



UPDATE

Issue 79

Fall 2009

The *State Cancer Legislative Database Update (SCLD Update)* is a product of the National Cancer Institute's (NCI) State Cancer Legislative Database (SCLD) Program. The *SCLD Update* presents an overview of state cancer-related legislation enacted each quarter and includes a graphic illustration that summarizes a particular topic area. The SCLD contains information synthesized from state-level laws and resolutions. The SCLD does not contain state-level regulations; executive orders; measures implemented by counties, cities, or other localities; Attorneys General opinions; or data addressing the implementation of state laws—all of which may vary significantly from the laws reported herein. Due to variations among states in the methods of identifying resolutions, potentially relevant resolutions from some states may not be reported. Although SCLD Program coverage of Medicaid and Medicare law is not comprehensive, some SCLD records include these data. **This issue's Legislative Data Byte highlights states with measures related to lung cancer awareness month.**

Enacted Legislation and Adopted Resolutions: July-September 2009

BREAST CANCER

Awareness

A recently adopted **Pennsylvania** resolution (H.R. 372) recognized July 2009 as Take a Swing Against Breast Cancer Month.

Public/Professional Education

A new law in **North Carolina** (H.B. 1020) establishes a cancer patient navigation

program under the Breast and Cervical Cancer Control Program to provide information and assistance with the management of cancer. Under the law, the Program must: (1) serve breast and cervical cancer patients statewide; (2) employ a multidisciplinary team approach to assist cancer patients in identifying and accessing available health care, financial assistance, psychological support, and other related issues; and (3) work with an existing cancer service agency to ensure clients have access to any cancer health care facility in the state.

Research and Prevention

For a summary of an **Ohio** law (H.B. 1) related to breast cancer research and prevention, see the Cancer—General/Research and Prevention section on page 2.

Treatment Programs

For a summary of a **North Carolina** law (H.B. 1020) related to breast cancer treatment programs and a patient navigation program, see the Breast Cancer/Public/Professional Education section on page 1.

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The *SCLD Update* is now available for electronic delivery. To sign up, please visit www.sclld-nci.net/subscribe.cfml.

CANCER—GENERAL

Awareness

California lawmakers adopted a *resolution* (A.C.R. 28) to recognize February 22-28, 2009 and February 21-27, 2010 as Eating Disorder Awareness Week. The resolution acknowledges that eating disorders can lead to major medical complications, including certain cancers.

A new **Illinois** law (H.B. 3767) establishes the Obesity Prevention Initiative and acknowledges that being overweight and obese increases the risk for health problems, including certain cancers, and other diseases. The law requires the state Department of Public Health to work

with the state Department of Human Services, and other stakeholders, to plan, organize, and publicize hearings on the health and social costs of obesity. Subject to appropriation, the Department must grant funds to specified organizations to conduct a statewide education and engagement campaign focusing on the health effects of obesity and the need to address the obesity epidemic.

S.B. 241, enacted in **Louisiana**, allows individuals to donate all or a portion of an income tax refund to the National Lung Cancer Partnership.

Resolutions in **Michigan** (S.R. 78) and **Pennsylvania** (H.R. 438) proclaimed September 2009 as Childhood Cancer Awareness Month.

A new **Missouri** law, H.B. 683, authorizes the issuance of Brain Tumor Awareness Organization license plates upon receipt of at least 200 applications for such plates.

New Hampshire's H.B. 392 requires applicants for employment at cigar bars to be presented with a written notice that states that working in a cigar bar has serious and permanent negative health effects, including an increased risk of cancer.

In **Pennsylvania**, S.R. 155 was adopted to designate September 26, 2009 as Mesothelioma Awareness Day. Another

Pennsylvania *resolution*, S.R. 177, designated October 4-10, 2009, as Children Healthy Lifestyles Week to raise awareness of and reverse the childhood overweight/obesity epidemic. The *resolution* recognizes that overweight children have a 70 percent chance of becoming overweight adults and, without good weight management, have an increased risk of developing some forms of cancer.

Public/Professional Education

For a summary of an **Illinois** law (H.B. 3767) related to cancer education, see the *Cancer—General/Awareness* section on page 2.

