



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Request for Proposals

Developing Municipal Comprehensive SmokeFree Ordinances in Mississippi

The Mississippi State Department of Health, Office of Tobacco Control, in collaboration with the *Mississippi Municipal League* and *Americans for Nonsmokers' Rights Foundation*, is seeking to increase the number of individuals in the state protected by comprehensive ordinances that prohibit tobacco use in public places.



Smokefree Air
MISSISSIPPI

“Everyone deserves to breathe smokefree air”

Mississippi State Department of Health
Office of Tobacco Control
805 S. Wheatley Street, Suite 400
Ridgeland, MS 39157

Contact:

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Developing Municipal Comprehensive Smokefree Ordinances in Mississippi

Developing Public Health Policies to Reduce Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places

Request for Proposals

A. Overview

The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) is committed to promoting and protecting the health of all Mississippians. The MSDH Office of Tobacco Control (OTC) implements a range of integrated programmatic activities to encourage and support tobacco-free lifestyles, including the *Developing Municipal Comprehensive Smokefree Ordinances in Mississippi* program to reduce exposure to secondhand smoke in public places.

The MSDH Office of Tobacco Control is requesting proposals from Mississippi cities and towns to implement smokefree ordinances.

Approximate funding levels are as follows:

Level 1: Approximately \$2,500 for cities or towns with a population less than 20,000
Level 2: Approximately \$5,000 for cities or towns with a population greater than 20,000

All contact should be directed to Kimalesha Brown, MSDH Office of Tobacco Control. Contacts or attempts to contact or solicit information from any other party within the MSDH may place your proposal in jeopardy of being disqualified. Ms. Brown may be contacted as follows:

Physical Address: Mississippi State Department of Health
Office of Tobacco Control
805 S. Wheatley Street, Suite 400
Ridgeland, MS 39157
Email Address: Kimalesha.brown@msdh.state.ms.us
Office Telephone: 601-991-6050

B. Eligibility Guidelines

Proposals will be accepted from any city or town in the state of Mississippi that does not have a comprehensive smokefree ordinance.

C. Proposal Requirements

The proposal should be clear, concise, and thorough, and provide sufficient detail so that it can be properly evaluated by the MSDH review committee. It is the applicant's responsibility to review the entire RFP and ensure response is consistent with requirements.

The applicant must sign a Letter of Agreement with the local Mississippi Tobacco-Free Coalition (MTFC). The Letter of Agreement must include the name of at least one member of city or town government who will work collaboratively with the local MTFC during Phase I and Phase II activities and during the implementation phase. The Letter of Agreement must be attached to the application. (Letter of Agreement - Attachment 1)

1. Proposal Requirement - Cover Page
 - Name of city or town
 - Office mailing and physical address
 - Contact telephone number(s)
 - Names and titles of all elected city/town officials
 - Name, title, email address, signature and date of signature of the elected official responsible for proposal (must be an elected official)

2. Proposal Requirement - Project Narrative: 3 pages, maximum
 - Describe the city or town by providing population, ethnic, and economic data
 - Identify key business leaders and organizations
 - Describe past-efforts, if any, to pass a smokefree ordinance to include challenges to those efforts and the reason(s) why the ordinance was not passed
 - Identify groups or interests most likely to challenge the ordinance
 - Identify methods most likely to be used to overcome challenges
 - Identify resources needed to implement a smokefree ordinance (office supplies, signage, postage, legal fees, media ads, etc.)
 - Identify reports or resources that will be used to communicate the benefits of a smokefree ordinance

3. Proposal Requirements – Phase I Activities

The applicant must establish an anticipated timeline for the following activities. This timeline must be submitted with the application. The applicant and the MTFC Project Director will jointly: (Phase I Timeline – Attachment 2)

- (a) Review the model ordinance provided by the Office of Tobacco Control.
- (b) Identify change(s) to the language of the model ordinance, if any, and submit a written request to the Office of Tobacco Control to approve the change(s). The MTFC Director must approve the request before submitting to the OTC.
- (c) Identify key stakeholders in the community with whom a Key Informant Interviews will be conducted (Key business leaders, i.e., hospital administrators, attorneys, physicians, business owners). (Key Informant Interviews – Attachment 3)
- (d) Schedule appointments with key stakeholders to conduct the Key Informant Interviews.
- (e) Conduct the Key Informant Interviews.

4. Proposal Requirement – Phase II Activities

The successful applicant must establish an anticipated timeline for the following activities. This timeline must be submitted with the application. (Phase II Timeline - Attachment 4)

- (a) Identify the method(s) that will be used to release the results of the Key Informant Interviews to the public. Methods may include a newspaper article, radio/television interview, town meeting/Public Comments Meeting, posters, etc.
- (b) Release the results of the Key Informant Interviews.
- (c) Schedule a date for the Public Comments Meeting and notify the public that an ordinance is being considered. Methods may include a newspaper article, radio/television interview, town meeting, posters, etc.
- (d) Prepare an agenda for a Public Comments Meeting. The agenda should allow time for discussion of the model ordinance, the results of the Key Informant Interviews, and audience participation.
- (e) Hold a Public Comments Meeting to discuss the model ordinance.

NOTE: (Must use the model ordinance provided through the OTC or obtain written permission from the OTC to change the language in the model ordinance.) (Model Ordinance – Attachment 5)

- (f) Hold a city/town council meeting to vote on the ordinance.

5. Proposal Requirements – Disclosure

The applicant must submit a disclosure of current or past affiliations or contractual relationships with tobacco companies, owners, affiliates, subsidiaries, holding companies, or companies involved in any way with the production, processing, distribution, promotion, sale, or use of tobacco. **The successful applicant, defined as the government entity that will receive the funds, the elected official responsible for the grant, and/or the city council, will be required not to support, accept funding from, or be in any way affiliated with tobacco companies during the contract term with the MSDH.** (Sample Disclosure Statement – Attachment 6)

D. *Awardee Activities*

Once a proposal has been approved for funding, the awardee must schedule a meeting with Office of Tobacco Control Staff and the MTFC project director.

