



## **BRIEFING PAPER**

# **Recommendations for Addressing Tobacco Use in Correctional Facilities through Policy and Cessation Programming**





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## **Recommendations for Addressing Tobacco Use in Correctional Facilities through Policy and Cessation Programming**

These policy recommendations were developed by Break Free Alliance along with a panel of experts. The goals of these recommendations are to improve the health of both inmates and staff; protect correctional facilities from legal repercussions for allowing tobacco use; provide inmates an economic advantage upon release; and reduce the cost and burden of tobacco related disease on both the correctional population and the health care system.

### **Background**

Tobacco use remains the number one cause of preventable death and disease, making it one of the most significant public health issues faced in society today. As of 2006, more than 2.2 million people are incarcerated in the United States. Men and women held in prisons are disproportionately affected by tobacco use. It is estimated that between 60-80% of correctional inmates use tobacco compared to only 21% of the general U.S. population (Kauffman, Ferketich & Wewers, 2007). Those incarcerated who do not use tobacco are also significantly affected by tobacco use due exposure to secondhand smoke.

Over the past two decades tobacco prohibition policies in prisons have grown in acceptance. There is now an increased recognition of the harmful effects of tobacco, the dangers of secondhand smoke exposure and the fiduciary benefits of tobacco-free prisons. Prisons and jails not only serve as correctional institutions but as providers of health care services. With this responsibility, it is important for facilities to recognize tobacco use as a hazard to inmates as well as to prison/jail staff. The recommendations below offer guidance to facilities as they work to implement tobacco control policy and cessation services to those living and working in the correctional system in order to improve the quality of life for all.

### **Surveillance**

Having a tobacco surveillance system in place allows prisons to advocate for tobacco control policy and cessation programs for the inmate population and for staff. By collecting tobacco use data prisons are able to measure the burden of tobacco use on inmates; monitor trends; prioritize the allocation for health resources and guide the planning, implementation and evaluation of tobacco policy and cessation programs.

## **Recommendations for tobacco surveillance**

- Document and update tobacco use status of inmates and staff with every clinic visit.
- Produce statistical reports of tobacco use over time to assist in generating support for cessation programs and evaluating their effectiveness.

## **Key elements of tobacco policies**

According to the Surgeon General, there is no risk-free level of secondhand smoke (SHS) exposure. Implementing a tobacco free policy is an effective way to reduce SHS exposure as well as initiate quit attempts. Such policies also protect prisons from legal challenges by non-smoking inmates; reduce fire risk, decrease maintenance costs, and lower insurance rates (NIC). Approximately 60% of U.S. correctional departments currently have a total ban on tobacco, 27% have an indoor ban, and 13% have less restrictive policies in place (Kauffman, Ferketich & Wewers, 2007).

## **Recommendations for tobacco policy**

- Survey correctional staff to determine tobacco use status and their opinions about tobacco-free policies and address any concerns.
- Involve staff with the development of the policy.
- Inform staff/inmates of any new policy at least six months in advance.
- Institute a full ban on tobacco use on facility premises. If the facility is not ready for that, ban tobacco indoors areas. Limit outdoor smoking to specific areas that are clearly designated, and away from doors and windows.
- A ban on all tobacco products is recommended as opposed to merely a smoking ban. A ban on only combustible products will not fully mitigate the health effects or economic burden tobacco use places on the facility, its staff and residents.
- Staff and inmates must adhere to the same rules – i.e., if inmates are not allowed to use tobacco products, staff and visitors should not be allowed to use them either.
- Establish a disciplinary process to enforce the ban.
- Examples of policy language can be found in the National Commission for Correctional Health Care's (NCCHC) standards for prisons, jails and juvenile halls:  
<http://www.ncchc.org/pubs/index.html>

- Up-to-date information on tobacco policies throughout the United States correctional facilities' can be found at <http://www.no-smoke.org/pdf/100smokefreeprisons.pdf> from the American Nonsmoker's Rights Foundation.

## **Tobacco cessation**

It is critical to provide tobacco cessation services for inmates. Doing so may increase long-term quit rate success regardless of a given facility's tobacco policy. The American Medical Association has recommended to the National Commission on Correctional Health Care that tobacco cessation counseling be made a national standard in local jails, and state and federal prisons. Research indicates that inmates want to quit and are interested in cessation programs. Such programs also cut the cost of tobacco related health care treatments both inside the prison and after inmates are released.

