

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ALL THESE LIVING ORGAN DONATION BILLS?

For most people with kidney failure, a transplant is the preferred kidney replacement therapy, but the wait for a kidney can be long and strenuous.



27,300
KIDNEY
PATIENTS
patients in the U.S.
received a transplant

YET

Every day
12 PEOPLE
on a kidney wait list die.

Living donation is
an essential element
of transplantation

LAST YEAR

6,290
LIVING DONORS
were responsible for almost

1 IN 4
KIDNEY
TRANSPLANTS



Living Donor Protection Act (H.R. 2923 / S. 1384)

to protect organ donors from discrimination in the issuing, pricing, or benefit levels for life, disability, or long-term insurance coverage due to their status as a living donor (health insurance discrimination is already prohibited). This legislation also would add living donation as a qualifying event under the Family and Medical Leave Act to provide **job protections for the donor**.



The Honor Our Living Donors (HOLD) Act (H.R.6020)

The National Living Donor Assistance Center helps cover travel, child/elder care, and other expenses related to living donation. Currently, NLDAC eligibility is tied to the prospective recipient's income, rather than the prospective donor's income. So in some cases, living donors have to ask their recipients to pay for things like hotel and airfare which can create a barrier to donation. The HOLD Act would amend the law to **require financial assistance be determined only by the donor's income level**.



Living Organ Donor Tax Credit Act (H.R. 6171)

would **provide a federal tax credit** of up to \$5,000 for a living donor's out-of-pocket expenses. This could include travel and lodging, follow-up care, and lost wages in connection with organ donation.