Once a proposal has been approved for funding and the required activities in Phase I have been completed, a Request for Reimbursement of up to fifty (50) percent of funds may be submitted. (Request for Reimbursement, Phase I - Attachment 7)

The following should be attached to the request:

- (a) The completed timeline from Phase I.
- (b) Evidence of collaboration efforts with the Mississippi Tobacco-Free Coalition to conduct the Key Informant Interviews.
- (c) Documentation of request for change(s) to the Model Ordinance, if applicable, and response received from the Office of Tobacco Control.
- (d) List of key stakeholders with whom the Key Informant Interviews were conducted.

Once the required activities in Phase II have been completed and city/town officials vote to pass and implement a smokefree ordinance, the awardee should:

- (a) Adopt the ordinance, to be effective no later than sixty (60) days following the date of the vote to approve.
- (b) Provide local businesses a copy of the Smokefree Tool Kit for Mississippi Businesses. (Tool kit will be provided at the time of award notification.)
- (c) Submit a Request for Reimbursement of Funds for the remaining fifty (50) percent of funds. (Request for Reimbursement, Phase II - Attachment 8)
- (d) Attach to the request the following:
 - Completed timeline for Phase II
 - Results of the Key Informant Interviews
 - Documentation of how the Public Comments Meeting was advertised
 - A copy of the agenda for the Public Comments Meeting
 - Names and titles of individuals invited to speak at the Public Comments Meeting
 - A copy of the minutes from the Public Comments Meeting to reflect the meeting date, names of attendees and discussion of the model ordinance
 - A copy of the minutes from the city/town council meeting including date of the meeting and the names of officials in attendance
 - Documentation of expenses associated with Phase II of this proposal
 - A copy of the ordinance **(Must use the model ordinance provided through the Office of Tobacco Control or obtain written permission from the OTC to change the language in the model ordinance)**

Once the required activities in Phase II have been completed and city/town officials do not vote in favor of a smokefree ordinance, the awardee should notify the Office of Tobacco Control.

E. *Grant Use Requirements*

Grant funding may be used for activities that pertain to this RFP, to include:

- (a) Public meetings
- (b) Office supplies
- (c) Signage
- (d) Legal fees
- (e) Enforcement of ordinance
- (f) Other expenses directly related to ordinance passage and implementation

Grant funding may not be used for, and applicant will not be funded, for:

- (a) Items deemed inappropriate by the Mississippi State Department of Health's Office of Tobacco Control
- (b) Costs associated with responding to this request for proposals

Grant recipients cannot:

- (a) Accept funding or support from the tobacco industry
- (b) Have individuals in decision-making positions who are associated with tobacco companies

F. *Procedures for Submission and Delivery of Response to Request for Proposal*

Submission Requirements:

- 12-point, unreduced, Times New Roman font
- Spacing: Double spaced
- Paper size: 8 ½ by 11 inches
- Page margin size: One inch
- Printed on one side of paper
- Forms provided by the OTC as attachments to this RFP

Proposals that do not follow these guidelines will not be reviewed.

Applicants are required to submit one (1) complete original proposal and **two copies of the proposal**. Facsimile (faxes) and electronic submissions will not be accepted. Proposals and materials will not be returned to the applicants.

The original and two copies of the proposal should be signed and all requirements submitted in a sealed envelope or package.

Submit Proposal to:

Mississippi State Department of Health
Office of Tobacco Control
Attn: Kimalesha Brown
805 S. Wheatley Street, Suite 400
Ridgeland, MS 39157

All proposals will be opened and reviewed by a committee within 14 days of being received by the Office of Tobacco Control.

NOTICE: Proposals that fail to follow the instructions in this document will be declared ineligible. It is the applicant's responsibility to submit a correct and complete proposal. No proposal may be revised, amended, or altered once it is received. MSDH reserves the right to negotiate or reject any or all proposals, or cancel this RFP in its entirety. Submission of a proposal indicates the applicant agrees to the terms and conditions of the RFP.

Except to the extent that specified items of commercial and financial information of a proprietary nature or designated trade secrets are clearly marked or identified as being sensitive data, all materials provided by the applicant including budget and financial data, information concerning business systems and procedures, personnel participation data and personnel qualification information, and other unique program descriptions and intellectual property identified by the applicant will be subject to disclosure by MSDH in accordance with Miss. Ann. Code §§ 25-61-1 et.seq., "Mississippi Public Records Act of 1983."

G. *Review and Selection Process*

Acceptance of a proposal by the MSDH does not constitute a contractual relationship between the applicant and the MSDH. Successful proposals **may** result in the development of a contractual agreement between the applicant and the MSDH.

Applications will be reviewed for completeness by staff from the Office of Tobacco Control and the Mississippi Tobacco-Free Coalitions. Applications must include all **Proposal Requirements** of this RFP

to be considered for funding. Incomplete applications will not advance through the review process. Applicants will be notified if the application did not meet submission requirements.

Applications may be approved but not funded. Those applications may be retained for funding consideration during a subsequent grant review cycle.

H. Anticipated Announcement and Award Dates

All proposals will be opened and reviewed by a committee within 14 days of being received by the Office of Tobacco Control.

Each proposal will compete within a funding range of (approximately \$2,500 for a city/town with a population less than 20,000 or approximately \$5,000 for a city/town with a population greater than 20,000). Each application should include all **Proposal Requirements** for Phase I and Phase II, as described in this RFP. Funding recommendations for each proposal will be based on merit and quality of the applications received. The Office of Tobacco Control reserves the right to vary funding amounts for individual applications and to withdraw or modify the solicitation at any time.

Each application will be reviewed by a non-biased review committee. Grant awards will be based on the total score given by the review committee. Complete applications will be reviewed against set criteria and scored on a point system.

Applications can receive up to 115 possible points on the application.

Section	Possible Points
Cover Page	Not scored
Project Narrative	25
Phase I Timeline	25
Phase I attachments	20
Phase II Timeline	25
Phase II attachments	20
Total Possible Points	115

All applicants will be notified of the decision regarding their proposal.

I. MSDH Responsibility

- Provide program oversight
- Provide on-going technical assistance
- Process payment in a timely manner

Application Checklist

Applications that are missing any of the listed items will be considered incomplete.