## **Recommendations for tobacco cessation**

- With every clinic visit, ask inmates and health staff about their tobacco use status. If tobacco use is prohibited, guarantee inmates full confidentiality should they disclose their use of tobacco to health care staff.
- Follow evidence-based clinical practice guidelines on treating tobacco use and dependence (<http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/tobacco/>) as appropriate for correctional settings.
- Provide additional cessation assistance in the form of cessation classes, self-help materials in the library, and/or support groups.
- Strengthen partnerships between local, private and/or voluntary organizations to ensure the durability and effectiveness of tobacco control and cessation initiatives within prison systems (i.e. local health departments, American Lung Association, Salvation Army, faith-based organizations, local non-profit organizations, and others that offer health or social service programs).

## **Prerelease planning**

Incarceration in a tobacco-free facility can increase post-release quit rates if cessation assistance is offered to newly released inmates. Giving inmates the resources and tools for quitting before they are released will prepare them for the challenges that come with quitting or staying quit as they adapt to life outside of prison.

## **Recommendations for prerelease planning**

- Inform inmates of the multiple burdens tobacco use will impose upon them once released:
  - 1) Employers tend to prefer nonsmoking employees. Studies show that smokers are more costly to employ due to their higher use of sick leave, and dispelling tobacco odor and residue can cause higher

facility maintenance costs.2) Supporting a tobacco addiction is expensive considering the cost for tobacco products, higher health care costs and possible emergency room visits due to tobacco-related health problems.

-Help inmates identify triggers that will prompt them to start smoking again upon release and together develop a plan to overcome those triggers.

- Encourage inmates to be persistent in getting support either in person or through quit-lines.

- Provide inmates with quit kits, links to local cessation programs and the national quitline number. The national quitline number,1-800-QUITNOW, will transfer them directly to their state quitline.

- Point out to inmates that secondhand smoke causes great harm to children. Since many inmates will be returning to homes with children this is important. This could also be a motivator to quit for many inmates.

## **Challenges and opportunities**

- Tobacco bans have not been linked to increased violence and behavioral problems (Kauffman, Ferketich & Wewers, 2007); although the perception persists that tobacco bans in correctional institutions will lead to increased management problems.

- It is likely that a black market for tobacco will develop and will be accompanied with issues of smuggling. While this has been the case in some locations, there is no solid evidence that it is a common occurrence.

- Forced abstinence during incarceration does not necessarily lead to cessation upon release – therefore recently released inmates need access to local resources.

- Staff should provide opportunities for inmates to participate in peer to peer counseling activities.

- Research efforts to understand the challenges and opportunities regarding tobacco cessation among inmates should be increased.

-Success in tobacco cessation can lead to enhancement of self-esteem and other improved behavior.

# Sample Policy

## Indoor tobacco ban - New Hampshire Department of Corrections Policy and Procedure Directive

NH Department of Corrections Policy and Procedure Directive	Chapter: Health Services Statement Number: 6.09
Subject: TOBACCO FREE DEPARTMENT Proponent: William Wrenn, Commissioner Commissioner's Office: 271-5606	Effective Date: 6-15-07 Review Date: 3-15-08 Dated: 4-15-04
Issuing Officer: William Wren, Commissioner	Director's Initiatives DATE
Reference No: See reference section on last page of PPD.	Appendix Attached: YES NO

### I. PURPOSE:

To comply with RSA 154:64, the health of the public, inmates and staff, and to keep the environment clean by prohibiting the use of tobacco in all department facilities and restricting use of institutional grounds.

### II. APPLICABILITY:

To all Division Directors and Wardens, their staff and all persons who utilize or come into areas for which the Division Director is responsible.

### III. POLICY:

It is the policy of the Department of Corrections to substantially comply with both spirit and intent of RSA 155:64 (attachment 1). To that end, the Department will protect the public, the health of inmates and staff, and the environment by prohibiting smoking at all facilities. For the purpose of this subpart, smoking is defined as carrying, inhaling a lighted cigar, cigarette, pipe or other lighted tobacco products. This is to also include chewing tobacco products. The use of tobacco is allowed on institutional grounds within the limitations set forth in the PPD.