Research and Prevention

A **California** *resolution* (S.J.R. 7) urges the President and United States Congress to expand federally-funded research aimed at developing: (1) reliable means of detecting pancreatic cancer in its early stages, and (2) more effective means of treatment for the disease. The *resolution* acknowledges an increased risk of pancreatic cancer for African Americans and Jews of Ashkenazi decent.

Ohio's H.B. 1 establishes the Disease and Cancer Commission within the state Department of Health to study colorectal, prostate, and triple negative breast cancers and sickle cell anemia in areas of the state in which they are determined to be prevalent. The Department is required to submit a report describing its findings and policy recommendations to combat the prevalence of these conditions in such areas by June 30, 2011. See the additional summary of this law in the *Health Disparities/Treatment Programs* section on page 5.

School Health

Recently enacted legislation in **Illinois** (S.B. 1665) amends the Critical Health Problems and Comprehensive Health Education Act by adding a requirement that the existing Comprehensive Health Education Program include information about cancer, including: (1) types of cancer, (2) signs and symptoms, (3) risk factors, (4) the importance of prevention and early detection, and (5) information on where to go for help.

CANCER—GENERAL

Illinois and Pennsylvania approved measures addressing obesity awareness and prevention and acknowledged the associated cancer risk.

Third-Party Reimbursement

Hawaii's S.B. 166 requires specified individual and group insurers and health maintenance organizations (HMOs) that provide coverage for cancer treatment, to provide reimbursement for all chemotherapy that is considered medically necessary, including orally-administered chemotherapy. Coverage is subject to the same copayment and coinsurance amounts as applied to intravenously-administered chemotherapy.

H.B. 406, enacted in **Louisiana**, requires health insurance issuers, including HMOs, to provide coverage and to reimburse "unique providers of health services for catastrophically ill children" (unique providers) located outside the state, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the insurance policy. The law defines a unique provider as an institution designated by the NCI as a comprehensive cancer center focused on pediatrics, and that is a hospital dedicated to caring for children with catastrophic illness and conducting basic and advanced research into childhood diseases, such as cancer.

The law also requires the state Department of Health and Hospitals to provide coverage and reimbursement to unique providers to the same extent that it would provide coverage for services furnished for those children within the boundaries of the state and to ensure that reimbursement to such institutions is equal to the reimbursement rate of in-state children's hospitals for pediatric care. *See the additional summary of this law in the Genetics/Insurance Discrimination section on page 4.*

CERVICAL CANCER

Public/Professional Education and Treatment Programs

For a summary of a North Carolina law (H.B. 1020) related to cervical cancer education and treatment programs, see the Breast Cancer/Public/Professional Education section on page 1.

COLORECTAL CANCER

Awareness

Tennessee's H.B. 1335 requires the issuance of colon cancer awareness specialty license plates, with the funds generated from the sale of such

plates to be used for grants to non-profit entities and programs promoting public education and awareness about colon cancer.

Public/Professional Education

For a summary of an Illinois law (S.B. 270) related to colorectal cancer public education, see the Colorectal Cancer/Screening Programs section on page 3.

Research and Prevention

For a summary of an Ohio law (H.B. 1) related to colorectal cancer research and prevention, see the Cancer—General/Research and Prevention section on page 2.

Screening Programs

Illinois' S.B. 270 establishes the Colorectal Cancer Screening and Treatment Pilot Program (Program) to provide funding for colorectal cancer examinations and laboratory tests specified in current American Cancer Society (ACS) guidelines for colorectal cancer screening of asymptomatic individuals. The law authorizes the Program to provide colorectal cancer screening and treatment services for individuals who: (1) are at least 50, or younger than 50 and at high risk for colorectal cancer; and (2) do not have creditable coverage or have otherwise exhausted any insurance benefits. Persons who qualify may receive medical assistance identical to benefits provided through the state's approved plan under Title XIX of the Social Security Act. The law further requires an evaluation of the Program to measure health outcomes and the cost of care for those served, develop and disseminate public information about the importance of screening, and to engage in outreach efforts to serve as many eligible individuals as possible.

Treatment Programs

For a summary of an Illinois law (S.B. 270) related to colorectal cancer treatment programs, see the Colorectal Cancer/Screening Programs section on page 3.

