



State Cancer Legislative Database

UPDATE

Issue 77

Spring 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 private health insurance coverage for breast cancer treatment services.**

Enacted Legislation and Adopted Resolutions: January-March 2009

BREAST CANCER

Screening Programs

For a summary of two **Virginia** laws (H.B. 2200 and S.B. 1144) related to breast cancer screening programs, see the *Breast Cancer/Treatment Programs* section on page 2.

Third-Party Reimbursement

Illinois legislators passed a law (S.B. 1174) requiring municipalities

and counties that provide health care coverage to their employees to also require coverage for: (1) a mammogram at the ages and intervals considered medically necessary by the woman's health care provider for women under the age of 40 with specified risk factors; and (2) a comprehensive ultrasound screening, when medically necessary as determined by a licensed physician. The law also requires the provision of mastectomy coverage, including coverage for reconstructive surgery incidental to the mastectomy. Coverage for the breast reconstruction must include the following: (1) reconstruction of the breast upon which the mastectomy has been performed; (2) surgery and reconstruction of the other breast to produce a symmetrical appearance; and (3) prostheses and treatment for physical complications at all stages of mastectomy, including lymphedemas. *See the additional summary of this law in the Health Disparities/Third-Party Reimbursement section on page 3.*

A new **Montana** law (H.B. 151) requires specified individual and group insurers

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to provide coverage for: (1) all stages of reconstruction of the breast on which a mastectomy has been performed; (2) surgery and reconstruction of the other breast to produce a symmetrical appearance; and (3) prostheses and physical complications of a mastectomy, including lymphedemas.

Treatment Programs

In **Virginia**, two laws (H.B. 2200 and S.B. 1144) established the Breast and Cervical Cancer Prevention and Treatment Fund to be used to support the treatment of breast and cervical cancer in women under Medicaid. A portion of the Fund may be used to conduct screening activities for breast and cervical cancer under the Every Woman's Life Program administered by the Virginia Department of Health.

CANCER—GENERAL

Awareness

California lawmakers approved a *resolution* (S.C.R. 7) recognizing March 2009 as Kidney Cancer Awareness Month.

For a summary of two **Georgia** resolutions (H.R. 323 and S.R. 258) related to cancer awareness, see the *Health Disparities/Awareness and Acknowledgment* section on page 3.

A recently adopted **Kentucky** resolution (H.R. 95) recognizes September 26 as National Mesothelioma Awareness Day.

Massachusetts' S.B. 2895

requires the Governor to annually proclaim November as Lung Cancer Awareness Month.

In **Ohio**, S.B. 243 designates September as Childhood Cancer Awareness Month. See the *additional summaries of this law in the Ovarian Cancer/Awareness and Skin Cancer/Awareness* sections on pages 4.

For a summary of a **Wisconsin** resolution (S.J.R. 12) related to cancer awareness, see the *Health Disparities/Awareness and Acknowledgment* section on page 3.

Research and Prevention

New Mexico's S.M. 89 requests that the state Department of Health: (1) identify the disparity in patient copayments between orally and intravenously administered chemotherapies; and (2) study the reasons for the disparity.

A newly adopted **Utah** resolution (H.J.R. 3) expresses support for public and private efforts to increase and improve cancer treatment, screening, and research efforts. The resolution also recognizes the importance of cancer prevention, early detection and survivorship programs, and expanding access to cancer care services and programs.

Also in **Utah**, a resolution (H.J.R. 21) charges a committee with studying whether to prohibit an insurer from requiring a cancer patient to pay more for chemotherapy treatment that is administered orally rather than intravenously. See the *additional summary of this law in the Tobacco Use/Research and Prevention* section on page 5.

Screening Programs

For a summary of a **Utah** resolution (H.J.R. 3) related to cancer screening programs see the *Cancer—General/Research and Prevention* section on this page.

Treatment Programs

For a summary of a **Utah** resolution (H.J.R. 3) related to cancer treatment programs see the *Cancer—General/Research and Prevention* section on this page.

