

PEA Committee

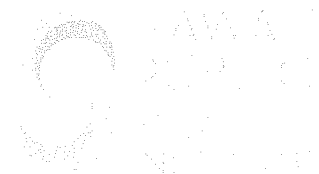
From: Trish La Chica <trish@hiphi.org>
Sent: Friday, September 15, 2017 12:13 PM
To: PEA Committee
Subject: Testimony in strong support of agenda PEA-41 Sept 18
Attachments: PEA-41 Maui Strong Support CTFH-HIPHI Testimony 9 15 2017.pdf

Aloha,

Please find attached HIPHI's testimony in strong support of agenda item PEA-41, PROHIBITING SMOKING IN VEHICLES WHEN PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN ARE PRESENT. I would like to orally testify on Monday as well.

Mahalo!

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Date: September 15, 2017

To: The Honorable Yuki Lei Sugimura, Chair
The Honorable Stacy Crivello, Vice Chair
Members of the City Council of the County of Maui

From: Trish La Chica, Policy and Advocacy Director, Hawai'i Public Health Institute

Re: **Strong Support for PEA-41 (2017) PROHIBITING SMOKING IN VEHICLES WHEN PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN ARE PRESENT**

Hrg: September 18, 2017; Time: 9:00 am
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th Floor; 200 South High Street, Wailuku, Hawaii

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in **STRONG SUPPORT** of the proposed bill, entitled "A BILL FOR AN ORDINANCE . . . TO PROHIBIT SMOKING IN VEHICLES WHEN PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN ARE PRESENT," as described in County Communication No. 17-319.

The Coalition for a Tobacco-Free Hawai'i (Coalition) is a program of the Hawai'i Public Health Institute (HIPHI) that is dedicated to reducing tobacco use through education, policy, and advocacy. With over two decades of history in Hawai'i, the Coalition has led several campaigns on enacting smoke-free environments, including being the first state in the nation to prohibit the sale of tobacco and electronic smoking devices to purchasers under 21 years of age.

There is strong support in Maui for smoke-free cars when minors are present¹.

An independent poll conducted by Ward Research Inc. for the Coalition, in November 2016 finds that 83% of Maui residents support this law. Support for this law across the other counties is also high: 83% of Kaua'i residents, 83% of Hawai'i county residents, and 79% for Oahu residents. The Coalition also collected more than 2,100 petitions from students and parents in support of this issue.

Smoke-free cars, like any public health law, exist to protect the health and safety of our children.

Infant seats, seat belts, prohibitions on drunk driving, safe speed limits, and cellphone use while driving are a few of the policies intended to protect the safety of those on the road. The Maui City Council proposal is an ethically justifiable way to protect helpless children, who confined in a car, are involuntarily subjected to dangerous secondhand smoke. Research shows that pollution levels generated by secondhand smoke in vehicles rapidly reach high levels and pose potentially serious health risks even when the windows are down. No child should ever be subjected to that. Similar to other smoke-free laws, the Coalition is able and willing to partner with the City Council, the Department of Health, and the Maui Police Department to assist with public education and implementation of this law.

Smoke-free car legislation has been successful for the past ten years.

Since 2006, eight states in the U.S. as well as several countries such as France, South Africa, and the entire United Kingdom have passed laws to prohibit smoking when children and young people are present. Data from 2008-2014 on the smoke-free cars law in Wales reported a 50% decline in the percentage of children exposed to smoke in their family vehicle since the law passedⁱⁱ. In 2010, Hawai'i County passed legislation that prohibits smoking in vehicles when a minor under the age of 18 is present and in 2016 Kaua'i passed their smoke-free cars legislation. Currently, Honolulu County is pursuing similar legislation.

Smoking in cars is toxic as secondhand smoke in cars can be 10 times more toxic, even when a window is downⁱⁱⁱ.

The level of air pollution in a car caused by smoke from a cigarette is so severe that breathing it is dangerous for anyone, but especially for children. There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke – it has more than 7,000 chemicals, at least 70 of which are known to cause cancer. Secondhand smoke (SHS) particles deposit deep in your lungs, and after just half a cigarette has been smoked in a car, the quality of the air can reach levels 10 times over what the United States Environmental Protection Agency considers hazardous. Exposure to secondhand smoke for as little as 10 seconds can stimulate asthmatic symptoms in children^{iv}. Further, smoking emits fifty times more fine particles into a car than those emitted per-mile by a car's tailpipe^{v,vi}.

Hawai'i has been a leader, protecting the public and its visitors from the dangers of secondhand smoke, and now, the County Council has the opportunity to protect its children and young people from the harmful impacts of SHS in vehicles. We hope that Maui County can join Hawai'i County and Kaua'i in protecting children from secondhand smoke in cars.



March 20, 2017. More than 80 youth advocates from O'ahu, Maui, Hawai'i, Moloka'i, and Kaua'i join legislators for a shout out to #BreatheAloha, the youth smoke-free cars campaign
Videos and other media: <https://hiphi.org/kbd2017>

Thank you and we respectfully ask the Council to pass this proposed bill out of committee.

Mahalo,



Trish La Chica
Policy and Advocacy Director

ⁱ This study by Ward Research, Inc. summarizes findings from a phone survey among n=816 Hawaii registered voters, conducted between October 19 and November 5, 2016.

ⁱⁱ More GF, Moore L, Littlecott HJ,, Ahmed N, Lewis S, Sully G, Jones E, Holliday J. (2015) Prevalence of smoking restrictions and child exposure to secondhand smoke in cars and homes: a repeated cross-sectional survey of children aged 10-11 years in Wales. *BMJ Open*. <http://orca.cf.ac.uk/72806/1/Moore%20et%20al.%202015.pdf>

ⁱⁱⁱ Ott, W. R., Klepeis, N. E., Switzer P. (2007) Air Change Rates of Motor Vehicles and In-Vehicle Pollutant Concentrations from Secondhand Smoke. *Journal of Exposure Science and Environmental Epidemiology*. doi:10.1038/sj.jes.7500601. <http://www.tobaccosmoke.org/OKS07>

^{iv} Rees V, Connolly G. Measuring air quality to protect children from secondhand smoke in cars. *Am J Prev Med* 2006; 31(5):363-8.

^v Maricq, M. M., Podsiadlik, D. H., Chase, R. E. (1999) "Examination of the Size-Resolved and Transient Nature of Motor Vehicle Particle Emissions." *Environmental Science and Technology*, 33 (110): 1618-1626. <http://pubs.acs.org/cgi-bin/abstract.cgi/esthag/1999/33/i10/abs/es9808806.html>.

^{vi} Nazaroff WW and Klepeis NE (2003) "Environmental Tobacco Smoke Particles," In: *Indoor Environment: Airborne Particles and Settled Dust*, edited by Lidia Morawska and Tunga Salthammer, Wiley-VCH, Weinheim, October 2003.