

SENATE STAFF ANALYSIS AND ECONOMIC IMPACT STATEMENT

(This document is based on the provisions contained in the legislation as of the latest date listed below.)

BILL: CS/SB 2138

SPONSOR: Health, Aging, and Long-Term Care Committee and Senator Wilson

SUBJECT: Jessie Trice Cancer Prevention Program

DATE: March 23, 2004 REVISED: _____

	ANALYST	STAFF DIRECTOR	REFERENCE	ACTION
1.	<u>Parham</u>	<u>Wilson</u>	<u>HC</u>	<u>Fav/CS</u>
2.	_____	_____	<u>AHS</u>	_____
3.	_____	_____	<u>AP</u>	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____

I. Summary:

The bill gives the Department of Health the authority to expand the Jessie Trice Cancer Prevention Program, which operates pilot programs in Miami-Dade and Lee Counties, statewide. The bill specifies that funding may be provided to develop contracts with community health centers and local community faith-based education programs to provide cancer screening, diagnosis, education, and treatment services to low-income populations.

This bill amends s. 381.91, Florida Statutes.

II. Present Situation:

Cancer Among Low Income Populations

Low income African-Americans and Hispanics in Florida generally have worse outcomes than whites for a wide variety of cancers, partly because of lower probability of early diagnosis through screening. Death rates for some cancers are higher for these populations. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention report the following cancer statistics for minorities in the U.S.

- Overall, African-Americans are more likely to develop cancer than persons of any other racial or ethnic group.
- African-Americans have higher than average colon and rectum cancer death rates and incidence rates than other racial and ethnic groups.
- African-Americans have twice the average death rate from prostate cancer.
- The incidence of cervical cancer in Hispanic women has been consistently higher at all ages than for other women.

- Only 52 percent of American Indian/Alaska Native women aged 40 years and older have had a recent mammogram.
- American Indian and Alaska Natives have the poorest survival rates from all cancers combined in comparison with all other racial and ethnic groups.

Community-Based Chronic Disease Intervention

Eight community-based chronic disease community intervention programs are currently funded with federal block grant dollars awarded to county health departments to address the prevention of lung cancer through prevention of tobacco use or tobacco cessation programs. None of these programs is located in Dade or Lee Counties.

The Miami-Dade County Health Department is one of 19 county health departments currently implementing Florida's Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program. The federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention currently funds this program at \$3.1 million to provide breast and cervical cancer screening exams to uninsured and under insured women, and to conduct outreach and public and professional education.

The Health Choice Network

The Health Choice Network is a not-for-profit organization formed approximately 8 years ago to foster the philosophies and goals of organizations engaged in the delivery of preventive and primary care services to the under insured and the uninsured. Organizational members include federally funded health centers in Miami-Dade and southwest Florida.

The Health Choice Network has subcontracts with Community Health of South Dade, Inc., Family Health Centers of Southwest Florida, Inc., and two faith-based community education programs to implement the Jessie Trice Cancer Prevention Program. The program provides tobacco prevention education activities for minority youth and community and clinical screening for lung cancer in South Miami-Dade County. It provides outreach, screening and education concerning breast and cervical cancer in Lee County. The program arranges for, but does not fund, treatment for diagnosed cancer.

The Jessie Trice Cancer Prevention Program

Section 381.91, F.S., creates the Jessie Trice Cancer Prevention Program. The program is created and placed for administrative purposes within the Department of Health. The legislative intent of the program is to:

- Reduce the rates of illness and death from lung cancer and other cancers and improve the quality of life among low-income African-American and Hispanic populations through increased access to early, effective screening and diagnosis, education, and treatment programs;
- Create a community faith-based disease-prevention program in conjunction with the Health Choice Network and other community health centers to build upon the referral and education networks in place within minority communities and to increase access to health service delivery in South Florida; and

- Establish a funding source to build upon local private participation to sustain the operation of the program.

The program is operated from the community health centers within the Health Choice Network in South Florida. The original legislation provided an appropriation of \$750,000 annually from the Tobacco Settlement Trust Fund to the Department of Health to fund the program; however the program was never funded at that level. In FY 2001-2002, the program received \$300,000, in FY 2002-2003, the program received \$270,000, and in FY 2003-2004, the program received \$218,429. Funding is provided to develop contracts with community health centers and local community faith-based programs to provide cancer screening, diagnosis, education, and treatment services to low-income populations throughout the state. Pilot programs were created in the communities of Goulds, Naranja, Coconut Grove, Liberty City, and East Little Havana in Dade County and Dunbar in Lee County.

III. Effect of Proposed Changes:

Section 1. Amends s. 381.91, F.S., to revise Legislative intent to create a community faith-based disease prevention program to build upon the natural referral and education networks in place within minority communities in Florida, not just in South Florida. This section gives the Department of Health the authority to expand the Jessie Trice Cancer Prevention Program, which operates pilot programs in Miami-Dade and Lee Counties, statewide. This section also specifies that funding may be provided to develop contracts with community health centers and local community faith-based education programs to provide cancer screening, diagnosis, education, and treatment services to low-income populations throughout the state.

Section 2. Provides that the act shall take effect July 1, 2004.

IV. Constitutional Issues:

A. Municipality/County Mandates Restrictions:

The provisions of this bill have no impact on municipalities and the counties under the requirements of Article VII, Section 18 of the Florida Constitution.

B. Public Records/Open Meetings Issues:

The provisions of this bill have no impact on public records or open meetings issues under the requirements of Article I, s. 24(a) and (b) of the Florida Constitution.

C. Trust Funds Restrictions:

The provisions of this bill have no impact on the trust fund restrictions under the requirements of Article III, Subsection 19(f) of the Florida Constitution.

V. Economic Impact and Fiscal Note:

A. Tax/Fee Issues:

None.

B. Private Sector Impact:

Providers could receive additional reimbursement for cancer diagnosis and treatment. Providers could include physicians, laboratories, diagnostic imaging centers, hospitals, ambulatory care centers, and pharmacies.

C. Government Sector Impact:

None.

VI. Technical Deficiencies:

None.

VII. Related Issues:

None.

VIII. Amendments:

None.

This Senate staff analysis does not reflect the intent or official position of the bill's sponsor or the Florida Senate.
