

**28th Legislature of Guam
Committee on Health and Human Services**

Chairman and Members of this Committee

My name is Daniel A. Duenas and currently, the Case Work and Counseling Director for Sanctuary, Incorporated.

I'm submitting my written statement of support to Bill # 16, an act to amend 90100, 90103, and 90107 and add a new subsection (6) to 90105, Chapter 90, Division 4, of Title 10, Guam Code Annotated, relative to the Regulation of Smoking Activities, to be known as the Natasha Protection Act.

It is a factual statement that cigarette smoking does present a serious public health concern to the Territory of Guam and to its citizens. The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse literature on Tobacco reports everyday, one person on Guam dies from tobacco.

It is our responsibility as a community to support and enact legislation that promotes and protects our Island community of Guam from the dangers and hazards of tobacco smoking.

We need a legislation that will enact, implement and enforce a law to promote a smoke-free environment especially in a close-in or confine area.

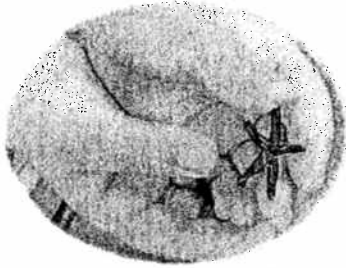
We, the people of Guam must stand up and unite for a Healthier Lifestyle. Let's make a difference for the people of Guam.

I strongly feel that this committee and its members must act on, in support of this Bill # 16.

Thank you.

Totally Tobacco-free...

Make a difference!



DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE
PROMOTING CARING COMMUNITIES FOR OUR ISLAND'S HEALTHY FUTURE

Tobacco: Guam's Silent Epidemic

Everyday, one person on Guam dies from tobacco*

Guam currently has the **highest male adult smoking prevalence among all US states and territories.**

23.3% of middle school students and **31.6%** of high school students are current smokers. (YRBS 2003)

The percentage of middle school students who are current smokers is **increasing**:

Year	Percentage of middle school students who are current smokers
1997	17.6%
2001	19.3%
2003	23.3%

14.7% of middle school students smoked a whole cigarette **before the age of 11.**

81.5% of high school students who are current smokers tried to quit smoking in the past 12 months; **majority failed to quit.**

(YRBS 2003)

66% of students surveyed in 2002 were exposed to second hand tobacco smoke.

(YTS 2002)

(*from 2001 data, as reported by DPHSS, www.tobaccofreeguam.com)

On Tobacco:

"Rarely in human history has a product turned out to be so popular, so profitable, so addictive and so deadly."

Allan M. Brandt, January 2004
Harvard University

Why is tobacco so deadly?

Tobacco smoke contains over 4000 chemicals, many of which no one would dare touch, let alone allow into their bodies, if encountered in other settings.

- Ammonia—toilet cleaner
- Arsenic—ant and rat poison
- Benzene—cancer causing chemical
- Cadmium—car batteries
- DDT—insecticide
- Formaldehyde—cadaver preservative
- Methanol—rocket fuel
- Naphthalene—moth balls
- Toluene—industrial solvent

Second hand smoke kills.

The radiation you are exposed to when smoking one cigarette is equivalent to several x-rays.

Every cigarette takes
7 minutes
off your life.
The Tobacco Atlas, 2002

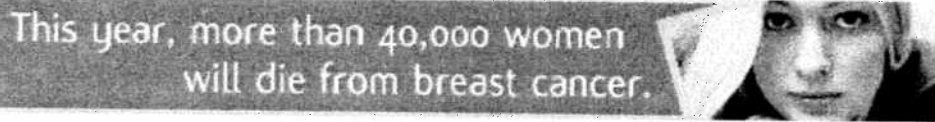
Nicotine is what makes tobacco so addictive.

Pure nicotine is so deadly that one drop in the blood can kill most adults.

Nicotine is probably as or more addictive than heroin, cocaine or metamphetamines ("ice").

"Of course it's addictive. That's why you smoke."

Former Chief Executive Officer
R. J. Reynolds Company



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<deustaquio@yahoo.com>
To: senatorcalvo@hotsheet.com
Subject: bill 16
Date: Thu 03/24/05 11:35 PM

Attachments

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 735-3110/1

Senator Edward J.B. Calvo
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT
 Rcv'd by: *J. Tedra*
 Print Name & Initial
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 Date: *3-28-05*

March 25, 2005

Dear Senator Leon Guerrero/Calvo,

Hafa Adai! The following information was compiled by the 6A Team at Untalan Middle School. The students conducted surveys and interviews of various businesses and individuals on their personal and professional views of Bill 16. Please note that the students opted to fulfill a project on how a bill becomes a law rather than doing the pre-assigned class assignment (map skills). These students visited and/or called local eating establishments and interviewed/surveyed individuals who are regular customers of those restaurants. Students were tasked to determine what exactly they wanted to know from customers and businesses alike. The students are eager to hear your response to their efforts to support the passing of this bill. We appreciate your time in examining the results and any feedback you might have. Senator Calvo, in particular, we would like to thank for your response via e-mail on why the senators decided that Bill 16 is a Business Issue. Our impressionable youth certainly feel pride and respect in such timely correspondence☺.

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On behalf of 6A, I present to you the attached data that illustrates the findings of the students study. THANK YOU THANK YOU THANK YOU..

6A Cheetahs and Mrs. Lola E. Babauta

CUSTOMER SURVEY

Goal: To determine community response to Bill 16

Number of People Surveyed (Age 18 ^)	Number of People in Favor of Bill 16	%	Number of People Opposing Bill 16	%	Number of People who are Undecided	%
170	161	95%	7	4%	2	1%

to find out their personal views on Bill 16. Students asked 1) Age; 2) Occupation; Smoker/Non-Smoker?; 4) Do you support Bill 16? Why/Why not?; 5) Do you think Bill 16 is a business or health issue? Why/Why not?; 6) If smoking was banned in restaurants would you still go to them?. Providing a name was optional. Table 1 illustrates how the surveyed felt about Bill 16. Interestingly, although 7 of those customers were against and 2 were undecided, a remarkable 100% of those surveyed would still go to restaurants if Bill 16 is made law. Regarding Question 3, 41 of those interviewed were smokers and former smokers. Of the 7 individuals opposing Bill 16, 1 was a non-smoker.

BUSINESS SURVEY

Goal: To ascertain restaurant employee opinion on the impact of Bill 16
(Restaurants that offer smoking and non-smoking seating inside establishment)

Number of Restaurants Surveyed	Number of Employees that Believe Business Will Go Down if Bill 16 Became Law	%	Number of Employees that Believe Business will Stay the Same if Bill 16 Became Law	%	Number of Employees that Believe Business will Go Up if Bill 16 Became Law	%
10	1	10%	7	70%	2	20%

TABLE 2

The employees interviewed for the business survey shown in Table 2 were from the following restaurants:

Kings, Tamuning	Lonestar Steakhouse
Kings, Harmon	Outback Steakhouse
Shirleys, Tamuning	Tony Romas, Hagatna
Dennys, Dededo	Cappriciosa
Dennys, Tamuning	Fuji Ichiban, Tumon

Of those surveyed, 7 of the employees were Supervisors/Managers, 2 were Cashiers/Hostesses and 1 employee was a Waiter. Of the 10 employees, only 1 personally supports Bill 16. In addition, of the ten restaurants, 5 employees report that their customers mostly prefer non-smoking and 5 say that the numbers of smoking

smoking customers are generally the same.

BUSINESS SURVEY

**Goal: To examine the effect on businesses of a smoking ban at the
Micronesia Mall Food Court**

Number of Mall Food Court Businesses Surveyed	Number of Employees that report <i>Business has Gone Down</i> since the smoking ban	%	Number of Employees that report <i>Business has Gone Up</i> since the smoking ban	%	Number of Employees that report <i>Business has Stayed the Same</i> since the smoking ban	%
11	1	9%	4	36%	6	55%

TABLE 3

Table 3 shows results from surveys students took of employees at the Micronesia Mall Food Court. Students asked employees 1) Position; 2) How has business changed since the smoking ban?; 3) Do you support Bill 16?; 4) How long have you been working here? Of those surveyed, 1 was a waitress, 2 were cooks, 3 were supervisors and 5 were cashiers. All employees worked more than 1 year, except for one cashier who was only employed for 11 months. Results of Question 3 are provided in Table 1. The following restaurants were surveyed:

Boil, Broil Bake
Rambies
Taco Bell
KFC Express
Su N Hawaii

Korea Palace
Sbarro
Hawaii Grill
Snow Pearl
Pretzel Place

Jollibee (The only restaurant to report business going down, but by about 10% according to the supervisor there)

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Senator Edward J.B. Calvo

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From: Dolores Eustaquio
<deustaquio@yahoo.com>
To: senatorcalvo@hotsheet.com
Subject: BILL 16
Date: Fri 03/11/05 06:08 PM

Attachments

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Part 1	text/plain	Save	
Part 2	text/html	Save	

Dear Senator Calvo,

This is a copy of the e-mail I also sent to Senator Leon Guerrero. My students and I would really appreciate any response to the letters/petitions and upcoming information to support Bill 16 that we intend to provide you before March 17th. Thank you for your time. ☺

I was compelled to write in response to the recent news about Bill 16 and the argument of others that this is more of a business issue rather than a health issue. While I agree that a smoking ban in eating establishments will affect local businesses by having to make changes to their accommodations for customers, I find it irresponsible for lawmakers to ever choose business over the health and well-being of its people, especially when the population is significantly more non-smoking than smoking. I was saddened to read in the March 8 edition of the Marianas Variety that some senators contend that Bill 16 should be considered mainly from a business point of view (correct me if I misunderstood the article), rather than a health issue. Although it is clear that senators and businesses are concerned about losing smoking patrons, particularly tourists, the fact is that eating establishments are for just that - eating. I can see how bars or lounges are much more 'social' places, but in restaurants, where many patrons are children who cannot speak for themselves, who better to make the step toward change than those the people have elected to make Guam a better place for all? We all have the right to a clean and safe environment and we look to the legislators - the ones who have the power to make changes that affect the island - to help ensure that this is done. To put business workers and other patrons at a health risk, however brief or minimal, because "it's bad for business" to do otherwise is disappointing, to say the least. It's ironic, then, that one cannot enter a restaurant without a shirt, which poses no fire or health hazard, but the danger of offending other patrons, when another 'diner' can easily light up five feet from the "non-smoking" section, which most often is not closed off to the offending smoke. To smoking and non-smoking senators, I ask: Would you no longer go to indoor eating/drinking establishments if that business did not offer you the comfort of smoking inside? Look around,

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because those types of places have been around for a long time and most smokers I know are content enough to do their business in the appropriate places.

