



HOUSE HEALTH COMMITTEE

VOTING MEETING

Tuesday, September 30th, 2025

Call of the Chair

523, Irvis Office Building

Harrisburg, PA

1. Call to Order

2. Attendance

3. **HB880 PN1193 (Frankel)**

Amends the Clean Indoor Air Act to expand protections from secondhand smoke.

Amendment A01774 (Roae)

Makes technical definition changes and prohibits smoking inside bus shelters.

HR271 PN2020 (Benham)

Directs the Joint State Government Commission to conduct a study on indoor air quality.

Amendment A01756 (Benham)

Specifies the expertise of stakeholders on the advisory committee, adds expertise from the Department of Labor and Industry.

HR282 PN2116 (Shusterman)

Designates September 2025 as "Perimenopause Awareness Month."

HR297 PN2234 (Sappey)

Designates the week of October 5 through 11, 2025, as "Healthy Vision Week."

HR304 PN2263 (McNeil)

Designates September 2025 as "Prostate Cancer Awareness Month."

HR305 PN2264 (Matzie)

Designates November 2025 as "Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month."

HR307 PN2291 (Boyd)

Recognizes October 6, 2025, as "World Cerebral Palsy Day."

4. Any other business that may come before the committee.

5. Adjournment

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS

Bill No:	HB0880 PN1193	Prepared By:	Erika Fricke
Committee:	Health		412-422-1774
Sponsor:	Frankel, Dan	Executive Director:	Erika Fricke
Date:	8/25/2025		

A. Brief Concept

Protects Pennsylvania's workers, patrons, and clients from secondhand smoke or vapor.

C. Analysis of the Bill

HB1657 amends the Clean Indoor Air Act (CIAA) to prevent secondhand smoke or vapor exposure in all workplaces and community spaces, such as stadiums, parks, and playgrounds. The bill amends the definition of smoking to include the use of vape products, as well as non-tobacco plants, including cannabis in both plant and synthetic forms. Additionally, the legislation addresses signage and repeals preemption language that bars local governments from regulating smoking.

Key Definitions

- "Electronic smoking device" An electronic device that contains or delivers nicotine or another substance to an individual inhaling from the device. The term includes, but is not limited to, any device, whether manufactured, distributed, marketed or sold as an electronic nicotine delivery system, electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic pipe, vape pen or other electronic device under any other product name or descriptor.
- "Public place" An area which serves as a workplace, commercial establishment, transit vehicle or an area where the public is invited or permitted. The term includes the space within at least 20 feet of a public entrance to the area, a sports or recreational facility, theater or performance establishment, park and playground. The term does not include a street.
- "Workplace" An area serving as a place of employment, occupation, business, trade, craft, professional or volunteer activity. The term includes work areas, private offices, employee lounges, restrooms, conference rooms, meeting rooms, classrooms, employee cafeterias, hallways, construction sites, temporary offices and work vehicles.
- "Smoking" Inhaling, exhaling, burning or carrying any lighted or heated cigar, cigarette, pipe or any other lighted or heated tobacco or plant product intended for inhalation, including marijuana, whether natural or synthetic, in any manner or form. The term includes the use of an electronic smoking device which creates an aerosol or vapor, in any manner or form.

Exemptions

The legislation removes most exemptions to the limits on second-hand smoke or vapor exposure with important exceptions:

- Private residences or vehicles are exempt from the ban, unless they are being used to provide care for children or older adults. Those terms are defined to correspond to existing definitions in Pennsylvania regulations, outlined below.
- Stores where 50 percent of annual sales include tobacco or tobacco-related products.
- Tobacco importers, manufacturers, wholesalers, or processors, or tobacco storage facilities.
- Long-standing private clubs may be exempt if members choose to allow smoking. For a private club to receive an exemption, the members must vote every two years and send the results to the Department of Health. Exemptions do not apply when club buildings are used for public events or rented for non-club-related private events.

- Cigar bars, where at least 15 percent of annual sales come from tobacco products or accessories. The exemption does not apply to cigar bars attached to casinos.
- Outdoor patios, enclosed on two sides.

Signage

Requires that "No Smoking" signage include a pictorial representation of an electronic smoking device in addition to that of a burning cigarette. This clarifies that use of electronic smoking devices is not permitted where cigarette smoking is prohibited.

Enforcement

Enforcement requirements remain the same for cigar and tobacco shops seeking exemptions based on percentage of sales, including providing access to records to prove eligibility for the exemption. Those records are not subject to the Right-to-Know law and are considered confidential.

Reports

The Department of Health must continue to file annual reports detailing violations and enforcement efforts to the chairs of the Senate Health and Human Services Committee and the House Health Committee.

Removal of State Preemption

Allows political subdivisions to adopt and enforce rules and ordinances that exceed the minimum applicable standards of the act.

Repeals

Repeals similar clean indoor air language in the Fire and Panic Act (Act 299 of 1927) as such language is redundant.

NOTE: Adult day-care services & child-care services

The bill clarifies what is meant by "adult day care" and "child-care services" by using definitions in the Human Services Code. Adult day care refers to care given for part of the twenty-four-hour day to adults requiring assistance to meet personal needs and who, because of physical or mental infirmity, cannot themselves meet these needs, but who do not require nursing care.

Child care services include:

- Child day-care centers
- Group day-care homes
- Family child-care homes
- Foster homes
- Adoptive parents
- Boarding homes for children
- Juvenile detention center services or programs for delinquent or dependent children
- Mental health services for children
- Services for children with intellectual disabilities
- Early intervention services for children
- Drug and alcohol services for children
- Day-care services or programs that are offered by a school
- Other child-care services that are provided by or subject to approval, licensure, registration, or certification by the department or a county social services agency or that are provided pursuant to a contract with the department or a county social services agency.

