



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. Box 3378
Honolulu, HI 96801-3378
doh.testimony@doh.hawaii.gov

**Testimony in SUPPORT of SB2083 HD1
RELATING TO THE STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CODE**

REPRESENTATIVE KARL RHOADS, CHAIR
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

Hearing Date: March 22, 2016

Room Number: 325

1 **Fiscal Implications:** None for the Department of Health.

2 **Department Testimony:** The Department of Health (DOH) supports this measure to protect
3 youth from involuntary exposure to tobacco smoke in motor vehicles. The definition of “smoke
4 and smoking” in HRS 328J-1, includes the use of electronic smoking devices (ESD). The DOH
5 defers to the county police departments regarding enforcement practices. The penalty for an
6 infraction is \$100.

7 The dangers of secondhand smoke are well-documented, and have led to the successful
8 enactment of smoke-free workplace and public place laws both in Hawaii and across the nation.
9 More than half of all U.S. states have smoke-free workplace laws, and in recent years, Hawaii’s
10 smoke-free policies have expanded to include beaches, parks, and bus stops. Leading health
11 authorities throughout the world concur that there is no risk-free level of exposure to secondhand
12 smoke, and that the only effective way to protect people from harm is to eliminate smoking in
13 enclosed spaces.¹

14 While smoke-free public place laws have become increasingly accepted by the public and
15 are largely self-enforcing, unfortunately, these laws fail to protect children from secondhand
16 smoke in the two settings where they commonly face exposure – homes and cars. Recent

¹ Susan R. Weisman, Public Health Law Center, Kids, Cars and Cigarettes: Policy Options for Smoke-Free Vehicles (2010). Retrieved from http://publichealthlawcenter.org/sites/default/files/resources/phlc-policybrief-kidscarssmoke-2010_0.pdf (accessed 2016 January 25).

1 scientific studies have produced overwhelming evidence that children, cars, and cigarettes are a
2 very dangerous combination, leading researchers and policymakers to conclude that voluntary
3 smoke-free vehicle policies do not and cannot adequately protect children from harm in this
4 contained environment. Educational campaigns about smoking in cars can help shape
5 community norms and impact individual behavior; however, in the absence of a legislative
6 mandate, those who are most vulnerable—particularly children—remain powerless to avoid
7 exposure or protect themselves from harm.²

8 Hawaii County addressed protecting minors from secondhand smoke with the smoke free
9 cars code, Section 14-21(12), Ordinance No. 10-33; in place since August 2010. Voluntary
10 measures fail to protect youth from secondhand smoke exposure because most children cannot
11 advocate for their rights, and are not free to leave a car that is smoke-filled. Infants and toddlers
12 can exhibit respiratory distress and show other symptoms, but cannot verbalize distress. Older
13 children and teens may be able to communicate verbally, but may not feel free to speak up, for
14 fear of parental admonishment or peer pressure.

15 A new study published by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
16 indicates that nearly half of American youth who have never used tobacco are exposed to
17 harmful secondhand smoke – many in their family cars.³ According to the 2013 Hawaii Youth
18 Tobacco Survey, approximately 24% of Hawaii high school students who were surveyed
19 reported being exposed to secondhand smoke in a vehicle in the past week.⁴

20 Extensive scientific literature shows that passive smoke exposure in a confined space –
21 such as inside a car – is particularly harmful. Further studies demonstrate that the concentration

² *Ibid.*

³ Agaku, I. T., Singh, T., Rolle, I., Olalekan, A., & King, B. A. (2016). Prevalence and Determinants of Secondhand Smoke Exposure among Middle and High School Students. *Pediatrics*. Retrieved January 25, 2016 from <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/pediatrics/early/2016/01/08/peds.2015-1985.full.pdf>

⁴ *Secondhand Smoke Exposure in the Past 7 Days by School Type, State, Gender, Grade Level, DOH Race-Ethnicity, for the Year(s) - 2000, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013* (Rep.). (2015, January 23). Retrieved January 25, 2016, from The Hawaii Health Data Warehouse website: http://hhdw.org/wp-content/uploads/YTS_Secondhand-Smoke_IND_000012.pdf

1 of toxins in a smoke-filled car is 23 times greater than that of a smoky bar.^{5,6} Children are also
2 especially vulnerable to the contaminants of secondhand smoke because their bodies are still
3 developing.^{7,8} Children breathe more rapidly than adults, and therefore inhale more harmful
4 chemicals per pound of their weight than do adults in the same amount of time. Not surprisingly,
5 children are even more vulnerable to secondhand smoke exposure in small confined spaces, such
6 as cars.⁹

7 Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this important measure.

