

PHILIP MORRIS INCORPORATED
INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE
1875 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20006

Indoor Air

To: . Distribution
From: . Amy J. Millman 
Subject: . Passive Smoking/Indoor Air Quality Update

Date: September 26, 1985

The Senate Government Affairs Subcommittee has announced that it will hold three days of hearings on S. 1440, a bill to limit smoking in all U.S. Government buildings to designated areas. Subcommittee Chairman Stevens (R-AK) claims that an outpouring of support for his bill has made additional hearings necessary.

Scheduled to testify are the following:

September 30

Former HEW Secretary Califano
James Repace, EPA Policy Analyst
Mr. Cristine, Economist for the American Health Foundation,
he's also associated with the American Council of
Life Insurance
Stanton Glance, California Non-Smokers Rights group
[He is expected to show "Death in the West"]
Bob Lewis, Tobacco Institute
Bob Tollison, (Tobacco Institute witness)

October 1

Dr. C. Everett Koop, Surgeon General
GSA official
Members of Congress (still undecided) Reps. Rose, Rogers,
and Hopkins, Senators Helms and East

October 2

Dr. Munzer, American Lung Association
AFL-CIO (in opposition to bill)
A tobacco grower

Veterans groups are still seeking the opportunity to testify.

The bill has been criticized for its burdensome enforcement requirements. Therefore, Stevens has amended the bill to eliminate the penalty provision, a \$100-\$500 fine for violations of the designated smoking areas. According to Stevens, the experiences with such laws in Minnesota and Alaska show that they are self enforcing.

2040857373

The bill could extend compliance to all military establishments (maybe even battleships), embassies, all GSA-owned or leased buildings, and all Federal court buildings.

The bill now has 11 cosponsors and although there does not seem to be overwhelming Congressional support for this particular measure, and there is no House companion bill yet, these hearings will create a record for future measures that may garner more support.

Other Indoor Air Quality Activity

- The Intergovernmental Task Force on Indoor Air Quality will meet on October 1. Dr. Koop will chair that meeting.
- During the Senate floor debate on the Superfund reauthorization bill (S. 51), an amendment offered by Senator Lautenberg (D-NJ) was adopted which would provide for indoor air quality research programs within EPA. The amendment also directs EPA to institute a comprehensive program to assess the health effects of exposure to radon. [EPA has estimated that 5,000 to 20,000 lung cancer deaths per year in the U.S. may be attributable to radon exposure.]

The amendment would require EPA to establish a research program to analyze data, coordinate the activities of other agencies and assess possible approaches to control indoor air pollution and the radon problem and report their findings to Congress within two years. \$3 million has been authorized for FY 1986 and 1987 for this program. The House version of the superfund reauthorization, which has not been brought to the floor yet, does not include an indoor air quality provision.

- The National Academy of Sciences has received \$75,000 from EPA and \$125,000 from HHS for a passive smoking study. The HHS money was originally to be used to design four census questions on passive smoking and for the analyses of the results, however, OMB rejected the idea. HHS has been authorized to spend \$500,000 for a literature search on passive smoking. The \$125,000 apparently was part of those funds.

204085737A

- o The September 13, 1985, Federal Register contained an EPA final rule on the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for carbon monoxide. Although EPA has determined not to revise the standard, it has expressed its intention to monitor "several ongoing human health effect studies. . ."

Among these studies is one that concerns cigarette smoke and another on the consumption of alcoholic beverages.

- (1) Carbon monoxide may produce effects on the fetus or newborn. "Evidence from smoking mothers is suggestive of sinular fetal and newborn effects due to CO exposures. . . These studies do suggest the need for caution in protecting unborn children from such potentially deleterious effects of CO exposures."
- (2) Sensitive population groups include individuals that drink alcoholic beverages. This group may be at greater risk for CO-induced health problems.

It appears that EPA's consideration of indoor exposure to carbon monoxide sources represents the first attempt to broaden the review to indoor sources.

cc: T. Ahrensfield
H. Cullman
G. Knorr
J. Kochevar
F. Resnik
S. Scott
G. Smith
M. Tabris
D. Zelkowitz
Washington Office

AJM:dad

2040857375