GENETICS

Employment Discrimination

H.B. 4998, enacted in **Michigan**, requires the board of directors of a regional convention facility, a municipal public body (corporate or

politic), or a metropolitan authority to establish policies to prevent employment discrimination based on genetic information.

Genetic Counselors

A new law enacted in **Hawaii** (H.B. 1362) establishes a genetic counseling licensure program and requires, with specified exemptions, any person engaging in the practice of genetic

counseling to obtain a license. The law sets forth licensure requirements and specifies license penalties for violation of recognized ethical standards.

Insurance Discrimination

Alaska's H.B. 222 requires individual and group insurers to comply with the provisions of the federal Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act of 2008.

H.B. 406, enacted in **Louisiana**, prohibits specified individual and group insurers, including HMOs and preferred provider organizations, from:

- (1) requesting, requiring, or purchasing genetic information for underwriting purposes;
- (2) requesting or requiring an individual, the individual's family member, or a group member to undergo a genetic test;
- (3) establishing rules for eligibility based on genetic information;
- (4) imposing any preexisting condition exclusion on the basis of genetic information of an individual, the individual's family member, or group member; or
- (5) adjusting premium or contribution amounts for an individual or group health plan on the basis of genetic information concerning the individual or the individual's family member. *See the additional summary of this law in the Cancer—General/Third-Party Reimbursement section on page 3.*

HEALTH DISPARITIES

Awareness and Acknowledgment

A *resolution* adopted in **California** (A.C.R. 29) acknowledges that African Americans, Alaskan Natives, American Indians, Asian Americans,

Latinos, and Pacific Islanders are more likely than whites to have poor health, be uninsured, and die prematurely. The *resolution* requests the state Health and Human Services Agency to encourage departments within the Agency to focus on preventing, reducing, and eliminating health disparities among racial and ethnic population subgroups. The *resolution* also encourages interdepartmental collaboration with an emphasis on the complex social, environmental, and behavioral factors that contribute to health disparities.

Another **California** *resolution*, A.C.R. 75, declared October 2009 as California Promotores Month, to raise awareness of the important contributions of promotores and community health workers. The *resolution* acknowledges that promotores, also known as community health workers, peer leaders, or health advocates, serve as a bridge between the community and the public health care delivery system and have demonstrated a significant level of cost-effectiveness in delivering health care education and services, particularly with regard to chronic diseases.

For a summary of a California resolution (S.C.R. 14) related to health disparities awareness and acknowledgment, see the Prostate Cancer/Awareness section on page 6.

For a summary of a California resolution (S.J.R. 7) related to health disparities awareness and acknowledgment, see the Cancer—General/Research and Prevention section on page 2.

For a summary of a Pennsylvania resolution (H.R. 386) related to health disparities awareness and acknowledgment, see the Prostate Cancer/Awareness section on page 6.

Research and Prevention

For a summary of a California resolution (A.C.R. 75) related to health disparities research and prevention, see the Health Disparities/Awareness and Acknowledgment section on page 4.

For a summary of a Connecticut law (H.B. 6600) related to health disparities research and prevention, see the Tobacco Use/Research and Prevention section on page 7.

A new law in **North Carolina** (S.B. 202) requires specified funds appropriated to the state Department of Health and Human Services for

GENETICS

A new law in Michigan addresses prevention of employment discrimination based on genetic information.

the Community-Focused Eliminating Health Disparities Initiative to be used to provide grants to local public health departments, American Indian tribes, and faith-based and community-based organizations. The goal is to close the gap in health status of African Americans, Hispanics/Latinos, and American Indians as compared to the health status of white persons. The areas of focus on health status must include cancer, among other things. *See the additional summary of this law in the Tobacco Use/Excise Taxes section on page 7.*

Screening Programs

*For a summary of an **Illinois** law (S.B. 270) related to health disparities screening programs, see the Colorectal Cancer/Screening Programs section on page 3.*

State Capacity

*For a summary of a **California** resolution (A.C.R. 29) related to health disparities state capacity, see the Health Disparities/Awareness and Acknowledgment section on page 4.*

Third-Party Reimbursement

*For a summary of a **Connecticut** law (H.B. 6600) related to health disparities third-party reimbursement, see the Tobacco Use/Research and Prevention section on page 7.*

