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Smoking Cessation  
Leadership Center



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University of California  
San Francisco

# Joining Environmental and Health Advocacy to Reduce Tobacco's Burden on People and Ecosystems

**Thomas E. Novotny, MD, MPH**

Professor Emeritus, San Diego State University School of Public Health

April 14, 2022

# Moderator

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University of California, San Francisco

A National Center of Excellence for Tobacco-  
Free Recovery

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# Disclosures

*This UCSF CME activity was planned and developed to uphold academic standards to ensure balance, independence, objectivity, and scientific rigor; adhere to requirements to protect health information under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA); and include a mechanism to inform learners when unapproved or unlabeled uses of therapeutic products or agents are discussed or referenced.*

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**Anita Browning, Christine Cheng, Brian Clark, Jennifer Matekuare, Thomas Novotny, MD, MPH, Ma Krisanta Pamatmat, MPH, Jessica Safier, MA, Catherine Saucedo, and Aria Yow, MA.**

# Healthy Planet, Healthy Lives

## **Earth Day 2022: April 22**

“Invest in our Planet”

<https://www.earthday.org/>



ABSOLUTELY  
NO SMOKING  
ON TRAILS

## **World No Tobacco Day: May 31**

“Tobacco’s threat to our environment”

<https://www.euro.who.int/en/media-centre/events/events/2022/05/world-no-tobacco-day-2022-tobaccos-threat-to-our-environment>



## **Stop Toxic Tobacco Waste**

The Sierra Club website also has information about tobacco waste: <https://www.stoptoxtobaccowaste.org/>



# Thank you to our funders



# Housekeeping

- All participants will be in **listen only mode** and **the audio will be streaming via your computers**.
- Please **make sure your computer speakers are on** and adjust the volume accordingly.
- If you do not have speakers, please click on the link, **'Listen by Phone'** listed on the left side of your screen, for the dial-in number.
- **This webinar is being recorded** and will be available on SCLC's website, along with a PDF of the slide presentation.
- Use the **'ASK A QUESTION' box** to send questions at any time to the presenter.

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## **Accreditations:**

The University of California, San Francisco (UCSF) School of Medicine is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education to provide continuing medical education for physicians.

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**Advance Practice Registered Nurses and Registered Nurses:** For the purpose of recertification, the American Nurses Credentialing Center accepts *AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™* issued by organizations accredited by the ACCME.

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Course meets the qualifications for 1.0 hour of continuing education credit for **LMFTs, LCSWs, LPCCs, and/or LEPs** as required by the California Board of Behavioral Sciences. Provider # 64239.

**Respiratory Therapists:** This program has been approved for a maximum of 1.0 contact hour Continuing Respiratory Care Education (CRCE) credit by the American Association for Respiratory Care, 9425 N. MacArthur Blvd. Suite 100 Irving TX 75063, Course # 187296000 .

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California  
Behavioral Health  
& Wellness Initiative

THE FUTURE LOOKS **BRIGHT**

- **Free CME/CEUs** will be available for all eligible California providers, who joined this live activity thanks to the support of the California Tobacco Control Program (CTCP)
- For our California residents, SCLC offers regional trainings, online education opportunities, and technical assistance for behavioral health agencies, providers, and the clients they serve throughout the state of California.
- For technical assistance please contact (877) 509-3786 or [Jessica.Safier@ucsf.edu](mailto:Jessica.Safier@ucsf.edu).
- Visit [CABHWI.ucsf.edu](http://CABHWI.ucsf.edu) for more information



# I COVID QUIT!

- Launched March 31, 2021



- SCLC's own campaign funded by Robert Wood Johnson Foundation
- Real people sharing their UNSCRIPTED experiences of improved mental health after quitting smoking—and they did it during the COVID-19 pandemic!
- FREE videos, digital images and toolkit for your use at [ICOIDQUIT.org](https://ICOIDQUIT.org)
- We continue to seek and share more stories, particularly from those who represent underserved communities! Please email [anita.browning@ucsf.edu](mailto:anita.browning@ucsf.edu) if you would like to share a story

# Today's Presenter

**Thomas E. Novotny, MD, MPH**

Professor Emeritus

San Diego State University School of  
Public Health



# Joining Environmental and Health Advocacy to Reduce Tobacco's Burden on People and Ecosystems

**Thomas E. Novotny MD MPH**

**April 14, 2022**



[www.cigwaste.org](http://www.cigwaste.org)



