

U.S. SENATOR BOB CASEY



FIGHTING *for a* FAIR SHOT *for* FAMILIES, KIDS *and* SENIORS

Casey Bills Enacted into Public Law in his Second Senate Term (2012-2018)

Casey Lead

1. [The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act – S. 128](#). The Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act (Campus SaVE Act) was signed into law as Section 304 of Public Law 113-4, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (VAWA) on March 7, 2013. Regulations to fully implement the law took effect on July 1, 2015. The Campus SaVE Act requires uniform reporting standards for sexual assaults on college campuses and requires schools to provide clear guidelines to students on their sexual assault policies. The new law also emphasizes steps schools can take to educate students and help prevent sexual assault.
2. [The Growing Opportunities for Agriculture and Responding to Markets Act – S. 678](#). The Growing Opportunities for Agriculture and Responding to Markets Act was enacted as section 5106 as part of 2014 Farm Bill (Public Law 113-79), which was signed into law on February 7, 2014. This act addresses needs of a growing sector of American agriculture by establishing at USDA a pilot program for competitive third-party lending to support local agricultural production. Lenders provide microloans to qualified farmers – along with technical support, business education and financial management expertise.
3. [The Children’s Hospital GME Support Reauthorization Act – S. 1557](#). Casey led the reauthorization of the Children’s Hospital Graduate Medical Education bill that became law on April 7, 2014. This program provides funding to over fifty free standing children’s hospitals to train residents. There are three hospitals in Pennsylvania – the Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia (CHOP), Children’s Hospital of Pittsburgh of UPMC and St. Christopher Hospital for Children. These three hospitals together received over \$35 million in funding of almost \$250 million. CHOP has one of the largest, if not the largest, program in the country. The Children’s Hospital Graduate Medical Education Bill was enacted into law as Public Law 113-98 on April 7, 2014.
4. [The Emergency Medical Services for Children Reauthorization Act – S. 2154](#). The Emergency Medical Services for Children Reauthorization Act of 2014, Public Law, 113-180, was signed into law on September 26, 2014. This bill reauthorized an important program that helps improve emergency medical care for children and teens. Some of the program’s accomplishments

since its creation include the creation of guidelines for the care of children in hospital emergency departments, which were endorsed by the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American College of Emergency Physicians, and the Emergency Nurses Association.

5. [The Starting Early Starting Right Act – S. 1155](#). This legislation was incorporated into the larger Child Care Development Block Grant reauthorization. It helps families maintain access to child care, creates a strong baseline of health and safety standards for child care providers and facilities, promotes quality and accountability among providers, and requires states to work with their early learning advisory councils when developing their state plans for child care. Major portions of this bill were incorporated into Sections 5 and 6 of the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 which became law on November 19, 2014.
6. [The Gettysburg National Military Park Expansion Act – S. 782](#). The Gettysburg National Military Park Expansion Act expands the boundary of Gettysburg National Military Park to include 45 acres of land at the southern end of the battlefield where cavalry skirmishes occurred during the Battle of Gettysburg in July of 1863. Adds the Lincoln Train Station, located in downtown Gettysburg, which was built in 1858 and is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Gettysburg National Military Park Expansion Act was passed as part of a 2014 Public Lands omnibus package in that was included in the FY15 National Defense Authorization Act, HR 3979, Public Law 113-291, which was signed into law on December 29, 2014.
7. [A Bill to Reauthorize the Rivers of Steel National Heritage Area, the Lackawanna Valley National Heritage Area, the Delaware and Lehigh National Heritage Corridor, and the Schuylkill River Valley National Heritage Area – S. 1157](#). The National Heritage Areas reauthorization bill was passed as part of a 2014 Public Lands omnibus package in that was included in the FY15 National Defense Authorization Act, HR 3979, PL 113-291, which was signed into law on December 19, 2014.
8. [The Stephen Beck, Jr. Achieving a Better Life Experience \(ABLE\) Act – S. 313](#). Since 2009, Senator Casey championed the ABLE Act, which creates tax-free savings accounts for individuals with disabilities. On December 16, 2014, the Senate passed the ABLE Act (76-16) into law, following action by the House of Representatives (404-17) earlier in the month. With its passage, millions of Americans will be able to save for their futures, creating peace of mind for individuals and families across the Nation. Major portions of the ABLE Act were incorporated into Title I of Division B of H.R.5771, the Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014, which became Public Law 113-295 on December 19, 2014.
9. [The River Act - S. 407](#). Major aspects of Senator Casey's bill were included in sections 2002 and 2006 of WRRDA, which became PL 113-121; on June 10, 2014. An additional provision to increase the inland waterways user fee from 20 cents to 29 cents per gallon was included Title I of Division B of H.R.5771, the Tax Increase Prevention Act of 2014, which became Public Law 113-295 on December 19, 2014. Combined these projects have helped allocate nearly \$200 million

