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# SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

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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,  
28

29 BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the  
30 Twenty-ninth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session  
31 of 2018, the Senate concurring, that the Auditor is requested to  
32 assess both the social and financial effects of the proposed  
33 mandated health insurance coverage under H.B. No. 1705, H.D. 1,  
34 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  
43 twenty days prior to the convening of the Regular Session of  
44 2019; and



S.C.R. NO. 83  
S.D. 1  
H.D. 1  
PROPOSED

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