8 **Offered Amendments:** None.

⁵ Edwards R, Wilson N, Pierse N. Highly hazardous air quality associated with smoking in cars: New Zealand pilot study. *N Z Med J.* 2006;119(1244).

⁶ Rees VW, Connolly GN. Measuring air quality to protect children from secondhand smoke in cars. *Am J Prev Med.* 2006;31:363–368.

⁷ U.S. Dep’t of Health and Human Services, Office of the Surgeon General, *The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke: A Report of the Surgeon General 11* (2006), Retrieved on January 25, 2016 from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK44324/>.

⁸ Env’tl. Protection Agency, Fact Sheet: Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking, EPA, Retrieved from January 25, 2016 from <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/risk/recordisplay.cfm?deid=2835&CFID=45050326&CFTOKEN=64367122>.

⁹ Non-Smokers’ Rights Ass’n, Smoking and Health Action Foundation, *Second-hand Smoke in Homes and Cars 3-4* (2007) Retrieved on January 25, 2016 from http://www.nsr-adnf.ca/cms/file/files/pdf/DOCU_07_02_22_SHS_HomeCarsFinalUpdate.pdf.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 9:55 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: jkollar@kauai.gov
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/21/2016

Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Justin F. Kollar	County of Kauai Office of the Prosecuting Attorney	Support	No

Comments: We support this Bill for the reasons as stated in our written testimony to TRN on 3-16-16.

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MITCHELL D. ROTH
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

DALE A. ROSS
FIRST DEPUTY
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY



655 KĪLAUEA AVENUE
HILO, HAWAII 96720
PH: (808) 961-0466
FAX: (808) 961-8908
(808) 934-3403
(808) 934-3503

WEST HAWAII UNIT
81-980 HALEKI'I ST, SUITE 150
KEALAKEKUA, HAWAII 96750
PH: (808) 322-2552
FAX: (808) 322-6584

OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

TESTIMONY IN SUPPORT OF SENATE BILL 2083, SD1, HD1

A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO
THE STATEWIDE TRAFFIC CODE

COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair

Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair

Tuesday, March 22, 2016, 2:00 PM
State Capitol, Conference Room 325

Honorable Chair Rhoads, Honorable Vice-Chair San Buenaventura, and members of the Committee on Judiciary, the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Hawai'i submits the following testimony in support of Senate Bill No. 2083, SD1, HD1.

This measure prohibits smoking in a motor vehicle in which a minor is present.

Many restrictions are placed on drivers' behaviors; these are justified as protection of the public health and safety. The motivation to protect children from secondhand smoke and vapor from Electronic Smoking Devices in vehicles are valid extensions of this principle.

Other states have demonstrated that such regulations are valid and also enforceable. Across the nation, seven states have passed laws to prohibit smoking when children and young people are present – this year, 12 additional states are considering similar legislation. Passage of the Bill will show that Hawaii can continue to be an example for other states in the nation in promoting safe, clean, smoke-free, and healthy environments for our residents and families.

For the foregoing reasons, the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Hawai'i supports the passage of Senate Bill No. 2083, SD1, HD1. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this matter.



Date: March 21, 2016
To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the Senate Committee on Judiciary

From: Members of the University of Hawaii Student Health Advisory Council

Re: STRONG SUPPORT for SB 2083, Relating to the Statewide Traffic Code

Hrg: March 22, 2016 at 2:00 pm at Capitol Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in support of SB 2083 which urges the State of Hawaii to prohibit smoking in a motor vehicle when a minor is present.

The Student Health Advisory Council is a student leadership and advocacy group that plays a pivotal role in the development and implementation of health policies and programs that impact the UH System campuses.

Thousands of children breathe in secondhand smoke in their own homes and cars every day. As college students' from the University of Hawaii at Manoa we learned that inhaling secondhand smoke is especially harmful for children because their lungs are still developing. Each time a child inhales secondhand smoke, they breathe in at least 7,000 chemicals, a number of which are poisonous and cause cancer. Every year, more than 3,000 non smokers die from lung cancer caused by secondhand smoke.