**TPW**  
Environment  
Economics

# Overview of Today's Webinar

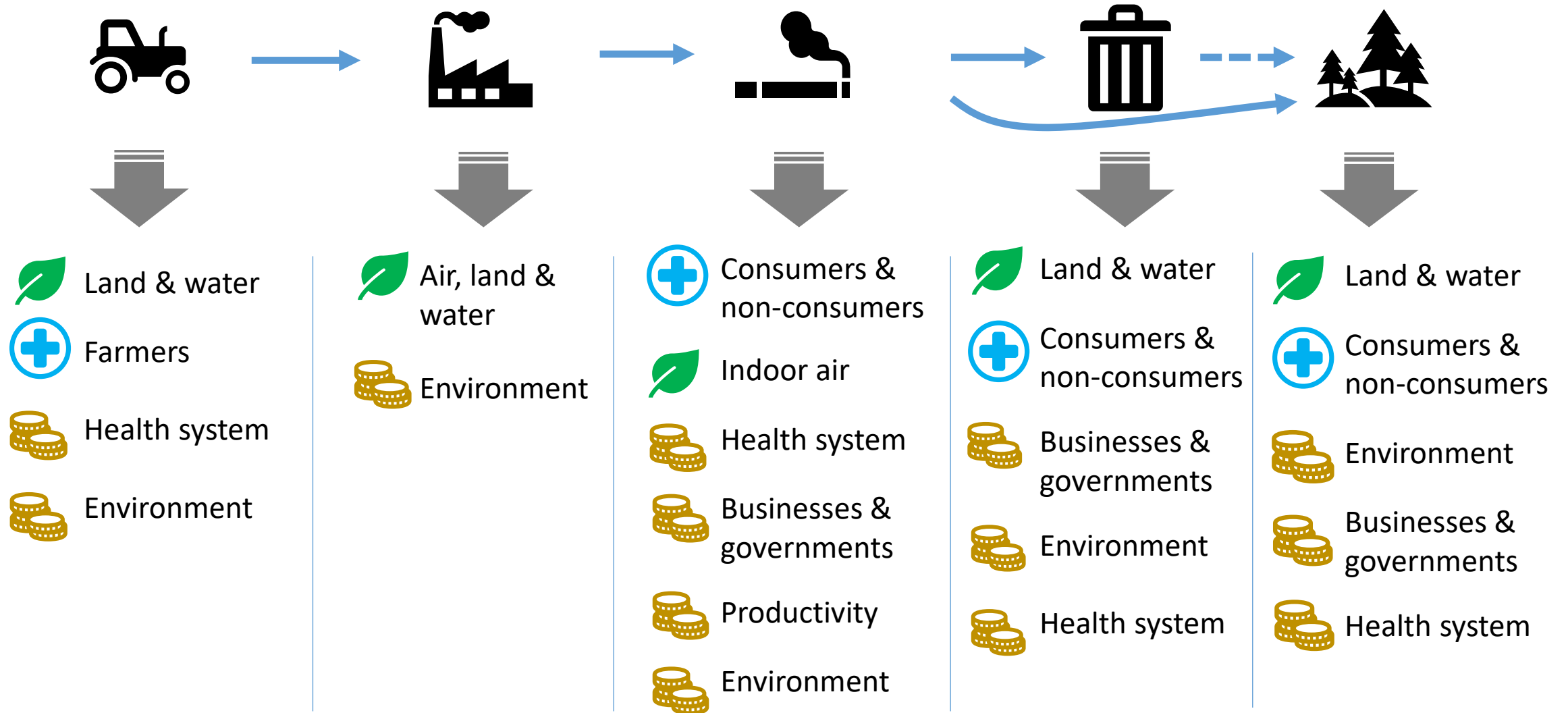
- Overview of tobacco's impact on the environment
  - 'Lifecycle' effects on environment
  - Focus today on tobacco product waste (post-consumption) = TPW
  - Economic cost study in progress
- Discuss policy approaches to TPW
  - Upstream
  - Midstream
  - Downstream
- Banning sale of filtered cigarettes
- Tobacco industry response to environmental concerns

# Why is this issue relevant today??

- *Earth Day* is April 22
- *World No Tobacco Day* is May 31
  - Theme: Environment and tobacco
- California, New York, some countries considering laws to *ban sale of filtered cigarettes*
- Growing concern for microplastics in the environment
  - European Union directive on single use plastics
  - California legislation to address microplastics in aquatic biomes
- *Tobacco Endgame*: New approaches to ending tobacco epidemic



# Tobacco's Lifecycle Impacts on the Environment





# *Tobacco Control* Supplement 2011

## TPW (Cigarette Butts)



- Smith & Novotny: Whose butt is it? tobacco industry research about smokers and cigarette butt waste
- Schneider et al.: Tobacco litter costs and public policy: a framework and methodology for considering the use of fees to offset abatement costs
- Harris: The intractable cigarette 'filter problem'
- Heaton, Cummings, et al: Butt really? The environmental impact of cigarettes

# Tobacco Product Waste and the Environment



Cigarette butts are the **No. 1** littered item found on beaches and waterways worldwide

**>30% of all beach litter**

**10-20% of small urban litter**

**(by number of items)**

# Top Ten Items Picked Up Over 27 Years of Coastal Cleanup

Item rank	Item	No. of Debris Items	Percentage of Total Debris Items
<b>1</b>	<b>cigarettes/filters</b>	<b>52,907,756</b>	<b>32%</b>
<b>2</b>	food wrappers/containers	14,766,533	9%
<b>3</b>	caps, lids	13,585,425	8%
<b>4</b>	cups, plates, forks, knives, spoons	10,112,038	6%
<b>5</b>	beverage bottles (plastic)	9,549,156	6%
<b>6</b>	bags (plastic)	7,825,319	5%
<b>7</b>	beverage bottles (glass)	7,062,199	4%
<b>8</b>	beverage cans	6,753,260	4%
<b>9</b>	straws/stirrers	6,263,453	4%
<b>10</b>	rope	3,251,948	2%
<b>Top ten total debris items</b>		<b>132,077,087</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>Total debris items worldwide</b>		<b>166,144,420</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Ocean Conservancy

# How much trash is that?

- 5.6 trillion cigarettes smoked each year globally, ? >4 trillion dumped somewhere each year
- 99.7% of commercial cigarettes sold in US are filtered, mainly with cellulose acetate filter
- Weight of 20 cigarette filters is 3.4 gm;
- Estimated discarded butt waste from U.S. cigarette consumption (280 billion) is about **49 million kg**
- Does not include packages, lighters, matches, and other tobacco products (cigars, e-cigs, and smokeless tobacco pouches).

