcement of smokefree policies and renormalize tobacco use.²³

Health Effects of Secondhand Exposure to Marijuana Smoke

Generally, there are health risks associated with the combustion and subsequent inhalation of its emissions. Whether from burning tobacco or marijuana, toxins and carcinogens are released from the combustion of these materials. Inhaled smoke from marijuana contains many of the same toxins, irritants and carcinogens as tobacco smoke.^{24,25} Further, secondhand smoke from combusted marijuana has been found to contain the same toxins and carcinogens found in inhaled marijuana smoke.^{26,27,28}

There are recent findings that breathing secondhand marijuana smoke could damage heart and blood vessels as much as secondhand tobacco smoke.²⁹ Further, emerging research indicates that even brief exposure to marijuana smoke has been shown to have immediate, adverse effects on the heart.³⁰ The long-term health effects of secondhand exposure to marijuana smoke have not been extensively studied, and research in this area is ongoing.

What States and Communities Have Done

As of December 2016, CDC has determined that 27 states, Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and over 800 other communities in the United States have comprehensive smokefree laws in effect that prohibit smoking tobacco in private worksites, restaurants, and bars.^{31,32}

Of these 27 states that have implemented comprehensive smokefree laws, eight states (California, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, and Vermont) have also prohibited the use of ENDS where smoking is prohibited, as well as hundreds of local communities.³²

The most effective tobacco control policies have most often originated at the local level.^{1,33,34} This is especially true in the area of smokefree policies.^{1,33}

Conclusion

Evidence shows that secondhand smoke causes considerable death and disease, costing the United States billions every year in direct health care costs and lost productivity. And unlike many other health hazards, these harms are completely preventable. Further, secondhand aerosol emitted from ENDS, including e-cigarettes, is not harmless. The diversification of the tobacco product landscape – specifically the increase in ENDS use – is important to consider in the development of public health interventions to protect the public from involuntary exposure to known health risks. Clean air—free of both smoke and ENDS aerosol—remains the standard to protect health.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

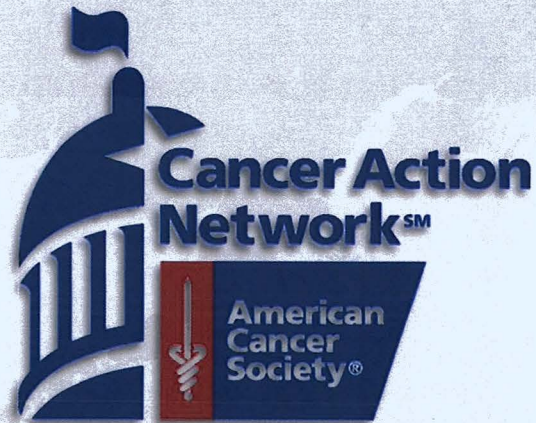
Brian A. King, PhD, MPH
Deputy Director for Research Translation
Office on Smoking and Health
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

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Alaskan Opinions Regarding Statewide Smoke-Free Workplace Law

survey conducted for:



by:



Methodology

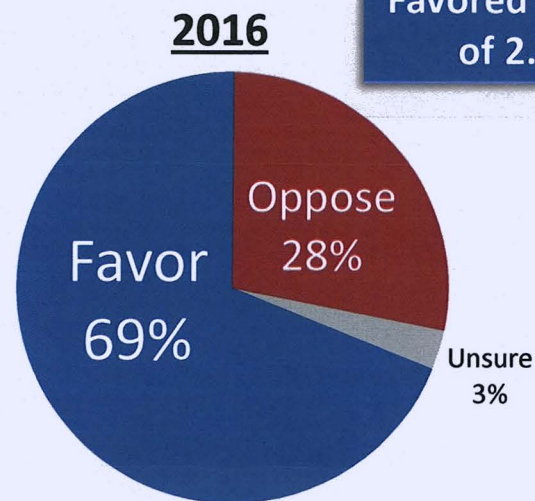
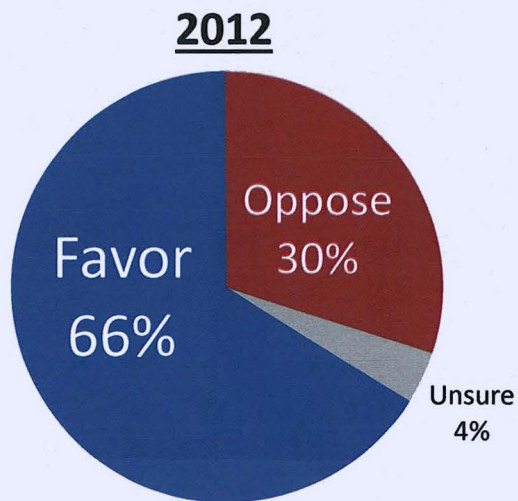
- Fielded: December 30, 2015 to January 7, 2016
- Sample:
 - Statewide
 - n=800 Registered Alaska Voters
 - Interview quotas by location, age and gender
- Interview Method:
 - 75% landline, 25% cell phone
 - Live interviewers
- Weighting:
 - Based on most recent Alaska voter statistics
 - Highly representative sample in terms of age, gender, education, income, political registration and geographic location
- Margin of Error:
 - $\pm 3.46\%$ at 95% confidence interval for total sample



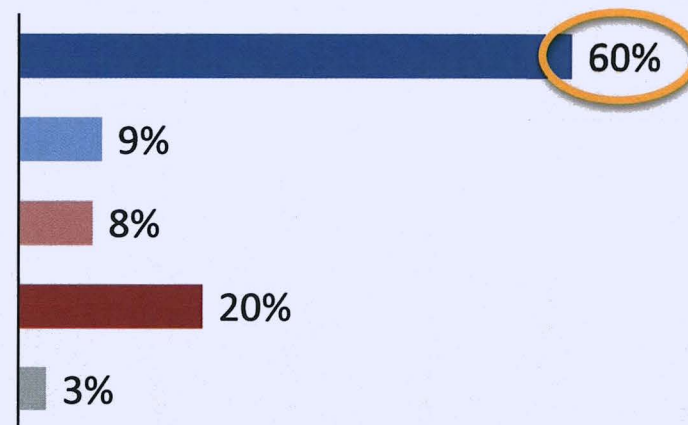
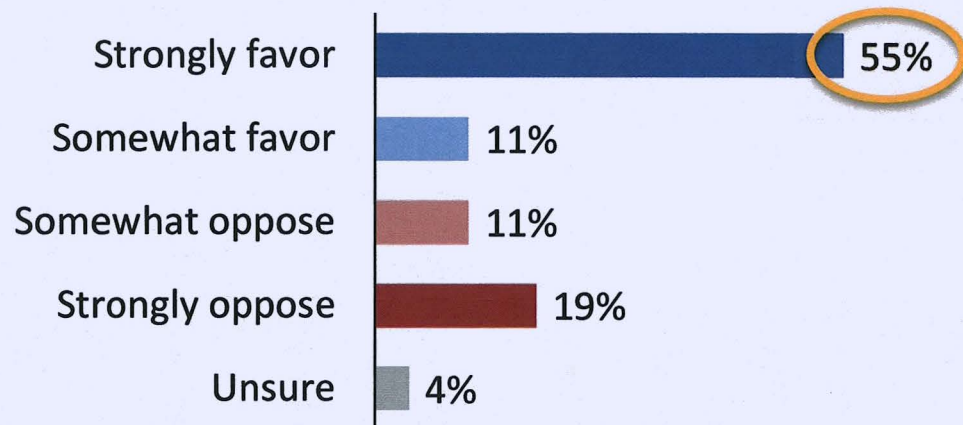
Detailed Findings

Statewide Smoke-Free Workplace Law

As you may know, there is currently no statewide law in Alaska that prohibits smoking indoors in public places, only local ordinances in some parts of the state. Would you favor or oppose a statewide law in Alaska that would prohibit smoking indoors in public places, including workplaces, public buildings, offices, restaurants and bars?

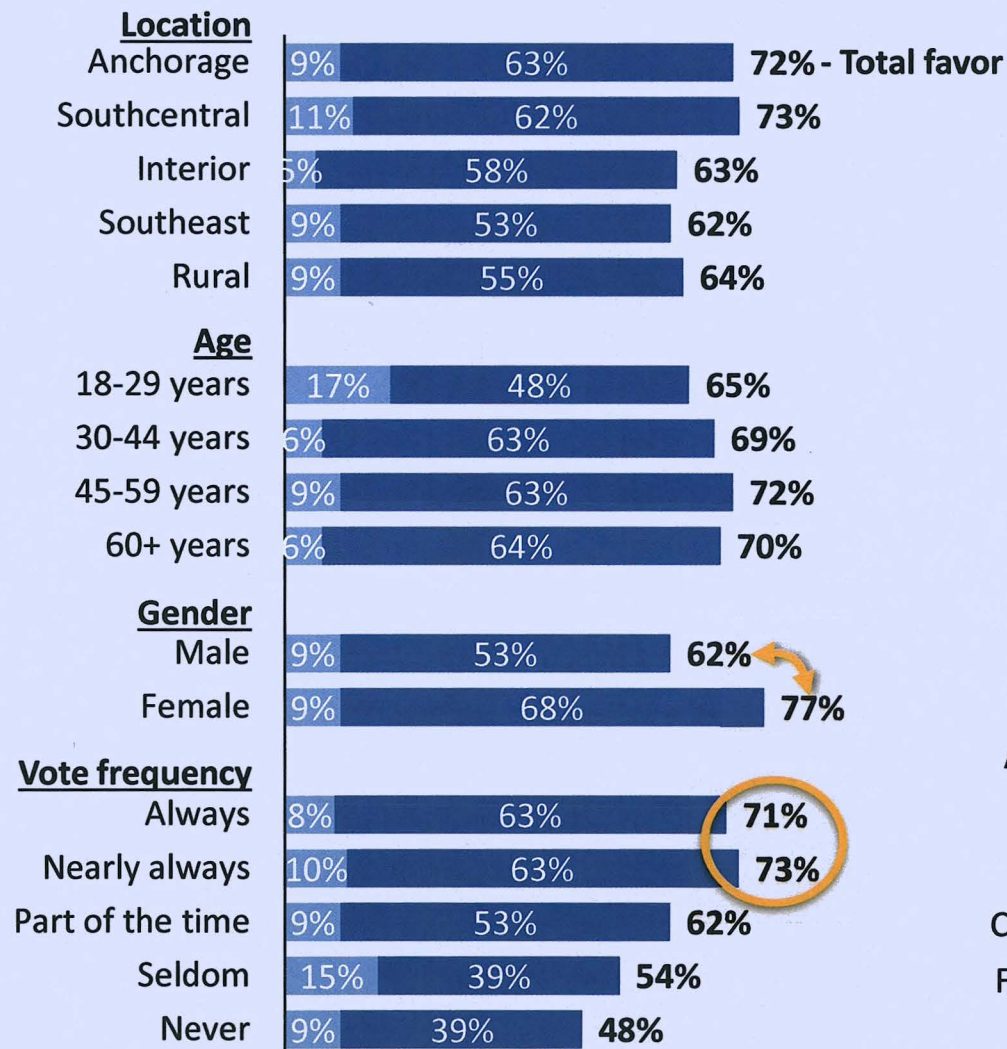


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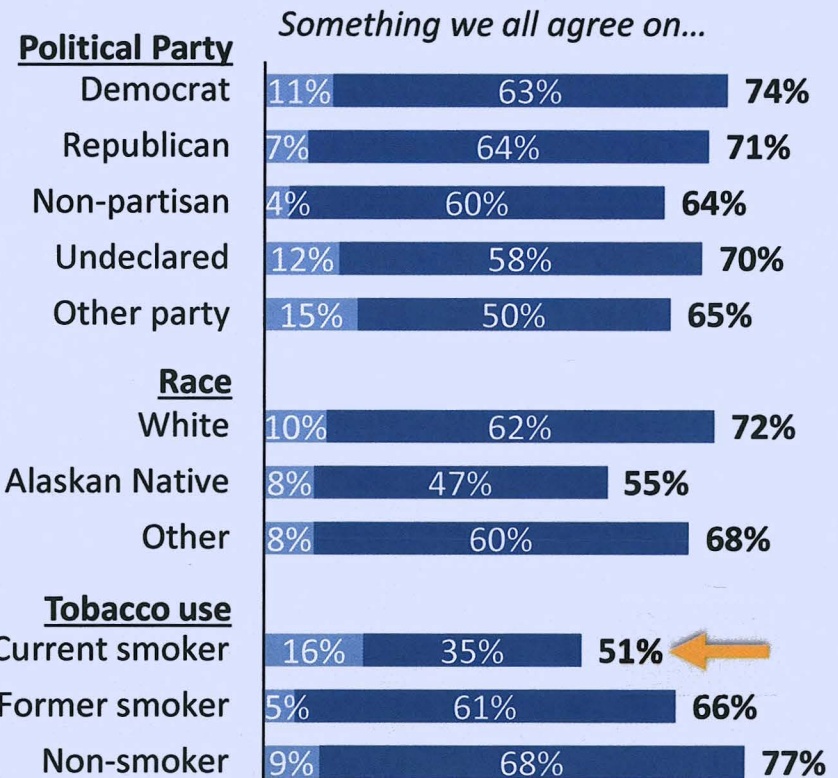


Statewide Smoke-Free Law, cont'd

■ Somewhat favor ■ Strongly favor



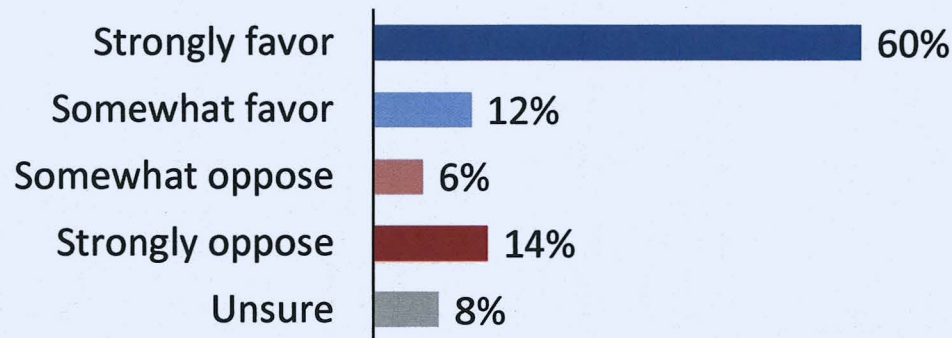
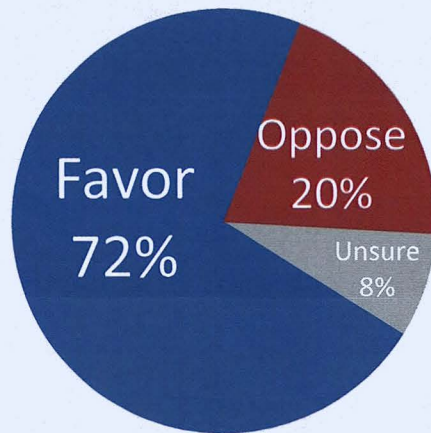
There is broad support for a statewide smoke-free workplace law, and in most demographic subgroups the majority of Alaskans “strongly favor” it.



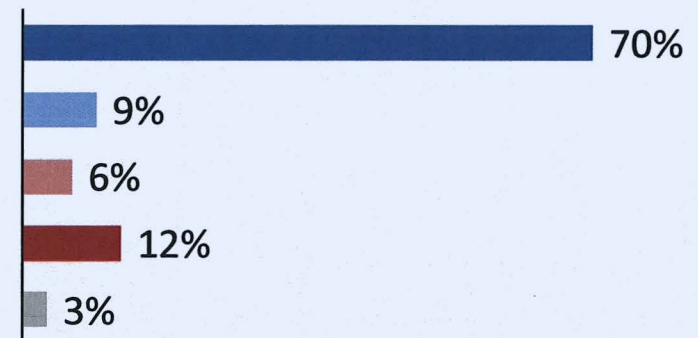
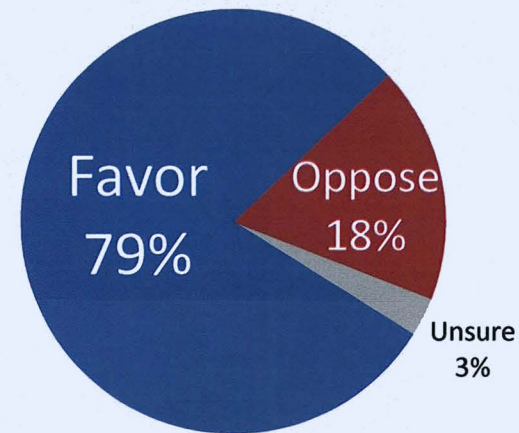
E-Cigarettes and Marijuana in Smoke-Free Law?

If Alaska passes a law prohibiting smoking indoors in public places, including workplaces, public buildings, offices, restaurants and bars, would you favor or oppose including electronic cigarettes, or e-cigarettes, in that law, so that the use of electronic cigarettes would not be allowed inside places that are smoke-free? ...What about the smoking of marijuana?