Almost sixty percent of U.S children are exposed to second hand smoke. These children are at a higher risk of suffering from damaging health effects, such as a weakened immune system as well as develop more respiratory problems like asthma, pneumonia, and bronchitis. As a result, children miss school and even require trips to the emergency department.

Secondhand smoke in a car causes the air to be ten times more toxic than what the Environmental Protection Agency considers hazardous air quality, even when a window is down. This also includes the vapor from electronic smoking devices (ESDs) or e-cigarettes, containing harmful ingredients such as nicotine and other cancer-causing chemicals.

Secondhand smoke poses not only a serious public health concern, but is also detrimental to the human growth and development of our children. Everyone has a right to a smoke-free environment. Therefore, the Student Health Advisory Council strongly supports and urges the passing of SB 2083.

Mahalo,
Blane Garcia & Ku'uleialohaonalani Salzer –Co Chairs
UH Student Health Advisory Council



March 21, 2016

TESTIMONY: Written only

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

From: **Hawaii Public Health Association**

Subject: **SUPPORT – SB2083 SD1 HD1** Relating to the Statewide Traffic Code

Hearing: March 22, 2016 at 2:00pm at Capitol Room 325

The Hawaii Public Health Association (HPHA) is an association of over 600 community members, public health professionals, and organizations statewide dedicated to improving public health. HPHA serves as a voice for public health professionals and as a repository for information about public health in the Pacific.

HPHA **supports** the passage of **SB2083 SD1 HD1** which would prohibit smoking in a motor vehicle when a minor is present.

Children need to be protected from secondhand smoke; the passage of SB2083 SD1 HD1 is an important step to achieving this goal. Secondhand smoke in a vehicle can be up to ten times more toxic than what the EPA considers hazardous air quality, even when a window is down.

Children are not able to make informed decisions about their health, especially when it comes to asking an adult to not smoke in a vehicle. It is critical to protect a child from this harm, as exposure to the poisons in secondhand smoke puts them at risk of severe respiratory diseases and can hinder the growth of their lungs.

Hawai'i continues to be a leader in this area by protecting residents from the dangers of secondhand smoke, and now, the State Legislature has the opportunity to protect its children from the harmful impacts of smoking in a vehicle. Across the nation, seven states have passed laws to prohibit smoking when children and young people are present. This year, 12 additional states are considering similar legislation. Hawai'i can continue being an example for other states in the nation in promoting clean, smoke-free, and healthy environments for residents and families by passing **SB2083 SD1 HD1**. HPHA supports this policy to protect the health of children in Hawaii as well as future generations.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on important health issues affecting people in Hawai'i.



Respectfully submitted,

Hoce Kalkas, MPH
HPHA Legislative and Government Relations Committee Chair



Date: March 21, 2016

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

From: Jessica Yamauchi, Executive Director, Hawai'i Public Health Institute

Re: **Strong Support for SB2083, HD1 Relating to the Statewide Traffic Code**

Hrg: March 22, 2016 at 2:00pm at Capitol Room 325

The Coalition for a Tobacco-Free Hawai'i **STRONGLY SUPPORTS** SB 2083, HD1 which prohibits smoking in a motor vehicle when a minor is present.

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

82% of Hawai'i residents support legislation for smoke-free cars when minors are presentⁱ.

An independent poll conducted by Ward Research Inc. for the Coalition, in November 2015 finds that 82% of registered Hawai'i voters support a law that would prohibit smoking in a vehicle when children under the age of 18 are present. In addition, 7 out of 10 (71%) smokers indicated that they would support this policy. The Coalition also collected more than 2,100 petitions from students and parents across the state in support of this issue.

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

Smoke-free cars are similar to current laws on public safety such as seatbelts, child car seats, and prohibiting the use of cell phones while driving. All of these laws require enforcement from our local police departments, however, in addition to enforcement education around laws is key. The goal of the smoke-free cars law is to protect our children and to educate parents and other adults on the dangers of children inhaling secondhand smoke and should not be an additional burden to the police. Similar to



other smoke-free laws, the Coalition is able and willing to partner with the Department of Health and law enforcement to assist with education.

