

## Kansas Report Card

### Tobacco Prevention and Control Spending **F**

FY2010 Tobacco Control Program Funding:	\$2,245,400*
CDC Best Practices State Spending Recommendation:	\$32,100,000
Percentage of CDC Recommendation:	7%

\*Includes FY2010 funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

### Smokefree Air **F**

#### OVERVIEW OF STATE SMOKING RESTRICTIONS:

Government Worksites:	<b>Restricted</b>
Private Worksites:	<b>No provision</b>
Schools:	<b>Prohibited (public schools only)</b>
Child Care Facilities:	<b>Prohibited (home-based child care facilities exempt)</b>
Restaurants:	<b>Restricted</b>
Bars:	<b>No provision</b>
Casinos/Gaming Establishments:	<b>No provision</b>
Retail Stores:	<b>Restricted</b>
Recreational/Cultural Facilities:	<b>Restricted</b>
Penalties:	<b>Yes</b>
Enforcement:	<b>Yes</b>
Preemption:	<b>No</b>
Citation:	KS STAT. ANN. §§ 21-4009 et seq.

The Smokefree Air grade only examines state tobacco control law and does not reflect local smokefree ordinances. Kansas has made great strides at protecting people from secondhand smoke by passing strong local smokefree ordinances.

### Cigarette Tax **D**

Tax Rate per pack of 20:	\$0.79
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### Cessation Coverage **F**

#### OVERVIEW OF STATE CESSATION COVERAGE:

##### STATE MEDICAID PROGRAM:

Medications:	<b>Covers NRT Patch, Chantix and Zyban</b>
Counseling:	<b>No coverage</b>
Barriers to Coverage:	<b>Limits on duration, annual limit on quit attempts and minimal co-payments required</b>

##### STATE EMPLOYEE HEALTH PLAN(S):

Medications:	<b>Covers NRT Nasal spray, NRT inhaler, Chantix and Zyban</b>
Counseling:	<b>Covers phone and online counseling</b>
Barriers to Coverage:	<b>Co-payments and combination therapy required</b>

##### PRIVATE INSURANCE MANDATE: NO PROVISION

Citation: See [Kansas Tobacco Cessation Coverage page](#) for specific sources

## Kansas Behind the Scenes



The American Lung Association in Kansas and its partners increased the focus on smokefree air in Kansas throughout 2009. Because of this, the Kansas Senate approved a strong statewide smokefree law for the first time.

House Bill (HB) 2221, the Kansas Clean Indoor Air Act, was a comprehensive smokefree bill introduced by State Senator Wysong. The bill advanced further than ever before when the Senate passed it on a vote of 25-15. It was amended on the Senate floor to exempt private clubs and gaming floors of casinos and racetracks. The bill is now in conference committee and will be discussed during the 2010 legislative session. The Lung Association and its partners worked year-round to build support throughout the state and in the state House of Representatives. We remain optimistic that HB 2221 will pass and be signed into law by the end of the 2010 legislative session.

On the local level, a major victory occurred when the Topeka city council approved a comprehensive smokefree ordinance in October 2009. Topeka is the state capital and passage of this ordinance will help greatly with the statewide smokefree effort. Other local ordinance developments in 2009 included:

- Manhattan passed a comprehensive smokefree ordinance with a 57 percent majority of a citywide vote. The ordinance took effect January 2, 2009.
- Salina was also successful in upgrading its ordinance, and in May 2009 the city removed language that allowed smoking in restaurants and bars between 9 pm and 6 am.
- Pratt City officials passed a clean indoor air ordinance, effective May 2009, with a trigger date of January 2010 to remove some exemptions.
- Emporia passed a smokefree ordinance in December 2008. Opponents of the ordinance submitted a petition to put the newly approved smoking ordinance to a public vote. On April 7, citizens of Emporia voted and the smokefree ordinance prevailed by a narrow eight votes.
- Wyandotte County passed a smoking ordinance that took effect in February 2009. Unfortunately, the ordinance gives businesses an option to apply for an annual \$250 smoking permit to pollute worker's lungs. Luckily, these permits can't be issued after December 31, 2011.

Many other communities continue to consider adopting smokefree ordinances. They include Arkansas City, Junction City and Fredonia.

In 2010, the American Lung Association in Kansas will focus primarily on winning House passage of the Kansas Clean Indoor Air Act by building and utilizing grassroots support. Other legislative priorities will include advocating for an increase in funding for tobacco prevention and cessation programs (\$1 million was provided for these programs in fiscal year 2010) and for an increase in the state's cigarette tax, which now stands at 79 cents per pack.

### Kansas State Facts

Economic Costs Due to Smoking:	\$1,700,505,000
Adult Smoking Rate:	17.9%
High School Smoking Rate:	20.6%
Middle School Smoking Rate:	N/A
Smoking Attributable Deaths:	3,883
Smoking Attributable Lung Cancer Deaths:	1,202
Smoking Attributable Respiratory Disease Deaths:	1,148

Adult smoking rate is taken from CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2008 Prevalence Data. High school smoking rate is taken from the 2007 Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System. A current middle school smoking rate is not available for this state.

Health impact information is taken from the Smoking Attributable Mortality, Morbidity and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) software. Smoking attributable deaths reflect average annual estimates for the period 2000-2004 and are calculated for persons aged 35 years and older. They do not take into account deaths from burns or secondhand smoke. Respiratory diseases include pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, emphysema and chronic airway obstruction. The estimated economic impact of smoking is based on smoking-attributable health care expenditures in 2004 and the average annual productivity losses for the period 2000-2004.

To get involved with your American Lung Association, please contact:

### American Lung Association in Kansas

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