E-Cigarettes in Smoke-Free Law

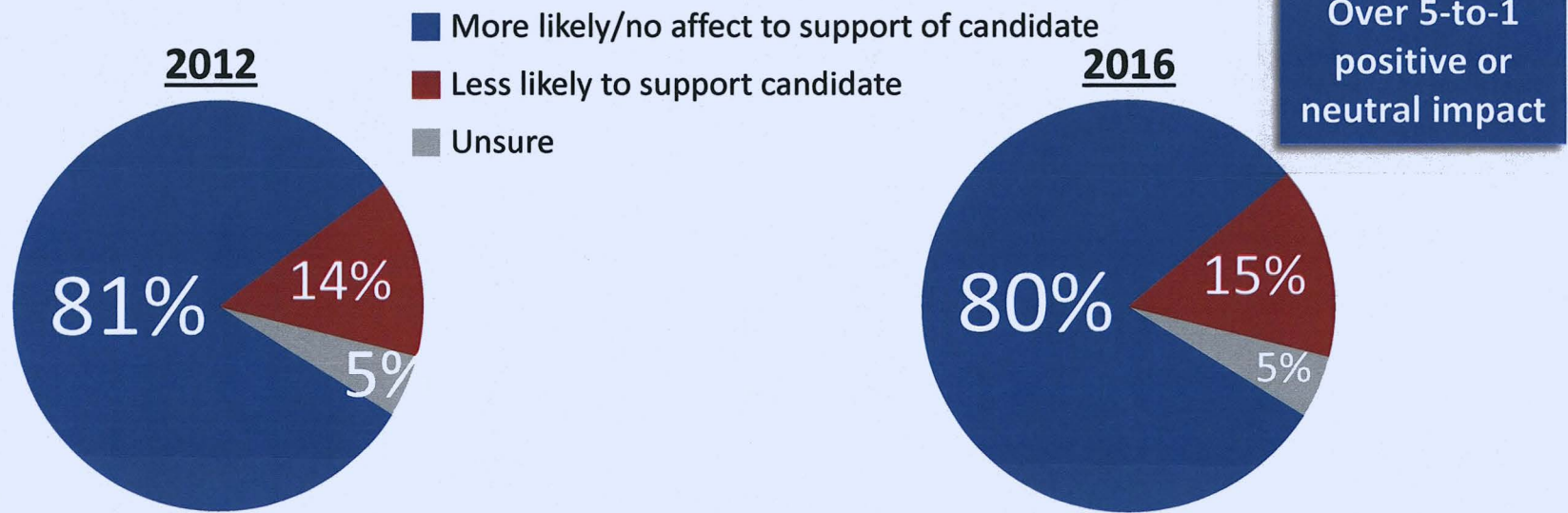


Marijuana in Smoke-Free Law

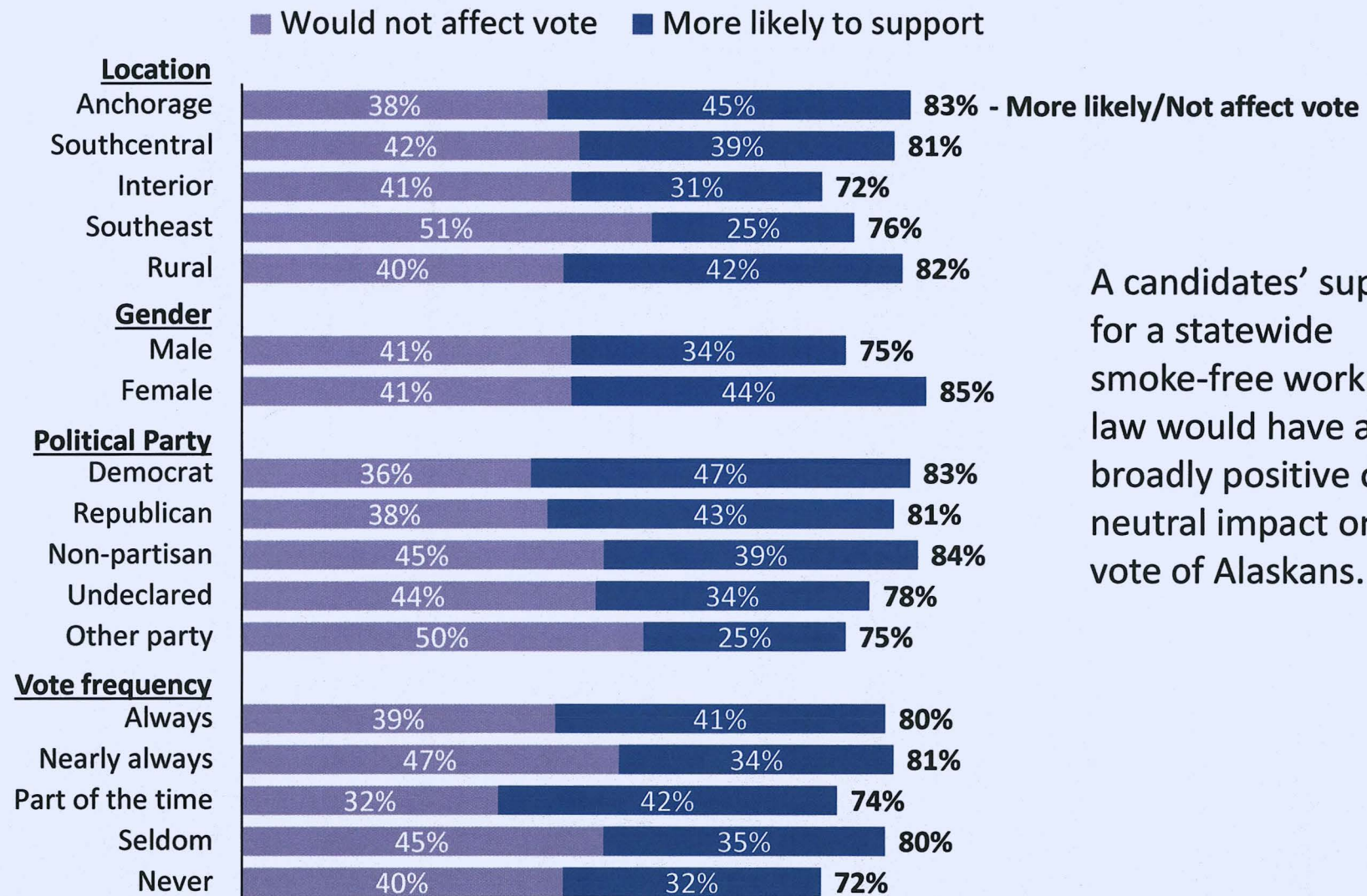


Smoke-free issue affect your vote?

Would you be *more likely or less likely to vote for a candidate who supports a law that would prohibit smoking indoors in public places and workplaces in Alaska, or would their opinion on this issue not affect your vote?*



Smoke-free issue affect your vote? cont'd

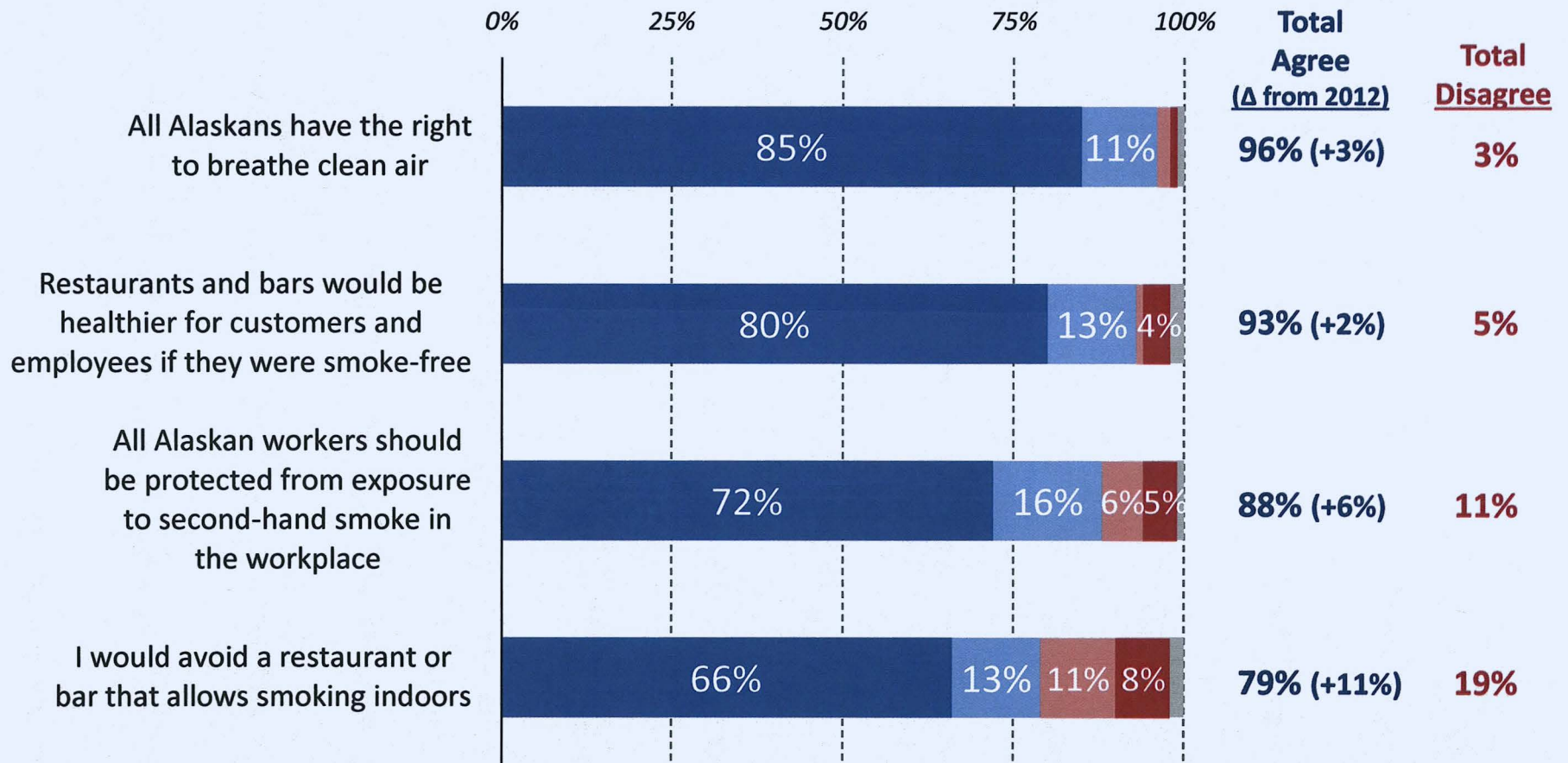


A candidates' support for a statewide smoke-free workplace law would have a broadly positive or neutral impact on the vote of Alaskans.

Messaging

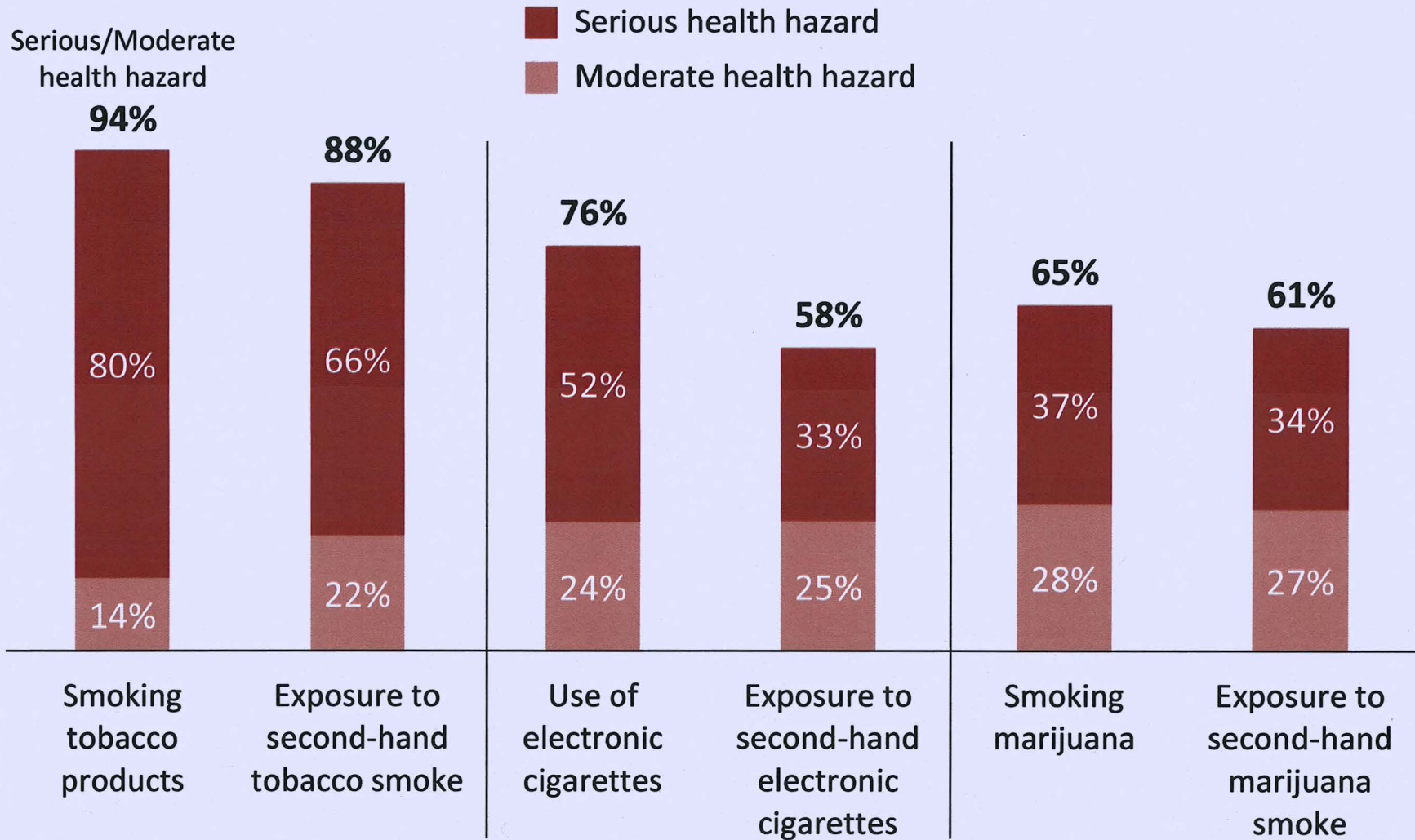
Please tell me whether you personally agree or disagree with each of the following statements...

■ Strongly agree
 ■ Somewhat agree
 ■ Somewhat disagree
 ■ Strongly disagree
 ■ Unsure



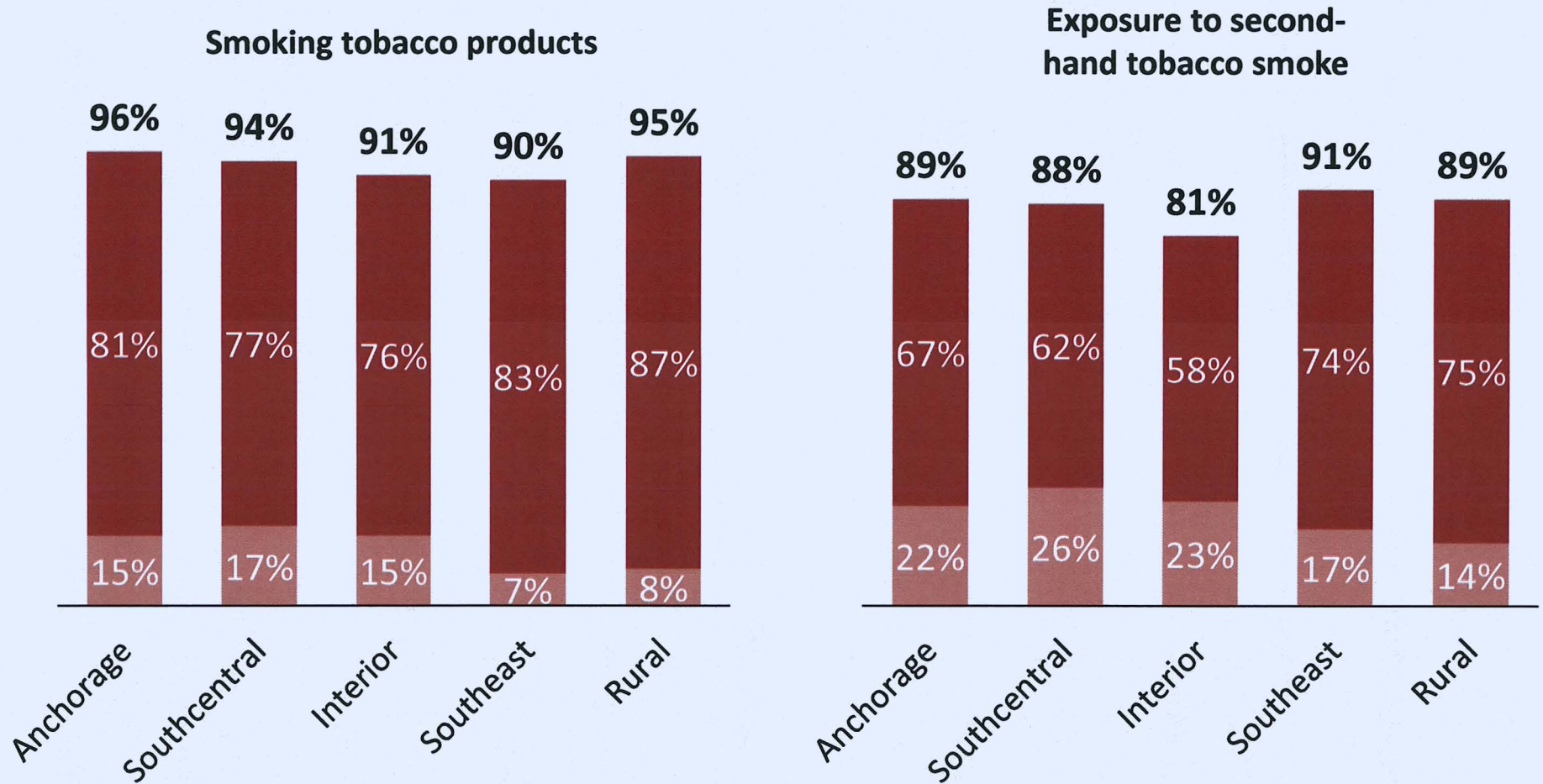
Perceived Risk

Please tell me whether you feel each of the following is a serious, moderate, or minor health hazard, or no health hazard at all.



Perceived Risk by Location

- Serious health hazard
- Moderate health hazard

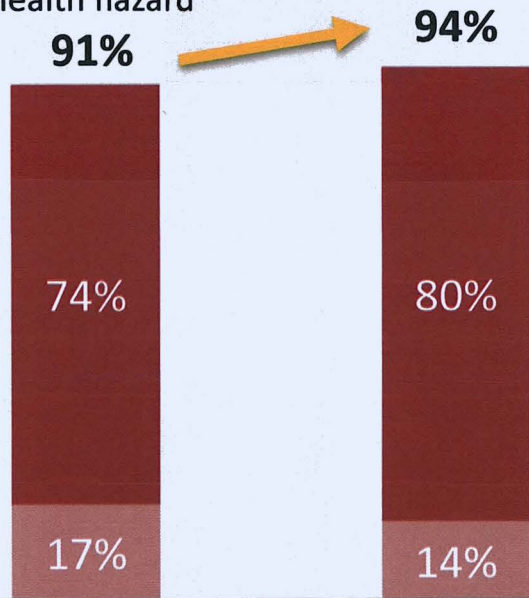


Tracking Perceived Risk

- Serious health hazard
- Moderate health hazard

Smoking tobacco products

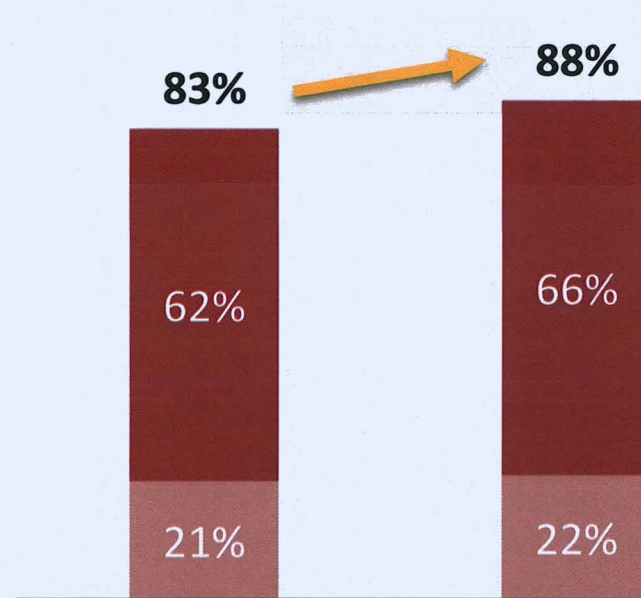
Serious/Moderate health hazard



2012

2016

Exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke



2012

2016

Takeaway

- Alaskan views are in strong alignment with the priorities of the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network.
 - Across all measures that can be tracked, opinions have become even more favorable.
- A large majority of Alaskans (69%) support a statewide smoke-free workplace law.
 - Support is strong and consistent across all demographic subgroups, including location, age and political party. Even a slight majority of smokers (51%) support the law.
 - Similarly large percentages support including e-cigarettes (72%) and marijuana (79%) in a smoke-free workplace law.
- Thirty-nine percent (39%) of Alaskans say they would be more likely to vote for a candidate who supports a smoke-free workplace law. Fully four-out-of-five Alaskans (80%) say a candidates' support for the law would have a positive or neutral impact on their vote.
- The percentage of Alaskans who report smoking and exposure to second-hand smoke as a serious or moderate health hazard is near absolute (94% and 88%, respectively), and perceived risk has increased slightly since the last measurement.
 - A large majority also view the smoking and second-hand exposure of e-cigarettes and marijuana as a serious or moderate health hazard.



E-Cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults

A Report of the Surgeon General

Fact Sheet

This Surgeon General's report comprehensively reviews the public health issue of e-cigarettes and their impact on U.S. youth and young adults. Studies highlighted in the report cover young adolescents (11-14 years of age); adolescents (15-17 years of age); and/or young adults (18-25 years of age). Scientific evidence contained in this report supports the following facts:

E-cigarettes are a rapidly emerging and diversified product class. These devices typically deliver nicotine, flavorings, and other additives to users via an inhaled aerosol. These devices are referred to by a variety of names, including "e-cigs," "e-hookahs," "mods," "vape pens," "vapes," and "tank systems."

- E-cigarettes are battery-powered devices that heat a liquid into an aerosol that the user inhales.
- The liquid usually has nicotine, which comes from tobacco; flavoring; and other additives.
- E-cigarette products can also be used as a delivery system for marijuana and other illicit drugs.

E-cigarettes are now the most commonly used tobacco product among youth, surpassing conventional cigarettes in 2014. E-cigarette use is strongly associated with the use of other tobacco products among youth and young adults, including cigarettes and other burned tobacco products.

- In 2015, more than 3 million youth in middle and high school, including about 1 of every 6 high school students, used e-cigarettes in the past month. More than a quarter of youth in middle and high school have tried e-cigarettes.
- Among high school students, e-cigarette use is higher among males, whites, and Hispanics than among females and African-Americans.
- There is a strong association between the use of e-cigarettes, cigarettes, and the use of other burned tobacco products by young people. In 2015, for example, nearly 6 of 10 high school cigarette smokers also used e-cigarettes.
- Research has found that youth who use a tobacco product, such as e-cigarettes, are more likely to go on to use other tobacco products like cigarettes.