additional funding to the Lower Mon project in recent years, with nearly \$100 million more anticipated in the coming year.

10. [The Clean Vehicle Corridors Act – S. 1581](#). The principles and goals of the Clean Vehicle Corridors Act were included in section 1413 of HR 22, the DRIVE Act. Under this section, the Secretary of Transportation would designate transportation corridors to encourage fueling infrastructure for natural gas, electric, hydrogen and propane vehicles. HR 22, the DRIVE Act, the surface transportation reauthorization bill, which was signed into Public Law 114-94 on December 4, 2015.
11. [The Empowering Parents and Students Through Information Act – S. 528](#). This legislation helps ensure that America’s six million K-12 students with disabilities and their families have access to necessary information to make informed decisions on their child’s education and future opportunities for pursuing college and career goals. This is accomplished by clarifying clear guidelines for the use of alternate academic assessments, providing greater access to the standard academic curriculum for all students, and requiring additional data transparency on the use of assessments. Major portions of this bill were incorporated into Title IA of the Every Student Succeeds Act, S. 1177, which became Public Law 114-95 on December 10, 2015.
12. [The Continuum of Learning Act – S. 643](#). This legislation updates ESEA to strengthen connections between existing early learning programs and elementary grades. This bill helps educators from Head Start, child care, other early childhood education programs, and elementary schools work together so young children have successful continuity of learning and development that sets a strong foundation throughout the K-12 school years and beyond. Major portions of this bill were incorporated into Sections 4624 and 9212 of the Every Student Succeeds Act, S. 1177, which became Public Law 114-95 on December 10, 2015.
13. [The Computer Science Education and Jobs Act – S. 671](#). Adds computer science as a core academic subject within the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) and adds supports for teachers who specialize in this subject area. These key provisions, included in the ESSA ESEA reauthorization as part of a definition of “well rounded education,” will provide support and clarity to states and school districts to expand this discipline, ultimately helping to keep the nation competitive in the global high-tech market. Major portions of this bill were incorporated into Title IIA, Section 4107, and Title VIII of the Every Student Succeeds Act, S. 1177, which became Public Law 114-95 on December 10, 2015.
14. [The Keep Kids in School Act – S. 672](#). This legislation requires states and school districts to report on the use of exclusionary discipline and create plans to reduce its use. The bill also provides funding to implement activities that have been proven to create a more positive school climate. Major portions of this bill were incorporated into Sections 1005 and 4304 of the Every Student Succeeds Act, S. 1177, which became Public Law 114-95 on December 10, 2015.