### IV. PROCEDURE:

- A. No person shall publicly smoke except as noted in F1 below. Tobacco products may be consumed privately in personal vehicles so as not to expose others and shall be subsequently secured in personal vehicles.
- B. Tobacco and tobacco products are contraband per COR 306.01 (attachment 2) and are not to be brought into any department building except as noted in F1 & 2 below.
- C. Tobacco and tobacco products are prohibited in all department vehicles.
- D. No departmental employee having custody of or supervising inmates shall smoke (such as transporting inmates, supervising work crew off grounds, etc.)
- E. Anyone found in violations of this policy will be subject to disciplinary action.
- F. Community Corrections Centers:

- 1. Smoking is allowed in designated areas outside Calumet House. No smoking is allowed at the North End House and Shea farm. Non combustibles receptacles will be provided in these areas. All receptacles will be emptied and cleaned daily. Residents are expected to dispose of their smoking materials properly.
- 2. No smoking is allowed at North End House and Shea Farm. North End and C-1 Shea Farm. Inmates may possess smoking materials, but turn them in when entering the house and are not to light up any tobacco products until off prison grounds.
- 3. Smoking is prohibited inside the centers. Any residents found smoking inside the center may be returned to custody.

REFERENCES:

Standards for the Administration of Correctional Agencies

Second Edition Standards

Standards for Adult Correctional Institutions

Fourth Edition Standards

Standards for Adult Community Residential Services

Fourth Edition Standards

Standards for Adult Probation and Parole Third Edition Standards

Other

**NI-I RSA 642:7**

WRENN/pf, Attachments

Indoor Smoking Act

**Section 155:64**

**155:64 Purpose:** The purpose of this subdivision is to protect the health of the public by regulating smoking in enclosed workplaces and enclosed places accessible to the public, regardless of whether publicly or privately owned, and in enclosed publicly owned buildings and offices. This subdivision also regulates smoking in public housing facilities, health care facilities, public primary and secondary educational facilities, and in public conveyances operating within the state. This subdivision shall not be construed as addressing airborne contaminants including toxic, chemical, or biological substances that may be present in indoor air other than tobacco smoke.

**Source.** 1990, 236:2, eff. Jan. 1, 1991.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CODE OF ADMINISTRATIVE RULES

PART Cor 306 CONTROL OF CONTRABAND ON PRISON GROUNDS

PART Cot 306 CONTROL OF CONTRARAND ON PRISON GROUNDS Cor 306.01 Contraband

(a) Contraband shall consist of:

(1) Any substance or item whose possession is unlawful for the person or the general public, possessing it including but not limited to:

a. Narcotics;

b. Controlled drugs; or

c. Automatic or concealed weapons, possessed by those not licensed to have them;

(2) Any firearm, simulated firearm, or device designed to propel or guide a projectile against a person, animal or target;

- (3) Any bullets, cartridges, projectiles or similar items designed to be projected against a person, animal or target;
- (4) Any explosive device, bomb, grenade, dynamite or dynamite cap or detonating device including primers, primer cord, explosive powder or similar items or simulations of these items;
- (5) Any drug item, whether medically prescribed or not, in excess of a one day supply or in such quantities that a person would suffer intoxication or illness if the entire available quantity were consumed alone or in combination with other available substances;
- (6) Any intoxicating beverages;
- (7) Sums of money or negotiable instruments in excess of \$100;
- (8) Lock-picking kits or tools or instructions on picking locks, making keys or making surreptitious entry or exit;
- (9) The following types of items in the possession of an individual who is not in a vehicle, but shall not be contraband stored in a secured vehicle:
  - a. Knives and knife-like weapons;
  - b. Clubs and club-like weapons;
  - c. Maps of the prison vicinity or sketches or drawings or pictorial representations of the facilities, its grounds or its vicinity;
  - d. Pornography or pictures of visitors or prospective visitors undressed;
  - e. Radios capable of monitoring or transmitting on the police band in the possession of other than law enforcement officials;
  - f. Identification documents, licenses and credentials not in the possession of the person to whom properly issued;
  - g. Ropes, saws, grappling hooks, fishing line, masks, artificial beards or mustaches, cutting wheels, or string, rope or line impregnated with cutting material, or similar items to facilitate escapes;
  - h. Balloons, condoms, false-bottomed containers, or other containers which could be used to facilitate transfer of contraband; and
  - i. Tobacco products, except those secured in a visitor's locked vehicle.**

Source. (See Revision Note at chapter heading for Cor 300) #7448, eff 2-6-01 Section 642:7  
 642:7 **Implements for Escape and Other Contraband.** —

A person is guilty of a class B felony if:

- I. He knowingly provides a person in official custody, as defined in RSA 642:6; TT, with anything which may facilitate such person's escape or the possession of which by such person is contrary to law or regulation, or in any other manner facilitates such person's escape; or
- II. Being a person in official custody, as defined in RSA 642: 6, 11, he knowingly procures, makes or possesses anything which may facilitate escape.