E-cigarette use among youth and young adults has become a public health concern. In 2014, current use of e-cigarettes by young adults 18-24 years of age surpassed that of adults 25 years of age and older.

- Among young adults 18-24 years of age, e-cigarette use more than doubled from 2013 to 2014. As of 2014, more than one-third of young adults had tried e-cigarettes.
- The most recent data available show that the prevalence of past 30-day use of e-cigarettes was 13.6% among young adults (2014) and 16.0% among high school students (2015).
- The most recent data available show that the prevalence of past 30-day use of e-cigarettes is similar among middle school students (5.3%) and adults 25 years of age and older (5.7%).
- Among young adults, e-cigarette use is higher among males, whites and Hispanics, and those with less education.

The use of products containing nicotine poses dangers to youth, pregnant women, and fetuses. The use of products containing nicotine in any form among youth, including in e-cigarettes, is unsafe.

- Many e-cigarettes contain nicotine, which is highly addictive.
- The brain is the last organ in the human body to develop fully. Brain development continues until the early to mid-20s. Nicotine exposure during periods of significant brain development, such as adolescence, can disrupt the growth of brain circuits that control attention, learning, and susceptibility to addiction.
- The effects of nicotine exposure during youth and young adulthood can be long-lasting and can include lower impulse control and mood disorders.
- The nicotine in e-cigarettes and other tobacco products can prime young brains for addiction to other drugs, such as cocaine and methamphetamine.

- Nicotine can cross the placenta and affect fetal and postnatal development. Nicotine exposure during pregnancy can result in multiple adverse consequences, including sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS).
- Ingestion of e-cigarette liquids containing nicotine can cause acute toxicity and possible death if the contents of refill cartridges or bottles containing nicotine are consumed.

E-cigarette aerosol is not harmless. It can contain harmful and potentially harmful constituents including nicotine. Nicotine exposure during adolescence can cause addiction and can harm the developing adolescent brain.

- The constituents of e-cigarette liquids can include solvents, flavorants, and toxicants.
- The aerosol created by e-cigarettes can contain ingredients that are harmful and potentially harmful to the public's health, including: nicotine; ultrafine particles; flavorings such as diacetyl, a chemical linked to serious lung disease; volatile organic compounds such as benzene, which is found in car exhaust; and heavy metals, such as nickel, tin, and lead.

E-cigarettes are marketed by promoting flavors and using a wide variety of media channels and approaches that have been used in the past for marketing conventional tobacco products to youth and young adults.

- E-cigarettes are an estimated \$3.5 billion business in the United States. In 2014, e-cigarette manufacturers spent \$125 million advertising their products in the U.S.
- In 2014, more than 7 of 10 middle and high school students said they had seen e-cigarette advertising. Retail stores were the most frequent source of this advertising, followed by the internet, TV and movies, and magazines and newspapers.
- The 2012 Surgeon General's Report on tobacco use among youth and young adults found that tobacco product advertising causes young people to start using tobacco products. Much of today's e-cigarette advertising uses approaches and themes similar to those that were used to promote conventional tobacco products.
- E-cigarettes are available in a wide variety of flavors, including many that are especially appealing to youth. More than 85% of e-cigarette users ages 12-17 use flavored e-cigarettes, and flavors are the leading reason for youth use. More than 9 of 10 young adult e-cigarette users said they use e-cigarettes flavored to taste like menthol, alcohol, fruit, chocolate, or other sweets.

Action can be taken at the national, state, local, tribal and territorial levels to address e-cigarette use among youth and young adults. Actions could include incorporating e-cigarettes into smokefree policies, preventing access to e-cigarettes by youth, price and tax policies, retail licensure, regulation of e-cigarette marketing likely to attract youth, and educational initiatives targeting youth and young adults.

- The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) now regulates the manufacturing, importing, packaging, labeling, advertising, promotion, sale, and distribution of e-cigarettes.
 - In August 2016, FDA began enforcing a ban on vending machine sales unless in adult-only facilities and a ban on free samples and sales to minors.
- Parents, teachers, health care providers, and others who influence youth and young adults can advise and inform them of the dangers of nicotine; discourage youth tobacco use in any form, including e-cigarettes; and set a positive example by being tobacco-free themselves.

Citation: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *E-Cigarette Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General—Executive Summary*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2016.

Website: E-cigarettes.Surgeongeneral.gov



Alaska

DENTAL SOCIETY

February 19, 2017

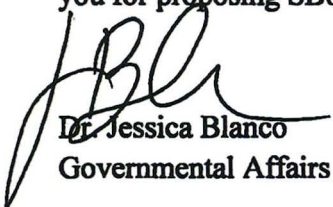
The Honorable Peter Micciche
Alaska State Senate
Alaska State Capitol, Room 514
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Senator Micciche,

The Alaska Dental Society (ADS) is writing in support of SB63.

The Alaska Dental Society fully supports your efforts in passage of Senate Bill 63. Our membership, the dentists of Alaska, are all too familiar with the detrimental effects second hand smoke has on our patients, the citizens of Alaska. The negative health effects of second hand smoke have been thoroughly studied and peer reviewed. Although most commonly associated with pulmonary and cardiovascular disease, multiple studies published and reviewed in the Journal of American Dental Association (JADA), American Journal of Public Health and the Journal of American Medical Association identified links between a higher rate of carries and periodontitis and exposure to second hand smoke. This unfortunate association is not limited to adults. The JADA has found increased rate of carries amongst infants and children exposed to second hand smoke.

Given the overwhelming scientific evidence, the ADS believes that limiting exposure to second hand smoke is in the best interest those Alaskan citizens that do not wish to be incidentally exposed. We support and thank you for proposing SB63.



Dr. Jessica Blanco
Governmental Affairs Chair, Alaska Dental Society



**ALASKA NATIVE
TRIBAL HEALTH
CONSORTIUM**

February 27, 2017

Senate Health & Social Services Committee
Attn: Chair, Senator David Wilson
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801

RE: Support for Senate Bill 63

Dear Chairman Wilson and Members of the Senate Health and Social Services Committee:

The Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) is a statewide tribal health organization that serves all 229 tribes and more than 158,000 Alaska Natives and American Indians (AN/AIs) in Alaska. ANTHC and Southcentral Foundation co-manage the Alaska Native Medical Center, the tertiary care hospital for all AN/AI people in Alaska. ANTHC also provides a wide range of statewide public health, community health, environmental health and other programs and services for Alaska Native people and their communities.

On behalf of ANTHC, I write in support of Senate Bill 63. Not all Alaskans are protected from exposure to secondhand smoke. Currently, smoke-free workplace laws cover only half the state's population, and many boroughs lack the authority necessary to pass a local law. The only way for all Alaskans to be protected from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke is through a statewide smoke-free workplace law.

The use of tobacco is the nation's number one cause of preventable death, killing nearly 600 Alaskans each year from direct tobacco use. In 2012, Alaska spent \$538 million in medical expenditures and an additional \$231 million in lost productivity due to tobacco-related deaths. At twice the rate of non-Natives, 42% of AN/AI people smoke and 15% use smokeless tobacco.

Cancer is the leading cause of death among Alaska Native people and lung cancer is one of the most frequently diagnosed cancers. Cigarette smoking is linked to approximately 90% of all lung cancer cases in the United States. Heart disease is the second leading cause of death among AN/AI people and smoking and exposure to secondhand smoke are major risk factors for heart disease.

There is widespread support for smoke-free workplaces. Among AI/AN adults, 89% believe smoking should not be allowed in indoor work areas and 86% support smoke-free restaurants.

Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium
4000 Ambassador Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99508
Main: (907) 729-1900 | Fax: (907) 729-1901 | anthc.org

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments. Please do not hesitate contact me at (907) 729-1908 or by email at gmoses@anthc.org with any questions or if additional information can be provided.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gerald Moses". The signature is written in a cursive, slightly slanted style.

Gerald Moses
Senior Director of Intergovernmental Affairs



April 19, 2016

Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room: 514
120 E. 4th St.
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Micciche,

The Denali Oncology Group and the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) strongly support Alaska Senate Bill 1 to create smoke-free workplaces. We urge the Alaska legislature to enact a smoke-free workplace law as soon as possible.

The Denali Oncology Group (DOG), an organization of oncologists and other health care professionals, is the Alaska Affiliate of ASCO, the national organization representing nearly 40,000 physicians and other healthcare professionals specializing in cancer treatment, diagnosis, and prevention.

The U.S. Surgeon General's 2014 report, "*50th Anniversary Surgeon General's Report: The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress*," noted that tobacco smoke contains more than 7,000 chemicals, including hundreds that are toxic and about 70 that can cause cancer; and secondhand smoke exposure caused more than 7,300 lung cancer deaths each year during 2005–2009 among adult nonsmokers in the United States.

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of cancer in the world. It is linked to a long list of cancers, including cancers of the lung, esophagus, mouth, larynx and pancreas, and many others. There is no safe form of tobacco and no safe level of tobacco use. Even brief exposure can be harmful to health.

The DOG and ASCO strongly support policies aimed at reducing and ultimately eliminating tobacco-related disease through discouraging the use of tobacco products and exposure to secondhand smoke. We support clean indoor air policies and efforts to prohibit the use of tobacco products in public places. Such policies are proven to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke. They also result in increased tobacco cessation by adults and decreased initiation among youth.

Thank you for your attention to this important issue. If you have questions or would like assistance on any issue related to providing care of individuals with cancer, please do not hesitate to contact Latha Subramanian M.D. at the Denali Oncology Group or Jennifer Brunelle at ASCO at jennifer.brunelle@asco.org.

Sincerely,

Latha Subramanian M.D.

Latha Subramanian
President, DOG

Julie Vose

Julie M. Vose, MD, MBA, FASCO
President, American Society of Clinical Oncology

-----Original Message-----

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network [<mailto:ican@acscan.org>]
Sent: Thursday, February 23, 2017 8:31 PM
To: Sen. Peter Micciche <Sen.Peter.Micciche@akleg.gov>
Subject: Thank you for sponsoring the smoke-free workplace bill

Feb 23, 2017

State Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 508
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Micciche,

As your constituent, I wanted to thank you for sponsoring the smoke-free bill (SB63). I urge you to continue to support the passage of this important bill as it progresses through its committees.

Peter,

Thanks for your leadership on this one. There are many healthcare issues I feel strongly about; smoke free environments is one we can definitely agree on.

Kristin

Thanks for your help in protecting everyone's right to breathe smoke-free air by sponsoring SB63. With your help, 2017 will be the year when Alaska becomes a smoke-free state.

Sincerely,

Dr. Kristin Mitchell
247 N Fireweed St
Ste A
Soldotna, AK 99669-7593
(907) 283-4109
politicalkmm@gmail.com

-----Original Message-----

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network [mailto:ican@acscan.org]

Sent: Tuesday, May 24, 2016 9:15 AM

To: Sen. Peter Micciche <Sen.Peter.Micciche@akleg.gov>

Subject: Thank you for being a champion for smoke-free workplaces!

May 24, 2016

State Senator Peter Micciche

State Capitol, Room 514

120 Fourth Street

Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Micciche,

I was so happy to see that you voted in favor of Senate Bill 1, the Take It Outside Act, to make indoor workplaces across Alaska smoke-free. Thank you for taking a stand for the health of all of the employees, patrons, and business owners across the state.

As someone who cares about promoting and protecting the health of Alaskans, I want to let you know how proud I was to learn that you are keeping the best interests of our citizens at heart. Everyone deserves to breathe clean, smoke-free air.

Please help this bill succeed by encouraging your fellow legislators in the House to support this bill as it moves through that chamber.

Thank you for doing the right thing for Alaska workers and making smoke-free workplaces a priority. Keep up the good work!

Sincerely,

Ms. Vanessa Reese

1949 Gillam Way Ste A

Fairbanks, AK 99701-6089

(907) 987-7329

vreese@thrivealaska.com

From: Alaska Tom [mailto:alaskatom66@hotmail.com]
Sent: Wednesday, February 22, 2017 3:26 PM
To: Sen. David Wilson <Sen.David.Wilson@akleg.gov>; Sen. Natasha Von Imhof <Sen.Natasha.VonImhof@akleg.gov>; Sen. Peter Micciche <Sen.Peter.Micciche@akleg.gov>; Sen. Cathy Giessel <Sen.Cathy.Giessel@akleg.gov>; Sen. Tom Begich <Sen.Tom.Begich@akleg.gov>
Subject: Support For Senate Bill 63

I ask for your of support Senate Bill 63 guaranteeing everyone's right to breathe smoke-free air inside Alaska's workplaces and public places. This issue has special meaning for me.

My partner and I were in our 21st year of a relationship when small cell lung cancer claimed his life. As you may know, this form of lung cancer is generally associated with tobacco smoke. I do not want more of my Alaskan friends to suffer from the same death.

Please support Senate Bill 63.

Tom Rachal

Anchorage Resident

Rachel Hanke

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network <ican@acscan.org> on behalf of John Kasukonis <ican@acscan.org>
Sent: Tuesday, February 21, 2017 6:05 PM
To: Sen. Peter Micciche
Subject: Fight cancer: Support the smoke-free workplaces bill

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Feb 21, 2017

State Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 508
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Micciche,

I'm sure you have seen volunteers from the American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network in the Capitol today.

While I can't be in Juneau with them, I want you to know I join them in support of Senate Bill 63. I am an Alaskan who believes everyone has the right to breathe smoke-free air.

Please support the progress of SB 63.

Sincerely,

Dr. John Kasukonis
PO Box 315
Soldotna, AK 99669-0315
(907) 394-3826
kasukonis@hotmail.com



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February 24, 2017

The Honorable Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 121
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: Senate Bill 63 (Micciche) – Support

Dear Senator Micciche:

On behalf of the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association (AHA/ASA), we are pleased to support SB 63. This bill would prohibit smoking in workplaces and public spaces.

Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable disease and death in the United States and a major risk factor for heart disease and stroke. Smoking not only claims the lives of those who use tobacco, but also those who are exposed to secondhand smoke. As reported by the United States Surgeon General, “Exposure of adults to secondhand smoke has immediate adverse effects on the cardiovascular system and causes coronary heart disease and lung cancer.”ⁱ

The link between secondhand smoke and disease is well established and the connection to cardiovascular related disability and death is also clear. Short-term exposure to secondhand smoke activates blood platelets, causing them to stick together, increasing the likelihood of a blood clot that can result in a heart attack or stroke.ⁱⁱ In fact, just 30 minutes of exposure to secondhand smoke rapidly impairs vascular endothelial function.^{iii, iv} Long-term exposure to secondhand smoke, such as that occurring in a home or workplace, is associated with a 25%–30% increased risk for coronary heart disease in adult nonsmokers.^v

Because of these effects on blood and blood vessels, the national Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports “there is no risk-free level of secondhand smoke and even brief exposure can cause immediate harm.”^{vi} Smokefree indoor air laws save lives. Studies of at least 10 communities published in peer-reviewed journals have shown a decrease in heart attack incidence after the implementation of smoke-free laws. For example, in Helena, MT there was a 40% decrease in heart attacks among Helena residents while smoke-free laws were in place. In Pueblo, CO there was a 41% decline in heart attack hospitalization.

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In addition to the health benefit, there is an economic advantage to enacting smoke-free laws. Growing evidence shows no significant impact and, in many instances, an actual increase in business. Additional benefits for businesses include lower cleaning costs, lower worker absenteeism, and increased productivity.

Unfortunately, only half of the Alaskan population is covered by a smoke-free workplace law, many due to jurisdictional issues. SB 63 will better protect the health and safety of all workers, patrons and visitors from the diseases and premature death caused by secondhand smoke. In addition, a statewide law would create a standard with regard to secondhand smoke that puts all businesses and workplaces across Alaska on a level playing field.

The AHA/ASA believes SB 63 will positively impact Alaska residents' health, state healthcare costs, and would benefit businesses which would no longer be impacted by the various costs associated with indoor smoking. We are pleased to support this bill and thank you for your leadership on this important issue.

Sincerely,



Jamie Morgan
Senior Director of Advocacy and Policy Campaigns

-
- ⁱ United States Surgeon General. 2006. *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Smoking*. United States Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. United States Government Printing Office, Washington D.C. Executive Summary.
- ⁱⁱ Secondhand Smoke Causes Cardiovascular Disease. Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke. U.S. Department of Health and Social Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/secondhand_smoke/health_effects/index.htm#heart
- ⁱⁱⁱ Kato, T., et al., Short-term passive smoking causes endothelial dysfunction via oxidative stress in non-smokers, *Canadian Journal of Physiology and Pharmacology*, 2006 May; 84(5):523-9.
- ^{iv} Heiss, C., et al., Brief Secondhand Smoke Exposure Depresses Endothelial Progenitor Cells Activity and Endothelial Function: Sustained Vascular Injury and Blunted Nitric Oxide Production, *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*, 51:1760-177, May 6, 2008.
- ^v Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Reduced hospitalizations for acute myocardial infarction after implementation of a smoke-free ordinance – city of Pueblo, Colorado, 2002-2006. *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*. January 2, 2009. 57(51&52).
- ^{vi} Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Fact Sheet: Smokefree Policies Improve Health. http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/secondhand_smoke/protection/improve_health/

Carol Crandall
Po Box 822

Delta Junction 99737-0822,
carol@wildak.net
9078954059

Forth year and I don't understand why you don't put fellow Alaskans health first! They work hard to make a living in harsh conditions. Second hand smoke kills. Don't fool yourselves the trickle down affect helps MANY. My husband and I cannot be around smoke Think SMOKE FREE not yourselves.

February 24, 2017

RE: American Lung Association support of SB63

Dear Members of the Alaska Legislature,

In a historic 2006 report, the U.S. Surgeon General made it clear that there is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke, it is a known cause of lung cancer, and even short-term exposure potentially can increase the risk of heart attacks. He further concluded that secondhand smoke causes premature death and disease in children and in adults who do not smoke, and that eliminating smoking in indoor spaces fully protects nonsmokers from exposure to secondhand smoke. Separating smokers from nonsmokers, cleaning the air, and ventilating buildings cannot eliminate exposures of nonsmokers to secondhand smoke.

Secondhand smoke is especially dangerous and makes it harder to breathe for people living with chronic lung disease, such as asthma or COPD. There are over 100,000 Alaskans for whom that is true.

Additionally, being employed in a workplace where smoking is prohibited is associated with a reduction in the number of cigarettes smoked per day and an increase in the success rate of smokers who are attempting to quit.

Therefore, American Lung Association promotes the elimination of smoking in workplaces and public places including e-cigarettes and marijuana, and supports SB63 as a comprehensive statewide smokefree indoor workplace law.

Yours in Lung Health,



Marge Stoneking
Executive Director

Jody Simpson

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network <ican@acscan.org> on behalf of Jim Farrell <ican@acscan.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 10:37 AM
To: Sen. David Wilson
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator David Wilson
State Capitol, Room 115
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Wilson,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

Currently, about half of Alaska's residents are protected from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke through local smoke-free laws.

Because many boroughs lack the authority necessary to pass a law on their own, the only way to achieve that protection is through a statewide smoke-free law.

Everyone is free to make their own choices. But, when it comes to toxic secondhand smoke in the workplace, whether it's tobacco smoke or e-cigarette aerosol, taking it outside just makes sense. Secondhand smoke exposure is known to cause cancer, heart disease, lung disease and other health issues. No one should have to choose between a paycheck and their health.

Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Mr. Jim Farrell
221 5th Ave
Fairbanks, AK 99701-5023
(907) 455-6333
jimfa@live.com

Jody Simpson

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network <ican@acscan.org> on behalf of Steven Cook <ican@acscan.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 10:36 AM
To: Sen. David Wilson
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator David Wilson
State Capitol, Room 115
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Wilson,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

Currently, about half of Alaska's residents are protected from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke through local smoke-free laws.

Because many boroughs lack the authority necessary to pass a law on their own, the only way to achieve that protection is through a statewide smoke-free law.

Everyone is free to make their own choices. But, when it comes to toxic secondhand smoke in the workplace, whether it's tobacco smoke or e-cigarette aerosol, taking it outside just makes sense. Secondhand smoke exposure is known to cause cancer, heart disease, lung disease and other health issues. No one should have to choose between a paycheck and their health.

Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Mr. Steven Cook
9731 Saint Lawrence Cir
Eagle River, AK 99577-8661
(907) 694-7528
stevenc707@gci.net

Jody Simpson

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network <ican@acscan.org> on behalf of Gertrude Valenza <ican@acscan.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 10:06 AM
To: Sen. David Wilson
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: In 2D

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator David Wilson
State Capitol, Room 115
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Wilson,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

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Because many boroughs lack the authority necessary to pass a law on their own, the only way to achieve that protection is through a statewide smoke-free law.

Everyone is free to make their own choices. But, when it comes to toxic secondhand smoke in the workplace, whether it's tobacco smoke or e-cigarette aerosol, taking it outside just makes sense. Secondhand smoke exposure is known to cause cancer, heart disease, lung disease and other health issues. No one should have to choose between a paycheck and their health.

Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Gertrude Valenza
PO Box 985
Seward, AK 99664-0985
(907) 362-8988
trose562@hotmail.com

Jody Simpson

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network <ican@acscan.org> on behalf of Larry Rundquist <ican@acscan.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 9:38 AM
To: Sen. David Wilson
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: In 2D

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator David Wilson
State Capitol, Room 115
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Wilson,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

Currently, about half of Alaska's residents are protected from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke through local smoke-free laws.

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Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Dr. Larry Rundquist
2912 Alder Dr
Anchorage, AK 99508-3200
(907) 279-7395
rundquist@gci.net

Jody Simpson

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network <ican@acscan.org> on behalf of Gayle Schuh <ican@acscan.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 9:37 AM
To: Sen. David Wilson
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Completed

Categories: In 2D

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator David Wilson
State Capitol, Room 115
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Wilson,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

Currently, about half of Alaska's residents are protected from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke through local smoke-free laws.

Because many boroughs lack the authority necessary to pass a law on their own, the only way to achieve that protection is through a statewide smoke-free law.

The benefits of a smoke-free workplace are proven. Listen to the representatives from AARP who will be in Juneau today supporting this piece of legislation,

Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Ms. Gayle Schuh
18631 Gibens Cir
Eagle River, AK 99577-8571
(907) 622-6704
dreamchasers25@gci.net

Jody Simpson

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network <ican@acscan.org> on behalf of Jenny Olendorff <ican@acscan.org>
Sent: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 11:06 AM
To: Sen. David Wilson
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator David Wilson
State Capitol, Room 115
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Wilson,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

Currently, about half of Alaska's residents are protected from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke through local smoke-free laws.

Because many boroughs lack the authority necessary to pass a law on their own, the only way to achieve that protection is through a statewide smoke-free law.

Please pass this bill into law. As a non-smoker, I have a right to expect my workplace to be safe and free of cigarette smoke or ecig aerosol. Simply stated, it isn't too much to ask that smoker's and vapers TAKE IT OUTSIDE. Thank you. Jenny Olendorff

Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jenny Olendorff
310 Tern Cir
Soldotna, AK 99669-7948
(907) 398-3611
fiveos58@gmail.com

From: POMS@akleg.gov
To: [Rachel Hanke](#)
Subject: New Pom:SB 63 Regulation Of Smoking
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 4:06:29 PM

Sarah Miles
Po Box 2607
3016 B Raven Circle
Kodiak 99615-2607,
s.miles90@hotmail.com
907-942-4199

Employee discomfort and illness from second hand smoke would decrease. Pass SB 63.

From: POMS@akleg.gov
To: [Rachel Hanke](#)
Subject: New Pom:SB 63 Regulation Of Smoking
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 4:04:31 PM

Alyssa Madrid
1718 E Rezanof Dr

Kodiak 99615,
a.madrid98@hotmail.com

Smoke-free workplaces will not allow second hand smoke to be exposed to those who don't want to breathe the toxins of tobacco.

From: POMS@akleg.gov
To: [Rachel Hanke](#)
Subject: New Pom:SB 63 Regulation Of Smoking
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 4:03:21 PM

Joseph Mcfarlin
3240 Sean Circle

Kodiak 99615,

People who go out in public cannot consent to breathing in the air of the second hand smoker. Please pass SB 63.

From: POMS@akleg.gov
To: [Rachel Hanke](#)
Subject: New Pom:SB 63 Regulation Of Smoking
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 4:00:43 PM

Angela Madrid
Po Box 363

Kodiak 99615-0363,
a.madrid82@hotmail.com

907.486.5191

I would love to see the day that I can bring my children out in public without exposing them to second and third hand smoke.

From: POMS@akleg.gov
To: [Rachel Hanke](#)
Subject: New Pom:SB 63 Regulation Of Smoking
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 3:56:46 PM

Amanda Miles
Po Box 2607

Kodiak 99615-2607,

I support smoke-free work places to encourage healthier lifestyles. Also, smoke free restaurants are more inviting to nonsmokers.

From: POMS@akleg.gov
To: [Rachel Hanke](#)
Subject: New Pom:SB 63 Regulation Of Smoking
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 2:21:55 PM

Julianne Szidloski
Hc 60 Box 4499

Delta Junction 99737,
jszidloski@hotmail.com

Non-smokers needs to be considered!

From: POMS@akleg.gov
To: [Rachel Hanke](#)
Subject: New Pom:SB 63 Regulation Of Smoking
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 1:54:57 PM

Heidi Mintun
Po Box 1111

Delta Junction 99737-1111,
hmintun@yksd.com
895-2280
895-1092

Please consider EVERYONE'S health.

From: POMS@akleg.gov
To: [Rachel Hanke](#)
Subject: New Pom:SB 63 Regulation Of Smoking
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 1:52:52 PM

Wayne Crowson
Po Box 231

Delta Junction 99737-0231,

9073478741

One does not need to watch alot of television or read alot of newspapers to know the leading cause of health problems is secondhand smoke. This bill is important to the state of Alaska and should be passed This the 4th year it's been before the Legislature Please pass this bill

From: POMS@akleg.gov
To: [Rachel Hanke](#)
Subject: New Pom:SB 63 Regulation Of Smoking
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 1:36:07 PM

Terri Crowson
Po Box 231

Delta Junction 99737-0231,

Our state and national bill for health care is huge and continues to increase. One thing YOU can do to knock it down is to pass this bill and eliminate a lot of forced exposure to secondhand smoke for many workers. You can save dollars and prevent human suffering. ACT!

From: POMS@akleg.gov
To: [Rachel Hanke](#)
Subject: New Pom:SB 63 Regulation Of Smoking
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 12:58:06 PM

Barbara Mclean
Po Box 329

Delta Junction 99737-0329,

We ALL have rights but isn't it a wonderful thing when friends and family co-workers ect can meet eat drink and celebrate events in a smoke free environment? TOGETHER! As we age smoke only compounds health issues. With all up-to-date knowledge maybe the next generations can be healthier and HAPPY!

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
To: [Sen. Peter Micciche](#)
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 12:06:53 PM

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 508
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Micciche,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

Currently, about half of Alaska's residents are protected from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke through local smoke-free laws. Because many boroughs lack the authority necessary to pass a law on their own, the only way to achieve that protection is through a statewide smoke-free law.

Everyone is free to make their own choices. But, when it comes to toxic secondhand smoke in the workplace, whether it's tobacco smoke or e-cigarette aerosol, taking it outside just makes sense. Secondhand smoke exposure is known to cause cancer, heart disease, lung disease and other health issues. No one should have to choose between a paycheck and their health.

Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Cindy Emery
8710 El Paso Pl
Anchorage, AK 99515-1576
(907) 230-5263
aksaintma@gmail.com

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
To: [Sen. Peter Micciche](#)
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 11:36:29 AM

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 508
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Micciche,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

Currently, about half of Alaska's residents are protected from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke through local smoke-free laws. Because many boroughs lack the authority necessary to pass a law on their own, the only way to achieve that protection is through a statewide smoke-free law.

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Please proceed to pass this legislation and protect the Health of Alaskans.

Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Dr. George Stewart
4431 Edinburgh Dr
Anchorage, AK 99502-1420
(907) 360-2051
glstewart36@gmail.com

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
To: [Sen. Peter Micciche](#)
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 11:36:23 AM

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 508
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

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Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Dr. Inez Larsen
1409 Twining Dr
Anchorage, AK 99504-2455
(907) 337-6587
eagledancer@gci.net

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
To: [Sen. Peter Micciche](#)
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 11:06:23 AM

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 508
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Micciche,

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Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Jenny Olendorff
310 Tern Cir
Soldotna, AK 99669-7948
(907) 398-3611
fiveos58@gmail.com

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
To: [Sen. Peter Micciche](#)
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 10:36:55 AM

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 508
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Micciche,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

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Sincerely,

Mr. Jim Farrell
221 5th Ave
Fairbanks, AK 99701-5023
(907) 455-6333
jimfa@live.com

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
To: [Sen. Peter Micciche](#)
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 10:36:21 AM

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 508
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Micciche,

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Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Mr. Steven Cook
9731 Saint Lawrence Cir
Eagle River, AK 99577-8661
(907) 694-7528
stevenc707@gci.net

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
To: [Sen. Peter Micciche](#)
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 10:06:41 AM

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 508
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Micciche,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

Currently, about half of Alaska's residents are protected from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke through local smoke-free laws. Because many boroughs lack the authority necessary to pass a law on their own, the only way to achieve that protection is through a statewide smoke-free law.

Everyone is free to make their own choices when it does not infringe on the health and well being of others and society as a whole. When it comes to toxic secondhand smoke in the workplace, whether it's tobacco smoke or e-cigarette aerosol, taking it outside just makes sense. Secondhand smoke exposure is known to cause cancer, heart disease, lung disease and other health issues. No one should have to choose between a paycheck and their health.

Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Mr. Timothy Kirk
7821 Ladasa Pl
Anchorage, AK 99507-3049
(907) 980-2815
timjkirk@yahoo.com

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
To: [Sen. Peter Micciche](#)
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 10:06:13 AM

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 508
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Micciche,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

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Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Gertrude Valenza
PO Box 985
Seward, AK 99664-0985
(907) 362-8988
trose562@hotmail.com

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
To: [Sen. Peter Micciche](#)
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 9:37:42 AM

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 508
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Micciche,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

Currently, about half of Alaska's residents are protected from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke through local smoke-free laws. Because many boroughs lack the authority necessary to pass a law on their own, the only way to achieve that protection is through a statewide smoke-free law.

Everyone is free to make their own choices. But, when it comes to toxic secondhand smoke in the workplace, whether it's tobacco smoke or e-cigarette aerosol, taking it outside just makes sense. Secondhand smoke exposure is known to cause cancer, heart disease, lung disease and other health issues. No one should have to choose between a paycheck and their health.

Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Dr. Larry Rundquist
2912 Alder Dr
Anchorage, AK 99508-3200
(907) 279-7395
rundquist@pci.net

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
To: [Sen. Peter Micciche](#)
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 9:37:02 AM

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 508
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Micciche,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

Currently, about half of Alaska's residents are protected from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke through local smoke-free laws. Because many boroughs lack the authority necessary to pass a law on their own, the only way to achieve that protection is through a statewide smoke-free law.

The benefits of a smoke-free workplace are proven. Listen to the representatives from AARP who will be in Juneau today supporting this piece of legislation,

Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Ms. Gayle Schuh
18631 Gibens Cir
Eagle River, AK 99577-8571
(907) 622-6704
dreamchasers25@gci.net

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
To: [Sen. Peter Micciche](#)
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 9:36:57 AM

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 508
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Micciche,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

Currently, about half of Alaska's residents are protected from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke through local smoke-free laws. Because many boroughs lack the authority necessary to pass a law on their own, the only way to achieve that protection is through a statewide smoke-free law.

Thank you for your dedication and passion to serve.

Every Alaskan is free to make their own choices. But, when it comes to toxic secondhand smoke in the workplace, whether it's tobacco smoke or e-cigarette aerosol, taking it outside just makes sense.

Secondhand smoke exposure is known to cause cancer, heart disease, lung disease and other health issues. No one should have to choose between a paycheck and their health.

Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Lindsey Spinelli
657 Pacific Pl
Anchorage, AK 99501-3280
(907) 240-7075
lindseyspinelli@gmail.com

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
To: [Sen. Peter Micciche](#)
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 9:36:18 AM

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 508
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Micciche,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

Currently, about half of Alaska's residents are protected from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke through local smoke-free laws. Because many boroughs lack the authority necessary to pass a law on their own, the only way to achieve that protection is through a statewide smoke-free law.

As a cancer survivor, and someone with Asthma caused from second hand smoke, i feel it is vital for all Alaskans to have protections in place to low them the right to breathe clean air.

Everyone is free to make their own choices. But, when it comes to toxic secondhand smoke in the workplace, whether it's tobacco smoke or e-cigarette aerosol, taking it outside just makes sense. Secondhand smoke exposure is known to cause cancer, heart disease, lung disease and other health issues. No one should have to choose between a paycheck and their health.

Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Mr. Steven Taylor
3025 Doil Dr
Anchorage, AK 99507-2082
(907) 929-3802
sctanv11@gmail.com

From: American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network
To: [Sen. Peter Micciche](#)
Subject: Please vote YES on SB63 Smoke-Free Workplaces
Date: Wednesday, March 01, 2017 9:36:10 AM

Mar 1, 2017

State Senator Peter Micciche
State Capitol, Room 508
120 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear State Senator Micciche,

I understand that Senate Bill 63, the smoke-free workplaces bill, will be heard by your committee this afternoon. I urge you to pass this critical piece of legislation quickly to protect the health of Alaska's workers.

Currently, about half of Alaska's residents are protected from the harmful effects of secondhand smoke through local smoke-free laws. Because many boroughs lack the authority necessary to pass a law on their own, the only way to achieve that protection is through a statewide smoke-free law.

PLEASE support SB 63 and make it so that kids, especially in our bush communities, don't have to be in their (extremely coveted and hard-to-come-by) jobs while the people around them smoke. These kids are too young to be ruining their health with something about which they have no choice. Please make it a law to "take it outside!"
Thank you!

Thank you for your time and consideration in moving the bill forward. I hope I can count on you to vote YES on SB63, for the sake of Alaska's workers, residents and visitors.

Sincerely,

Dr. Melissa Mudd
PO Box 876658
Wasilla, AK 99687-6658
(907) 745-6833
mmuddrockon@yahoo.com

Phillip Morris research on precursors to the modern e-cigarette since 1990

By Lauren M Dutra, Rachel Grana and Stanton A Glantz

Tob Control published online November 15, 2016

“Phillip Morris developed e-cigarettes to provide a product for health-concerned smokers and smokers facing increased restrictions on smoking in public. Researchers and policymakers should recognize that PM developed e-cigarette technology to evade tobacco control regulations.”

.....

FDA

<https://www.fda.gov/tobaccoproducts/labeling/productingredientscomponents/ucm456610.htm#references>

Statistics about E-Cigarette Use

- **More than 3 million middle and high school students were current users of e-cigarettes in 2015, up from an estimated 2.46 million in 2014.^{1,2}**
- **Sixteen percent of high school and 5.3 percent of middle school students were current users of e-cigarettes in 2015, making e-cigarettes the most commonly used tobacco product among youth for the second consecutive year.¹**
- **During 2011-2015, e-cigarette use rose from 1.5 percent to 16.0 percent among high school students and from 0.6 percent to 5.3 percent among middle school students.¹**
- **In 2013-2014, 81% of current youth e-cigarette users cited the availability of appealing flavors as the primary reason for use.³**
- **In 2014, 12.6% of U.S. adults had ever tried an e-cigarette, and about 3.7% of adults used e-cigarettes daily or some days.⁴**

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American Heart Association | American Stroke Association.

life is why™

FACTS

E-Cigarettes and Public Health The Next Generation of Cigarettes

OVERVIEW

Smoking kills more than 480,000 Americans a year and remains one of the most preventable causes of death and disease in the U.S.^{1,2} The American Heart Association, in partnership with leading public health organizations, has worked tirelessly to prevent smoking deaths by supporting tobacco cessation and prevention. An estimated 8 million premature deaths have been avoided since the 1960s¹ and youth smoking rates have been cut in half since the early 2000s.²

These historical efforts stand in the crossfire of public health concerns, however, as tobacco companies try to capture a new generation of smokers with electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes). In May 2016, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) finalized a rule extending its regulatory authority to cover all tobacco products, including vaporizers, vape pens, hookah pens, e-cigarettes, e-pipes, and all other Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS).^{2a} The FDA now regulates the manufacture, import, packaging, labeling, advertising, promotion, sale, and distribution of ENDS.^{2a} This includes components and parts of ENDS, but excludes accessories.^{2a} Thus, tobacco use in any form, including e-cigarettes, can be harmful.^{2a}

E-CIGARETTES AT A GLANCE

E-cigarettes are battery-operated devices that deliver nicotine, flavors, and other chemicals to the user in an aerosol.^{3,11} An e-cigarette mimics smoking without combustion where the user inhales aerosol instead of

Figure 1: Use of Cigarettes and E-Cigarettes in High School Youth



<https://www.statista.com/chart/3417/ecigarette-use-tripled-in-schools/>

smoke. Some small studies on specific types of e-cigarette liquids suggested that they produce less of certain air toxins compared with regular cigarettes.^{4,5} Proponents use this to support their claims that e-cigarettes provide a healthier option than conventional smoking.

Opponents point out that e-cigarettes could fuel and promote nicotine addiction, however, and its acceptance has the potential of re-normalizing smoking behavior.³ The use of e-cigarettes may also serve as a gateway drug to other harmful substances for youth and young adults.³ Although some e-cigarettes are marketed as a smoking cessation aid, there is no conclusive scientific evidence supporting this claim.³ A recent study reported that almost 20% of smokers who try e-cigarettes go on to become regular users.⁶ Particularly alarming is the rise of e-cigarette use by high school youth (Figure 1).

USER PROFILE

Survey research has painted a broad picture of the typical e-cigarette user:

- Non-Hispanic whites, current smokers, young adults, and those with a higher education and higher income perceive e-cigarettes as less harmful than combustible tobacco products and are more likely to use them.^{3,7,8}
- A study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that seventy-six percent of current adolescent users of e-cigarettes also smoke conventional cigarettes.⁹
- In 2011, about 3-7% of adults reported having used e-cigarettes at least once.¹⁰
- E-cigarette use is higher among adolescents who previously or currently smoke conventional cigarettes, as well as among those who intend to quit.¹¹

THE IMPACT ON YOUTH

The rise of the manufacturing and marketing of e-cigarettes has had a particular influence on U.S. youth:

- In 2014, an estimated 4.6 million middle and high school students currently used any tobacco product, of which an estimated 2.4 million used e-cigarettes.¹²
- The percentage of U.S. high school students who used electronic e-cigarettes tripled from 2013 to 2014, from 4.5% to 13.4%.¹²
- Since the CDC started collecting data on e-cigarettes in 2011, the current use of e-cigarettes has surpassed current use of every other tobacco product overall, including conventional cigarettes.¹³

FACT SHEET: E-Cigarettes and Public Health

- E-cigarette use is associated with increased intentions to smoke cigarettes.^{14,15}
- Adolescents view e-cigarettes and other noncombustible tobacco products as accessible and convenient, especially in places where smoking cigarettes is not allowed.¹⁶
- Although e-cigarettes were introduced just over a decade ago, there are currently more than 466 brands.³
- Wells Fargo has predicted that sales margins for e-cigarettes could grow to \$10 billion by 2017, surpassing conventional cigarette sales margins.²⁵
- In 2014, More than 16 million children lived in states where they could buy e-cigarettes legally.¹⁷
- E-cigarettes are being marketed to children and adolescents via celebrities and appealing flavors.¹⁸
- Ads often appear on social media sites and YouTube.¹⁹
- Of youth who ever used tobacco products in 2014, 81% of e-cigarette users reported that their first tobacco product was flavored.²⁴

THE ASSOCIATION ADVOCATES

E-cigarettes remain widely unregulated with the potential health effects unknown, especially in long-term users. Approximately half of all tobacco-related adverse event reports in the late 1980s in the U.S. concern e-cigarettes. Further, the first adverse report for e-cigarettes was submitted in 2008.²⁰ From late 2010 through early 2014, there was an increase in the number of calls to poison control centers due e-cigarette exposure which can include exposure to the nicotine refill liquids.²¹ Thus, the American Heart Association supports regulations on e-cigarettes and advocates for:

- Increasing e-cigarettes tax to influence youth purchasing decisions, while retaining or increasing combustible differentials by raising taxes on combustibles.
- Banning the use of characterizing flavors other than tobacco or menthol; characterizing flavors should only be allowed if manufacturers can prove that flavored tobacco products do not appeal to youth and that the flavors are safe and have been tested for toxicity and teratogenicity.
- Including e-cigarettes in smoke-free laws that also prohibit the sale and marketing of tobacco to minors.
- Addressing the consequence of product, price, place and promotion of e-cigarettes (4Ps of marketing)
- Educating healthcare workers to adequately counsel their patients regarding comprehensive tobacco cessation strategies.
- Incorporating e-cigarette use into screening questions at clinical visits and worksite/community health screenings.
- Increasing or maintaining surveillance on the prevalence of e-cigarette use in adults, children, and adolescents.
- Continuing research and surveillance on the short, medium, and long-term physiological effects of e-cigarette nicotine, propylene glycol and glycerol, flavorings and other ingredients.

AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The American Heart Association supports findings from the CDC, which identifies e-cigarettes as a potential gateway to smoking conventional cigarettes. Further, it recognizes current trends of using e-cigarettes with other tobacco

products as a public health concern. More research is needed, however, in the following areas to better assess the effects of e-cigarette use:

- Identifying acute and chronic adverse health effects of e-cigarettes.
- Assessing the health effects of second or third hand exposure to e-cigarette vapor and constituents.
- Evaluating the efficacy of e-cigarettes as a smoking and nicotine cessation modality.
- Ascertaining the addictive potential of e-cigarettes and their pattern of use and withdrawal symptoms.
- Evaluating the public health consequences of the millions of dollars tobacco companies spend on e-cigarette advertising (\$115.3 million in 2014).²²
- Examining cultural, social and economic factors that promote, sustain or discourage e-cigarette use.
- Identifying and monitoring e-cigarette manufacturing practices, e-cigarette constituents, the variation between different brands, pharmacokinetics, and modes of delivery.
- Identifying how often e-cigarettes are being used for the delivery of other drugs and medications.
- Determining whether or not youth experimentation with e-cigarettes results in nicotine addiction and the later transition to use of conventional cigarettes.

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RESOLUTION NO. 4787

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A SMOKE-FREE ALASKA

WHEREAS, tobacco smoke contains more than 7,000 chemicals, including at least 69 of which are known to cause cancer,¹ including formaldehyde, benzene, vinyl chloride, arsenic, ammonia, and hydrogen cyanide,² and people who are exposed to secondhand smoke are inhaling many of the same cancer-causing substances and poisons as smokers³; 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,⁴ including heart disease, stroke, respiratory disease, and lung cancer²; 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 smoke-free workplace policies are the only effective way to eliminate secondhand smoke exposure in the workplace⁴; and

WHEREAS, the 2010 U.S. Surgeon General's Report, *How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease*, determined that even occasional exposure to secondhand smoke is harmful⁵; 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

WHEREAS, some studies have shown that some e-cigarettes can cause short-term lung changes and irritations, and the long-term health effects are unknown¹⁰; and

WHEREAS, for every nine smokers who die, one nonsmoker dies from exposure to secondhand smoke⁶; and

WHEREAS, approximately half of Alaska's population is not protected by a smoke-free workplace law⁷; and

WHEREAS, among those who work primarily indoors, young adults aged 18 to 29 are significantly less likely to be protected by a smoke-free indoor workplace policy than other Alaskan adults⁸; and

WHEREAS, research in communities where smoke-free laws have been adopted has consistently shown neutral or positive economic effects to the hospitality industry following a smoke-free workplace requirement³; and

WHEREAS, smoke-free workplace laws protect people from secondhand smoke⁴, reduce tobacco use overall and reduce health care costs⁶; and

WHEREAS, all Alaskans have the right to breathe smoke-free air.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that to protect the health and safety of all workers and visitors from the dangers of secondhand smoke, the Fairbanks City Council supports a law in Alaska to make all workplaces 100% smoke-free; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall take effect upon adoption by the Fairbanks City Council and that the City Clerk is hereby directed to send a copy of this resolution to Governor Walker and members of the Interior Delegation.

PASSED and APPROVED this 3rd Day of April 2017.

Jim Matherly, City Mayor

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSENT:

APPROVED:

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

D. Danyielle Snider, CMC, City Clerk

Paul J. Ewers, City Attorney

Sources:

1. U.S. Surgeon General, *How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease*, 2010.
2. American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network, *The Facts About Secondhand Smoke*, 2012.
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KENAI LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE

Email: Kenai_LIO@akleg.gov

Phone: 907-283-2030 / Fax: 907-283-3075

WRITTEN TESTIMONY

NAME:

CHRISTAL SCHOENROCK

REPRESENTING:

SELF

BILL # or SUBJECT:

SB 63

COMMITTEE:

HCRRA

DATE: 4/25/17

Please table Bill SB63 until next year! We have non smoking bars that employees that don't smoke work at & we have smoking bars where all employees smoke, also that have no minors working, or have young people or non smoking present. It should be up to owners & patrons, not the legislatures to make the rules. I know you people have never been in my bar or ever will be. Smokers need a place to go so the take it outside also causes problems now because people walking down the street are now bitching about 2nd smoke. So what I'm saying is the way were are doing this is some bars in a town are non-smoking & bars in the borough are smoking. So lets keep things the way they are, as a happy medium & we all have our choice & freedoms. Most people know bars are smoking establishments. We can post a sign stating "this is a smoking establishment" so it is also a choice & freedom, if they want to come in. Please table the bill, thank you for your work but think about the ones who smoke.



MANIILAQ
ASSOCIATION

**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 cancer¹, 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 smokers³; 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 nonsmokers⁴, 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

MANIILAQ ASSOCIATION | P.O. BOX 256 | KOTZEBUE, AK 99752 | 1.800.478.3312

Kotzebue *Qikiqtaruk*, Ambler *Ivisaappaat*, Buckland *Nunatchiaq*, Deering *Ipnachiaq*, 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:

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States, Commonwealths, and Territories with 100% Smokefree Laws in all Non-Hospitality Workplaces, * Restaurants, ** and Bars
currently in effect as of January 1, 2015

Only laws that do not allow smoking in attached bars or separately ventilated rooms and do not have size exemptions are listed here.

Arizona	Michigan	Puerto Rico
Delaware	Minnesota	Rhode Island
Hawaii	Montana	South Dakota
Illinois	Nebraska	U.S. Virgin Islands
Iowa	New Jersey	Utah
Kansas	New York	Vermont
Maine	North Dakota	Washington
Maryland	Ohio	Wisconsin
Massachusetts	Oregon	

Municipalities with Local 100% Smokefree Laws in all Non-Hospitality Workplaces, * Restaurants, ** and Bars
currently in effect as of January 1, 2015

Note: The jurisdiction(s) affected by county-level laws vary widely. Look for a plus symbol (+) next to each county with a law that includes both incorporated and unincorporated areas. A county without a symbol means that the county law covers unincorporated areas only.

Only municipalities with laws that do not allow smoking in attached bars or separately ventilated rooms and do not have size exemptions are listed here.

Anchorage, AK	Gadsden, AL	Youngtown, AZ
Haines Borough, AK ⁺	Gulf Shores, AL	Alameda County, CA
Klawock, AK	Jasper, AL	Albany, CA
Nome, AK	Lanett, AL	Arcata, CA
Palmer, AK	Midfield, AL	Belmont, CA
Skagway Borough, AK ⁺	Monroeville, AL	Berkeley, CA
Albertville, AL	Orange Beach, AL	Blue Lake, CA
Anniston, AL	Oxford, AL	Calabasas, CA
Atmore, AL	Phenix City, AL	Carpinteria, CA
Bayou La Batre, AL	Satsuma, AL	Chico, CA
Birmingham, AL	Talladega, AL	Contra Costa County, CA
Chickasaw, AL	Troy, AL	Corte Madera, CA
Citronelle, AL	Vestavia Hills, AL	Davis, CA
Clay, AL	Fairfield Bay, AR	Del Mar, CA
Cottonwood, AL	Flagstaff, AZ	Eureka, CA
Creola, AL	Gilbert, AZ	Fairfax, CA
Decatur, AL	Guadalupe, AZ	Fremont, CA
East Brewton, AL	Prescott, AZ	Glendale, CA
Flomaton, AL	Sedona, AZ	Imperial Beach, CA
Fultondale, AL	Tempe, AZ	Lafayette, CA

Laguna Hills, CA
Laguna Woods, CA
Larkspur, CA
Loma Linda, CA
Long Beach, CA
Mammoth Lakes, CA
Manhattan Beach, CA
Marin County, CA
Martinez, CA
Mill Valley, CA
Millbrae, CA
Monterey, CA
Monterey County, CA
Moorpark, CA
Morgan Hill, CA
Morro Bay, CA
Mountain View, CA
Newark, CA
Novato, CA
Pasadena, CA
Pleasant Hill, CA
Richmond, CA
Rohnert Park, CA
Ross, CA
San Anselmo, CA
San Jose, CA
San Leandro, CA
San Luis Obispo, CA
San Mateo, CA
San Rafael, CA
San Ramon, CA
Santa Barbara, CA
Santa Clara County, CA
Sausalito, CA
Sebastopol, CA
Shasta County, CA
Sonoma County, CA
South Pasadena, CA
Temecula, CA
Tiburon, CA
Union City, CA
Arvada, CO
Avon, CO
Boulder, CO
Boulder County, CO
Eagle County, CO
Edgewater, CO
Fort Collins, CO
Pueblo, CO
San Luis, CO
Snowmass Village, CO
Telluride, CO
Timnath, CO
Washington, DC
Buena Vista, GA
Chatham County, GA

Morrow, GA
Pooler, GA
Savannah, GA
Glenwood, IA
Boise, ID
Ketchum, ID
Barrington, IL
Batavia, IL
Bedford Park, IL
Benton, IL
Bloomington, IL
Buffalo Grove, IL
Burr Ridge, IL
Centralia, IL
Chicago, IL
Cook County, IL⁺ (except those areas governed by an ordinance of another governmental entity)
Countryside, IL
Deerfield, IL
DeKalb, IL
East Moline, IL
East Peoria, IL
Effingham County, IL⁺
Elk Grove Village, IL
Elmwood Park, IL
Evanston, IL
Frankfort, IL
Galesburg, IL
Hawthorn Woods, IL
Highland Park, IL
Hinsdale, IL
Lake Bluff, IL
Lake County, IL
Lake Forest, IL
Lemont, IL
Libertyville, IL
Lincolnwood, IL
Lindenhurst, IL
Milan, IL
Morton Grove, IL
Naperville, IL
New Lenox, IL
Normal, IL
Norridge, IL
North Aurora, IL
Oak Park, IL
Orland Park, IL
Palatine, IL
Palos Hills, IL
Park Forest, IL
Park Ridge, IL
Plainfield, IL
Prospect Heights, IL
Rochelle, IL
Rolling Meadows, IL

Sangamon County, IL
Schaumburg, IL
South Beloit, IL
Streator, IL
Taylor Springs, IL
Tinley Park, IL
Urbana, IL
Vernon Hills, IL
Villa Grove, IL
Wamac, IL
Washington, IL
Waukegan, IL
Wilmette, IL
Worth, IL
Bloomington, IN
Cumberland, IN
Delaware County, IN⁺
Elkhart, IN
Fort Wayne, IN
Franklin, IN
Greencastle, IN
Hancock County, IN⁺
Indianapolis/Marion County, IN⁺
(except the cities of Beech Grove, Lawrence, Southport, and Speedway)
Lawrence, IN
Monroe County, IN⁺
Plainfield, IN
Terre Haute, IN
Vanderburgh County, IN⁺ (except the city of Evansville)
Vigo County, IN
West Lafayette, IN
Zionsville, IN
Derby, KS
Fairway, KS
Harvey County, KS
Hesston, KS
Kansas City/Wyandotte County, KS⁺
Leawood, KS
Lenexa, KS
Manhattan, KS
Merriam, KS
Mission, KS
Newton, KS
North Newton, KS
Olathe, KS
Overland Park, KS
Prairie Village, KS
Pratt County, KS
Roeland Park, KS
Salina, KS
Topeka, KS
Valley Center, KS
Westwood, KS

Ashland, KY
Bardstown, KY
Berea, KY
Bowling Green, KY
Campbellsville, KY
Clark County, KY⁺
Corbin, KY
Danville, KY
Elizabethtown, KY
Georgetown, KY
Hardin County, KY
Lexington/Fayette County, KY⁺
London, KY
Louisville/Jefferson County, KY⁺
Madison County, KY⁺
Manchester, KY
Midway, KY
Morehead, KY
Prestonsburg, KY
Radcliff, KY
Richmond, KY
Somerset, KY
Versailles, KY
Williamsburg, KY
Woodford County, KY⁺
Abbeville, LA
Alexandria, LA
Cheneyville, LA
Monroe, LA
Ouachita Parish, LA
West Monroe, LA
Woodworth, LA
Abington, MA
Acton, MA
Adams, MA
Amherst, MA
Arlington, MA
Auburn, MA
Belmont, MA
Beverly, MA
Billerica, MA
Bolton, MA
Boston, MA
Bourne, MA
Braintree, MA
Brewster, MA
Bridgewater, MA
Brimfield, MA
Buckland, MA
Canton, MA
Carver, MA
Chatham, MA
Chelsea, MA
Chilmark, MA
Cohasset, MA
Danvers, MA

Dartmouth, MA
Dedham, MA
Deerfield, MA
Dracut, MA
Duxbury, MA
Easthampton, MA
Edgartown, MA
Egremont, MA
Essex, MA
Everett, MA
Falmouth, MA
Foxborough, MA
Framingham, MA
Franklin, MA
Freetown, MA
Gill, MA
Grafton, MA
Granby, MA
Great Barrington, MA
Greenfield, MA
Hancock, MA
Hatfield, MA
Haverhill, MA
Hingham, MA
Holliston, MA
Hopedale, MA
Hudson, MA
Lancaster, MA
Lee, MA
Leicester, MA
Lenox, MA
Lexington, MA
Lincoln, MA
Lynn, MA
Marblehead, MA
Marion, MA
Mashpee, MA
Medfield, MA
Medford, MA
Medway, MA
Middleton, MA
Millville, MA
Milton, MA
Montague, MA
Monterey, MA
Nantucket, MA
Needham, MA
New Bedford, MA
Northampton, MA
Northborough, MA
Norwood, MA
Oak Bluffs, MA
Orleans, MA
Oxford, MA
Peabody, MA
Pittsfield, MA

Provincetown, MA
Quincy, MA
Revere, MA
Richmond, MA
Salem, MA
Sandwich, MA
Saugus, MA
Sharon, MA
Shelburne, MA
Sherborn, MA
Somerset, MA
Somerville, MA
South Hadley, MA
Southbridge, MA
Stockbridge, MA
Sunderland, MA
Sutton, MA
Tewksbury, MA
Tisbury, MA
Truro, MA
Tyngsborough, MA
Tyringham, MA
Wakefield, MA
Walpole, MA
Watertown, MA
Wendell, MA
Westford, MA
Westport, MA
Westwood, MA
Weymouth, MA
Whately, MA
Winchester, MA
Wrentham, MA
Baltimore, MD
Howard County, MD
Bloomington, MN
Carlton County, MN⁺
Cottage Grove, MN
Duluth, MN
Eden Prairie, MN
Edina, MN
Golden Valley, MN
Hutchinson, MN
Mankato, MN
Olmsted County, MN⁺
St. Anthony, MN
Ballwin, MO
Brentwood, MO
Creve Coeur, MO
Excelsior Springs, MO
Fulton, MO
Grandview, MO
Hannibal, MO
Independence, MO
Jefferson City, MO
Kansas City, MO

Kennett, MO
Kirkwood, MO
Lake Saint Louis, MO
Lee's Summit, MO
Liberty, MO
Maryville, MO
North Kansas City, MO
O'Fallon, MO
Rolla, MO
Sedalia, MO
Springfield, MO
St. Joseph, MO
Warrensburg, MO
Washington, MO
Amory, MS
Anguilla, MS
Arcola, MS
Baldwyn, MS
Bassfield, MS
Belzoni, MS
Brookhaven, MS
Bruce, MS
Byram, MS
Calhoun City, MS
Canton, MS
Cary, MS
Centreville, MS
Clarksdale, MS
Coahoma County, MS
Collins, MS
Crawford, MS
Crystal Springs, MS
Duncan, MS
Durant, MS
Ethel, MS
Farmington, MS
Flora, MS
Forest, MS
Friars Point, MS
Georgetown, MS
Greenwood, MS
Hattiesburg, MS
Hernando, MS
Hollandale, MS
Indianola, MS
Itta Bena, MS
Jackson, MS
Jonestown, MS
Kosciusko, MS
Laurel, MS
Louisville, MS
Lucedale, MS
Lumberton, MS
Madison, MS
Magee, MS
Mayersville, MS

Mendenhall, MS
Meridian, MS
Metcalf, MS
Moorhead, MS
Morton, MS
Moss Point, MS
New Albany, MS
New Augusta, MS
Okolona, MS
Petal, MS
Picayune, MS
Plantersville, MS
Prentiss, MS
Ridgeland, MS
Rolling Fork, MS
Shuqualak, MS
Sledge, MS
Southaven, MS
Starkville, MS
Sumner, MS
Sumrall, MS
Tupelo, MS
Verona, MS
Walnut, MS
Wesson, MS
Wiggins, MS
Woodville, MS
Helena, MT
Bismarck, ND
Cavalier, ND
Devils Lake, ND
Dickinson, ND
Fargo, ND
Grand Forks, ND
Linton, ND
Lisbon, ND
Munich, ND
Napoleon, ND
Pembina, ND
Walhalla, ND
West Fargo, ND
Williston, ND
Grand Island, NE
Humboldt, NE
Lincoln, NE
Atlantic City, NJ
Newark, NJ
Albuquerque, NM
Bayard, NM
Dona Ana County, NM
Edgewood, NM
Espanola, NM
Mesilla, NM
Santa Fe, NM
Lee, NY
Nassau County, NY⁺

New York City, NY
Suffolk County, NY⁺
Tompkins County, NY⁺
Westchester County, NY⁺
Bexley, OH
Columbus, OH
Dublin, OH
Gahanna, OH
Grandview Heights, OH
Granville, OH
Heath, OH
Marble Cliff, OH
New Albany, OH
Oberlin, OH
Powell, OH
Summit County, OH⁺
Upper Arlington, OH
Westerville, OH
Worthington, OH
Benton County, OR
Corvallis, OR
Dallas, OR
Eugene, OR
Independence, OR
Philomath, OR
Aiken, SC
Aiken County, SC⁺ (except the cities
of Aiken and North Augusta)
Beaufort, SC
Beaufort County, SC
Camden, SC
Cayce, SC
Chapin, SC
Chesnee, SC
Columbia, SC
Denmark, SC
Easley, SC
Edisto Beach, SC
Estill, SC
Fort Mill, SC
Goose Creek, SC
Greenville, SC
Hampton, SC
Hartsville, SC
Heath Springs, SC
Hollywood, SC
Kershaw, SC
Lancaster, SC
Lancaster County, SC
Lexington, SC
Lexington County, SC
North Augusta, SC
North Myrtle Beach, SC
Pine Ridge, SC
Richland County, SC
Rock Hill, SC

Simpsonville, SC
 South Congaree, SC
 Spartanburg, SC
 Springdale, SC
 Sumter, SC
 Surfside Beach, SC
 Walterboro, SC
 West Columbia, SC
 West Pelzer, SC
 Yemassee, SC
 York County, SC
 Abilene, TX
 Alton, TX
 Austin, TX
 Baytown, TX
 Beaumont, TX
 Benbrook, TX
 Brownsville, TX
 College Station, TX
 Copperas Cove, TX
 Corpus Christi, TX
 Dallas, TX
 Eagle Pass, TX
 El Paso, TX
 Ennis, TX
 Flower Mound, TX
 Frisco, TX
 Granbury, TX
 Harlingen, TX
 Horseshoe Bay, TX
 Houston, TX
 Laredo, TX
 Lufkin, TX
 Marshall, TX
 McKinney, TX
 Missouri City, TX
 Nacogdoches, TX
 Pearland, TX
 Plano, TX
 Robinson, TX
 Rowlett, TX
 San Angelo, TX
 San Antonio, TX
 San Marcos, TX
 Socorro, TX
 Southlake, TX
 Spring Valley, TX

Tyler, TX
 Vernon, TX
 Victoria, TX
 Waxahachie, TX
 Woodway, TX
 Clark County, WA
 King County, WA⁺
 Mason County, WA
 Mill Creek, WA
 Pasco, WA
 Pierce County, WA
 Tacoma, WA
 Appleton, WI
 Ashwaubenon, WI
 Beaver Dam, WI
 Beloit, WI
 Big Bend, WI
 Brookfield, WI
 Cedarburg, WI
 Chippewa County, WI⁺
 Dane County, WI
 De Pere, WI
 Eau Claire, WI
 Fennimore, WI
 Fitchburg, WI
 Fond du Lac, WI
 Glendale, WI
 Green Bay, WI
 Greenfield, WI
 Hudson, WI
 Kenosha, WI
 Lake Delton Village, WI
 Lincoln County, WI
 Madison, WI
 Marshfield, WI
 Merrill, WI
 Middleton, WI
 Milwaukee, WI
 Monona, WI
 Neenah, WI
 North Hudson, WI
 Oak Creek, WI
 Onalaska, WI
 Oneida County, WI⁺
 Portage, WI
 Prairie du Chien, WI
 Reedsburg, WI

Rhineland, WI
 Shorewood, WI
 Shorewood Hills, WI
 Somerset, WI
 South Milwaukee, WI
 Suamico, WI
 Verona, WI
 Watertown, WI
 West Allis, WI
 Weston, WI
 Winnebago County, WI
 Wisconsin Dells, WI
 Wisconsin Rapids, WI
 Barbour County, WV⁺
 Berkeley County, WV⁺
 Braxton County, WV⁺
 Cabell County, WV⁺
 Calhoun County, WV⁺
 Doddridge County, WV⁺
 Grant County, WV⁺
 Greenbrier County, WV⁺
 Harrison County, WV⁺
 Jackson County, WV⁺
 Kanawha County, WV⁺
 Lewis County, WV⁺
 Lincoln County, WV⁺
 Marlinton, WV
 Mineral County, WV⁺
 Monongalia County, WV⁺
 Morgantown, WV
 Nicholas County, WV⁺
 Ohio County, WV⁺
 Pendleton County, WV⁺
 Pleasants County, WV⁺
 Pocahontas County, WV⁺
 Randolph County, WV⁺
 Ritchie County, WV⁺
 Roane County, WV⁺
 Summers County, WV⁺
 Taylor County, WV
 Tucker County, WV⁺
 Upshur County, WV⁺
 Wirt County, WV⁺
 Wood County, WV⁺
 Burlington, WY
 Mountain View, WY

Total: 697

⁺Law pertains to both incorporated and unincorporated areas of county.

