

Mark Dybis: Living Liver Donor

And

Dave Galbenski: Living Liver Transplant Recipient



Dave Galbenski In-Person Testimony
March 6, 2024

House Bill 4361
In-Person Testimony: Dave Galbenski
House Tax Policy Committee
Wednesday, March 6, 2024

I. Greeting

Chair Neeley and the members of the House Tax Policy Committee, I am David Galbenski and I am a grateful recipient of a living liver transplant from my brother-in-law, Mark Dybis. I am honored to have the opportunity to present this testimony on behalf of fellow Michiganders that are living organ donors and the transplant recipients that have been given a second chance at life because of them.

I wholeheartedly support House Bill 4361 to provide for a 1-time tax credit to living organ donors for unreimbursed travel and lodging expenses, lost wages and child care expenses related to living organ donation

I look forward to sharing my personal experience regarding my living liver transplant and subsequent advocacy journey to pay the gift of life forward by eliminating the financial, economic and emotional barriers for future living donors in Michigan.

II. My Story

It was a beautiful fall September evening in 2019 when my wife, Lynn, and I arrived at my brother-in-law Mark's house. I was getting sicker and sicker as my rare auto-immune disease continued its attack on my liver. I was anxiously waiting on the transplant list for the availability of a liver from a deceased donor.

We entered the living room and were joined by his wife and Lynn's sister, Karen. Mark had us both sit down and after catching up a bit said: "Dave, I have some great news, I am going to be your living donor. How does late November, early December look to get this done?" You can only imagine the feeling of relief that overwhelmed me, the tears of

joy that we shed and the bear hugs given. And, of course, I let Mark know that those dates would definitely work in my calendar!

In late November, 2019 at Henry Ford Health, Mark donated a portion of his liver to me and saved my life. He is my angel on earth, my hero and is the only reason that I am able to be here today to give this testimony.

III. Background for HB 4361

As this Committee is aware, there is an acute need to increase the number of organs available from deceased organs while furthering living organ donation given that more than 2,300 Michiganders are currently on the transplant list waiting for either a kidney or a liver.

Entering 2023 and the beginning of this legislative session, the state of Michigan was rated an “F” by the American Kidney Fund annual report, their worst possible score, on 7 key criteria related to state policy on protecting living donors. In the last 12 months, given the policy advances enacted by this Legislature, the state of Michigan has moved from a grade of “F” to a “C”.

I would like to personally thank all of you for your individual “yes” vote on the House floor on October 18, 2023 when the House collectively passed SB 384 by a vote of 104-6 to protect living donors from any discrimination by insurance companies toward living donors related to life, disability and long-term care insurance.

I will never forget that day. I was seated in the House gallery with the bill’s sponsor, Senator Hertel, watching the votes go up on the Board. Throughout all of 2023, Mark and I had zealously advocated for the passage of the bill working collaboratively with Senator Hertel and his team. As all of your names, and an overwhelming majority of your colleagues names in the House, lit up green on the Board, I became very emotional realizing that our dream was soon to be realized ensuring that future donors like Mark wouldn’t ever have to deal with the anxiety and uncertainty that their insurance coverage could be negatively impacted when contemplating saving the life of another Michigander by becoming a living donor.

The impact of the bill being signed into law on November 7 is already positively benefiting Michiganders.

From my own lived experience, in living organ donation policy, each and every vote has the potential to be a life or death matter.

House Bill 4361 is the next critical step to eliminating another key financial barrier that currently has the potential to deter Michiganders from becoming living donors, like Mark, in Michigan.

Today, when an individual considers becoming a living organ donor to save the life of a family member, a friend or even an unknown recipient, they know there is a high probability that they will incur expenses that will not necessarily be reimbursed and that they may lose out on income by not being able to earn wages during the living donor surgery and recovery.

House Bill 4361 will eliminate this significant financial barrier through the use of a 1-time tax credit so that the living donor can simply focus on saving the life of another without worrying about the financial hardship that they and their families are assuming to give the gift of life.

I oftentimes ponder what if Mark's situation did not allow him to overcome this financial barrier that was in place for him when he was contemplating becoming my living donor.

- Would I even be here today?
- Would I even have the opportunity to see our daughter, Sarah, marry her fiance' Patrick this upcoming June?
- Would I even have the ability to be an active and productive Michigander in the coming years and get the chance to enjoy many more Pure Michigan summer sunsets?

As you and your colleagues assess whether to support the use of this 1-time tax credit, I ask you to consider that each \$1 of the tax credit goes toward:

A Michigander that is a hero that shouldn't have to face financial barriers to save a life.

Saving the life of a recipient and returning them to being an active Michigander contributing to the economy and the vitality of our state.

Providing hope for those on the transplant list knowing that they live in a state that values them and prioritizes supporting access to life-saving health care options by implementing effective health and tax policies.

IV. Conclusion

In 2024, when HB 4361 is turned into law, Michigan's grade on the American Kidney Fund annual report will have leapt from an "F" to a "B" in a single legislative session. It will be an emphatic statement that this Legislature is committed to saving the lives of Michiganders with effective, bi-partisan policy and voting outcomes related to living organ donation.

I strongly urge the members of the House Tax Policy Committee to advance this out of Committee and pass HB 4361 on the floor to save lives by providing a 1-time tax credit to living donors for unreimbursed expenses including travel, lodging, lost wages and child care expenses

As we know, in living organ donation policy, each and every vote has the potential to be a life or death matter. Let's make this vote count to support saving the lives of fellow Michiganders.

Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network

State data

[Home](#) » [Data](#) » [View data reports](#) » [State data](#) » Overall by Organ

Page 1 of 1

Overall by Organ

 Current U.S. Waiting List
For State = Michigan

Based on OPTN data as of February 4, 2024



Change Report (Optional) :

[Create a New Report](#)

Count

State

Candidates ▾

Michigan ▾

Go

 count flip export print

	All Organs	Kidney	Liver	Pancreas	Kidney / Pancreas	Heart	Lung	Intestine
Candidates	2,502	2,107	207	32	31	130	65	1

Data subject to change based on future data submission or correction. This report shows OPTN data for Overall by Organ through February 4, 2024. OPTN Data is updated on a monthly basis. Totals may be less than the sums due to patients included in multiple categories.