Effective Date:

60 days.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

Act 27 of 2008, also known as the Clean Indoor Air Act

Passed in 2008, the CIAA currently permits indoor smoking in the following circumstances:

- Private residences or vehicles, unless they are in use for childcare or adult day care services.
- Lodging establishments where guests make up no more than 25% occupancy in the establishment.
- Full-service truck stops.
- Tobacco shops, only if the revenue from the sale of tobacco and tobacco-related products exceeds 50 percent of gross sales revenue.
- Workplaces of a manufacturer, importer, or wholesaler of tobacco or tobacco-related products.
 - Long-term care facilities are regulated under 42 CFR 483.15 (relating to quality of life).
 - Designated smoking rooms in residential adult care facilities, community mental health care facilities, drug and alcohol facilities or other residential health care facilities.
- Designated smoking rooms in facilities that provide day treatment programs.
- Private clubs. However, if the private club is open to the public through general advertisement, then smoking is prohibited.
- A place where a fundraiser is conducted by a nonprofit and charitable organization, one time per year, if all of the following apply:
 1. The place is separate from other public areas during the event.
 2. Food and beverages are available to attendees.
 3. Individuals under 18 years of age are not permitted to attend.
 4. Cigars are sold, auctioned, or given as gifts, and cigars are a feature of the event.
- Exhibition halls, conference rooms, catering hall,s or similar facilities used exclusively for an event to which the public is invited for the primary purpose of promoting or sampling tobacco products, subject to the following:
 1. Service of food and drink is incidental.
 2. The sponsor or organizer gives notice in all advertisements and other promotional materials that smoking will not be restricted.
 3. At least 75% of all products displayed or distributed at the event are tobacco or tobacco-related products.
 4. Notice that smoking will not be restricted is prominently posted at the entrance to the facility. Additionally, a retailer, manufacturer, or distributor of tobacco may not conduct more than six days of promotional events in any calendar year.
- Cigar bars, only if the revenue from tobacco and tobacco-related products exceeds 15 percent of gross sales revenue.
- Drinking establishments, only if the revenue from food sales is under 20 percent of gross sales revenue.
- Outdoor smoking areas within the confines of sports or recreational facilities, theaters, or performance establishments.
- Up to 50% of a casino's gaming floor.

Neither "Adult day care" nor "child-care services" is defined in the Clean Indoor Air Act.

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes)

2023-2024 Session

HB1657 passed the House Health Committee, and received no further action.

2021-2022 Session

HB2466 PN2930 (Frankel) Amendatory bill to close loopholes permitting indoor smoking. This bill was referred to the House Health Committee where it did not receive a vote.

HB211 PN177 (DeLuca) Amendatory bill to close a loophole permitting indoor smoking in Casinos. This bill was referred to the House Health Committee where it did not receive a vote.

2019-2020 Session

HB2298 PN3347 (Frankel) Amendatory bill to close loopholes permitting indoor smoking. This bill was referred to the House Health Committee where it did not receive a vote.

HB436 PN10476 (Keller. F) Amendatory bill that defines "electric smoking device" and adds it, along with hookah, as included in a new definition for "smoking." This bill was referred to the House Judiciary Committee where it did not receive a vote.

2017-2018 Session

HB1309 PN1649 (Baker) Expands the Clean Indoor Air Act by prohibiting smoking in additional places which are exempt under existing law, and adds electronic cigarettes and hookahs to the definition of "smoking." This bill was referred to the House Health Committee where it did not receive a vote.

This document is a summary of proposed legislation and is prepared only as general information for use by the Democratic Members and Staff of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. The document does not represent the legislative intent of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and may not be utilized as such.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE BILL NO. 880

Sponsor:

Printer's No. 1193

1 Amend Bill, page 5, line 2, by inserting a bracket before
2 ""Public"

3 Amend Bill, page 5, line 4, by inserting a bracket after
4 "meetings)."

5 Amend Bill, page 5, line 6, by inserting after "vehicle"
6 , bus shelter

7 Amend Bill, page 6, line 29, by striking out "]" used at the"

8 Amend Bill, page 6, line 30, by striking out the bracket
9 before "child-care"

10 Amend Bill, page 7, line 8, by inserting after "stop.]"
11 currently providing

12 Amend Bill, page 12, line 18, by striking out "parties
13 exempt" and inserting
14 services

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE BILL

No. 880 Session of 2025

INTRODUCED BY FRANKEL, HILL-EVANS, FREEMAN, VENKAT, HOWARD,
WAXMAN, MAYES, MADDEN, GIRAL, SAPPEY, BOROWSKI, SANCHEZ,
D. WILLIAMS, KHAN, STEELE, BELLMON, DOUGHERTY, DONAHUE,
KRAJEWSKI AND GREEN, APRIL 1, 2025

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, APRIL 1, 2025

AN ACT

1 Amending the act of June 13, 2008 (P.L.182, No.27), entitled "An
2 act regulating smoking in this Commonwealth; imposing powers
3 and duties on the Department of Health and local boards of
4 health; providing penalties; preempting local action; and
5 making a related repeal," further providing for title of act,
6 for definitions, for prohibition, for signage, for
7 enforcement, for preemption of local ordinances and for
8 repeal; and making editorial changes.