# Public Nuisance vs Hazardous Waste



-Can be ingested by children or other living creatures

-Degrades natural and urban environments

-Laboratory/field toxicity studies

# Laboratory Studies

## Ecotoxicological Assessments

- Toxic to *Vibrio fischeri* (gram-negative marine bacterium)
- EPA aquatic invertebrate acute toxicity test: “biohazard to the water flea (*Daphnia magna*), at >0.125 CB/L...”  
(nicotine and ethyl phenol likely chemical toxins)
- 5 CB/L resulted in 100% mortality rate in tide pool snails after 8 days of exposure
- Metals: aluminum, barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, manganese, nickel, strontium, titanium, and zinc. (Moerman and Potts 2011)
- Bioaccumulation: Invertebrates (ragworm), rainbow trout and marine mussel (publications in submission)



# The SDSU Fish Toxicity Study

Topsmelt- Marine



Fathead Minnow- Freshwater



Photos:  
Elli Slaughter, MPH  
(2010)





# Acute Toxicity Testing

## Marine and Freshwater Fish

- **EPA-821-R-02-012:** Standard EPA protocol for acute testing with marine and freshwater organisms
  - **Length:** 96 hours
  - **Endpoint:** Survival

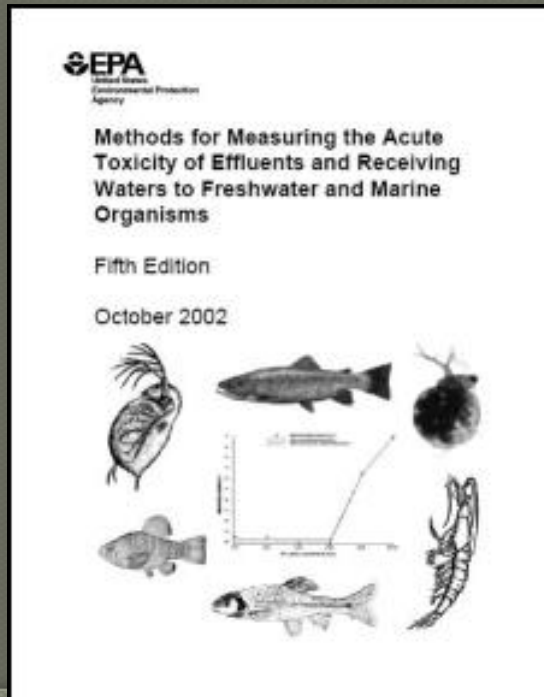
**Smoked  
cigarette  
filters +  
tobacco**