Number of Kidney Transplants in Michigan By Donor Type
(Deceased Donor & Living Donor)

[Home](#) » [Data](#) » [View data reports](#) » [State data](#) » Transplants by Donor Type

Transplants by Donor Type

U.S. Transplants Performed : January 1, 1988 - December 31, 2023

For Organ = Kidney, State = Michigan

Based on OPTN data as of February 4, 2024

Change Report (Optional) :

Organ

State

Kidney



Michigan



Go

Add Field to Report :



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	To Date	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
All Donor Types	18,276	684	581	514	499	580	634	547	607	566	555	590	566	520	521	595	578	571	588	573
Deceased Donor	11,492	535	445	382	345	398	425	364	395	356	357	374	356	345	326	382	370	350	345	299
Living Donor	6,784	149	136	132	154	182	209	183	212	210	198	216	210	175	195	213	208	221	243	274

Data subject to change based on future data submission or correction. This report shows OPTN data for Transplants by Donor Type through February 4, 2024. OPTN Data is

Number of Liver Transplants in Michigan By Donor Type
(Deceased Donor & Living Donor)

[Home](#) » [Data](#) » [View data reports](#) » [State data](#) » Transplants by Donor Type

Transplants by Donor Type

U.S. Transplants Performed : January 1, 1988 - December 31, 2023

For Organ = Liver, State = Michigan

Based on OPTN data as of February 4, 2024

Change Report (Optional) :

Organ

State

Liver



Michigan



Go

Add Field to Report :

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	To	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	
All Donor Types	Date	5,684	271	229	221	192	240	213	228	204	176	177	174	179	186	198	190	210	185	191	195	206	144
Deceased Donor		5,484	256	221	212	186	221	201	215	197	169	168	170	176	184	187	201	179	185	189	203	140	
Living Donor		200	15	8	9	6	19	12	13	7	7	9	7	9	10	14	3	9	6	6	6	3	4

Data subject to change based on future data submission or correction. This report shows OPTN data for Transplants by Donor Type through February 4, 2024. OPTN Data is updated on a

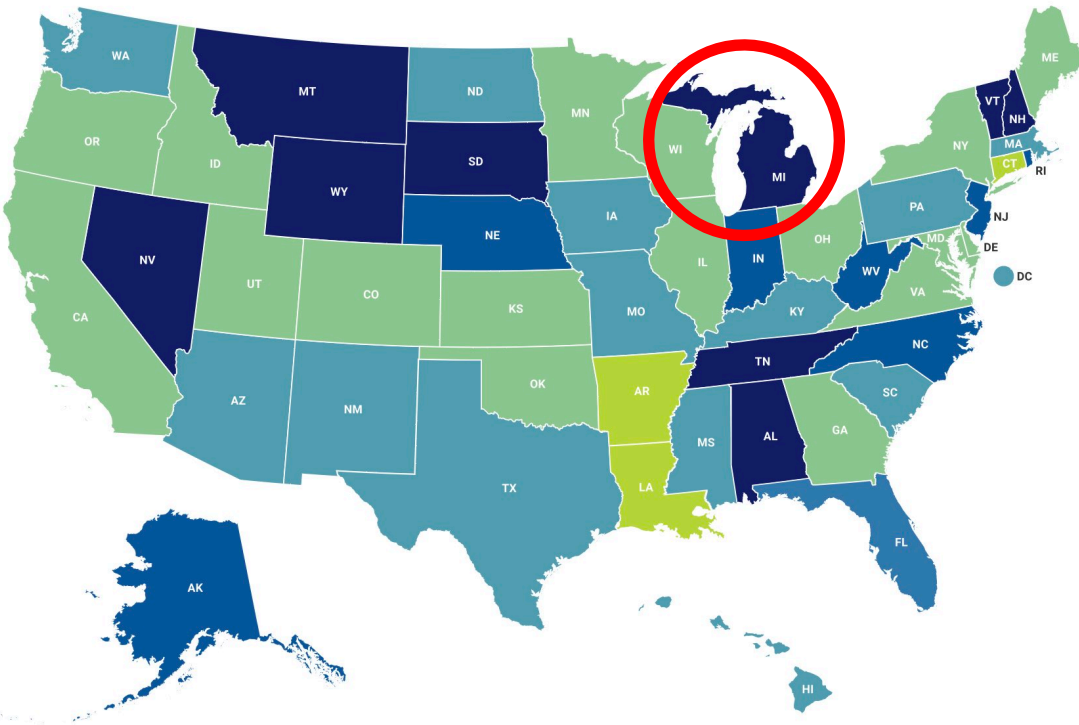
Need more detailed data? [Bu](#)

State Ratings of Living Donor Protections in State Law

Grading Scale: A to F

In The Beginning of 2023, Michigan Scored an F

Together, we can give living organ donors the protections they need, no matter where they live.



GRADES:

A

B

C

D

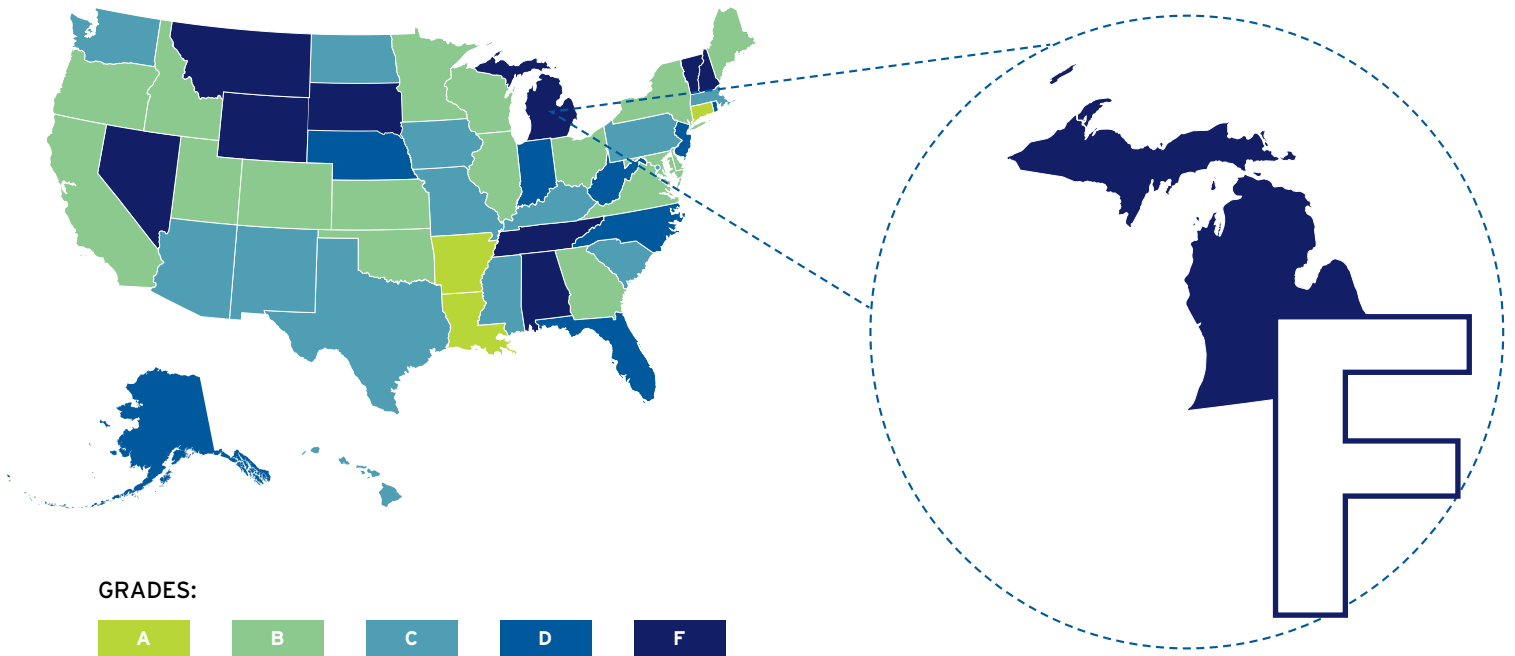
F

[Learn how we graded the states](#)



STATE of the STATES: 2023 Living Donor Protection Report Card

MICHIGAN



Out of **SEVEN** possible types of living donor protection legislation, Michigan currently has **ZERO** laws in place.