CERVICAL CANCER

Awareness

A recently passed **Arkansas** law (H.B. 1377) charges the Cervical Cancer Task Force with developing methods for: (1) raising awareness of cervical cancer among the public and the medical community; and (2) ensuring that cervical cancer prevention, screening, evaluation, and treatment are available to women in the state.

Also in **Arkansas**, lawmakers approved a resolution (H.R. 1005) designating January as Cervical Cancer Awareness Month. The resolution

CERVICAL CANCER

Arkansas and Pennsylvania established Cervical Cancer Awareness Months.

acknowledges that the cervical cancer mortality rate for black women is twice as high as that of white women, and the rate for Arkansas' Hispanic women is almost three times that of Hispanic women in the United States.

A recent **Pennsylvania** resolution (H.R. 5) recognized January 2009 as Cervical Cancer Awareness Month.

Screening Programs

For a summary of two **Virginia** laws (H.B. 2200 and S.B. 1144) related to cervical cancer screening programs, see the *Breast Cancer/Treatment Programs* section on page 2.

Treatment Programs

For a summary of two **Virginia** laws (H.B. 2200 and S.B. 1144) related to cervical cancer treatment programs, see the *Breast Cancer/Treatment Programs* section on page 2.

COLORECTAL CANCER

Awareness

Resolutions adopted in **Colorado** (S.J.R. 18), **Michigan** (H.R. 50), and **Pennsylvania** (H.R. 27) recognized March 2009 as Colorectal Cancer Awareness Month. **Oklahoma** (S.R. 24) recognized March 2009 as National Colon Cancer Awareness Month.

GENETICS

Genetic Counselors

A newly enacted **South Dakota** law (H.B. 1092) prohibits any person from engaging in the practice of genetic counseling unless he or she holds a license or temporary license. The law specifies education and examination requirements as well as disciplinary actions for individuals who violate the law.

Insurance Discrimination

Utah's H.B. 52 allows the state Insurance Commissioner to adopt rules to conform Medicare supplement policies and certificates to the requirements of federal laws and regulations, including nondiscrimination for genetic testing or genetic information.

HEALTH DISPARITIES

Awareness and Acknowledgment

For a summary of an **Arkansas** resolution (H.R. 1005) related to health disparities awareness and acknowledgment, see the *Cervical Cancer/Awareness* section on page 2.

For a summary of an **Arkansas** law (H.B. 1031) related to health disparities awareness and acknowledgment, see the *Prostate Cancer/Third Party Reimbursement* section on page 4.

Two **Georgia** resolutions, H.R. 323 and S.R. 258, recognized February 19, 2009 as Rural Health Day at the state Capitol.

The resolutions acknowledged that rural areas have the highest cancer mortality rates.

A **Wisconsin** resolution (S.J.R. 12) designated April 19-25, 2009 as Minority Cancer Awareness Week and acknowledged that minority and low-income communities face an unequal cancer burden, with African Americans having the highest death rate for cancer of any racial or ethnic group, and cancer being the second leading cause of death for Hispanic adults.

Screening Programs

For a summary of two **Virginia** laws (H.B. 2200 and S.B. 1144) related to health disparities screening programs, see the *Breast Cancer/Treatment Programs* section on page 2.

Third-Party Reimbursement

Illinois legislators passed a law (S.B. 1174) requiring the state Department of Public Aid to provide payment for: (1) a mammogram for women under the age of 40 with specified risk factors at the age and intervals considered medically necessary as determined by the woman's health care provider, and (2) a comprehensive ultrasound screening when medically necessary as determined by a licensed physician. See the additional summary of this law in the *Breast Cancer/Third-Party Reimbursement* section on page 1.

HEALTH DISPARITIES

The Illinois Department of Public Aid must now provide payment for mammograms and ultrasounds for certain high risk women.

Treatment Programs

For a summary of two **Virginia** laws (H.B. 2200 and S.B. 1144) related to health disparities treatment programs, see the *Breast Cancer/Treatment Programs* section on page 2.

OVARIAN CANCER

Awareness

In **Ohio**, a new law (S.B. 243) declares September as Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month. See the additional summaries of this law in the *Cancer—General/Awareness and Skin Cancer/Awareness* sections on page 2 and on this page.

