

This bill establishes a Cervical Cancer Committee of the Maryland Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan, and requires the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to staff the Committee and to provide for the duties of the Committee. It requires the Committee to present findings and recommendations to the Governor and to the General Assembly annually for five years beginning October 1, 2004.

Senate Bill 499, which was passed by the General Assembly and signed by me on May 11, 2004, accomplishes the same purpose. Therefore, it is not necessary for me to sign House Bill 1067.

Very truly yours,
Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr.
Governor

House Bill No. 1067

AN ACT concerning

Task Force on the Prevention and Elimination of State Council on Cancer Control - Cervical Cancer Committee of the Maryland Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan

FOR the purpose of establishing a Task Force on the Prevention and Elimination of Cervical Cancer Committee of the Maryland Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan; providing for the composition, chairman, vice chairman, and staff of the Task Force; authorizing the chairman of the Task Force to establish certain committees and make certain appointments to certain committees; providing that members of the Task Force may not receive compensation, but may be reimbursed for certain expenses requiring the Department of Health and Mental Hygiene to staff the Committee; providing for the duties of the Task Force Committee; requiring the Task Force to submit an annual report Committee to present certain findings and recommendations to the Governor and to the General Assembly on or before certain dates; providing for the termination of this Act; and generally relating to the Task Force on the Prevention and Elimination of Cervical Cancer Committee of the Maryland Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan.

Preamble

WHEREAS, Cervical cancer is the tenth most common cancer among females in the United States; and

WHEREAS, Cervical cancer disproportionately affects minorities since the rate of new cases of cervical cancer is higher among females from racial and ethnic groups than among white females; and

WHEREAS, The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that 12,200 new cases of cervical cancer were diagnosed in 2003 and that of the women diagnosed, 4,100 will die of the disease; and