15. [The Better Educator Support and Training \(BEST\) Act – S. 882](#). This bill reforms the educator professional development pieces within the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. With the passage of the Every Student Achieves Act (ESSA) ESEA reauthorization, states and districts are now required to implement evidence-based activities that help keep teachers in the classroom, strengthen the teaching profession, and ensure principals have the skills they need to be effective by setting aside specific resources for their professional development. Major portions of this bill were incorporated into Title IIA of the Every Student Succeeds Act, S. 1177, which became Public Law 114-95 on December 10, 2015.
16. [The Depreciation Fairness Act – S. 394](#). The bill makes permanent the 15-year depreciation period for qualified leasehold improvement property, qualified restaurant property, and qualified retail improvement property. It ensures the depreciation schedule permanently reflects the economic useful life of these types of investments. This change will provide businesses with the certainty they need to undertake capital expenditures, which will fuel economic activity and create jobs. Major portions of this bill were incorporated into Section 123 of the PATH Act, which was enacted into law as division Q of H.R. 2029, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, which became Public Law 114-113 on December 18, 2015.
17. [Protect and Preserve International Cultural Property Act – S. 1887](#). This legislation restricts the import to the United States of antiquities and cultural property smuggled out of Syria since the beginning of the conflict in 2012. The terrorist group ISIS has trafficked in looted antiquities to finance its operations. This law will send an important signal to our partners that the United States will not be a market for this trade, and it improves interagency coordination on the protection of cultural heritage. This bill was enacted into law as H.R. 1493, which became Public Law 114-151 on May 9, 2016.
18. [The Recovering Missing Children Act - H.R. 3209/S. 3016](#). This legislation would allow taxpayer information from the Internal Revenue Service to be shared with state and local law enforcement agencies to assist in the investigation of missing or exploited children. Transfer of taxpayer information would occur only if strict standards for confidentiality and protection of the information from unauthorized use were observed by the state and local agencies. Senator Casey first introduced this legislation in 2011, and in 2012 with Senator Enzi. This bill was enacted into law as H.R.3209, which became Public Law 114-184 on June 30, 2016.
19. [Global Food Security Act of 2016 – S. 1252](#). Global Food Security Act of 2016 – S. 1252. This legislation ensures that the life-saving food security programs conducted under the Feed the Future Initiative will be carried into the next Administration. Global food insecurity is directly linked to stability in developing countries that are critical to American national security. The law requires the Administration to develop a whole-of-government strategy to address global food insecurity and hunger. The strategy would emphasize agricultural development, improving maternal and child nutrition, building the resilience of communities, and civil society engagement. The legislation also strengthens Congressional oversight and monitoring to ensure the effective use of U.S. taxpayer dollars.

Senator Casey introduced the first version of this legislation in 2009 with Senator Lugar. The GFSA was signed into law as Public Law 114-195 on July 20, 2016.

20. [The United States Semiquincentennial Commission Act of 2016 – H.R. 4875/S. 2815](#). This legislation establishes the United States Semiquincentennial Commission to plan, develop, and coordinate the commemoration of U.S. history leading up to the 250th anniversary of the founding of the United States. This bill was enacted into law as H.R. 4875, which became Public Law 114-196 on July 22, 2016.
21. [Plan of Safe Care Improvement Act – S. 2687/H.R. 4843](#) (as Infant Plan of Safe Care Improvement Act). This legislation updates and strengthens requirements under federal child abuse prevention law (the Child Abuse Prevention & Treatment Act) designed to protect vulnerable infants affected by substance abuse. This bill was enacted into law as Sec. 503 of S. 524, the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery Act, and renamed the Infant Plan of Safe Care Improvement Act; it was enacted as Public Law 114-198 on July 22, 2016.
22. [The John Thomas Decker Act of 2016 – S. 3015/H.R. 4969](#). This bill was named for a Pennsylvania teen who died after struggling with opioid addiction, and would require a study and report on information given to young athletes about the dangers of opioid abuse and alternative treatments for sports injuries. This bill was enacted into law as Sec. 104 of S. 524, the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery Act, and renamed “Information Materials and Resources to Prevent Addiction Related to Youth Sports Injuries” when it was enacted as Public Law 114-198 on July 22, 2016.
23. [The Advancing Hope Act of 2016 – S. 1878/H.R. 1537](#). This legislation extends the pediatric priority review voucher program at the Food and Drug Administration, which provides an incentive for drug developers to invest in new drugs to treat rare pediatric diseases. The bill also makes important improvements to the program, clarifying the definition to conform with the original intent of the law’s authors. It was enacted into law as P.L. 114-229 on September 30, 2016. A further extension of the pediatric priority review voucher program was included in the 21st Century Cures Act (H.R. 34), Public Law 114-255, which was signed into law on December 13, 2016.
24. [ABLE Financial Planning Act – S. 816](#). This legislation allows funds held in a 529 college savings account to be rolled over into an ABLE account. Parents often establish 529s when children are young, and before the diagnosis of a disability. Allowing rollovers will enable parents to move money to an ABLE account without incurring a tax penalty for doing so. Rollovers will be limited to \$14,000 per year. NOTE: As with all individual provisions in the Republican tax bill, this provision expires after 2025. The ABLE Financial Planning Act was included in H.R. 1, Public Law 115-97, which was signed into law on December 22, 2017.
25. [Children of Fallen Heroes Scholarship Act – S.597](#). This legislation helps the children of fallen first responders afford higher education by making them eligible for the maximum Pell

Grant. Text from the Children of Fallen Heroes Scholarship Act was included in H.R. 1625, the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, Public Law 115-141, which was signed into law on March 23, 2018.

