

C-CHANGE RESOLUTION

DECLARING THAT beginning in 2006, ALL C-Change semi-annual meetings and sponsored conferences or symposiums be convened in SMOKE-FREE CITIES and other jurisdictions.

WHEREAS, tobacco use, the most preventable cause of death in our society, accounts for at least 30% of all cancer deaths (ACS tobacco and cancer fact sheet).

WHEREAS, the 1996 Surgeon General's Report documented a definitive link between exposure to secondhand tobacco smoke and preventable morbidity and mortality.

WHEREAS, annually 147,200 United States cancer deaths are attributable to smoking (Surgeon General's report *The Health Consequences of Smoking 2004*, Table 7.3 Ch. 7 p. 860).

WHEREAS, smoking caused approximately \$157.7 billion in annual health-related economic costs, including adult mortality-related productivity costs, adult medical expenditures, and medical expenditures for newborns (Cancer Facts & Figures 2004, p. 41).

WHEREAS, annually in the U.S., an estimated 62,000 nonsmokers die from coronary heart disease and 3,000 die from lung cancer due to secondhand smoke exposure. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *State-Specific Prevalence of Current Cigarette Smoking Among Adults and the Proportion of Adults Who Work in a Smoke-free Environment*, 1999)

WHEREAS, as few as 30 minutes of secondhand smoke exposure can impair coronary circulation in a nonsmoker. (Otsuka, Ryo e. al, "Acute Effects of Passive Smoking on the Coronary Circulation in Healthy Young Adults" *JAMA*, vol. 286, No. 4, 436-441, July 25, 2001)

WHEREAS, secondhand smoke exposure is causally associated with lung, nasal sinus, and cervical cancers and heart disease. (*National Cancer Institute, Health Effects of Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke: The Report of the California Environmental Protection Agency*. Bethesda, MD. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, NIH Publication no. 99-4645, 1999)

WHEREAS, secondhand smoke exposure increases the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, lower and upper respiratory tract infections including bronchitis and pneumonia, and middle ear infections in children. (National Cancer Institute, Health Effects of Exposure to Environmental Tobacco Smoke: The Report of the California Environmental Protection Agency, Bethesda, MD. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health, National Cancer Institute, NIH Publication no. 99-4645, 1999)

WHEREAS, 31 percent more smokers who live and work in smoke-free environments tried quitting within the last year, compared to smokers in smoking environments. (1999 California Tobacco Survey, conducted by the University of California, San Diego, commissioned by the California Department of Health Services)

WHEREAS, 82 percent more smokers who live and work in smoke-free environments are light smokers (smoke less than 15 cigarettes/day), compared to smokers in smoking environments. (1999 California Tobacco Survey, conducted by the University of California, San Diego, commissioned by the California Department of Health Services)

WHEREAS, 40 percent more smokers who live and work in smoke-free environments said they intended to quit in the next six months, compared to smokers in smoking environments. (1999 California Tobacco Survey, conducted by the University of California, San Diego, commissioned by the California Department of Health Services)

WHEREAS, The Surgeon General's 2000 Report on Reducing Tobacco use found that clean indoor air laws that prohibit smoking "have been shown to decrease daily tobacco consumption and to increase smoking cessation among smokers."

WHEREAS, Jack Henning, Executive Secretary-Treasurer AFL-CIO in California declared, "Death by cigarette smoke should not be a condition of employment."

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that as of January 1, 2006 C-Change semi-annual meetings and sponsored conferences or symposiums will be held in smoke-free jurisdictions.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED at the May, 2005 semi-annual meeting, C-Change members will be issued a call to action asking them to consider convening future major conferences of their respective organizations in smoke-free jurisdictions.



Notes:

1. The minimum requirement under this policy will be that the jurisdiction (city, county or state) has a smoke-free policy that includes enclosed workplaces/public places, hotels, restaurants, and bars.
2. Statutory requirements in the following jurisdictions would allow the convening of C-Change semi-annual meetings, conferences and symposiums; six states currently have statewide laws in effect that would meet this standard: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, and New York. Rhode Island has also adopted a comprehensive state clean indoor air law, but it does not take full effect until 2006.
3. The following website lists local jurisdictions with smoke free ordinances. <http://www.no-smoke.org/pdf/100ordlisttabs.pdf>. Some of these local jurisdictions would meet the C-Change standard detailed in this resolution.