**Smoked  
cigarette  
filters**

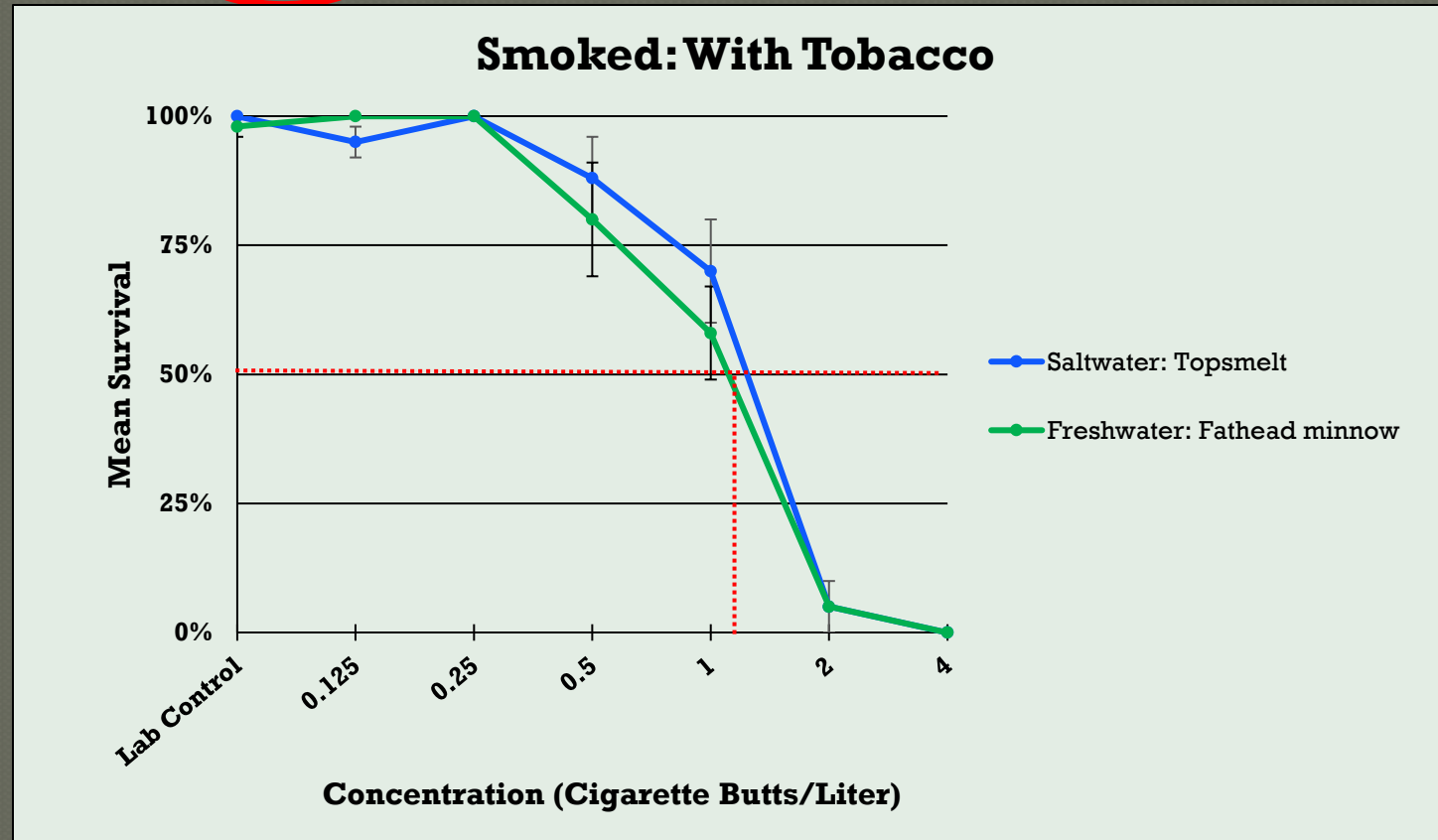


**Unsmoked  
cigarette  
filters**





LC50:  
1 butt/L



# Field Studies

- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) found in urban environments, river banks, roadsides, beaches
- Nicotine: 1 CB may contaminate 1000 L water to concentrations >predicted 'no effect' concentration of  $2.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mg.L}^{-1}$
- Nicotine detected in river samples downstream from waste water treatment plants, up to  $1.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mg.L}^{-1}$
- UC Santa Barbara project to assess impacts on Natural Reserve Areas under UC administration
  - Non-targeted analysis of waters, sediment, soil show signs of tobacco and cannabis chemical contamination (mostly near urban areas)

# Evidence from Human and Animal Poison Centers

- Children and pets are indiscriminate eaters
- 4400 cases of cigarette or butt ingestion among children <6 y/o in 2002-07
- E-cig poisonings increased from 121 in 2011 to 4,000 in 2014
- Veterinary reports rare (n=846 in 2005-10, mostly dogs)





# Other Possible Human and Animal Health Impacts

- **Sublethal effects:** Estrogenicity, tumorigenicity, and teratogenesis.
- **Bio accumulation:** in the environment and food chain.
- **Biotransformation:** Toxic chemicals (e.g., nicotine) can transform to carcinogenic tobacco specific nitrosamines (TSNAs)