I need to point out that my students at Untalan Middle School have previously written to you and other lawmakers, providing signatures in support of Bill 16. We have yet to receive any feedback from any of the lawmakers to whom the students have written, but we would like you to know that we are still in full support of your efforts to provide only the best environment and example for our youth and all the people of Guam. In doing so, the students of Team 6A have been working since January to get statistical data from local businesses that provide or provided smoking sections in their establishments. The students are trying to find out 1) How business has changed for establishments that have recently banned smoking indoors (such as the Micronesian Mall Food Court and Jamaican Grill - who, by the way, offer outdoor seating to accommodate smokers), 2) The average number of patrons to eating establishments that utilize both smoking and non-smoking sections and 3) How the workers in these establishments expect business to change should Bill 16 become law.

Our students have also been doing surveys in school and have found that only 1 percent of students surveyed do not wish Bill 16 to take effect. Students may not be part of the electoral population, but are just as much citizens who deserve the best environment and model from those who are in the position to provide it. As much as I personally feel that smoking should be banned PERIOD, I appreciate the fact that other people are lobbying to effect such change.

I look forward to your timely response. Thank you so very much for your work!

Lola Eustaquio Babauta
Camp Witek, Yona

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January 28, 2005

Dear Senator Lou Leon Guerrero,

Hi, I'm Joseph Fausto, a student of Luis P. Untalan Middle School and I'd like to thank you for making a bill saying that people shouldn't be smoking in indoor places like restaurants. I have two reasons why you and the other senator should pass this bill into law. First is that people with lung problems have more chances of getting more sickly, or even die when they are exposed to second-hand smoke. Second is that even though in places like restaurants there are smoking and non-smoking sections divided, the smoke still travels to the non-smoking side. This is not safe, especially for people with lung problems and people like you and me! I hope that I persuaded you and the other senators to make this bill a law. Thank you for making this bill, Senator Leon Guerrero. Thank you for your time.

Joseph Fausto
Joseph Fausto
Student and Enforcer of Bill 16!

Jan. 26, 2005

Dear Senator Lou Leon Guerrero,

Hi! My name is Lorraine Fernandez, a 6th grade student at Luis P. Untalan Middle School. Our class is starting a petition on BILL #16 - "NO SMOKING IN RESTAURANTS". Thank you for giving us a "head-start" on this petition. We have significant reasons why we want BILL #16 to become a law on Guam.

One reason is that it is harmful to NON-SMOKERS, especially children, to inhale second-hand smoke. There are big chances of them getting sick especially if their body resistance are weak. Not just any kind of sickness, but the ones that can also be deadly: such as lung cancer and heart disease. Another reason is that, SMOKERS are bad influences for kids. As children grow up, they tend to follow what they see, thinking that it's alright to smoke.

In behalf of all the 6th grade students, I want to thank you for your time. We will continuously support you and we hope that you'll also help us for our petition to become a law. We believe it would make a big difference in our island, especially to all the children.

Sincerely,
Lorraine Fernandez

April 20, 2005

Lorraine R. M. Fernandez
P. O. Box 10926
Tamuning, Guam 96931

Senators of Guam
Guam Legislature
Hagåtña, Guam 96932

Re: Bill #16 - "NATASHA PROTECTION ACT"

Dear Senators,

Hi! My name is Lorraine Fernandez, a 6th grade student at Luis P. Untalan Middle School. I'm writing to encourage all of you to support Bill #16, also known as the "*Natasha Protection Act*".

I'm one of the numerous students who wrote to Senator Lou Leon Guerrero explaining why Bill #16 should become a law on Guam.

Base on our interviews from various restaurant owners and employees, it showed no changes or it did not affect their businesses even when the "*No smoking allowed inside the restaurants*" were implemented.

Also, a video of numerous students was taken at L.P. Untalan Middle School, expressing various feelings and reasons on why Bill #16 should become a law. I believe this video was provided for all of you to watch.

I hope we have provided enough evidence to prove to all of you that majority of the people of Guam wants Bill #16 to become a law.

Sincerely,

Lorraine R. M. Fernandez
Lorraine R.M. Fernandez

Senator Edward J.B. *Caro*
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT
Rcv'd by: *Nikole*
Print Name & Initial

Time: *9.m. Mail*

Date: *4-25-05*

My name is Genny LeonGuerrero Garcia, I am an educator of 13 years, I am a small business owner of a small cookie company called Tita Jr for 9 years. However, the most important job I have ever held is that of a mother to my 14 year old daughter, Natasha. Today I am here to speak in favor of the Natasha Bill. Natasha and her classmates are here today to also show support of this bill. My husband Rony and mother Tita Leon Guerrero of Tita's guguria is here to show their support of this bill.

As parents, it is instinct, that we watch and protect our children. Should our child reach for a hot stove, we immediately safeguard their unknowing hand. Should they cross the street, we tightly hold on to their hand while crossing. We buckle up our children in the car before ourselves to ensure that they will be safe. As parents, as many of you here today, I have done that and I know you have as well. Being a responsible parent is second nature to many of us in this room. I come before you today asking the panel of senators here today to keep you children and my child in mind before deciding this a commerce issue verses a health issue.

My daughter, Natasha, has ^{respiratory} problems. As a responsible parent I make sure that she takes her medicines. Like many children and elders adults who suffer from respiratory illness, it is challenging, to say the least when they have to struggle to breath or take ones next breath. The bill before us today, provides the opportunity for children like my daughter, senior citizens as well as others - a way to protect their air quality while eating.

As a parent, I have found it challenging to dine on island. Those of us with children know that eating on time is important. Two hours past the usual lunch or dinner time will make our kids cranky and thus, make us miserable. I have found that to, "outsmart" our smokers, I would have to take my daughter for lunch at 11:00 or early, early dinners like at 4:30p.m. Once our smokers are present, they quickly take out their cigarettes and puff away. Unfortunately, as far away as possible from the smoking section is insufficient to deminish the effects of secondhand smoke. How many of us have sat at the non-smoking section of a restaurant only to walk out smelling like the tobacco products that has crossed over our non-smoking section. In addition, I am distrubed when I see smoking parents dine in the smoking section with young children.

I am sure that physicans, nurses, and other health professionals have shared with you their support for Senator Lou Leon Guerrero's bill. Medical literature, research and testimony related to smoking and secondhand smoke supports this bill. I know that hundreds if students have signed petitions infavor of this non smoking bill in restaurants. As educated or learned individuals, we need not read all the medical literature, we all know the bottom line.....smoking and secondhand smoke have health consequences.

Would this bill, should this become law affect restaurants business? Before one answers this question. Ask yourself, do these same smokers watch a movie at the theater and fargo their urge to smoke for two hours? Do they not travel off island from the Guam to Hawaii which is 7 hours long? Do they not go to the shopping malls? Do they fargo parent teacher conferences or visit their child's school because there is no smoking at schools? Do they not go to federal buildings or offices of public service because they too have a no smoking policy to conduct official business. Do they not cash their checks or pay their bills at their bank, or get georceies because there is no smoking in those establishments? Do they not go to church because even there, God does not care for cigarettes.

I don't think so.

To the senators concerned about the commerce aspect of this bill. I have heard it said, that this should be a commerce issue not a health issue. I am sadden by our senators response. I am confident that if we were to ask people, "Smoking Law", immediately, we think of health. Recently, as an island people we had made the decision, loud and clear that we did not wish to have controlled casino gambling. We decided the type of community we wanted for our island even forgoing any financial benefit because we wanted to keep our community from harms way.

We thought of our island welfare before the revenue benefit.
We have a serious problem regarding our healthcare system on island. I am concerned that if something as basic as "no smoking at restaurants" is controversial, and leads to committees and senators divided, it gives me little hope that a consensus for a better healthcare system is possible.

We need to place our island health before commerce.

This is my home and my island, When people travel, it is the adventure of visiting a new place, knowing more about their culture and adjusting to their laws. When our foreign tourist rent a car, I doubt that they drive on the left side of the road. If we travel to Sinapore, we are mindful about chewing gum because as a tourist, we respect their culture and make adjustments accordingly to their laws. I find it difficult to believe that our tourist market will feel the effect of this law.

I had lived in New York City for year. In that time, Gov. Petakik had passed a law banning smoking in restaurant and even bars. Many business owners protested and a few did marches. Many proclaimed that they would go out of business. It took 6 weeks to adjust and sure enough, it worked out for everyone in the end. As I walked down the city streets, many patrons of bars and restaurants who wished to smoke did so outside. Did you catch that in the news recently about Hawaii wanting to ban smoking at public beaches.

Do you recall, when we implemented the "seatbelt" law, we needed our enforcement officers out in the streets to remind us all to buckle up. It took our island three weeks to transition our brain to put take that extra second to buckle up. In the same token, there will be an adjustment period but I believe the support from the community is there and is long overdue.

I look forward to seeing all of you, republican and democrate voting in favor of protecting the air quality in our restaurants for ourselves and most importantly, our children.

Thank you for listening.

Senator Lou Leon Guerrero

From: Tim Gray [timgray@ms37.hinet.net]
Sent: Thursday, January 20, 2005 3:46 PM
To: senlou@ite.net
Subject: THANK YOU!

