

MDDCSAM is the Maryland state chapter of the American Society of Addiction Medicine whose members are physicians and other health providers who treat people with substance use disorders.

SB 141 Multifamily Dwellings - Smoking Policies FAVORABLE Senate Judicial Proceedings Committee

Dear Chairman Smith, Vice Chair Waldstreicher, and members of the committee,

We are writing in strong support of SB 141 which primarily addresses consequences of tobacco use disorder.

Individuals typically learn that they are exposed to discomfort and risks only after they have purchased a residential unit, resulting in frustration, disagreements and litigation.

Rather than being burdensome, this will prevent greater burdens due to a lack of clear expectations. It is designed to prevent disease in a flexible manner determined by residents themselves.

Litigation has already resulted (in the District of Columbia) from the lack of a clear process for determining policies in multi-dwelling residential settings.

Second-hand smoke has been classified by the Environmental Protection agency as a Class A human carcinogen for which there is no safe level of exposure. This finding has been confirmed by the U.S. Surgeon General, who has also concluded that separating smokers from nonsmokers in the same building cannot eliminate exposure of nonsmokers to secondhand smoke.

According to the Centers for Disease Control (CDC), secondhand smoke causes nearly 34,000 premature deaths from heart disease each year in the United States among adults who do not smoke.

Healthy individuals are susceptible to discomfort and health consequences of second-hand smoke. Some individuals are highly intolerant to second hand smoke and experience a great deal of discomfort. Children, pregnant persons and those with health conditions such as asthma, are at disproportionate risk.

Preliminary data show that secondhand cannabis smoke presents many of the same health risks as tobacco smoke.

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