

STATEMENT ON SB 2792
TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH
Allowing Smoking in Bars and Restaurants That Have a Special Liquor License

by
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February 11, 2008

I am totally in support of SB 2792 which would allow restaurants and bars to purchase a special license so they could allow smoking in their establishments.

I feel very frustrated because I have been testifying for some years now against smoking bans and have been totally ignored. Yet the testimony of someone like Deborah Zysman of the Coalition for a Tobacco Free Hawaii is totally accepted. Ms. Zysman only recently came to Hawaii and is paid to lobby for smoking bans. She will leave Hawaii when she completes the mission she is being paid to accomplish. I am not paid to fight these bans nor is anyone else who is testifying today against these bans. However, almost everyone who is testifying for smoking bans is paid to do so. Who is really looking out for the people and the economy of Hawaii. I spent 23 years working as a systems engineer for IBM in Hawaii helping companies to get the maximum benefits from their computer systems. These companies included Bank of Hawaii, Hawaiian Electric, Hawaiian Telephone, Queen's Medical Center, and HMSA among others. I also did the same for the state and city governments. They all greatly appreciated my help. I served 14 years on the Hawaii Kai Neighborhood Board. I believe I have contributed a lot to Hawaii and have worked to make Hawaii a better place for all of us. I have lived in Hawaii for 40 years and will continue to work for Hawaii. And I will be here for the rest of my life, however long or short that may be.

What disappoints me the most is that many of you have allowed yourselves to be duped into believing that secondhand smoke is harmful when there is no credible evidence to support that belief. But as Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda for Nazi Germany said, "If repeated often enough, a lie will become the new truth." I have cited credible studies proving that secondhand smoke is not harmful, but many of you have chosen not to consider them. I guess because you do not want to believe them. I am going to cite some of this evidence which I ask you to consider.

The 1993 EPA study that began the passive smoking crusade declared smoke a carcinogen based on a combined analysis (meta-analysis) of 11 mostly tiny studies. Its greatest weakness was the agency's refusal to use the gold standard in epidemiology, the 95 percent confidence interval. This simply means there are only five chances in 100 that the conclusion came about just by chance, even if the study itself was done correctly. Curiously, the EPA decided to use a 90 percent level, effectively doubling the likelihood of getting its result by sheer luck of the draw. Why would it do such a strange thing? Because with a 95 percent level it did not get the results it wanted. In scientific terminology this is known as "dishonesty."

A much larger meta-analysis has appeared since the EPA's. Published in the British Medical Journal (BMJ) in 2002, it found slight statistical significance when 48 studies were combined. Looked at separately, though, only seven showed significant excesses of lung cancer. Thus 41 did not. Meta-analysis, though, suffers from such problems as different studies having been conducted in different ways – the apples and oranges conundrum. What was really needed was one study involving a huge

number of participants over a long period of time using the same evaluation.

The World Health Organization authorized such a study, which covered seven countries over seven years and appeared in 1998. They found that there is no link between passive smoking and lung cancer. But they withheld the study from publication because it did not have the results they wanted.

The mammoth of all passive smoking studies, however, and probably the largest that will ever appear because of its enormous cost and effort, came from the labs of research professors James Enstrom of UCLA and Geoffrey Kabat of the State University of New York, Stony Brook. Published in the prestigious British Medical Journal in 2003, this 39-year (1959-1998) analysis of 35,561 Californians found no "causal relationship between exposure to passive smoke and tobacco-related mortality." However, this study was not cited in the Surgeon General's report.

Here are some comments on the Surgeon General's recent report from Dr. Michael Siegel, a physician who specializes in preventive medicine and public health and is now a professor in the Social and Behavioral Sciences Department, Boston University School of Public Health. The Surgeon General claims that even a short exposure to secondhand smoke can risk a heart attack, but there is nothing in his report to justify this statement. If the Surgeon General was just going to communicate alarmist claims to the public that weren't in the report itself, why waste the effort preparing the 727 pages?

There is a potential reason: to make it appear that the conclusions being communicated were carefully reviewed and scrutinized and that they are therefore not subject to questioning. There is no way that the public is going to read through the entire 727-page report to figure out what claims made by the Surgeon General are well-documented and supported by the evidence and conclusions drawn in the report and which are not. By attaching what basically amounts to a propaganda statement along with the report, it makes it appear to all that these conclusions are documented, when in fact they are not.

Fighting smoking in outdoor areas displays an extreme antismoking prejudice. This position defies logic and common sense. At the House Health Committee hearing on a smoking ban bill in 2006, a representative from one of the health organizations supporting this bill admitted that no studies had been done on the effects of secondhand smoke in outdoor areas. **Recognizing this fact, the House Judiciary Committee removed a smoking ban on beaches and parks from HB 527 in last year's session.**

I have raised four children who are now in their 40's. They have not suffered any harmful effects from my smoking.

I have two suggestions for modifying this bill. I ask that this bill allow restaurants to purchase the special license for both their inside and outside areas. I also ask that Section 328J-A dealing with employees signing a smoke hazard acknowledgment form be eliminated. This is contrary to all of the evidence I have submitted that secondhand smoke is not harmful.

Smokers contributed \$265,553,000 to the Hawaii economy in the fiscal year ending June 2005 in cigarette purchases. Of this amount Hawaii collected \$94,000,000 in total taxes. And yet government still wants to persecute smokers.

THERE ARE 200,000 SMOKERS IN HAWAII THAT VOTE!

Better Hawaii free than smoke free.

To: Senator David Ige, Chair
Hawaii Senate
Health Committee

Re: SB 2792 Related to Smoking
Health Committee Hearing on Feb 11, 2008 at 1:15

Thank you Chair Ige and other senators of the Health Committee for allowing me to testify today. My name is Shane Stetter. I am a former resident of Hawaii and currently live in Scottsdale, Arizona. I oppose this bill to allow a special permit for smoking because it creates an unfair playing field and defeats the intent of the original bill – to protect all workers from secondhand smoke – not just the direct employees.

As part of my job for the last 16 years, I am required to go into bars and restaurants on a regular basis – about two to three nights per week. I have worked for liquor and beer suppliers – such as Seagrams, Diageo, New Belgium Brewing and Gambrinus. I go into bars and restaurants to talk with managers, sell distribution of new items, and ensure product is sold correctly.

While living and working in Hawaii, I thoroughly enjoyed going into the smoke-free restaurants on Oahu and because of my allergies to secondhand smoke did not enjoy visiting the bars as much. When I was transferred to California, I was able to do my job with a lot more ease and enjoyment because I didn't have to worry about smoky bars.

Then I was transferred to Arizona, which at the time did not have a smoke-free law. This once again caused my allergies to flair up. When Arizona went smoke-free in May 2007, I was happy because I could relax in the bars as well as enjoy myself for longer periods of time.

Over the next few months, I will be working to bring my products to Hawaii, which includes visiting numerous bars and restaurants. I do not want to be subjected to smoke when I go in to these places. Although, the paid employees of that establishment may choose what bar they can work in – I cannot.

Please keep your bars smoke-free for everyone – no exemptions or special permits.

RE: SB 2792 Smoking License Exemption

Cover Letter

Testimony if favor of this bill

2/11/08

Position: Strong Support

**From: William Comerford
President of E & J Lounge Operating Co
307 Lewers St #200 Honolulu, HI 96815
808-223-3997, bill@ejlounge.com**

To:

**Honorable Chair Ige, Vice Chair Fukunaga, and
Senate members of the Committee on Health:**

**I am Testifying regarding the ill intended effects and
issues created by the passing and enforcement of the
existing smoking ban and the need for a solution with this
bill.**

RE: SB 2792 Smoking License Exemption

Position: Strong Support

From; William Comerford

Honorable Chair Ige, Vice Chair Fukunaga, and Senate members of the Committee on Health:

I am Testifying regarding the ill intended effects and issues created by the passing and enforcement of the existing smoking ban and the need for a solution with this bill.

We as bar owners see this bill as a common sense method of offering a balanced solution to the unintended conflicts created by the existing law. It will not remove the ban but mold it to satisfy the existing customer bases within bars. It will allow owners, employees and customers the choice. We want all to understand, this is not about restaurants but bars.

I testified earlier in this session before the joint committees to the economic effects of the smoking ban. I feel that nobody actually asked bar owners prior to its passing how this would affect them?

The ban has had unintended effects in the Bar Industry and the Visitor Industry.

The ban offered a bar owner no viable solutions to maintaining his business. If we follow the law and place people outside at hours up to 4am we risk losing our liquor license due to noise issues.....If we follow the law and restrict smoking we lose customers and sales and risk losing our business on lost revenues.If we don't obey the law we are threatened to have our licenses suspended.

The law offered no reasonable solutions to a bar owner. It should not be the intent of one portion of our legislature to supercede 50 years of existing liquor law to accommodate non-customers. This compromise bill allows for a viable solution for bar owners to preserve their liquor licenses.

We are in harder economic straits and the turning point for all can be traced to the passing and enactment of the toughest smoking ban in the nation. As a state with a huge investment in the Visitor Industry we should not be eliminating any future customers from visiting our Islands because it is too prohibitive.

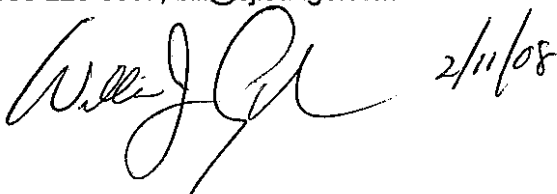
Imagine any visitor who smokes contemplating a visit to Hawaii where they are facing a minimum of a 6 hour flight, but most likely 10 hours or longer, where they can't smoke, to arrive in an airport where they can't smoke, travel by a taxi or bus where they can't smoke to a hotel and a room and a lanai where they can't smoke, to a beach and a park where they can't smoke, to a restaurant and a bar where they can't smoke, basically to a place where they can't smoke anywhere..... Why in the world would they come here???????

I don't think we can afford to eliminate 20% of the mainland population and as much as 40% of the Asian population as potential visitors. We could be asking 30% of the world's population not to come visit us.

Lets create a fair balance and relax some issues in the ban. You can do one by hearing this bill.

Please vote in favor of SB-2792 and Mahalo.

William Comerford
President of E & J Lounge Operating Co
307 Lewers St #200 Honolulu, HI 96815
808-223-3997, bill@ejlounge.com



200,000
Hawaii Smokers

33

Lawmakers On Board Caucus

TESTIMONY SUPPORTING THE INTENT OF DDZ 12
THE ARMY IS GROWING FAST!!!

Enclosed Support-Form Signer list closing in on 3,000 (still compiling)...Statewide petition at over 5,000.
(Projected Army Strength at 100,000 by years end)

We Will Impact The Next Two Elections

The Alliance: HawaiiSmokersAlliance.com/TheSmokeVote.com/Hawaii Bar Owners Association

200,000
Hawaii NON-Smokers

ONE BILLION
Smokers World-Wide!

Name:	Smoker:
Melissa Fritz	Yes
Gregory Ries	No
Raphael Tapparra	No
Bradley Domer	Yes
Rick Venzon	Yes
Scott Martin	No
Tonya Bradley	No
Bernard Rombawa	No
Lisa Peru Rombawa	Yes
Arnell Trani	Yes
Joy Okazaki	Yes
Trent Tanaka	Yes
Jona Castillo	Yes
Michelle Roukema	Yes
Dennis Nedelec	No
Shawn Tamayo	No
Lois Lum	No
Grant Yoshikawa	No
Jeff Ramirez	No
Briant Eidsnesor	No
Jimmy Smith	Yes
Donnie Wright	No
Michael Honda	No
David Sturm	No
Leslie Delima	Yes
Tracey Orlaub	Yes
Paul Bennett	No
Sean Kelley	Yes
Bob Evans	Yes
Angie Evans	Yes
James Considine	No
Charles Tindle	Yes
Brian Matsuoki	?
Howard Kim	?
Susan Kam Murphy	No
James Enochs	Yes
Cameron Pacheco	Yes
Pete Michelmore	Yes
Joy Sorentino	Yes
Charlie Young	Yes
Byron Kawamata	Yes
Andrew Rita	Yes
Huron Robinson	Yes
Fred Morgan	No
Fred Zeck	Yes

Name:	Smoker:
Michael Hinebaugh	Yes
Lizette Walker	Yes
Jessie Arnold	No
Phil Arnold	Yes
Caroline Newby	Yes
Heidi Hanawahine	Yes
Adam Benrud	Yes
Mandi Wittkowski	Yes
Shawne Garliepp	Yes
Jamie Pestana	Yes
Cheri Terrt	Yes
Cheryl Ann Loo	Yes
Dan Schneider	Yes
Thomas Kimpel	No
Dawn Woolsey	No
Mark Hoppis	Yes
John Jerves	Yes
James Stoddard	Yes
Paul Pisces	Yes
Margo Lengen	Yes
Kyle Fujitsue	No
Pam Lee	No
Carmel Purdy	Yes
John DePonte	Yes
Roberta Paakaula	No
Loretta Cambra	Yes
Jana Johnson	Yes
Francine Lewis	Yes
Peter Buck	Yes
Roy Fujitsue	No
Aziel Whittington	Yes
Ronald Sorgent	Yes
Dominic Medeiros	Yes
Kerstin Raserts	Yes
Christina Dunlop	Yes
Harrington Chai	Yes
Twilox 263-7704	Yes
Dennis Vargo	No
Dexter Maunakea	Yes
Baster Kauahikaua	Yes
Rodney Cambra	?
Tracey Silva	Yes
Eim Ulrich	Yes
Scott Richardson	Yes
Mike Gilbert	Yes

Name:	Smoker:
Lydia Kalt	Yes
Jesse Reuera	Yes
Tanya Pohano	No
Chris Burns	Yes
Kealohi Kelekolio	No
Wilhelmina Medeiros	No
Thersa Solomon	Yes
Lorraine Suankumi	Yes
Jimmette Cowell	Yes
Mona Keliinui	Yes
Brandon Weir	No
Talat Phillip	No
Dwayne Iona	No
Desiree Terry	Yes
Patricia Pohano	Yes
Derek Alesna	Yes
Jojo Kalea	Yes
John Kahele Jr	Yes
Pamela Tane	Yes
Wade Dupont	Yes
Doris Wright	Yes
Rose Kanuku	Yes
Roberto Pagtama	Yes
Jonathan Eslit	Yes
Dail Halas	Yes
Arthur Solomon	No
James Pohano	?
Bill Lyman	Yes
Eleanor Weir	?
R Baur	No
Butch Weir	Yes
Robert Cortezon	No
Lisa Pohano	?
Lawrence Soares	?
Gorad Crawford	Yes
Paliahu Makama	Yes
Craig Yoshizumi	Yes
Shannon Alesna	No
Ramona Lii	Yes
Eva Kelan	Yes
Kamaile Fung	Yes
Tanielu Panapa	Yes
Rashawn Griffin	Yes
Kimo Mansfield	No
Robert Green	No