Audobon Magazine, 2019





# Potential Pathways of TPW to Human Health Risk

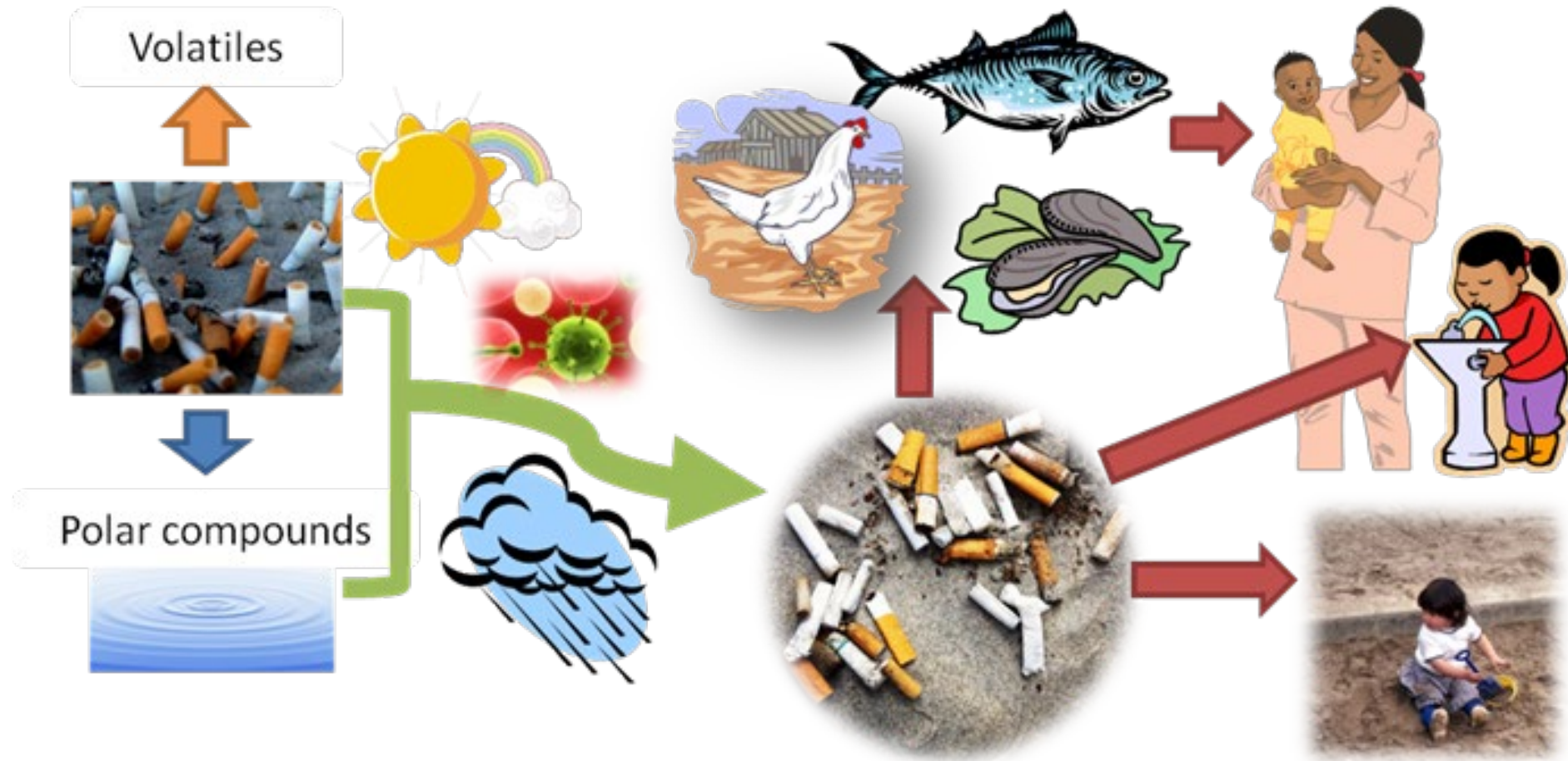


Image courtesy of Eunha Hoh, 2011

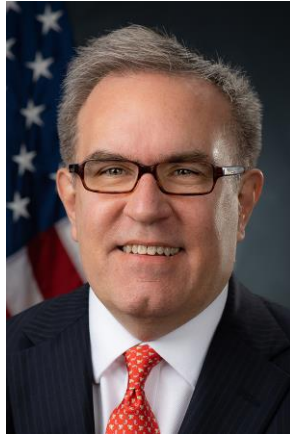
# E-Cigarette Waste

- **Electronic Cigarettes**
  - Components littered into the environment, especially around schools: hazardous waste 'generators'
  - Littered e-liquid reservoirs a potential source of nicotine
  - E-liquids contain flavorings with unknown and toxic chemicals
  - Littered electronic components may leach metals into environment



E-cigarette waste collected From Bay Area middle and high school grounds (MMWR 2020)

# E-cigarettes are hazardous waste



“ . . . without controls on the concentration of nicotine in e-cigarettes and e-liquids or FDA’s approval of these products as being safe and effective for people to use. . . . the Agency cannot support exempting e-cigarettes and nicotine-containing e-liquids from the . . . listing.”

--84 Fed. Reg. 5816, 5826 (2019)

**The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) applies to ENDS waste.**

**Hazardous wastes** are **wastes** with properties that make them dangerous or potentially harmful to human health or the environment.

# Value of Economic Studies in Tobacco Control

- MMWR July 8, 1994: ***Medical-Care Expenditures Attributable to Cigarette Smoking -- United States, 1993***
  - Estimated smoking-attributable costs for medical care in 1993 were \$50.0 billion (yearly)
  - Direct and indirect costs >\$100 billion
- Public Health Reports, Sept 1998: ***State Estimates of Total Medical Expenditures Attributable to Cigarette Smoking, 1993***
  - 11.8% of total national medical costs
- The MSA 1998: master settlement agreement between major tobacco manufacturers and the US states
- Major companies pay the states an average of \$10 billion per year for the indefinite future
- Established the Truth Initiative and UC San Francisco Truth Documents Library
- **Current research project (Cal Tobacco Control Program):** Developing a model to estimate environmental economic costs of TPW at community level

# Direct Costs

## **Straightforward in theory--**

- Implementation of litter regulations;
- Litter prevention (code enforcement; courts);
- Mechanical street sweeping;
- Manual street & sidewalk cleaning;
- Manual area cleanup (e.g., parks, beaches, bodies of water);
- Stormwater systems clean out; Stormwater & wastewater treatment

**Issue:** Not all these data are collected in every location, so we will have to estimate some of these data and/or use proxies.

# Secondary Costs

- ❖ **Willingness to pay (WTP)** is the maximum dollar amount a stakeholder would pay for environmental goods or services.
  - Economists use WTP to measure the benefits from providing goods or services
- Challenging in the case of TPW
  - No market for TPW cleanup
  - Difficult to assess community's willingness to pay
- Other secondary costs that will need to be estimated include: human health and occupational risks, ecological damages, land cleanup and reuse impacts on nearby communities (*ecosystem services*)



# The Costs of Tobacco Product Litter: Calculating Costs and Abatement Fees in San Francisco



**John E. Schneider, PhD**  
**Oxford Outcomes, Inc.**

# Maximum Permissible Fee

## Calculation of Per-Pack Maximum Permissible Fee

Measure	Estimate
Cigarette Packs Purchased in SF (2008)	30,611,026
Total Litter Mitigation Costs (2009) <sup>a</sup>	\$7,487,916
Total Litter Mitigation Costs Adjusted for In-migration (2009) <sup>b</sup>	\$6,649,270
Total Litter Mitigation Costs per Pack (2009)	<b>\$0.22</b>

*Sources and Notes:* (a) from Table 2 Column [4]; (b) assumes commuter and tourist visitors to San Francisco purchase 50% of their cigarettes outside of San Francisco, resulting in an 11.2% reduction in mitigation costs associated with TPL purchased within the boundaries of the City.