*For a summary of an **Illinois** law (H.B. 1033) related to health disparities third-party reimbursement, see the Prostate Cancer/Third-Party Reimbursement section on page 6.*

Treatment Programs

*For a summary of an **Illinois** law (S.B. 270) related to health disparities treatment programs, see the Colorectal Cancer/Screening Programs section on page 3.*

*For a summary of a **North Carolina** law (H.B. 1020) related to health disparities treatment programs and patient navigation, see the Breast Cancer/Public/Professional Education section on page 1.*

A new law in **Ohio** (H.B. 1) requires the state drug repository program, which accepts and dispenses prescription drugs donated or given for the purpose of being dispensed to individuals that meet specified eligibility standards, to include orally-administered cancer drugs that

are not controlled substances and do not require refrigeration, freezing, or storage at a special temperature, even if not in original sealed and tamper-evident unit dose packaging. *See the additional summary of this law in the Cancer—General/Research and Prevention section on page 2.*

HEALTH-RELATED TREATMENT

Lymphedema

A new law in **North Carolina**, H.B. 535, requires health benefit plans, including HMOs, to provide coverage for the diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment of lymphedema. The law requires coverage for equipment, supplies, complex decongestive therapy, gradient compression garments, and self-management training and education, if determined to be medically necessary and provided by: (1) a licensed occupational or physical therapist or licensed nurse who has experience providing this treatment; or (2) a licensed professional whose treatment of lymphedema is within the professional's scope of practice.

HEALTH-RELATED TREATMENT

A 3rd quarter law in North Carolina requires specified insurers to provide coverage for the diagnosis, evaluation, and treatment of lymphedema.

OVARIAN CANCER

Awareness

H.B. 228 requires the **Delaware** Division of Revenue to provide a space on the state income tax return form for individuals to designate a contribution to the newly established Delaware Ovarian Cancer Fund. The law also requires monies in the Fund to be used for ovarian cancer research, with an emphasis on early detection, education, and awareness.

Illinois' H.B. 2505 designates September of each year as Ovarian and Prostate Cancer Awareness Month in the state to: (1) promote advocacy activities and the study of ovarian and prostate cancers; and (2) honor those whose lives have been impacted by the diseases.

PROSTATE CANCER

Awareness

A new **California** *resolution* (S.C.R 14) designates September 2009 as Prostate Cancer Awareness Month and acknowledges that African American men are 45 percent more likely to develop prostate cancer than any other group of men.

For a summary of an Illinois law (H.B. 2505) related to prostate cancer awareness, see the Ovarian Cancer/Awareness section on page 5.

Members of the **Pennsylvania** House of Representatives adopted a *resolution* (H.R. 386) that designates September 2009 as Prostate Cancer Awareness Month. The *resolution* acknowledges that the risk of developing prostate cancer rises sharply after age 50 and doubles every 10 years thereafter. It also acknowledges that prostate cancer is twice as common among African American men.

Research and Prevention

For a summary of an Ohio law (H.B. 1) related to prostate cancer research and prevention, see the Cancer—General/Research and Prevention section on page 2.

Third-Party Reimbursement

A new law in **Illinois** (H.B. 1033) requires that state medical assistance be made available to uninsured persons who are not otherwise eligible and have been referred by the state Department of Public Health as having been screened and found to need diagnostic evaluation and/or treatment for prostate or testicular cancer.

The law further requires that eligibility for medical assistance under these provisions continue for the entire length of time that treatment is needed.

SKIN CANCER

Tanning Facilities

Delaware's S.B. 90 prohibits minors ages 14 to 18 from using a tanning device at a tanning facility unless the minor provides a consent form signed by a parent or legal guardian, and the signature is witnessed by an operator at the time of first exposure. The law also prohibits a minor younger

than age 14 from using a tanning device unless: (1) use is deemed medically necessary by a health care provider; and (2) the minor provides a consent form signed by the parent or legal guardian at the time of first exposure, and the signature is witnessed by an operator. The law provides penalties for violation and requires the state Department of Health and Social Services to promulgate model language for the consent form and rules necessary for implementation of the law.