9 The General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

10 hereby enacts as follows:

11 Section 1. The title and sections 2, 3(b) and (c), 4, 5(d),
12 8, 11 and 29 of the act of June 13, 2008 (P.L.182, No.27), known
13 as the Clean Indoor Air Act, are amended to read:

14 AN ACT

15 Regulating smoking in this Commonwealth; imposing powers and
16 duties on the Department of Health and local boards of
17 health; providing penalties; [preempting local action;] and
18 making [a related repeal] related repeals.

19 Section 2. Definitions.

20 The following words and phrases when used in this act shall

1 have the meanings given to them in this section unless the
2 context clearly indicates otherwise:

3 "Adult day care." As defined in section 1001 of the act of
4 June 13, 1967 (P.L.31, No.21), known as the Human Services Code.

5 "Child-care services." As defined in 23 Pa.C.S. § 6303
6 (relating to definitions).

7 "Cigar bar." Any of the following:

8 (1) An establishment which, on the effective date of
9 this section, operates pursuant to an eating place retail
10 dispenser's or restaurant liquor license under the act of
11 April 12, 1951 (P.L.90, No.21), known as the Liquor Code, and
12 is physically connected by a door, passageway or other
13 opening and directly adjacent to a tobacco shop.

14 (2) An establishment which, at any time, operates
15 pursuant to an eating place retail dispenser's license, malt
16 or brewed beverage distributor's license or restaurant liquor
17 license under the Liquor Code, and has total annual sales of
18 tobacco products, including tobacco, accessories or cigar
19 storage lockers or humidors of at least 15% of the combined
20 gross sales of the establishment.

21 "Department." The Department of Health of the Commonwealth.

22 ["Drinking establishment." Any of the following:

23 (1) An establishment which:

24 (i) operates pursuant to an eating place retail
25 dispenser's license, restaurant liquor license or retail
26 dispenser's license under the act of April 12, 1951
27 (P.L.90, No.21), known as the Liquor Code;

28 (ii) has total annual sales of food sold for on-
29 premises consumption of less than or equal to 20% of the
30 combined gross sales of the establishment; and

(iii) does not permit individuals under 18 years of age.

(2) An enclosed area within an establishment which, on the effective date of this section:

(i) operates pursuant to an eating place retail dispenser's license, restaurant liquor license or retail dispenser's license under the Liquor Code;

(ii) is a physically connected or directly adjacent enclosed area which is separate from the eating area, has a separate air system and has a separate outside entrance;

(iii) has total annual sales of food sold for on-premises consumption of less than or equal to 20% of the combined gross sales within the permitted smoking area of the establishment; and

(iv) does not permit individuals under 18 years of age.

The term does not include a nightclub.]

"Electronic smoking device." An electronic device that contains or delivers nicotine or another substance to an individual inhaling from the device. The term includes any device, whether manufactured, distributed, marketed or sold as an electronic nicotine delivery system, electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic pipe, vape pen or other electronic device under any other product name or descriptor.

["Full-service truck stop." An establishment catering to long-haul truck drivers that provides shower facilities for a fee.

"Gaming floor." Any portion of a licensed facility where slot machines have been installed for use or play as approved by

1 the Pennsylvania Gaming Control Board. The term does not include
2 an area adjacent to the gaming floor, including any hallway,
3 reception area, retail space, bar, nightclub, restaurant, hotel,
4 entertainment venue or office space.

5 "Licensed facility." As defined in 4 Pa.C.S. § 1103
6 (relating to definitions).

7 "Night club." A public hall or hall for which admission is
8 generally charged and which is primarily or predominantly
9 devoted to dancing or to shows or cabarets as opposed to a
10 facility that is primarily a bar, tavern or dining facility.]

11 "Patio." An outdoor deck or similar outdoor service area
12 enclosed on no more than two sides which is part of an
13 establishment that serves food or drinks.

14 "Private club." An organization which is any of the
15 following:

16 (1) A reputable group of individuals associated together
17 as an organization for legitimate purposes of mutual benefit,
18 entertainment, fellowship or lawful convenience which does
19 all of the following:

20 (i) Regularly and exclusively occupies, as owner or
21 lessee, a clubhouse or quarter for the use of its
22 members.

23 (ii) Holds regular meetings; conducts its business
24 through officers regularly elected; admits members by
25 written application, investigation and ballot; and
26 charges and collects dues from elected members.

27 (iii) Has been in continuous existence for a period
28 of [ten] 25 years as such an organization.

29 [(2) A volunteer ambulance service.

30 (3) A volunteer fire company.

1 (4) A volunteer rescue company.]

2 "Public meeting." A meeting open to the public. The term
3 includes a meeting under 65 Pa.C.S. Ch. 7 (relating to open
4 meetings).

5 "Public place." An [enclosed] area which serves as a
6 workplace, commercial establishment, transit vehicle or an area
7 where the public is invited or permitted. [The term includes:

8 (1) A facility which provides education, food or health
9 care-related services.

10 (2) A vehicle used for mass transportation. This
11 paragraph includes a train, subway, bus, including a
12 chartered bus, plane, taxicab and limousine.

13 (3) A train station, subway station or bus station.

14 (4) A public facility. This paragraph includes a
15 facility to which the public is invited or in which the
16 public is permitted and a private home which provides child-
17 care or adult day-care services.

18 (5) A sports or recreational facility, theater or
19 performance establishment.] The term includes the space
20 within at least 20 feet of a public entrance to the area, a
21 sports or recreational facility, theater or performance
22 establishment, park and playground. The term does not include
23 a street or patio.