Name:	Smoker:
Kawika Manalo	Yes
Charlie Lewis	Yes
Hughford Manato	Yes
Angela Lee	Yes
Darryl Veialos	No
Hughline Manato	Yes
Lurline Manato	Yes
Monique Ocampo	Yes
Cindy Huihui	Yes
Lionel Luna	Yes
Robert Foley	No
Pam Schell	Yes
Mary Kate Powers	Yes
Paul Gunter	Yes
Art Som	Yes
Kippi Speroni	Yes
Dennis Kadokawa	Yes
Raelene Roller	No
Lorrie Horiuchi	No
Joel Kamaka	Yes
Myles Kanda	Yes
Debbie Miller	Yes
Frank Prinea Jr	Yes
Daren Desa	Yes
Lance Fukuzono	Yes
Gerard Denson	Yes
Debra Gentry	Yes
Nolan Hoopili	Yes
G. Dean Taylor	Yes
Darvish Ranjbar	Yes
Cara Shlock	Yes
Rolando Galacgoc Jr	Yes
Bill McCann	Yes
Janet Wright	Yes
Matthew Butler	Yes
Justin Terry	Yes
Aaron Bolen	Yes
Amber Dean-Ilaban?	
Jadd Matsuda	Yes
Joshu Hawley	Yes
Name:	Smoker:
Jeff Huston	Yes
Melissa Ruiz	Yes
Craig Yoshimura	Yes
Heidi Ray	Yes

?= Did not Choose

Support SB1970/ HB1800 Smoking Ban Exemption Form Letter Testimony

Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:
Jennifer Felux	Yes	Joe Puuohao	?	Michael Hilson	No	Brian Smith	Yes
Duane Felux	Yes	Val Rasay	Yes	Keluo 351-1428	Yes	Patrick Fivella	Yes
Geoffrey Gabayan	?	Paco Mitch	Yes	Bruce Clark	Yes	Joe Bajo	Yes
Makepa Vertido	?	Seasko Scof	?	Kathy Clark	No	Ursula Rosa	Yes
Emmalani George	Yes	Jennifer Jenkins	?	Daniel Paperd	Yes	Richard Andrade	Yes
Megan Neifert	Yes	Rebecca Nahinu	?	D. Price	?	Cameron Novak	Yes
Kanoe Perry	Yes	Ohi Myung Sok	Yes	Dave 782-0282	?	William Moore	Yes
Aaron Sharpe	Yes	Paul Wong	?	Craig King	Yes	Serafin Kega	No
Benjamin Zablan	?	Hwa Youne Lee	?	Mark Scott	Yes	Mark Campos	Yes
Julie Wilusz	Yes	Stuart Ito	Yes	Gary Derks	No	Jennifer Campos	No
Kirk Robello	Yes	Winona Konohia	?	Dale Nielsen	Yes	Richard Kahalewai	No
Mi Doc Steinnilber	Yes	Abigail Dunn	Yes	Ronald Buelow	Yes	Gerald Avilla	Yes
Brittany Waddell	Yes	George Clarf	Yes	David Maguire	Yes	Niko 622-1140	No
Kalapana Garrett	?	Francine Potter	Yes	Patricia Abbruscato	Yes	Joe 622-1140	Yes
Jacque Shin	?	Phillip Garcia	No	Adam Treaster	Yes	Alexander Hendry	Yes
Kirk Phillips	Yes	Leigh Sholler	No	Nicolas Bloom	No	Melanie Akin	Yes
Krystal Martel	Yes	Lori Olson	Yes	Aly Ewen	No	John Eiting	Yes
J. Balmilero	Yes	Gary Franklin	No	Leslie Ewen	Yes	Doreen Halemano	Yes
Ian Neifert	Yes	Darren Calistro	No	Candy Ewen	No	Lois Eiting	Yes
Robert Tada	?	Jim Stelpstra	No	Raymond Banda	No	James Townsend	Yes
Kelly Holowecki	Yes	D.B. Worthy	No	Joseph Diaz	No	Ralph Taoka	Yes
Leea Evaimalo	?	Betty Carter	No	Robert Askew	Yes	William Toth	Yes
Dennis Osado	?	Charlie Carter	Yes	Donna Remington	No	Jared Kanemaru	No
Lee Jay Fernandez	?	Keith Sargent	Yes	David Midkiff	No	Colleen Cheung	No
Tony Asuncion	Yes	Lyle Wolf	Yes	Janis Kalnins	Yes	Harry Nakashima Jr	No
Laurence Lee	Yes	Colleen O'Grady	Yes	Christopher Bartolozzi	Yes	Aaron Megig	Yes
Jordan Lee	Yes	Kara Crawford	Yes	Ruby Braden	No	Myles Kawakani	Yes
Thomas Teson	Yes	Leilani Keiler-Tennyson	Yes	Randell Shaffer	Yes	Denise Hasegawa	No
Morio Arime	Yes	Esther Kini	No	Adam Koos	Yes	Seth Fujiwara	Yes
Cat Souza	Yes	Carmela Pasquariello	Yes	Emily Siglin	Yes	Jay Nau	Yes
Tyler Lee	Yes	Greg Madey	No	Robby Bolvin	Yes	Marc Nishizaki	Yes
Jenny Waikiki	Yes	Ivan Vinueza	Yes	Nicholus Morrow	Yes	Kiyo Hosei	Yes
Miles Lee	Yes	Gary Timeho	Yes	Nicole Thomason	Yes	Stacey Kawakami	No
David Lee	Yes	Dan McLaughlin	Yes	Myra Todd	No	Jonathan Choy	Yes
William Comerford	No	Stephanie Smith	Yes	Stanley Poopa Sr	Yes	Peter Jones	No
Christopher Holliday	Yes	Frank Mediwa	No	Joyce Maki	No	Esther Kim	Yes
Samuel Rodriguez	No	Matthew Kanamu	Yes	Arthur Poopa Jr	No	Mike Liftu	Yes
Gary Fisher	No	Wayne Pruitt	Yes	Robert Combs	Yes	Wes Nishida	Yes
Dyan DeFinis	Yes	Candi Kohler	Yes	George Lee	Yes	Eric Marumoto	Yes
Shannon Winpenny	Yes	Tiffany Graham	Yes	Paula Ann Abaire-Medeiros	Yes	Andrew Seuh	Yes
Marge MacCubbin	Yes	Christopher Natale	No	Shannon Luis	Yes	Tammie Chong	Yes
Rep. Bev Harbin	No	Patricia Pihana	Yes	Harold Raymond	No	Trau Auno	Yes
Fred Tubbs	?	Gary Potter	Yes	Mike McFarland	No	Charles Young	No
Un Sil Lee	Yes	Elaine Heiby	No	Richard Cross	No	Jason Agustin	No
Ken Tokugaki	Yes	Daniel Dolan	Yes	William Kamelamela	Yes	Jane Choi	Yes

?= Did not Choose

Blank = Original letter did not have the smoker question

Support SB1970/ HB1800 Smoking Ban Exemption Form Letter Testimony

Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:
Michelle Kang	Yes	Michael Arakaki	Yes	Kelly Rousseau	No	Tomoko Ebuchi	No
M. Haehi-Baumerto	Yes	Leroy Kenolid	Yes	Ashley Dunn	Yes	Kathi Albin	No
Douglas Kuehne	Yes	Patrick Carvalho	Yes	Mike Savard	Yes	Dennis Wong	Yes
Kieth Lee	No	Sharon Tojio	Yes	Bonnie Witt	No	Justin Furtado	No
Linda Mangual	No	Kathi Knell	No	James Ingerbrethse	No	Vernelyn Furtado	Yes
Isaru Soares	Yes	Carole Anne Kouchi	Yes	Robert Bone	Yes	Gordon Furtado	Yes
Frank O'Rouke	Yes	Fay Kam-Okamoto	Yes	Frederick Jacobs	No	Annie Raff	No
Lawrence Haanio	Yes	Masa Kaneshige	No	Jaye Chelby	?	Ennis Patterson	Yes
Manuel Dion Espinoza	Yes	Heather Toyama	Yes	Laurie Haley	No	Michael Vredenburg	Yes
Torren Roberts	?	Ernest Jaruis	Yes	Robert Costa	No	Kuulei Kelekolio	No
Daniel Everett	Yes	Haley Potter	?	Kylee McDonald	No	Joel Samdjit	Yes
Courtney White	Yes	Shawn Pratie	No	Jay Danman	Yes	Kate Henry	?
Paul Manning	?	Stephen Bergman	No	Dave Rodrigues	Yes	Rory Hatico	Yes
Gearld Len	Yes	Chris Tronolone	Yes	Chelby Eici	Yes	Antoine Dupra	No
Roderick Allen	Yes	Joerlins Tronolone	Yes	Julie Ann Pritchett	Yes	Brandon Saye	Yes
Torrey Thomas	?	Charles Long	No	Tim McDonald	Yes	Gene Odum	Yes
Adam Bright	Yes	Arthur Allwood	Yes	Eric Tsepyes	Yes	Brad Landry	Yes
Shawn Gandauli	Yes	Tony Alabab Jr	Yes	Craig Simpson	Yes	Joe Mesa	Yes
David Payton	Yes	Victoria Stringer	Yes	Regan Simpson	No	Kevin Yee	Yes
Derek Luke	Yes	Stuart Uchida	Yes	Victor Feller	Yes	Christina Toilolo	Yes
Sam Delos Ray	Yes	Kuro Fraua	No	Alton Stuart	No	Paul Yamamoto	Yes
Frank Lum	No	Lloyd Sato	No	Ricardo Castanon	No	Rona Sodetani	Yes
Brenda Kwock	Yes	Steven Hardy	No	Travis Combs	Yes	Cavin Yap	Yes
James 737-2025	Yes	Brian Santos	Yes	Michael Bajo	No	Jerry Bewlay	Yes
Kenneth Ono	Yes	David Patterson	Yes	John Arreola	Yes	Lorene Oyamot	No
Carolyn Oshiro	?	S. Peiler	Yes	William Yates	No	Ilene Montero	Yes
Tracie Izumihara	No	David Deal	Yes	Roger Overrein	Yes	Rourugo Ferguson	No
Scott Izumihawa	No	Bob Degnan	Yes	Michelle Beandpup	Yes	Carlos Rodriguez	No
Terrence Nicely	Yes	Jennifer Harman	No	James Manteo	?	Erin Jackson	Yes
Leanna Gandauli	Yes	Wes Toyama	Yes	Jacqueline Favreau	No	Tiffany Flattengren	Yes
Collins Long	No	James Pritchell	Yes	Berley Johnson	Yes	Evan Moniz	No
Latdavanh Phanphongsa	Yes	Michael Davis	?	Matt Soilberg	?	Kihei Meheula	No
Kale Long	No	Mariano Pasigon	No	Heather Lelne	Yes	Robert Lopez	No
Kathleen Miyamoto	No	Robert Gerard	Yes	John Dorsey	Yes	Afshin Kazerooni	Yes
Judy Foster-Long	Yes	Steve Callender	No	Raymond Rios Jr	No	Kurt Elley	Yes
John Krason	Yes	Lauren Nelson	Yes	Vernon Villanueva	Yes	Kawika Weineke	Yes
Raymond Kiyota	No	Thomas Irwin	Yes	Estreleta Villanueva	Yes	L.M. Calderon	No
Laverne Toguchi	?	Rebecca Moore	Yes	Michael Smith	Yes	Robert Fritz	No
Bill Judd	No	Ruben Florez Jr	Yes	Donald Thompson	Yes	Hyon Fric Vhighe	No
Butch Mathias	No	Karla Valandingham	Yes	Tiger Wong	Yes	Colin Langford	Yes
Brian Koga	Yes	Morgan Kavanaugh	Yes	Trisha Ching	No	Merna Malufau	Yes
Donald Kuriki	?	Darrell Dorn	Yes	Leomina Irons	No	Andra Ve'e	Yes
Clarence Mokepuha	No	Stephen Jacobs	Yes	Herbert Isara	No	Rodney Kim	Yes
Pegi Braun	Yes	Sheri Romberg	Yes	Jo Ebuchi	No	Katherine Sweat	Yes
Jonathan Kiyota	No	James Romberg	No	July Tsai	Yes	Stuart Gomes	Yes

?= Did not Choose

Blank = Original letter did not have the smoker question

Support SB1970/ HB1800 Smoking Ban Exemption Form Letter Testimony

Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:
Jason Lee	Yes	Stanley Manuel	No	D Converse	?	Ernie Morikubo	Yes
Lisiate Malamala	Yes	Phoung Gomes	No	Colin Powis	Yes	Charles Fukuhara	No
Peter Palmer	Yes	Robert Mitchell	No	April Walker	Yes	Naomi Oshiro	No
Robert Soares	Yes	Ariel Gomes	No	Chris Robles	Yes	April Chock	No
Charles Odom	Yes	Monica Nguyen	No	Wade Kekoamaniai Parker	Yes	Randy Kimura	Yes
Lance Gomes	No	Cynthia Fiufiu	No	Chris Campana	Yes	Joy Nishikawa	?
Todd Peters	Yes	Jesse Newman	No	Justin Barnard	Yes	Shane Ulep	No
Rae Oshiro	Yes	Ryan Nomura	No	Hermelyn Patao	Yes	Howard Tanaka	Yes
D. Timothy Sane	Yes	Sharla Nomura	No	Shon Galacgac	Yes	Clinton Gushiken	Yes
Dio Rumavanta	Yes	Justin Yanaki	Yes	Merieleilani Galacgac	Yes	Ryan Aluodola	Yes
Jane Iwo	Yes	Darcie Taketa	Yes	Steven Kanzak	No	Raymond Nakama	Yes
Carla Livai	Yes	Lisa Zinina	Yes	Sonya Sonan	No	Roderick Pinacate	Yes
Tierra Bulaman	Yes	Kauhiana Arthur	Yes	Joe Johnson	No	Ronald Lovelace	Yes
Tyler Roukeina	Yes	Makana Ah Mai	Yes	Nobuo Dash	Yes	Lael Bettringer	Yes
Vaughn-Joshua Vidinha	Yes	James Coyaso	Yes	Timothy Keele	Yes	Vainuu Sili	Yes
Jenna McGraw	Yes	Amancio Lameg Jr	Yes	Garrett Barbush	No	Arthur Bajo	Yes
Jennifer Campbell	No	Nestor Ignacio	Yes	Angie Aldridge	No	Donna Bajo	Yes
Jaynealcyce Furtado	?	Dawn Wright	Yes	Randy Aldridge	Yes	Ronald Benara	Yes
Heidi Park	Yes	Rylyon Boi Loc	Yes	Alan McLeron	No	Adriene Purdy	Yes
Richard Feeney	Yes	Robert Bullard	Yes	Elizabeth Hawkins	?	Timothy Hoopili	Yes
Danny Darizz	Yes	Thuy Le	Yes	Ron Willey	?	Zolio Quimoyos Jr.	Yes
Keone Madali	Yes	Ursula Freitas	Yes	Tim Mensor	?	Angel Vilorina	Yes
Ociaton Whang	Yes	Leu Kim Phon	Yes	Charles Chavarria	Yes	Stephen Kisatt	Yes
KimSa Burg	Yes	Stephanie Pasco	?	Darrel Semen	Yes	Michael Brown	Yes
Airaham Chazawom	?	Daniel Reilley	No	Amani Mauldlo	?	Niko Koga	Yes
Nicholas Hodges	Yes	Clarissa Reilley	No	Litia Simataua	?	Ronald Savoy	No
Tavares Silver	Yes	Nikoi Burke	No	Mike Okamoto	No	Greshon Waiiau Jr.	No
John Madali	Yes	Liz Wackrow	Yes	Elizabeth Pearson	No	Corey Harris	No
Mika Madali	Yes	Sammie Aloiau	Yes	Mary Moriarty	No	Jack Perc	No
Harry Panter	Yes	Rachel Brigoli	?	Alejandro Ledezma	Yes	Robert Ramal	Yes
Randee Jay Harrington	Yes	Doreen Ramirez	Yes	Dean Keyser	No	Douglas Harriman	Yes
Irene Eusebio	Yes	Phillip Morales	?	Allyson Chang-Flores	?	Tamura Geiger	Yes
Randy Cuyo	Yes	Michael Sullivan	Yes	Catherine Pagaoyan	Yes	Steve Eagleberger	No
Michele Marvin	Yes	Blake Aldridge	Yes	Craig Cruz	No	Mattei Christopher	Yes
David Kim	Yes	Lindsey Aldridge	Yes	Randy Shimakawa	No	Paul Kirk	No
Camille Uitto	Yes	Nancy Do	Yes	Troy Balmoja	Yes	Jerry Peguese	Yes
Donovan Lam	Yes	Shann Angeles	Yes	Andrea Gregory	Yes	Matthew Picard	Yes
Robert Karterud	Yes	Scott Brunson	Yes	Colin McCarty	Yes	Marty Bell	?
Matthew Goblet	Yes	Ernest Danisay	Yes	Scott Saud	Yes	Richard Wilson	No
Jeanne Laimane	Yes	Shelly Ochimas	Yes	Craig Skerrett	No	Lisa Morisheta	No
Bruce Chun	Yes	Sabrina Topinio	Yes	Jay Smith	Yes	Cassandra Johnson	Yes
Titus Terry	Yes	Brian Abelaye	No	Nick Garces	Yes	Paul Kearney	Yes
R. Baltch	Yes	Joseph Gomes	Yes	Mark Yamamoto	Yes	Sue Henderson	No
Kirosi Sapuro	No	Scott Nakamura	No	Mike Mikami	Yes	Kimi Buckman	No
Roy Werner	No	Howard Gomes Sr.	No	Regan Komen	Yes	Jerry Weaver	Yes