Dear Senator Leon,

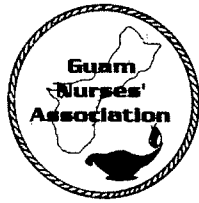
I am an American expatriate residing in Taiwan with my wife and 9 year old daughter. We used to travel to Guam frequently for vacation. However, we have not been to Guam for quite some time because smokers had made it very difficult for us to breath. We love Guam, but second hand smoke in the restaurants, hotels lobbies & pools, in and around the airport sickened us during our last 10 day stay. We then vowed never to return to Guam or invest in a home until an enforceable smoke free law was enacted.

My family and I would like to thank you for introducing Bill 16 to the legislature. I only wish our government had more politicians with your courage serving the people.

Regards,

Timothy E. Gray
247 Chung-Hsing Street, 10F
Taichung 403
TAIWAN

1/20/2005



RECEIVED
2-9-05

Guam Nurses Association

P.O. Box CG • Hagåtña, Guam 96932 • Telephone: (671) 477-NURS (6877) • Email: guamnurs@ite.net

February 8, 2005

Honorable Senator Dr. Michael Cruz
Chairman, Committee on Health and Human Services
155 Hesler Place
Twenty-Eighth Guam Legislature
Hagatna, Guam 96910

Dear Senator Cruz and Committee Members:

Re: Bill 16

We are in support of Bill 16 which will amend the Clean Indoor Air Act of 1992 and eliminate smoking in restaurants.

We ask that the Legislature further consider changes in the law to make all workplaces in Guam smoke-free. Employees and customers are exposed to second-hand smoke in every establishment that allows smoking and are therefore subject to the subsequent health and safety risks that come with exposure to second-hand smoke. Making all establishments smoke-free would recognize those risks, send a consistent message to the general public as well as employers and employees, and facilitate the enforcement of the law.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

Leonora Urbano, MSN, RN
President

Karen A. Cruz, MPH, RN
Chairwoman, Commission on Nursing Leadership



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Thursday, March 17, 2005

Senator Edward J.B. Calvo
Committee on Finance, 28th Guam Legislature
Re; Bill 16
155 Hessler Place
Hagatna, Guam 96910

Hafa Adai, Distinguished Senator Calvo,

Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights is the leading national lobbying organization dedicated to nonsmokers' rights, taking on the tobacco industry at all levels of government to protect nonsmokers from secondhand smoke and youth from tobacco addiction. On behalf of our members worldwide, please vote YES on Bill 16.

The science of secondhand smoke has driven the secondhand smoke policy engine from separate smoking and nonsmoking sections to separately ventilated smoking rooms to 100% smokefree environments. We now know that 53,800 people die every year from secondhand smoke exposure. This number is based on the midpoint numbers for heart disease deaths (48,500), lung cancer deaths (3,000), and SIDS deaths (2,300) as calculated in the 1997 California EPA Report on Secondhand Smoke.

Since the 1986 Surgeon General's Report titled *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Smoking* stated that secondhand smoke can cause disease in nonsmokers, hundreds of studies have concluded not only this, but that exposure to secondhand smoke can result in death. Over the past 20 years, scientific research has become even more clear, resulting now in the ability to pinpoint the effects of secondhand smoke not just on particular organs, but on various ethnicities, types of workers, and socioeconomic classifications.

As the body of scientific evidence becomes larger and more precise, it is now possible to prove that smokefree policies not only work to protect nonsmokers from the death and disease caused by exposure to secondhand smoke, but also have an immediate effect on the public's health. On a larger scale, a study has confirmed that restaurants and bars located in smokefree cities have 82% less indoor air pollution than restaurants and bars in cities that do not have smokefree protection. Because of the mountain of evidence from these peer-reviewed, scientific studies, the Centers for Disease Control recently issued a warning for anyone at risk for heart disease to avoid smoke-filled indoor environments completely.

While this bill was originally scheduled to be debated in the Health Committee, it is apropos as well to discuss the merits of smokefree ordinances in the Committee for Finance and Business. While the tobacco industry falsely claims that smokefree ordinances result in a drop in business profits (they usually claim a 30% drop), every economic study ever done that wasn't commissioned or supported by the tobacco industry has shown no negative impact, and in a few cases, studies have shown a positive impact.

Senator Edward J.B. Calvo
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT

Rec'd by: Nika
Print Name & Initial

Time: (p.m.) Mail

Date: 3-28-05



It is now clear that workplaces that have adopted smokefree air policies reap great economic benefits from those policies. A recent study showed that restaurants in smokefree cities have on average a 16% higher market value at resale than do restaurants in smoke-filled cities. In fact, the only negative economic effect that smokefree laws have is on the tobacco industry itself, which stands to lose billions of dollars in profits when these laws are adopted.

Smokefree air is also very popular with the public. According to a national Zagat Survey of more than 110,000 restaurant patrons in the United States, 4 out of 5 said that all restaurants should be smokefree, 32% would go out to eat more often if restaurants were smokefree (only 3% said they would eat out less). In California, 70% of respondents said they would eat out less if smoking were re-allowed in restaurants.

Countries all over the world are passing strong smokefree indoor air laws that provide smokefree workplaces and public places. In the past year, a dozen countries including Norway, New Zealand, Italy and Cuba joined the growing list of smokefree destinations. In fact, Ireland has been enjoying smokefree air for nearly a year now, where both residents and tourists are embracing the new smokefree policy.

In a 1999 study compiled to determine the effects of smokefree ordinances on tourism revenue, the authors found that hotel revenues were not in any way affected by smokefree ordinances. Additionally, international tourism was either not affected or increased following implementation of a smokefree ordinance.

Regardless of where this bill is debated, smokefree laws are good for people and good for business. Please vote Yes on Bill 16 - a reasonable, mainstream protection of Guam workers, residents, and visitors.

Thank you for your support,



Cynthia Hallett, MPH
Executive Director

cc: Senator Frank B. Aguon Jr.
Senator Joanne M.S. Brown
Senator Benjamin J.F. Cruz
Senator Mark Forbes
Senator Larry F. Kasperbauer
Senator Robert Klitzkie
Senator Jesse A. Lujan
Senator Adolpho B. Palacios
Senator Rory J. Respicio
Senator Ray Tenorio
Senator Antonio R. Unpingco
Senator Judith T. Won Pat

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From: "Richard Hilbert"
<rdhilbert@verizon.net>
To: <senatorcalvo@hotsheet.com>
Subject: smokjng ban
Date: Fri 03/11/05 06:16 PM

Attachments

Name	Type	Save	View
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Part 2	text/html	Save	

i live in a state where there is a total smoking ban in any public building and there are many many reports of loss of bussiness due to the smoking ban i should know i own a restraunt and we used to have a large non-smoking section and a small smoking section. and i was doing about 2,400 dollars of bussiness daily now with the smoking ban i am now making less than 1,000 dollars dailly i am afraid that i will now lose my bussiness. all i have to say is thanks alot for the smoking ban i am now going bankurupt.

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 Date: 3/14/05

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Senator Edward J.B. Calvo
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Date: 3/10/05

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From: "Senator Lou Leon Guerrero" <senlou@ite.net>
Reply-To: <senlou@ite.net>
To: "John HUnt" <John.Hunt48@verizon.net>, <senmike@ite.net>, <senatorcalvo@hotsheet.com>
Cc: <cipo@ite.net>, <edellisola@yahoo.com>
Subject: RE: Smokefree Restaurants Bill 16
Date: Wed 03/09/05 06:37 PM

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Part 2	text/html	Save	

Dear Mr. Hunt,

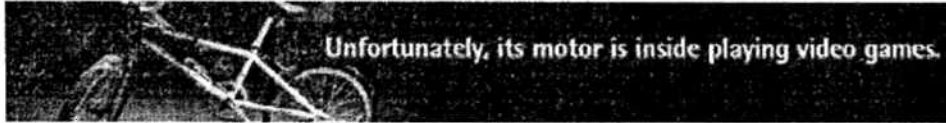
Thank you for your letter of support and most especially for the info about the economic impact of "Smoke-Free Restaurants". Your comments about the effects of secondhand smoke to people is so true and the cost of employee illness and absenteeism to employees has been well documented. I will make sure that your letter is entered into the records.

Thank you.

Sen Lou

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

From: John HUnt [mailto:John.Hunt48@verizon.net]
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2005 10:07 AM
To: senlou@ite.net; senmike@ite.net; senatorcalvo@hotsheet.com
Cc: cipo@ite.net; edellisola@yahoo.com
Subject: Smokefree Restaurants Bill 16



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From: "John HUnt"
<John.Hunt48@verizon.net>

To: <senlou@ite.net>,
<senmike@ite.net>,
<senatorcalvo@hotsheet.com>

Cc: <cipo@ite.net>,
<edellisola@yahoo.com>

Subject: Smokefree Restaurants Bill 16

Date: Wed 03/09/05 04:06 PM

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Senator Edward J.B. Calvo

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT

Rcv'd by: JSF JS EDWARDS
Print Name & Initial

Time: via e-mail

Date: 3/10/05

Sen. Lou Leon Guerrero

Sen. Mike Cruz

Sen. Eddie Calvo

Dear Senators,

I am writing to you at the request of one of my counterparts on Guam. I am the Chairman of an organization called Tobacco-Free Kauai. Two years ago we worked with our County Council to pass a smoke-free restaurant ordinance here on Kauai. All four counties in Hawaii have passed similar ordinances.

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The Kauai Ordinance banning smoking in restaurants went into effect on January 1, 2003. A front page story in the January 19, 2003 (nearly one year later) edition of our Garden Island Newspaper headline reads, "Kauai restaurateurs expect more business in the new year." Kauai restaurant owner Dan O'Connell is quoted as saying, "We are targeting 5 percent growth for next year. We probably had 15 percent sales growth last year" Coconuts' restaurant owner Sheila Harty notes that the 3.5% increase reported statewide by the National Restaurant Association "would be even higher for Kauai." "Business was good for us last year," said Wrangler's Steakhouse owner Colleen Faye. While we don't credit the ordinance with the increase in business, the Kauai experience once again proves what has been proven time and again in over 1000 municipalities and 7 states – smoke-free workplaces do not harm business.