24 ["Smoking." The carrying by a person of a lighted cigar,
25 cigarette, pipe or other lighted smoking device.]

26 "Smoking." Inhaling, exhaling, burning or carrying any
27 lighted or heated cigar, cigarette, pipe or any other lighted or
28 heated tobacco or plant product intended for inhalation,
29 including marijuana, whether natural or synthetic, in any manner
30 or form. The term includes the use of an electronic smoking

1 device which creates an aerosol or vapor, in any manner or form.

2 "Tobacco shop." A business establishment whose sales of
3 tobacco and tobacco-related products, including cigars, pipe
4 tobacco and smoking accessories, comprise at least 50% of the
5 gross annual sales. This term does not include a stand-alone
6 kiosk or establishment comprised solely of cigarette vending
7 machines.

8 ["Volunteer ambulance service." As defined in section 102 of
9 the act of July 31, 2003 (P.L.73, No.17), known as the Volunteer
10 Fire Company and Volunteer Ambulance Service Grant Act.

11 "Volunteer fire company." As defined in section 102 of the
12 act of July 31, 2003 (P.L.73, No.17), known as the Volunteer
13 Fire Company and Volunteer Ambulance Service Grant Act.

14 "Volunteer rescue company." As defined in section 102 of the
15 act of July 31, 2003 (P.L.73, No.17), known as the Volunteer
16 Fire Company and Volunteer Ambulance Service Grant Act.]

17 "Workplace." An [indoor] area serving as a place of
18 employment, occupation, business, trade, craft, professional or
19 volunteer activity. The term includes work areas, private
20 offices, employee lounges, restrooms, conference rooms, meeting
21 rooms, classrooms, employee cafeterias, hallways, construction
22 sites, temporary offices and work vehicles.

23 Section 3. Prohibition.

24 * * *

25 (b) Exceptions.--Subsection (a) shall not apply to any of
26 the following:

27 (1) A private home, private residence or private vehicle
28 unless the private home, private residence or private vehicle
29 is [being used at the] used at the time for the provision of
30 [child-care services, adult day-care services or services

1 related to the care of children and youth in State or county
2 custody.

3 (2) Designated quarters:

4 (i) within a lodging establishment which are
5 available for rent to guests accounting for no more than
6 25% of the total number of lodging units within a single
7 lodging establishment; or

8 (ii) within a full-service truck stop.] any of the
9 following:

10 (i) Child-care services at a group child care home
11 as defined in 55 Pa. Code § 3280.4 (relating to
12 definitions).

13 (ii) Child-care services at a family child care home
14 as defined in 55 Pa. Code § 3290.4 (relating to
15 definitions).

16 (iii) Adult day care services.

17 (iv) Services related to the care of children and
18 youth in State or county custody.

19 (v) Early intervention services.

20 (3) A tobacco shop.

21 (4) A workplace of a manufacturer, importer or
22 wholesaler of tobacco products; a manufacturer of tobacco-
23 related products, including lighters; a tobacco leaf dealer
24 or processor; or a tobacco storage facility.

25 [(5) Any of the following residential facilities:

26 (i) A long-term care facility regulated under 42 CFR
27 483.15 (relating to quality of life). This subparagraph
28 shall not apply if 42 CFR 483.15 is abrogated or expires.

29 (ii) A separate enclosed room or designated smoking
30 room in a residential adult care facility, community

1 mental health care facility, drug and alcohol facility or
2 other residential health care facility not covered under
3 subparagraph (i).

4 (iii) A designated smoking room in a facility which
5 provides day treatment programs.]

6 (6) Subject to subsection (c)(2), a private club, except
7 where the club is:

8 (i) open to the public through general advertisement
9 for a club-sponsored event; or

10 (ii) leased or used for a private event which is not
11 club sponsored.

12 [(7) A place where a fundraiser is conducted by a
13 nonprofit and charitable organization one time per year if
14 all of the following apply:

15 (i) The place is separate from other public areas
16 during the event.

17 (ii) Food and beverages are available to attendees.

18 (iii) Individuals under 18 years of age are not
19 permitted to attend.

20 (iv) Cigars are sold, auctioned or given as gifts,
21 and cigars are a feature of the event.

22 (8) An exhibition hall, conference room, catering hall
23 or similar facility used exclusively for an event to which
24 the public is invited for the primary purpose of promoting or
25 sampling tobacco products, subject to the following:

26 (i) All of the following must be met:

27 (A) Service of food and drink is incidental.

28 (B) The sponsor or organizer gives notice in all
29 advertisements and other promotional materials that
30 smoking will not be restricted.

1 (C) At least 75% of all products displayed or
2 distributed at the event are tobacco or tobacco-
3 related products.

4 (D) Notice that smoking will not be restricted
5 is prominently posted at the entrance to the
6 facility.

7 (ii) A single retailer, manufacturer or distributor
8 of tobacco may not conduct more than six days of a
9 promotional event under this paragraph in any calendar
10 year.]

11 (9) A cigar bar that is not part of a licensed facility.

12 [(10) A drinking establishment.