# Online Simulation Model to Estimate Total Costs of TPW in Large US Cities\*

## Methods

- Negative economic externalities created by cigarette smoking
- City population, smoking prevalence rates, and per capita litter mitigation costs.
- Data sources: Keep America Beautiful cleanup data, EPA, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System
- Excluded ENDS and other products
- Not sensitive to variations in population's propensity to litter.

## Results

- Direct deterrence and abatement costs
- Mean TPW-attributable costs: \$4.7-\$90 million/yr per city.
- Proportional to population size, but also dependent on prevalence of smoking
- Total TPW cost for 30 cities: \$264.5 million/yr.

# TPW Environmental Costs

## CA Tobacco Control Program Project

- Direct:
  - Marginal costs of cleanup and disposal estimated from total litter cleanup costs and number of cigarettes sold in jurisdiction as an attributable fraction estimate
- Secondary:
  - Impact of litter on businesses and tourism
  - Quality of life
  - Human health effects
  - Ecological services



**TPW**  
Environment  
Economics

# Current TPW Mitigation Efforts

- Awareness raising for smokers and non-smokers
  - PR Campaigns
  - Social Media campaigns
  - Butt cleanups/waste bins
- Banning outdoor smoking
  - Beaches, parks, restaurants, streets
- Anti-litter law (fines of up to \$1000 per event)
- Litter fees (San Francisco is now \$0.75 per pack)
- Take back and recycling?



# What is the problem with these interventions?

- Litter laws not enforced;
- Outdoor smoking bans poorly enforced;
- Most smokers (or nonsmokers) do not know filters are made of plastic;
- Two-thirds of smokers admit to discarding butts inappropriately;
- Many smokers still believe filters protect them from smoking.



# Policy options to address TPW

## *Upstream Solutions*

- *Upstream solutions aim to fundamentally shift consumption patterns*
  - General sales restrictions or specific product bans
  - Hazardous waste or materials-based sales restrictions
  - Limiting retailer density
  - Comprehensive educational campaigns



# Policy options to address TPW

## *Midstream Solutions*

- *Midstream* solutions impose additional costs or regulatory costs on the consumption or retail of tobacco products
  - Mitigation fees and/or taxes
  - Deposit/return schemes
  - Hazardous waste or materials laws
  - Tobacco product use restrictions
  - Extended Producer Responsibility/Product Stewardship
  - Labeling

# Policy options to address TPW

## *Downstream Solutions*

- *Downstream* solutions mitigate, manage, or propose ways to clean up TPW after it has been created, often imposing costs on the public
  - Cleanups
  - Waste receptacles
  - Biodegradable filters
  - Litigation
  - Litter-focused educational campaigns
  - Recycling

# Banning Sale of Filters and Other 'Disposable' Tobacco Products



*Photo by Chris Register,  
Clean Virginia Waterways*

- Made of cellulose acetate, a non-biodegradable plastic;
- Cigarette filters are specifically designed to accumulate particulate smoke components including toxic chemicals....that leach out into the environment;
- *Biodegradable filters* are not marketable and would increase TPW.

# Single Use Plastics and the Cellulose Acetate Filter

- June 5, 2019, EU Council and Parliament adopted Directive (EU) 2019/904
  - Requires tobacco manufacturers and importers to participate in extended producer responsibility (EPR) costs of the collection and cleanup of butts
  - Considered product change, but ruled that the tobacco industry would be responsible for reducing butt littering.
  - Implemented through campaigns, public ashtrays, and pack labels.
- San Francisco Estuary Institute Urban Runoff Study
  - Cellulose acetate was one of the dominant fiber polymers identified in San Francisco Bay Area urban runoff;
  - Cigarette butts are likely the main source of these cellulose acetate fibers;
  - Still not possible to differentiate filter vs other sources.

# 'The Filter Flim Flam'

## Robert Proctor's *Golden Holocaust*

- Main purpose of the cigarette filter for tobacco industry:
  - to lower the cost of manufacturing (cellulose acetate is cheaper than tobacco leaf);
  - to keep tobacco bits from entering the mouths of smokers;
  - to convince people into thinking that filtered brands were somehow 'safer' than unfiltered brands.
- 'Safer cigarette': Fraudulent marketing tool;
- Light, low tar terms now prohibited.

