

MAR 01 2018

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE AUDITOR TO ASSESS BOTH THE SOCIAL AND FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF PROPOSED MANDATED HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE THAT REQUIRES INSURERS, HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SERVICES PLANS, AND HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS TO PROVIDE COVERAGE FOR MEDICAL PROCEDURES TO ELIMINATE OR PROVIDE MAXIMUM FEASIBLE TREATMENT OF PORT-WINE STAINS.

1 WHEREAS, a port-wine stain is a discoloration of the human
2 skin caused by a vascular anomaly, namely a capillary
3 malformation in the skin; and
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5 WHEREAS, a port-wine stain is usually a birthmark but in
6 rare cases it can develop in early childhood; and
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8 WHEREAS, studies have recorded an incidence of three to
9 five cases per thousand newborn babies; and
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11 WHEREAS, early stains are usually flat and pink in
12 appearance but may deepen to a dark red or purplish color as the
13 child matures; and
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15 WHEREAS, port-wine stains ordinarily persist throughout
16 life; and
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18 WHEREAS, port-wine stains appear most often on the face but
19 can appear anywhere on the body, particularly on the neck and
20 upper trunk; and
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22 WHEREAS, if the port-wine stain is on the face or other
23 highly visible part of an affected person's body, its presence
24 can also cause emotional and social problems for that person;
25 and
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1 WHEREAS, in adulthood, thickening of the lesion or the
2 development of small lumps may occur; and

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4 WHEREAS, in the absence of successful treatment,
5 hypertrophy, which is increased tissue mass of the stain, may
6 cause problems later in life, such as loss of proximate organ
7 function, especially near the eye or mouth; bleeding; and
8 increasing disfigurement; and

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10 WHEREAS, lesions on or near the eyelid can be associated
11 with glaucoma; and

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13 WHEREAS, when a port-wine stain proliferates around the
14 eyelid, it may cause ectropion, which is the downward pulling of
15 the lower eyelid, which may lead to corneal abrasion and loss of
16 vision; and

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18 WHEREAS, pursuant to section 23-51, Hawaii Revised
19 Statutes, before any legislative measure that mandates health
20 insurance coverage for specific health services, specific
21 diseases, or certain providers of health care services as part
22 of individual or group health insurance policies, can be
23 considered, concurrent resolutions shall be passed that
24 designate a specific legislative bill for the auditor to review
25 and prepare a report for submission to the Legislature that
26 assesses both the social and financial effects of the proposed
27 mandated coverage under that legislative bill; now, therefore,

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29 BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate of the Twenty-ninth
30 Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2018, the
31 House of Representatives concurring, that the Auditor is
32 requested to assess both the social and financial effects of the
33 proposed mandated health insurance coverage under H.B. No. 1705,
34 H.D. 1, introduced in the Regular Session of 2018, that requires
35 insurers, hospital and medical services plans, and health
36 maintenance organizations to provide coverage for medical
37 procedures to eliminate or provide maximum feasible treatment of
38 port-wine stains; and

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40 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Auditor is requested to
41 submit a report of its findings and recommendations, including
42 any proposed legislation, to the Legislature no later than



S.C.R. NO. 44

1 twenty days prior to the convening of the Regular Session of
2 2019; and

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4 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of this
5 Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the Auditor.

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OFFERED BY: *Randy H. Bell*