STATE-OF-THE-ART TREATMENT

General

New laws in **Arizona** (H.B. 2145) and **Illinois** (H.B. 2275) amend the definition of standard reference compendia for insurers' required coverage of prescription drugs for cancer treatment to include: (1) The American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information (Arizona only); (2) The National Comprehensive Cancer Network Drugs and Biologics Compendium; (3) Thomson Micromedex Compendium Drugdex; (4) Elsevier Gold Standard's Clinical Pharmacology Compendium; and (5) other authoritative compendia as identified by the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services. Arizona's law also provides that medical literature may be accepted as established reference compendia under certain circumstances.

SURVEILLANCE

Cancer Registries

Connecticut's H.B. 6678 requires the state Department of Public Health to maintain and operate the Connecticut Tumor Registry, which must include a report of every occurrence of a reportable tumor that is diagnosed or treated in the state during a calendar year. The law includes penalties for failure of specified reporting entities to comply with the mandated reporting requirements. The law authorizes the Department to enter into reciprocal reporting agreements with the appropriate agencies of other states to exchange tumor reports.

TESTICULAR CANCER

Third-Party Reimbursement

For a summary of an **Illinois** law (H.B. 1033) related to testicular cancer third-party reimbursement, see the Prostate Cancer/Third-Party Reimbursement section on page 6.

TOBACCO USE

Delivery Sales

In **Illinois**, a new law (S.B. 451) amends delivery sale registration and reporting requirements by requiring anyone making a delivery sale during the previous month to file a report with the state Department of Revenue.

Excise Taxes

Connecticut's H.B. 6802b increases the tax on: (1) cigarettes from \$2.00 to \$3.00; (2) snuff tobacco products, from 40 to 55 cents per ounce; and (3) other tobacco products, from 20 to 27.5 percent of the wholesale sales price of such products. The tax increases are applicable for sales occurring on or after October 1, 2009.

H.B. 211, enacted in **Delaware**, increases the tax on cigarettes from \$1.15 to \$1.60.

A new law in the **District of Columbia** (L.B. 18-443) increases the tax on cigarettes from \$2.00 to \$2.50 and imposes a tax of 30 cents per ounce on moist snuff.

Recently enacted legislation in **North Carolina** (S.B. 202) increases the tax on cigarettes from 35 to 45 cents and increases the tax on tobacco products other than cigarettes from 10 to 12.8 percent of the cost price of the products. The law further requires a portion of the tax to be remitted to the University Cancer Research Fund. See the additional summary of this law in the Health Disparities/Research and Prevention section on page 4.

Oregon lawmakers passed a law (H.B. 2672) that imposes a tax on moist snuff of \$1.78 per ounce, with a minimum of \$2.14 per retail container, effective January 1, 2010. On or after July 1, 2019, this tax is adjusted for each biennium according to the cost of living adjustment for the calendar year. See the additional summary of this law in the Tobacco Use/Product Samples section on page 7.

Miscellaneous-Tobacco

Arizona's H.B. 2011c prohibits commercial advertising or promotion of any substance that is illegal to minors, including tobacco, on or in: (1) school athletic facilities, and (2) the school district Web site, or any Web site maintained by a district school.

Product Samples

Oregon lawmakers passed a law (H.B. 2672) that prohibits a person from distributing free samples of smokeless tobacco products: (1) to persons under 21 years of age, or (2) in any area, unless access by persons under 21 years of age is prohibited. A violation of this law is a class A misdemeanor, and distributors' licenses may be revoked or suspended for violations. See the additional summary of this law in the Tobacco Use/Excise Taxes section on page 7.

Research and Prevention

Connecticut's H.B. 6600 requires the SustiNet Plan, a self-insured health care delivery plan, which must be offered to public employees, Medicaid and state medical assistance program participants, and those who are offered employer-sponsored insurance but have a household income at or below 400 percent of the federal poverty level, to provide coverage for mental and behavioral health services, including tobacco cessation services. The law also establishes a task force to study tobacco use by children and adults. The task force will develop a comprehensive plan to reduce tobacco use that includes evidence-based strategies for preventing and reducing tobacco use among children and adults.