?= Did not Choose

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Support SB1970/ HB1800 Smoking Ban Exemption Form Letter Testimony

Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:
Chris Von	Yes	Lilian Kaneshiro	Yes	Jason Liggett	Yes	Daniel Fowers	
Nikki Speros	No	Rachel Defeo	?	Adam Whitson	?	Joseph Ferreira Jr.	
Scott Kinney	No	Warren Kamealoha	No	Tyler Vandyne	?	John Nuha	
John Frisbie	No	Kiliu Vuadino	Yes	Patrick McGeail	No	Natalie Kea	
Robert Golder	Yes	Kai Gandell	No	Dorothea Naruaez	?	Benedette Enos	
Joe Curtis	Yes	Joseph Bouret	?	Svon Nishiyama	?	Catherin Porter	
Brenda Nishikawa	Yes	Jumar Holston	Yes	Randall Kim	?	W.B. Stull	
Randolph Bush	Yes	Juan Penut	Yes	Carolyn Kelani	?	Pai Liu	
Jody Palmier	Yes	Isaiah Smith	?	Beverly Delovio	?	Pun Ok Tong	
Adam Harper	No	Larry Mead	Yes	Randall Tern	No	Young Cain	
Vernon Ching	Yes	Erin Yano	Yes	Craig King		Lloyd Lawpence	
Ikailela Ahina	Yes	Timothy Kelly	Yes	Jennifer Robinson		Jay Hubark	
Kaipo Bea	No	Danielle Kamealoha	Yes	Homer Couma		Douglas K Ellis	
Melanie Amarael	No	Alan Christiansen	Yes	John Leomiti		Pak Ye Hirata	
Coe Dennis	Yes	Marco Forno	Yes	Brent Quarles		Tae Hwa Breslin	
Mark King	Yes	Keane Kaneakua	Yes	Alfred Ehia		Bruce Barlow	
Carl Strouble	No	Don Morris	Yes	Rikon Bautista		Dennis Reyulous	
Reese Ajifu	Yes	Forrest Shielos	Yes	John Ramos		Miles Sakamoto	
Rob Buckman	No	Judith Menezes	No	Jennifer Joaquin		Thomas Takahara	
Henry Stewart	Yes	Stacey Groves	No	John Vance		Bobby Campbell	
M. L. Jennings	Yes	Ruth Groves	No	Dennis Okino		Jonathan Eslit	
Melissa Smith	Yes	Cynthia Lopez	No	Heather Brace		Jane Myers	
Kenneth Garrison Moore	Yes	Curtis Home	Yes	Violet Hancock		John Kokookalani	
James Cotton	Yes	William Pratt	Yes	Brenda Paio		D. Lawrence Shockley	
Wendy Hirokawa	Yes	Trini Rabago	Yes	Dan LeStrange		Kahikulani Santos	
Richard DeMetro	?	Susan Reudry	Yes	Kelly Shields		Wallace Kim	
Ted Buttle	Yes	Alvin Emmalu	Yes	Steven Querry		Pamela Sullivan	
Bobby Burne	No	Lee Emmalu	Yes	Conley DeLange		Dayton Canida	
David Dahl	No	Brandon Emmalu	Yes	Michael Hilson		Nicandro Ortiz	
Dang Karp	No	Pete Benito	Yes	Berfino Terry		Rodney Sullivan	
Alan Pearson	No	Bryan Williams	Yes	Larry Gualdarama	Yes	Mario Herry	
David Nixon	No	Stacey Lopez	Yes	Lisa Gualdrama	No	Orem Louis	
Heather joy Metzler	Yes	Terann Pavao	Yes	Shane Shafer	No	Robert Kachumichy	
Ruby Piao	Yes	Werne Tani	Yes	Paul Stephens	Yes	Paul Ykelap	
Roy Yamada	Yes	Terry Leach	Yes	Noah Pangelina	Yes	Dave Ghigliotty	
Delbernette Dedrick	Yes	Joshua Schulte	No	Jesus Moreno Jr.	Yes	Ian Higa	
Ashley Hadley	?	Antonio Padilla	Yes	Garry Manlay Jr.	Yes	Eric McKay	
Erin Moses	Yes	Joseph Florez-Gonzales	Yes	Raif Zaklen	Yes	Kattie Kaopio	
M. Ching	Yes	Tammy Bee	No	Rusty Pickett	Yes	Chad Walton	
Allyson Nakashima	Yes	Pam Dayton	Yes	Brandy Colwell	No	Arthur Lake	
Sunny Kim	Yes	Kevin Uyeda	No	Paul Ainlar	Yes	Lillian Brady	
Charlene Moe	Yes	Deena Miller	Yes	Daniel Angelone	Yes	Aaron Smith	
Val Byle	Yes	Browning Clark	?	Felishia Cipullo	Yes	Yolanda Dupio	
Jaye Nakamura	Yes	Rebecca Batlett	Yes	Alfonso Palpallaloe	No	Jack Reiter	
Anthony 389-5276	No	Curt Hitzelberger	?	Edwyrid Keliinoi Jr.		S. Schramm	

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Support SB1970/ HB1800 Smoking Ban Exemption Form Letter Testimony

Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:
Ken Okamoto		Angie Evans		Beverly Thramer		Ross Migita	No
Wendy Higa		Greg Richards		William McCall		Duane Arata	No
Lana Carter		David A. Colglazier	Yes	Janet Wright		Eddie Okamura	Yes
Vicki Farnan		Tim Bosch	Yes	Mark Scott		Chong Chang	Yes
R. Glass		Maribeth Richards	Yes	Greg Falhas		Kathy Wyatt	
John Landgraf		Krystle Turkington	No	Jonathan Shockey		Mele Kanaupuna-Wang	
Akoni Lono		Billy Gibson	Yes	Robert Devore		Pouono Hunkin	Yes
Charlie Hoopii		Michael Baird	Yes	Amber Grogan		Colleen Sanchez	No
Terry O'Kelley		Staci Bond	No	Lauren Rademaker	Yes	Timmy Villanueva	Yes
Hyon McCoy		Alfred Garza	Yes	John Radema	No	Lisa Rezentos	
Marten Cambra		Tianna Hubbenette	Yes	Keith Bauarc		Daniel Pirga	Yes
Jennifer Waresk		Seth Jones	Yes	Ryan LeBlanc	Yes	Bette poli	Yes
Blaine Enoki	Yes	Michelle Hughes	Yes	Mike Burs		Nelson Adams	
Russell Hoo	No	Elnora Jones	Yes	John West II		Alton Kekahuna	Yes
Serina Fujinao	No	Michael Crowley	Yes	Keala Kinimaka-West		Michael Magseyo	Yes
Susan Ho	No	Abourya Mesliu	Yes	Klet Tran	No	Steve Cao	
Brandon Bello	Yes	Jo Ann Wati	Yes	Rubin Davis	Yes	Bobbin Poaha	No
Shane Maihoi	Yes	Robert Pennington Jr	Yes	Steve Gaylor	Yes	Allen Greg	
Kenneth Matsumoto	No	Adam Bolderson	Yes	Robea Mehelkey	Yes	Branson Haiole	No
Eileen Arita	No	Timothy Davis	Yes	Jeremy Tresemm		T. St. Germain	
Denis Kawano	No	Terry Williams	Yes	Christopher Faaveai	Yes	Lisa Gecain	Yes
Gordon Bantolina	No	Travis Stoner	Yes	Keith Levasseur	Yes	Art Maramag	Yes
Samantha Ronan	?	Tod Armstrong	No	Cotter Cotton	Yes	Butch Starkey	
Chris Gifferit	?	Wolfgang Lechner	Yes	J. Palermo	No	Alan Furuno	Yes
Gordon Yasui		Justin Trickett	Yes	Jeremy Ramirez	No	David Kawano	Yes
Delancy Ingran		Dale Earley	Yes	Aha Ramirez	No	Todd Nakamura	Yes
Gary Vart	Yes	Adam Esposito	Yes	Shannon Eseroma	Yes	James Thomas Greene PHD	Yes
Rodney Priesman		Matthew Rifenbark	Yes	Samuel Mogler	Yes	Val Arthur	
Howard Dial		Eric Vanatta	Yes	April Fink	Yes	Wayne Inouye	
James Curry	Yes	Joseph Cristy II	Yes	Stephan Bell	Yes	Keala Inouye	
Kristen Clyne	Yes	Larry Vawter	Yes	Raymond Woods Sr	Yes	Sina McBraun	Yes
Steve Oshiro Jr.	Yes	Tracy Vawter	No	Juan Finch Jr	No	B. Chiba	Yes
Patricia Dial		Cory Ann Glueckert	Yes	Zach Cotterman	Yes	Tram Le	
Daniel DeGracia II	No	Mistley Bennett	No	Allen Zehr	Yes	Jerry Lewis	Yes
Leslie Chow	No	Tracy Miller		Ashley Bell	Yes	Jeff Santana	No
Chase Pala		David Oser	No	Michael Osburn	Yes	Keven Lee	Yes
Chris William		Evan Bowabe	Yes	Jean Paul LeRoy	Yes	Bubu Morree	Yes
Delwain Bugbee		Garrett Lynch	No	Scott Rogers	Yes	Kristen Mika	Yes
Ron Paaaina		Lori Mandetta		Akemi Patton		Brina Fritzsche	Yes
Mildred Morgan		William Hatch	Yes	Joe Hyem	No	Deliah Wesley	No
Russ Higa		Tracy McAuley	No	Tenya Thomas	Yes	Daniel Romero	Yes
Jennifer Heede		Gable Clark	No	John Nakama	Yes	Anthony Griffith	Yes
Andy Beale		Jenn Ttart	Yes	Don Chu	Yes	Darnetta Joseph	No
Arthur Hillman		Amy Tennyson	Yes	Kent Stine		Brenden Leomo	No
Bob Evans		Joseph Rouabaum		Dominic Cunningham		Puluke Pascua	No

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Support SB1970/ HB1800 Smoking Ban Exemption Form Letter Testimony

Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:
Chanice Rellin	Yes	Edy Poire'		Kristopher Whiting		Chester McKalvia	
Chandra Rellin	Yes	Grodon Poire'		Lovelyn Guthrie		Lisa Iranon	
Cranston Rellin	Yes	Alvin Lindsey		Scott Koya		Alvin Iranon	
Joeden Cabperos	Yes	Napua Poire'		Wayne Mazor		Maggie Albert	
John Lobo	No	Charles Stark		Leona Anderson		Gena Eichenberg	
Brandt Pa-Toiolo	Yes	Dennis D. Westeran		Jeremiah Finnegan		Christopher Olivera	
Keala Parker	No	Ivan Folau		Mario Burcena		Ronald Ronholdt	
Lynette Hunt	No	Charles D. Odom		Beverly Saduma		Sabrina Ariz	
Nella Watkins	Yes	Carla Keith		Bob Eskripce		Typ Linda Ronholdt	
T. Nguyen	No	Bill Keith		David Ota		Steve Lane	
Steph Ajin	Yes	Pat Lum		Christian Haley		Norma Ebert	
Charles Lum	Yes	Lathen Lum		Shannon Carlile		Jim Page	
Alexander Harless	Yes	George Wilson		Stephanie Doyle		Sabrina Aectarap	
Stefanie Date	Yes	John Blankenship		Stella Covona		Harris Lowe	
Leialoha Ano	Yes	Steve Thompson		Jamis Margaretich		Donovan Kohn	
Dan Villa	No	Robert Tai		Jethro Bullock		Charles Kohn	
Don Sambrana		Teresa Greene		Trann Tolury	No	Jason Zylus	
Rick Oltman		Zach Dorsett		Jeromy Wilson	Yes	Kauula Duell	
Jodi Morrell		Lisa Allman		Mack 619-757-9434	Yes	Misty Beddoe	
J. Kalanui		Jodi Nelson		Rubin Ralauz	Yes	Aaron Knoppel	
Lyle Kaawaloa		Jaquie Woodmawsee		Katy Ashcroft	Yes	Leuber Leuterio	
Elmira Livingston		Evelyn Becker		Tina Abraham	Yes	Aaron Roundtree	
Beverly Jackson		Roger Stanley		Daniel Mayberry	Yes	Dominic Brooke	
Heather Gleason		Corbin Young		Jack Beun	No	Aaron Castillo	
Garreth Dario		Mariah Pierce		Jim Daniels	No	Rachel O'Doregen	
Samuel Kekaula	No	Chris Kispert		Dan Rapp	No	Frederick P Sandell	
Anne Kekaula	No	Sean Malabby		Juliene Price	No	Chris Single	
Mike Aultoy		Angela Clark-Watkins		Amber Miller	No	Tyson Bowe	
Scott Makapali-Burton		Vaughn Reau		Julie Reitl		Patricia Adam	
Vicki Shuffield		Dina Jang		Don Lubigford	Yes	Todd Liebross	
Jake Shrivvers		Brian Shaw		Matt Moiski	Yes	Kathryn Mahns	
Jake Simmons		W. Thomas Wright		Bob Pennington	Yes	Alisha Laroussi	
David Ozbuu		Michael Wiley		Amanda Brandel	Yes	Cesar Nunez	
Frank Montrono		Jeff Nannestad		Taylor LaFond	Yes	Cariguado Mator	
Patrick Nitura		Gloria Hansen		Thomas Pipenberg	Yes	Ron Mahns	
Annette Rodrigues		Walt Laue		Anthony Marquez	Yes	Karla Rudel	
Soni Edwards		Alan Nusoy		Rob Lester	Yes	Rhonda Dallas	
Victoria Fini		Kasin Haleamau		Katie Breegan		Jennifer Ikoma	
Jason J. Kong		Pat Haleamau		Suzanne Gillam		Douglas Zelaya	
Kevin Murphy		Kina Kanuna		Jennifer Wiebvsch		John Eckert	
Cynthia Hanna		Rudy Mackchew		April Belknap		James Hansel	
Cher Hanemes		Dino Agus		Jerry Rohl		Kristi Hansel	
Barbara Chapman		Alice Yuanan		Richard Walker		Christina Garcia	
Karen Thompson		Al English		Stanley Sitto		Karyn Buiibo	
Linda Carpenter		Nalani Kuhns		Pamela Sullivan		David Groh	