- Job-protected leave from private employers
- Job-protected leave from public employers
- Tax credits for employers who provide paid leave
- Paid leave via Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) law
- Direct reimbursements, tax credits or tax deductions for donor expenses
- More than 60 days of leave via FMLA laws
- Protection from life, disability or long-term care insurance discrimination

For a complete breakdown of the American Kidney Fund's Living Donor Protection Report Card results and methodology, visit KidneyFund.org/livingdonors or scan the QR code.



STATE of the STATES: 2023 Living Donor Protection Report Card

MICHIGAN

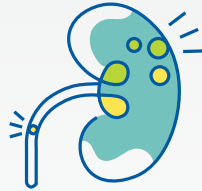
Who is impacted?



23,931 Michiganians have kidney failure. Without treatment – dialysis or a transplant – kidney failure is fatal.

7,909 have transplants
16,022 depend on dialysis to stay alive

SOURCE: 2022 USRDS Annual Data Report



3,955 new cases of kidney failure were diagnosed in Michigan in 2020 (most recent data available).

124 were able to get a transplant
3,831 went on dialysis

SOURCE: 2022 USRDS Annual Data Report



583 kidney transplants were performed in Michigan in 2022.

136 living donor transplants
447 deceased donor transplants

SOURCE: Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network

Legislation is needed to protect living organ donors

Donating a kidney is one of the most altruistic actions a person can take, and being a living donor is much easier when you have guaranteed paid leave from work and protection from insurance discrimination. AKF has been spearheading efforts at the state and federal levels to get such legislation enacted. Until federal legislation passes that would give baseline protections to donors nationwide, states should enact living donor protection laws, including: anti-insurance discrimination for life, disability and long-term care insurance; job-protected leave from private employers; job-protected leave from public employers; tax credits for employers who provide paid leave; direct reimbursements, tax credits or tax deductions for donor expenses; paid leave via Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) laws; and extended FMLA leave (more than 60 days).



Text **KIDNEY** to **52886** or visit [KidneyFund.org/act](https://www.kidneyfund.org/act) to get involved in legislative efforts in your state.

STATE OF THE STATES: 2023 AKF Living Donor Protection Report Card

How states are graded

The American Kidney Fund (AKF) Living Donor Protection Report Card identifies seven categories of publicly reported legislation enacted by states to protect living organ donors from discrimination and encourage living organ donation. States receive one point for each type of legislation that has been enacted and receive their grade based on their total points.

The AKF Living Donor Protection Report Card assigns a grade of an "A," "B," "C," "D" or "F" on the following scale:

- A: 5+
- B: 3-4
- C: 2 *
- D: 1
- F: 0

** (this would be the baseline grade for all states if a federal Living Donor Protection Act were passed)*

**Summary Description of 7 Key Protections
For Living Donors**

Protection from life, disability or long-term care insurance discrimination

This type of legislation typically prevents life, disability and long-term care insurance companies from discriminating against living organ donors by charging higher premiums or refusing to insure them altogether.

Why it's important

Only people in excellent health can become living donors. Research has shown that people who donate a kidney live as long as similarly healthy people who have both kidneys. The prospect of being denied insurance or charged higher premiums in the future may deter someone from becoming a living organ donor.

Job-protected leave from private employers

This type of legislation guarantees a period of job-protected leave, which varies by state, and ensures that employees of private employers can take time off for living organ donation without losing their jobs.

Why it's important

Living organ donors typically need from 2 to 12 weeks for surgery and recovery. Job-protected leave ensures that a living donor can take the time needed to recover adequately from surgery.

Job-protected leave from public employers

This type of legislation guarantees that a living organ donor who works for state or local governments will not be penalized for taking time off from work for surgery and recovery.

Why it's important

Public employees make up about 15% of the U.S. workforce overall, and in some states it's as high as 25%. Federal employees enjoy job-protected leave for living organ donation, but not all states offer that benefit to their employees. Job-protected leave ensures that a living organ donor can recover adequately from surgery.



Tax credits for private employers who provide paid leave

This type of legislation reimburses, via a tax credit, some or all of the salary of employees of private companies who become living donors if their company provides paid job-protected leave.

Why it's important

Not every worker is able to afford to take unpaid leave to become a living organ donor. Legislation that incentivizes private employers to provide paid leave can make it possible for more employees to consider becoming living organ donors.

Direct reimbursements, tax credits or tax deductions for donor expenses

Michigan HB 4361

This type of legislation allows a living organ donor to recoup some or all of the expenses they incur by either direct reimbursement, tax deduction or a tax credit. Tax credits provide a more generous benefit than tax deductions, but neither are as inclusive as direct reimbursements. Direct reimbursements of allowable expenses would benefit every living donor, regardless of tax return filing status.

Why it's important

The transplant recipient's health insurance typically pays all the medical costs of the surgery for the living donor, but does not necessarily reimburse out-of-pocket expenses such as travel, lodging and prescription medications that may be needed during recovery. Direct reimbursement, tax deductions or tax credits can help to eliminate or lessen this potential financial obstacle for living donors.

Paid leave via Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) laws

This type of legislation recognizes living organ donation as a serious health condition that qualifies an employee for FMLA paid leave.

Why it's important

Many working Americans cannot afford to take any time off work without pay. Providing paid leave for living organ donation under a state's FMLA laws eliminates the primary financial hurdle—loss of income—that might keep someone from considering becoming a living organ donor.



Enhanced FMLA leave beyond 60 days

This type of legislation goes above and beyond most FMLA laws by extending the eligibility period beyond 60 days (12 work weeks), which is the limit of many FMLA laws.

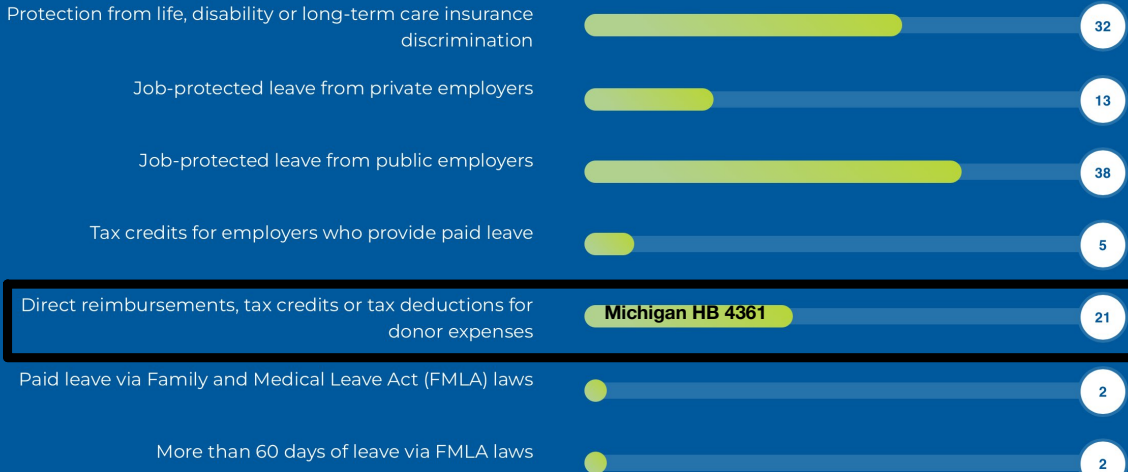
Why it's important

Though most living organ donors recover and return to work in less than 12 weeks, medical complications may extend the recovery period. Generous FMLA laws that extend the leave period beyond 60 work days provide living donors with peace of mind in the event their recovery takes longer than is typical.

