

SENATE BILL REPORT

SB 5512

As Reported By Senate Committee On:
Health & Long-Term Care, February 17, 1999

Title: An act relating to contraceptive health care benefits.

Brief Description: Requiring health plans that cover prescription drugs to cover the cost of prescription contraceptives.

Sponsors: Senators Costa, Winsley, Kline, Patterson, Gardner, Prentice, Long, Goings, Snyder, Fraser, Brown, Kohl-Welles, Jacobsen, Spanel, Fairley, Haugen, Wojahn, Thibaudeau, Loveland, Bauer, Eide, B. Sheldon, McAuliffe, T. Sheldon, Heavey and Shin.

Brief History:

Committee Activity: Health & Long-Term Care: 1/27/99, 2/17/99 [DPS].

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH & LONG-TERM CARE

Majority Report: That Substitute Senate Bill No. 5512 be substituted therefor, and the substitute bill do pass.

Signed by Senators Thibaudeau, Chair; Wojahn, Vice Chair; Costa, Franklin, Winsley.

Staff: Jonathan Seib (786-7427)

Background: In response to concerns about inequity, and the economic and social impact of some health insurance plans' failure to provide contraceptive benefits, legislation was introduced in 1998 requiring plans to provide such benefits. The legislation was referred to the Department of Health for review under the mandated health benefits review process set forth in statute.

The Department of Health issued its final report in January 1999. The report analyzes the efficacy of the mandate, and its social and financial impact, and concludes that "[t]he Legislature should enact legislation mandating contraceptive services for all state regulated health plans."

Also in 1998, the Office of the Insurance Commissioner (OIC) conducted a survey to determine the level of reproductive health benefit coverage in health insurance plans marketed in Washington. Among the OIC findings was that 50 percent of the plans cover contraceptive services in some form, and that 30 percent of all plans and 22 percent of eligible enrollees have "core" contraceptive coverage.

Summary of Substitute Bill: A health plan issued to individuals or groups may not restrict an enrollee's access to prescription contraceptive drugs and devices if the plan otherwise provides benefits for prescription drugs, or to outpatient contraceptive services if the plan otherwise provides benefits for outpatient health services. The terms and conditions of

coverage for contraceptives must be the same as the terms and conditions of coverage for other prescription drugs, devices, or outpatient health care services covered under the plan.

Subject to certain requirements, no individual health care provider, religiously sponsored health carrier, or health care facility may be required to participate in the provision of or payment for contraceptives if they object to doing so for reason of conscience or religion. No individual or religious organization may be required to purchase coverage for contraceptives if they object to doing so for reason of conscience or religion. However, insurance enrollees from a religious organization wishing to purchase contraceptive coverage may do so directly through the insurance carrier.

Substitute Bill Compared to Original Bill: Language is added in the proposed substitute providing an exemption from the bill for those who object to contraceptives for reason of conscience or religion.

Appropriation: None.

Fiscal Note: Available.

Effective Date: Ninety days after adjournment of session in which bill is passed.

Testimony For: Contraceptive coverage is the good and cost effective thing to do. Absent a mandate, carriers have not demonstrated a willingness to provide contraceptive coverage. This bill represents the right to equal insurance for men and women. Some women need contraceptives for health reasons, and have not had access to them. Unintended pregnancy imposes social and economic costs on all segments of society. This bill would increase access to contraceptives as a way to address this problem.

Testimony Against: Mandating any health insurance benefit increases insurance costs and decreases choices in an already volatile insurance market. A contraceptive mandate sends the wrong message to teenagers and will interfere with the parent/child relationship. Most contraceptives are abortifacients and can be harmful to a persons' health. The bill would force those who object to contraceptives to help pay for them for others.

Testified: Steve Boruchowitz, Department of Health; PRO: Lori Bielinski, Office of the Insurance Commissioner; Heather Jones Sin; Lynn Frink; Jesse Wing, ACLU; Judy Turpin, Northwest Women's Law Center; Melinda Percica, Washington State Council on Family Planning; Joe Mancuso, M.D. ACOG; CON: Priscilla Martens, Washington Evangelicals for Responsible Government; Jeff Kemp, Washington Family Council; Robin Bernhoft, National Parent's Council; Jim Halstrom, Health Care Purchasers Association, Association of Washington Business; CONCERNS: Eric Paige, Washington State Catholic Conference.