13 (11) Unless otherwise increased under this paragraph,
14 25% of the gaming floor at a licensed facility. No earlier
15 than 90 days following the effective date of this section or
16 the date of commencement of slot machine operations at a
17 licensed facility, whichever is later, a licensed facility
18 shall request a report from the Department of Revenue that
19 analyzes the gross terminal revenue per slot machine unit in
20 operation at the licensed facility within the 90-day period
21 preceding the request. If the report shows that the average
22 gross terminal revenue per slot machine unit in the
23 designated smoking area equals or exceeds the average gross
24 terminal revenue per slot machine unit in the designated
25 nonsmoking area, the licensed facility may increase the
26 designated smoking area of the gaming floor in proportion to
27 the percentage difference in revenue. A licensed facility may
28 request this report from the Department of Revenue on a
29 quarterly basis and may increase the designated smoking area
30 of the gaming floor accordingly. At no time may the

1 designated smoking area exceed 50% of the gaming floor. The
2 board shall have jurisdiction to verify the gross terminal
3 revenues included in the report to ensure compliance with the
4 requirements under this paragraph. Movement of the licensed
5 facility from a temporary facility to a permanent facility
6 shall not require the licensed facility to revert to the
7 minimum percentage set forth under this paragraph.

8 (12) A designated outdoor smoking area within the
9 confines of a sports or recreational facility, theater or
10 performance establishment.]

11 (13) A patio.

12 (c) Conditions and qualifications for exceptions.--

13 (1) In order to be excepted under subsection (b), a
14 [drinking establishment,] cigar bar or tobacco shop must
15 submit a letter, accompanied by verifiable supporting
16 documentation, to the department claiming an exception under
17 subsection (b). Exception shall be based upon the
18 establishment's books, accounts, revenues or receipts,
19 including those reported to the Department of Revenue for
20 sales tax purposes, from the previous year or stated
21 projected annual revenues, which shall be verified within six
22 months.

23 (2) [In order to qualify for the exception under
24 subsection (b)(6), a private club must take and record a vote
25 of its officers under the bylaws to address smoking in the
26 private club's facilities.] In order to qualify for the
27 exception under subsection (b)(6), beginning January 1, 2026,
28 and each odd-numbered year thereafter, a private club must
29 take and record a vote of the private club's members in good
30 standing in accordance with the private club's bylaws to

1 address smoking in the private club's facilities. The vote
2 shall take place between September 15 and November 15 of each
3 odd-numbered year. The private club shall submit the results
4 of the vote to the department by December 15 of each odd-
5 numbered year. The results of a vote under this paragraph
6 shall be in effect for the two-year period from January 1 of
7 the even-numbered year following the vote until December 31
8 of the next odd-numbered year. The following shall apply:

9 (i) The department shall transmit a notice to the
10 Legislative Reference Bureau for publication in the next
11 available issue of the Pennsylvania Bulletin and post a
12 notice on the department's publicly accessible Internet
13 website of the physical address and email address for a
14 private club to submit the results of the vote under this
15 paragraph. A private club may submit the results of the
16 vote under this paragraph via first class mail or email.
17 The department shall develop a form that may be used by a
18 private club to submit the results of the vote under this
19 paragraph, which shall include all of the following:

20 (A) The name and address of the private club.

21 (B) The date of the vote.

22 (C) The results of the vote.

23 (D) Contact information for a member of the
24 private club who oversaw the vote of the private
25 club's members.

26 (ii) If a private club fails to take and record a
27 vote or submit the results of the vote to the department
28 under this paragraph, smoking shall be prohibited in the
29 private club's facilities for the two-year period from
30 January 1 of the even-numbered year following when the

1 vote was to take place to December 31 of the next odd-
2 numbered year.

3 (iii) As used in this paragraph, the term "members
4 in good standing" shall mean members who have met the
5 requirements under the bylaws of a private club for a
6 minimum period of six months preceding a vote under this
7 paragraph.

8 Section 4. Signage.

9 "Smoking Permitted" or "No Smoking" signs or the
10 international "No Smoking" symbol, which consists of a pictorial
11 representation of a burning cigarette and electronic smoking
12 device in a circle with a bar across it, shall be prominently
13 posted and properly maintained where smoking is regulated by
14 this act by the owner, operator, manager or other person having
15 control of the area. A "Smoking Permitted" sign shall be
16 prominently posted and maintained at every entrance to a public
17 place where smoking is permitted under this act. Signage
18 requirements shall not apply to parties exempt under section
19 3(b)(1).

20 Section 5. Enforcement.

21 * * *

22 (d) Access to records.--A [drinking establishment,] cigar
23 bar and tobacco shop shall make available all books, accounts,
24 revenues, receipts and other information to the department, the
25 Department of Revenue, the State licensing agency or a county
26 board of health as necessary to enforce this act. All
27 information submitted to the Department of Health, a county
28 board or other Commonwealth agency with enforcement duties under
29 this act[, including information to verify the on-site food
30 consumption of a drinking establishment,] shall be confidential

1 and shall not be subject to the act of June 21, 1957 (P.L.390,
2 No.212), referred to as the Right-to-Know Law.

3 Section 8. Annual reports.

4 (a) Requirement.--The department shall file an annual report
5 by December 1 with the chairman and minority chairman of the
6 [Public] Health and [Welfare] Human Services Committee of the
7 Senate and the chairman and minority chairman of the Health [and
8 Human Services] Committee of the House of Representatives.

9 (b) Contents.--The report shall include:

10 (1) The number of violations of this act by county as
11 reported to the department.

12 (2) The number of enforcement actions initiated under
13 this act by the department, by another State licensing agency
14 or by a county board of health.

15 (3) A description of the enforcement activities of the
16 department. This paragraph includes the number of personnel
17 assigned to enforce this act, enforcement strategies
18 undertaken by the department or a licensing agency and other
19 information relating to the administration and implementation
20 of this act.