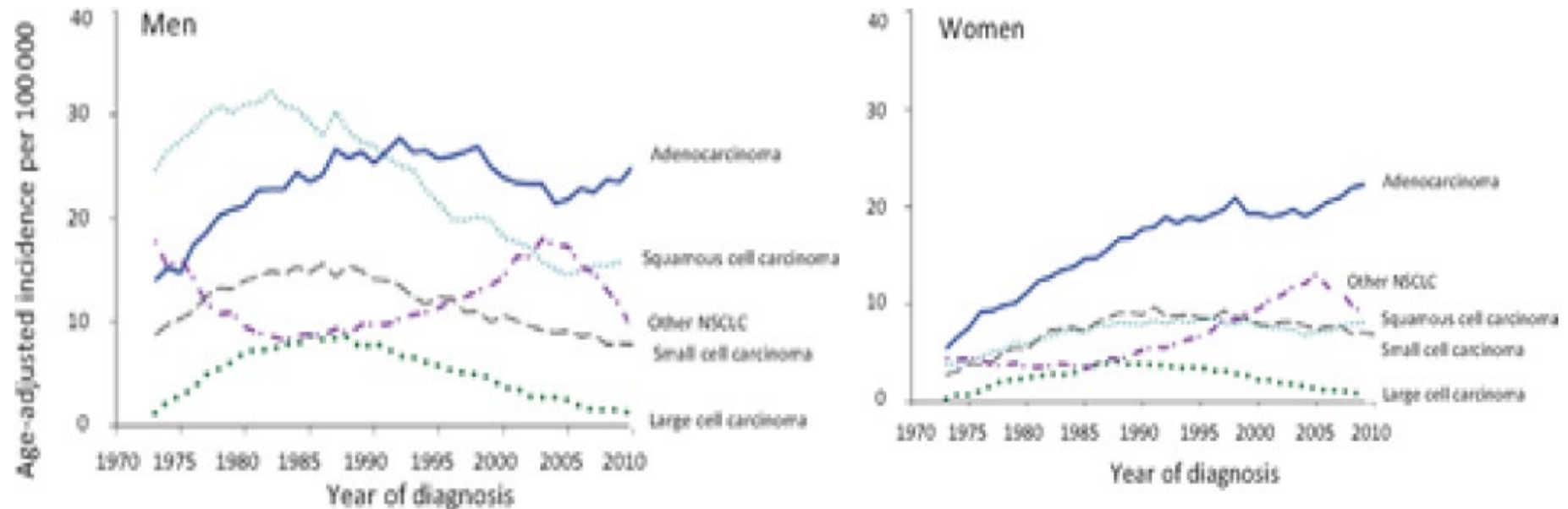


# Filters Are a Health Risk, Not Health Protection

- **2001 Natl. Cancer Institute, Monograph 13:**  
“Epidemiological and other scientific evidence...does not indicate a benefit to public health from changes in cigarette design and manufacturing over the last fifty years.”
- **2014 US Surgeon General’s Report:** “The evidence is sufficient to conclude that the increased risk of adenocarcinoma of the lung in smokers results from changes in the design and composition of cigarettes since the 1950s.”
- **Novotny et al, Curr Env Health Rep 2014:** Filters make it easier to smoke, to inhale more deeply, and to defraud the smoker into thinking he/she is doing ‘something’ to prevent cancer



# Adenocarcinoma Incidence Increases, 1970-2010



Source: Song et al., 2017



# What Happens When Smokers Can't Smoke Filtered Cigarettes?

- Cross-over clinical trial of filtered vs. unfiltered cigs.
- Smoke fewer cigarettes/day;
- Worse taste, less satisfaction, less enjoyment, more aversion, more harshness, and negative reinforcement with unfiltered cigarettes;
- Urinary cotinine levels did not differ;
- Carcinogen biomarker measurements are pending.



# Adult filter knowledge and support for litter fee

## Methods

- Truth Initiative Sponsored Study (APHA 2020)
- 2018 Ipsos Knowledge Panel adults 18-64 yrs (n=2797)
- Beliefs on filter effects, knowledge of filter composition, support for banning sales of filtered cigarettes, support for adding \$0.75 litter fee

## Results

- Knowledge: 71% did not know filters were plastic, 20% thought filters biodegradable
- Beliefs: 23% reduce harm, 60% make it easier to smoke, **90% harm environment**
- Lower support for filter ban for those believing less harmful and easier to smoke
- Believing environmental harm associated with support for fee
- Belief in less harm and biodegradability associated with less support for fee

# Youth perceptions of filter impact on environment and behaviors

## Methods

- Stanford Univ., Wave 6 of longitudinal study AYA (16-23 yrs), n=429
- Butts harmful to environment, filters biodegradable
- Filters make cigarettes less harmful, easier to smoke
- Unfiltered cigarettes less likely to be attractive to children or impact quitting
- Composition of filters
- Support for ban on filtered cigs

## Results

- 73% filters harm environment, 10% thought biodegradable, 43.1% knew plastic
- 38.9% believed less harm, 47.5% easier to smoke
- 20% believe no impact on cessation
- 42.7% believe unfiltered cigs less attractive to children
- Belief in environmental harm associated with ban on filtered cigs

# Assessing the Tobacco Industry's Response

- Altria funds 29 US Environmental Groups
  - The Nature Conservancy
  - National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
  - Ocean Conservancy
  - American Rivers
  - Rainforest Alliance

- Keep America Beautiful



Generous support from Philip Morris USA over a three-year period made the research and development of the Guide to Cigarette Litter Prevention possible.





# Tobacco industry's "initiatives and programs": Sponsoring "clean ups"



<https://www.pmi.com/sustainability/reducing-plastic-litter>



Who We Are ▾ What We Do ▾ Take Action ▾ What's Happening ▾ #DoBeautifulThings

Home > Programs & Initiatives > Great American Cleanup

## GREAT AMERICAN CLEANUP

The Keep America Beautiful® Great American Cleanup® is the nation's largest community improvement program, which takes place annually in an estimated 15,000 community events nationwide.

### NATIONAL SPONSORS

Thanks to our 2021 Great American Cleanup National Sponsors: Altria Group, Aramco Americas, Diageo, The Dow Chemical Company, Igloo, Northrop Grumman, and Santa Fe Natural Tobacco Company.



# Local tobacco industry's "initiatives and programs": "Recycling" support



About us Brands How we innovate Our responsibility Careers Media



## Cigarette Waste Receptacles

You can order exclusive receptacles designed specifically for recycling cigarette waste in your community or at your business location.

Receptacles are perfect for standardizing cigarette recycling in small or large-scale outdoor environments. These metal receptacles can be equipped with steel bolt bands for flexible placement at your location.