^{*}Includes both public and private non-hospitality workplaces, including, but not limited to, offices, factories, and warehouses.

^{**}Includes any attached bar in the restaurant.

Only laws reviewed and analyzed by ANR Foundation staff using standardized criteria are included on these lists. Omission of a particular law may be the result of differences of opinion in interpretation, or because staff have not yet analyzed the law.

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ASHRAE Position Document on

ENVIRONMENTAL TOBACCO SMOKE

Approved by ASHRAE Board of Directors
October 22, 2010

Reaffirmed by ASHRAE Technology Council
June 25, 2013

Expires June 25, 2016

Committee Roster

The ASHRAE Position Document on Environmental Tobacco Smoke was originally developed in 2004 by the Society's Environmental Tobacco Smoke Position Document Committee. Their current affiliations are listed below.

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Executive Summary

This position document has been written to provide the membership of the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) and other interested persons with information on the health consequences of exposure of nonsmokers to tobacco smoke in indoor environments, and on the implications of this knowledge for the design, installation and operation of heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning (HVAC) systems. ASHRAE's sole objective is to advance the arts and sciences of heating, refrigeration, air conditioning and ventilation, and their allied arts and sciences and related human factors, for the benefit of the public. Therefore, the health effects of indoor exposure to emissions from cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and other tobacco products have long been relevant to ASHRAE.

For more than three decades, researchers have investigated the health and irritant effects among non-smokers exposed to tobacco smoke in indoor environments. The preponderance of credible evidence links passive smoking to specific diseases and other adverse health effects in people. A number of national and global review groups and agencies have concluded that exposure of nonsmokers to tobacco smoke causes adverse effects to human health. No cognizant authorities have identified an acceptable level of environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) exposure, nor is there any expectation that further research will identify such a level.

International experience has been gained over several decades with using various strategies to reduce ETS exposure, including separation of smokers from nonsmokers, ventilation, air cleaning and filtration, and smoking bans. Only the last provides the lowest achievable exposures for nonsmokers and is the only effective control method recognized by cognizant authorities (see *Findings of Cognizant Authorities* below). At the time of this writing, several nations^{1,2}, 30 states³ in the U.S. and hundreds of municipalities and other jurisdictions have banned tobacco smoking completely in all public buildings and workspaces. The U.S. government has banned smoking in its workplaces. Experience with such bans documents that they can be effective, practically eliminating ETS exposure of non-smokers. The benefits of bans, including exposure reduction and benefits to public health are well documented^{4,5}. While exposure is decreasing internationally because of these smoking bans in public and private buildings, and a decrease in the prevalence of smoking, substantial portions of the population are still regularly exposed in workplaces, homes and public places, such as entertainment venues.

ASHRAE concludes that:

- It is the consensus of the medical community and its cognizant authorities that ETS is a health risk, causing lung cancer and heart disease in adults, and exacerbation of asthma, lower respiratory illnesses and other adverse effects on the respiratory health of children.
- At present, the only means of effectively eliminating health risk associated with indoor exposure is to ban smoking activity.
- Although complete separation and isolation of smoking rooms can control ETS exposure in non-smoking spaces in the same building, adverse health effects for the occupants of the smoking room cannot be controlled by ventilation.

- No other engineering approaches, including current and advanced dilution ventilation or air cleaning technologies, have been demonstrated or should be relied upon to control health risks from ETS exposure in spaces where smoking occurs. Some engineering measures may reduce that exposure and the corresponding risk to some degree while also addressing to some extent the comfort issues of odor and some forms of irritation. However, the public now expects smoke-free air which cannot be accomplished with any engineering or other approaches.
- An increasing number of local, state, and national governments, as well as many private building owners, are adopting and implementing bans on indoor smoking.
- At a minimum, ASHRAE members must abide by local regulations and building codes and stay aware of changes in areas where they practice, and should educate and inform their clients of the substantial limitations and the available benefits of engineering controls.
- Because of ASHRAE's mission to act for the benefit of the public, it encourages elimination of smoking in the indoor environment as the optimal way to minimize ETS exposure.

1.0 Introduction

Providing healthful and comfortable indoor environments through the control of indoor air quality is a fundamental goal of building and HVAC design and operation. ASHRAE has long been active in providing engineering technology, standards and design guidance in support of this goal. These activities are consistent with the society's Certificate of Consolidation, which states that ASHRAE's sole objective is "... to advance the arts and sciences of heating, refrigeration, air conditioning and ventilation, and their allied arts and sciences and related human factors, for the benefit of the public."

This position document has been written to provide the membership of ASHRAE and other interested persons with information on what is known about the health consequences to nonsmokers from exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor environments and on the implications of this knowledge for the design, installation and operation of HVAC systems. Because tobacco smoke is a source of both gaseous and particulate contaminants, the health effects of inhaling smoke from cigarettes, cigars, pipes, or other tobacco products in indoor environments have long been relevant to ASHRAE, and specifically to ASHRAE Standard 62.1, *Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality*⁶. ASHRAE continues to re-affirm its policy stating that while "ASHRAE does not make findings as to the health and safety impacts of environmental exposures," its document and activities "shall consider health and safety impacts."^{7,8} Therefore, it is important for ASHRAE to identify these impacts as they relate to the activities of its members and then to consider them in its documents, as it has done in ASHRAE Standard 62.1. ASHRAE also adopted a policy stating that ASHRAE standards and guidelines will not set ventilation requirements and will not claim to provide acceptable indoor air quality in smoking spaces. Note that this policy does not prevent ASHRAE from providing guidance for designing smoking spaces in other documents, but these documents would only address odor and other comfort goals.

Concerns regarding tobacco smoke in indoor environments have arisen from evidence of adverse health and irritation effects caused among nonsmokers exposed to tobacco smoke indoors. The relevant evidence comes from information on tobacco smoke and its components; from toxicologic studies of tobacco smoke and some of its specific components; from the substantial epidemiologic, pathologic, and clinical evidence that shows the health effects of active smoking; and from epidemiologic studies that have assessed the risks of passive smoking. The latter studies, carried out over the last three decades, have linked passive smoking to specific diseases and other adverse health effects in children and adults.

There are now several decades of international experience with the use of various strategies to reduce ETS exposure, including separation of smokers and nonsmokers, ventilation, air cleaning and filtration, and bans. Only the last provides the lowest achievable exposures for nonsmokers and experience with such bans documents that they can be effective^{2,9}. While exposure is decreasing nationally because of these smoking bans in public and private buildings, and because of decreases in the prevalence of smoking, substantial portions of the population are still regularly exposed in workplaces, homes, and public places, such as entertainment venues.

2.0 Tobacco Smoke in Indoor Spaces: Characteristics and Concentrations

2.1 Characteristics of tobacco smoke in indoor spaces

While tobacco may be smoked in other forms (e.g., pipes and cigars), the cigarette is the principal source of exposure of nonsmokers to tobacco smoke in the United States and other countries. The burning cigarette produces smoke primarily in the form of mainstream smoke (MS) -- that smoke inhaled by the smoker during puffing -- and sidestream smoke (SS) -- that smoke released by the smoldering cigarette while not being actively smoked. Because of the lower temperature in the burning cone of the smoldering cigarette, many tobacco combustion products are enriched in SS compared to MS.

Nonsmokers are exposed to the combination of diluted SS that is released from the cigarette's burning end and the MS exhaled by the active smoker⁸. This mixture of diluted SS and exhaled MS has been referred to as secondhand smoke or environmental tobacco smoke (ETS); the term used in this position document. Exposure to ETS is also commonly referred to as passive or involuntary smoking.

Tobacco smoke consists of a complex mixture of particles and gases, with thousands of individual chemical components. The particles in ETS are in the submicron size range, and as such, penetrate deeply into the lung when inhaled. The respiratory tract (which extends from the nose to the alveoli) absorbs the gases in a manner dependent on their chemical and physical characteristics. For example, reactive and highly soluble gases, such as formaldehyde, are adsorbed in the upper respiratory tract, while less soluble and more inert gases, such as carbon monoxide, reach the alveoli and may be systemically absorbed. Additionally, these particles and gases also impact the mucous membranes of the eyes. While exposures of involuntary and active smoking differ quantitatively and, to some extent, qualitatively^{9, 11-16}, involuntary smoking results in exposure to multiple toxic agents including known human carcinogens generated by tobacco combustion^{9,11-17}.

2.2 Exposure to tobacco smoke in indoor spaces

The concentration of the various ETS constituents in an indoor space depends on the number of smokers and their pattern of smoking, the volume of the space, the ventilation rate and the effectiveness of the air distribution, the rate of removal of ETS from the indoor air by air cleaners, deposition of particles onto surfaces, and surface adsorption and re-emission of gaseous components. Because ETS is a complex mixture, measurements of single components are of varying specificity and none alone is considered to indicate the potential toxicity of ETS at a particular concentration. Therefore, measurements of multiple surrogates have been used as indicators of the concentration of the mixture for research and public health purposes. These measures include respirable suspended particles (RSP), nicotine, benzene, solanesol, 3-ethenyl pyridine (3-EP) and carbon monoxide. Such measurements have demonstrated contamination of indoor air wherever smoking takes place. Biomarkers of ETS exposure, i.e., indicators in biological materials such as nicotine in saliva and blood, have also been measured; measurable

concentrations of these biomarkers (e.g. cotinine) have been found in the bodies of exposed nonsmokers, indicating uptake of ETS.

3.0 Health Effects of Involuntary Smoking

3.1 Cognizant authorities

Following the same approach used in the landmark 1964 report of the U.S. Surgeon General on smoking and health, the finding that involuntary smoking causes disease or other adverse effects has been based in systematic review of the evidence and the application of criteria for evaluating the strength of evidence in support of causality. The principles for causal inference were set out in the 1964 report and revisited in the subsequent reports of the Surgeon General^{9,18,19}. This approach for evidence evaluation involves systematically gathering and assessing the quality of individual research studies, and then evaluating the overall strength of evidence using accepted causal criteria as guidelines. The term *causal criteria* refers to a set of principles for evaluating evidence for causal inference. These criteria include the consistency of the evidence, the strength of the association of involuntary smoking with the health outcome of concern, the specificity of that association, proper temporality of the association (i.e., involuntary smoking proceeds onset of the health outcome), and the coherence of the evidence.

Using this general approach, the scientific evidence on the health consequences of exposure to ETS has been extensively reviewed by a number of independent expert groups (cognizant authorities) in the United States and internationally, with similar conclusions over the last two decades (Table 1). In the United States, five major cognizant authorities have examined the evidence, including the U.S. Surgeon General^{9,15}, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency¹⁶, the National Research Council¹³, the California Environmental Protection Agency²⁰⁻²², and the National Toxicology Program²³. The first major reviews were published in 1986^{15,32}. As the evidence has expanded, further reviews have been carried out in the United States and internationally. These conclusions are also supported by positions of major health organizations, such as the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, the American Lung Association, the American Medical Association, and the British Medical Association, and many professional societies, such as the American Public Health Association, the American Thoracic Society, the American College of Preventive Medicine, the American Academy of Pediatrics and others.

The validity of the conclusions from these cognizant authorities is largely based on the integrity of the processes used to ensure that the reviews and conclusions are free of bias. Factors used to assess the potential role of bias in these processes include the expertise and independence of the report's authors and reviewers, the comprehensiveness of the approach to reviewing the scientific evidence, and the process for peer-review of the report.

3.2 Findings of Cognizant Authorities

Scientific evidence indicates adverse health effects from passive smoking throughout the life-span (Table 1). Some of the first epidemiological studies on ETS and health were reported in the

late 1960s²⁴⁻²⁶ and since then there have been hundreds of scientific papers on the health effects of ETS exposure. Exposure to ETS in actual indoor spaces has since been linked to numerous adverse effects in infants and children. The adverse effects may even extend to gestation, as ETS components and metabolites reach the fetus of pregnant mothers who are exposed. There is evidence suggesting that ETS exposure of the mother reduces birth weight and that child development and behavior are adversely affected by parental smoking^{27,28}. ETS exposure causes increased risk for more severe lower respiratory infections, middle ear disease, chronic respiratory symptoms and asthma, and reduces the rate of lung function growth during childhood. There is no strong evidence at present that ETS exposure increases childhood cancer risk²⁹.

The first major studies on passive smoking and lung cancer in non-smoking adults were reported in 1981^{30,31} and by 1986^{15,32} the evidence supported the conclusion that passive smoking was a cause of lung cancer in non-smokers. Subsequent evidence has continued to identify other diseases and adverse effects of passive smoking in adults, and the conclusion has been reached that coronary heart disease is caused by ETS exposure (Table 1). The number of coronary heart disease deaths caused by ETS greatly exceeds the number of ETS-caused lung cancer deaths.

Thus, the epidemiological evidence, along with the other relevant lines of evidence, has been reviewed periodically by cognizant authorities with an increasingly lengthy list of diseases and other adverse effects associated with ETS exposure in the nearly two decades since the first causal conclusions were reached in 1986^{15,32}. Notably, conclusions offered by the cognizant authorities have converged and no conclusions have ever been reversed. The conclusions of these studies refer to ETS exposure in general since the biological action does not depend on the particular type of indoor environments.

The reports and their conclusions have not indicated that thresholds can be identified below which effects would not be anticipated, and in general, risks tend to increase with the level of exposure and conversely to decrease with a reduction in exposure. On a biological basis, a threshold would not be anticipated for the carcinogens in ETS^(22;25). Additionally, the scientific evidence recognizes substantial subpopulations potentially susceptible to ETS, such as children and adults with asthma or heart disease, whose disease may be exacerbated by ETS exposure.

In the absence of a quantitative criterion for acceptable exposure, the only protective measure for effective control that has been recognized by cognizant authorities is an indoor smoking ban, leading to near zero exposure.

4.0 Considerations Related to HVAC System Design and Operation

4.1 General principles

Societal recognition of the public health risks to children and adults of ETS exposure has motivated the use of strategies to reduce or eliminate exposure to ETS. Exposure to ETS has been reduced through a variety of strategies, including those that reduce, but do not eliminate,

exposure to ETS. Others, such as banning or restricting smoking, result in a complete or nearly complete reduction of exposure to ETS. The specific strategies may be regulatory or voluntary in their application. Because smoking is a strong localized source of a complex mixture of hazardous agents with different physical and chemical characteristics, multiple engineering techniques need to be employed to minimize ETS exposure in non-smoking areas, absent a smoking ban. There is no target for such reduction, as no cognizant authority has defined a safe level of ETS exposure because of the complex nature of ETS, the multiple health and irritation hazards, and varying individual susceptibility to ETS.

Practitioners must always follow the laws and regulations in laws, regulations and directives at all levels of government, as well as industry codes and standards. Even where permitted by law, many developers, building owners, and operators do not allow smoking. For instance, the Building Owners and Managers Association (BOMA) International has taken the position that secondhand smoke should not be allowed in buildings and supports legislation to ban smoking in buildings³³. In the U.S. and many other countries as well, smoking has been banned in most office buildings, shopping center common areas and in most retail sales areas. Many operators of restaurants and other hospitality venues have voluntarily done the same. Therefore, it is recommended that engineers work with their clients to define their intent for addressing ETS exposure in their building. In working with their clients, engineers need to take account of all laws and regulations relevant to ETS, and with their clients develop a strategy that will result in the lowest ETS exposure to building occupants within the context of a building's intended use.

4.2 Design and Operation Approaches

There are four general cases of space-use and smoking activity that lead to different engineering approaches to addressing ETS exposure in buildings: 1) banning smoking indoors; 2) allowing smoking only in isolated rooms; 3) allowing smoking in separate but not isolated spaces; and 4) totally mixing occupancy of smokers and nonsmokers. These approaches do not necessarily account for all circumstances, but are in a sequence from most to least effective in controlling ETS exposure.

1. Banning Smoking Indoors: A total ban on indoor smoking is the only effective means of controlling the health risks associated with ETS exposure. This approach has been implemented by many governments and private building owners. While there are no system design issues related to this approach, the existence of outdoor smoking areas near the building and their potential impacts on entryway exposure and outdoor air intake locations should be discussed with the developer, building owner, and/or building operator.

2. Smoking Only in Isolated Rooms: Allowing smoking only in separate and isolated rooms, typically dedicated to smoking, can control ETS exposure in non-smoking spaces in the same building. Effective isolation is achievable through airflow and pressure control including location of supply outlets and return and exhaust air inlets to preserve desirable airflow directions at doorways, as well as the use of separate ventilation systems serving the smoking spaces. When using this approach, the design and operation need to address entrainment of exhaust air containing ETS into the non-smoking area's system through the air intake, windows, and other

airflow paths. In addition, the airtightness of the physical barriers between the smoking and nonsmoking areas, as well as of the connecting doorways, requires special attention. Some smoking lounges in airports or office buildings exemplify use of this control approach. The risk of adverse health effects for the occupants of the smoking room cannot be controlled by ventilation. Engineering techniques to reduce odor and irritation in the smoking room include dilution ventilation, and air cleaning and filtration techniques.

3. Smoking in Separate But Not Isolated Spaces: In the third situation, smoking is allowed in separate spaces that are not physically isolated from non-smoking areas. This approach includes spaces where smokers and non-smokers are separated but still occupy a single space or a collection of smoking and non-smoking spaces served by the same air handler. Examples can be found in restaurants and bars with smoking and non-smoking areas, or buildings where smoking is restricted to specific rooms but a common, recirculating air handler serves both the smoking and non-smoking rooms. This situation also includes spaces where a common air handler does not recirculate from the smoking to the nonsmoking area and spaces with multiple air handlers.