I had the pleasure this week of attending two lectures by Dr. Richard Sargent of Helena Montana. Dr. Sargent did continuing medical education training for our local doctors. He and his colleague did a study during the six months period when Helena had a smoke-free work place ordinance. (The Montana legislature passed a pre-emption law at the request of the tobacco companies that negated the ordinance). In that six month period the number of heart attacks in the area decreased by 40%. After the repeal heart attacks went right back up to the former level. In his lecture Dr. Sargent presented the hard scientific and medical facts that prove the link between second hand smoke and heart attacks. The evidence is irrefutable that a thirty minute exposure to the second hand smoke from just one cigarette doubles the risk of a heart attack for non-smokers in the room!

More alarming information is that contained in the second hand smoke are many chemicals that are categorized by the EPA as class "A" carcinogens. In fact the EPA classifies second hand smoke itself as a class "A" carcinogen. That means that these chemicals are proven to cause cancer in humans. In fact, any business that would expose its employees to these very chemicals (at any level since there is no safe level) would be required by OSHA rules to supply the employee with a full environmental suit including a fresh air source. That is, unless the delivery method is through tobacco smoke- it's exempt from the rules, then all the business needs provide to the employee is a white apron and a bar towel.

If there is a business consideration on the issue of second hand smoke, it is that restaurant and bar owners are intentionally exposing their employees to chemicals that are proven to cause cancer and heart disease. Executives of the WR Grace corporation were recently criminally indicted for exposing their employees and the community to asbestos when they were fully aware of the harmful health effects. One should think that a business owner would be concerned for their own liability in this issue. Another business consideration is that more and more bar and restaurant employees are claiming and receiving workers compensation for work related disabilities due to workplace exposure to second hand smoke. Another business consideration is that the health care costs and lost productivity costs for their smoking employees far eclipse the costs for the non-smoking employees. It is estimated that each pack of cigarettes purchased by the smoker carries a social cost of \$7.18 including health care costs and lost productivity. These are legitimate business considerations. The false claims of the tobacco industry that business will fall if workers and customers are protected from exposure to second hand smoke have been proven false time and again.

Second-hand smoke is not a business issue, it is a health issue and should rightly be considered by the Health committee of the Guam Senate. Thank you for your consideration. Aloha.

John Hunt, Chairman

Tobacco Free Kauai Coalition.

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Lisa Cipollone

From: John HUnt [John.Hunt48@verizon.net]
Sent: Thursday, March 10, 2005 10:07 AM
To: senlou@ite.net; senmike@ite.net; senatorcalvo@hotsheet.com
Cc: cipo@ite.net; edellisola@yahoo.com
Subject: Smokefree Restaurants Bill 16

Sen. Lou Leon Guerrero
Sen. Mike Cruz
Sen. Eddie Calvo

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Second-hand smoke is not a business issue, it is a health issue and should rightly be considered by the Health committee of the Guam Senate. Thank you for your consideration. Aloha.

John Hunt, Chairman
Tobacco Free Kauai Coalition.

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Buenas san Hafa Adai,

I am here today, not as an Executive Board member of the American Cancer Society but as a concerned citizen. I am a citizen whose family members' health and lives have been negatively impacted by CANCER. I have lost a Father to cancer. I have lost a Mother-in-law to LUNG CANCER. I have a sister who is now a 17 year survivor of BREAST CANCER.

I was asked to provide input for testimony regarding Bill 16 to be heard by the Committee on Public Health. After doing so I had to travel to California where skilled surgeons removed a small tumor from the brain of my son. Upon my return I was shocked that the deliberation regarding Bill 16 had been transferred to the Committee on Finance, Taxation and Commerce. I then remembered reading that one of the key strategies of the Tobacco Industry is to downplay the health issue by reframing the debate. Try to take the focus away from the fact that second hand smoke KILLS and create panic regarding the economic impact on the Hotel and Restaurant industry.

The truth about the real economic impact can be gleaned in the following statement in a Philip Morris internal document: *"Financial impact of smoking bans will be tremendous....Three to five fewer cigarettes per day per smoker will reduce annual manufacturers' profits a billion dollars plus per year."*

Studies conducted in New York City and Boston, both popular tourist destinations, have concluded that neither city experienced a decline in sales following adoption of their early ordinances limiting smoking in restaurants. Similarly, a study in California, which included the tourist-oriented cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles, found that restaurants, bars, hotels, and tourism were not adversely affected economically following implementation of the state's smoke-free workplace and restaurant law.

The economic impact of voluntarily eliminating smoking in the workplace relates to the cost savings an employer can expect after adopting a smoke-free policy. Costs of smoking in the workplace include costs associated with the effects of smoking on the smoker: higher workers' compensation payments; and disability and premature death of smokers. Secondhand smoke also exacts a toll on nonsmokers in the workplace. An early study estimated that costs associated with the effects of secondhand smoke on nonsmoking employees range from \$27 to \$56 dollars per smoker per year. More recently, the EPA estimated that eliminating exposure to secondhand smoke in most indoor environments would save \$35 billion to \$66 billion per year (due to premature deaths avoided and reduction in illness).

There are other costs associated with smoking in the workplace, such as increased maintenance costs, which an employer can generally expect to avoid when adopting a smoke-free policy.

We need to be the voice of those who do not have one...mainly our children. Our job as parents is to protect them. We do not allow them to play in traffic, lest they be injured. We do not allow them to stick their tiny fingers in to electrical sockets lest they be electrocuted. Why do we continue to allow our children to be exposed to second-hand smoke? We allow children to be seated in smoking sections of restaurants. We are allowing our children to be exposed to some 4,000 + chemicals which are contained in second-hand smoke. It has been 20 years since Surgeon General Coop made the pronouncement which is printed on each and every package of tobacco products: Cigarette Smoking is hazardous to your health! One would have had to be living in a cave or playing ostrich with head firmly planted in the sand not to know about the negative health effects of tobacco products.

There is conclusive proof that smoke-free air laws do not have adverse economic consequences for restaurants and bars subject to them. Further, it is clear that workplaces that have adopted smoke-free air policies reap great economic benefits from those policies. In fact, the only negative economic effect of smoke-free air laws and policies is on the tobacco industry, which stands to lose billions of dollars in profits when these laws and policies are adopted. To quote Philip Morris, once again:

"If smokers can't smoke on the way to work, at work, in stores, banks, restaurants, malls and other public places, they are going to smoke less. Overall cigarette purchases will be reduced and volume decline will accelerate."

Respectfully submitted by:
Sharon L. Ishizaki



ECONOMIC IMPACT OF SMOKEFREE ORDINANCES: OVERVIEW

May 2003

“Financial impact of smoking bans will be tremendous.... Three to five fewer cigarettes per day per smoker will reduce annual manufacturers profits a billion dollars plus per year.”

Philip Morris, internal document, Bates Nos. 2025771934/1995:

<http://legacy.library.ucsf.edu/cgi/getdoc?tid=pfo14e00&fmt=pdf&ref=results>

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF LEGISLATION

OVERVIEW

There has been no serious controversy regarding the economic impact of smokefree laws on private workplaces. Instead, the debate on the economic impact of such laws has centered around the effect that they have on the hospitality industry, particularly restaurants and bars. The tobacco industry has consistently claimed that smokefree laws will lead to a decrease in business, usually 20-30%, with an accompanying decrease in employment. (Gambree, 1991, KPMG Peat Marwick, 1998.) However, there is no reliable independent scientific evidence to support these claims. Indeed, a review of all economic impact studies produced before August 31, 2002, including ones supported by the industry, concluded that, although 94% of the industry-supported studies found a negative impact, *all of the studies not supported by the industry found either no negative impact or a positive impact.* (Scollo, et. al., 2003.)

RESTAURANTS AND BARS

Early Studies

The first comprehensive study of the effect of legislation requiring smokefree restaurants on restaurant revenues found that smokefree restaurant ordinances do not harm restaurant sales. (Glantz & Smith, 1994.) This landmark study was updated by a 1997 study, which examined fifteen cities with smokefree restaurant laws and fifteen control communities without smokefree laws. The 1997 study also looked at five cities and two counties with smokefree bar laws and similar control cities and counties without such laws. (Glantz & Smith, 1997.)

The Glantz/Smith studies found that the effects of smokefree laws were similar for all types of restaurants, as defined by the kind of alcoholic beverages (if any) served on premises. (Glantz & Smith, 1994; Taylor Consulting Group, 1993.) The 1997 Glantz/Smith study found that smokefree bar laws do not affect revenues. The study relied on data for bars with full liquor licenses; it did not separately analyze the effects on freestanding bars and bars within restaurants. (Glantz & Smith, 1997.)

Both analyses were based on sales tax data reported to the California Board of Equalization and the Colorado State Department of Revenue. To account for population growth, inflation, and changes in underlying conditions, the researchers analyzed five ratios:

- Restaurant sales as a fraction of total retail sales.
- Restaurant sales in cities with smokefree restaurant ordinances versus sales in a comparison city with no such ordinance.
- Bar sales as a fraction of total retail sales (1997 study only).
- Bar sales in cities/counties with smokefree bar ordinances versus a sales in a comparison city/county with no such ordinance (1997 study only).
- Bar sales as a fraction of all sales by eating and drinking establishments (1997 study only).

The above ratios are a better measure than simply looking at total restaurant or bar sales, as the comparisons help control for quarter-to-quarter fluctuations in the general economy and in the restaurant economy. (Glantz & Smith, 1992.) Any of the ratios would have dropped if the smokefree ordinances had led to a decrease in restaurant or bar sales in the study locations.

According to both studies, smokefree laws generally had no statistically significant effect on any of the ratios. (Glantz & Smith, 1994; Glantz & Smith, 1997.) Smokefree restaurant/bar ordinances are inherently neutral in their effect on restaurant/bar sales.