Smoke-free policies are proven to be effective at reducing smoke exposure.

Data from 2008-2014 on the smoke-free cars law in Wales reported a 50% decline in the percentage of children exposed to smoke in their family vehicle since the law passedⁱⁱ. The Surgeon General has stated that no amount of secondhand smoke is safe, and that inhaling secondhand smoke can make you sick and kill youⁱⁱⁱ. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the only way to protect children from secondhand smoke is to stop smoking in your home and car. Secondhand smoke is particularly dangerous for children because they breathe in more air than adults and because their lungs are still developing. Each time they inhale secondhand smoke, they breathe in 7,000 chemicals, 200 of which are poisonous, and 69 are known to cause cancer. Seven states in the U.S. as well as several countries such as France, South Africa, and the entire United Kingdom have passed laws to prohibit smoking when children and young people are present. This year, twelve additional states are pursuing similar legislation.

Secondhand smoke in cars can be 10 times more toxic, even when a window is down^{iv}.

Secondhand smoke (SHS) particles deposit deep in your lungs, and Stanford researchers have found that smoking just two cigarettes exposes passengers and children to secondhand smoke that is 10 times more toxic than what the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) considers hazardous air quality, even when the windows are the down. Exposure to secondhand smoke for as little as 10 seconds can stimulate asthmatic symptoms in children^v. Further, smoking emits fifty times more fine particles into a car than those emitted per-mile by a car's tailpipe^{vi vii}.

We strongly urge you to pass SB 2083, HD1 and protect our youth from secondhand smoke including aerosol from electronic smoking devices (ESDs) or e-cigarettes.

ESDs contain harmful ingredients such as nicotine and cancer-causing chemicals that are inhaled by those exposed to e-cigarette aerosol. In 2010, Hawai'i County passed legislation that prohibits smoking in vehicles when a minor under the age of 18 is present and in 2014 passed legislation to include electronic smoking devices in this law. In 2015, the State Legislature passed HB 940 (Act 19) which now includes ESDs in the statewide smoke-free air law (HRS 328J). As new tobacco laws are passed it is important to include ESDs as the aerosol emitted from ESDs contain harmful chemicals, and it is essential that we protect the public from secondhand smoke.



Hawai'i has been a leader, protecting the public and its visitors from the dangers of secondhand smoke, and now, the State Legislature has the opportunity to protect its children and young people from the harmful impacts of secondhand smoke in vehicles.

We hope that Hawai'i can continue being an example for other states in the nation in promoting clean, smoke-free, and healthy environments for our residents and families.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony, and we respectfully ask that you pass SB2083, HD1 out of committee.

Mahalo,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jessica Yamauchi".

Jessica Yamauchi
Executive Director

ⁱ This study by War Research, Inc. summarizes findings from a phone survey among n=806 Hawaii registered voters, conducted between October 17 and November 8, 2015.

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

ⁱⁱⁱ The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Secondhand Smoke, A Report of the Surgeon General. <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/reports/secondhandsmoke/secondhandsmoke.pdf>

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

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

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

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



Testimony in Support of SB 2083, SD2, HD1, “Relating to the Statewide Traffic Code”

The American Heart Association supports SB 2083, SD2, HD1, “Relating to the Statewide Traffic Code.”

The body of research on the dangers of smoking has long been acknowledged by health and science experts. However, in recent years, research focus has been extended to the dangers of being exposed to secondhand smoke and that growing body of research has been eye-opening to the point that many have shown that breathing secondhand smoke is not only deadly, but that it can be more dangerous than smoking.

The California Environmental Protection Agency released in 2005 a report on the health effects of secondhand smoke based on a body of more than 1,000 research studies that went through four years of intense scientific, public and independent review. In the report, among other things, the report found a causal link between secondhand smoke exposure and pre-term delivery, asthma induction in adults (the link between asthma induction in children had already been well established), a 70 percent increase in risk for breast cancer in younger, primarily premenopausal women, and altered vascular properties. As a result of the report, California became the first state to declare secondhand smoke a toxic air pollutant. The decision by the California Air Resources Board put secondhand smoke in the same category as diesel exhaust, arsenic and benzene and blamed it for 4,000 deaths each year in California from lung cancer and heart disease alone.