**Summary of the Number of States That Have Enacted
Legislation For Each of the 7 Living Donor Protections**

The Report Card measures seven types of legislation:

Number of states



2023 Grade Ratings of Geographic Peer States:

Illinois: B

Ohio: B

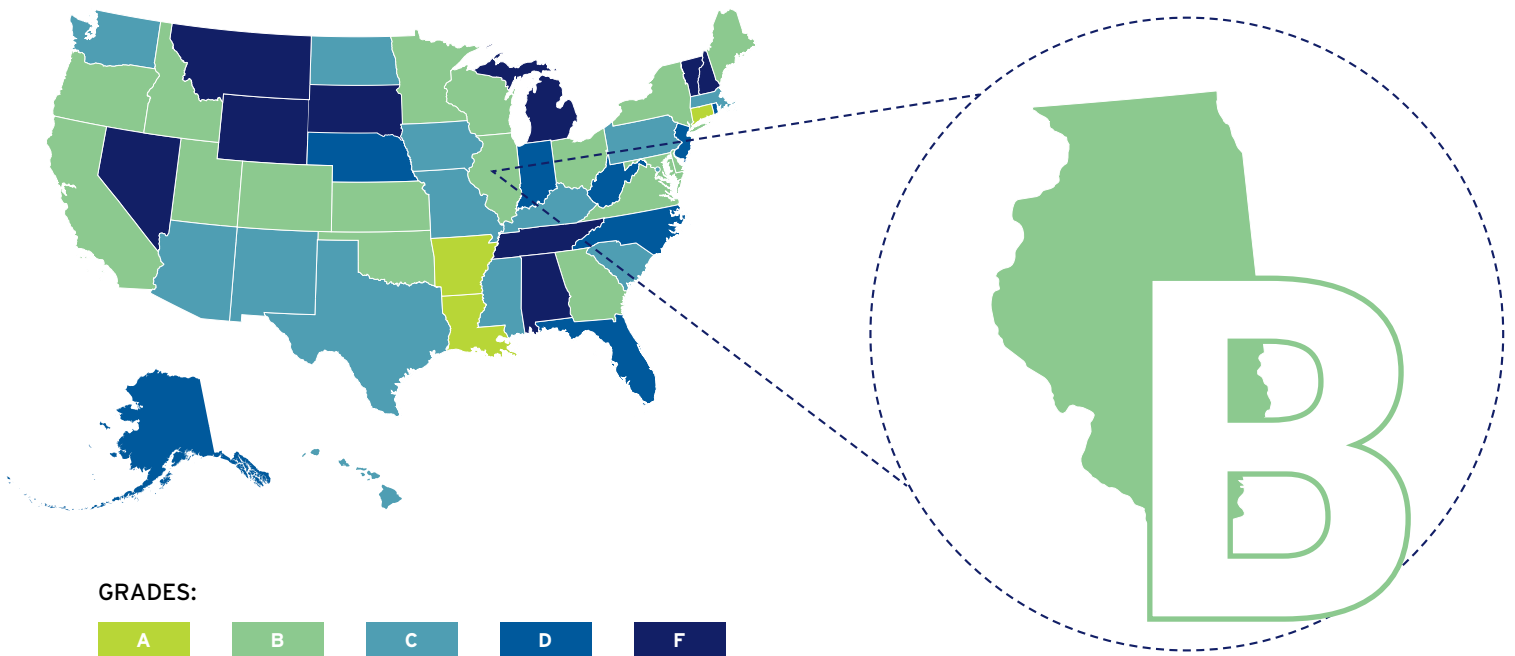
Minnesota: B

Wisconsin: B

Indiana: D

STATE of the STATES: 2023 Living Donor Protection Report Card

ILLINOIS



Out of **SEVEN** possible types of living donor protection legislation, Illinois currently has **THREE** laws in place.



- Job-protected leave from private employers
- Job-protected leave from public employers
- Tax credits for employers who provide paid leave
- Paid leave via Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) law
- Direct reimbursements, tax credits or tax deductions for donor expenses
- More than 60 days of leave via FMLA laws
- Protection from life, disability or long-term care insurance discrimination

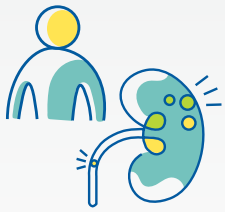
For a complete breakdown of the American Kidney Fund's Living Donor Protection Report Card results and methodology, visit KidneyFund.org/livingdonors or scan the QR code.



STATE of the STATES: 2023 Living Donor Protection Report Card

ILLINOIS

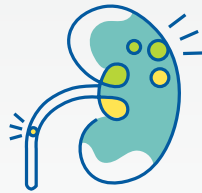
Who is impacted?



34,927 Illinoisans have kidney failure. Without treatment – dialysis or a transplant – kidney failure is fatal.

11,520 have transplants
23,407 depend on dialysis to stay alive

SOURCE: 2022 USRDS Annual Data Report



5,343 new cases of kidney failure were diagnosed in Illinois in 2020 (most recent data available).

134 were able to get a transplant
5,209 went on dialysis

SOURCE: 2022 USRDS Annual Data Report



1,342 kidney transplants were performed in Illinois in 2022.