- _____ Cover Page
- _____ Project Narrative
- _____ Phase I Time Line (Must include all activities listed in this RFP for Phase I)
- _____ Phase II Time Line (Must include all activities listed in this RFP for Phase II)
- _____ Disclosure Statement
- _____ Attachments, as indicated in RFP

Applicants are required to submit

- _____ One (1) original hardcopy of the completed application with original signatures
- _____ Two (2) photocopies of the completed application

Submit completed applications to:

Mississippi State Department of Health
Office of Tobacco Control
Attention: Kimalesha Brown
805 S. Wheatley Street, Suite 400
Ridgeland, MS 39157

Letter of Agreement Between the city of _____

And the Mississippi Tobacco-Free Coalition of _____

This Letter of Agreement verifies that the City of _____ will work collaboratively with the Mississippi Tobacco-Free coalition of _____ during Phase I and Phase II activities and during the implementation phase of the Mississippi Smoke-Free Ordinance Program. The Grantee and the MTFC must agree on the timeline prior to signing this Letter of Agreement.

Phase I Activities:

1. Review the model ordinance provided by the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) Office of Tobacco Control.
2. Identify change(s) to the language of the model ordinance, if any, and submit a written request to the MSDH Office of Tobacco Control to approve the change(s).
3. Identify key stakeholders in the community. (Key business leaders i.e., hospital administrators, attorneys, physicians, business owners, etc.).
4. Schedule appointments with key stakeholders to conduct a Key Informant Interview.
5. Conduct the Key Informant Interview.

Phase II Activities:

1. Identify the method(s) that will be used to release the results of the Key Informant interviews.
2. Release the results of the Key Informant Interviews.
3. Prepare an agenda for a Public Comments Meeting.
4. Schedule a date for a Public Comments Meeting.
5. Invite community members, community leaders, business owners and others to speak.
6. Identify methods to be used to notify the public that the ordinance is being considered and a public comments meeting will be held.
7. Hold a public comments meeting to discuss the proposed ordinance.
8. Hold a city/town meeting to vote on the ordinance.

Implementation Phase Activities:

1. As requested by the _____.
2. As Identified by the MTFC of _____.

The undersigned, as authorized representatives of the respective parties, agree to all terms provisions of the agreement.

 Name/Title of city official Date

 Name of MTFC Project Director Date

**Developing Municipal Smoke-Free Ordinances in Mississippi
Establishing a Smoke-Free Ordinance to Reduce Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places**

Phase I Timeline

City: _____

Telephone: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Web address: _____

Fax: _____

Anticipated Date of Activity	Activity	Person(s) Responsible	Steps to Complete	Date Completed
	Meet with the MTFC Project Director and review the model ordinance provided by the Office of Tobacco Control			
	Identify change(s) to the language of the model ordinance, if any, and submit a written request to the Office of Tobacco Control to approve the change(s)			
	Identify key stakeholders with whom a Key Informant Interview will be conducted			
	Schedule appointments with key stakeholders to conduct the Key Informant Interviews			
	Conduct the Key Informant Interviews			

Authorized By: _____

Name of city official

Signature

Developing Municipal Smoke-Free Ordinances in Mississippi **Establishing a Smoke-Free Ordinance to Reduce Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places**

(City name)

Smoke-Free Ordinance Key Informant Interview

The City of _____ is considering a Smoke-Free Ordinance to prohibit smoking in all indoor places and within 25 feet of entrances to indoor public places including workplaces, public buildings, offices, restaurants, and bars. _____ seeks input from key-stakeholders regarding this proposed ordinance. Thank you for meeting with us today to conduct this interview.

1. In general, do you feel that exposure to secondhand smoke is a:
 Serious health hazard
 Moderate health hazard
 Minor health hazard
 Not a health hazard
 Don't know

2. Would you favor or oppose a smoke-free ordinance to cover all workplaces?
 Strongly favor
 Somewhat favor
 Strongly oppose
 Somewhat oppose

3. From what groups/individuals do you expect to have the strongest opposition and why?

4. From what groups/individuals do you expect to have the strongest support and why?

5. What individuals and organizations do you believe will have a positive impact in your community and how do you think they should be reached?
Examples: restaurant owners, business leaders, other community leaders, elected officials, local media, etc.

Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following:

Smoke-free offices, malls, indoor public places, restaurants, and bars are much healthier for customers and employees.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Smoke-free businesses are healthier for customers and employees.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Smokers should have a smoking space marked by visible signage.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

No worker in (City) should be exposed to second-hand smoke, including bartenders, waiters, and waitresses.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

My business would benefit from a smoke-free ordinance.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

The right of customers and employees to breathe clean air is more important than the right of smokers to smoke inside public places.

Strongly Agree Agree Disagree Strongly Disagree

Developing Municipal Smoke-Free Ordinances in Mississippi

Establishing a Smoke-Free Ordinance to Reduce Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places

Phase II Timeline

City: _____

Telephone: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Web address: _____

Fax: _____

Anticipated Date of Activity	Activity	Person(s) Responsible	Steps to Complete	Date Completed
	Identify the method(s) that will be used to release the results of the Key Informant Interviews to the public			
	Release the results of the Key Informant Interviews			
	Prepare an agenda for a Public Comments Meeting			
	Schedule a date for the Public Comments Meeting			
	Identify the method(s) to be used to notify the public that the ordinance is being considered and a Public Comments Meeting will be held.			
	Invite community members, community leaders, business owners and others to speak at the Public Comments Meeting.			
	Hold a Public Comments Meeting			
	Hold a city/town council meeting to vote on the ordinance			

Authorized by: _____

Print (Name of City Official)

Signature



MODEL ORDINANCE PROHIBITING SMOKING
IN ALL WORKPLACES AND PUBLIC PLACES
(100% SMOKEFREE)
Revised February 2011

Sec. 1000. Title

This Article shall be known as the [name of City or County]
Smokefree Air Ordinance of [year].

Sec. 1001. Findings and Intent

The [City or County Governing Body] does hereby find that:

The 2010 United States Surgeon General's Report, How Tobacco Cause Disease
concluded: (1) Low levels of secondhand smoke exposure lead to a rapid and sharp
increase in dysfunction and inflammation of the lining of the blood vessels, which
are implicated in heart attack and stroke; (2)When inhaling secondhand cigarette
smoke, individuals breathe in more than seven thousand (7,000) chemicals,
hundreds of which are hazardous and known to cause cancer. These chemicals are
rapidly absorbed by cells in the body and produce disease-causing cellular change.
(3) There is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke.