Engineering techniques to reduce odor and irritation include, directional airflow patterns achieved through selective location of supply and exhaust vents, and air cleaning and filtration. These techniques may reduce ETS exposure in non-smoking areas but limited evidence is available on their effectiveness. Movement of people between non-smoking and smoking areas may disrupt intended airflow patterns, degrading the effectiveness of exposure reduction for the non-smoking occupants (including workers).

4. Mixed Occupancy of Smokers and Nonsmokers: If smoking is allowed throughout a space or a collection of spaces served by the same air handler, with no effort to isolate or separate the smokers and nonsmokers, there is no currently available or reasonably anticipated ventilation or air cleaning system that can adequately control or significantly reduce the health risks of ETS. For example, this situation includes unrestricted smoking in homes, dormitories, casinos, bingo parlors, small workplaces, and open plan office spaces. Air cleaning, ordinary dilution ventilation and displacement ventilation can provide some reduction in exposure but they cannot minimize adverse health effects, nor odor and sensory irritation for nonsmokers in general.

5.0 Conclusions

- There is a consensus among cognizant medical authorities that ETS is a health risk, causing lung cancer and heart disease in adults, and causing adverse effects on the respiratory health of children, including exacerbating asthma and increasing risk for lower respiratory tract infection.
- At present, the only means of eliminating health risks associated with indoor exposure is to ban all smoking activity.
- Although complete separation and isolation of smoking rooms can control ETS exposure in non-smoking spaces in the same building, adverse health effects for the occupants of the smoking room cannot be controlled by ventilation.

- No other engineering approaches, including current and advanced dilution ventilation, “air curtains” or air cleaning technologies, have been demonstrated or should be relied upon to control health risks from ETS exposure in spaces where smoking occurs, though some approaches may reduce that exposure and address odor and some forms of irritation.
- An increasing number of local and national governments, as well as many private building owners, are implementing/adopting bans on indoor smoking.
- At a minimum, ASHRAE members must abide by local regulations and building codes and stay aware of changes where they practice; they should also educate/inform their clients of the limits of engineering controls in regard to ETS.
- Because of ASHRAE’s mission to act for the benefit of the public, it encourages elimination of smoking in the indoor environment as the optimal way to control ETS exposure.

Table 1. Adverse Effects from ETS Throughout the Life Span

Health Effect	SG 1984¹⁴	SG 2006⁹	EPA 1992¹⁶	CalEPA 2005²²	UK 1998³⁴	WHO 1999³⁵	IARC 2002²⁹
Children							
Risk factor for SIDS		Yes/c		Yes/c	Yes/a	Yes/c	
Increased prevalence of respiratory illnesses	Yes/a	Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	
Decrement in pulmonary function	Yes/a	Yes/c	Yes/a	Yes/c		Yes/c	
Increased frequency of bronchitis, pneumonia	Yes/a	Yes/c	Yes/a	Yes/c		Yes/c	
Increase in chronic cough, phlegm		Yes/c		Yes/c		Yes/c	
Increased frequency of middle ear effusion		Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	
Increased severity of asthma episodes and symptoms		Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c		Yes/c	
Risk factor for new asthma		Yes/a	Yes/a	Yes/c			
Low Birth Weight		Yes/c		Yes/c			
Adults							
Risk factor for lung cancer		Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/c	Not addressed	Yes/c
Risk factor for breast cancer		Yes/a		Yes/c			
Risk factor for heart disease		Yes/c		Yes/c	Yes/c	Yes/a	
Respiratory symptoms and lung function	Yes/a	Yes/a		Yes/c			
Increased severity of asthma episodes and symptoms		Yes/a		Yes/c			

Yes/a = association

Yes/c = cause

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E-cigarette nicotine labels not always accurate

Date: July 22, 2016

Source: North Dakota State University

Summary: A study found that 51 percent of labels on e-cigarette liquid nicotine containers from 16 North Dakota stores don't accurately reflect the levels of nicotine found in the products. In one instance, actual nicotine levels were 172 percent higher than labeled. The majority of e-cigarette liquid containers also did not provide child-resistant packaging.

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FULL STORY

A study by researchers at North Dakota State University, Fargo, found that 51 percent of labels on e-cigarette liquid nicotine containers from 16 North Dakota stores don't accurately reflect the levels of nicotine found in the products. In one instance, actual nicotine levels were 172 percent higher than labeled. The majority of e-cigarette liquid containers also did not provide child-resistant packaging.

Published in the July-August issue of the *Journal of Pediatric Nursing*, the study examined products purchased from North Dakota retail stores selling e-cigarettes, but not required to have a tobacco retail license. The research team noted that 23 e-liquid containers claimed to have no nicotine, but 43 percent did, in fact, contain nicotine. Levels of nicotine in those e-cigs averaged 0.19 mg/mL, with the highest level found at 0.48 mg/mL.

The NDSU research team includes Kelly Buettner-Schmidt, associate professor of nursing; Donald R. Miller, professor of pharmacy practice; and research scientist Narayanaganesh Balasubramanian.

Of 93 e-liquid containers examined, 70 claimed to contain nicotine ranging from 3-24 mg/mL. Among those containers, 51 percent had nicotine outside the labeled amount, with 34 percent having less nicotine and 17 percent having more than labels specified. Actual content of nicotine ranged from 66 percent under the labeled concentrations to 172 percent over the labeled concentrations.

The Core Synthesis & Analytical Services Facility at NDSU measured the contents of the containers, using a high-performance liquid chromatography method. Results allowed for +/- 10 percent variation in nicotine concentration.

The study also found that 65 percent of the e-liquid containers were not child-resistant, with the potential to be easily ingested by a curious child.

"Mislabeling of nicotine in e-liquids exposes the user to the harmful effects of nicotine," said study author Kelly Buettner-Schmidt, associate professor of nursing at NDSU. "In areas without child-resistant packaging requirements, children may be exposed to harmful nicotine."

Depending on the size of a child, even small levels of ingested liquid nicotine could severely impact a child, according to Buettner-Schmidt, and result in nicotine toxicity, accidental poisoning or death.

The cross-sectional study of e-liquids included products purchased between June 9 and June 26, 2015 from 16 North Dakota retail stores that sell electronic nicotine devices, but are not required to hold a tobacco retail license. The study was conducted prior to new state requirements covering e-cigarettes. The North Dakota Center for Tobacco Prevention and Control Policy funded the study titled "Electronic Cigarette Refill Liquids: Child-Resistant Packaging, Nicotine Content, and Sales to Minors."

In August 2015, North Dakota banned the sale of e-cigarettes and tobacco for those under 18 and now requires child-resistant e-liquid containers, although the amount of nicotine content remains unregulated. In August 2016, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration is scheduled to ban sale of e-cigarette products to those under 18, and prohibit free samples, false or misleading advertising of e-cigarette products. By 2018, the FDA is scheduled require warning labels for e-cigarette products.

An additional study available online in the journal *Tobacco Control*, examined whether 16 retail stores selling e-cigarette products were compliant with North Dakota's smoke-free law. Use of e-cigarettes or evidence of use was observed in 50 percent of stores associated with the study, making them non-compliant with state law. Only 6 percent of stores in the study complied with indoor smoke-free requirements and 44 percent of stores complied with outdoor smoke-free requirements of the state.

Story Source:

Materials provided by **North Dakota State University**. *Note: Content may be edited for style and length.*

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Electronic Smoking Devices and Secondhand Aerosol

Electronic smoking devices (or ESDs), which are often called **e-cigarettes**, heat and vaporize a solution that typically contains nicotine. The devices are metal or plastic tubes that contain a cartridge filled with a liquid that is vaporized by a battery-powered heating element. The aerosol is inhaled by the user when they draw on the device, as they would a regular tobacco cigarette, and the user exhales the aerosol into the environment.

"If you are around somebody who is using e-cigarettes, you are breathing an aerosol of exhaled nicotine, ultra-fine particles, volatile organic compounds, and other toxins." Dr. Stanton Glantz, Director for the Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education at the University of California, San Francisco.

Current Legislative Landscape

- As of January 2, 2017, **589 municipalities and 10 states include electronic smoking devices** as products that are prohibited from use in smokefree environments.

Constituents of Secondhand Aerosol

Electronic smoking devices (ESDs) do not just emit "harmless water vapor." **Secondhand aerosol (incorrectly called vapor by the industry) from ESDs contains nicotine, ultrafine particles and low levels of toxins** that are known to cause cancer.

- ESD aerosol is made up of a high concentration of ultrafine particles, and the particle concentration is higher than in conventional tobacco cigarette smoke.¹
- Exposure to fine and ultrafine particles may exacerbate respiratory ailments like asthma, and constrict arteries which could trigger a heart attack.²
- ESD aerosol particles are smaller than 1000 nanometers, which is a similar size to tobacco smoke and diesel engine smoke, and bystanders can be exposed to this aerosol. "The exact size distribution depends on the chemical composition of the electronic cigarette liquid, the e-cigarette device operation, and user vaping preferences."³
- At least 10 chemicals identified in ESD aerosol are on California's Proposition 65 list of carcinogens and reproductive toxins, also known as the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986. The compounds that have already been identified in mainstream (MS) or secondhand (SS) ESD aerosol include: **Acetaldehyde (MS), Benzene (SS), Cadmium (MS), Formaldehyde (MS,SS), Isoprene (SS), Lead (MS), Nickel (MS), Nicotine (MS, SS), N-Nitrosornicotine (MS, SS), Toluene (MS, SS)**.^{4,5}
- **ESDs contain and emit propylene glycol**, a chemical that is used as a base in ESD solution and is one of the primary components in the aerosol emitted by ESDs.
 - Short term exposure causes eye, throat, and airway irritation.⁶
 - Long term inhalation exposure can result in children developing asthma.⁷
- Even though propylene glycol is FDA approved for use in some products, the inhalation of vaporized nicotine in propylene glycol is not. Some studies show that heating propylene glycol changes its chemical composition, producing small amounts of propylene oxide, a known carcinogen.⁸

- There are **metals in ESD aerosol, including chromium, nickel, and tin nanoparticles**.⁹
- FDA scientists found detectable levels of carcinogenic tobacco-specific nitrosamines in ESD aerosol.¹⁰
- People exposed to ESD aerosol absorb nicotine (measured as cotinine), with one study showing levels comparable to passive smokers.¹¹
- **Diethylene Glycol**, a poisonous organic compound, was also detected in ESD aerosol.¹²
- **Exhaled ESD aerosol contained propylene glycol, glycerol, flavorings, and nicotine, along with acetone, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde, propanal, diacetyl, and triacetin**.¹³
- Many of the elements identified in the aerosol are known to **cause respiratory distress and disease**. The aerosol contained particles >1 µm comprised of tin, silver, iron, nickel, aluminum, and silicate and nanoparticles (<100 nm) of tin, chromium and nickel. The concentrations of nine of eleven elements in ESD aerosol were higher than or equal to the corresponding concentrations in conventional cigarette smoke.¹⁴
- ESDs cause exposure to different chemicals than found in conventional cigarettes and there is a need for risk evaluation for both primary and passive exposure to the aerosol in smokers and nonsmokers.¹⁵
- Short term use of ESD has been shown to increase respiratory resistance and impair lung function, which may result in difficulty breathing.¹⁶
- The first study to look at exposure to aerosol from ESDs in real-use conditions found that non-smokers who were exposed to conventional cigarette smoke and ESD aerosol absorbed similar levels of nicotine.¹⁷
- The American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) has concluded that ESDs emit harmful chemicals into the air and need to be regulated in the same manner as tobacco smoking. The “E-cigarettes do not produce a vapor (gas), but rather a dense visible aerosol of liquid sub-micron droplets consisting of glycols, nicotine, and other chemicals, some of which are carcinogenic (e.g., formaldehyde, metals like cadmium, lead, & nickel, and nitrosamines).”¹⁸
- ESD aerosol is a source of high doses of particles being deposited in the human respiratory system.¹⁹
- ESD exposure damages lung tissues. Human lung cells that are exposed to ESD aerosol and flavorings—especially cinnamon—are show increased oxidative stress and inflammatory responses.²⁰
- Concentrations of formaldehyde are higher than concentrations of nicotine in some samples of ESD aerosol. Formaldehyde is created when propylene glycol and glycerol are heated to temperatures reached by commercially available ESDs operating at high voltage.²¹
- Flavorings are a largely unrecognized potential hazard of ESDs. Diacetyl and acetyl propionyl are present in many sweet-flavored ESDs, and are approved by the FDA for food use (ingestion), but are not evaluated and approved for heating and inhalation, and are associated with respiratory disease when inhaled.²² High doses of diacetyl, used to flavor buttered popcorn, have been shown to cause acute-onset bronchiolitis obliterans, a severe and irreversible obstructive lung disease when inhaled by workers exposed to particulate aerosolized flavorings containing diacetyl.²³ Therefore, these chemicals cannot be deemed “generally recognized as safe” for inhalation.

- Nanoparticles in ESD aerosol are much smaller than the particles in tobacco smoke and are present in much higher concentrations. Toxic chemicals attached to nanoparticles may have greater adverse health effects than when these toxins are attached to larger tobacco smoke particles.²⁴ Nanoparticles are more easily and deeply breathed into the lungs of the user and bystander.
- ESD aerosols contain carbonyls at levels which can have cardiovascular toxicity. While ESD aerosol has lower levels of toxins than tobacco smoke, toxins from the aerosol may still have a significant cardiovascular impact because cardiovascular disease has a nonlinear dose-response, which means that high risk is possible with relatively low exposure.²⁵
- Human lung cells exposed to ESD aerosol and copper nanoparticles show signs of inflammatory stress and DNA fragmentation.²⁶
- ESDs that operate using a single-coil heating element produce much higher levels of toxins than double-coil devices across different e-liquids. Double-coil devices produce aerosol at lower temperatures while single-coil devices produce aerosol at higher temperatures.²⁷
- There is a risk of thirdhand exposure to nicotine released from ESD aerosol that deposits on indoor surfaces.²⁸
- Overall, ESDs are a new source of **Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and ultrafine/fine particles in the indoor environment**, thus resulting in “passive vaping.”²⁹
- The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends that ESDs not be used indoors, especially in smokefree environments, in order to minimize the risk to bystanders of breathing in the aerosol emitted by the devices and to avoid undermining the enforcement of smokefree laws.³⁰
- The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that employers “establish and maintain smoke-free workplaces that protect those in workplaces from involuntary, secondhand exposures to tobacco smoke and airborne emissions from e-cigarettes and other electronic nicotine delivery systems.”³¹
- The American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) also recommends that ESDs be included in smokefree laws: “***Because e-cigarettes are a potential source of pollutants (such as airborne nicotine, flavorings, and thermal degradation products), their use in the indoor environment should be restricted, consistent with current smoking bans, until and unless research documents that they will not significantly increase the risk of adverse health effects to room occupants.***”³²
- The American Public Health Association adopted a resolution, “Supporting Regulation of Electronic Cigarettes,” that outlines seven action steps including, “States and municipalities [should] enact and enforce laws...prohibiting the use of e-cigarettes in all enclosed areas of public access and places of employment. These standards should be incorporated into existing clean indoor air laws.”³³
- The American Association for Cancer Research and the American Society of Clinical Oncology supports prohibiting the use of ESDs in smokefree spaces until the safety of second- and thirdhand aerosol exposure is established.³⁴

ESD aerosol is a new source of pollution and toxins being emitted into the environment. We do not know the long-term health effects of ESD use and although the industry marketing of the product implies that these products are harmless, the aerosol that ESD emit is not purely water vapor.

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Secondhand Marijuana Smoke

"Smoke is smoke. Both tobacco and marijuana smoke impair blood vessel function similarly. People should avoid both, and governments who are protecting people against secondhand smoke exposure should include marijuana in those rules."

*-Matthew Springer, cardiovascular researcher and Associate Professor of Medicine,
University of California, San Francisco*

Facts about secondhand marijuana smoke:

- Marijuana smoke is created by burning components of plants in the genus Cannabis.
- Secondhand marijuana smoke is a complex chemical mixture of smoke emitted from combusted marijuana and the smoke that is exhaled by the user.
- Secondhand marijuana smoke contains fine particulate matter that can be breathed deeply into the lungs.
- Secondhand marijuana smoke contains many of the same cancer-causing substances and toxic chemicals as secondhand tobacco smoke. Some of the known carcinogens or toxins present in marijuana smoke include: acetaldehyde, ammonia, arsenic, benzene, cadmium, chromium, formaldehyde, hydrogen cyanide, isoprene, lead, mercury, nickel, and quinoline.¹
- Marijuana smoke contains tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the active chemical in cannabis.

Health risks of exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke:

Since marijuana is illegal under federal law, there have been a limited number of studies examining health risks associated with marijuana use and exposure in the United States. Health risks from primary and secondhand smoke exposure may also be difficult to determine as marijuana is often used in combination with tobacco.

However, peer-reviewed and published studies do indicate that exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke may have health and safety risks for the general public, especially due to its similar composition to secondhand tobacco smoke.

- Secondhand smoke from combusted marijuana contains fine particulate matter that can be breathed deeply into the lungs,² which can cause lung irritation, asthma attacks, and makes respiratory infections more likely. Exposure to fine particulate matter can exacerbate health problems especially for people with respiratory conditions like asthma, bronchitis, or COPD.³
- Significant amounts of mercury, cadmium, nickel, lead, and chromium are found in marijuana smoke, as well as 20 times the amount of ammonia and 3-5 times more hydrogen cyanide in marijuana smoke than is in tobacco smoke.⁴
- In 2009, the California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment added marijuana smoke to its Proposition 65 list of carcinogens and reproductive toxins, also known as the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986. It reported that at least 33 individual constituents present in both marijuana smoke and tobacco smoke are Proposition 65 carcinogens.^{5, 6}

- Secondhand smoke from marijuana has many of the same chemicals as smoke from tobacco, including those linked to lung cancer.⁷
- Secondhand marijuana exposure impairs blood vessel function. Thirty minutes of exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke at levels comparable to those found in restaurants that allow cigarette smoking led to substantial impairment of blood vessel function. Marijuana smoke exposure had a greater and longer-lasting effect on blood vessel function than exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke.⁸
- Secondhand marijuana smoke and secondhand tobacco smoke likely have similar harmful health effects because of their similar chemical composition, including atherosclerosis (partially blocked arteries), heart attack, and stroke.⁹
- People who are exposed to secondhand marijuana smoke can have detectable levels of THC in their blood and urine.¹⁰
- Marijuana also can be contaminated with mold, insecticides or other chemicals that may be released in secondhand smoke.¹¹

Including Marijuana Smoking in Smokefree Public Place and Workplace Laws:

- Everyone has the right to breathe smokefree air. Smokefree policies are designed to protect the public and all workers from exposure to the health hazards caused by exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke. The same should be true for secondhand marijuana smoke.
- The percent of U.S. adults who use marijuana more than doubled from 4.1% to 9.5% between 2001-2002 and 2012-2013,¹² which may also indicate an increase in exposure to secondhand marijuana smoke.
- The American Society for Heating, Refrigeration, and Air Conditioning Engineering (ASHRAE) is the organization that develops engineering standards for building ventilation systems. ASHRAE now bases its ventilation standard for acceptable indoor air quality on an environment that is completely free from secondhand tobacco smoke, secondhand marijuana smoke, and emissions from electronic smoking devices.¹³
- In order to protect public health, improve consistency, and aid enforcement, smokefree laws for public places and workplaces should include tobacco as well as marijuana, whether it is smoked or aerosolized. Allowing marijuana smoking in places where smoking is now prohibited could undermine laws that protect the public from exposure to secondhand smoke. The Tobacco Control Legal Consortium issued an informative brief on [Lessons from Tobacco Control for Marijuana Regulation](#).¹⁴
- Smokefree policies provide incentives to quit smoking, help denormalize smoking behavior, and are particularly effective among youth and young adults who are vulnerable to visual cues and social norms of smoking. It is likely that smokefree policies for marijuana will have a similar effect.
- Currently, there are approximately 157 municipalities and 5 states that explicitly restrict marijuana use in smokefree spaces in some manner.