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Support SB1970/ HB1800 Smoking Ban Exemption Form Letter Testimony

Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:
Patrick Muir		Jake Romanak		Jody Solz		Tracy Magno	Yes
Kelbe Woodward		D.J. Holvey		Phil Fimbres		Katrina Esche	No
Michael Dirsas		Kathleen Kelsey		Abbi Langford		Bunnie Hollinger	No
Loretta Massey		Shirley Sappery		Jon Calvillo		Kathy Sadlere	No
Bill Ford		Jon Boucher		Oslwando Nunez		Patrick Himalaya	Yes
Troy Postma		Josephine Hill		Roman Barragan		Freddie Pasoque	No
Leslie Hulstrom		Marna Carlson_King		Quecannon Nihipali		Roger Moore	Yes
Stephanie DeTar		Dennis Daimaru		Lee Parlatore		James Morgan	No
Terry Jensen		Nathan Niemi		Ramona Voeller		Mark Prather	No
Chris Byrne		Michelle Niemi		Christine Mossman		John Christiae	Yes
Pat Weaver		Donna Orr		Michael Fuhrer		Richard Boyte	No
Jeff Aurrecoechea		Samuel Orr		Jens Andersen		Samuel Palmer	Yes
Debby Tadsen		Kathleen Akau		Art Connelly		Joshua Bales	Yes
L.D. Shelton		Danny Flores		Malcolm Scott		L. Arnato	Yes
Wally Engstrom		Daniel Burn		Roy Hinkley		Ban Ecknarat	Yes
Sabrina Suydam		Doleros Craighead		Nicole Johnson		Stephen Quloski	
Tom Kling		Steven Haralsor		Amy LeToumeau		Phillip Rodgers	Yes
James McKalvia		Roumond Fuhrer		Lawrence Kauka		Elizabeth Rodgers	Yes
Leona Gottschalk		Brian Swift		Megan Ford		Richard Williams	Yes
Colton Metzler		John Karwoski		Dave Bubinski		Chris Coletti	No
Jason Margette		Vincent Guerrero		Brina Khan		Lane Peavy	No
Christopher Auble		Todd Holtman		Jasmine Potter		Joyce Vertido	No
McCall Christensen		Chad Guill		Kaylyn Clemas		Rebecca Russell	Yes
Ronald Wandt		Matt Rust		David Cabanitina		Robin Dickerson	Yes
Anthony Caialachek		Nate Swink		Marr Ballronte	No	Carol Lynn	Yes
Kaui Akiona		Daniel Nasario		Kevan Miller	Yes	Jeremy Hurley	Yes
David Magette		Adam Broderson		Shannon Loux	Yes	Douglas Jacobi	Yes
Jama Marie Smith		Ansen Gladdum		Joshua McDaniel	Yes	Thomas Howell	
Walter Spencer		Kalama Ryder		Michelle Novak	Yes	Makue Makaweo	
Mareanne Pommiu		Paul Pomaikai Jr		Richard Ascencio	No	Jennifer Vance	
Leah Snyder		Neil Peart		Shawn Esche	Yes	Daniel Beardsley	
Gerald LaValley		Jnathan Hemperley		Jay Wilcox	Yes	Heath Franklin	
John Cowee		James Drabile		Travis Clark	No	Jennifer Hamilton	
Ellena Duffy		Retha Dreibile		Correy Harris	No	Rose Malaigal	
Mike Hansen		Gary Gray		Tracy Haugen	Yes	Bella Sweezy	
Russell Sanderson		C. Gray		William Jones	Yes	Jennifer Fitzgerald	
Earl Dorman		Joan Loando		Michael Labasan	Yes	Gabe Nyholm	
Steve Lane		Frank Bruneau		Cory Simmon	Yes	Eddie Taylor	
John Shepard		Barbara Bruneau		Billy Jack Ching	Yes	Penny Rice	
Ted Cummings		Steve Statler		Frank Thomas	Yes	Paul Utes	
R. G. Butler		Carol Pries		Nina Mason	Yes	Paula Carvalho	
Austin Watkins		Larry Pries		Tony Sanchez Jr	Yes	Evan Cambra	
Carol Jenness-White		Michele Toner		Burton Gratz	Yes	Dennis Ibarez Sr	
Orlee Groh		Dianne Cassady		Marcus Beattie	Yes	Norma Secret	
Michael Kashulse		Dick Huggins		Jenne Hanks	Yes	John Secret	

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Support SB1970/ HB1800 Smoking Ban Exemption Form Letter Testimony

Name:	Smoker:
Elyse Morishita	
John Mittler	
Sandra Gonzalez	
Melanie Ganir	
Jeffrey Gore	
Jeff Poncia	
Mark Quillaslog	
Mike Todd	
Bryan Smith	
Shawn Lewis	
Catherine Bowen	
Sarah Stuart-Smith	
Stephanie Jenny	
Maria Furano	
Saizzear Saturnio	
Edmond O'Hara Jr	
Geri Bibilone	
James Boyd	
Joyce Cale	
Dean Otani	
Julian Dijos	
Thomas Winter	
Jalyn Like	
Loren Mitchell	
Lovey Galario	
Thomas Ravey	
Lloyd Henry	
Kathleen Hoopai	
Kennon Kim	
Lyndon Thomas	
Rindy Yelverton	
Samoa Samoa	
Richard Tanuvasa	
Norman Jackson	
Kimo Bowley	
Ronry Esperas	
Barbara Ham	
Russell Uehana	
Arthur Bowley	
Dan Ferris	
David Cox	
Boyce Nauli	
Dena Mitchell	
Franell Pe'a -Henry	
Jaime Tengen	

Name:	Smoker:
Tresa Parker	
Robert Blackiston	
Marshall Leal	
Peter Keohuloa	
Sheldon Miguel	
James Gasson	
Wesley Duarte	
Gretchine Clemente	
Elaine Alonzo	
John French	
Tina Dune	
Rob DeMotta	
Miyuki Akiyama	
Justice Lee	
Leonard Bush Jr	
RoseMarie Bush	
David Almond	
Jodi Ariyoshi	
Thomas Nelson	
Leona Sugahara	
Raelene Souza	
Mellyn Urbanoza	
Roanne Ha	
Robert Ha	
Cheung Aiona	
Michelle Mok	
Calip Malui	
Michael Alidon	
Alvin Ida	
Keoni Bergosa	
B. J. Medeiros	
Cherise Pacheco	
Arlen Fujimoto	
David Ariyoshi	
Matt Kamelamela	
L. Nacis	
Tomoko Iwasa	
Robyn Ha	
Geraldine Kaeo	
Dana Clausen	
James Kaeo	
Deborah Guthier	
Arlene Florendo	
Jamie Florendo	
William Feryne	

Name:	Smoker:
Kathy Hanohano	
Wanda Bella	
Michael Sutherland	
Betty Matsu	
Yanayoshi Jwave	
Jerret Carvalho	
Buni Taniguchi	
John Fields	
Al Tallett	
Rosen Kalua	
John Cushing	
Tom Davis	
Jackie May	
James Pong	
Gordon Soultz	
Landon Fairbank	
Chris Keryon	
Richard Gruno	
Leslie Kelley	
Jo Mizuba	
James Bordeaux	
Glen Kawaye	
Dan Andrade	
Curtis Ladd	
Maria Silva	
Kapena Silva	
Teresa Sanchis	
Donovan Kawaauhau	
Sharia Terlep	
Zena Akaka	
Brenda Araki	
Vincent Paul	
Leona Gottschalk	
Alex Selley	
David Lopez	
Mark Jourdan	
Gail Farrizio	
Terry Dale	
Leiff Kawila	
Juliette K'juan Morris	
Harold Lourin	
Mona Tallett	
Joan Arakawa	
Michael Mora	
Mary Ann Kamakau	

Name:	Smoker:
Andrea Wright	
James Lee Warner	
Anthony Hansley	
Benjamin Todd Beatty	
Bryon Sanchez	
D.E. Lougee	
Melissa Dixon	
Rex Reyes	
Kamili Albez	
Tim Epperly	
Matt Cole	
Paul Taylor	
Wallie Erhlaac 756-4006	
E. Mike Schmitt	
Gloria Schmitt	
Don Fredericks	
Janis Betts	
Martin Pitts	
Terry Regal	
Helen Robinson	
Keola Truly Kaua	
Harmony Medeiros	
John Medeiros	
Nadine Medeiros	
Bill Frayne	
William Salanoa	
Dawn Eggstaff	
Patrick Rinearson	
Kevin Davis	
Oney Riggs	
Marmine Pescador	
Shawnee Finegan	
Julie Cohn	
Debra Luna	
Jerry Phillips	
Patti Denny	
Leon Hunnicutt	
Naomi Cabus	
Janie Rae Leong	
Delcia Randles	
Laura Hunnicutt	
Steve Thomas	
Wayne Washburn	
Stephen Barton	
Carrie Seawater	

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Support SB1970/ HB1800 Smoking Ban Exemption Form Letter Testimony

Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:
Dean Hess		James Kapahua	Yes	Jeremy Duane	No	Lloyd Berman	
Leilani Rueckert		Leidine Kuliikoa	Yes	Scott Kikuyama	Yes	Lorei Pellum	
T.L. Kanoelani Muller		Summer Wegiel	Yes	Robby Kaleikini	?	Francis Dang	
Kevin Gray		Matthew Tandal	Yes	Limpell Harper	?	Barbara Ann Dang	
Richard Ashton		Jennifer Awo	Yes	Frank Abreu	No	Francis Quirk	
James Scott Mitchell		Keith Zimmer	Yes	Loe Awethe	No	Orson Carson	
F.M. Grassel		Jane Bonilla	Yes	Mark Niihau	Yes	Jay Freeman	
Luke Abell		Sharlene Lein	No	Herb Makinane	Yes	Debbie Molcilio	
Robert Kashen		Fa'ataui Taito	Yes	Constance Taylor	No	Douglas Durz	
Steve Kephart		Branden Mimms	No	Matt Kenny	No	Ipo Kahulamu	
Jessica Giusti		Billy Park	Yes	Leilani Bennett	Yes	Isaac Dunagan	
Gabrielle Hollingsworth		Esther Han	Yes	Kyle Oyama	Yes	Michelle Powers	
Verna Duarte		Alan Matsuoka	Yes	Frederick W. Johnson	Yes	Rick Albert	
Joellen Thren		Wayne Kihara	No	Evan Moniz-Hole	No	Jim Higgins	
Cristel Dupuis		Chun Olson	?	Brad Landry	Yes	Robert Couch	
Lloyd Eggstaff		Lisa Westfall	?	Ernest Lee	Yes	Cliff LaBounty	
Deirdre Kent		T.C. Watkins	No	Toni Vogel	?	Kathy Perry	
Steve Cobb		Kyung Yu	No	John Adams		Sherry Mastro	
Joe Early		John W Stephens	Yes	Roland Colfer		Better Baxley	
Adrian Smith		Sun H Sampaio	?	Antonio Lemus		Wayne Houseright	
Diana Chalaire		Marie Parker	?	Jeff Tamanaha		Tiare Llacuna	
Savanah Rose		M. S. Goto	Yes	Felipe Magana		Mario Pancho Burcema	
Beth Wharton		Lionel Ramos	Yes	Jose Magana		Theodore David Moleff	
Kymber Strauss		Anthony D. Pasco	No	DeMaurice Gonzales		Mike Bailey	
Richard Fleetwood		Jadelyn Perreda	No	Brian Loftin		Paul Weinstock	
Scott Cate		Jasmine Gagne	No	Chevise Conte		Peter Pinkos	
Jim Riddiford		Faith Filoto	No	Jess Stevens		Rozann Duguran	
Jerilyn Rezendes		Johnathan Purdy	No	John Sullivan		Ron Myklebust	
Amy Williams		Bryan Chan	Yes	Mary Karwaski		Capi Muklebust	
Gordon Taira		Paul Graham	?	Pamela Thorson		James Collins	
Pala'ela'ehoku Alapai		Bev Akamine	Yes	Randy Miyasato		Paulette Nims	
Ody Didulao		Nelson Manzanillo	Yes	Jomar 936-9107		Aleisa Lawsen	
Steda Bass		Donn Peiler	?	Gary Labrador		Joe Milburn	
Corey Sibayan		Cecelia Sanchez	Yes	Ramona Haralson		Suzanne Tessien	
Elisha Anduha		Jocelyn Thomas	No	Katherine McLaughlin		Judy Wilder	
Tina Hocson		Roger Gabriel	Yes	D. Loreniz		Ken White	
Halley Desha		Lani Bustamante	Yes	Cassandra Santana		Cecil Wilks	
Jeremy Bancis		Charley King	No	Maria Mertinez		Jonathan Alford	
Kya-Lee Starr	Yes	Linda Harvey	No	Jerry Agtarap		Louise Nobriga	
Stephanie Cantero	Yes	Sara Baiur	No	Clinton E. Williams		Kimberly Kekaula-Walker	
Bannet Chang	Yes	Joseph Manguba	Yes	Mike Tacardon		Patricia Couch	
Kei Imanishi	Yes	Valerie Opunui	No	Alisha Ariz		Donna Shetcler	
Ayako Shimizu	No	Moses Opunui	Yes	Briana Mejia		Tim Buchan	
Satoe Ishihara	No	Daniel Sakai	Yes	Maria Huettel		Delores Jordan	
Chika Yaji	No	Matt Garcia	?	Darlene U.K. Berman		Patricia Shetcler	