The 2006 United States Surgeon General's Report, The Health and Consequences
of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke, concluded: (1) Secondhand smoke
exposure causes disease and premature death in children and adults who do not
smoke; (2) Children exposed to secondhand smoke are at an increased risk for
sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), acute respiratory problems, ear infections,
and asthma attacks; (3) Exposure of adults to secondhand smoke has immediate
adverse effects on the cardiovascular system and causes coronary heart disease and
lung cancer; (4) Establishing smoke-free air workplaces fully protects employees
and the public from exposure to secondhand smoke in those places. Separating
smokers from nonsmokers, cleaning the air, and ventilating buildings cannot
eliminate exposure to secondhand smoke; (5) Evidence from peer- reviewed
studies shows that smoke-free policies and laws do not have an adverse economic
impact on the hospitality industry.

The National Cancer Institute determined in 1999 that secondhand smoke is responsible for the early deaths of approximately fifty-three thousand (53,000) Americans annually.

Secondhand smoke has been designated as a known human carcinogen (cancer-causing agent) by the U. S Environmental Protection Agency, National Toxicology Program and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health has concluded that secondhand smoke is a an occupational carcinogen.

The Institute of Medicine's Report, *Secondhand Smoke Exposure and Cardiovascular Effects: Making Sense of the Evidence* concludes: There is scientific consensus that there is a causal relationship between secondhand smoke exposure and cardiovascular disease. The results of a number meta-analysis of the epidemiologic studies showed an increase of twenty-five percent (25%) to thirty percent (30%) in the risk of cardiovascular disease caused by various exposures. Studies of hospital admissions for acute myocardial infarction in many states and municipalities have determined that communities see an immediate reduction in heart attack admissions after the implementation of comprehensive smoke-free air laws, including Starkville, Mississippi and Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

The Society of Actuaries has determined that secondhand smoke costs the United States economy roughly Ten Billion Dollars (\$10,000,000,000.00) a year: Five Billion Dollars (\$5,000,000,000.00) in estimated medical costs associated with secondhand smoke exposure and Four Billion Six Hundred Million Dollars (\$4,600,000,000.00) in lost productivity.

Business owners have no legal or constitutional right to expose their employees to the toxic chemicals and carcinogens in secondhand smoke. On the contrary, employers have a common-law duty to provide their workers with a workplace that is not unreasonably dangerous.

Accordingly, the _____ [*City or County Governing Body*] finds and declares that the purposes of this ordinance are (1) to protect the public health and welfare by prohibiting smoking in public places and places of employment; and (2) to guarantee the right of nonsmokers to breathe smokefree air, and to recognize that the need to breathe smokefree air shall have priority over the desire to smoke.

Sec. 1002. Definitions

The following words and phrases, whenever used in this Article, shall be construed as defined in this Section:

- A. “Bar” means an establishment that is devoted to the serving of alcoholic beverages for consumption by guests on the premises and in which the serving of food is only incidental to the consumption of those beverages, including but not limited to, taverns, nightclubs, cocktail lounges, and cabarets.
- B. “Business” means a sole proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, corporation, or other business entity, either for-profit or not-for-profit, including retail establishments where goods or services are sold; professional corporations and other entities where legal, medical, dental, engineering, architectural, or other professional services are delivered; and private clubs.
- C. “E-cigarette” means any electronic oral device, such as one composed of a heating element, battery, and/or electronic circuit, which provides a vapor of nicotine or any other substances, and the use or inhalation of which simulates smoking. The term shall include any such device, whether manufactured, distributed, marketed, or sold as an e-cigarette, e-cigar, e-pipe, or under any other product name or descriptor.
- D. “Employee” means a person who is employed by an employer in consideration for direct or indirect monetary wages or profit, and a person who volunteers his or her services for a non-profit entity.
- E. “Employer” means a person, business, partnership, association, corporation, including a municipal corporation, trust, or non-profit entity that employs the services of one or more individual persons.
- F. “Enclosed Area” means all space between a floor and a ceiling that is bounded on all sides by walls, doorways, or windows, whether open or closed. A wall includes any retractable divider, garage door, or other physical barrier, whether temporary or permanent.
- G. “Health Care Facility” means an office or institution providing care or treatment of diseases, whether physical, mental, or emotional, or other

medical, physiological, or psychological conditions, including but not limited to, hospitals, rehabilitation hospitals or other clinics, including weight control clinics, nursing homes, long-term care facilities, homes for the aging or chronically ill, laboratories, and offices of surgeons, chiropractors, physical therapists, physicians, psychiatrists, dentists, and all specialists within these professions. This definition shall include all waiting rooms, hallways, private rooms, semiprivate rooms, and wards within health care facilities.

- H. “Place of Employment” means an enclosed area under the control of a public or private employer, including, but not limited to, work areas, private offices, employee lounges, restrooms, conference rooms, meeting rooms, classrooms, employee cafeterias, hallways, and vehicles. A private residence is not a “place of employment” unless it is used as a child care, adult day care, or health care facility.
- I. “Playground” means any park or recreational area designed in part to be used by children that has play or sports equipment installed or that has been designated or landscaped for play or sports activities, or any similar facility located on public or private school grounds or on [City *or* County] grounds.
- J. “Private Club” means an organization, whether incorporated or not, which is the owner, lessee, or occupant of a building or portion thereof used exclusively for club purposes at all times, which is operated solely for a recreational, fraternal, social, patriotic, political, benevolent, or athletic purpose, but not for pecuniary gain, and which only sells alcoholic beverages incidental to its operation. The affairs and management of the organization are conducted by a board of directors, executive committee, or similar body chosen by the members at an annual meeting. The organization has established bylaws and/or a constitution to govern its activities. The organization has been granted an exemption from the payment of federal income tax as a club under 26 U.S.C. Section 501.
- K. “Public Place” means an enclosed area to which the public is invited or in which the public is permitted, including but not limited to, banks, bars, educational facilities, gaming facilities, health care facilities, hotels and motels, laundromats, public transportation vehicles and facilities, reception areas, restaurants, retail food production and marketing establishments, retail service establishments, retail stores, shopping malls, sports arenas, theaters,

and waiting rooms. A private residence is not a “public place” unless it is used as a child care, adult day care, or health care facility.