PROSTATE CANCER

Third-Party Reimbursement

The **Arkansas** General Assembly enacted a new law (H.B. 1031) requiring specified individual and group insurers, including health maintenance organizations, to provide coverage for annual screening, according to National Comprehensive Cancer Network guidelines, for the early detection of prostate cancer in men ages 40 or older. The law also acknowledges that African American men are more likely to develop and die from prostate cancer than Caucasian men.

SKIN CANCER

New laws in Arkansas and Mississippi prohibit children from using tanning facilities without the written consent of their guardians.

SKIN CANCER

Awareness

In **Georgia**, lawmakers adopted two *resolutions* (H.R. 365 and S.R. 398), recognizing February 25, 2009 as Skin Cancer Awareness Day at the state Capitol and encouraging all citizens to have a greater awareness of the risks of skin cancer and the need for early diagnosis.

Ohio's S.B. 243 designates May as Melanoma/Skin Cancer Detection and Prevention Month. See the additional summaries of this law in the *Cancer—General/Awareness and Ovarian Cancer/Awareness* sections on page 2 and on this page.

Tanning Facilities

With the enactment of H.B. 1920 in **Arkansas**, owners or operators of tanning facilities must now witness the parent or legal guardian of a child under 18 signing a warning statement attesting to the dangers associated with overexposure to tanning equipment before allowing the child to use tanning equipment. The statement must include a warning that repeated exposure to tanning equipment may cause skin cancer.

Effective July 1, 2009, a new **Mississippi** law (H.B. 214) prohibits a child under the age of 17 from using a tanning device at a tanning facility unless the parent or guardian signs a consent form in the presence of the operator of the tanning facility. The law also requires a parent or guardian to be physically present at the tanning facility when a child under the age of 14 uses a tanning device. For children ages 14 to 17, the parent or guardian must specify the maximum number of times per year the child may use the facility.

STATE-OF-THE-ART TREATMENT

Clinical Trials

A newly adopted **New Mexico** *resolution* (H.M. 102) requests that the Legislative Health and Human Services Committee examine: (1) the existing law pertaining to cancer clinical trials, (2) the law pertaining to medical liability and parental consent for treatment of children, and (3) the effect of the current legal framework used to determine if sponsors and insurers will permit New Mexico children to participate in Phase I clinical trials.

TOBACCO USE

Awareness

Pennsylvania's H.R. 172 designated March 25, 2009 as Kick Butts Day. The *resolution* encouraged citizens of all ages to participate in tobacco cessation and prevention education activities.

Delivery Sales

The **South Dakota** Legislature enacted H.B. 1080 to prohibit any tobacco product distributor from shipping or transporting cigarettes or tobacco products to any consumer in the state. The law specifies penalties for violations.

In **Utah**, new legislation (S.B. 228) prohibits any person from facilitating the order or purchase of tobacco products or cigarettes by an unlicensed person by mail or delivery service, Internet or computer network, telephone, or other electronic methods. The law also specifies penalties for violations.

Excise Taxes

Arkansas' H.B. 1204 increases the tax on cigarettes from 59 cents to \$1.15 and on other tobacco products from 32 to 68 percent of the manufacturer's selling price.

*For a summary of a **California** law (S.B. 1c) related to tobacco use excise taxes, see the Tobacco Use/Research and Prevention section on this page.*

Kentucky's H.B. 144 doubles the excise tax on: (1) cigarettes from 30 to 60 cents, (2) moist snuff from 9.5 to 19 cents per unit, and (3) other tobacco products from 7.5 to 15 percent of the wholesale sales price.

A recently passed **Nebraska** law (L.B. 89) establishes a tax on snuff at a rate of 44 cents per ounce, effective October 1, 2009.

Newly enacted **Wyoming** legislation (H.B. 67) establishes an excise tax on moist snuff at the rate of 60 cents per ounce.