21 Section 11. [Preemption of local ordinances.]

22 (a) General rule.--Except as set forth in subsection (b),
23 the following apply:

24 (1) This act shall supersede any ordinance, resolution
25 or regulation adopted by a political subdivision concerning
26 smoking in a public place.

27 (2) No political subdivision shall have the authority to
28 adopt or enforce any ordinance, regulation or resolution
29 which is in conflict with this act.

30 (b) Exception.--Subsection (a) shall not apply to a city of

1 the first class. A city of the first class may not change or
2 amend its ordinance to conflict with any provision of this act.]

3 Effect on local rules and ordinances.

4 This act shall not be construed to restrict the power of a
5 political subdivision to adopt and enforce any rule or ordinance
6 that exceeds the minimum applicable standards under this act.

7 Section 29. [Repeal] Repeals.

8 (a) Intent.--The General Assembly declares that the [repeal]
9 repeals under subsection (b) [is] are necessary to effectuate
10 this act.

11 (b) [Provision.--Section 10.1 of the act of April 27, 1927
12 (P.L.465, No.299), referred to as the Fire and Panic Act, is
13 repealed.] Provisions.--The following parts of acts are
14 repealed:

15 (1) Section 10.1 of the act of April 27, 1927 (P.L.465,
16 No.299), referred to as the Fire and Panic Act.

17 (2) Section 15.1 of the Fire and Panic Act insofar as it
18 relates to clean indoor air.

19 Section 2. This act shall take effect in 60 days.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS

Bill No:	HR0271 PN2020	Prepared By:	Patrick O'Rourke (717) 787-4296,6711
Committee:	Health	Executive Director:	Erika Fricke
Sponsor:	Benham, Jessica		
Date:	8/12/2025		

A. Brief Concept

Directs the Joint State Government Commission to study indoor air quality impacts for children and older adults.

C. Analysis of the Bill

HR 271 establishes an advisory committee within Joint State Government Commission that is tasked with a comprehensive study on indoor air quality. The advisory committee is charged with making recommendations to the Governor and General Assembly on indoor air quality standards for children and seniors related to indoor air quality standards and technologies, public education efforts, data collection and surveillance, and prevention methods and protocols.

The Advisory Committee will have 15 members, including at least one representative each from the Departments of Aging, Education, Environmental Protection, Health, and Human Services, as well as at least one representative from five non-governmental organizations.

The advisory committee must be established within 90 days of the resolution's passage and deliver a report to the House of Representatives within 18 months.

Effective Date:

Immediately.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

The Federal Clean Air Act charges states with regulating outdoor air quality, but does not regulate indoor air quality. The EPA studies indoor air quality and provides guidance and recommendations that facilities may use; however, no Pennsylvania or federal laws regulate indoor air quality or set enforceable standards.

To the extent that indoor air quality is regulated in Pennsylvania, OSHA sets standards for certain workplace ventilation and occupational contaminants, and the Pennsylvania Clean Indoor Air Act prohibits smoking in most indoor public places and workplaces, with some exceptions.

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes)

N/A.

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LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE BUREAU

AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE RESOLUTION NO. 271

Sponsor:

Printer's No. 2020

1 Amend Resolution, page 3, lines 1 and 2, by striking out all
2 of said lines and inserting

3 (vi) Department of Labor and Industry.

4 (2) At least one representative from five
5 nongovernmental organizations representing expertise in each
6 of the following:

7 (i) Public health.

8 (ii) Green building.

9 (iii) Construction trades.

10 (iv) Long-term care.

11 (v) K-12 education;

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. 271 Session of
2025

INTRODUCED BY BENHAM, HILL-EVANS, MAYES, FREEMAN, SANCHEZ,
FRANKEL AND KHAN, JUNE 24, 2025

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, JUNE 25, 2025

A RESOLUTION

1 Directing the Joint State Government Commission to establish an
2 advisory committee and conduct a comprehensive study
3 regarding the indoor air quality for seniors and children in
4 this Commonwealth.

5 WHEREAS, The United States Environmental Protection Agency
6 states that concentrations of air contaminants are often found
7 to be two to five times higher indoors than outdoors due to the
8 tighter buildings, reduction in outdoor air brought into
9 buildings for ventilation, reduced maintenance budgets and the
10 proliferation of indoor sources of contaminants; and

11 WHEREAS, The combined indoor pollution from synthetic
12 building materials and furnishings, cleaning agents, printing
13 and copying devices, industrial/vocational shops, art and craft
14 materials, combustion and humidification appliances and other
15 resources can reduce the health and comfort of building
16 occupants as well as increase absenteeism in schools; and

17 WHEREAS, Children may be especially susceptible to air
18 pollution because the same concentration of pollutants results
19 in a higher body burden in children than adults because children

1 breathe a greater volume of air relative to their body weight;
2 and

3 WHEREAS, For senior citizens, several studies reported
4 mortality, myocardial infarction, stroke, increased
5 hospitalization and increased emergency room visits due to
6 exposure to indoor air pollution; and

7 WHEREAS, Studies on senior citizens have reported
8 arrhythmias, hypertension and ischemic heart disease due to
9 exposure to indoor air pollutants, increasing mortality,
10 morbidity, hospitalization and emergency room visits as the
11 result of indoor air-pollution-associated diseases, making
12 indoor air pollution a health risk for older adults; therefore
13 be it

14 RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives direct the Joint
15 State Government Commission to establish an advisory committee
16 and conduct a comprehensive study regarding indoor air quality
17 for children, adults and senior citizens; and be it further

18 RESOLVED, That the advisory committee be formed within 90
19 days of the adoption of this resolution to advise the Governor
20 and General Assembly on the indoor air quality in this
21 Commonwealth and how to improve the quality; and be it further

22 RESOLVED, That the advisory committee be composed of at least
23 15 members, including the following members:

24 (1) At least one representative from each of the
25 following:

- 26 (i) Department of Aging.
- 27 (ii) Department of Education.
- 28 (iii) Department of Environmental Protection.
- 29 (iv) Department of Health.
- 30 (v) Department of Human Services.