26. [Children's Hospital GME Support Reauthorization Act – S.2597](#). This legislation reauthorizes the children's hospital graduate medical education (CHGME) program that funds residency programs at freestanding children's hospitals that train pediatricians and pediatric subspecialists at \$325 million a year, an increase of 25 million from the prior authorization. The House version of this bill, H.R. 5385, was signed into law on September 18, 2018 and became Public Law No: 115-241.
27. [Saracini Aviation Safety Act – S.911](#). A version of this legislation was included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018, which became PL 115-254 on October 5, 2018. The legislation was named after Bucks County resident Captain Victor Saracini who flew United Flight 175 when it was hijacked. The legislation mandates the installation of a secondary barrier in front of the cockpit door on all newly manufactured aircraft. Senator Casey has been working on this legislation since 2013. A 2007 study by the Radio Technical Commission for Aeronautics concluded that the secondary barrier dramatically improves the effectiveness of the other onboard security measures currently in place, also works as a stand-alone security layer, and is the most cost-effective, efficient and safe way to protect the cockpit. A 2013 study published in Risk Analysis and the Journal of Policy Analysis and Management, in conjunction with the CATO institute, found that secondary barriers are “very cost effective,” require little maintenance and “reduce risk...at a modest cost.”
28. [Stopping Assault while Flying Enforcement Act – S.1605](#). This legislation ensures airlines are properly responding to and addressing in-flight sexual misconduct, through training, reporting, data collection, and law enforcement notification. Portions of this legislation were included in H.R. 302, the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018, Public Law 115-254, which was signed into law on October 5, 2018. Specifically, section 339A of H.R. 302 requires the USDOT to establish a National In-Flight Sexual Misconduct Task Force to review current airline practices, protocols, and requirements in responding to and addressing in-flight sexual misconduct. Section 399B of H.R. 302, would direct the Attorney General to develop a process for individuals to report in-flight sexual misconduct to law enforcement.
29. [Global Food Security Reauthorization Act of 2018 – S. 2269](#). This legislation extends authorities granted by Senator Casey's Global Food Security Act of 2016 for five additional years. It ensures that the life-saving food security programs conducted under the Feed the Future Initiative will be carried through 2023. Global food insecurity is directly linked to stability in developing countries that are critical to American national security. According to USAID, Feed the Future has had a significant impact: 23.4 million more people now live above the poverty line and 5.2 million families no longer suffering from hunger. The GFSRA was enacted into law as Public Law 115-266 on October 11, 2018.
30. [Health Insurance for Former Foster Youth Act – S. 1797](#). This legislation requires states to allow all former foster youth (FFY) who age out of the foster care system to keep their health insurance coverage through Medicaid until they turn 26. Although a provision in the Affordable

Care Act already permits this, the law has been implemented in a way that allows states to deny coverage to FFY who aged out in a different state than where they currently reside. Under this legislation, states will be required to extend Medicaid to 26 to all FFY, regardless of where they age out of the system, beginning in calendar year 2023. States will continue to be allowed to choose to do so at their own discretion prior to 2023. It also requires HHS to issue guidance within one year of enactment of this law regarding best practices to enroll FFY in coverage. The HIFFYA was enacted into law as Sec. 1002 of H.R. 6, Public Law 115-XX (public law number pending), which was signed into law on October 24, 2018.

31. [Supporting Infant Plans of Safe Care Implementation Act – S. 2696](#). This legislation creates a grant program through HHS for the states to collaborate and improve plans of safe care for substance-exposed infants. It also requires HHS to provide states with technical assistance and guidance to support their implementation of the plans of safe care assistance. The Supporting Infant Plans of Safe Care Implementation Act was enacted into law as Sec. 7065 of H.R. 6, the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-XX, public law number pending), which was signed into law on October 24, 2018.