Also in 2005, a study done at the University of California at San Francisco (UCSF) found that non-smokers exposed to secondhand smoke are negatively affected in a much higher dose to response ratio than are smokers. Another UCSF study released in November 2006, showed that Philip Morris Tobacco Company had done extensive animal research on secondhand smoke at a secret laboratory in Germany and found it to be more toxic to non-smokers than inhaled cigarette smoke is to a smoker. The three-year review of Philip Morris documents made public by the multi-state settlement with the tobacco industry showed that the company did experiments on rats, which are less sensitive to smoke than humans. The documents show that Philip Morris scientists learned that secondhand smoke is chemically different than mainstream smoke inhaled by a smoker. The smoke drifting off the lit end of a cigarette releases larger, more poisonous molecules than those inhaled at the filter end. The heating that takes place in the process of smoking a cigarette helps to break down some toxins. Secondhand smoke was found to be three times more toxic to tissue culture cells than mainstream smoke.

The effects of secondhand smoke on the cardiovascular system are substantial and immediate. Within 5 minutes of exposure to secondhand smoke blood platelets become stickier. Within 15 minutes of exposure, scarring of the blood vessel walls occurs causing plaque that leads to atherosclerosis to adhere more easily. Within 30 minutes of exposure, the risk for heart attack doubles.

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Please remember the American Heart Association in your will.





In 2008, the CDC asked the Institute of Medicine to convene a committee to assess the relationship between secondhand-smoke exposure and effects on the heart. The committee evaluated three relationships:

- The association between secondhand-smoke exposure and cardiovascular disease, especially coronary heart disease;
- The association between secondhand-smoke exposure and acute coronary events (heart attacks); and
- The association between smoking bans and heart attacks

The IOM reviewed 11 key international studies and concluded that data consistently demonstrates that secondhand-smoke exposure increases the risk of coronary heart disease and heart attacks and that smoking bans reduce heart attacks. Given the prevalence of heart attacks, and the resultant deaths, smoking bans save more than half a million lives each year in the U.S. alone. The savings, as measured in human lives, is undeniable.

Another study, published in the journal *Environmental Health Perspectives* in 2005 used the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III), conducted from 1988 to 1994, to investigate the relationship between environmental tobacco smoke exposure and cognitive abilities among U.S. children and adolescents 6–16 years of age. The findings of that study confirmed previous research indicating an inverse relationship with ETS exposure and cognitive outcomes. The authors also provided new information indicating that ETS is neurotoxic at extremely low levels. Exposure to ETS in U.S. children therefore has substantial public health impact beyond asthma, otitis media, and other widely recognized adverse consequences. According to population estimates employing the appropriate sampling weights, they estimated that over 21.9 million American children are at risk for ETS-related reading deficits.

Secondhand tobacco smoke contributes to about 34,000 premature heart disease deaths and 7,300 lung cancer deaths annually in the U.S. Studies show that the risk of developing heart disease is about 25-30 percent higher among people exposed to environmental tobacco smoke at home or work.

The American Heart Association urges legislators to support the passage of SB 2083, SD2, HD1. Smoking and its inherent dangers is a choice that should be limited to adults. Children should not be subjected to those dangers as a result of the poor health choices made by the adults who surround them.

Respectfully submitted,

Don Weisman
Hawaii Government Relations Director

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diseases and stroke."*

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Please remember the American Heart Association in your will.





Hearing on 3-22-16

Testimony in Strong Opposition to Senate Bill 2083

Dear House JUD Committee,

The Hawaii Smokers Alliance STRONGLY OPPOSES SB2083) relating to an attack on constituents and visitors that enjoy e-cigarettes or tobacco in automobiles. This bill is completely unfair since the so called health “dangers” of passive smoking lack credibility. This has already been determined in Federal Court where the anti-smoking activists’ claims on passive smoking were found to be a fraud and a scam. (Osteen Case).

In addition, this bill includes harmless electronic smoking devices per the definition of 328J-1. Such misrepresentation against electronic smoking without evidence makes a mockery of justice. Last year as I recall the “Tobacco Control Groups” were unable to produce a single claim of credible evidence that even ONE brand of locally available electronic smoking device was causing verifiable harm to anybody.

It is important to note that bill SB2083 is an anti-civil rights bill. Ever year sadly, Hawaii becomes a place of ever increasing taxes on working people and ever decreasing civil rights and liberties with only a few very rare exceptions.