L. “Restaurant” means an eating establishment, including but not limited to, coffee shops, cafeterias, sandwich stands, and private and public school cafeterias, which gives or offers for sale food to the public, guests, or employees, as well as kitchens and catering facilities in which food is prepared on the premises for serving elsewhere. The term “restaurant” shall include a bar area within the restaurant.

M. “Service Line” means an indoor or outdoor line in which one (1) or more persons are waiting for or receiving service of any kind, whether or not the service involves the exchange of money, including but not limited to, ATM lines, concert lines, food vendor lines, movie ticket lines, and sporting event lines.

N. “Shopping Mall” means an enclosed public walkway or hall area that serves to connect retail or professional establishments.

O. “Smoking” means inhaling, exhaling, burning, or carrying any lighted or heated cigar, cigarette, or pipe, or any other lighted or heated tobacco or plant product intended for inhalation, in any manner or in any form. “Smoking” also includes the use of an e-cigarette which creates a vapor, in any manner or in any form, or the use of any oral smoking device for the purpose of circumventing the prohibition of smoking in this Article.

P. “Sports Arena” means a place where people assemble to engage in physical exercise, participate in athletic competition, or witness sports or other events, including sports pavilions, stadiums, gymnasiums, health spas, boxing arenas, swimming pools, roller and ice rinks, and bowling alleys.

Sec. 1003. Application of Article to [City-Owned or County-Owned] Facilities

All enclosed areas, including buildings, and vehicles owned, leased, or operated by the _____ [City or County] of _____, shall be subject to the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 1004. Prohibition of Smoking in Enclosed Public Places

Smoking shall be prohibited in all enclosed public places within the _____ [City *or* County] of _____, including but not limited to, the following places:

- A. Aquariums, galleries, libraries, and museums.
- B. Areas available to the general public in businesses and non-profit entities patronized by the public, including but not limited to, banks, laundromats, professional offices, and retail service establishments.
- C. Bars.
- D. Bingo facilities.
- E. Child care and adult day care facilities.
- F. Convention facilities.
- G. Educational facilities, both public and private.
- H. Elevators.
- I. Gaming facilities.
- J. Health care facilities.
- K. Hotels and motels.
- L. Lobbies, hallways, and other common areas in apartment buildings, condominiums, trailer parks, retirement facilities, nursing homes, and other multiple-unit residential facilities.
- M. Polling places.
- N. Public transportation vehicles, including buses and taxicabs, under the authority of the _____ [City *or* County], and ticket, boarding, and waiting areas of public transportation facilities, including bus, train, and airport facilities.

O. Restaurants.

P. Restrooms, lobbies, reception areas, hallways, and other common-use areas.

Q. Retail stores.

R. Rooms, chambers, places of meeting or public assembly, including school buildings, under the control of an agency, board, commission, committee or council of the _____ [City *or* County] or a political subdivision of the State, to the extent the place is subject to the jurisdiction of the _____ [City *or* County].

S. Service lines.

T. Shopping malls.

U. Sports arenas, including enclosed places in outdoor arenas.

V. Theaters and other facilities primarily used for exhibiting motion pictures, stage dramas, lectures, musical recitals, or other similar performances.

Sec. 1005. Prohibition of Smoking in Enclosed Places of Employment

A. Smoking shall be prohibited in all enclosed areas of places of employment without exception. This includes common work areas, auditoriums, classrooms, conference and meeting rooms, private offices, elevators, hallways, medical facilities, cafeterias, employee lounges, stairs, restrooms, vehicles, and all other enclosed facilities.

B. This prohibition on smoking shall be communicated to all existing employees by the effective date of this Article and to all prospective employees upon their application for employment.

Sec. 1006. Prohibition of Smoking in Private Clubs

Smoking shall be prohibited in all private clubs.

Sec. 1007. Prohibition of Smoking in Enclosed Residential Facilities

Smoking shall be prohibited in the following enclosed residential facilities:

- A. All private and semi-private rooms in nursing homes.
- B. At least 90% of hotel and motel rooms that are rented to guests.

Sec. 1008. Prohibition of Smoking in Outdoor Areas

Smoking shall be prohibited in the following outdoor places:

- A. Within a reasonable distance of _____ [*recommended 15-20*] feet outside entrances, operable windows, and ventilation systems of enclosed areas where smoking is prohibited, so as to prevent tobacco smoke from entering those areas.
- B. In, and within _____ [*recommended 15-20*] feet of, outdoor seating or serving areas of restaurants and bars.
- C. In all outdoor arenas, stadiums, and amphitheaters. Smoking shall also be prohibited in, and within _____ [*recommended 15-20*] feet of, bleachers and grandstands for use by spectators at sporting and other public events.
- D. In, and within _____ [*recommended 15-20*] feet of, all outdoor public transportation stations, platforms, and shelters under the authority of the _____ [*City or County*].
- E. In all outdoor service lines.
- F. In outdoor common areas of apartment buildings, condominiums, trailer parks, retirement facilities, nursing homes, and other multiple-unit residential facilities, except in designated smoking areas, not to exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the total outdoor common area, which must be located at least _____ [*recommended 15-20*] feet outside entrances, operable windows, and ventilation systems of enclosed areas where smoking is prohibited.
- G. In, and within _____ [*recommended 15-20*] feet of, outdoor playgrounds.

Sec. 1009. Where Smoking Not Regulated

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article to the contrary, the following areas shall be exempt from the provisions of Sections 1004 and 1005:

- A. Private residences, unless used as a childcare, adult day care, or health care facility, and except as provided in Section 1007.
- B. Not more than ten percent (10%) of hotel and motel rooms rented to guests and designated as smoking rooms. All smoking rooms on the same floor must be contiguous and smoke from these rooms must not infiltrate into areas where smoking is prohibited under the provisions of this Article. The status of rooms as smoking or nonsmoking may not be changed, except to add additional nonsmoking rooms.
- C. Outdoor areas of places of employment except those covered by the provisions of Section 1008.

Sec. 1010. Declaration of Establishment as Nonsmoking

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, an owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of an establishment, facility, or outdoor area may declare that entire establishment, facility, or outdoor area as a nonsmoking place. Smoking shall be prohibited in any place in which a sign conforming to the requirements of Section 1011(A) is posted.