Casey Lead Democrat

1. [The Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Reauthorization Act – S. 242](#). Senator Casey was the lead Senate Democrat (with Richard Burr of North Carolina as the lead Republican) in the effort to reauthorize the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act (PAHPA). As a result of the passage of PAHPA in 2006, the federal government, in partnership with state and local governments, took significant steps to strengthen our nation’s medical and public health preparedness and response capabilities. The bipartisan reauthorization in 2013 built on these efforts by enhancing existing programs and authorities using lessons learned since 2006 to maximize our nation’s resilience to threats to public health, whether naturally occurring or deliberate. The Pandemic and All Hazards Preparedness Reauthorization Act was signed into law as Public Law 113-5 on March 13, 2013.
2. [The Traumatic Brain Injury Reauthorization Act \(with Senator Hatch\) – S. 2539](#). Senator Casey was the lead Senate Democrat in the effort to reauthorize the Prevention of Traumatic Brain Injury program and the National Program for Traumatic Brain Injury Surveillance and Registries. The prevention program funds educational programs and materials for health departments, community-based organizations, parents, teachers and coaches; and research into effective prevention strategies. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) also conducts surveillance work to identify TBI rates of death and rates of hospitalization, and is working to develop pediatric mild TBI guidelines. S. 2539 also required HHS to develop a Traumatic Brain Injury Coordination Plan, for federal activities with respect to TBI, which shall review existing interagency coordination and identify areas for improvement. Finally, the law requires CDC to conduct a review of the scientific evidence relating to brain injury management in children, identifying ongoing and potential further opportunities for research, and provide to Congress the results of this review within two years. The Traumatic Brain Injury Reauthorization Act was signed into law as Public Law 113-196 on November 26, 2014.

3. [The Protecting Our Infants Act \(w/Senator McConnell\) – S. 799](#). The Protecting Our Infants Act, which was signed into Public Law 114-91 on November 25, 2015. This bill addresses the rise of prenatal opioid abuse and infants suffering from opioid withdrawal. The bill directs the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to conduct a departmental review to identify gaps in research and any duplication, overlap or gaps in prevention and treatment programs related to prenatal opioid abuse and infants born with opioid withdrawal. It also directs the Department of Health and Human Services to work with stakeholders to develop recommendations both for preventing prenatal opioid abuse, and for treating infants born dependent on opioids. Finally, this measure encourages the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to work with states and help improve their public health response to this epidemic.
4. [The Small Business Fairness Act \(w/Senator Enzi\) – S. 958](#). This bill was included in section 867 of S. 1356, the Fiscal Year 2016 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), which was signed into Public Law 114-92 on November 25, 2015. This bill allows federal agencies to enter into contracts with small businesses that are service disabled veteran owned, economically disadvantaged, women-owned or a qualified HUBZone small business, even if they are part of a teaming agreement. Current law does not allow these designated small businesses to be part of a teaming agreement and also claim a socioeconomic designation.
5. [The Support for Bridges Act/FAST Act \(w/Senator Blunt\) – S. 1370](#). The goals of the Support for Bridges Act were included in The FAST Act. The Fast Act continues to provide \$73,796,694 annually for off-system bridges in Pennsylvania which adds up to \$369 million over 5 years. The bill makes an additional \$4.9 billion (FY 16-20 total) available for highway bridges nationwide that lost predictable funding under MAP-21. Incorporated into Section 1106 of the FAST Act, H.R. 22, which became Public Law 114-94 on December 4, 2015.
6. [The 529 Enhancement Act \(w/Senator Grassley\) – S. 335](#). The provision expands the definition of qualified higher education expenses for which 529 accounts are eligible to include computer equipment and technology, modifies 529 account rules to treat any distribution from a 529 account as coming only from that account. It also treats a refund of tuition paid with amounts distributed from a 529 account as a qualified expense if such amounts are re-contributed to a 529 account within 60 days. This legislation was incorporated into Section 302 of the PATH Act, which was enacted into law as division Q of H.R. 2029, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, which became Public Law 114-113 on December 18, 2015.
7. [The Small Business Tax Certainty and Growth Act of 2015 \(w/Senator Collins\) - S. 1141](#). Legislation includes 15-year recovery period for qualified leasehold improvement property, qualified restaurant property, and qualified retail improvement property (Depreciation Fairness Act –S.394). Provisions extending bonus depreciation, and a provision making permanent section 179 expensing (\$500,000 expensing with \$2,000,000 phase out) indexed for inflation. Major portions of this bill were incorporated into Sections 123, 124, and 143 of the PATH Act,

which was enacted into law as division Q of H.R. 2029, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, which became Public Law 114-113 on December 18, 2015.