267 living donor transplants
1,075 deceased donor transplants

SOURCE: Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network

Legislation is needed to protect living organ donors

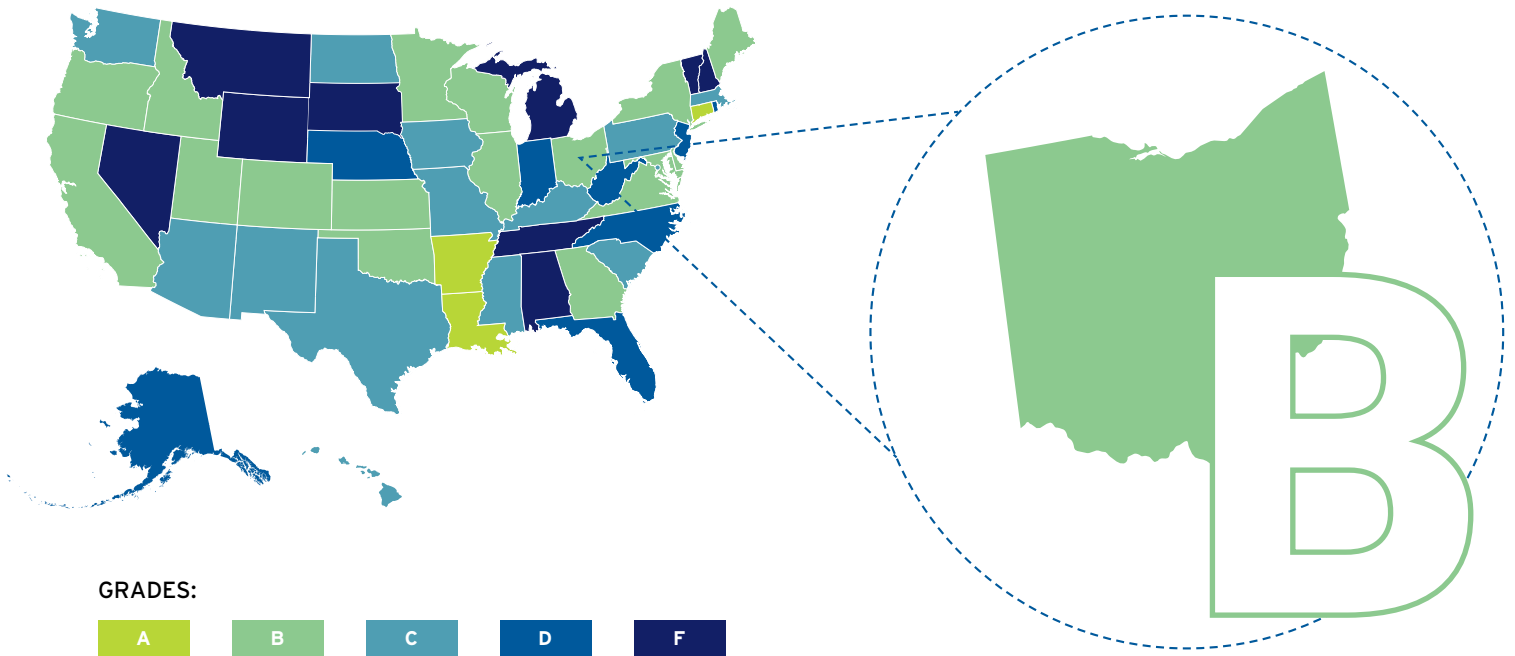
Donating a kidney is one of the most altruistic actions a person can take, and being a living donor is much easier when you have guaranteed paid leave from work and protection from insurance discrimination. AKF has been spearheading efforts at the state and federal levels to get such legislation enacted. Until federal legislation passes that would give baseline protections to donors nationwide, states should enact living donor protection laws, including: anti-insurance discrimination for life, disability and long-term care insurance; job-protected leave from private employers; job-protected leave from public employers; tax credits for employers who provide paid leave; direct reimbursements, tax credits or tax deductions for donor expenses; paid leave via Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) laws; and extended FMLA leave (more than 60 days).



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STATE of the STATES: 2023 Living Donor Protection Report Card

OHIO



Out of **SEVEN** possible types of living donor protection legislation, Ohio currently has **THREE** laws in place.



- Job-protected leave from private employers
- Job-protected leave from public employers
- Tax credits for employers who provide paid leave
- Paid leave via Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) law
- Direct reimbursements, tax credits or tax deductions for donor expenses
- More than 60 days of leave via FMLA laws
- Protection from life, disability or long-term care insurance discrimination

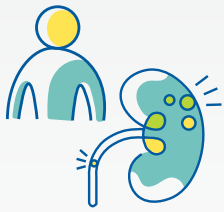
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STATE of the STATES: 2023 Living Donor Protection Report Card

OHIO

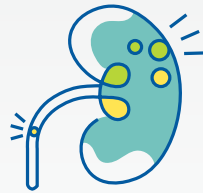
Who is impacted?



27,501 Ohioans have kidney failure. Without treatment – dialysis or a transplant – kidney failure is fatal.

8,764 have transplants
18,737 depend on dialysis to stay alive

SOURCE: 2022 USRDS Annual Data Report



5,098 new cases of kidney failure were diagnosed in Ohio in 2020 (most recent data available).

177 were able to get a transplant
4,921 went on dialysis

SOURCE: 2022 USRDS Annual Data Report



1,239 kidney transplants were performed in Ohio in 2022.

226 living donor transplants
1,013 deceased donor transplants

SOURCE: Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network

Legislation is needed to protect living organ donors

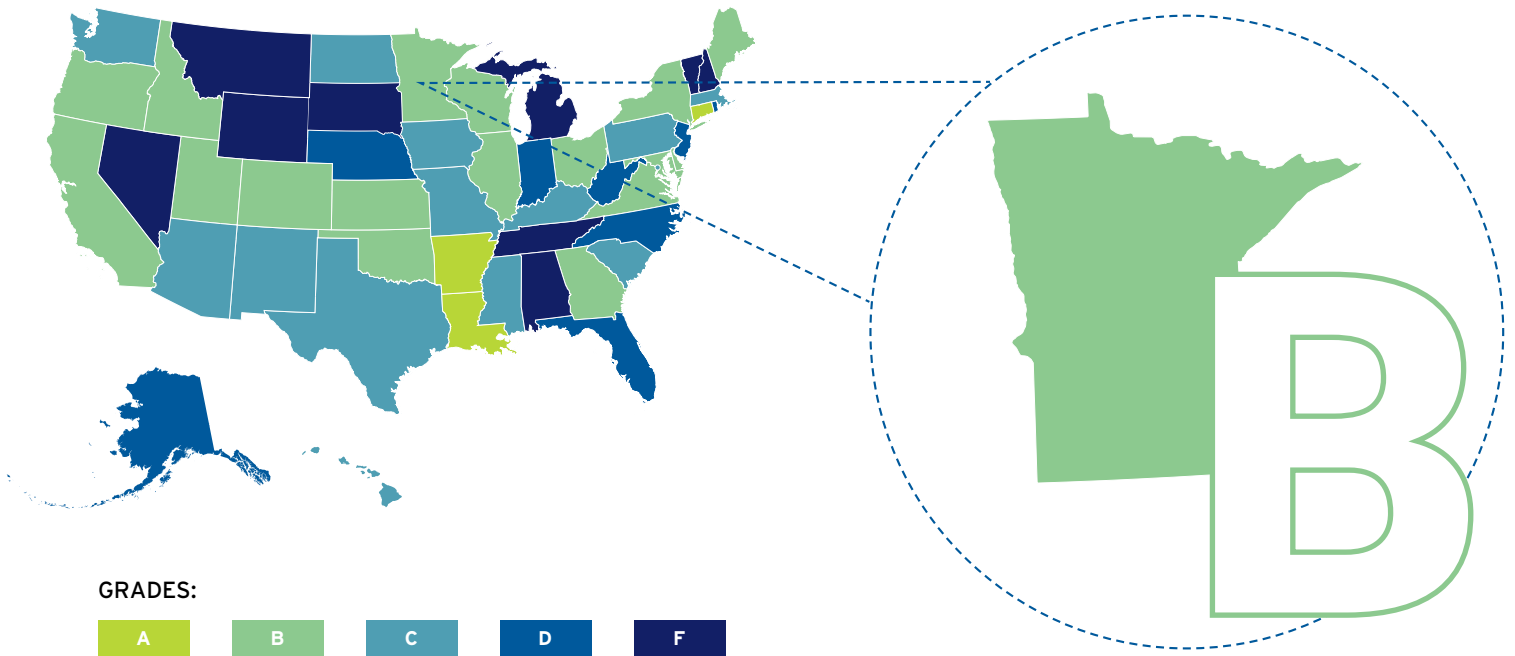
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STATE of the STATES: 2023 Living Donor Protection Report Card

MINNESOTA



Out of **SEVEN** possible types of living donor protection legislation, Minnesota currently has **FOUR** laws in place.



