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was passed, in 1979, and in your lifetime we've seen a lot of changes. You can't smoke in schools anymore, you don't smoke on airplanes, you can't smoke in...at sporting events. Most of our workplaces are smoke-free. The last public place we have to address is a restaurant. And restaurants are very, very public places. According to the web site of the National Restaurant Association, in 1998, 46 percent of adults were in a restaurant on any given day. And in 1999, February, the Department of Agriculture of the United States did a study, and it shows that since the late seventies the number of meals eaten away from home has doubled. These are very public places that we now are addressing in terms of public policy. So the question becomes, who is accommodated? Do we accommodate the public? And I'm going to spend quite a bit of time talking about the effects of environmental tobacco smoke or secondhand smoke. And you will be receiving shortly several fact sheets from a number of organizations that I'm going to reference on this issue to talk about the dangers of being exposed to secondhand smoke. So, do we protect the public, or do we continue to accommodate a small segment of the population that in Nebraska we have 22 percent of adults who smoke? And what we're asking of them is to accommodate the rest of us. We are asking them to not smoke while they are eating the meal, or to smoke in a bar that has food, or to smoke in a restaurant in the bar section, or smoke on the way in or on the way out. We're just asking for probably an hour of their time where they wouldn't be smoking. I will now have passed out to you some information from several fact sheets on environmental tobacco smoke, and I'll have a Page bring that around, and these experts...excerpts are from four documents. The first one is from the Heart and Stroke Guide of the American Heart Association. The second is from...the second one is from the American Cancer Society, facts and figures from 1998 on secondhand smoke. The third is from the American Lung Association, a fact sheet on secondhand smoke. And the final one is from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. One of the dangers of carrying a bill like this is that I have so much information, and I know many of you have gotten a lot of information, that it's hard to thin it down. So this is my attempt to just take some of the points from each of these resources that we have, that have lots of research and information on secondhand smoke, to first make the case that environmental tobacco smoke is dangerous, it's dangerous to a