?= Did not Choose

Blank = Original letter did not have the smoker question

Support SB1970/ HB1800 Smoking Ban Exemption Form Letter Testimony

Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:
Andrew Taylor		Jody Folz		Gary Lewi		Richard Carter	
Larru Calfee		Kevin Jarrett		Sally Ventura		Dick Madsen	
Johnny Aquino		Martny Linnebue		Brad Hill		Joe K Cho	
Terry Troberg		Marty Hill		Francesca Kia		Kekoa Michael	
Jeff Bruns		Kate Kram		Peter Gomez		Marissa Dice	
Holly Levinson		Song Chu Yi		Sweetei Brumaghim		Bruce Brumahim	
Crystal Tibbets		Margaret Fosythe		Melodie Pierce		Jordan Takaoka	
Keny Sprintime'		Charita Lopez		Evan Bryat		Amy Guinard	
Don Wood		Clarressa Wong		Gary Cohn		Carlos Hernandez	
Douglas Dziubrk		Denene Salisbury		Donn O'Brien		Jedediah Koty	
Steve Crivello		Rogene Sanchez		Eugene Pierce		Steve Hiraki	
Keith Taylor		JeffL Lasswell		R. William Jordan		Shelton Kidani	
Robert Vitt		Gary Pries		Henry Odom		Shauna Miyazono	
Gerry Palacat		Anthony Kruk		Dana Adams		Jeff Funada	
Rodelle Smith		Andy Lyugar		Ronald Caraffelli		Justine Thompson	
Russell Sanderson		Chris Fording		Sandra Daiker		Jeff Hech	
Sheralee Previs		Phil Hale		Kellie Woodward		Anthony Cox	
Nicky Johnson		Berta Kapule		Velma Quinn		Ivan Clute	
Martin Hews		Jonathan Hagans		Daryl Quinn		Will Nahooikalka	
Robin Peacock		Catherine Hansen		Mario Carrillo		Kimo Kaau	
Michael Davis		Vickie Ranel		Kuen Sook Jones		Cesia Smith	
Hank Peterson		Christa Wagner		Karl W Phillips		Jonah Souza	
Judy Bangert		Kathi Perry		Victor Young		Rodney Maldonado	
William Walko Jr		Gary Tomac		Kevin Koehler		Roberto Nacoa	
Michael Escobar		Bruce Adams		Catherine Surter		Frank Johns	
Koa Llacuna		Dan Drittenbas		Patricia Brown		Simbralynn Kanakaole-Esperon	
Marshall Harvey		Jerry Adams		James Collins		Marc Thibeauh	
Isha Taylor		Miko Lacey		Nancy Mobley		Lemxeil Tanio	
Paul Hess		Jeri Katoku		Ryan Whisler		David R Royalty	
Tony Ruth		Steve Alae		Tiffany Wright		Jason Kettler	
Lucy Wayne		Stephen Keju		John R King II		Daryle A Brown	
Nathan Hansen		Tina Alcain		Timothy Esparsew		Latonua Crawford	
Jacob G Smith		Albert Pihi		Colleen O'Brien		Christopher Jakubowski	
Lynal Nosaka		William Santana		Roger Brensel		J. R. Kala	
Corey Pearson		Hau Ethel		Jack Kiakona		Georgeanne Gabriel	
Daniel J Storrs		Boyd Strohlin		A. Grady Flanagan		Carol Truchan	
Kristen Konan		Jared Wilson		Jack Hager Jr		Chasaty Mahu	
Jess Kirschner		Kaione Kuikahi		W. Thomas Wright		Rona Waiki	
T.J. Serra		Richard Herrera		Robert Hill		Tiare A B Kailiawa	
Linda Holland		Melita Oliveros		Ollney K Waipo Jr		Jason Russell	
Michael Holland		Levi Gilles		Kawehiwehi Davis		Univas Brooks	
Greg Akens		Leinaala Hoohuli		Todd Sterner		Jason Relles	
Thomas Hart		Thomas Rivera		Austin Watkins		Malia K. Ahu	
Duane Giles		Leialoha Rivera		Christa Wagner		Kody Shimabukuro	
Charles E Bedell Jr		Rita Sanchez		Melvin Hayashida		Desmomd Valencia	

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Blank = Original letter did not have the smoker question

Support SB1970/ HB1800 Smoking Ban Exemption Form Letter Testimony

Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:	Name:	Smoker:
Eugene Valencia		Leiah Cevillia	Yes	Scott Healey	?	Roberta K. Paakau	
Dawn Asato		John Race	Yes	Clester Links	Yes	Gilbert Flores	
William Reece Jr		Clayton Wonless	Yes	Kim McCoy	No	Lynn DaSilva	
Billy E La Rochelle		June Cappiello	Yes	Courtney Strobeck	Yes	Bridgette McShane	
Larry Van Sickle		Andrea Hummert	Yes	Ray Antone	Yes	Michelle Camacho	
David Gibson		Edgardo Martinez	Yes	Noah Parker	No	Narah Maon	No
William Medeiros		Chris Konyhia	Yes	Tamar Ho	Yes	Tiffany Nguyen	Yes
Jeff Osborne		Chris Fleck	?	Daniel Scott Allman	No	Victoria Kawaikauae-Ise	Yes
Mark Cinq-Mars	Yes	Jennifer Ale	?	Judah Perez	Yes	Sheldon Yamauchi	Yes
Delia Gallagher	No	Harleigh Kidd	No	Francis Marting	Yes	Shantel Neal	?
Audrey Jeromt	?	Jeff Huston	Yes	Jerry Proctor	No	Tremaine Jackson	Yes
Nell Okolwski	Yes	Dane Thomae	Yes	Mike Griffin	Yes	Mapue-Louise Lundquist	Yes
Jim Smith	?	Ryan Benedicto	Yes	Bridgette Iseri	Yes	David Ladines	Yes
Justine Knight	Yes	Chris Cano	Yes	Chris Taylor	No	Brooklyn Tomas-Wilson	Yes
Lark Hanohano	?	Lea Rimpel	No	David Kanoa	Yes	Robert Argel	Yes
Nicholas Malfatti	?	Celeste Mayfield	Yes	Liz Stams	No	Michael Argel	Yes
Timothy K Davis	Yes	Christopher McNeal	Yes	Sophie Gralapp	No	Cy Kihara	Yes
Jordan Riley Ferber	Yes	Dahni Furuya	Yes	Martin K. Young	Yes	Matt Leto	Yes
Marci Noll	Yes	Joshua Hawley	?	Ken Foegler	No	P. Roger 397-8377	Yes
Cletus J David	Yes	Joshua Frost	Yes	Charles Samuels	Yes	L. Sadnobott	?
Jason Pollard	Yes	K. Page	Yes	Dial Halas	Yes	Kira Kochi	?
Tami Weber	Yes	Patrick Driscoll	Yes	Douglas Carroll	Yes	Darren Alewa	Yes
Chad Lane	Yes	Keith Kunisaki	Yes	Richard Himan	No	Darin Fujimoto	Yes
Todd Harriker	?	Kelvin Asato		Bejamin M.K. Hipa	Yes	Jerry Ma	?
Michael Koelbuski	?	Thomas Giltner		Christina Dunlap	Yes	Daniel Marks	No
Dustin Wileman	Yes	Glenn Yasuda		N. L. Martins	Yes	Cody Dante	Yes
Jason Watson	?	Dawn Orellana-Cruz		John Jeremiah	Yes	Kristen McClary	Yes
Jesus Abra	Yes	Vincent Drapes		Eddie Casterjon	No	Stacey Yi	?
Rob Watson	Yes	Rod Kaanoi		Kawena Palea-Medeiros	Yes	Roger Graham Jr	Yes
Amy Stell	Yes	Dawn Woolsey		Buster Kapehe Kauahi Kaua Jr	Yes	Tanya Espina	Yes
James Anderson	Yes	Henry G.K. Lee		Patricia Rickmann	No	Kraig Espina	Yes
Corry Olson	Yes	Dave Sato		Linda Wood	No	Nicholas Shimabukuro	No
Samantha Hayes	?	Andrew Hamilton	Yes	Wendy Sorgent	Yes	Courtney Martin	No
Steven Ericksen	Yes	Madeline Foley	Yes	Leland K. Lishman	No	Camy Wapey	Yes
Courtney Pregil	Yes	Brandon Tamura	Yes	Dominic L. Medeiros	Yes	Brandi Hasegawa	Yes
Timothy Vecchione	?	Kurtis Konrac Iseke	Yes	Clara Montiaz	Yes	Zach Schwing	Yes
Ryan J Green	No	Wayne Shields	Yes	Dexter Maunakea	Yes	Gay Fukular	Yes
Mandi Daigle	Yes	Cammeron Leahend	Yes	James Stoddard	Yes	Justine Magallones	?
Kevin Vaughn	?	Ted Tanabe	Yes	Veronica T. Swift		Star Lynn Hoopai	Yes
Kenneth Perio	?	Steve Magdaleno	Yes	Jayde Dayondon		Dalia Fleming	Yes
Zack McClan	?	Killyston Harbottle	Yes	Alfred D. Carreira		Bieu Johnson	Yes
Nate Clark	Yes	Roberta Finnegan	Yes	Jospeh P Hala		Jashan Bacher	Yes
Anthony Cunningham	No	Keith Meyer	Yes	Joren Freeman		Michelle Losbattez	Yes
Travis Teegarden	Yes	Fred Zerk	?	Roy Fujitsue	No	Venusu Surbona	?
Sean Morgan	No	Kory Zerk	No	Sugi Ulrich		Stephanie Lawrence	Yes

?= Did not Choose

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Support SB1970/ HB1800 Smoking Ban Exemption Form Letter Testimony

Name:	Smoker:
Kimberly DeGuzman	?
Geomhe Dominguez	Yes
V. Phommoccho	Yes
Nancy Xoumanivong	Yes
Joi Noi	Yes
Beverly Subia	?
V. Vignavong	Yes
Jimmy Bean	Yes
Gema Paaalina	Yes
Dale Queja	Yes
Dale Wilson	No
Eugene Cho III	Yes
Chasen Takatsugi	Yes
Brandon Kiyabu	No
Wendy Honda	Yes
Sheldon Hiromoto	Yes
Tony Ortiola	?
Kyleann Yameko	Yes
Ryan Carlos	Yes
Jake Castro	Yes
Bobby Cabaiepo	Yes

?= Did not Choose

Blank = Original letter did not have the smoker question

testimony

From: Darryl Salvador [dsalvador@molokaichc.org]
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2008 2:26 PM
To: testimony
Subject: Testimony in Strong Opposition to SB 2792 Relating to Smoking

Chair Ige and members of the Committee on Health:
I am in strong opposition to SB 2792.

We should not go back to smoke filled workplaces and public places. I have a right to breathe clean air in public places and at work, and I do not want to roll back the law so my health is at risk to earn a living or when I go out to a restaurant.

Our workers and the public should not be exposed to secondhand smoke which leads to serious health risks and forces many to risk their health to earn a living.

Allowing restaurants, bars and clubs to allow smoking again would be taking a huge step back.

We must keep Hawaii's Smoke-Free Law strong. The law is working! It is saving lives and creating a cleaner, healthier work and public environment.

Since our smoke-free law went into effect, I have personally seen the positive impact the law has had on my family and the people with whom I work.

Since its enactment, Hawaii's Smoke-Free Law has saved hundreds of lives and protects all of us from the health hazards of secondhand smoke.

Secondhand smoke is a known cause of lung cancer, heart disease, chronic lung ailments such as bronchitis and asthma (particularly in children) and low birth-weight. Published studies from reputable medical journals have demonstrated a connection between the establishment of smoke-free laws and a reduction in hospital admissions for heart attacks.

Smoke-free laws are rapidly becoming the norm around the world. Hawaii was the 14th state to pass a smoke-free law. Now there are 24 smoke-free states with even more pending.

A few people with special interests are trying to amend the law. Please do not let this happen. Hawaii's Smoke-Free Law is a good one.

Please do not take away our safe workplaces and public places. Don't give some businesses a license to kill!

Sincerely,

Darryl Salvador
P.O. Box 1862
Kaunakakai, HI 96748-1862

testimony

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Sent: Monday, February 11, 2008 2:26 PM
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testimony

From: Gaye Johnston [gayejohnston@hotmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2008 1:27 PM
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Subject: Testimony in Strong Opposition to SB 2792 Relating to Smoking

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Sincerely,

Gaye Johnston
7012 Hawai Kai DR. #308
Honolulu, HI 96825

testimony

From: Gaye Johnston [gayejohnston@hotmail.com]
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2008 1:27 PM
To: testimony
Subject: Testimony in Strong Opposition to SB 2792 Relating to Smoking

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Please do not take away our safe workplaces and public places. Don't give some businesses a license to kill!

Sincerely,

Gaye Johnston
7012 Hawai Kai DR. #308
Honolulu, HI 96825

testimony

From: Jill Friedman [jillf2184@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, February 11, 2008 12:52 PM
To: testimony
Subject: Testimony in Strong Opposition to SB 2792 Relating to Smoking

LATE

Chair Ige and members of the Committee on Health:
I am in strong opposition to SB 2792.

80% or more Hawaii residents over 18 do not smoke and either need or strongly prefer a smoke-free environment AT WORK and in public places.

AND WE VOTE!

Please do not turn back the clock to the time, not long ago, when we had to choose between a job and our health.

Huge numbers of Hawaii residents work in restaurants and bars and this is their only way to earn a living wage-or in some cases, ANY wage!

Passing this bill would harm these workers and force them to breathe smoke against their will all day, every day.

Smoke also drifts from one business to another in many cases. The only way to keep many businesses and other public places smoke-free is for their neighbors to also be smoke-free.

This bill, if passed, would harm workers in those businesses that are located close to restaurants and bars. It would also harm those businesses as customers would avoid those establishments that have smoke drifting in from nearby restaurants and bars. I know I would.

So remember:

Most of us don't smoke.

We don't want to breathe smoke.

We don't want our children to breathe smoke.

AND WE VOTE!