[Click here](#) for more information.



Best practices for recycling

<https://www.terracycle.com/en-US/brigades/cigarette-waste-recycling>

# PMI Launches “Our World Is Not an Ashtray” Initiative

Aims to Halve Plastic Litter from Products by 2025\*

- 25% of adult smokers reported they throw butts on the ground because they “think it is a normal way to dispose of a cigarette.”
- 75% thought that cigarette filters are made of cotton or paper; 13% thought made of plastic
- Working with NGOs/Tech: — [Litterati](#), [Cortexia](#), and [CARTO](#) to mobilize ‘volunteers’
- Make cigarette butt littering socially unacceptable
- Increase scale and reach of volunteer participation in clean-up activities
- “Nudge smokers to more responsible disposal habits, launching general population education programs, and cooperating with governments and local authorities to ensure there is an adequate waste disposal infrastructure.”

**DOWNSTREAM APPROACHES!**

*\*Business Wire July 16, 2020*





# PMI Anti-Littering Metrics



<b>Year</b>	2019
Number of anti-littering initiatives conducted	54
Number of affiliates with anti-littering strategy developed	31
Number of affiliates participating in World Cleanup Day	31
Number of participants to World Cleanup Day (PMI employees and other volunteers)	3,962
Number of cigarette butts collected during World Cleanup Day	827,160

**In 2019, 4.5 trillion butts were littered globally**

# Recommendations for Dealing with Tobacco Industry

- Policies should address the industry as the source of tobacco product waste, NOT as a stakeholder;
- Environmental impact assessment of new products needed (FDA);
- Question environmental commitments of the tobacco industry: agriculture, production, product stewardship;
- Resist any partnerships with industry or affiliates;
- Point out lack of evidence for industry-sponsored environmental efforts.

# What's Next?

- Public Health Law Center Toolkit
- Legislation
  - California: AB1690 (now excludes ban on filtered cigs but bans e-cig discards)
  - New York: S1279: Tobacco Product Waste Reduction Act
  - Ban smoking in all public spaces?
  - Local bans on filtered cigarette sales?
- Litigation
  - public nuisance theories used in lead paint and opioid contexts (e.g. JUUL lawsuit brought by State of California)
  - Hazardous waste law?
  - Clean Water Act requirements (capture items >5 mm in storm drains)
  - Plastics
- Limit retailer density

# We Need Clear Messages



# CIGWASTE.ORG



Photo: Courtesy of Surfers Against Sewage, UK



# Q&A

- Submit questions via the **'Ask a Question' box**



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**California Behavioral Science Professionals:** University of California, San Francisco School of Medicine (UCSF) is approved by the California Association of Marriage and Family Therapists to sponsor continuing education for behavioral health providers. UCSF maintains responsibility for this program/course and its content.

Course meets the qualifications for 1.0 hour of continuing education credit for **LMFTs, LCSWs, LPCCs, and/or LEPs** as required by the California Board of Behavioral Sciences. Provider # 64239.

**Respiratory Therapists:** This program has been approved for a maximum of 1.0 contact hour Continuing Respiratory Care Education (CRCE) credit by the American Association for Respiratory Care, 9425 N. MacArthur Blvd. Suite 100 Irving TX 75063, Course # 187296000 .

**California Addiction Counselors:** The UCSF Office of Continuing Medical Education is accredited by the **California Consortium of Addiction Professional and Programs (CCAPP)** to provide continuing education credit for California Addiction Counselors. UCSF designates this live, virtual activity, for a maximum of 1.0 CCAPP credit. Addiction counselors should claim only the credit commensurate with the extent of their participation in the activity. Provider number: 7-20-322-0722.



California  
Behavioral Health  
& Wellness Initiative

THE FUTURE LOOKS **BRIGHT**

**Free CME/CEUs** will be available for all eligible California providers, who joined this live activity thanks to the support of the California Tobacco Control Program (CTCP)

For our California residents, SCLC offers regional trainings, online education opportunities, and technical assistance for behavioral health agencies, providers, and the clients they serve throughout the state of California.

For technical assistance please contact (877) 509-3786 or [Jessica.Safier@ucsf.edu](mailto:Jessica.Safier@ucsf.edu).

Visit [CABHWI.ucsf.edu](http://CABHWI.ucsf.edu) for more information

# Webinar Collections with Free CME/CEUs



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# Post Webinar Information

- You will receive the following in our post webinar email:
  - ✓ Webinar recording
  - ✓ PDF of the presentation slides
  - ✓ Instructions on how to claim FREE CME/CEUs
  - ✓ Information on certificates of attendance
  - ✓ Other resources as needed
- All of this information will be posted to our website at <https://SmokingCessationLeadership.ucsf.edu>







SCLC's next live webinar is on

**SAMHSA State Leadership Academies Successes**

with state public health representatives from **Maryland and Minnesota**

- **Thursday, May 26, 2022, 2:00 – 3:00 pm EDT**
- Registration will open next week

# Contact us for free technical assistance



- **Visit** us online at [smokingcessationleadership.ucsf.edu](https://smokingcessationleadership.ucsf.edu)
- **Call** us toll-free at **877-509-3786**
- **Provide Feedback** - Copy and paste the post webinar survey link: [https://ucsf.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV\\_9AzUpd6FRnQUG4C](https://ucsf.co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_9AzUpd6FRnQUG4C) into your browser to complete the evaluation!

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