- Job-protected leave from private employers
- Job-protected leave from public employers
- Tax credits for employers who provide paid leave
- Paid leave via Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) law
- Direct reimbursements, tax credits or tax deductions for donor expenses
- More than 60 days of leave via FMLA laws
- Protection from life, disability or long-term care insurance discrimination

For a complete breakdown of the American Kidney Fund's Living Donor Protection Report Card results and methodology, visit KidneyFund.org/livingdonors or scan the QR code.



STATE of the STATES: 2023 Living Donor Protection Report Card

MINNESOTA

Who is impacted?

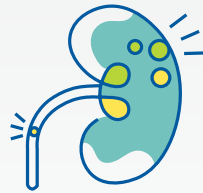


10,509 Minnesotans have kidney failure. Without treatment – dialysis or a transplant – kidney failure is fatal.

4,886
have
transplants

5,623
depend on dialysis
to stay alive

SOURCE: 2022 USRDS Annual Data Report



1,496 new cases of kidney failure were diagnosed in Minnesota in 2020 (most recent data available).

81
were able to get a
transplant

1,415
went on dialysis

SOURCE: 2022 USRDS Annual Data Report



629 kidney transplants were performed in Minnesota in 2022.

260
living donor
transplants

369
deceased donor
transplants

SOURCE: Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network

Legislation is needed to protect living organ donors

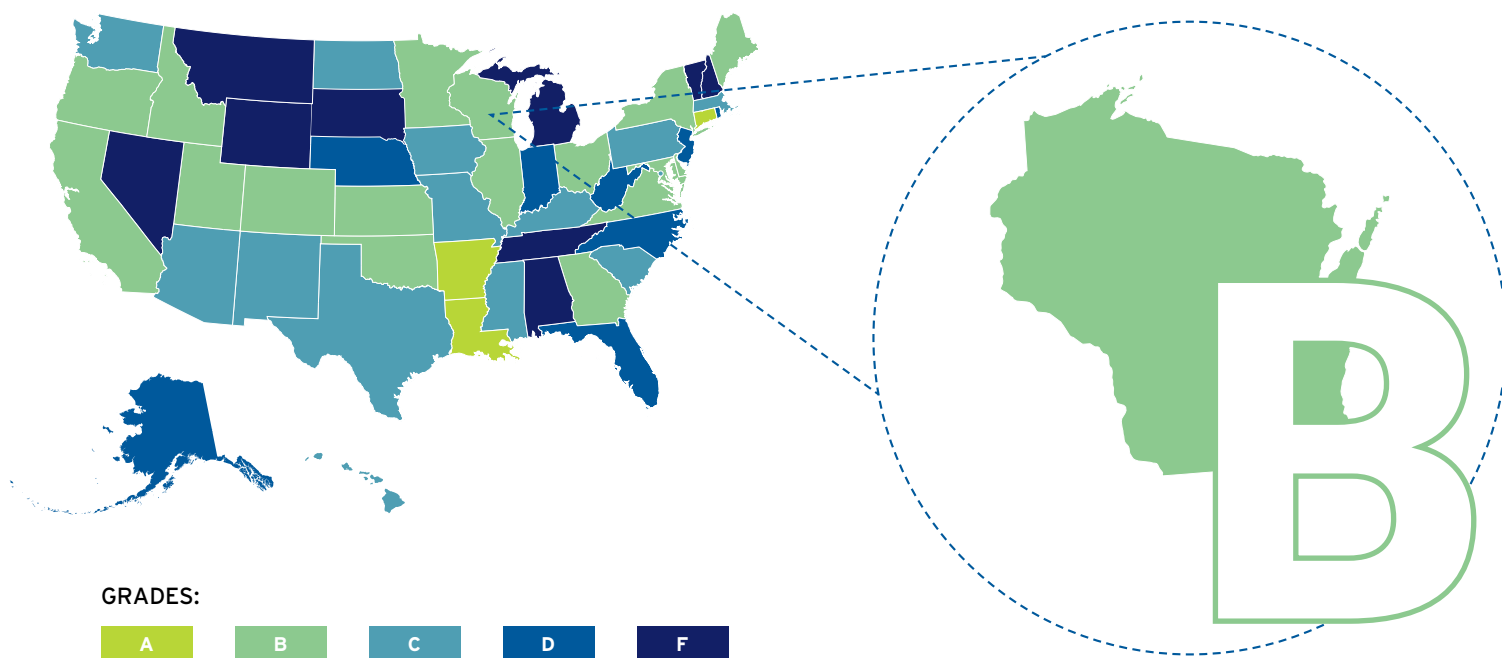
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STATE of the STATES: 2023 Living Donor Protection Report Card

WISCONSIN



Out of **SEVEN** possible types of living donor protection legislation, Wisconsin currently has **THREE** laws in place.



- Job-protected leave from private employers
- Job-protected leave from public employers
- Direct reimbursements, tax credits or tax deductions for donor expenses
- Tax credits for employers who provide paid leave
- More than 60 days of leave via FMLA laws
- Paid leave via Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) law
- Protection from life, disability or long-term care insurance discrimination

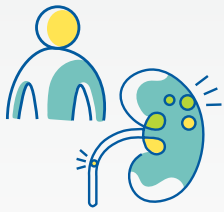
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STATE of the STATES: 2023 Living Donor Protection Report Card

WISCONSIN

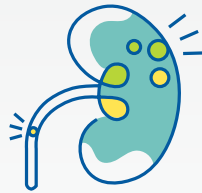
Who is impacted?



12,158 Wisconsinites have kidney failure. Without treatment – dialysis or a transplant – kidney failure is fatal.

4,850 have transplants
7,308 depend on dialysis to stay alive

SOURCE: 2022 USRDS Annual Data Report



1,920 new cases of kidney failure were diagnosed in Wisconsin in 2020 (most recent data available).

72 were able to get a transplant
1,848 went on dialysis

SOURCE: 2022 USRDS Annual Data Report



391 kidney transplants were performed in Wisconsin in 2022.