Jill Friedman
P.O. Box 1248
kekaha, HI 96752

635-5919

Hospitalization for Heart Attack Among Hawaii Residents
1995-2006

Level of Drill: 190 - Acute Myocardial Infarction

All Ages, Hawaii Residents

Calendar Year ND	Discharges	Census Population	Rate per 10,000 Residents
1995	1,231	1,180,490	10
1996	1,328	1,184,434	11
1997	1,418	1,189,322	12
1998	1,420	1,190,472	12
1999	1,431	1,185,497	12
2000	1,506	1,211,537	12
2001	1,458	1,227,025	12
2002	1,617	1,244,898	13
2003	1,713	1,257,613	14
2004	1,694	1,262,840	13
2005	1,661	1,275,194	13
2006	1,642	1,285,498	13
Overall:	18,119	14,694,820	12

Source: Hawaii Health Information Corporation

Level of Drill: 190 - Acute Myocardial Infarction
 AGES 18-64, 1995-2006

Calendar Year	Discharges	Census Population	Rate per 10,000 Residents
1995	487	726,128	7
1996	522	726,549	7
1997	493	731,207	7
1998	481	735,454	7
1999	476	734,268	6
2000	524	755,169	7
2001	500	765,353	7
2002	548	778,399	7
2003	574	787,393	7
2004	535	788,892	7
2005	531	798,126	7
2006	501	807,825	6
Overall:	6,172	9,134,763	7

Level of Drill: 190 - Acute Myocardial Infarction
 AGES 65+, 1995-2006

Calendar Year	Discharges	Census Population	Rate per 10,000 Residents
1995	743	149,496	50
1996	806	153,497	53
1997	924	156,517	59
1998	939	159,430	59
1999	955	161,889	59
2000	982	160,601	61
2001	958	164,288	58
2002	1,069	166,910	64
2003	1,138	169,351	67
2004	1,159	172,008	67
2005	1,128	174,538	65
2006	1,138	179,370	63
Overall:	11,939	1,967,895	61

Source: Hawaii Health Information Corporation

**Level of Drill: 190 - Acute Myocardial Infarction
Hawaii County - 65+ Yrs**

Calendar Year ND	Discharges	Census Population	Rate per 10,000 Residents
1995	141	17,792	79
1996	127	18,229	70
1997	133	18,616	71
1998	155	18,883	82
1999	161	19,080	84
2000	174	20,117	86
2001	192	20,547	93
2002	172	20,875	82
2003	233	21,292	109
2004	259	21,756	119
2005	262	22,269	118
2006	251	22,812	110
Overall:	2,260	242,268	93

**Level of Drill: 190 - Acute Myocardial Infarction
Maui County - 65+ Yrs**

Calendar Year ND	Discharges	Census Population	Rate per 10,000 Residents
1995	61	13,524	45
1996	48	13,849	35
1997	72	14,013	51
1998	79	14,408	55
1999	89	14,706	61
2000	81	14,679	55
2001	74	15,049	49
2002	99	15,294	65
2003	117	15,519	75
2004	102	15,852	64
2005	112	16,069	70
2006	113	16,478	69
Overall:	1,047	179,440	58

**Level of Drill: 190 - Acute Myocardial Infarction
C&C Honolulu - 65+ Yrs**

Calendar Year ND	Discharges	Census Population	Rate per 10,000 Residents
1995	493	110,626	45
1996	568	113,706	50
1997	636	116,076	55
1998	622	118,226	53
1999	631	120,105	53
2000	663	117,737	56
2001	623	120,514	52
2002	732	122,463	60
2003	714	124,000	58
2004	717	125,648	57
2005	688	127,364	54
2006	708	131,123	54
Overall:	7,795	1,447,588	54

**Level of Drill: 190 - Acute Myocardial Infarction
Kauai County - 65+ Yrs**

Calendar Year ND	Discharges	Census Population	Rate per 10,000 Residents
1995	48	7,554	64
1996	63	7,713	82
1997	83	7,812	106
1998	83	7,913	105
1999	74	7,998	93
2000	64	8,068	79
2001	69	8,178	84
2002	66	8,278	80
2003	74	8,540	87
2004	81	8,752	93
2005	66	8,836	75
2006	66	8,957	74
Overall:	837	98,599	85

Source: Hawaii Health Information Corporation



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- American Heart Association Scientific Sessions 2007
November 4-7, 2007
Orlando, Florida
- TCT 2007
October 20-25, 2007
Washington, DC
- Heart Failure Society of America 11th Annual Scientific Meeting
September 18-19, 2007
Washington, DC
- ESC Congress 2007
September 1, 2007 - September 5, 2007
Vienna, Austria
- American College of Cardiology Annual Scientific Session 2007
March 24 - 27, 2007
New Orleans, Louisiana
- American Heart Association Scientific Sessions 2006
November 12-15, 2006
Chicago, Illinois
- Revolution in Cardiovascular Imaging: Structure, Function and Biology Program
October 4-6, 2006
Milan, Italy
- ESC Congress 2006. Rapid News Summaries
September 2-6, 2006
Barcelona, Spain
- American College of Cardiology Annual Scientific Session 2006
March 11 - 14, 2006
Atlanta, Georgia
- American College of Cardiology/French College of Cardiology Joint Meeting
December 8, 2005
New York, NY
- American Heart Association Scientific Sessions 2005 Rapid News Summaries
November 13-16, 2005
Dallas, Texas
- The 20th Annual American Association of Cardiovascular and Pulmonary Rehabilitation (AACVPR) Meeting
October 2005
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- ESC Congress 2005
September 3-7, 2005
Stockholm, Sweden
- American Association of Heart Failure Nurses
June 23rd-25, 2005
San Diego, California
- American College of Cardiology Annual Scientific Session 2005
March 5 - 9, 2005
Orlando, Florida
- Portuguese Society of Cardiology
February 10 - 12, 2005
Estoril, Lisbon
- French Society of

Rapid News Summaries

ESC Congress 2004, Rapid News Summaries
 Date(s): Aug. 29 - Sept. 1, 2004
 Location: Munich, Germany



Browse Events By Day

Sun | Mon | Tues | Wed |

Tuesday, August 31, 2004

- The HF-ACTION Trial
- INTER-HEART

Title: INTER-HEART
Topic: Prevention/Vascular
Interviewee: Salim Yusuf, MD, FACC
Interviewer: Peter Sleight, MD, FACC

The Challenge:

Once considered a "Western" problem, cardiovascular disease is now a major global problem. Economic development brings higher wages and a Western lifestyle, including more tobacco smoking; a lack of physical activity; and a diet high in fat, sugar, and salt – all widely recognized as contributing factors to the development of coronary heart disease (CHD). Consequently, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences estimates that CHD became the developing world's leading cause of death in the mid-1990s. The World Health Organization (WHO) projects it hasn't quite happened yet, but will by 2010. Either way – and despite the fact that cardiovascular mortality has declined in most developed countries – cardiovascular disease is now the leading cause of global morbidity and mortality.

To promote interventions that can curb the worldwide spread of CHD, more data are needed to assess relevant risk factors in various regions, quantify the impact of each risk factor alone and in combination on population risk, and determine important differences in each region, each ethnic group, in both men and women, and in both the young and old.

Current thinking suggests that only about half of CHD is accounted for by known risk factors. However, new data suggest that this estimate is wildly inaccurate.

The Data:

Despite the fact that 80% of the world's CHD burden is now spread across low- and medium-income countries, Salim Yusuf, MD, FACC, said "We had practically no data in these countries. So, we thought it was time to do a proper study."

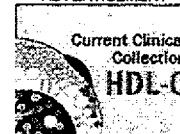
That study became the INTER-HEART trial, one of the largest case-controlled studies to examine the risk factors for acute myocardial infarction (AMI).^{1, 2, 3} Investigators in 52 countries (including the United States and Canada) gathered data to assess the relative importance of both traditional and emerging risk factors across these populations. The study included 15,152 incident cases of AMI and 14,820 age- and sex-matched controls with no history of heart disease.

Sponsored by the WHO and the World Heart Federation, the INTER-HEART results suggest that risk factors are more alike worldwide than ever imagined.⁴ Nine easily measurable risk factors predicted 91% of the global risk of AMI (Slide 1). Of these risk factors, the two most important turned out to be an abnormal ratio of apolipoprotein B (Apo-B)/Apo-A-1 and smoking (Slide 2).

Dr. Yusuf, the principal investigator for INTER-HEART, admitted that the results surprised him because he expected to see major differences in risk factors based on geography and ethnicity. "But in the end, we found risk factors behaved the same way and had the same impact in every ethnic group, in every region, in men and women, and – contrary to what we expected – was even more strongly apparent in young people."

Another major finding: Risk of AMI increased significantly with even minimal smoking or dyslipidemia. For example, he said, "if you even smoke two or three cigarettes a day, your risk of AMI increases 40%." A linear relationship was apparent; 10 cigarettes per day was associated with a two-fold increased risk of AMI, 20 cigarettes per day led to a four-fold increased risk, and smoking 40 cigarettes per day produced an eight- or nine-fold increased risk.

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Nine CHD Risk Factors

- Smoking
- Abnormal ratio of Apo B/Apo A-1
- Diabetes
- High Blood Pressure
- Stress
- Abdominal obesity
- Sedentary lifestyle
- Eating too few fruits and vegetables
- Abstaining from alcohol

Apo = Apolipoprotein

Cardiology Meeting
January 19-22, 2005
Paris, France

American Heart Association Scientific Sessions 2004 Rapid News Summaries
November 7-10, 2004
New Orleans, Louisiana

ESC Congress 2004, Rapid News Summaries
Aug. 29 - Sept. 1, 2004
Munich, Germany

XXXV ANMCO Annual Meeting
May 22-26, 2004
Florence, Italy

German Cardiac Society 70th Annual Meeting
April 15-17, 2004
Mannheim, Germany

ACC 53rd Annual Scientific Session, Rapid News Summaries
March 7-10, 2004
New Orleans, LA

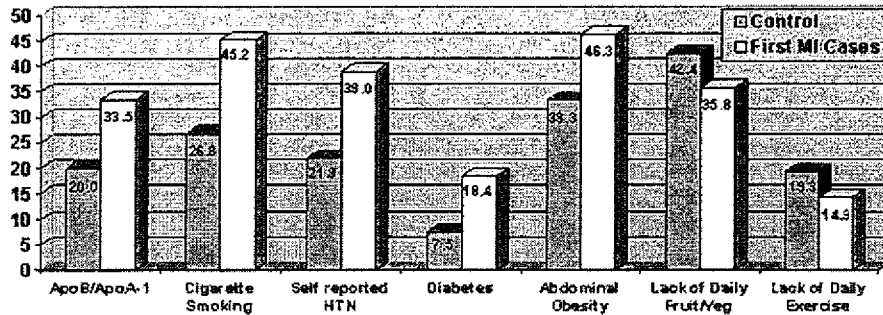
AHA Scientific Sessions 2003, Rapid News Summaries
November 9 - 12, 2003
Orlando, FL

ESC Congress 2003, Rapid News Summaries
August 30 - September 3, 2003
Vienna, Austria

European Meeting on Hypertension
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Spanish Society of Cardiology Meeting
May 27-28, 2004
Seville, Spain

INTER-HEART: Risk of Acute Myocardial Infarction (MI) Associated with Risk Factors in the Overall Population



-half-fold excess risk of AMI, overall it added little to the leading risk factors. "With these nine risk factors we were able to predict about 91% of the global risk," said Dr. Yusuf. "When you add family history, it goes to 92%." What that means, he added, is that a large part of family history is shared lifestyles and, perhaps, shared genes. "However, these are probably genes related to the risk factors we measured, such as obesity or abnormal lipids."

Interpretation:

There are important implications to the INTER-HEART findings. From a practical perspective, Dr. Yusuf said, "We know enough today that if we implement available interventions fully, we should be able to prevent the majority of premature heart disease in the world. Second, the data provide a basis for a global strategy for CHD prevention that utilizes similar principles in various regions of the world, taking into account local economic and cultural factors. Finally, future research is likely to be particularly fruitful if focused on why known risk factors develop and how they can be substantially modified."

"The practical implications are political really," he said. "We have to introduce social engineering to make people exercise more, smoke less, and maintain the social structure because there was an important psychosocial aspect to this study." Specifically, life stress events, such as depression, anger, hostility, and little control over daily work, all independently pointed in the same direction: stressful events collectively increase (AMI) risk by about two-and-a-half-fold. For a given population, he said, about 30% of AMI risk included psychosocial stressors, about half could be attributed to an abnormal lipid ratio, and about 30% of AMI events had a smoking component.

What are the implications of the INTER-HEART data in terms of the importance of putative risk factors, such as prothrombotic factors (fibrinogen, PAI-1), inflammatory markers, and elevated levels of homocysteine? Said Dr. Yusuf, "These markers probably have a much smaller role (in AMI risk) than the standard markers. I don't think there is another risk factor as important as the lipids, smoking, diabetes, or hypertension."

Second Opinion:

This is an important study with immediate implications wherever you live. The INTER-HEART findings will be relevant for developing health policies that can be applied to different countries and ethnic groups. Importantly, the study may also lead to cohort studies in participating nations and foster a network of committed investigators in more than 50 countries.

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1. Ounpuu S, Negassa A, Yusuf S. INTER-HEART: A global study of risk factors for acute myocardial infarction. *Am Heart J*. 2001;141:711-21.
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3. Yusuf S, Reddy S, Ounpuu S, Anand S. Global burden of cardiovascular diseases: Part II: variations in cardiovascular disease by specific ethnic groups and geographic regions and prevention strategies. *Circulation* 2001;104:2855-64.
4. In press *Lancet* 2004;:-

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Secondhand Smoke Fact Sheet

June 2007

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Smoking Cessation Support

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State Legislated Actions

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Secondhand smoke, also known as environmental tobacco smoke (ETS), is a mixture of the smoke given off by the burning end of a cigarette, pipe or cigar and the smoke exhaled from the lungs of smokers. It is involuntarily inhaled by nonsmokers, lingers in the air hours after cigarettes have been extinguished and can cause or exacerbate a wide range of adverse health effects, including cancer, respiratory infections, and asthma.¹

- Secondhand smoke has been classified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a known cause of cancer in humans (Group A carcinogen).²
- Secondhand smoke exposure causes disease and premature death in children and adults who do not smoke. Secondhand smoke contains hundreds of chemicals known to be toxic or carcinogenic, including formaldehyde, benzene, vinyl chloride, arsenic ammonia and hydrogen cyanide.³
- Secondhand smoke causes approximately 3,400 lung cancer deaths and 46,000 heart disease deaths in adult nonsmokers in the United States each year.⁴
- Nonsmokers exposed to secondhand smoke at work are at increased risk for adverse health effects. Levels of ETS in restaurants and bars were found to be 2 to 5 times higher than in residences with smokers and 2 to 6 times higher than in office workplaces.⁵
- Since 1999, 70 percent of the U.S. workforce worked under a smoke-free policy, ranging from 83.9 percent in Utah to 48.7 percent in Nevada.⁶ Workplace productivity was increased and absenteeism was decreased among former smokers compared with current smokers.⁷
- Fifteen states - Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Washington and Vermont - as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico prohibit smoking in almost all public places and workplaces, including restaurants and bars. Illinois, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, Oregon and Utah have passed legislation prohibiting smoking in almost all public places and workplaces, including restaurants and bars, but the laws have not taken full effect yet.⁸
- Secondhand smoke is especially harmful to young children. Secondhand smoke is responsible for between 150,000 and 300,000 lower respiratory tract infections in infants and children under 18 months of age, resulting in between 7,500 and 15,000 hospitalizations each year, and causes 430 sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) deaths in the United States annually.⁹
- Secondhand smoke exposure may cause buildup of fluid in the middle ear, resulting in 790,000 physician office visits per year.¹⁰ Secondhand smoke can also aggravate symptoms in 400,000 to 1,000,000 children with asthma.¹¹
- In the United States, 21 million, or 35 percent of, children live in homes where residents or visitors smoke in the home on a regular basis.¹² Approximately 50-75 percent of children in the United States have detectable levels of cotinine, the

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Health Trends in Hawai'i *a profile of the health care system*

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HEALTH STATUS - Cigarette Smoking

Health Status Menu

Lower Cigarette Usage: Hawai'i's population consistently reports lower rates of cigarette use among both youth and adults than the population of the United States as a whole. In 2006, about 17 percent of Hawai'i's adult population and 9 percent of Hawai'i's youth reported being cigarette smokers, compared with 20 percent of the U.S. adult population and 12 percent of the U.S. youth.

Between 1990 and 2006, cigarette use declined 17 percent among adults. For youth, cigarette use declined 13 percent since 1999. Hawai'i's rate of cigarette use ranks among the lowest of all States.

While progress has been made, for Hawai'i and the nation, reported cigarette use among adults continues to be above the "Healthy People 2010" objective of 12 percent.

More Males Smoke: Smoking behavior differs between males and females, with a higher percentage of males reporting cigarette use. In 2006, 19 percent of males aged 18 and older smoked, compared with 16 percent of females.¹

Cigarette Consumption based on Taxed Sales: U.S. cigarette consumption levels have fallen dramatically from their high in 1963. While Hawai'i per capita usage has also dropped significantly over the past 40 years, Hawai'i has experienced an increase in cigarette consumption since the turn of the century.² Based on these data, the gap between the U.S. and Hawai'i is narrowing.

