



## RESTORE LOCAL RIGHTS FOR OKLAHOMA CITIES

Allow cities and towns the right to decide to have smoke-free public places to compete for new business and jobs, to reduce health care costs and tax burden, and to protect their citizens from secondhand smoke.

- **HB 2267 does NOT allow cities to regulate where or how tobacco is marketed, sold, or taxed.**
- **HB 2267 does NOT make businesses smoke-free, it only lets cities and their citizens discuss what they want for their city.**

**HB 2267 WILL** allow cities the opportunity to compete for new businesses with a healthier workforce.

- Cities in Oklahoma are competing with cities in other states for new businesses and jobs.
- Smoking costs Oklahoma businesses over **\$1.73 Billion** each year for health related illness and lost productivity. (Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids - [www.tobaccofreekids.org](http://www.tobaccofreekids.org))

**HB 2267 WILL** allow cities to decide if they want to reduce health care costs for Oklahomans.

- Oklahoma pays **\$1.16 Billion** in support of health care for tobacco related illnesses. (Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids- [www.tobaccofreekids.org](http://www.tobaccofreekids.org))
- Every Oklahoma household pays **\$548** in state and federal taxes due to smoking related illnesses. (Campaign for Tobacco Free Kids – [www.tobaccofreekids.org](http://www.tobaccofreekids.org))
- Reducing tobacco use among workers:
  - generates financial returns from reduced health care costs;
  - increases on-the-job productivity;
  - reduces life and health insurance costs;
  - creates a healthier workforce which helps Oklahoma compete for business.

**HB 2267 WILL** allow cities the opportunity to protect their citizens from secondhand smoke.

- There is no safe level of secondhand smoke. (Surgeon General's Report 2006)
- Ventilation doesn't work. [American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE); OU Indoor Air Quality Report; American Cancer Society]