Newly enacted **North Carolina** legislation (H.B. 945) authorizes the Legislative Research Commission to study whether smoking prohibitions that apply to foster care homes are having an impact on the availability of foster care homes.

TOBACCO USE

Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, and North Carolina enacted laws increasing taxes on cigarettes.

Smoke-Free Air

North Carolina's S.B. 167 prohibits the use of tobacco products on the premises of a correctional facility, except for authorized religious purposes and when used and possessed by inmates and persons facilitating religious observances. The law permits possession of tobacco products by an employee or visitor, within a motor vehicle in a designated parking area, if the tobacco product remains in the locked vehicle.

Third-Party Reimbursement

For a summary of a **Connecticut** law (H.B. 6600) related to reimbursement for tobacco use cessation services, see the Tobacco Use/Research and Prevention section on page 7.

Tobacco Access by Minors

Delaware's H.B. 269 requires sellers and distributors of tobacco products to demand proof of age from prospective purchasers or recipients younger than 27 years of age. The law further requires signs to be posted near tobacco

vending machines and prohibits any person who owns, operates, or manages an establishment where tobacco products are sold over the counter from maintaining products in a display that is not under the control of the cashier or other employee.

A new law in **Illinois** (H.B. 799) prohibits minors ages 18 and younger from possessing cigars, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, or tobacco in any form. The law provides penalties for violation, including fines and possible community service hours or smoker's education/youth diversion program requirements.

For a summary of an **Oregon** law (H.B. 2672) related to tobacco access by minors, see the Tobacco Use/Product Samples section on page 7.

Tobacco Settlement

Laws enacted this quarter related to the utilization of tobacco settlement monies or compliance with certain tobacco settlement terms are presented in tabular format below.

State Legislative Actions Related to Tobacco Settlements (July through September 2009)

State	Measure Number	ENACTED LEGISLATION ¹		Provides penalties for manufacturers who fail to comply with tobacco settlement terms
		Fund Establishment		
		Establishes or modifies fund(s) to receive revenues from state tobacco settlements	Specifies intended uses of tobacco settlement monies ²	
Michigan	S.B. 588	•	O	
Total		1	TC=0 C=0 O=1 TG=0 H=0 U=0	0

¹Does not include appropriations legislation.

²Intended uses of tobacco settlement monies specified:

TC=Tobacco Control, **TG**=Tobacco Growers, **C**=Cancer, **H**=Health, **O**=Other, **U**=Unspecified

Table of Enacted Legislation and Adopted Resolutions, 3rd Quarter, 2009

State	Measure No.	Content Area
Alaska	H.B. 222	Genetics/Insurance Discrimination
Arizona	H.B. 2011c	Tobacco Use/Miscellaneous-Tobacco
	H.B. 2145	State-of-the-Art Treatment/General
California	A.C.R. 28	Cancer—General/Awareness
	A.C.R. 29	Health Disparities/Awareness and Acknowledgment Health Disparities/State Capacity
	A.C.R. 75	Health Disparities/Awareness and Acknowledgment Health Disparities/Research and Prevention
	S.C.R. 14	Health Disparities/Awareness and Acknowledgment Prostate Cancer/Awareness
	S.J.R. 7	Cancer—General/Research and Prevention Health Disparities/Awareness and Acknowledgment
Connecticut	H.B. 6600	Health Disparities/Research and Prevention Health Disparities/Third-Party Reimbursement Tobacco Use/Research and Prevention Tobacco Use/Third-Party Reimbursement
	H.B. 6678	Surveillance/Cancer Registries
	H.B. 6802b	Tobacco Use/Excise Taxes
Delaware	H.B. 211	Tobacco Use/Excise Taxes
	H.B. 228	Ovarian Cancer/Awareness
	H.B. 269	Tobacco Use/Tobacco Access by Minors
	S.B. 90	Skin Cancer/Tanning Facilities
District of Columbia	L.B. 18-443	Tobacco Use/Excise Taxes
Hawaii	H.B. 1362	Genetics/Genetic Counselors
	S.B. 166	Cancer—General/Third-Party Reimbursement
Illinois	H.B. 799	Tobacco Use/Tobacco Access by Minors
	H.B. 1033	Health Disparities/Third-Party Reimbursement Prostate Cancer/Third-Party Reimbursement Testicular Cancer/Third-Party Reimbursement
	H.B. 2275	State-of-the-Art Treatment/General
	H.B. 2505	Ovarian Cancer/Awareness Prostate Cancer/Awareness
	H.B. 3767	Cancer—General/Awareness Cancer—General/Public/Professional Education
	S.B. 270	Colorectal Cancer/Public/Professional Education Colorectal Cancer/Screening Programs Colorectal Cancer/Treatment Programs Health Disparities/Screening Programs Health Disparities/Treatment Programs
	S.B. 451	Tobacco Use/Delivery Sales
	S.B. 1665	Cancer—General/School Health