1 (2) At least one representative from five
2 nongovernmental organizations;
3 and be it further

4 RESOLVED, That the advisory committee, in conducting the
5 study with regards to children and seniors, do all of the
6 following:

7 (1) Recommend indoor air quality standards and
8 technologies.

9 (2) Guide public education efforts.

10 (3) Advise on data collection and indoor air quality
11 surveillance.

12 (4) Support prevention methods and protocols;
13 and be it further

14 RESOLVED, That the advisory committee issue a report of its
15 findings to the House of Representatives no later than 18 months
16 after the adoption of this resolution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS

Bill No:	HR0282 PN2116	Prepared By:	Patrick O'Rourke (717) 787-4296,6711
Committee:	Health	Executive Director:	Erika Fricke
Sponsor:	Shusterman, Melissa		
Date:	9/25/2025		

A. Brief Concept

Designates September 2025 as "Perimenopause Awareness Month."

B. Committee Votes

N/A.

C. Analysis of the Bill

Perimenopause is a transitional stage before menopause, often beginning between ages 35–50 and lasting several years, with symptoms ranging from irregular cycles and hot flashes to bone loss and mental health impacts. Many women lack sufficient information or medical support, as few discuss menopause with physicians or access treatments. Preventive strategies such as exercise, hormone therapy, and diet can improve health outcomes. Greater education about symptoms, treatments, and lifestyle measures can enhance quality of life and reduce stigma.

Effective Date:

N/A.

D. Third Party Feedback

N/A.

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes).

N/A.

F. Key Points

[Per the Mayo Clinic:](#)

- Perimenopause is the time before menopause when your body is getting ready to stop having periods. Perimenopause is sometimes called the menopausal transition.
- Women start perimenopause at different ages. You may signs, such as periods becoming irregular, sometime in their 40s. But some women notice changes as early as their 30s or as late as their 50s.
- During perimenopause, estrogen — the main female hormone in your body — rises and falls. Periods may get longer or shorter. Some women may skip ovulation, which means their ovaries don't release an egg. Some also may have symptoms such as hot flashes, trouble sleeping and vaginal dryness.
- Once women have gone 12 months in a row without a menstrual period, they've reached menopause and perimenopause is over.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

N/A.

H. Messaging

N/A.

N/A.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. 282 Session of
2025

INTRODUCED BY SHUSTERMAN, HILL-EVANS, K.HARRIS, RIVERA,
HANBIDGE, FREEMAN, MAYES, SANCHEZ, PIELLI, FRANKEL, KHAN,
MADDEN, CEPEDA-FREYTIZ, NEILSON, HOHENSTEIN AND O'MARA,
JULY 9, 2025

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, JULY 10, 2025

A RESOLUTION

1 Designating the month of September 2025 as "Perimenopause
2 Awareness Month" in Pennsylvania.

3 WHEREAS, Perimenopause is the transitional period before
4 menopause during which a woman's estrogen levels fluctuate and
5 begin to decline; and

6 WHEREAS, Symptoms of perimenopause may include irregular
7 menstrual cycles, weight gain, joint and muscle pain, brain fog,
8 increased risk of depression and anxiety, hot flashes and night
9 sweats, sleep disturbances, reduced fertility, changes in sexual
10 function, bone loss, altered cholesterol levels and vaginal and
11 urinary tract complications; and

12 WHEREAS, Perimenopause typically begins 8 to 10 years before
13 menopause, with most women first experiencing symptoms between
14 35 and 50 years of age; and

15 WHEREAS, Perimenopause may last as long as eight years, with
16 the average duration being approximately four years; and

17 WHEREAS, Many women lack access to adequate information and

1 care regarding perimenopause, as only half of women in
2 perimenopause, menopause or post-menopause report discussing
3 menopause with a physician, and only 41% of those women have
4 used treatments such as hormone therapy due in part to limited
5 awareness among health care providers; and

6 WHEREAS, Preventative measures such as weight-bearing
7 exercise, strength training, hormone therapy and dietary options
8 may help women better manage perimenopausal symptoms and
9 maintain their long-term health; and

10 WHEREAS, Increasing education about perimenopause, including
11 symptoms, treatment options and preventative strategies, can
12 improve a woman's quality of life, increase the use of early
13 interventions, help women prepare for psychological and physical
14 changes and foster a more positive perception of menopause and
15 life after menopause; and

16 WHEREAS, Recognizing "Perimenopause Awareness Month" promotes
17 understanding, raises awareness and encourages the sharing of
18 knowledge about perimenopause; and

19 WHEREAS, All Pennsylvanians benefit from increased awareness
20 and education about perimenopause; therefore be it

21 RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives designate the
22 month of September 2025 as "Perimenopause Awareness Month" in
23 Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS

Bill No:	HR0297 PN2234	Prepared By:	Patrick O'Rourke
Committee:	Health		(717) 787-4296,6711
Sponsor:	Sappey, Christina	Executive Director:	Erika Fricke
Date:	9/25/2025		

A. Brief Concept

Designates the week of October 5-11, 2025 as "Healthy Vision Week."

