

REVENUE: No revenue impact

FISCAL: Fiscal statement issued

Action: Do Pass and Be Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

Vote: 5 - 0 - 0

Yeas: Bates, Kruse, Morrisette, Morse, Monnes Anderson

Nays: 0

Exc.: 0

Prepared By: Robert Shook, Administrator

Meeting Dates: 4/9, 4/21

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES: Requires Department of Human Services to provide screening for breast and cervical cancer to persons who meet eligibility requirements for Oregon Breast and Cervical Cancer Program.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Number of uninsured women currently being screened
- Survival rate as a result of screening and early treatment
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention funding

EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT: No amendment.

BACKGROUND: Oregon ranks among the top five states in the nation with regard to the incidence of breast and cervical cancer. The five-year survival rate for women whose breast cancer is caught during Stage 1 is 98 percent. Uninsured women are 41 percent more likely to receive a late-stage cancer diagnosis and are therefore more likely to die from the disease than women with insurance. The later a cancer is diagnosed, the harder and more expensive it is to treat. The Public Health Division provides screening to women who are low-income, uninsured, and medically underserved. Currently, the program is only able to serve 7,000 women due to limited funding, while approximately 40,000 are eligible annually.

Currently, the State of Oregon provides no funding for the Oregon Breast and Cervical Cancer Program, while 86 percent of other states provide some funding to their breast and cervical cancer program. The Department of Human Services (DHS) has been fortunate to have community partners like Susan G. Komen for the Cure, and the American Cancer Society, which have provided funding to the department to meet the needed federal match; however, continued funding from these partners is limited, and the need for screening in Oregon continues to increase. State general funds would enable Oregon to receive more federal funds and, ultimately, provide lifesaving screenings for the women of Oregon.

Senate Bill 892 requires DHS to provide screening for breast and cervical cancer to at least 22,000 persons who meet the eligibility requirements for the Oregon Breast and Cervical Cancer Program.