Dispelling the Myths of Beverly Hills and Bellflower, CA

The 1994 Glantz/Smith study also noted two important findings in the California cities of Beverly Hills and Bellflower, both of which repealed their restaurant ordinances following opposition organized by the tobacco industry:

1. While in effect, neither smokefree ordinance caused a drop in restaurant sales, contrary to tobacco industry claims of up to a 30% decrease. Following repeal, neither city experienced an upsurge in restaurant sales, as would have been expected if the ordinance had depressed restaurant sales; and
2. The Bellflower ordinance was actually associated with a marginally significant increase in restaurant sales during the time it was in effect. (Glantz & Smith, 1994.)

Other Studies Replicate Findings

The Glantz/Smith findings have been replicated by numerous studies. For example, a study conducted at the Claremont Institute for Economic Policy Studies examined restaurant sales tax data in 19 cities, 10 of which have partial restrictions on smoking in restaurants, and 9 of which are 100% smokefree. The study compared the study cities with restaurant sales in 87 cities located within a 15-mile radius of the study cities. Researchers concluded that both partial and 100% smokefree restaurant ordinances had no systematic impact on restaurant revenues. They noted that the patterns of effects in ordinance cities were indistinguishable from those of surrounding cities without restaurant ordinances. (Maroney, et al, 1994.)

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Independent researchers studying the effect of smokefree restaurant ordinances in Arlington, Austin, Plano, and Wichita Falls, TX (Hayslett and Huang, 2000); Chapel Hill, NC; (Goldstein and Sobel, 1998); Dane County, WI (Dresser, 1999); Flagstaff, AZ (Sciacca and Ratliffe, 1998); Fort Wayne, IN (Styring, 2001); New York City (Hyland, et al., 1999); various counties in New York State (Hyland, 2002); and communities throughout Massachusetts (Bartosch and Pope, 2002); have all found that these ordinances have no adverse impact on restaurant sales.

TOURISM AND CONVENTIONS

Studies conducted in New York City and Boston, both popular tourist destinations, have concluded that neither city experienced a decline in sales following adoption of their early ordinances limiting smoking in restaurants. (Hyland, 1999; Bartosch and Pope, 1999.) Similarly, a study in California, which included the tourist-oriented cities of San Francisco and Los Angeles, found that restaurants, bars, hotels, and tourism were not adversely affected economically following implementation of the state's smokefree workplace and restaurant law. (California Department of Health Services, 1996.) And a study comparing hotel revenues and tourism rates before and after passage of 100% smokefree restaurant laws in three states and six cities found that such laws do not adversely affect, and may actually increase, tourism. (Glantz & Charlesworth, 1999.)

In addition to being home to a state university, San Luis Obispo is a popular tourist destination on the California coast. In 1993, the Taylor Consulting Group found that 48% of visitors to the city knew, prior to their current visit, about a city law making all restaurants and bars smokefree, and that smokers and nonsmokers were equally aware of the law. None of the smoking visitors, almost half of whom were aware of the law before visiting, reported ever avoiding San Luis Obispo because of the law. (Taylor Consulting Group, 1993.)

The three Colorado cities of Aspen, Snowmass Village, and Telluride are popular ski resorts, which rely heavily on tourism. None of these cities experienced a drop in sales following adoption of their ordinances. (Glantz & Smith, 1994.) The Aspen Environmental Health Department reported receiving "favorable comments from visitors" about the city's 100% smokefree ordinance. And the city's own survey conducted after an earlier ordinance requiring restaurants to be 50% nonsmoking showed "no negative effect in businesses whatsoever." (Cassin, 1990.)

A 1992 report on convention business found that convention groups would not avoid a jurisdiction merely because it had enacted smokefree legislation. Forty convention groups, representing 174,840 attendees, who met in San Diego in 1991 and 1992, were asked if they would return to San Diego if a smokefree restaurant ordinance were in effect. Only one group, an organization representing 6,000 attendees from the candy and tobacco industries, said that they would not book their convention in San Diego. (Task Force for a Smoke-free San Diego, 1992.)

CONSISTENCY OF EFFECTS IN A VARIETY OF COMMUNITIES

The Glantz/Smith studies covered a wide variety of communities. The Colorado cities of Aspen, Snowmass Village, and Telluride are popular ski resorts. The California cities include Auburn, a small Sierra foothills community; Anderson and Redding, cities in agricultural areas; Beverly Hills, an affluent urban city; Bellflower, a middle class bedroom community; Davis, a university town; El Cerrito and Martinez, small cities in highly urbanized areas; Lodi, a rural agricultural center; Palo Alto, a large suburban community and home to Stanford University; Paradise, a small semi-agricultural community; Sacramento, a large city and the state capitol; San Luis Obispo, a college town on the California coast; Roseville, a semi-rural bedroom community; and Ross and Tiburon, well-to-do San Francisco Bay communities. The 1997 study also analyzed one rural California county, Shasta, and one suburban California county, Santa Clara. (Glantz & Smith, 1994; Glantz & Smith, 1997.)

Other studies, showing no negative impact of smokefree restaurant laws, have involved cities in such different states as Massachusetts (Bartosch & Pope, 2002) and Texas (Hayslett and Huang, 2000). A study, indicating that 100% smokefree restaurant laws do not adversely affect, and may increase, tourism, involved three disparate states (California, Utah, and Vermont) and six disparate cities (Boulder, CO, Flagstaff, AZ, Los Angeles, Mesa, AZ, New York City, and San Francisco). (Glantz & Charlesworth, 1999.)

These studies demonstrate that the neutral or positive economic effects of smokefree laws do not vary depending on the size, type, or location of the communities in which they are enacted.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR ANALYZING ECONOMIC IMPACT REPORTS

Because the tobacco industry's studies showing a negative economic impact from smokefree laws are almost always poorly designed, it is important to keep in mind the differences in the methodology of those studies and the scientifically acceptable methodology used in independent studies, all of which show either no negative impact or a positive impact. A quick preliminary assessment of the quality of a study can be made by asking the following three questions:

- Was the study funded by a source clearly independent of the tobacco industry?
- Did the study objectively measure what actually happened, or was it based on subjective predictions or assessments?
- Was the study published in a peer reviewed journal? (Scollo, et. al., 2003.)

In addition, the following guidelines can help in assessing the validity and reliability of a study:

- *Sales tax data is the most reliable measure of sales.* The numbers reflect all restaurant sales in a community, not just those of a small sample of restaurants. Figures are collected using consistent methods by state agencies with no agenda regarding smoking restrictions in restaurants. Tax figures are considered reasonably accurate, because it is a crime to lie when reporting receipts to the state. (Glantz & Smith, 1994.)

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- *Anecdotal information and non-random surveys are unreliable sources of information.* Surveys measure restaurant owners' impressions; they generally do not provide data to back up those impressions. (ANR, 1998.)
- *Studies should include data for several years before enactment of smokefree legislation, and for all quarters after enactment.* Many businesses, including restaurants, experience quarter-to-quarter fluctuations in sales, and long-term seasonal patterns. An observed decrease in sales data for one or two quarters may only indicate a typical downward trend in sales that occurs every year. Short-term analyses should be avoided, because it is generally possible to reach any conclusion desired by selectively picking one or two quarters for analysis. (Glantz & Smith, 1994; ANR, 1998.)
- *Figures in a vacuum are not useful.* The analysis should take into account the general economic trends in the jurisdiction, as well as the trends in the restaurant economy in the area. (Glantz & Smith, 1994; ANR, 1998.)
- *The study may have been conducted by a tobacco industry front group.* Many economic impact studies circulated by the tobacco industry were conducted by analysts paid by the industry. To find out whether the analysis was conducted by a researcher or organization affiliated with the tobacco industry, see the ANR position paper on Economic Impact Studies Circulated by the Tobacco Industry (ANR, 2003) or call ANR.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF VOLUNTARY WORKPLACE POLICIES

The economic impact of voluntarily eliminating smoking in the workplace relates to the cost savings an employer can expect after adopting a smokefree policy. Costs of smoking in the workplace include costs associated with the effects of smoking on the smoker: higher health and life insurance costs; higher absenteeism among smokers; lost productivity; higher workers' compensation payments; and disability and premature death of smokers. (Kristein, 1983; Marion Merrell Dow, 1991; CDC, 1996.) Eliminating smoking in the workplace will reduce these costs insofar as the prevalence of smoking and the consumption rate of smokers are reduced.

However, secondhand smoke also exacts a toll on nonsmokers in the workplace. An early study estimated that costs associated with the effects of secondhand smoke on nonsmoking employees range from \$27 to \$56 dollars per smoker per year. (Kristein, 1983.) More recently, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimated that eliminating exposure to secondhand smoke in most indoor environments would save \$35 billion to \$66 billion per year (due to premature deaths avoided and reduction in illness). (US EPA, 1994.)

In addition, there are other costs associated with smoking in the workplace, such as increased maintenance costs, which an employer can generally expect to avoid when adopting a smokefree policy. A survey of 2,000 workplaces with smoking restrictions found that 23.3% reported a reduction in maintenance costs. (Swart, August 1990.) Similarly, an analysis by the EPA concluded that implementing smoking restrictions in U.S. workplaces would reduce operating and maintenance costs by between \$4 billion to \$8 billion each year. (US EPA, 1994.) It has

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- Hyland, A., Cummings, K.M., Nauenberg, E. Analysis of Taxable Sales Receipts: Was New York City's Smoke-Free Air Act Bad for Restaurant Business? *Journal of Public Health Management and Practice*, 5(1):14-21, 1999.
- KPMG Peat Marwick. Effects of 1998 California Smoking Ban on Bars, Taverns and Night Clubs. Washington, DC: American Beverage Institute web site: <http://www.abionline.org>, 1998.
- Kristein, M.M. How much can business expect to profit from smoking cessation? *Preventive Medicine* 12:358-381, 1983.
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The National Smokers Alliance Exposed: A Report On The Activities Of Philip Morris' #1 Front Group

In November 2004, the links to internal documents referenced in this paper were updated to link to the Legacy Tobacco Documents Library. To keep the file size to a minimum, the online version of this booklet is primarily text. To obtain a hard copy of The NSA Exposed, complete with all graphics, please call ANRF at 510-841-3032.