96 living donor transplants
295 deceased donor transplants

SOURCE: Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network

Legislation is needed to protect living organ donors

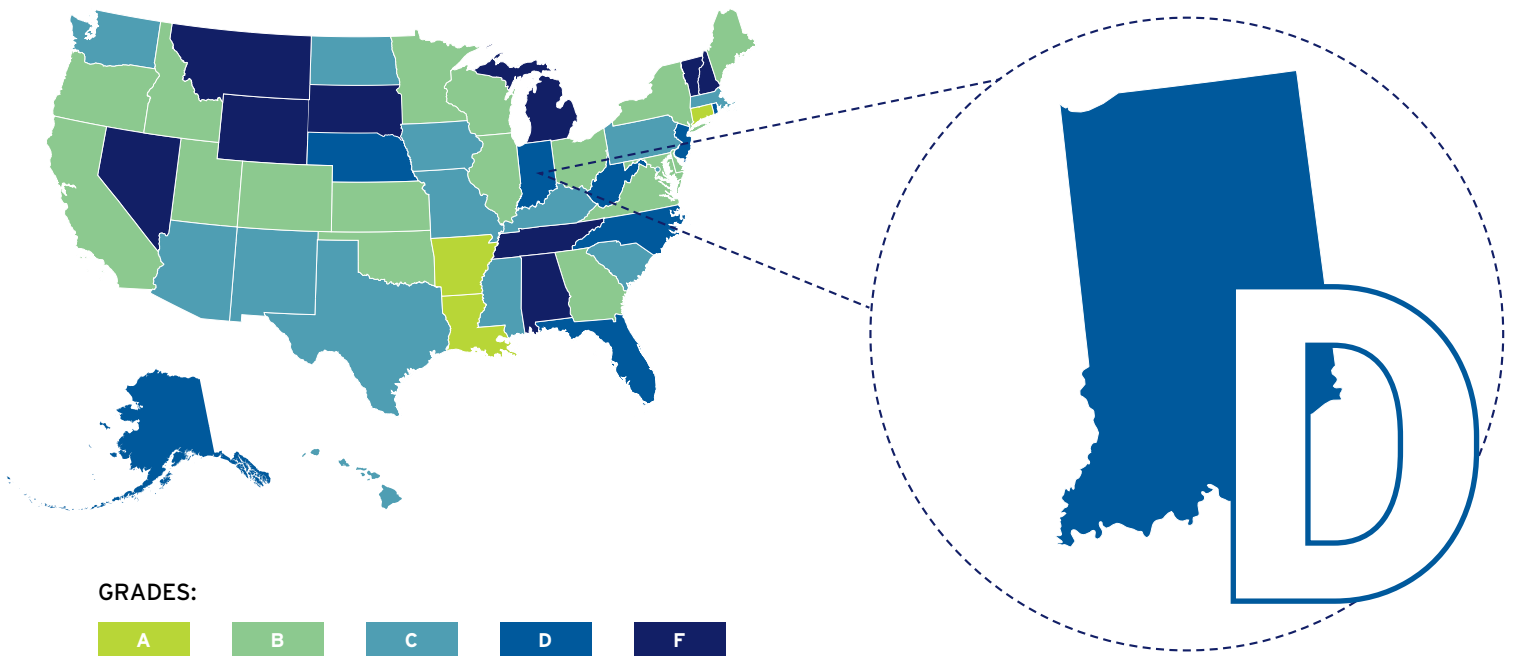
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STATE of the STATES: 2023 Living Donor Protection Report Card

INDIANA



Out of **SEVEN** possible types of living donor protection legislation, Indiana currently has **ONE** law in place.



- Job-protected leave from private employers
- Job-protected leave from public employers
- Tax credits for employers who provide paid leave
- Paid leave via Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) law
- Direct reimbursements, tax credits or tax deductions for donor expenses
- More than 60 days of leave via FMLA laws
- Protection from life, disability or long-term care insurance discrimination

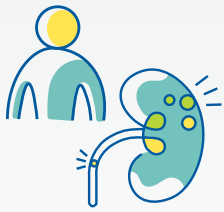
For a complete breakdown of the American Kidney Fund's Living Donor Protection Report Card results and methodology, visit KidneyFund.org/livingdonors or scan the QR code.



STATE of the STATES: 2023 Living Donor Protection Report Card

INDIANA

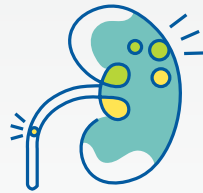
Who is impacted?



14,682 Hoosiers have kidney failure. Without treatment – dialysis or a transplant – kidney failure is fatal.

4,670 have transplants
10,012 depend on dialysis to stay alive

SOURCE: 2022 USRDS Annual Data Report



2,465 new cases of kidney failure were diagnosed in Indiana in 2020 (most recent data available).

76 were able to get a transplant
2,389 went on dialysis

SOURCE: 2022 USRDS Annual Data Report



317 kidney transplants were performed in Indiana in 2022.

54 living donor transplants
263 deceased donor transplants

SOURCE: Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network

Legislation is needed to protect living organ donors

Donating a kidney is one of the most altruistic actions a person can take, and being a living donor is much easier when you have guaranteed paid leave from work and protection from insurance discrimination. AKF has been spearheading efforts at the state and federal levels to get such legislation enacted. Until federal legislation passes that would give baseline protections to donors nationwide, states should enact living donor protection laws, including: anti-insurance discrimination for life, disability and long-term care insurance; job-protected leave from private employers; job-protected leave from public employers; tax credits for employers who provide paid leave; direct reimbursements, tax credits or tax deductions for donor expenses; paid leave via Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) laws; and extended FMLA leave (more than 60 days).



Text **KIDNEY** to **52886** or visit KidneyFund.org/act to get involved in legislative efforts in your state.

State Ratings of Living Donor Protections in State Law

Grading Scale: A to F

As of November 8, 2023 Michigan Scored a C

Together, we can give living organ donors the protections they need, no matter where they live.

[Learn how we graded the states.](#)

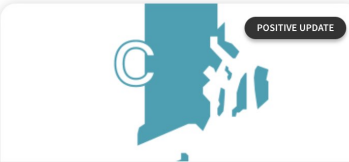
Recent updates



POSITIVE UPDATE

Michigan is now a C state after enacting an anti-insurance discrimination law that prohibits life, disability and long-term care insurers from discriminating against living organ donors and a state regulation that provides job protected leave from public employers.


NOVEMBER 8, 2023



POSITIVE UPDATE

Rhode Island is now a C state after enacting an anti-insurance discrimination law that prohibits life, disability and long-term care insurers from discriminating against living organ donors.