8. [The Patient Protection and Medicare Protection Act \(w/ Senator Portman\) – S. 2425](#). This bill does three key things. It implements a one year delay of the CMS proposal to apply competitive bid pricing to complex rehab accessories. It freezes the current payment rates for certain radiation therapy services for 2017 and 2018. This provision would ensure that cancer patients have the option to receive care in their preferred setting. It gives CMS the ability to process physician and hospital applications for a hardship exemption from complying electronic health record meaningful use requirements more efficiently. An increase in the submission of hardship applications from requirements in effect for 2015 is expected for reasons beyond provider’s control. This bill was passed in the Senate and the House on December 18, 2015 and became P.L. 114-115 on December 28, 2015
9. [The Eric Williams Correctional Officer Protection Act \(w/Senator Toomey\) – S. 238](#). This legislation requires the Bureau of Prisons to dispense pepper spray to all correctional workers in medium and high security federal correctional facilities who may be required to respond to an inmate emergency. This bill also includes a training requirement for employees authorized to carry pepper spray. Finally, the legislation directs the Government Accountability Office to report on the effectiveness of the pepper spray program and whether it should be implemented in low or minimum security facilities. This bill was passed in the Senate on December 16, 2015, passed in the House on February 24, 2016, and signed into law on March 9, 2016, as Public Law 114-133.
10. [21st Century Veterans Benefits Delivery Act \(w/ Senator Heller\) – S.1203](#). This legislation will reform the disability claims process so that Veterans will no longer be waiting months or years to receive their benefits. It will create a system that can withstand surges in disability claims without generating another claims backlog. This bill will reform the claims submission process by granting veterans the option to have a more expeditious hearing for appealing a claim decision. It also seeks to improve the practices of VA Regional Offices through a GAO assessment of good management practices, a report on the implementation of the Veterans Benefits Management System, an assessment of the number of claims employees can process and the appropriate staffing levels at VAROs for distributing claims work in the National Work Queue. The 21st Century Benefits Delivery Act passed the Senate on November 10, 2015. It was included in H.R. 6414, the *Jeff Miller and Richard Blumenthal Veterans Health Care and Benefits Improvement Act of 2016*, which passed the House on December 6, 2016 and the Senate on December 10, 2016 and was signed into law on December 16, 2016, as Public Law 114 - 315.
11. [The Combination Product Regulatory Fairness Act \(w/Senator Isakson\) – S. 1767](#). This bill makes important improvements to FDA’s procedures for reviewing applications to market combination products, those with both a drug and a device component. This will provide greater regulatory certainty for product developers while protecting FDA’s This bill was included as section 3038 of H.R. 34, the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114-255), which was signed into law on December 13, 2016.