"What, if anything, can be done to turn around or slow down the erosion in the public acceptability of smoking?"¹

--Hamish Maxwell, Chairman and CEO of Philip Morris Companies Inc. to Harold Burson, Chairman and CEO of PR firm Burson-Marsteller

"Financial impact of smoking bans will be tremendous - Three to five fewer cigarettes per day per smoker will reduce annual manufacturer profits a billion dollars plus per year."

--Smokers' Alliance Draft, July 1, 1993, Bates Nos. 2025771934 - 2025771995

Get the Facts, Expose the Fiction

The goal of this piece is to reveal the origins, modus operandi, and game plan of the National Smokers Alliance, a "smokers' rights" front group created and funded by Big Tobacco to protect its profits.

Join us as we follow the money trail, expose internal documents, reveal the cast of characters, and learn from case studies across the nation.

NSA Origins

The solution to Big Tobacco's image problem? Hire a PR firm to create the National Smokers Alliance -- a front group in the guise of a grassroots' rights organization.

Responding to the increasing number of local smokefree ordinances, the NSA was invented by Big Tobacco in 1993. ANR has assembled evidence that NSA was launched by public relations giant Burson-Marsteller -- funded by an estimated \$4 million in Philip Morris seed money, with help from Brown & Williamson, Lorillard and some fifty smaller tobacco industry players.² Burson-Marsteller, one of the largest PR firms in the U.S., has a history of spinning bad corporate practices into positive puff pieces. The Burson-Marsteller web site touts their expertise in creating "grassroots" organizations. (Find the site at: <http://www.bm.com>) Burson-Marsteller also has a hand in another tobacco industry advocacy group: The Tobacco Institute.

Internal documents on the Philip Morris web site eliminate any doubt that Big Tobacco and Burson-Marsteller are the sophisticated, invisible puppeteers behind NSA's well-funded efforts. Litigation has forced Philip Morris to make these documents available to the public. As early as 1986, a marketing plan from Burson-Marsteller to Philip Morris details the intimate relationship the two would come to have.³ Even NSA's former Advisory Board Member Morton Downey, Jr. called the NSA a "total front" for the tobacco industry.⁴

Read the documents at:

[Bates Nos. 2046875317/5351](#)

[Bates Nos. 2023203153/3158](#)

[Bates Nos. 2047897334/7347](#)

The notion that Philip Morris cares about smokers' rights is a chilling fallacy. Philip Morris knowingly addicts children to a product which kills them-- and then does its best to make sure they keep buying their product. They oppose clean indoor air ordinances because smokefree policies encourage people to quit smoking. Philip Morris cares about money, not smokers.

NSA Game Plan

They use it in small towns, they use it in big cities. They use it anywhere they want to interfere with laws that protect us from the health hazards of secondhand smoke. Grassroots? More like astroturf.

If your city has a smokefree ordinance up for vote you can expect the NSA to blow into town with their vast array of tactics:

- Recruiting allies from unsuspecting business owners.
- Forming a new NSA front group, such as "Businesses United for Fairness," or co-opting a pre-existing group like a state or local restaurant association.
- Distributing flawed economic impact studies.
- Mounting a media outreach program.
- Inundating local legislators with pre-printed postcards and form letters from the NSA "constituency."
- Hiring telemarketing firms to identify the few opposed to a proposed ordinance; patching them directly to an elected official's office.

"Action Team Leaders...the most important positions... would be filled by Burson-Marsteller professionals... The NSA should not leave the creation and operation of a local effort to the locals."⁵

Grassroots Iagemaking

NSA execs say they turn everything over to the locals. Interestingly, a Philip Morris internal action plan paints a different picture. It recommends co-opting local organizations as front groups and sending in outside staffers from PR firm Burson-Marsteller:

"A local effort must be run as a lean, hard-nosed political operation with clear targets and tactics. " ⁶

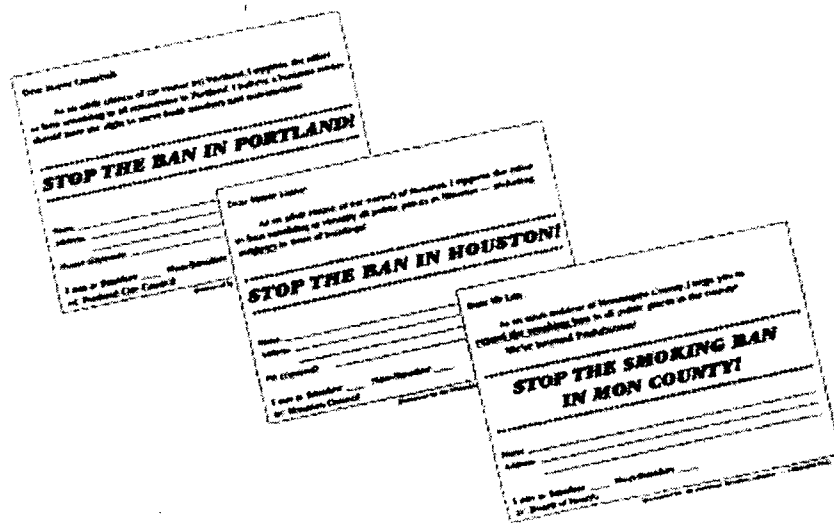
"Identify, recruit and educate allies who have a direct interest in individual and smokers' rights: convenience stores, restaurants, bars/taverns, bowling alleys." ⁷

Read the documents at:

[Bates Nos. 2023203153/3158](#)

[Bates Nos. 2047897333/7347](#)

It's not a coincidence that so-called "grassroots" campaigns use identical printed materials. These are pre-printed postcards addressed to legislators in Maine, Texas, and West Virginia:



NSA Sound Bites

Whether at a council meeting, using the media, or recruiting small business owners, NSA reps like Mike Hambrick use their pre-packaged sound bites to reframe the ordinance debate.

DURING ORDINANCE DEBATE

Tactic

Sound Bite

Advocate for ventilation solutions. Introduce Red Light-Green Light "accommodation" policies requiring businesses post signs indicating smoking is allowed, restricted, or prohibited.

'Accommodation and common courtesy can solve this problem.'

Downplay the health issue by reframing the debate; make tobacco control advocates look unreasonable and irrational.

'This is a civil/personal liberty issue, not a health issue. What's next -- red meat, caffeine, perfume?'

Attack government action on a public health problem. Argue against too much government regulation.

'Businesses should have the right to choose.'

Attack the science of secondhand smoke, including the EPA report classifying secondhand smoke as a Class A carcinogen.

'EPA's methodology is flawed -- so flawed that the conclusion simply cannot be supported.'

Discredit legitimate economic impact studies (and their authors), promote tobacco industry-backed junk science.

'Smokefree ordinances will lead to economic devastation of the community.'

AFTER THE ORDINANCE PASSES

Tactic

Sound Bite

Focus media attention on isolated violations or tobacco industry-backed civil disobedience. Don't acknowledge high rates of compliance. Run around like Chicken Little, warning the "sky will fall."

'This will be an enforcement nightmare.'

Threaten and file legal challenges.

'These laws are unconstitutional.'

Attempt to repeal a newly enacted smokefree ordinance by master-minding and funding efforts to place a ballot measure before voters.

'Voters can end the business-busting ban. If our members, other smokers and businesses want our help, it will be provided.'

Media Blitz

NSA makes a concerted effort to get their PR puff messages out: by utilizing local newspapers, television and radio; by targeting bar and restaurant owners; and by creating a front group to discredit a respected health researcher.

A Complex PR Campaign

Philip Morris internal documents reveal the orchestration of a complex public relations campaign utilizing many facets of the media:

"...create a media program to focus on all media outlets in the state, no matter how small, and generate editorials, columns and news articles... [with] local, on-site political analysis to be conducted by a political team directed by Burson-Marsteller..." ⁸

"We recommend putting a media person on the ground in each state we target... assess the local media opportunities and make arrangements for interviews, editorial boards, appearances, etc. Our team members back in Washington would begin the immediate drafting of sample letters and columns." ⁹

Targeting Restaurant Owners

The NSA took out a glossy 4-page advertisement in a national restaurant publication promoting their PR puff messages, including: (1) that the NSA wants to help restaurateurs fight for their rights, and (2) that restaurants lose business when smoking ordinances go into effect.

NSA's "programs to help restaurateurs" include: awareness campaigns, grassroots mobilization, posters and store displays, organization with local leaders, campaigning, business ideas and legal help. ¹⁰

Read the PR document at:

[Bates Nos. 2023203153/3158](#)

Attack the Science: The Battle with Dr. Glantz

When you can't attack the science, what do you do? Attack the researcher. CSI, Californians for Scientific Integrity, is a tobacco-backed group created for the purpose of "discrediting" respected University of California, San Francisco, School of Medicine professor Dr. Stanton Glantz, author of an American Journal of Public Health article which disproved the tobacco industry claim that smokefree restaurant ordinances harm restaurant sales.

A memo from NSA President Thomas Humber to his membership documents the formation of CSI. And because all the NSA wants is a list of names, CSI members do nothing: "You won't have to write letters, make phone calls or

attend meetings. You may request anonymity, if you so desire. You will receive periodic progress reports." ¹¹

Membership

So where did "millions" of NSA members come from? Big Tobacco simply created them.