Consequences of Tobacco Use: Tobacco use is a serious public health problem in Hawai'i. It causes more preventable diseases, death, and disability than any other health issue in the state. Currently in Hawai'i, tobacco use accounts for 16 percent of deaths and annually costs \$262 million in direct medical expenditures and an additional \$263 million in lost productivity. Efforts to address tobacco prevention and control in Hawai'i will require a comprehensive approach involving prevention, cessation, policy changes, reducing exposure to secondhand smoke, and identifying and eliminating disparities in tobacco use among groups and geographic locations.³

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Behavior Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2006, <http://www.cdc.gov/brfss/> (In Prevalence Data)

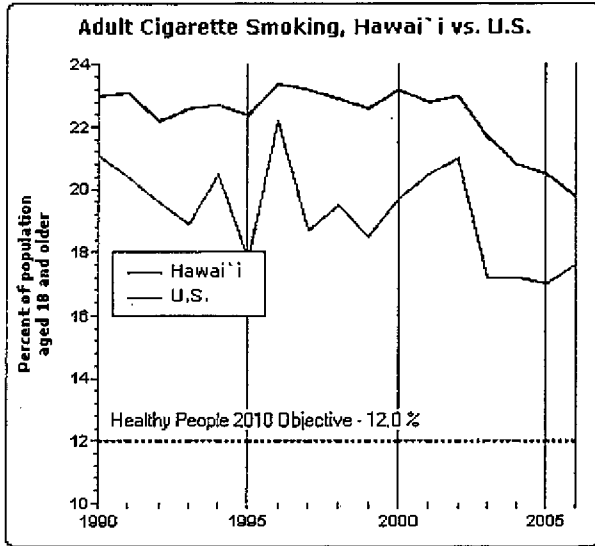
2. Taxed sales do not include sales to military or black market sales. U.S. consumption is based on cigarettes manufactured for domestic consumption, and includes overseas forces from 1930 to date.

3. Hawai'i Community Foundation, Tobacco Prevention and Trust Fund, (<http://www.hawaiicomunityfoundation.org/grants/tobacco.php>).

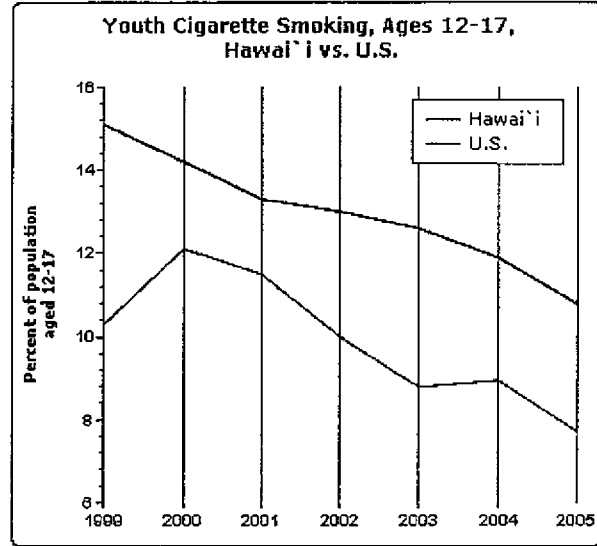


Graphs

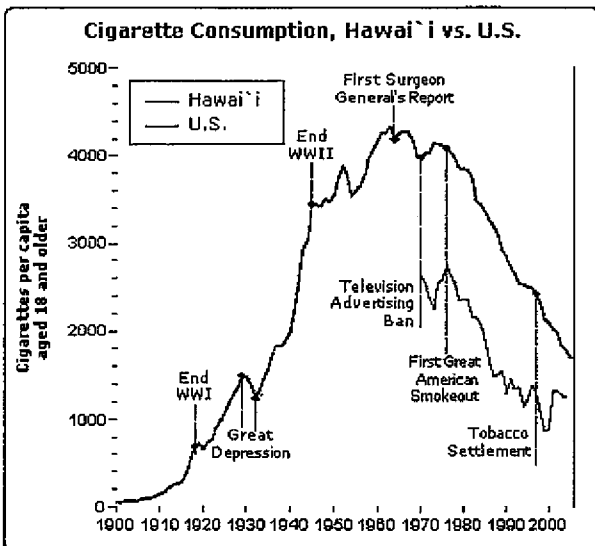
- > **Adult Cigarette Smoking, Hawai'i vs. U.S.**
 - > **Youth Cigarette Smoking, Ages 12-17, Hawai'i vs. U.S.**
 - > **Cigarette Consumption, Hawai'i vs. U.S.**
- [Click here to view graphs](#)



Source: Hawai'i State Department of Health, Health Promotion and Education Office, Hawai'i Health Risk Behaviors.; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System.
 Note: Respondents who currently smoke everyday or some days. U.S. figures are the medians of the states' means.



Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Office of Applied Studies, State Estimates of Substance Abuse.



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Tobacco Information and Prevention Source.; The Tobacco Institute, The Tax Burden on Tobacco.

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Health Trends in Hawai'i *a profile of the health care system*

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DEMOGRAPHICS - Elderly Pop Growth in Hawai'i

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Age is the single most important factor in understanding health status and the need and demand for health care resources. For the elderly, there is a clear relationship between age and mortality, prevalence of chronic conditions, and level of disability. Similarly, the elderly are the heaviest users of health care resources. Both age-related health status and resource utilization will be described in greater detail in subsequent chapters.

Hawai'i vs. U.S. Elderly Trend: Until 2000, Hawai'i's elderly population, aged 65 and older, was growing at a much faster pace than the nation's elderly population. Since 2000, Hawai'i's growth has leveled off. Consider these facts:

- Since statehood, Hawai'i's proportion of elderly to total population has increased nearly three-fold, from roughly 5 percent in 1960 to nearly 14 percent in 2006. During this same period, the elderly segment of the nation's population increased by one-third, from 9 percent to 12 percent.
- Between 1990 and 2006, the number of elderly aged 75 and older increased 41 percent nationally compared to a 106 percent increase in Hawai'i.

Elderly Trend in the Counties: All counties experienced significant growth (13-14 percent) in their elderly populations since 1970.

Projections: By 2030, the elderly population will represent 20 percent of the populations for each county, the state, and the nation as a whole; that is, one out of every five individuals will be aged 65 or older. In comparison, in 1970, one out of every 17 individuals was aged 65 or older.

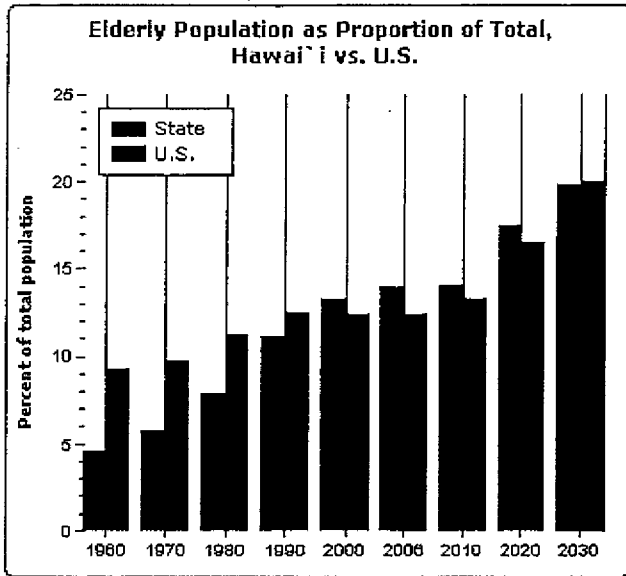


Graphs

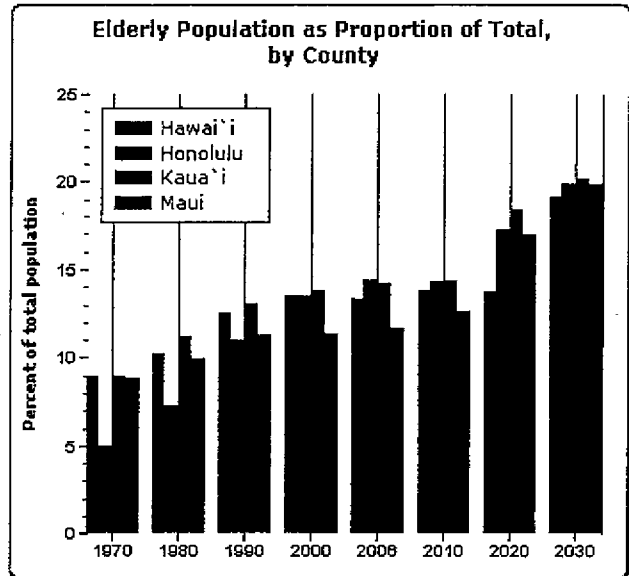


- > [Elderly Population as Proportion of Total, Hawai'i vs. U.S.](#)
- > [Elderly Population as Proportion of Total, by County](#)

[Click here to view graph](#)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.
 Note: Elderly is defined as 65 years of age or older.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division.
 Note: Elderly is defined as 65 years of age or older.

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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P.O. Box 3378
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH

SB 2792, RELATING TO SMOKING

Testimony of Chiyome Leinaala Fukino, M.D.
Director of Health

February 11, 2008, 1:15PM

1 **Department's Position:** The Department of Health does not support this measure to create an
2 exemption in Chapter 328J, HRS allowing for smoking to be permitted in certain liquor dispensing
3 establishments with licensing fees to go towards organ donation education and tobacco education.

4 **Fiscal Implications:** Potential funding from license fees to: 1) organ and tissue donation special fund,
5 and 2) Tobacco Prevention and Control Trust Fund.

6 **Purpose and Justification:** This bill would amend Chapter 328J, Hawaii Revised Statutes to allow
7 smoking under a new class of liquor license for restaurants, dispensers, clubs, or cabarets, now
8 prohibited under the law. The bill would remove the protections against exposure to secondhand smoke
9 put in place by the 2006 Legislature and place both employees and patrons of this portion of Hawaii's
10 workforce at risk for exposure to a known carcinogen.

11 The purpose of the original legislation was to create equal protections for all employees, in every
12 sector of the economy, across the state. For the vast majority of the businesses which have supported
13 the law both in principle and in practice, these protections are working. There is appropriate signage,
14 employees and customers know that smoking is not permitted, and there are designated smoking areas
15 beyond the twenty foot perimeter from doorways and windows. As a result of the law, businesses have

1 encouraged workers who smoke to consider quitting, and there has been an increase in calls to the
2 Hawaii Tobacco Quitline.

3 The Department of Health has worked diligently, since passage of the Smokefree Workplace
4 Law, to both inform and to educate Hawaii businesses about the law. Media and materials were
5 developed, outreach was conducted, and knowing that the liquor dispensing sector would be the most
6 challenging, a special packet of materials was provide to each licensee. The department has consistently
7 made itself available to these businesses and has helped with plans to implement the law.

8 To now create an exemption for all liquor dispensing licensees would be to acknowledge that
9 secondhand smoke is somehow less harmful than what the U.S. Surgeon General's Report advises and
10 would go back on the promise made for a work environment free from tobacco smoke to Hawaii's
11 workers. This bill does not represent a forward step in improving the health for Hawaii's workers and
12 would place more employees and more patrons at risk for tobacco-related illnesses.

13 Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

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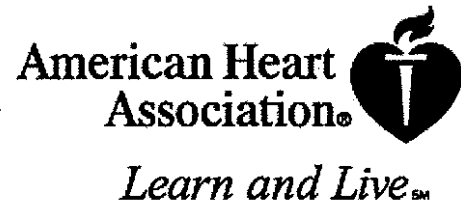
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American Heart Association rapid access journal report:

Acute coronary events decreased after public smoking ban in Italy

DALLAS, Feb. 12 — The number of acute coronary events such as heart attack in adults dropped significantly after a smoking ban in public places in Italy, researchers reported in *Circulation: Journal of the American Heart Association*.

Researchers in Rome compared acute coronary events in the city for five years preceding a public smoking ban with those occurring one year after the ban. They found an 11.2 percent reduction of acute coronary events in persons 35 to 64 years and a 7.9 percent reduction in those ages 65 to 74.

“Smoking bans in all public and workplaces result in an important reduction of acute coronary events,” said Francesco Forastiere, M.D., Ph.D., co-author of the study and head of the Environmental and Occupational Epidemiology Unit, Department of Epidemiology, Rome E. Health Authority, Italy. “The smoking ban in Italy is working and having a real protective effect on population health.”

The study was the first in Europe to show long-term health benefits of smoking bans in public places. It also was the first to consider in detail other factors such as temperature, air pollution, flu epidemics and time trends that affect acute coronary events such as heart attack.

The January 2005 comprehensive smoking ban in Italy included strong sanctions for smokers, businesses and workplace owners and managers. The prohibition included all indoor public places such as offices, retail shops, restaurants, pubs and discos.

Researchers compared the rate of acute coronary events from 2000 to 2004 to those occurring in 2005 after the ban was enforced.

Researchers identified acute coronary events from hospital discharge reports with a diagnosis of myocardial infarction or unstable angina and from the regional register of causes of deaths with diagnosis of out-of-hospital coronary deaths. The analysis was divided into three age groups: 35–64, 65–74 and 75–84 years. Researchers collected daily data on particulate matter in 40 public places and from four fixed monitors in residential areas together with temperature readings.

The indoor concentration of fine particles decreased significantly from a mean level of 119 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ before the ban to 43 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ one year after the ban.

During the period of the study there were changes in smoking habits such as:

- Frequency of smoking decreased from 34.9 percent to 30.5 percent in men and from 20.6 percent to 20.4 percent in women.
- Cigarette sales decreased 5.5 percent.

Preventive Cardiology

Embargoed for 4 PM EST, Monday, Feb. 11, 2008

Effect of the Italian Smoking Ban on Population Rates of Acute Coronary Events

Giulia Cesaroni, MSc; Francesco Forastiere, MD, PhD; Nera Agabiti, MD; Pasquale Valente, MD; Piergiorgio Zuccaro, ScD; Carlo A. Perucci, MD

Background—Several countries in the world have not yet prohibited smoking in public places. Few studies have been conducted on the effects of smoking bans on cardiac health. We evaluated changes in the frequency of acute coronary events in Rome, Italy, after the introduction of legislation that banned smoking in all indoor public places in January 2005.

Methods and Results—We analyzed acute coronary events (out-of-hospital deaths and hospital admissions) between 2000 and 2005 in city residents 35 to 84 years of age. We computed annual standardized rates and estimated rate ratios by comparing the data from prelegislation (2000–2004) and postlegislation (2005) periods. We took into account several time-related potential confounders, including particulate matter (PM₁₀) air pollution, temperature, influenza epidemics, time trends, and total hospitalization rates. The reduction in acute coronary events was statistically significant in 35- to 64-year-olds (11.2%, 95% CI 6.9% to 15.3%) and in 65- to 74-year-olds (7.9%, 95% CI 3.4% to 12.2%) after the smoking ban. No evidence was found of an effect among the very elderly. The reduction tended to be greater in men and among lower socioeconomic groups.

Conclusions—We found a statistically significant reduction in acute coronary events in the adult population after the smoking ban. The size of the effect was consistent with the pollution reduction observed in indoor public places and with the known health effects of passive smoking. The results affirm that public interventions that prohibit smoking can have enormous public health implications. (*Circulation*. 2008;117:000-000.)