Research and Prevention

Newly enacted legislation in **California** (S.B. 1c) allocates money from the Cigarette and Tobacco Products Surtax Fund for the purpose of tobacco use research with an emphasis on youth and young adults, including: (1) the effects of active and passive smoking, (2) the primary prevention of tobacco use, (3) nicotine addiction and its treatment, (4) the effects of secondhand smoke, and (5) public health issues surrounding tobacco use.

A recently approved **Utah** resolution (H.J.R. 21) charges a committee with studying: (1) the use

of tobacco monies from the Master Settlement Agreement and cigarette tax increases for tobacco prevention, cessation, and control, and reviewing program outcomes, funding, evaluation processes, and the adequacy of statutory requirements; and (2) a ban on smoking in vehicles when children are present. *See the additional summary of this law in the Cancer—General/Research and Prevention section on page 2.*

Smoke-Free Air

Fourteen states—**Arkansas** (H.R. 1001), **Connecticut** (H.R. 2, S.J.R. 1, and S.R. 1), **Delaware** (H.R. 2), **Illinois** (H.R. 45), **Iowa** (H.R. 8), **Massachusetts** (S.B. 5), **Michigan** (H.R. 1 and S.R. 5), **Missouri** (H.R. 18), **North Carolina** (S.R. 1), **Oklahoma** (H.R. 1005), **Pennsylvania** (H.R. 39), **Texas** (H.R. 2), **Washington** (H.R. 4600 and H.R. 4608), and **Wisconsin** (S.R. 2)—adopted resolutions restricting or prohibiting smoking in specified state legislative buildings.

Newly enacted **Illinois** legislation (S.B. 2757) amends the Smoke Free Illinois Act to allow smoking in: (1) specified laboratories where smoking is studied for medical or scientific health-related research, (2) common smoking rooms in long-term care facilities operated by the state Department of Veterans' Affairs, and (3) retail tobacco stores meeting specified qualifications. The law identifies entities authorized to enforce the law and specifies graduated penalties for violations.

A new **South Dakota** law (H.B. 1240) prohibits smoking or carrying lighted tobacco products in any public place or place of employment. The law also establishes exemptions from the prohibition, including: (1) private residences, unless used for day care; (2) designated smoking rooms in any licensed hotel or lodging establishment; and (3) specified retail tobacco stores. The law specifies penalties for violations.

Effective December 1, 2009, the **Virginia** Indoor Clean Air Act (H.B. 1703 and S.B. 1105) prohibits smoking in specified public places, including elevators, public schools and school buses, and licensed child day care centers that are not

TOBACCO USE

Fourteen states adopted resolutions restricting smoking in legislative buildings.

also used for residential purposes. The Act also prohibits smoking in specified areas of restaurants and requires reasonable non-smoking areas to be established in specified government buildings, educational facilities, health care facilities, retail establishments, and recreational facilities. The Act sets forth sign posting requirements, preemption and enabling provisions, and penalties for violations, and identifies those authorized to enforce the Act.

Tobacco Access by Minors

A recently enacted **South Dakota** law (S.B. 100) prohibits the sale of cigarettes and/or smokeless tobacco through a self-service display other than through vending machines located in areas specified in the law or in a tobacco specialty store.

Utah's H.B. 456 restricts the sale of cigarettes, cigars, cigarette tobacco, pipe tobacco, and smokeless tobacco to a direct face-to-face exchange between an employee and a purchaser. The law also permits: (1) cigars, cigarette tobacco, and pipe tobacco to be sold through vending machines and self-service displays in specified

locations; and (2) the sale of tobacco products by retailers at qualifying tobacco retail stores, provided the retailer ensures that no person under the age of 19 is present or permitted to enter at any time, unless accompanied by a legal guardian. The law preempts local ordinances, rules, and regulations, and specifies penalties for vendors as well as legal guardians violating these provisions.

Tobacco Education

Wyoming's S.B. 35 allows minors ages 12 and older who use tobacco products to consent, as if they were adults, to tobacco cessation programs approved by the state Department of Health.