Desperate for Members

After a disappointing initial membership campaign, NSA ran full-page ads and paid people to sign up in bars, bingo parlors and bowling alleys across the country. ¹² People were counted as members whether or not they paid dues, and at least some were given cigarette lighters in exchange for signing. ¹³ In a desperate attempt to pump up their membership rolls, the NSA considered drafting Philip Morris employees, as noted in this internal document posted on their web site: "... [they] have suggested that we extend membership in NSA to all PM USA employees...that we do a special letter...indicating that PM is a supporter of the organization and because of its financial support, is offering PM employees a free six-month membership... we will follow-up with a request for dues at the end of that period." ¹⁴

Read the document at:

[Bates No. 2023343150](#)

The numbers just don't add up:

"...3 million people it claims as members....contributed just \$74,000... enough dues for 7,400 members." ¹⁵

The Facts

- The NSA's annual reports to the Internal Revenue Service for the first three years indicate that less than 1% of its earnings came from membership dues. Ninety-six percent (96%) of funds came from Philip Morris alone. ¹⁶
- According to IRS documents nearly all of the first \$7 million funneled to the NSA after its founding in August 1993 was from Phillip Morris Cos. ¹⁷
- According to Minnesota's Charities Database, for fiscal year ending 1996, total revenue for the NSA was \$9,011,351. Membership dues accounted for less than .9% of total revenues, or \$73,596. ¹⁸

Cast of Characters

Who's pulling the strings? A closer look at the backgrounds of current NSA leadership says a lot about the organization and its loyalties. In addition to the chief executives, NSA employs dozens of "action team leaders" and state and national board members.

Thomas Humber

President and CEO

Former Senior Vice President of Burson-Marsteller in charge of Philip Morris Account (1990). Former Public Affairs Director, Philip Morris (prior to 1990). Earned a salary of \$450,000 in 1996. ¹⁹

Gary Auxier

Senior Vice President

After a series of major newspaper articles exposing the Big Tobacco-NSA funding link, the NSA no longer denies being a front for the tobacco industry. ²⁰ Auxier, a former Burson-Marsteller staffer on the PM account, says: "We'd like to get more [money] from each of them. After all, we are representing their customers... We prefer to get involved with businesses and work that way. It's more effective from our viewpoint." ²¹

Mike Hambrick

Senior Vice President

Veteran television journalist with 30 years of experience. On tobacco industry backing: "We have 51 contributors -- and three of them are tobacco companies. I really don't know [how much the tobacco companies contribute]. I'm not trying to be evasive -- I just don't deal with those things." ²²

Eric Schippers

Vice President

In January 1997, he said: "We try not to be the outsiders coming in...[we try to] get our members to do it. We think it makes much more compelling testimony." But Schippers' actions speak louder than words. Just months later he traveled from Alexandria, VA to testify against a proposed ordinance at a City Council meeting in Sierra Vista, Arizona, pop. 30,000. ²³ In Monongalia (Mon) County, West Virginia, Schippers boasted about NSA co-opting tactics on the community level, commenting that it was difficult to say how much money had been spent fighting the Mon County ban because "this is what we do -- come into a community and organize the opposition." ²⁴

The Names May Change...

But tobacco industry front group tactics remain the same. When the Tobacco Institute was threatened with closure, VP Walker Merryman cynically responded: "All we're going to do is change the name on the door...We're going to continue to do what we've always done." ²⁵

Case Studies

Follow the money trail, and anti-ordinance campaigns lead back to one place: Alexandria, Virginia, the heart of Big Tobacco country and headquarters of the National Smokers Alliance.

NSA used the same tactics in dozens of other communities, including:

**Sierra Vista, Arizona
Boulder, Colorado
Fayette County, Georgia
Richmond County, Georgia
Arlington Heights, Illinois
Howard County, Maryland
Montgomery County, Maryland
Mount Pleasant, Michigan**

**Erie County, New York
New York, New York
Fort Worth, Texas
Houston, Texas
Plano, Texas
San Antonio, Texas
LaCrosse, Wisconsin**

Mesa, Arizona

Mesa keeps its local ordinance intact, despite an NSA-supported referendum campaign.

State of California

The NSA uses a full court press in an attempt to stall and dismantle the state's smokefree bar law, in effect since January 1, 1998.

Montrose, Colorado

The NSA sends three full-time organizers into a town of 11,000.

Portland, Maine

Despite an NSA media blitz and organizing campaign, the city council passes a strong local smokefree ordinance.

Marquette, Michigan

City commissioners vote in favor of Michigan's first 100% smokefree ordinance; NSA leaves town in defeat.

Corvallis, Oregon

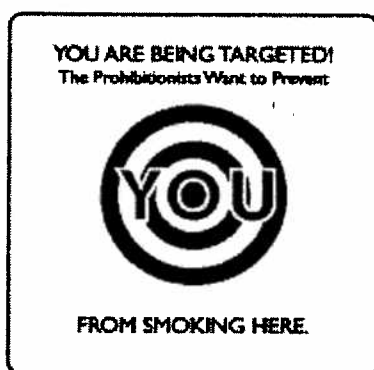
NSA fails to overturn Oregon's first smokefree air ordinance. After a lawsuit is filed against the ordinance, a Circuit Court ruling rejects tobacco industry claims of preemption in Oregon.

Monongalia County, West Virginia

An NSA media blitz pressures the Board of Health to rescind an ordinance amendment.

Case Studies: A Full Report

In communities coast to coast, NSA activities are strikingly familiar. Here we've documented smokefree ordinance battles in six states -- many more communities are experiencing the very same NSA tactics.



The NSA uses bar coasters and stickers to portray themselves as a smokers rights organization. Identical materials have appeared in communities across the nation.

State of California

- **July 1994:** CA smokefree workplace law is signed.
- **January 1996:** Ken Putnam, member of the NSA California Board of Directors, sends a form letter to California bar owners alerting them that bars will be smokefree in 1997, and includes bar coaster "petitions."²⁶
- **June 1996:** The NSA newsletter notes support of AB 3037 which would extend the phase-in date for bars.²⁷
- **December 1996:** The NSA runs an advertising insert in Nation's Restaurant News crediting the bar coaster campaign in CA with helping in the passage of legislation postponing smokefree bars an additional year.²⁸
- **January 1, 1998:** Smokefree bar provisions take effect.
- **January 5, 1998:** Just five days into the implementation of the smokefree bar provisions, bar owners receive NSA packet encouraging them to communicate with their legislator about the "severe economic impact the law is having on their business."²⁹
- **January 1998:** The NSA launches the "Prohibition News Update," a series of press releases which bash the ban and promote its repeal.³⁰
- **January 1998:** The California Licensed Food and Beverage Association and the Northern California Tavern and Restaurant Association promote toll-free numbers to call legislators to register opposition to the bar law.³¹ The NSA used this same strategy in New York.³²

Postscript: The smokefree bar provision is still in effect in California, despite ongoing tobacco industry attempts to dismantle the law.

Marquette, Michigan

- **June 1997:** After a year of community education and mobilization on the issue of smokefree public places and workplaces, an ordinance is introduced and public hearings are scheduled by the Marquette City Commission. ³³
- Three NSA representatives show up in town, join forces with the Michigan Restaurant Association and distribute tobacco industry-sponsored studies claiming smokefree ordinances hurt restaurant sales. ³⁴
- The Coalition responds immediately by sending out information on the NSA to the local media and City Commissioners. ³⁵
- The local American Lung Association testifies at a hearing about the history and tobacco industry funding of the NSA. ³⁶
- Coalition members send letters to the editor to the local newspaper alerting the community that the Marlboro men are in town. ³⁷
- **July 27, 1997:** The Marquette City Commissioners vote in favor of Michigan's first 100% smokefree ordinance, thanks to Coalition efforts to educate them on tobacco industry tactics well in advance. ³⁸

Postscript: The NSA left town in defeat, but not before offering financial support to the businesses for a legal challenge. In December 1998, the Michigan Restaurant Association and 5 restaurant owners filed a lawsuit charging that Michigan state law preempted the Marquette ordinance. ³⁹

Mesa, Arizona

- **March 1996:** Mesa voters enact a local smokefree ordinance. ⁴⁰
- The NSA helps three "members" pay for a lawsuit filed against the Mesa's new smokefree ordinance. ⁴¹ A total of eight nuisance lawsuits are filed; all are thrown out of court.
- The NSA provides funding to front group Valley Business Owners and Concerned Citizens Inc. (VBO). VBO initially denies any connections. VBO's attorney, Jack LaSota, is a paid lobbyist for the NSA. ⁴²
- VBO spends \$6,180 on gathering signatures for a ballot initiative to repeal the smokefree ordinance. A campaign finance statement filed in May 1997 shows that of the \$6,793 raised by VBO in the last six months of 1996, \$6,039 was donated by the NSA. ⁴³
- The NSA conducts a telephone push poll of Mesa residents, framing the ordinance and Mayor Wayne Brown in a disparaging light. The mayor is threatened with a recall attempt. ⁴⁴
- The NSA distributes flawed economic impact studies, conducted by a firm contracted by the city of Mesa, to other communities considering smokefree ordinances throughout the U.S. ⁴⁵
- **March 1998:** Voters choose to keep the ordinance in place. ⁴⁶

Postscript: Since the ordinance took effect, sales tax revenue from restaurants is up 8.2% and 30 new restaurants have

opened in Mesa.

Portland, Maine

- **January 1997:** a steering committee is convened to pursue a local smokefree restaurant ordinance.
- **November 1997:** the committee has conducted a public opinion poll, formed a representative coalition, surveyed restaurants and held educational sessions.
- The first hint of NSA presence is a postcard sent to area smokers informing them of the upcoming City Council Committee meeting. NSA materials appear in the Maine Restaurant Association informational packet distributed at the meeting.
- NSA mails Portland restaurant owners a packet containing 'Resist Prohibition' stickers, pre-printed postcards addressed to Portland's mayor and a storefront banner -virtually identical to NSA materials that showed up in Monongalia County, WV. ⁴⁷
- Michael Hambrick, NSA Senior VP, is featured twice on WGAN's morning talk radio program and works the city council halls the night of the public hearing. Hambrick admits NSA contributed money for two full-page newspaper ads opposing the ordinance. ⁴⁸
- **April 6, 1998:** As the vote comes down 7-2 in favor, "Hambrick, who watched stone faced from the front row with his 'operative'... was not a happy man." ⁴⁹

Postscript: Local opponents successfully forced a referendum against the ordinance. Trying to keep a low profile during the campaign, Big tobacco sent in 'independent expert' John Luik to appear on a local talk radio program. After the coalition exposed Philip Morris internal documents linking Luik with Rothmans International, he failed to appear for the scheduled interview. On November 3, 1998, 68% of Portland voters upheld Maine's first smokefree ordinance.