Louisiana	H.B. 406	Cancer—General/Third-Party Reimbursement Genetics/Insurance Discrimination
	S.B. 241	Cancer—General/Awareness
Michigan	H.B. 4998	Genetics/Employment Discrimination
	S.B. 588	Tobacco Use/Tobacco Settlement
	S.R. 78	Cancer—General/Awareness
Missouri	H.B. 683	Cancer—General/Awareness
New Hampshire	H.B. 392	Cancer—General/Awareness
North Carolina	H.B. 535	Health-Related Treatment/Lymphedema
	H.B. 945	Tobacco Use/Research and Prevention
	H.B. 1020	Breast Cancer/Public/Professional Education
		Breast Cancer/Treatment Programs
		Cervical Cancer/Public/Professional Education and Treatment Programs
	S.B. 167	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
	S.B. 202	Health Disparities/Research and Prevention
	Tobacco Use/Excise Taxes	
Ohio	H.B. 1	Breast Cancer/Research and Prevention
		Cancer—General/Research and Prevention
		Colorectal Cancer/Research and Prevention
		Health Disparities/Treatment Programs
		Prostate Cancer/Research and Prevention
Oregon	H.B. 2672	Tobacco Use/Excise Taxes
		Tobacco Use/Product Samples
		Tobacco Use/Tobacco Access by Minors
Pennsylvania	H.R. 372	Breast Cancer/Awareness
	H.R. 386	Health Disparities/Awareness and Acknowledgment
		Prostate Cancer/Awareness
	H.R. 438	Cancer—General/Awareness
	S.R. 155	Cancer—General/Awareness
S.R. 177	Cancer—General/Awareness	
Tennessee	H.B. 1335	Colorectal Cancer/Awareness