**Source.** 1971, 518:1, eft'. Nov. 1, 1973.

## Sample Policy

### Indoor tobacco ban – New Mexico Colfax County Detention Center’s tobacco free policy memoranda

#### SAMPLE NOTICE OF INTENT POSTER:

**“EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 1993 THE COLFAX COUNTY DETENTION CENTER WILL BECOME A NON SMOKING AND TOBACCO-FREE FACILITY. AS OF MAY 1<sup>ST</sup>, TOBACCO USE WILL NOT BE ALLOWED BY STAFF, INMATS OR VISITORS”.**

#### SAMPLE MEMORANDUM DESCRIBING NOTICE OF INTENT

TO: All Colfax County Detention Center Inmates, Present and Future  
FROM: Charles W. Talley, Detention Administrator  
SUBJECT: All Tobacco Products Restricted in the Detention Center

Effective May 1, 1993, the Colfax County Detention Center shall become a tobacco-free facility by law, I thought I would take the time to explain to each of you why this will be and what it means.

First, I think you will all agree that the use of tobacco in any form is not good for your health, proven that secondary smoke also kills people, therefore you are going to see no smoking.

Having been a smoker for fifty-two years, I know this is going to be hard on some of you, but the matter as it has been ordered by the County Commission for legal reasons.

What we will do to try and help you over the rough spots is as follows;

1. We will provide a support group similar to our D.A.R.S. group, except this one will be tobacco directly instead of drugs and alcohol.
- 2: Our staff will not be allowed to use tobacco inside the facility.
3. For the first few weeks we will supply some hard candy as a substitute.

Now for the down side. Effective May 1, 1993, tobacco in any form, matches, and any paraphernalia will be considered contraband and any inmates caught with any contraband will be in violation of our policy.

In so much as this is a mandatory stoppage the punishment will be severe, but we will try to help you in any way that we can.

On the brighter side, if you are incarcerated for any length of time, it will give you the opportunity to become tobacco-free after you leave, and this will make you live a longer and healthier life.

Remember, the life you save by not using tobacco might be your own.

GOOD LUCK TO ALL OF YOU

C.W. Talley, Detention Administration

**SAMPLE POLICY, SIGNED BY INMATES**

EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 4993 THE COLFAX COUNTY DETENTION CENTER WILL BECOME A TOBACCO-FREE FACILITY. TOBACCO USE WILL NOT BE ALLOWED BY INMATES, STAFF, OR VISITORS. DURING THE BOOKING PROCESS TOBACCO AND ACCESSORIES WILL BE PLACED IN THE INMATE’S PERSONAL PROPERTY. THESE ITEMS WILL BE RETURNED TO THE INMATE UPON RELEASE FROM THE CCDC. TOBACCO AND ACCESSORIES ARE CONTRABAND. IF FOUND IN THE POSSESSION OF INMATES, SUCH ITEMS WILL BE CONFISCATED AND TURNED OVER TO THE ADMINISTRATOR. ANY PRISONERS IN POSSESSION OF CONTRABAND WILL BE PUNISHED AS PER OUR POLICY. STAFF PERSONNEL SHALL AT NO TIME PROVIDE INMATES WITH TOBACCO PRODUCTS OR THE MEANS TO IGNITE THEM, ANY STAFF MEMBER FOUND IN VIOLATION WILL BE DEALT WITH AS PER WRITTEN RULES AND REGULATIONS THAT WILL BE SUPPLIED TO EACH OF YOU ANY VISITOR FOUND IN VIOLATION WILL BE ASKED TO LEAVE THE FACILITY ON THE FIRST VIOLATION. ANY VISITOR VIOLATING OUR RULES FOR THE SECOND TIME WILL BE BARRED FROM VISITING ANYONE FOR ONE YEAR.

SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

WITNESS \_\_\_\_\_

**SAMPLE STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE**

POLICY: To promote the health, safety and well-being of all persons housed, working and entering jail facilities of the Chaves County Detention Center, tobacco products and lighting materials will not be available or used in the security area of this facility.