Sec. 1011. Posting of Signs and Removal of Ashtrays

The owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of a public place or place of employment where smoking is prohibited by this Article shall:

- A. Clearly and conspicuously post “No Smoking” signs or the international “No Smoking” symbol (consisting of a pictorial representation of a burning cigarette enclosed in a red circle with a red bar across it) in that place.
- B. Clearly and conspicuously post at every entrance to that place a sign stating that smoking is prohibited.

- C. Clearly and conspicuously post on every vehicle that constitutes a place of employment under this Article at least one sign, visible from the exterior of the vehicle, stating that smoking is prohibited.
- D. Remove all ashtrays from any area where smoking is prohibited by this Article, except for ashtrays displayed for sale and not for use on the premises.

Sec. 1012. Nonretaliation; Nonwaiver of Rights

- A. No person or employer shall discharge, refuse to hire, or in any manner retaliate against an employee, applicant for employment, customer, or resident of a multiple-unit residential facility because that employee, applicant, customer, or resident exercises any rights afforded by this Article or reports or attempts to prosecute a violation of this Article. Notwithstanding Section 1014, violation of this Subsection shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not to exceed \$1000 for each violation.
- B. An employee who works in a setting where an employer allows smoking does not waive or otherwise surrender any legal rights the employee may have against the employer or any other party.

Sec. 1013. Enforcement

- A. This Article shall be enforced by the _____ [Department of Health *or* City Manager *or* County Administrator] or an authorized designee.
- B. Notice of the provisions of this Article shall be given to all applicants for a business license in the _____ [City *or* County] of _____.
- C. Any citizen who desires to register a complaint under this Article may initiate enforcement with the _____ [Department of Health *or* City Manager *or* County Administrator].
- D. The Health Department, Fire Department, or their designees shall, while an establishment is undergoing otherwise mandated inspections, inspect for compliance with this Article.

- E. An owner, manager, operator, or employee of an establishment regulated by this Article shall direct a person who is smoking in violation of this Article to extinguish the product being smoked. If the person does not stop smoking, the owner, manager, operator, or employee shall refuse service and shall immediately ask the person to leave the premises. If the person in violation refuses to leave the premises, the owner, manager, operator, or employee shall contact a law enforcement agency.
- F. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Article, an employee or private citizen may bring legal action to enforce this Article.
- G. In addition to the remedies provided by the provisions of this Section, the _____ [Department of Health *or* City Manager *or* County Administrator] or any person aggrieved by the failure of the owner, operator, manager, or other person in control of a public place or a place of employment to comply with the provisions of this Article may apply for injunctive relief to enforce those provisions in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 1014. Violations and Penalties

- A. A person who smokes in an area where smoking is prohibited by the provisions of this Article shall be guilty of an infraction, punishable by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars (\$50).
- B. Except as otherwise provided in Section 1012(A), a person who owns, manages, operates, or otherwise controls a public place or place of employment and who fails to comply with the provisions of this Article shall be guilty of an infraction, punishable by:
 - 1. A fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) for a first violation.
 - 2. A fine not exceeding two hundred dollars (\$200) for a second violation within one (1) year.
 - 3. A fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) for each additional violation within one (1) year.
- C. In addition to the fines established by this Section, violation of this Article by a person who owns, manages, operates, or otherwise controls a public

place or place of employment may result in the suspension or revocation of any permit or license issued to the person for the premises on which the violation occurred.

D. Violation of this Article is hereby declared to be a public nuisance, which may be abated by the _____ [Department of Health *or* City Manager *or* County Administrator] by restraining order, preliminary and permanent injunction, or other means provided for by law, and the _____ [City *or* County] may take action to recover the costs of the nuisance abatement.

E. Each day on which a violation of this Article occurs shall be considered a separate and distinct violation.

Sec. 1015. Public Education

The _____ [Department of Health *or* City Manager *or* County Administrator] shall engage in a continuing program to explain and clarify the purposes and requirements of this Article to citizens affected by it, and to guide owners, operators, and managers in their compliance with it. The program may include publication of a brochure for affected businesses and individuals explaining the provisions of this ordinance.

Sec. 1016. Governmental Agency Cooperation

The _____ [City Manager *or* County Administrator] shall annually request other governmental and educational agencies having facilities within the _____ [City *or* County] to establish local operating procedures in cooperation and compliance with this Article. This includes urging all Federal, State, _____ [County *or* City], and School District agencies to update their existing smoking control regulations to be consistent with the current health findings regarding secondhand smoke.

Sec. 1017. Other Applicable Laws

This Article shall not be interpreted or construed to permit smoking where it is otherwise restricted by other applicable laws.

Sec. 1018. Liberal Construction

This Article shall be liberally construed so as to further its purposes.

Sec. 1019. Severability

If any provision, clause, sentence, or paragraph of this Article or the application thereof to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect the other provisions of this Article which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Article are declared to be severable.

Sec. 1020. Effective Date

This Article shall be effective thirty (30) days from and after the date of its adoption.

Thereupon, upon motion duly made by Alderman _____, seconded by Alderman _____, to adopt the foregoing ordinance and received the following votes:

_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Thereupon, the Mayor declared said Ordinance approved, passed and adopted on this the ____ day of _____, 20__.

Mayor

Attest:

City Clerk

Developing Municipal Smoke-Free Ordinances in Mississippi
Establishing a Smoke-Free Ordinance to Reduce Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places

Certification of Non-Acceptance of Tobacco Industry Funds and Resources

Please read the following statement, complete and sign the certification

Cities, towns, or individuals affiliated with or receiving funds and/or resources from any tobacco company or subsidiary are not eligible for this proposal.

By signing this statement, the applicant states that no direct or indirect affiliations, contractual relationships, and receipt of funds or resources exist within tobacco companies or owners, affiliates, subsidiaries, holding companies or companies involved in any way in the production, distribution, promotion, sales, or use of tobacco products.