If people in the anti-smoking lobby don’t want people to smoke in their cars when there are people under 18 in the vehicle they should ask them not to. This doesn’t need to be the government’s job.

Finally, this isn’t freezing cold Alaska, if someone believes the smoke in the car is “too much”, how about just rolling down the windows or popping the convertible top.

Sincerely,

Michael Zehner, Co-chair of the Hawaii Smokers Alliance.

808-952-0275. Hawaiismokersalliance.net

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 7:36 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: jason.park1@aol.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/21/2016

Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jason Park	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: Leave vaping products out of this bill.

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 4:56 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: casengeorge@aol.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/21/2016

Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
George Casen	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I am seriously negatively affected by second-hand smoke emanating from the drivers of automobiles driving ahead of me, who hold their cigarettes outside their vehicles or leave their car windows open while driving. I immediately sustain a negative reaction to the smoke, causing my chest to tighten up. Therefore, I clearly understand how the health of children sitting in vehicles with a smoker would be negatively affected. I strongly support this bill.

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TO: Members of the Committee on Judiciary

FROM: Natalie Iwasa

HEARING: 2 p.m. Tuesday, March 22, 2016

SUBJECT: SB 2083, SD1, HD1 Prohibiting Smoking in Motor Vehicle - **OPPOSED**

Aloha Chair and Committee Members,

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to provide testimony on SB 2083, SD1, HD1, which would prohibit smoking in a motor vehicle in which a minor is present. I am not a smoker, but I oppose this bill.

There are many more pressing and important issues the legislature should focus on. Please vote "no" on this bill.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Sunday, March 20, 2016 1:55 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: neo777@graduate.org
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM*

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/20/2016

Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Bill Patterson	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Saturday, March 19, 2016 9:59 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: 808aprilpacheco@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM*

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/19/2016

Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
April Pacheco	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Friday, March 18, 2016 4:13 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: chevryriderhhh@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM*

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/18/2016

Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Chris Wells	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 8:50 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: tinamoore@linuxmail.org
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM*

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/21/2016

Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Tina Moore	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 9:40 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: chevryriderhhh@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/21/2016

Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Chris Wells	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments: Sb2083 is pure foolishness. It's unenforceable, unconstitutional, and un-American. I don't want to live in a nanny state.

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Date: March 21, 2016

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
House Committee on Judiciary

Re: **Strong Support for S.B. 2083, Relating to the Statewide Traffic Code**

Hrg: March 22, 2016 at 10:30am at Capitol House Conference Room 325

Aloha Chair, Vice Chair, and Members of the House Committee on Judiciary,

My name is Brianne Lyn Nagamine and I am a student at the Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work. Thank you so much for giving me the opportunity to submit a testimony in SUPPORT of S.B. 2083 which urges the State of Hawaii to prohibit smoking in a motor vehicle when a minor is present. I strongly believe this piece of legislation should be passed as soon as possible because the children's health depend on it. The goal for the state of Hawai'i should be to protect children from any type of harm by providing safety and security. When children are exposed to secondhand smoke in a vehicle they are being trapped to deal with harsh chemicals which suffocate and harm their body. I don't think smoking in a vehicle when a child is present should be acceptable because children who are exposed to secondhand smoke will have a higher risk from respiratory problems.

I remember when I was young, I felt as if I was suffocating when members of my family would smoke around me especially in the vehicle. Blowing smoke out of the vehicle is not enough the smell still lingers in the area. What's even worse is when the vehicle is at a stop light and there is no air flowing. I remember holding my nose and cupping my hands over my mouth to secure the little fresh air I had, which honestly, it wasn't enough. When parents, family members, or other members in the community drive with children they shouldn't be allowed to smoke in the vehicle at all. I kindly ask the committee to pass S.B. 2083 because this will ensure that children in Hawai'i will be provided safety and security for their health and well-being. Thank you again so much for allowing me to submit my testimony. If this legislation passes children will no longer need to suffer because of the lack of fresh air.

