HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH TO CONDUCT A STUDY ON THE FEASIBILITY OF PROHIBITING SMOKING ON ALL OF HAWAII'S BEACHES.

WHEREAS, tourism is the mainstay of the state economy, with approximately one out of every three jobs in the State linked directly or indirectly to the tourism industry; and

WHEREAS, for both residents and visitors alike, the State's beautiful beaches and coastlines, clean air, and other renowned natural resources make the $50^{\rm th}$ State an ideal place to live and visit; and

WHEREAS, according to the 2009 study "Litter in America" by Keep America Beautiful, tobacco products, consisting mainly of cigarette butts, are the most littered item in America, representing nearly 38 percent of all items collected; and

WHEREAS, Hawaii's famed beaches are littered with cigarette filters, also known as cigarette butts; and

WHEREAS, as an example, in a recent beach cleanup at Waikiki Beach, 1,500 cigarette butts were collected in a span of one hour, and cigarette butts were the most reported type of litter found; and

WHEREAS, cigarette butts not only contain toxins from tobacco, they are also made of cellulose acetate, a plastic that takes decades to degrade and leaves a toxic residue in the environment that creates a hazard to Hawaii's indigenous species and other wildlife; and

WHEREAS, while there are littering laws, these laws have not been a deterrent to individuals who continue to violate

them, resulting in significant cost to the State and counties to control litter and other pollutants; and

WHEREAS, from a health perspective, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention indicates that secondhand smoke exposure causes lung cancer and cardiovascular and respiratory diseases in nonsmoking adults and children, and causes an estimated 46,000 heart disease deaths among United States nonsmoking adults each year; and

WHEREAS, there is growing concern that outdoor secondhand smoke can pose a health hazard to both people and the environment; and

WHEREAS, secondhand smoke concentrations in outdoor settings can be comparable to smoke concentrations in indoor settings; and

WHEREAS, there is a compelling basis to institute a smoking ban in outdoor areas and several cities, including Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York City, have enacted such smoke-free laws;

WHEREAS, to preserve Hawaii's precious natural resources, natural beauty, and culture for both residents and visitors, it is necessary to start by protecting Hawaii's beaches from the dangers of cigarette smoking and the littering of cigarette butts; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Twenty-seventh Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2014, the Senate concurring, that the Department of Health is requested to conduct a study that examines the feasibility of prohibiting smoking on public beaches; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this study examine:

(1) The effects smoking has on Hawaii's public beaches, including adverse health and environmental effects with regard to littering;

(2) The public health effects of secondhand smoke in outdoor areas such as beaches;

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- (3) What other states are doing to address the effects of secondhand smoke in outdoor areas such as beaches, including legislation from other states and any plans states have implemented to ban smoking on beaches and the outcome of those plans; and
- (4) Other options to reduce the harmful effects smoking has on Hawaii's beaches and coastal environment; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Department of Health submit a report of its findings and recommendations, including any proposed legislation, to the Legislature no later than 20 days prior to the convening of the Regular Session of 2015; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Director of Health.

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