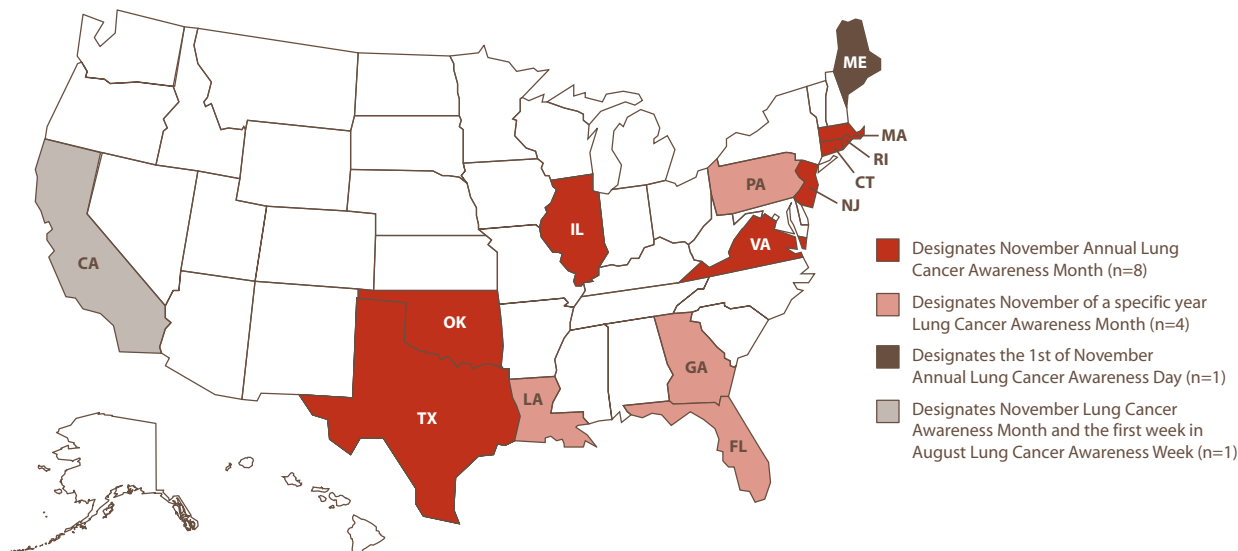
Legislative Abbreviations

A.C.R.	Assembly Concurrent Resolution	L.B.	Legislative Bill	S.J.R.	Senate Joint Resolution
H.B.	House Bill	S.B.	Senate Bill	S.R.	Senate Resolution
H.R.	House Resolution	S.C.R.	Senate Concurrent Resolution		

Legislative Data Byte

States with Resolutions Addressing Lung Cancer Awareness Month

(Adopted as of September 30, 2009)



In 1957, the U.S. Surgeon General and the U.S. Public Health Service declared that a causal relationship exists between smoking and lung cancer. This was the first official acknowledgment of a connection between smoking and lung cancer. Today, research shows that people who smoke are 10 to 20 times more likely to get lung cancer or die from lung cancer than people who do not smoke. The risk of lung cancer increases as the length of time spent smoking and the number of cigarettes smoked increases.¹

Moreover, lung cancer is the most common cause of cancer-related death for both men and women. During 2009, it is estimated that lung cancer will cause approximately 159,390 deaths and 219,440 new cases will be diagnosed.²

In response, various organizations and associations have been established to educate the public about lung cancer issues. Many of these groups encourage the designation of November as Lung Cancer Awareness Month in their respective states.

Several states have adopted resolutions in order to heighten awareness about lung cancer and promote efforts to increase research and funding for treatment.

As of September 30, 2009, 14 states—**California, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, and Virginia**—have adopted measures promoting lung cancer awareness. Nine—**California, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, and Virginia**—have declared November annual Lung Cancer Awareness Month. Four states—**Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania**—have declared November in previous years (i.e., November 2008) Lung Cancer Awareness Month. One state, **Maine**, has designated November 1 annual Lung Cancer Awareness Day. **California** declares November as Lung Cancer Awareness Month and the first week of August as Lung Cancer Awareness Week.

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- American Cancer Society. (2009, October). What are the key statistics about lung cancer? Retrieved December 7, 2009, from http://www.cancer.org/docroot/CRI/content/CRI_2_4_1x_What_Are_the_Key_Statistics_About_Lung_Cancer_15.asp?sitearea

The SCLD contains information synthesized from state-level laws and resolutions, although resolutions not designated as such by the states are not captured. It does not contain state-level regulations; executive orders; measures implemented by counties, cities, or other localities; opinions of Attorneys General; or data addressing the implementations of state laws—all of which may vary significantly from the laws reported herein. Although coverage of Medicaid and Medicare law is not comprehensive, some SCLD records include these data.

ABOUT SCLD

The SCLD Program maintains a database of state cancer-related legislation and serves as an important resource for research and analysis of cancer-related health policy. The SCLD Program also monitors the role of state legislation in public health and the application of cancer control science. Because of the volume of enacted laws, minor amendments to laws are not reported. Information about state legislative actions related to cancer prevention and control is provided through the *SCLD Update*, the SCLD Program Web Site, and the National Cancer Institute's Cancer Information Service (1-800-4-CANCER).

VISIT THE SCLD WEB SITE

Visit the SCLD Program Web site at: www.sclد-nci.net and select "Search Database" to access nearly 7,300 abstracts of enacted laws and adopted resolutions. While you are there, view additional Web site features and sign up for e-mail notification of Web site updates.

The SCLD Program Web site also includes a brief overview of the SCLD Program; access to current fact sheets and current and archived editions of the *SCLD Update*; data and information related to the tobacco ratings project; copies of SCLD presentations; information about submitting inquiries to the SCLD Program; and contacts and e-mail addresses for additional information. In addition, links are provided to the Web sites of the National Institutes of Health, the National Cancer Institute (NCI), NCI's Office of Government and Congressional Relations, and NCI's Center to Reduce Cancer Health Disparities.

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