

SB147

Measure Title: RELATING TO THE REPEAL OF SECTION 325-15, HAWAII REVISED STATUTES.

Report Title: Infectious and Communicable Diseases; Examination; Treatment; Repeal

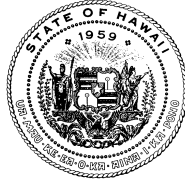
Description: Repeals Section 325-15, Hawaii Revised Statutes, which requires United States citizens or nationals to submit a medical examination report to the Department of Health within sixty days of returning to the State under certain conditions.

Companion: [HB558](#)

Package: None

Current Referral: CPH

Introducer(s): BAKER



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**Testimony in SUPPORT of S.B. 0147
RELATING TO THE REPEAL OF SECTION 325-15, HAWAII REVISED STATUTES**

SENATOR ROSALYN BAKER, CHAIR
SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION, AND HEALTH
Hearing Date: February 22, 2017 Room Number: 229

1 **Fiscal Implications:** Requirements to track, test and document United States citizens returning
2 from tuberculosis endemic areas for absences of five or more years does not currently exist and
3 would be costly to establish and maintain.

4 **Department Testimony:** The Department SUPPORTS S.B. 0147. This measure would repeal
5 section 325-15, Hawaii Revised Statutes, which requires United States citizens or nationals who
6 return after five years residence in any region with a high rate of infectious and communicable
7 diseases to submit a medical examination report that includes a tuberculin skin test (TST), chest
8 x-ray examination or chest x-ray report to the department within sixty days of returning to the
9 State.

10 Section 325-15, HRS has not been in effect for over twenty years and, to our knowledge, was
11 never implemented since its enactment in 1978. Our knowledge of the epidemiology of
12 tuberculosis (TB) has improved significantly since then. More than 85% of Hawaii's TB cases
13 occur in individuals who are born in countries that have high rates of communicable TB, and of
14 the 15% born in the U.S., most are born from immigrant parents. Very few, if any, contagious
15 TB cases would be identified in U.S. citizens or nationals through this system. Consequently,

1 voluntary testing rather than mandatory testing for TB on return from an extended stay in a high
2 risk area is recommended.

3 Hawaii does not currently have a system to track, test and document travel of U.S. citizens and
4 nationals for five years or more for TB testing. It would be challenging and costly to develop an
5 accurate system for this purpose and would not be an efficient use of resources as this population
6 has comparatively low risk for developing communicable TB. This system would require
7 extensive data-sharing with federal agencies, and would appear to threaten individual privacy
8 rights. There is no similar legislation in any of the other 49 states or the District of Columbia.
9 Perception of such a system warrants consideration. There is no evidence that it would provide
10 any significant degree of benefit for TB control at the present time.

11 Thank you for the opportunity to testify.