**PROCEDURE:**

1. Tobacco products will be inventoried as property when prisoners are booked into the Detention Center, It is the responsibility of the intake/booking officers to remove these items from arrested persons to be itemized and stored as property.
2. Tobacco products and lighting materials found in secure areas of jail facilities will be confiscated, considered contraband, and disposed of.
3. Work Release Inmates are not to bring tobacco products or lighting materials into the Detention Center.
4. Visitation areas are NO SMOKING areas.

**SAMPLE STAFF NOTIFICATION OF NEW STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE**

**PROCEDURE:**

Starting June 1, 1996, the Chaves County Detention Center will restrict smoking in the facility. The following rules will apply to everyone, no exceptions.

1. No person will be allowed to enter the secured area of the Detention Center with tobacco products of any kind in their possession.
2. No person will be allowed to enter the secured area of the Detention Center with cigarette lighters, matches, or any other product that could be used to ignite tobacco products.

3. No person will be allowed to give or sell any tobacco product inside the Detention Center except in designated areas.
4. No person will be allowed to give or sell any tobacco products or lighting materials to inmates.
5. Officers supervising work crews outside of the facilities will not be allowed to use tobacco products in the presence of the inmates nor will any inmates be allowed to receive or use tobacco products while outside the facility.
6. Officers may use tobacco products in designated areas only after receiving permission from their supervisors and as long as they are not jeopardizing the safety and security of the facility.

Detention Center personnel and visitors who violate any of these rules will be subject to disciplinary action. Person's who are not law enforcement personnel, and visitors of inmates, may be asked to leave the facility.

***I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE TOBACCO-FREE RULES***

Chaves County Detention Center Employee \_\_\_\_\_

**SAMPLE STAFF NOTIFICATION OF NEW STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE:**

TO: All Detention Center Personnel  
 FROM M.S. McCarty, Detention Administrator  
 SUBJECT: Tobacco Free Facility Effective May 1, 1993

Starting at 0001 on May 1, 1993 the Colfax County Detention Center will become a tobacco-free facility. Starting with the first shift, the following rules will apply to all personnel:

1. You are not allowed to enter the Detention Center with any tobacco of any kind in your possession.
2. You will not be allowed to enter the Detention Center with cigarette lighters, matches, or any other product that could be used to ignite tobacco.
3. You will not be allowed to use any tobacco product inside the facility at any time.
4. You should never, under any circumstances, furnish, give, or sell any tobacco product or any material used to ignite tobacco products to any prisoner.
5. No one, including all law enforcement officers, shall be allowed to use tobacco products of any kind inside the facility.
6. Any officer that uses tobacco may go outside the facility long enough to smoke or for a quick chew, but not more than four (4) times per shift, and then only if time and operating circumstances allow you to do so without jeopardizing the safety or the security of the facility. [Later amended to include the Administrator's Office as a smoking designated area.

Any detention Center personnel who violates any of these rules shall be dealt with as follows:

1. For the first infraction you will receive a written violation.
2. For the second infraction you will be suspended for five days without pay,
3. For a third infraction you will be terminated.

Any other individual violating any of these rules will be asked to leave the facility and the incident shall be reported to the Administrator for proper follow-up.

STATEMENT: I HAVE READ AND UNDERSTAND THE TOBACCO-FREE RULES.

Colfax County Detention Center Employee \_\_\_\_\_

Tobacco Policy in American Prisons, 2007, Kauffman, R.M., Ferketich, A.K. & Wewers, M.E