12. [The Medical Countermeasure Innovation Act \(w/Senator Burr\) – S. 2055](#). This bill updates the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act to promote the development of new medical countermeasures. The bill gives BARDA clear contracting authority; establishes a strategic innovation partner to promote R&D; streamlines BARDA’s MCM procurement process to reflect changes to other federal statutes; and establishes a new priority review voucher program for MCMs for material threats. This bill was included as Subtitle H, Sections 3081-3088 of H.R. 34, the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114-255), which was signed into law on December 13, 2016.
13. [Prevent Interruptions in Physical Therapy Act \(w/Senator Grassley\) – S. 313](#). This bill would add physical therapists to list of professionals allowed to use locum tenens (licensed, qualified substitute) when on short-term leave in rural areas, health professions shortage areas of medically underserved areas. Currently, only physicians and other similar providers can enter into these arrangements. The original bill would have given physical therapists this ability nationwide, but the score was too high for the Finance noncontroversial markup last year so we restricted the area. That version was included as Section 16006 of H.R. 34, the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114-255), which was signed into law on December 13, 2016.
14. [Family Health Care Accessibility Act \(w/Senator Thune\) – S. 2151](#). This bill creates liability protections for health professional volunteers at community health centers. This bill was included as Section 9025 of H.R. 34, the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114-255), which was signed into law on December 13, 2016.
15. [TRICARE Expedited Evaluation and Treatment for Prenatal Surgery Act of 2017 \(w/ Senator Rounds\) – S. 1387](#). This bill requires TRICARE, the health insurance for military families, to implement processes and procedures to ensure that any TRICARE beneficiary whose pregnancy is complicated by a fetal anomaly can receive expedited evaluation and treatment from a medical specialist. It was included in H.R. 2810, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, Public Law 115-91, which was signed into law on December 12, 2017.
16. [ABLE to Work Act \(w/ Senator Burr\) - S. 818](#). This bill will allow an ABLE beneficiary who earns income from a job to save beyond the current \$14,000 cap, and up to the Federal Poverty Level, which is currently at \$11,770. This would allow up to \$25,770 in annual contributions to an ABLE account. The legislation would also make such contributions eligible for the Saver’s Credit. NOTE: As with all individual provisions in the Republican tax bill, this provision expires after 2025. The ABLE to Work Act was included in HR 1, Public Law 115-97, which was signed into law on December 22, 2017.
17. [Department of Veterans Affairs Bonus Transparency Act \(w/ Senator Heller\) – S. 2807](#). This bill requires the VA to report to Congress annually regarding bonuses and performance awards granted to senior employees of the Department. Senators Casey and Heller first introduced this legislation in June 2016 after reports surfaced that senior VA officials had received substantial bonuses even as they oversaw facilities struggling with major

mismanagement and underperformance. This bill was enacted into law as Section 501 of Public Law 115-182, the John S. McCain III, Daniel K. Akaka, and Samuel R. Johnson VA Maintaining Internal Systems and Strengthening Integrated Outside Networks Act of 2018 (VA MISSION Act).

18. [Supporting Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Act \(w/ Senator Collins\) – S. 1091.](#) This bill creates a federal advisory council charged with developing a one-stop-shop of information to help grandparents raising grandchildren and other kinship caregivers raising relative children address challenges that they may face, such as navigating the school system, planning for their families' future, addressing mental health issues for themselves and the children, and building support networks. The advisory council will be led by the Department of Health and Human Services and will include other federal agencies, such as the Department of Education and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. It will also include a grandparent currently serving as the primary caregiver for their grandchild and also another intergenerational caregiver caring for a relative child. This bill was enacted as Public Law No: 115-196, signed into law on July 7, 2018.

19. [Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act \(w/ Senators Enzi, Alexander, and Murray\) – H.R.2353.](#) This bill reauthorizes the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act for the first time in twelve years. The reauthorization increases authorization levels and provides important updates including, creating more alignment with other federal laws as well as local economic need; encouraging collaboration between educators, industry, workforce development boards and community partners; fostering innovation; improving access for special populations, including students with disabilities; and ensuring funds are distributed equitably among states going forward. On June 26, 2018, the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee unanimously passed a version of a Perkins CTE Reauthorization formulated by Senators Enzi and Casey. This version was offered as an amendment (SA 3408) in the nature of a substitute to H.R. 2353 on July 23, 2018 and agreed to by unanimous consent. The Senate then passed H.R. 2353 as amended on July 23, 2018. On July 25, 2018 the House passed the Senate amendment to H.R. 2353. This bill was enacted as Public Law No: 115-224, signed into law on July 31, 2018.

20. [Protecting Moms and Infants Act – S. 2710 \(w/Senator McConnell\).](#) This legislation builds on the Protecting Our Infants Act (enacted as P.L. 114-91) by requiring the Department of Health and Human Services to periodically update the report required by the Protecting Our Infants Act regarding the implementation of the strategy to address prenatal opioid use, including neonatal abstinence syndrome. S. 2710 further requires the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention at SAMHSA to develop educational materials for clinicians to use with pregnant women for shared-decision making regarding pain management during pregnancy. It also requires implementation and dissemination of the recommendations in the Protecting Our Infants Act: Final Strategy report. S. 2710 was included in Subtitle G of H.R. 6, the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-XX, public law number pending), which was signed into law on October 24, 2018.