Monongalia County, West Virginia

- **November 1997:** The Tobacco Education and Awareness (TEAM) coalition proposed strong clean indoor air regulations amendments to the County Board of Health that would make virtually all public places and workplaces, including restaurants, smokefree.
- **December 12, 1997:** At the Mon County Board of Health meeting to vote on the regulation, the smokefree amendments are modified by the Board to include bars (against the advice of the TEAM Coalition). ⁵⁰
- NSA Vice President Eric Schippers comes to Mon County, organizes bar and restaurant owners and wages a media campaign via newspaper, radio and television. ⁵¹ Campaign slogans of 'Repeal Prohibition' and 'You Are Being Targeted' appear on t-shirts, caps, bar coasters and bumper stickers.
- Schippers discloses to the Dominion Post that the NSA has been spending most of its time and money in California and Mon County, and given an unnamed group \$1,000. ⁵²
- Mon County attorney Andrew Fusco holds a news conference on behalf of a "local business group," threatening a lawsuit if the amendment is not repealed. ⁵³
- **January 19, 1998:** Responding to the intense pressure, the Board of Health votes to rescind all the 100% smokefree amendments, maintaining the original regulation. ⁵⁴
- TEAM submits a revised set of amendments to the Board of Health that exempts free-standing bars and some bingo parlors.

On June 17, 1998, attorney Fusco proposes an alternative proposal to the Board: a Red Light-Green Light signage requirement.⁵⁵

- **July 21, 1998:** Instead of taking action on either proposal, the Board of Health establishes a task force to study all aspects of tobacco use.

Postscript: Andrew Fusco is named to the tobacco task force. At its first meeting in August, 1998, Fusco announces that he is now a member of the NSA's Board of Advisors.

Montrose, Colorado

- **February 1998:** City Council of Montrose (population 11,000) presents a proposal for a clean indoor air ordinance covering public places and restaurants.⁵⁶
- John Merritt and two other NSA operatives fly in from Alexandria, VA to organize Montrose restaurant owners, providing them with resources and a strategy to defeat the proposed ordinance.⁵⁷
- At the City Council meeting, restaurant owners argue that the ordinance is being "railroaded through." The Council is convinced to drop the ordinance and instead sends an advisory question to voters asking if the city should study the matter.⁵⁸
- Forces opposing the ordinance use a debate organized by the League of Women Voters to redirect the focus from public health to negative economic impact and big government.⁵⁹
- **April 6, 1998:** Montrose voters defeated the advisory measure in a vote of 1,442 to 1,252.⁶⁰

Postscript: Angered and energized by the NSA's intrusion into their community, local tobacco control advocates are campaigning to ensure a strong smokefree ordinance is enacted in Montrose.⁶¹

Corvallis, Oregon

- August 1997: Oregon's first 100% smokefree ordinance is up for City Council vote. NSA representatives arrive in Corvallis and join forces with the Oregon Restaurant Association (ORA).⁶²
- The ORA distributes bar coaster "petitions" that urge smokers, after filling in their name and number, to stand up to the "lifestyle police."⁶² NSA sets up phone banks appealing to individuals to write to Council members and testify at the upcoming hearing.⁶³
- **August 12, 1997:** The ORA gives the City Council the same flawed economic impact studies from Massachusetts and Arizona pushed by the NSA elsewhere. The following day ORA lawyers threaten the mayor and Council with legal action.⁶⁴
- Meanwhile, the Tobacco Free Coalition of Benton County makes an immediate link between the NSA, ORA and Philip Morris, publishing an opinion piece in the local paper.⁶⁵
- **August 18, 1997:** Thanks to Coalition efforts to educate the community, elected officials and business owners see through tobacco industry tactics. A unanimous second vote enacts the ordinance.⁶⁶

Postscript: In March 1998, a Circuit Court judge ruled against an ORA lawsuit that claimed the Corvallis ordinance was preempted by the state clean indoor air law. Soon after enough signatures were gathered to qualify a referendum to revoke

the bar provisions of the ordinance. Despite heavy tobacco industry contributions to the repeal campaign, 57% of Corvallis voters upheld Oregon's first smokefree ordinance in November 1998.⁶⁷

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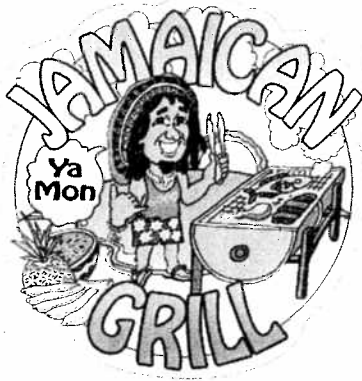
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Updated November 2004

Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights
American Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation



Jamaican Grill Restaurants

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Senator Edward Calvo
Senator Mike Cruz
Senator Lou Leon Guerrero
28th Guam Legislature

3-23-05

Dear Senators,

It was a privilege in being able to testify in last weeks "Public Hearing" regarding Bill #16, the Natasha Protection Act. It was the first time I had testified in front of a legislative body and it was quit thrilling.

I just want to take this opportunity to put in black & white the points I was trying to make in public. As you formulate the committee report please keep in mind the following point of view.

- 1) The focus of the amendment is related "Secondhand Smoke".
- 2) This secondhand smoke in directly linked to the confinements of being "Indoors".
- 3) Within Section 1. (Purpose and Legislative Intent) of an act to amend the regulation of smoking activities, introduced by L.A. Leon Guerrero, it states on Line #13 thru 15. "... several states have implemented smoke free indoor air ordinances to protect employees and customers from secondhand smoke exposure..."
- 4) Within Section 2. of the same amendment, line 26 & 27 it states "Dining Area means any enclosed area containing a counter or tables upon which meals are served".

The primary point I want to communicate is that Jamaican Grill has always taken into account this "Secondhand Smoke" Issue and have planned our business accordingly. Most recently, with the opening of our second branch, we had invested \$25,000 into an outdoor dining patio. This ensures that our Smoke Conscious Guests have the option of dining in a completely "Smoke Free" Environment. This was specifically planned out for the health and well being of our Guests.

In the amendment of Bill #16 please identify the differences between inside and outside dining areas. As the law currently implies I assume that the smoking ban will be for the inside dining area only. It is our opinion that outside, opened aired dining areas should be exempt from the smoking ban as they do not cause the risk associated with inside smoking-dining areas.

Sincerely,

Frank Kenney
General Manager

Senator Edward J.B. Calvo
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT RECEIPT

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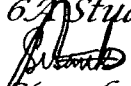
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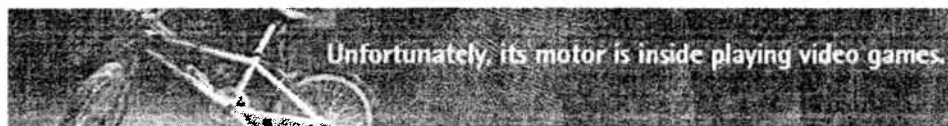
Sisank Kotwal
P.O. Box 96913
Pale San Vitores Road, Guam

January 27, 2005

Dear Senator Lou Leon Guerrero,

I like it that you are trying to prevent second-hand smoking. You are a very thoughtful person. The 6A Cheetahs from Luis P. Untalan Middle School will try to help you in any way we can. After all that's the least we can do to help you for giving us a cleaner environment. It's cool to see somebody that will try to prevent smoking. Thank you for your time and trying to prevent smoking. I hope you are successful reaching your goal.

6A Student,

Sisank Kotwal



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From: "Dan Leon Guerrero" <danlg@mail.gov.gu>
To: <senatorcalvo@hotsheet.com>
Subject: Bill No. 16
Date: Wed 03/09/05 05:25 PM

Attachments

Name	Type	Save	View
Part 1	text/plain	Save	
Part 2	text/html	Save	

Honorable Senator Calvo

Please support Bill No. 16 to make Guam more safe and healthy especially for the people that work in the bars and restaurants.

Thank You

Dan Leon Guerrero

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Senator Edward J.B. Calvo
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Tia Leon Guerrero
P. O Box 4665
Hagatna, Guam 96932

January 25, 2005

Senator Lou Leon Guerrero
28th Guam Legislature
155 Hesler Street
Hagatna, Guam 96910


Dear Senator Leon Guerrero,

I am writing this letter, to let you know that I am supporting the banning of smoking in restaurants. My reasons for banning smoking in restaurants are; one, children who eat in the restaurants are more than likely to inhale second hand smoke from those who do smoke; second, they are most likely to get lung cancer like regular smokers.

If smoking is allowed in restaurants, a person who has asthma will have a hard time breathing because of the smoke. Even though they are in the non-smoking side of the restaurant, a person can easily inhale the smoke from the other side of the restaurant because there are no walls that separate the non-smokers from the smokers. And even if there are walls, the walls that are in the restaurant do not keep the second hand smoke from the non-smoking side of the restaurant.

I strongly support your measure to pass the bill on "NO SMOKING IN RESTAURANTS".

Sincerely,


Tia Leon Guerrero
Student, 2005

01/21/05 *Patricia*
RECEIVED

Tia Leon Guerrero
P. O Box 4665
Hagatna , Guam 96932

January 25, 2005

Senator Mike Cruz
28th Guam Legislature
155 Hesler Street
Hagatna, Guam 96910

Dear Senator Cruz,

I am writing this letter, to let you know that I am supporting the banning of smoking in restaurants. I would like to ask you to help Sen. Leon Guerrero pass the bill. I really want to help people, but I am only a student so this is why I am writing to you. When people like me go out to eat, most of us choose to eat on the non smoking side. But either way it doesn't help our health because the smoke gets into the air, and nothing can stop the smoke from coming to our side of the room.

People know that smoking causes Cancer, but they still don't listen. I know that if you and Sen. Leon Guerrero get together to ban smoking in restaurants, then that is enough to encourage people who smoke to stop smoking and think of their future. And this is good for people who don't smoke, because their health and future is not at risk.

Thank you for your time,

Tia
Tia Noelle Leon Guerrero
Student, 2005

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