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 (January through March 2009)

State	Measure Number(s)	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	
New Mexico	S.B. 79	•		
Utah	H.B. 302	•	H, TC	
Totals		2	TC=1 TG=0 C=0 H=1 O=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, 1st Quarter, 2009

State	Measure No.	Content Area
Arkansas	H.B. 1031	Health Disparities/Awareness and Acknowledgment Prostate Cancer/Third-Party Reimbursement
	H.B. 1204	Tobacco Use/Excise Taxes
	H.B. 1377	Cervical Cancer/Awareness
	H.B. 1920	Skin Cancer/Tanning Facilities
	H.R. 1001	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
	H.R. 1005	Cervical Cancer/Awareness Health Disparities/Awareness and Acknowledgment
California	S.B. 1c	Tobacco Use/Excise Taxes Tobacco Use/Research and Prevention
	S.C.R. 7	Cancer—General/Awareness
Colorado	S.J.R. 18	Colorectal Cancer/Awareness
Connecticut	H.R. 2	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
	S.J.R. 1	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
	S.R. 1	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
Delaware	H.R. 2	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
Georgia	H.R. 323/S.R. 258	Cancer—General/Awareness Health Disparities/Awareness and Acknowledgment
	H.R. 365/S.R. 398	Skin Cancer/Awareness
Illinois	H.R. 45	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
	S.B. 1174	Breast Cancer/Third-Party Reimbursement Health Disparities/Third-Party Reimbursement
	S.B. 2757	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
Iowa	H.R. 8	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
Kentucky	H.B. 144	Tobacco Use/Excise Taxes
	H.R. 95	Cancer—General/Awareness
Massachusetts	S.B. 5	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
	S.B. 2895	Cancer—General/Awareness
Michigan	H.R. 1	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
	H.R. 50	Colorectal Cancer/Awareness
	S.R. 5	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air

Mississippi	H.B. 214	Skin Cancer/Tanning Facilities
Missouri	H.R. 18	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
Montana	H.B. 151	Breast Cancer/Third-Party Reimbursement
Nebraska	L.B. 89	Tobacco Use/Excise Taxes
New Mexico	H.M. 102	State-of-the-Art Treatment/Clinical Trials
	S.B. 79	Tobacco Use/Tobacco Settlement
	S.M. 89	Cancer—General/Research and Prevention
North Carolina	S.R. 1	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
Ohio	S.B. 243	Cancer—General/Awareness
		Ovarian Cancer/Awareness
		Skin Cancer/Awareness
Oklahoma	H.R. 1005	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
	S.R. 24	Colorectal Cancer/Awareness
Pennsylvania	H.R. 5	Cervical Cancer/Awareness
	H.R. 27	Colorectal Cancer/Awareness
	H.R. 39	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
	H.R. 172	Tobacco Use/Awareness
South Dakota	H.B. 1080	Tobacco Use/Delivery Sales
	H.B. 1092	Genetics/Genetic Counselors
	H.B. 1240	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
	S.B. 100	Tobacco Use/Tobacco Access by Minors
Texas	H.R. 2	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
Utah	H.B. 52	Genetics/Insurance Discrimination
	H.B. 302	Tobacco Use/Tobacco Settlement
	H.B. 456	Tobacco Use/Tobacco Access by Minors
	H.J.R. 3	Cancer—General/Research and Prevention
		Cancer—General/Screening Programs
		Cancer—General/Treatment Programs
H.J.R. 21	Cancer—General/Research and Prevention	
	Tobacco Use/Research and Prevention	
S.B. 228	Tobacco Use/Delivery Sales	