Brianne Lyn Nagamine

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 10:24 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: mikenakas@hotmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM*

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/21/2016

Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Michael S. Nakasone	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 11:41 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: mypurpleplanet@outlook.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM*

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/21/2016

Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Lani Hernandez	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 1:25 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: brianportal808@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM*

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/21/2016

Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Brian Santiago	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

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LATE

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Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 7:28 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: markjowens@hotmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM*

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/21/2016
Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mark Owens	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Monday, March 21, 2016 5:20 PM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: darkkittywhitty@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM*

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/21/2016

Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Monika Lopez	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

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From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 8:43 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: starjenchan@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM*

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/22/2016
Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jenny Chan	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

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Multiple Testifiers in Support of

SB 2083, SD 1, HD 1

Relating to Statewide Traffic Code

1. Barbara Nosaka
2. Michelle Gray
3. Courtney Voss
4. Shay Chan Hodges
5. Carin Ha
6. Mark Levin
7. Tyler Ralston
8. Bev Brody
9. Michele Nihipali
10. Cheryl Albright
11. Michael Kellar
12. Dale Cole
13. Forrest Batz
14. May Rose Dela Cruz
15. Stephanie Austin
16. Cynthia Chow
17. Ronald Kuriki
18. Patricia Blair
19. Maria Moreno-Chow
20. Joseph Humphry
21. Kyle Pfister
22. Maile Goo
23. Erica Meyer
24. Kanani Kilbey
25. Lawrence Denis
26. Marilyn Gagen
27. Serenity Chambers
28. Roxine Iijima
29. Denise Della
30. Patricia Fleck
31. Sehyum Park
32. Nan Pheatt
33. Michelle Kwock
34. Christopher La Chica
35. Jayson O'Donnell
36. Hau'oli Tomoso
37. Nora Usita
38. Stephen Wehrman
39. Nicole Xavier
40. Beth Irikura
41. Holly Kessler
42. Chase Kessler
43. Debbie Apolo
44. Patricia Fleck
45. Lorrie Ann Santos
46. Kristian Leming
47. Tatiana Ferreria
48. Danielle Boyer
49. Lynne Miura
50. Jaylen Murakami
51. Nicole Kerr
52. Jessanie Marques
53. John Ishoda
54. Jacqueline Tellei
55. Richard Boyd
56. Rick A. Heltzel
57. Koa Robinson
58. Inji Kim
59. Bryan Mih
60. Nikki-Marie Bell

Date: March 19, 2016

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 2083 SD1 HD1, Relating to the Statewide Traffic Code

Hrg: March 22, 2016 at 2:00pm at Capitol Room 325

I strongly support SB 2083 SD1 HD1, which would have the State of Hawai'i prohibit smoking in a motor vehicle when a minor is present.

We need to protect our children from secondhand smoke. Secondhand smoke in a car can be up to ten times more toxic than what the EPA considers hazardous air quality, even when a window is down.

Thousands of children breathe in secondhand smoke in their own homes and cars daily. Inhaling secondhand smoke is especially harmful because children's lungs are still developing. Every time they inhale secondhand smoke, they breathe in 7,000 chemicals, 200 of which are poisonous, and 50 are known to cause cancer.

Regular exposure to secondhand smoke can cause children to miss school and even require trips to the hospital. Inhaling toxic smoke compromises their ability to perform well in school and engage in physical activity.

Smoke-free car laws just like child safety seats, seat belts, and no cellphone use while driving, help to protect the health and safety of our children, and these laws are enforced in similar ways. Passing smoke-free cars into law will help decrease our children's exposure to secondhand smoke and educate parents and other adults about the dangers of smoking in a car when a minor is present.

Just as Hawai'i has been protecting the public and its visitors from the dangers of secondhand smoke, I ask that you also protect our children and young people from the harmful impacts of smoking in a vehicle.

I respectfully ask that you pass SB 2083 SD1 HD1 and help make Hawai'i the 8th state to eliminate smoking in cars when a minor is present.

Multiple Testifiers (see list on previous page)

LATE

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 11:31 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: antonchris10@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM*

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/22/2016
Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Chris Anton	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

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LATE

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
Sent: Tuesday, March 22, 2016 10:06 AM
To: JUDtestimony
Cc: dustinandrewsoahu@gmail.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for SB2083 on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM*

SB2083

Submitted on: 3/22/2016

Testimony for JUD on Mar 22, 2016 14:00PM in Conference Room 325

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Dustin Andrews	Individual	Oppose	No

Comments:

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