Signature of Elected Official

Date

Printed Name of Elected Official

Date

City/Town Name

Developing Municipal Smoke-Free Ordinances in Mississippi

Establishing a Smoke-Free Ordinance to Reduce Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places

Request for Reimbursement of Funds – Phase I Activities

City: _____

Telephone: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Fax: _____

Description of Expenses	Comments (be specific)	Amount
Postage		
Travel		
Office Supplies		
Key Informant Interview		
Newspaper articles/media		
Other		

Documents attached:

- Completed timeline for Phase I
- Evidence of collaboration efforts with the MTFC (notes from meetings, etc.)
- Documentation of request for change(s) to the Model Ordinance, if applicable, and response received from the Office of Tobacco Control.
- Documentation of how key stakeholders were notified regarding the Key Informant Interview
- List of key stakeholders with whom the Key Informant Interview was conducted

Authorized by: _____

Print Name of City Official

Signature of City Official

Developing Municipal Smoke-Free Ordinances in Mississippi

Establishing a Smoke-Free Ordinance to Reduce Exposure to Secondhand Smoke in Public Places

Request for Reimbursement of Funds – Phase II Activities

City: _____

Telephone: _____

Address: _____

Email: _____

Web address: _____

Fax: _____

Description of Expenses	Comments (be specific)	Amount
Office Supplies		
Signage		
Legal Fees		
Postage		
Media ads		
Meeting expenses		
Other		

Documents attached:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Completed timeline for Phase II
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentation of how the Public Comments Meeting was announced
<input type="checkbox"/> Names and titles of individuals invited to speak at the Public Comments Meeting
<input type="checkbox"/> Minutes from the Public Comments Meeting
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentation of expenses associated with Phase II of this proposal
<input type="checkbox"/> Names and addresses of businesses to which the Tool-Kit for Smoke-Free Businesses was mailed. | <input type="checkbox"/> Results of Key Informant Interviews
<input type="checkbox"/> Copy of the agenda for Public Comments Meeting
<input type="checkbox"/> Copy of minutes from the city/town meeting
<input type="checkbox"/> Copy of the ordinance |
|--|--|

Authorized by: _____
 Print

 Signature

Smoke-Free Toolkit for Mississippi Businesses

The Economic Impact of Smoke-free Laws

“Establishing smoke-free workplaces is the simplest and most cost effective way to improve worker and business health.”

The Health Consequences of Involuntary Exposure to Tobacco Smoke, Report of the Surgeon General, 2006

The Good News! Going smoke-free is 100% cost-free and one of the simplest steps you can take to actually reduce business costs, make your customers happier and improve employee health and productivity. All you have to do is remove ashtrays and post a sign designating your business as a smoke-free establishment.

Studies report that after communities implemented smoke-free laws, there was a rapid and sizeable reduction in hospital admissions related to heart attacks. Smoke-free laws can prevent childhood tobacco addiction. By eliminating smoking in workplaces and public places, society has changed the perception of what is “normal” smoking behavior, prompting smokers to quit and contributing to a sharp decrease in smoking rates

Strong, comprehensive smoke-free laws not only protect nonsmokers from secondhand smoke, they also prevent youth tobacco addiction and help smokers who want to quit.

Secondhand smoke contains at least 250 chemicals known to be toxic or carcinogenic. Secondhand smoke causes heart disease and lung cancer in nonsmoking adults and sudden infant death syndrome, acute respiratory infections, respiratory symptoms and slowed lung growth in children.

The Mississippi Tobacco-Free Coalition of _____ are available for technical assistance.

Contact Information

(MTFC contact information here.)

Smoking: The Impact on Your Business

Tobacco Use Hurts Your Bottom Line

Business leaders today are aware that rising healthcare costs are one of the biggest threats to their bottom line. What is not as well known is the significant role of smoking and other tobacco use in driving these costs. In fact, tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death and disease in the United States. Business bears the burden of tobacco-caused illness and the resulting healthcare bills among employees, family members and even retirees. Reducing tobacco use and its preventable costs is critical to optimizing profits and improving worker health and productivity.

Impact on Worker Productivity

- Non-smokers are healthier workers
- Healthier workers are more productive workers
- Smoke breaks are disruptive, take time away from work, and may be viewed as unfair by fellow non-smoking workers.

Smoking in the Workplace

Businesses that permit smoking experience higher fire and property insurance costs, as well as higher costs of cleaning and maintenance due to smoke damage.

In addition to the direct harms of smoking, secondhand smoke is a serious health hazard that causes lung cancer, heart disease and other ailments in nonsmokers.

Employees exposed to secondhand smoke may suffer from acute respiratory problems, require more outpatient treatment, and tend to be less productive.

Preparing Your Business for the Smoke-Free Ordinance

As of (Date), restaurants, worksites and public places in (City) will be smoke-free. The ordinance ensures that workers and the public can breathe smoke-free air when they eat out, work or shop in our town.

Going smoke-free is 100% cost-free and one of the simplest steps you can take to actually reduce business costs, make your customers happier and improve employee health and productivity. All you have to do is remove ashtrays and post signs designating your business as a smoke-free establishment.

What does the ordinance do?

Effective (Date), all city restaurants, worksites and public places will be required to be smoke-free to protect employees and the public from secondhand smoke. Smoking will also be prohibited within a buffer zone (25 feet is recommended. A city official should insert the language used in the ordinance) of all entrances and exits, windows that open, and ventilated intakes.

What is secondhand smoke?

In issuing a report on secondhand smoke in June 2006, the U.S. Surgeon General stated, “The debate is over. The science is clear: Secondhand smoke is not a mere annoyance, but a serious health hazard and the third leading cause of premature death in the United States.”

What makes secondhand smoke so dangerous?

Secondhand smoke contains more than 4,000 chemicals, including at least 250 chemicals known to be toxic or carcinogenic. It contains Ammonia, Acetone, Arsenic, Benzene, Carbon Monoxide, Cyanide, Formaldehyde, Methane, Nicotine, and Tar, among other hazardous products. There is no safe level of exposure. Even a little bit of exposure can cause a heart attack.

How will going smoke-free affect my business revenues?

Smoke-free air is great for health and great for business. No legitimate economic impact study has shown a negative impact.

Do I need to post signs?

Yes! Signs prohibiting smoking must be conspicuously posted at each entrance, in prominent locations inside your business, and in outdoor nonsmoking buffer zones. Posting signs will help make the transition to smoke-free air smooth for everyone.

How will the new law be enforced?

Compliance with the law is the responsibility of the owner, manager or other person in charge of the business. (A city official should complete this section to reflect the enforcement provision of the city's ordinance.)

What are the penalties?

(A city official should complete this section to reflect the provisions of the city's ordinance)

Am I required to provide a smoking break room for my employees?