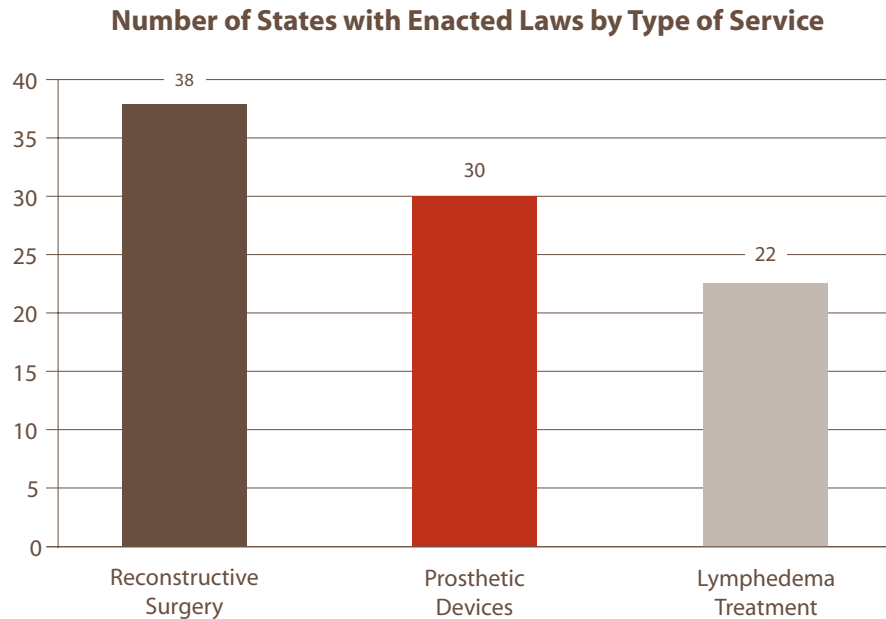
Virginia	H.B. 1703/S.B. 1105	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
	H.B. 2200/S.B. 1144	Breast Cancer/Screening Programs Breast Cancer/Treatment Programs Cervical Cancer/Screening Programs Cervical Cancer/Treatment Programs Health Disparities/Screening Programs Health Disparities/Treatment Programs
Washington	H.R. 4600	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
	H.R. 4608	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
Wisconsin	S.J.R. 12	Cancer—General/Awareness Health Disparities/Awareness and Acknowledgment
	S.R. 2	Tobacco Use/Smoke-Free Air
Wyoming	H.B. 67	Tobacco Use/Excise Taxes
	S.B. 35	Tobacco Use/Tobacco Education

Legislative Abbreviations

H.B.	House Bill	L.B.	Legislative Bill	S.M.	Senate Memorial
H.J.R.	House Joint Resolution	S.B.	Senate Bill	S.R.	Senate Resolution
H.M.	House Memorial	S.C.R.	Senate Concurrent Resolution		
H.R.	House Resolution	S.J.R.	Senate Joint Resolution		

Legislative Data Byte

Coverage by Private Health Insurers for Breast Cancer Treatment Services (enacted as of March 31, 2009)



Since 1989, the National Cancer Institute's State Cancer Legislative Database (SCLD) Program has monitored the enactment of laws addressing insurance coverage for breast cancer treatment services in all 50 states and in the **District of Columbia** (collectively, states). The bar chart above illustrates the number of states with laws addressing coverage by specified private health insurers and/or managed care entities (collectively, insurers) for post-mastectomy services, supplies, or treatment including: (1) reconstructive surgery, (2) prosthetic devices, and (3) lymphedema treatment.

Thirty-eight states have enacted legislation addressing coverage for post-mastectomy services. Of those states, 36 require insurers to provide coverage for reconstructive surgery after mastectomy, including surgery to establish breast symmetry. **Kentucky** law mandates that insurers offer such coverage and **Michigan** law mandates that insurers offer or include such coverage.

A total of 30 states have enacted legislation addressing coverage for prosthetic devices. Twenty-eight states require insurers to provide coverage for prosthetic devices after surgery; in **Kentucky**, insurers must offer such coverage and in **Michigan**, certain insurers must provide coverage while others must offer such coverage. Twenty-eight states require specified insurers to provide coverage for both reconstruction and prostheses.

Insurers in 22 states must provide coverage for lymphedema treatment. Insurers in **Kentucky** must offer such coverage.

Twenty-one states require insurers to provide coverage for reconstructive surgery, prostheses, and lymphedema treatment; in **Kentucky**, insurers are required to offer such coverage.

Twelve states have not enacted legislation requiring insurers to offer or provide coverage for any of these post-mastectomy services.

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.

NOTES

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 more than 6,800 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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