In the interest of public health, the use of combustible or aerosolized marijuana should be prohibited wherever tobacco smoking is prohibited.

ANR's Position on Exposure to Secondhand Marijuana Smoke:

Marijuana smoke is a form of indoor air pollution. Therefore, ANR includes marijuana within our definition of smoking, and all of our model laws and policies include a prohibition on smoking marijuana wherever smoking of tobacco products is not allowed. ANR does not have a position on whether marijuana should be legalized; however ANR is against smoking in ways that harm other people. In states where marijuana is legalized, marijuana use should be prohibited in all smokefree spaces.

Nobody should have to breathe secondhand marijuana smoke at work, in public, or where they live. If we want healthy, smokefree air for workers and the public, then products like marijuana and electronic smoking devices (which can be used to "vape" a wide range of substances, including marijuana and hash oil) must not be used in smokefree environments where others are forced to breathe the secondhand emissions.

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Adapted from Group to Alleviate Smoking Pollution (GASP of Colorado)

ELECTRONIC NICOTINE DELIVERY SYSTEMS **KEY FACTS**

Youth use of ENDS continues to rise rapidly in the U.S.

From 2011 to 2014, **past 30-day use** of e-cigarettes increased



9x for high school students
(1.5% to 13.4%)

and more than **6x** for middle school students (0.6% to 3.9%)



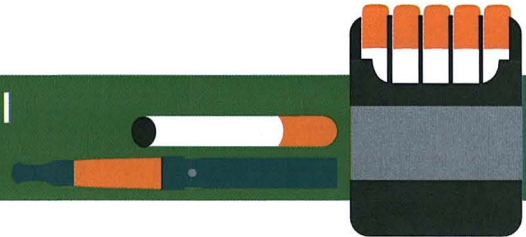
Nearly 2.5 million U.S. middle and high school students were **past 30-day e-cigarette users** in 2014



including about **1 in 7** high school students.¹

In 2013, more than a **quarter of a million** (263,000) middle and high school students who **had never smoked cigarettes had ever used e-cigarettes.**²

Most adult ENDS users also smoke conventional cigarettes, which is referred to as “dual use.”



In 2012/2013, 1.9% of adults were **past 30 day e-cigarette users**, including **9.4% of conventional cigarette smokers.**³

Among adult **past 30 day e-cigarette users**, **76.8% were also current cigarette smokers** (i.e., “dual users”) in 2012/2013.³

Nicotine poses dangers to pregnant women and fetuses, children, and adolescents. Youth use of nicotine in any form, including ENDS, is unsafe.^{4,5}

- Nicotine is highly addictive.⁴
- Nicotine is toxic to developing fetuses and impairs fetal brain and lung development.^{4,5}
- Poisonings have resulted among users and non-users due to ingestion of nicotine liquid, absorption through the skin, and inhalation.⁶ E-cigarette exposure calls to poison centers increased from one per month in September 2010 to 215 per month in February 2014, and over half of those calls were regarding children ages 5 and under.⁶

- Because the adolescent brain is still developing, nicotine use during adolescence can disrupt the formation of brain circuits that control attention, learning, and susceptibility to addiction.⁵
- According to the Surgeon General, the evidence is already sufficient to warn pregnant women, women of reproductive age, and adolescents about the use of nicotine containing products such as smokeless tobacco, dissolvables, and ENDS as alternatives to smoking.⁴



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

www.cdc.gov/tobacco

CS2606251-B

Any combusted tobacco use at any age is dangerous.

The **burden of death and disease** from tobacco use in the U.S. is overwhelmingly caused by cigarettes and other combusted tobacco products.⁴

There is **no safe level** of exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke.⁷

In order for adult smokers to benefit from ENDS, they must completely quit combusted tobacco use. Smoking even a few cigarettes per day is dangerous to your health.

RIP

Smokers who cut back on cigarettes by using ENDS, but who don't completely quit smoking cigarettes, aren't fully protecting their health:

- Smoking just **1-4 cigarettes a day doubles the risk** of dying from **heart disease**.⁸
- **Heavy smokers** who reduce their cigarette use by half still have a very high **risk for early death**.⁹

Benefits of quitting smoking completely:

- **Heart disease risk is cut in half 1 year after quitting** and continues to drop overtime.⁴
- Even **quitting at age 50 cuts your risk in half** for early death from a smoking-related disease.⁴

ENDS are not an FDA-approved quit aid.



Currently the **evidence is insufficient** to conclude **that ENDS are effective for smoking cessation**.



Seven medicines are approved by the FDA for smoking cessation, and are proven safe and effective when used as directed.¹⁰

ENDS aerosol is NOT harmless "water vapor" and is NOT as safe as clean air.¹⁸

- ENDS generally emit lower levels of dangerous toxins than combusted cigarettes. However, in addition to nicotine, **ENDS aerosols can contain heavy metals, ultrafine particulate, and cancer-causing agents like acrolein**.¹¹
- ENDS aerosols also contain propylene glycol or glycerin and flavorings.

- Some ENDS manufacturers claim that the use of propylene glycol, glycerin, and food flavorings is safe because they meet the FDA definition of "Generally Recognized as Safe" (GRAS). However, **GRAS status applies to additives for use in foods, NOT for inhalation**. The health effects of inhaling these substances are currently unknown.

www.cdc.gov/tobacco

ENDS are aggressively marketed using similar tactics as those proven to lead to youth cigarette smoking.



Although the advertisement of cigarettes has been banned from television in the United States since 1971, ENDS are now marketed on television and other mainstream media channels.²



NO SMOKING
IN THIS AREA

In a randomized controlled trial, adolescents who viewed e-cigarette TV advertisements reported a significantly greater likelihood of future e-cigarette use compared with the control group. They were also more likely to agree that e-cigarettes can be used in places where smoking is not allowed.¹⁵



Spending on advertising of ENDS tripled each year from 2011 to 2013.^{12,13} Sales of ENDS also increased dramatically over a similar period.¹⁴

Some ENDS companies are using techniques similar to those used by cigarette companies that have been shown in the 2012 Surgeon General's Report to increase use of cigarettes by youth, including: candy-flavored products; youth-resonant themes such as rebellion, glamour, and sex; celebrity endorsements; and sports and music sponsorships.^{13,16}

ENDS marketing has included **unproven claims of safety** and use for smoking cessation, and statements that they are **exempt from clean air policies that restrict smoking.**⁴ These messages could:

- Promote situational substitution of ENDS when smokers cannot smoke cigarettes, rather than complete substitution of ENDS for cigarettes.
- **Undermine clean indoor air standards**, smokefree policy enforcement, and tobacco-free social norms.



Visual depictions of ENDS use in advertisements may serve as smoking cues to smokers and former smokers, **increasing the urge to smoke and undermining efforts to quit or abstain** from smoking.¹⁷

Given the currently available evidence on ENDS, several policy levers are appropriate to protect public health:

- **Prohibitions on marketing or sales** of ENDS that result in youth use of any tobacco product, including ENDS.
 - **States laws prohibiting sales of ENDS to minors** that feature strong enforcement provisions and allow localities to develop more stringent policies are more likely to help prevent youth access.¹⁸
- **Prohibitions on ENDS use in indoor areas** where conventional smoking is not allowed could:¹⁸
 - **Preserve clean indoor air standards** and protect bystanders from exposure to secondhand ENDS aerosol.
 - **Support tobacco-free norms.**
- When addressing potential public health harms associated with ENDS, it is important to simultaneously **uphold and accelerate strategies found by the Surgeon General to prevent and reduce combustible tobacco use**, including tobacco **price increases**, comprehensive **smoke-free laws**, high-impact media campaigns, barrier-free cessation treatment and services, and comprehensive **statewide tobacco control programs.**^{4,18}

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Philip Morris research on precursors to the modern e-cigarette since 1990

By Lauren M Dutra, Rachel Grana and Stanton A Glantz

Tob Control published online November 15, 2016

“Phillip Morris developed e-cigarettes to provide a product for health-concerned smokers and smokers facing increased restrictions on smoking in public. Researchers and policymakers should recognize that PM developed e-cigarette technology to evade tobacco control regulations.”

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FDA

<https://www.fda.gov/tobaccoproducts/labeling/productsingredientscomponents/ucm456610.htm#references>

Statistics about E-Cigarette Use

- More than 3 million middle and high school students were current users of e-cigarettes in 2015, up from an estimated 2.46 million in 2014.^{1,2}
- Sixteen percent of high school and 5.3 percent of middle school students were current users of e-cigarettes in 2015, making e-cigarettes the most commonly used tobacco product among youth for the second consecutive year.¹
- During 2011-2015, e-cigarette use rose from 1.5 percent to 16.0 percent among high school students and from 0.6 percent to 5.3 percent among middle school students.¹
- In 2013-2014, 81% of current youth e-cigarette users cited the availability of appealing flavors as the primary reason for use.³
- In 2014, 12.6% of U.S. adults had ever tried an e-cigarette, and about 3.7% of adults used e-cigarettes daily or some days.⁴

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American Heart Association | **American Stroke Association**

life is why™

FACTS

E-Cigarettes and Public Health The Next Generation of Cigarettes

OVERVIEW

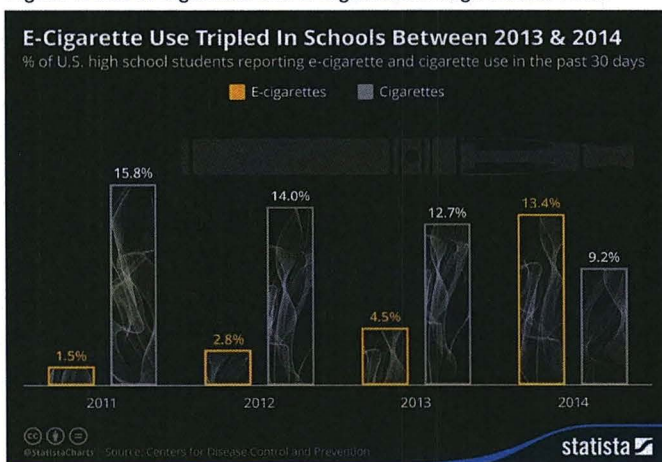
Smoking kills more than 480,000 Americans a year and remains one of the most preventable causes of death and disease in the U.S.^{1,2} The American Heart Association, in partnership with leading public health organizations, has worked tirelessly to prevent smoking deaths by supporting tobacco cessation and prevention. An estimated 8 million premature deaths have been avoided since the 1960s¹ and youth smoking rates have been cut in half since the early 2000s.²

These historical efforts stand in the crossfire of public health concerns, however, as tobacco companies try to capture a new generation of smokers with electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes). In May 2016, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) finalized a rule extending its regulatory authority to cover all tobacco products, including vaporizers, vape pens, hookah pens, e-cigarettes, e-pipes, and all other Electronic Nicotine Delivery Systems (ENDS).²⁶ The FDA now regulates the manufacture, import, packaging, labeling, advertising, promotion, sale, and distribution of ENDS.²⁶ This includes components and parts of ENDS, but excludes accessories.²⁶ Thus, tobacco use in any form, including e-cigarettes, can be harmful.²³

E-CIGARETTES AT A GLANCE

E-cigarettes are battery-operated devices that deliver nicotine, flavors, and other chemicals to the user in an aerosol.^{3,11} An e-cigarette mimics smoking without combustion where the user inhales aerosol instead of

Figure 1: Use of Cigarettes and E-Cigarettes in High School Youth



<https://www.statista.com/chart/3417/ecigarette-use-tripled-in-schools/>

smoke. Some small studies on specific types of e-cigarette liquids suggested that they produce less of certain air toxins compared with regular cigarettes.^{4,5} Proponents use this to support their claims that e-cigarettes provide a healthier option than conventional smoking.

Opponents point out that e-cigarettes could fuel and promote nicotine addiction, however, and its acceptance has the potential of re-normalizing smoking behavior.³ The use of e-cigarettes may also serve as a gateway drug to other harmful substances for youth and young adults.³ Although some e-cigarettes are marketed as a smoking cessation aid, there is no conclusive scientific evidence supporting this claim.³ A recent study reported that almost 20% of smokers who try e-cigarettes go on to become regular users.⁶ Particularly alarming is the rise of e-cigarette use by high school youth (Figure 1).

USER PROFILE

Survey research has painted a broad picture of the typical e-cigarette user:

- Non-Hispanic whites, current smokers, young adults, and those with a higher education and higher income perceive e-cigarettes as less harmful than combustible tobacco products and are more likely to use them.^{3,7,8}
- A study by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found that seventy-six percent of current adolescent users of e-cigarettes also smoke conventional cigarettes.⁹
- In 2011, about 3-7% of adults reported having used e-cigarettes at least once.¹⁰
- E-cigarette use is higher among adolescents who previously or currently smoke conventional cigarettes, as well as among those who intend to quit.¹¹

THE IMPACT ON YOUTH

The rise of the manufacturing and marketing of e-cigarettes has had a particular influence on U.S. youth:

- In 2014, an estimated 4.6 million middle and high school students currently used any tobacco product, of which an estimated 2.4 million used e-cigarettes.¹²
- The percentage of U.S. high school students who used electronic e-cigarettes tripled from 2013 to 2014, from 4.5% to 13.4%.¹²
- Since the CDC started collecting data on e-cigarettes in 2011, the current use of e-cigarettes has surpassed current use of every other tobacco product overall, including conventional cigarettes.¹³

FACT SHEET: E-Cigarettes and Public Health

- E-cigarette use is associated with increased intentions to smoke cigarettes.^{14,15}
- Adolescents view e-cigarettes and other noncombustible tobacco products as accessible and convenient, especially in places where smoking cigarettes is not allowed.¹⁶
- Although e-cigarettes were introduced just over a decade ago, there are currently more than 466 brands.³
- Wells Fargo has predicted that sales margins for e-cigarettes could grow to \$10 billion by 2017, surpassing conventional cigarette sales margins.²⁵
- In 2014, More than 16 million children lived in states where they could buy e-cigarettes legally.¹⁷
- E-cigarettes are being marketed to children and adolescents via celebrities and appealing flavors.¹⁸
- Ads often appear on social media sites and YouTube.¹⁹
- Of youth who ever used tobacco products in 2014, 81% of e-cigarette users reported that their first tobacco product was flavored.²⁴

THE ASSOCIATION ADVOCATES

E-cigarettes remain widely unregulated with the potential health effects unknown, especially in long-term users. Approximately half of all tobacco-related adverse event reports in the late 1980s in the U.S. concern e-cigarettes. Further, the first adverse report for e-cigarettes was submitted in 2008.²⁰ From late 2010 through early 2014, there was an increase in the number of calls to poison control centers due e-cigarette exposure which can include exposure to the nicotine refill liquids.²¹ Thus, the American Heart Association supports regulations on e-cigarettes and advocates for:

- Increasing e-cigarettes tax to influence youth purchasing decisions, while retaining or increasing combustible differentials by raising taxes on combustibles.
- Banning the use of characterizing flavors other than tobacco or menthol; characterizing flavors should only be allowed if manufacturers can prove that flavored tobacco products do not appeal to youth and that the flavors are safe and have been tested for toxicity and teratogenicity.
- Including e-cigarettes in smoke-free laws that also prohibit the sale and marketing of tobacco to minors.
- Addressing the consequence of product, price, place and promotion of e-cigarettes (4Ps of marketing)
- Educating healthcare workers to adequately counsel their patients regarding comprehensive tobacco cessation strategies.
- Incorporating e-cigarette use into screening questions at clinical visits and worksite/community health screenings.
- Increasing or maintaining surveillance on the prevalence of e-cigarette use in adults, children, and adolescents.
- Continuing research and surveillance on the short, medium, and long-term physiological effects of e-cigarette nicotine, propylene glycol and glycerol, flavorings and other ingredients.

AREAS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

The American Heart Association supports findings from the CDC, which identifies e-cigarettes as a potential gateway to smoking conventional cigarettes. Further, it recognizes current trends of using e-cigarettes with other tobacco

products as a public health concern. More research is needed, however, in the following areas to better assess the effects of e-cigarette use:

- Identifying acute and chronic adverse health effects of e-cigarettes.
- Assessing the health effects of second or third hand exposure to e-cigarette vapor and constituents.
- Evaluating the efficacy of e-cigarettes as a smoking and nicotine cessation modality.
- Ascertaining the addictive potential of e-cigarettes and their pattern of use and withdrawal symptoms.
- Evaluating the public health consequences of the millions of dollars tobacco companies spend on e-cigarette advertising (\$115.3 million in 2014).²²
- Examining cultural, social and economic factors that promote, sustain or discourage e-cigarette use.
- Identifying and monitoring e-cigarette manufacturing practices, e-cigarette constituents, the variation between different brands, pharmacokinetics, and modes of delivery.
- Identifying how often e-cigarettes are being used for the delivery of other drugs and medications.
- Determining whether or not youth experimentation with e-cigarettes results in nicotine addiction and the later transition to use of conventional cigarettes.

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RESOLUTION NO. 4787

A RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT OF A SMOKE-FREE ALASKA

WHEREAS, tobacco smoke contains more than 7,000 chemicals, including at least 69 of which are known to cause cancer,¹ including formaldehyde, benzene, vinyl chloride, arsenic, ammonia, and hydrogen cyanide,² and people who are exposed to secondhand smoke are inhaling many of the same cancer-causing substances and poisons as smokers³; 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,⁴ including heart disease, stroke, respiratory disease, and lung cancer²; 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 smoke-free workplace policies are the only effective way to eliminate secondhand smoke exposure in the workplace⁴; and

WHEREAS, the 2010 U.S. Surgeon General's Report, *How Tobacco Smoke Causes Disease*, determined that even occasional exposure to secondhand smoke is harmful⁵; 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

WHEREAS, some studies have shown that some e-cigarettes can cause short-term lung changes and irritations, and the long-term health effects are unknown¹⁰; and

WHEREAS, for every nine smokers who die, one nonsmoker dies from exposure to secondhand smoke⁶; and

WHEREAS, approximately half of Alaska's population is not protected by a smoke-free workplace law⁷; and

WHEREAS, among those who work primarily indoors, young adults aged 18 to 29 are significantly less likely to be protected by a smoke-free indoor workplace policy than other Alaskan adults⁸; and

WHEREAS, research in communities where smoke-free laws have been adopted has consistently shown neutral or positive economic effects to the hospitality industry following a smoke-free workplace requirement⁹; and

WHEREAS, smoke-free workplace laws protect people from secondhand smoke⁴, reduce tobacco use overall and reduce health care costs⁶; and

WHEREAS, all Alaskans have the right to breathe smoke-free air.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that to protect the health and safety of all workers and visitors from the dangers of secondhand smoke, the Fairbanks City Council supports a law in Alaska to make all workplaces 100% smoke-free; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this resolution shall take effect upon adoption by the Fairbanks City Council and that the City Clerk is hereby directed to send a copy of this resolution to Governor Walker and members of the Interior Delegation.

PASSED and APPROVED this 3rd Day of April 2017.

Jim Matherly, City Mayor

AYES:
NAYS:
ABSENT:
APPROVED:

ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

D. Danyielle Snider, CMC, City Clerk

Paul J. Ewers, City Attorney

Sources:

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Dana Owen

From: mark massera <AK_PALADIN@hotmail.com>
Sent: Thursday, March 30, 2017 9:18 AM
To: Rep. Dean Westlake; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. David Talerico; Rep. George Rauscher; Rep. Jonathan Kreiss-Tomkins; Rep. DeLena Johnson; Rep. Harriet Drummond; Rep. Zach Fansler; Rep. Justin Parish; Jill Yordy; Dana Owen
Subject: SB-63

Members of the House Community & Regional Affairs Standing Committee

My name is Mark Massera and I am a tax payer on the Kenai Peninsula. I also happen to be an ex-smoker, who urges you to remove all reference about vaping from SB-63.

There are and have been hundreds of studies conducted that prove beyond any doubt that vape and smoke ARE NOT the same thing. This Bill treating these two things like they are one in the same is extremely counter-productive. Research states the facts not opinions or hysteria, if you read the research it becomes overwhelmingly obvious that vape should not be lumped into this Bill with tobacco smoke.

A product that can save the lives of so many smokers while improving quality of life in our communities should not be stifled, which is exactly what this Bill will do if the vape language stays.

Please remove the vape language from SB-63.

Thank you for your time.

Mark Massera