Key Words: tobacco smoke pollution ■ prevention ■ myocardial infarction ■ heart diseases ■ social class

The adverse effects of exposure to environmental tobacco smoking (ETS) are well established.¹ Several well-conducted studies have shown a higher risk of coronary artery diseases, lung cancer, respiratory diseases, and stroke associated with exposure to passive smoke.² On the basis of this research, many countries have enacted legislation that prohibits smoking in public places, which include bars and restaurants. Smoking restrictions in the workplace have already been implemented in several European nations. A recent report illustrates the policies worldwide for ETS prevention.³ Evidence is mounting that smoking bans reduce ETS exposure and respiratory symptoms among service industry workers and that they reduce hospitalizations for acute myocardial infarction (AMI) in the general population.^{4–7} Because coronary heart disease is the leading cause of death in developed countries, even a small reduction in risk could lead to large public health gains.

Clinical Perspective p ●●●

Several problems exist in evaluating the effect of anti-smoking laws on the occurrence of AMI in the general population, and the interpretation of individual “before-and-after” studies is hampered by several limitations.⁸ National smoking bans, as enacted in most European countries, leave

no control population unaffected by the ban. Time trends of coronary events may be related to factors other than ETS exposure, such as long-term trends, air pollution, temperature, influenza epidemics, changes in diagnostic behavior, and changes in preventive treatment.

On January 10, 2005, a comprehensive smoking ban was introduced throughout Italy, with strong sanctions for smokers as well as for business and workplace owners and managers.⁹ The prohibition included all indoor public places, such as offices, retail shops, restaurants, pubs, and discos. The law was followed by a widespread reduction in ETS exposure and considerable improvement in indoor air quality. A recently published study monitored concentrations of fine (particulate matter <2.5 μm in diameter [PM_{2.5}]) and ultrafine (<0.1 μm in diameter) particles in 40 public places in Rome before and after the introduction of the smoking ban (after 3 and 12 months). In the postlegislation period, indoor PM_{2.5} decreased significantly from a mean concentration of 119.3 μg/m³ to 38.2 μg/m³ after 3 months, and then to 43.3 μg/m³ 1 year later. Ultrafine particle concentrations also decreased significantly from 76 956 particles/mL to 38 079 particles/mL and then to 51 692 particles/mL. Similarly, the concentrations of urinary cotinine among non-smoking workers decreased from 17.8 to 5.5 ng/mL and then to

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From the Department of Epidemiology (G.C., F.F., N.A., C.A.P.), Local Health Unit ASL RME, and Istituto Superiore di Sanità (P.V., P.Z.), Rome, Italy. Correspondence to Francesco Forastiere, Department of Epidemiology, Local Health Unit ASL RME, Via Santa Costanza 53, 00198 Rome, Italy. E-mail forastiere@asplazio.it

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Circulation is available at <http://circ.ahajournals.org>

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Table 1. Characteristics of the Study Population and Predictors of Coronary Events by Year, Rome, 2000 to 2005

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Residents of Rome by age group						
35–64 y						
n	1 166 559	1 177 232	1 188 821	1 193 984	1 201 227	1 208 986
Women, %	52.0	52.0	51.9	51.9	51.9	51.9
65–74 y						
n	284 981	287 982	290 260	293 154	298 232	303 985
Women, %	56.0	55.8	55.8	55.7	55.6	55.6
75–84 y						
n	156 039	161 03	168 554	177 071	184 695	191 600
Women, %	62.4	62.3	62.2	61.9	61.9	61.6
All-cause age-standardized hospitalization rates (×1000 inhabitants)						
35–64 y	112	103	102	100	100	98
65–74 y	254	232	229	225	225	220
75–84 y	356	318	319	316	312	310
Population smoking habit (≥15 y)						
Men, %						
Ex-smokers	28.6	28.0	29.9	27.3	...	33.0
Moderate smokers (<20 cigarettes/d)	29.8	29.2	29.1	31.2	...	26.2
Heavy smokers (≥20 cigarettes/d)	5.1	6.3	4.5	5.0	...	4.3
Women, %						
Ex-smokers	12.5	11.3	11.4	13.4	...	12.8
Moderate smokers (<20 cigarettes/c)	20.0	20.4	20.6	18.9	...	19.9
Heavy smokers (≥20 cigarettes/d)	0.6	1.4	1.1	0.8	...	0.5
Cigarette sales, kg · 10 ³	8313	8135	7690
Airborne particulate matter, PM ₁₀ , μg/m ³						
Mean (SD)	46.2 (16.1)	44.5 (14.8)	43.0 (19.8)	42.0 (14.8)	42.1 (16.8)	39.4 (14.6)
No. of days with PM ₁₀ >50 μg/m ³	144	115	94	85	92	73
Apparent temperature, °C, mean (SD)						
No. of days with temperature >25°C	47	54	72	89	65	69
No. of days with temperature <5°C	44	33	25	54	50	82
No. of days of flu epidemics	13	7	19	9	11	20
Holiday days	13	13	9	10	9	10

in 2000 to 89 in 2003. Similarly, the number of days under 5°C varied, ranging from 25 in 2002 to 82 in 2005. The number of days of flu epidemics ranged from 7 in 2001 to 20 in 2005. The number of holidays varied from 9 in 2002 and 2004 to 13 in 2000 and 2001.

Table 2 illustrates the annual number of events and the annual age-standardized rates of acute coronary events for the 3 age groups. The test for trend indicated decreased annual rates in people 35 to 64 years of age, no trend in those 65 to 74 years old,

and an upward trend in 75- to 84-year-olds. Compared with data from the years 2000 to 2004, a statistically significant reduction occurred in acute coronary events after the smoking ban in 35- to 64-year-olds (RR 0.89, 95% CI 0.85 to 0.93) and in 65- to 74-year-olds (RR 0.92, 95% CI 0.88 to 0.97). No evidence was found of an effect in the oldest group studied (75- to 84-year-olds).

Table 3 shows results from additional adjusted analyses ^{T3} and subgroup analyses of the 35- to 64-year and 65- to

considered only incident cases (RR 0.93, 95% CI 0.88 to 0.98 for 35- to 64-year-olds; RR 0.95, 95% CI 0.90 to 1.01 for 65- to 74-year-olds).

Discussion

After smoking was banned in all public places in Italy, we observed in the population of Rome fewer acute coronary events (11.2% fewer in the 35- to 64-year-old population and 7.9% fewer in 65- to 74-year-olds) than in previous years. No evidence was found of a reduction in coronary episodes in people >74 years of age. Men in the youngest population and young people living in low socioeconomic census blocks appeared to have the greatest reduction after the smoking ban. The effects seen were robust in several additional adjusted analyses.

The smoking ban in Rome led to a reduction in exposure to passive smoking, as confirmed by improved indoor air quality measured in public places, and a reduction of active smoking, as shown by the decrease in cigarettes sales and the increase in the sale of nicotine-replacement products reported in 2005.^{10,11} The main scientific question was to evaluate the extent to which the effect on acute coronary events was due to a reduction in passive smoking exposure and how much instead was due to a reduction in active smoking. We tried to address this issue using the data from the National Institute of Statistics on smoking prevalence in the periods 2000 to 2004 and 2005 in the region of Rome (presented in Table 1). We derived from the literature different relative risks of acute coronary events for the 3 categories of active smoking: relative risk 2 to 4 for heavy smokers, 1.8 to 3 for moderate smokers, and 1.5 to 2.5 for ex-smokers.^{12,16} Using these parameters in a simple formula proposed by Barone-Adesi and colleagues,⁷ the estimated reduction in coronary events attributable to changes in active smoking habits was <2%. On the other hand, assuming that exposure to passive smoking in public places is associated with a relative risk of 1.3 for coronary events, a significant reduction of exposure among never-smokers and ex-smokers as suggested in a recent United Kingdom study¹⁷ (eg, from 50% to 60% to as low as 10% to 15%) could lead to a large decrease (10% to 15%) in coronary events. As a result, it is likely that the health benefits seen in the present study are the result of a significant reduction in exposure to passive smoking.

Two studies on the effect of smoking bans in the United States found strong reductions in AMI (36% to 40%), and an Italian study based on data from the first 6 months of 2005 found similar results (a 12% decrease in people <60 years of age).⁵⁻⁷ However, the first study counted only 24 hospital admissions for AMI from a small community in Montana in the 6 months after the ban. The Italian study evaluated data from a short period and did not control for time trends and other potential confounders. The present study, therefore, is the first in Europe to evaluate the effect of a smoking ban on acute coronary events over 1 year, to consider several other determining factors, and to compare the postlegislation data with a long reference period.

The present study has many strengths, including the large number of cases, the selection of both hospitalized cases and out-of-hospital deaths, and the fact that we controlled for temperature, air pollution, flu epidemics, and holidays, all factors known to be associated with acute coronary events.

Specific effects were investigated according to socioeconomic position and gender.

The smoking ban took effect nationally, which means no control population was available, and this aspect represents the present study's major weakness.^{4,7} A comparison with a city in another country, such as Paris, France, or Athens, Greece, would have led to comparability issues because of marked differences in smoking habits and time trends in these countries. Because no solution to this problem existed, we decided to perform several additional analyses, including considering the time trend and adjusting for total hospitalization rates. The model with a simple time trend in acute coronary events may take into account all unmeasured confounders that change over time. A decline in all-cause hospital admissions also occurred in all age groups considered, which possibly reflected a change in health service organization independent of the specific cause of the hospitalization. However, acute coronary events necessitate hospital treatment. In any case, results did not vary substantially when we adjusted for overall hospitalization rates in the Poisson regression. We were specifically interested in evaluating a reduction in the number of episodes of acute coronary syndrome, not just incident cases. This implies some intraindividual correlation. However, when we analyzed incident cases only, a statistically significant reduction in acute coronary events among 35- to 64-year-olds remained. Finally, we studied 3 different age groups, with the hypothesis that the elderly would be less likely to be affected by a ban of smoking in public. The weaker effect on 65- to 74-year-olds compared with 35- to 64-year-olds and the lack of effect on the elderly (75 to 84 years old) support our hypothesis.

Alternative explanations for the reduction were investigated. During the study period, new diagnostic criteria for AMI were implemented because of the new European Society of Cardiology/American College of Cardiology definition¹⁸ (ie, measurement of troponin levels became available in hospitals in Rome). It is reasonable to consider that these changes could have caused an increase in acute coronary hospital admissions starting in 2002 to 2003. One factor that could have influenced the observed decrease is the change in cardiac medications. In Italy, the daily defined doses of statins increased from 10 to 55 per 1000 residents per day during the study period, and these medicines are used more often in Rome than in other areas of the country.¹⁹ Because statins are generally prescribed to people <75 years of age, an increase in their use actually could be responsible for at least part of the decrease. Nevertheless, when we considered a time-trend term in the analysis, we took into account the linear changes of various unmeasured factors, such as the use of statins, and we still obtained a statistically significant reduction in acute coronary events after the smoking ban.

Because the prevalence of cigarette smoking is not evenly distributed across socioeconomic groups of the population, Koh and colleagues³ indicate that tobacco control is a fundamental effort in eliminating health inequalities. A variety of interventions have been undertaken, such as increased taxation, the availability of nicotine-replacement therapies, and limits on advertising and sponsorship, but it is not clear whether they help all socioeconomic groups equally or whether they are more effective with the affluent portion of the society, therefore

Tobacco Could Kill 1 Billion by 2100

By EDITH M. LEDERER Associated Press Writer

The World Health Organization warned in a new report Thursday that the "tobacco epidemic" is growing and could claim 1 billion lives by the end of the century unless governments dramatically step up efforts to curb smoking.

In its first comprehensive report on tobacco use in 179 countries, the U.N.'s health agency said governments around the world collect more than \$200 billion in tobacco taxes every year but spend less than one-fifth of 1 percent of that revenue on tobacco control, it said.

"We hold in our hands the solution to the global tobacco epidemic that threatens the lives of 1 billion men, women and children during this century," WHO Director-General Dr. Margaret Chan said in an introduction to the report.

The WHO Report on the Global Tobacco Epidemic 2008 calls on all countries to dramatically increase efforts to prevent young people from beginning to smoke, help smokers quit and protect nonsmokers from exposure to second hand smoke.

It urges governments to adopt six "tobacco control policies" — raise taxes and prices of tobacco; ban tobacco advertising, promotion and sponsorship; protect people from second hand smoke; warn people about the dangers of tobacco; help those who want to quit smoking; and monitor tobacco use to understand and reverse the epidemic.

Chan announced the report Thursday at a news conference with New York Mayor Michael Bloomberg, whose foundation, Bloomberg Philanthropies, helped fund it with a \$2 million grant. The report examines the tobacco policies of 179 countries for the first time, Bloomberg said.

According to the report, nearly two-thirds of the world's smokers live in 10 countries: China, which accounts for nearly 30 percent, India with about 10 percent, Indonesia, Russia, the United States, Japan, Brazil, Bangladesh, Germany and Turkey.

It forecast that more than 80 percent of tobacco-related deaths will be in low- and middle-income countries by 2030.

Dr. Douglas Bettcher, director of WHO's Tobacco Free Initiative, said WHO estimates 5.4 million smoking-related deaths a year, rising to more than 8 million a year by 2030 if nothing is done. That adds up to 175 million between 2005 and 2030. Beyond that, he said, deaths will continue to rise and statistical projections put the death toll at near 1 billion by the end of the century.

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Smoky bar triggered deadly asthma attack: study

Fri Feb 8, 2008 11:11pm GMT

By Julie Steenhuysen

CHICAGO (Reuters) - A woman in her late teens died from an acute asthma attack triggered by secondhand cigarette smoke shortly after arriving at her job as a waitress in a bar in Michigan, researchers reported on Friday.

They said it was the first reported case of an immediate death caused by secondhand smoke.

"She didn't have any other possible known causes of death," said Dr. Kenneth Rosenman, a Michigan State University professor who oversees three state public health surveillance systems.

Cigarette smoke is known to trigger acute asthma attacks.

"We know that particulate levels from secondhand cigarette smoke in bars like this reach sufficient levels to set off an asthma attack," Rosenman said.

He said the woman was a student who had a job at a fast-food restaurant, and worked a second job as a waitress at the bar. "She was perfectly fine when she went to work," Rosenman said in a telephone interview.

"After about 15 minutes, she had an acute asthma attack and collapsed on the floor. The autopsy clearly indicates she died from asthma," said Rosenman, who would not disclose the woman's name or the precise place and time of her death for privacy reasons.

Rosenman said the woman had asthma since age 2. Her asthma was poorly controlled. She had made four visits to her doctor in the year before her death for flare-ups, and had been treated in a hospital emergency department two to three times that year.

Although she had prescriptions for an assortment of drugs to prevent and treat asthma attacks, she was reported to only use them when she was having breathing difficulty.

On the evening of her death, she had no inhaler with her. When she became sick, she told the bar manager she needed to go to the hospital, then collapsed on the dance floor.

Bar patrons offered an inhaler and the woman tried to use it, but could not. Emergency response workers were unable to revive her and she died shortly thereafter.

Rosenman, who wrote about the case in the American Journal of Industrial Medicine, said 24 U.S. states prohibit smoking in public places such as bars. A number of other states, including Michigan, are considering it.

He said a smoking ban could prevent future deaths.

Secondhand smoke causes about 3,400 lung cancer deaths and 46,000 heart disease deaths in adult non-smokers in the United States each year,