Table A. Detailed summary of tobacco policies in United States prisons, 2007

Prison System	Type of Tobacco Policy	Length of Policy	Reported Reason(s) for Tobacco Policy					Cessation Assistance Provided	
			Health/Safety	Litigation Concerns	Legislation	Reduce Costs	Contraband Issues	Cessation Program	Cessation Aids
Alabama	Indoor ban	≥10 years	x					Yes	No
Alaska	Total ban	<5 years	x		x			No	No
Arizona	Indoor ban	≥10 years			x			Yes	Yes
Arkansas	Total ban	5-9 years	x				x	No	No
California	Total ban	5-9 years	x	x			x	No	No
Colorado	Total ban	5-9 years	x	x				No	No
Connecticut	Total ban	5-9 years	x					No	No
Delaware	Total ban	5-9 years	x					Yes	Yes
District of Columbia	Total ban	<5 years	x	x	x			Yes	Yes
Florida	Indoor ban	5-9 years			x	x		Yes	Yes
Georgia	Indoor ban	5-9 years	x			x		No	No
Hawaii	No statewide policy	--	--	--	--	--	--	No	Yes
Idaho	Total ban	≥10 years	x	x				No	No
Illinois*	Smokefree living areas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Indiana	Total ban	≥10 years	x	x		x		No	No
Iowa	Indoor ban	≥10 years		x				Yes	No
Kansas	Total ban	5-9 years	x			x		Yes	No
Kentucky	Indoor ban	5-9 years	x	x		x		Yes	Yes
Louisiana	Designated smoking areas	<5 years			x			Yes	No
Maine	Total ban	5-9 years	x					Yes	Yes
Maryland	Total ban	5-9 years		x				No	No
Massachusetts	Total ban	5-9 years		x				Yes	No
Michigan	Indoor ban	5-9 years			x			Yes	Yes
Minnesota	Total ban	5-9 years	x	x	x	x		No	No
Mississippi	Smokefree living areas	≥10 years	x					No	Yes
Missouri	Indoor ban	<5 years		x		x		No	Yes
Montana	Total ban	5-9 years	x	x	x	x	x	No	Yes

Tobacco Policy in American Prisons, 2007, Kauffman, R.M., Ferketich, A.K. & Wewers, M.E  
Table A. Continued

Prison System	Type of Tobacco Policy	Length of Policy	Reason for Tobacco Policy					Cessation Assistance Provided	
			Health/ Safety	Litigation Concerns	Legislation	Reduce Costs	Contraband Issues	Cessation Program	Cessation Aids
Nebraska	Total ban	5-9 years	x	x		x		No	Yes
Nevada	Indoor ban	<5 years			x			Yes	No
New Hampshire	Total ban	5-9 years			x			Yes	No
New Jersey	Indoor ban	5-9 years	x	x	x			Yes	Yes
New Mexico	Total ban	<5 years	x	x		x		Yes	No
New York	Indoor ban	<5 years			x			Yes	Yes
North Carolina	Indoor ban	<5 years	x					Yes	Yes
North Dakota	Total ban	≥10 years	x					Yes	Yes
Ohio	Indoor ban	<5 years			x			Yes	Yes
Oklahoma	Total ban	<5 years	x	x				Yes	Yes
Oregon	Total ban	≥10 years	x	x		x		No	No
Pennsylvania	No statewide policy	--	--	--	--	--	--	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	Total ban	<5 years	x					No	No
South Carolina	Smokefree living areas	≥10 years			x			No	No
South Dakota	Total ban	5-9 years	x	x	x		x	No	Yes
Tennessee	Total ban	<5 years			x			Yes	Yes
Texas	Total ban	5-9 years	x			x		Yes	No
Utah	Total ban	5-9 years			x			No	No
Vermont	Total ban	<5 years	x					No	No
Virginia	Smokefree living areas	<5 years	x				x	Yes	Yes
Washington	Total ban	<5 years	x					No	No
West Virginia	Indoor ban	<5 years	x					Yes	No
Wisconsin	Total ban	<5 years	x			x		No	Yes
Wyoming	Total ban	<5 years	x					No	No
Federal Bureau of Prisons	Total ban	<5 years	x					Yes	Yes

\*Partial survey response, identified the type of tobacco policy but did not provide details.

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- National Commission on Correctional Health Care <http://www.ncchc.org/>
- The American Cancer Society, Guide to Quitting Smoking, October 16,2007  
[http://www.cancer.org/docroot/subsite/greatamericans/content/Why\\_Quit.asp](http://www.cancer.org/docroot/subsite/greatamericans/content/Why_Quit.asp)
- American Nonsmoker's Rights Foundation, April 20, 2009  
<http://www.no-smoke.org/pdf/100smokefreeprisons.pdf>

# **Break Free Alliance**

*Ending the Cycle of Tobacco and Poverty*

## **Mission Statement**

The mission of Break Free Alliance is to reduce tobacco use among populations of low socioeconomic status (SES).

## **What We Do**

The Alliance partners with organizations that serve low SES populations to implement the following strategies:

Build partners' institutional capacity in tobacco control  
Assist states with tobacco control education, activities and policy development  
Disseminate expertise through conferences, materials and services

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