JUNE 23, 2023



POSITIVE UPDATE

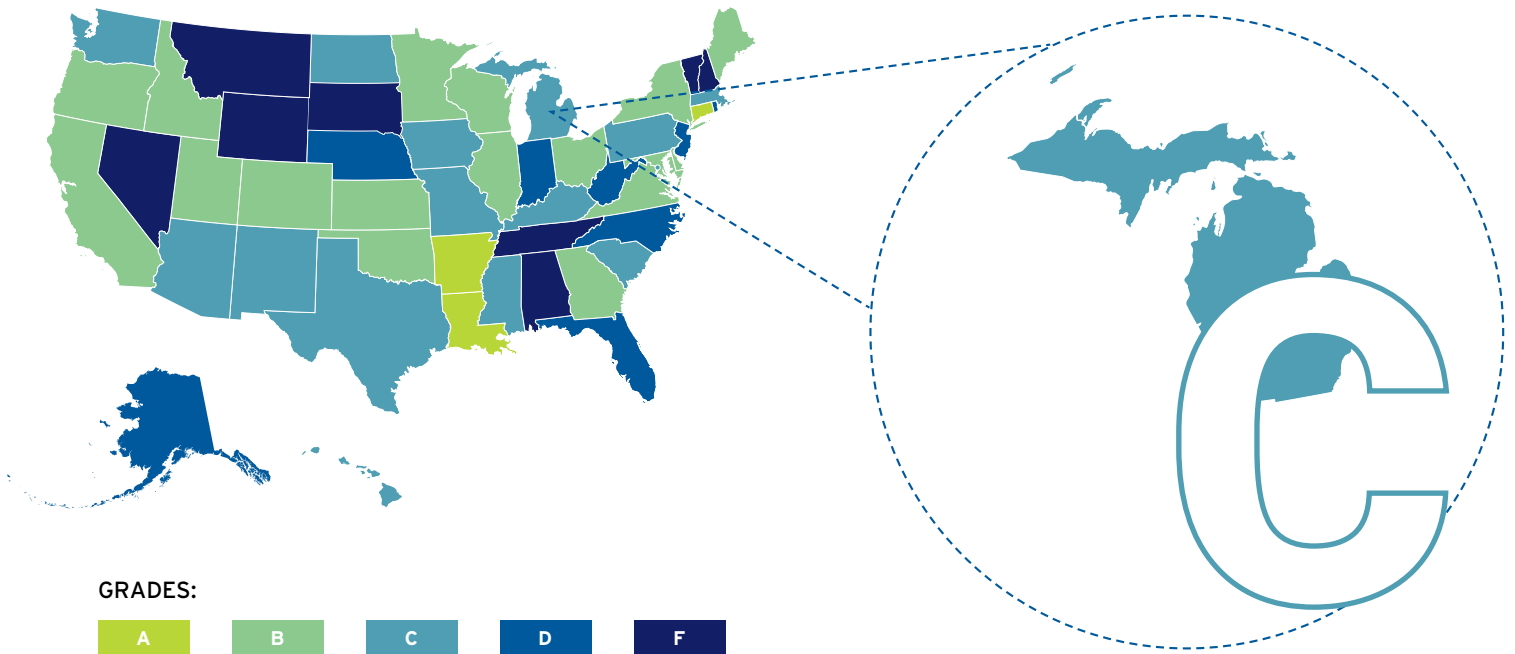
Nevada is now a D state after enacting an anti-insurance discrimination law that prohibits life, disability and long-term care insurers from discriminating against living organ donors.

MAY 15, 2023



STATE of the STATES: 2023 Living Donor Protection Report Card

MICHIGAN



Out of **SEVEN** possible types of living donor protection legislation, Michigan currently has **TWO** laws in place.



- Job-protected leave from private employers
- Job-protected leave from public employers
- Tax credits for employers who provide paid leave
- Paid leave via Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) law
- Direct reimbursements, tax credits or tax deductions for donor expenses
- More than 60 days of leave via FMLA laws
- Protection from life, disability or long-term care insurance discrimination

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STATE of the STATES: 2023 Living Donor Protection Report Card

MICHIGAN

Who is impacted?

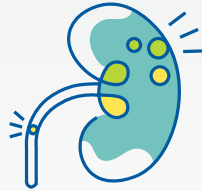


23,931 Michiganians have kidney failure. Without treatment – dialysis or a transplant – kidney failure is fatal.

7,909
have
transplants

16,022
depend on dialysis
to stay alive

SOURCE: 2022 USRDS Annual Data Report



3,955 new cases of kidney failure were diagnosed in Michigan in 2020 (most recent data available).

124
were able to get
a transplant

3,831
went on dialysis

SOURCE: 2022 USRDS Annual Data Report



583 kidney transplants were performed in Michigan in 2022.

136
living donor
transplants

447
deceased donor
transplants

SOURCE: Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network

Legislation is needed to protect living organ donors

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State Ratings of Living Donor Protections in State Law

Grading Scale: A to F

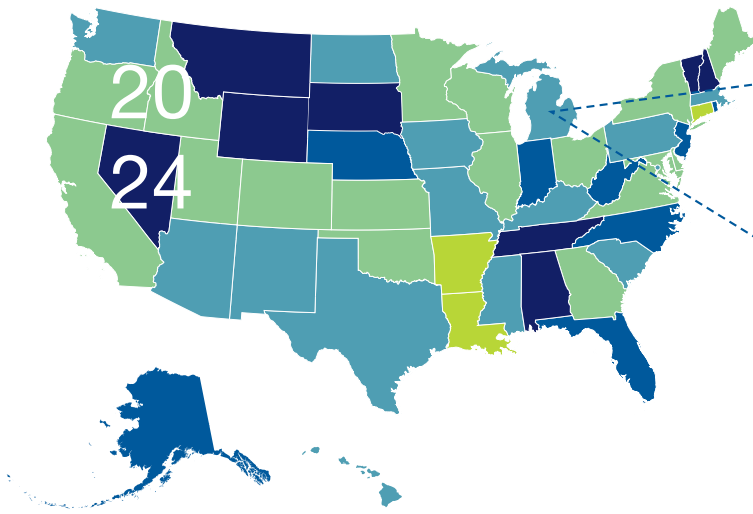
When HB 4361 Is Enacted in 2024, Michigan Becomes a

Grade of B

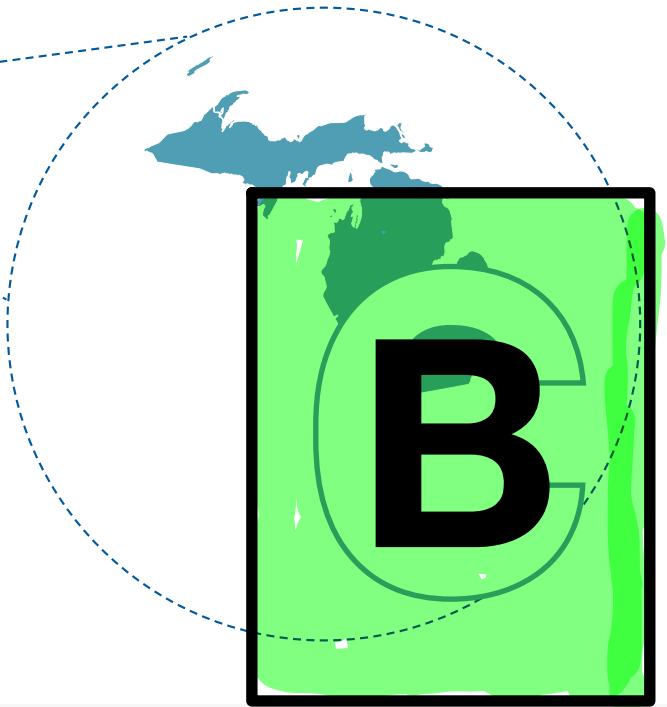
2024

STATE of the STATES: Living Donor Protection Report Card

IF HB 4361 ENACTED IN MICHIGAN



GRADES:



Out of **SEVEN** possible types of living donor protection legislation, Michigan currently has **TWO** laws in place.



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- Job-protected leave from public employers
- Tax credits for employers who provide paid leave
- Paid leave via Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA) law
- Direct reimbursements, tax credits or tax deductions for donor expenses
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