No. In fact, the smoke-free ordinance prohibits employers from providing a smoking room. Businesses that currently have a separate room for smoking can no longer allow smoking in these rooms or anywhere else inside. You must simply inform your smoking employees that they must go outside to smoke and that they must do so twenty-five feet (or the buffer zone defined in ordinance) away from an entrance, exit or ventilation intake. Be sure to communicate early and clearly with your employees to ensure they understand how the new smoke-free ordinance applies to both them and your customers.

How do I enforce the “25-Foot Rule”? (Buffer zone as specified in ordinance. It may not be 25 feet)

The most important thing is to train your staff about the new ordinance BEFORE the effective date of the law. The 25-Foot Rule says that smoking is not allowed within 25 feet of entrances, exits, operable windows and ventilation intakes of your establishment.

Won't installing ventilation systems reduce health risks caused from secondhand smoke exposure? What about separately ventilated and enclosed smoking rooms?

Ventilations systems do not work. The U.S. Surgeon General concluded that no ventilation system has ever been designed that can protect the public from the death and disease caused by exposure to secondhand smoke, and that establishing smoke-free environments is the only proven way to prevent exposure.

Patrons frequent your business for the service; not to smoke.

Reducing Smoking Improves Productivity and Profit

Helping your employees who smoke to quit and protecting all employees from secondhand smoke can increase the health of your workforce and your bottom line.

Implement Model Tobacco-Free Policies

There are several ways you can support tobacco control “inside the walls” of your business. A worksite smoke-free policy may encourage employees to quit smoking altogether.

- **Promote the policy widely.** Distribute information about the health risks association with smoking, the consequences of smoking in prohibited areas and the availability of proven quitting aids and programs. Post signs indicating a smoke-free workplace.
- **Support the policy through your company’s infrastructure.** Train supervisors and human resource staff on how to implement and enforce this policy.
- **Make sure employees know the consequences of noncompliance.** Use e-mail, newsletters, payroll inserts and announcements as communication channels to prepare your workforce 60–90 days in advance of your policy implementation date. Send reminder messages with information on programs and services available to help smokers quit.

Provide information about cessation programs

A comprehensive approach includes a workplace smoke-free policy and access to tobacco cessation treatment, such as community programs or telephone quitline services.

The ACT Center at the University of Mississippi Medical Center provides face-to-face treatment services for Mississippians who would like to quit smoking. The program consists of a combination of counseling and medications. The approach of combining counseling and medication has been shown to be one of the most effective options currently available. There are satellite centers throughout the state in addition to the main clinic in Jackson.

The Mississippi Tobacco Quitline. Callers to the Mississippi Tobacco Quitline who want to stop smoking can receive up to eight weeks of the nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) patch or gum at no charge. Callers must complete an intake and agree to participate in cessation counseling in order to receive the products. The approach of combining counseling and medication has been shown to be one of the most effective options currently available. Medical clearance is necessary for the safety of our callers.

The Benefits of Quitting Smoking

20 minutes after the last cigarette: blood pressure decreases, pulse rate drops and body temperature of hands and feet increases.

8 hours after quitting: carbon monoxide level in blood drops to normal, and oxygen level in blood increases to normal.

24 hours after quitting: chance of a heart attack decreases.

48 hours after quitting: nerve endings start re-growing and ability to smell and taste is enhanced.

After 2 weeks to 3 months: circulation improves: walking becomes easier, lung function increases.

After 1 to 9 months: coughing, sinus congestion, fatigue, shortness of breath decreases.

After 1 year: excess risk of coronary heart disease is decreased to half that of a smoker.

After 5 to 15 years: stroke risk is reduced to that of people who have never smoked.

After 10 years: risk of lung cancer drops to as little as one-half that of continuing smokers; risk of cancer of the mouth, throat, esophagus, bladder, kidney and pancreas decreases; and risk of ulcer decreases.

After 15 years: risk of coronary heart disease is similar to that of people who never smoked; and risk of death returns to nearly the level of people who never smoked.



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Mississippi tobaccoQUITLINE 1.800.QUITNOW

1.800.784.8669

Callers to the Mississippi Tobacco Quitline who want to stop using tobacco can receive up to eight weeks of nicotine replacement therapy (NRT), patch or gum, at no charge. Callers must complete an Intake and agree to participate in cessation counseling in order to receive the products. Medical clearance is necessary when medications are provided.

The approach of combining counseling and medication has been shown to be the most effective option currently available.

Will I get all eight weeks at one time?

No, once medically cleared to participate, NRT will be ordered in two week increments and delivered to the participant. Cessation counseling is required between the orders.

Who can call the Tobacco Quitline?

Any Mississippian can call the toll-free number from anywhere in the state. 1-800-784-8669.

What are the hours?

The Tobacco Quitline is available from 8:00 am until 8:00 pm, Monday through Friday and 9:00 am until 5:30 pm on Saturday. Voicemail is available.



THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI MEDICAL CENTER

ACT Center for Tobacco Treatment, Education and Research

The ACT Center provides face-to-face treatment services for Mississippians who would like to quit using tobacco. The program consists of a combination of supportive counseling and medications, as appropriate. The approach of combining counseling and medication has been shown to be the most effective option currently available.

Who can receive treatment at the ACT Center?

Anyone 18 years or older who is a resident of the State of Mississippi.

How much does treatment cost?

There is no charge for treatment services, including medications.

Where is the ACT Center located?

Jackson ACT Center (main site) Jackson Medical Mall

Where are the hospital and clinic satellites?

Booneville	Baptist Memorial Hospital
Fayette	Jefferson County Hospital
Gautier	Singing River Health Systems
Greenville	Delta Regional Medical Center
Gulfport	Memorial Hospital
Hattiesburg	Forrest General Hospital
Marks	Quitman County Hospital
McComb	SW MS Regional Medical Center
Meridian	Riley Memorial Hospital
Oxford	Baptist Memorial Hospital
Picayune	Highland Community Hospital
Ruleville	North Sunflower Medical Center
Senatobia	North Oak Regional Medical Center
Starkville	Oktibbeha County Hospital
Tupelo	North MS Medical Center

How can I get started or get more information?

Call: 601-815-1180 or 1-800-QUIT-NOW

Log on: <http://actcenter.umc.edu>, then click on *Treatment Programs*

The ACT Center is funded in part by a grant from the Mississippi State Department of Health