

Passed by unanimous voice vote
09-10-07

51-R-11

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-EAU CLAIRE
STUDENT SENATE RESOLUTION

IN RECOGNITION OF UW-EAU CLAIRE'S PARTICIPATION IN THE
PRESIDENTS CLIMATE COMMITMENT

1 WHEREAS, the Presidents Climate Commitment is an
2 opportunity for institutions of higher education to commit on
3 the national stage to becoming "climate neutral;" and

4 WHEREAS, the Climate Commitment embraces the principles of
5 preservation and stewardship; and

6 WHEREAS, the Climate Commitment requires the institutions
7 that sign on to complete and update annually an inventory of all
8 its greenhouse gas emissions, develop an institutional plan for
9 becoming "climate neutral," and taking immediate actions to
10 reduce greenhouse gases while the plan is being developed; and

11 WHEREAS, the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire has rich
12 history of being environmentally sensitive; and

13 WHEREAS, Chancellor Dr. Brian Levin-Stankevich has recently
14 made UW-Eau Claire a signatory to the Presidents Climate
15 Commitment; and

Attachment "A"

Secondhand Smoke

(updated September 2006)

Definition of Secondhand Smoke

- Secondhand smoke, also known as environmental tobacco smoke, is a complex mixture of gases and particles that includes smoke from the burning cigarette, cigar, or pipe tip (sidestream smoke) and exhaled mainstream smoke.
- Secondhand smoke contains at least 250 chemicals known to be toxic, including more than 50 that can cause cancer.

Health Effects of Secondhand Smoke Exposure

- Secondhand smoke exposure causes heart disease and lung cancer in nonsmoking adults.
- Nonsmokers who are exposed to secondhand smoke at home or work increase their heart disease risk by 25–30% and their lung cancer risk by 20–30%.
- Breathing secondhand smoke has immediate harmful effects on the cardiovascular system that can increase the risk of heart attack. People who already have heart disease are at especially high risk.
- Secondhand smoke exposure causes respiratory symptoms in children and slows their lung growth.
- Secondhand smoke causes sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), acute respiratory infections, ear problems, and more frequent and severe asthma attacks in children.
- There is no risk-free level of secondhand smoke exposure. Even brief exposure can be dangerous.

Current Estimates of Secondhand Smoke Exposure

- More than 126 million nonsmoking Americans continue to be exposed to secondhand smoke in homes, vehicles, workplaces, and public places.
- Each year in the United States, secondhand smoke exposure is responsible for 150,000–300,000 new cases of bronchitis and pneumonia in children aged less than 18 months. This results in 7,500–15,000 hospitalizations, annually.

Source: US Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**6:1 SMOKING/NO-SMOKING POLICIES IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE
WISCONSIN CLEAN INDOOR AIR ACT, 1983 WISCONSIN ACT 211**

1. No person may smoke in educational facilities, public offices, passenger elevators, public waiting rooms and any enclosed indoor area of a state building, except for areas which have been designated for smoking and offices occupied exclusively by smokers. Smoking is permitted only in areas where smoking permitted signs are posted.
2. Work areas formed by movable partitions that do not extend completely from the floor to the ceiling are not "offices" under the law.
3. **The responsibility for administration of this policy will lie with the Assistant Chancellor for Administrative Services who, with the appropriate building coordinator, will identify the areas where smoking is permitted.**

Source: Faculty Senate, 11-19-74; modified and approved by the Chancellor, 1-3-75; revised by University Senate, 11-28-89 and approved by the Chancellor, 12-13-89.

Indexed: Centers; Physical Plant; Residence Halls; Smoking.