B. Committee Votes

N/A.

C. Analysis of the Bill

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention data shows 12 million people 40 years of age or older have vision impairments, with 4.2 million Americans having uncorrectable vision impairments, and warns that cases will increase dramatically by 2050. Data also shows that 93 million adults in the United States are at high risk for severe vision loss. Additionally, is estimated that myopia will increase to affect 50% of the world population, with the condition increasing susceptibility to glaucoma, cataracts and retinal detachment. Risk factors for developing visual impairments and myopia include rising screen time, exposure to blue light, poor sleep habits, and lack of regular eye care.

Effective Date:

N/A.

D. Third Party Feedback

N/A.

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes).

N/A.

F. Key Points

Per the Cleveland Clinic:

- Myopia (nearsightedness) is a common condition that's usually diagnosed before age 20. It affects your distance vision — you can see objects that are near, but you have trouble viewing objects that are farther away like grocery store aisle markers or road signs. Myopia treatments include glasses, contact lenses or surgery.
- Symptoms include:
 - Faraway objects look blurred or fuzzy.
 - Close items appear clear.
 - Headaches.
 - Eye strain.
 - Squinting.
 - Tiredness when driving, playing sports or looking more than a few feet away.
- Some additional symptoms of myopia to watch for in children include:
 - Poor performance in school.
 - Shortened attention span.

- Holding objects close to their face.
- Risk factors for nearsightedness may include:
 - A family history of myopia.
 - Spending a lot of time doing “close-up” work, like reading or using screens like those on smartphones or computers.
 - Not spending a lot of time outdoors.
 - Certain studies indicate that this may be a factor in developing myopia.
 - Ethnicity. Some groups of people have higher rates of myopia than others.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

N/A.

H. Messaging

N/A.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. 297 Session of 2025

INTRODUCED BY SAPPEY, VENKAT, FREEMAN, HOHENSTEIN, CONKLIN,
M. MACKENZIE, HOWARD, NEILSON, HADDOCK, SANCHEZ, GALLAGHER,
COOPER AND RIVERA, AUGUST 20, 2025

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, AUGUST 21, 2025

A RESOLUTION

1 Designating the week of October 5 through 11, 2025, as "Healthy
2 Vision Week" in Pennsylvania.

3 WHEREAS, Prevention of eye issues and disorders is a key
4 health concern, yet the severity of developing myopia and other
5 vision-related problems is not realized by many individuals in
6 Pennsylvania; and

7 WHEREAS, According to the Centers for Disease Control and
8 Prevention (CDC), nearly 12 million people 40 years of age or
9 older have vision impairments, with 4.2 million Americans having
10 uncorrectable vision impairments, a number which is expected to
11 double by 2050; and

12 WHEREAS, The CDC also estimates that 93 million adults in the
13 United States are at high risk for severe vision loss, and only
14 half of these individuals have consulted an eye doctor in the
15 past year; and

16 WHEREAS, Nearly 80% of high school students do not sleep for
17 a medically recommended eight hours every night, which can lead

1 to eye strain, dry eye and myokymia; and

2 WHEREAS, By 2050, it is estimated that myopia, also known as
3 nearsightedness, will increase to affect 50% of the world
4 population, with the condition increasing susceptibility to
5 glaucoma, cataracts and retinal detachment; and

6 WHEREAS, Approximately 30% of the world has developed some
7 degree of myopia, with 42% of the United States population
8 having myopia; and

9 WHEREAS, The average American teenager spends over eight
10 hours per day looking at screen media, which has increased by
11 nearly two hours from 2015 to 2021; and

12 WHEREAS, Exposure to blue lights from screens can lead to
13 increased eye strain or irritation, phototoxicity, macular
14 degeneration and melatonin dysregulation if viewed right before
15 sleeping, especially amongst developing children; and

16 WHEREAS, As screen usage increases in the learning
17 environment and at home, it is imperative to provide early
18 education and awareness to children and families regarding safe
19 eye practices, how to identify early myopia and proper eyesight
20 nutrition; and

21 WHEREAS, Every individual can benefit from learning more
22 about the risks of blue light and insomnia on eyesight, as well
23 as how important early prevention through screenings and proper
24 eye health can be; and

25 WHEREAS, It is crucial to promote the protection of eyesight
26 and to raise awareness regarding eye nutrition and developing
27 myopia in children; therefore be it

28 RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives designate the
29 week of October 5 through 11, 2025, as "Healthy Vision Week" in
30 Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS

Bill No:	HR0304 PN2263	Prepared By:	Patrick O'Rourke (717) 787-4296,6711
Committee:	Health	Executive Director:	Erika Fricke
Sponsor:	McNeill, Jeanne		
Date:	9/25/2025		

A. Brief Concept

Designates September 2025 as "Prostate Cancer Awareness Month."

B. Committee Votes

N/A.

C. Analysis of the Bill

Prostate cancer is the most common cancer among men, affecting 1 in 8 American men and causes 1 in 41 deaths. In Pennsylvania, more than 13,000 new cases and 1,500 deaths are projected in 2025. Prostate cancer risk increases with age, with most diagnoses occurring after 50, though family history and other factors can raise risk earlier. Because the disease can remain dormant for up to 20 years without symptoms, regular screening is critical. Symptoms may include urinary difficulties, pain, and blood in the urine. The American Cancer Society recommends screening beginning at age 50 for men of average risk, at 45 for men at higher risk, and at 40 for men with multiple close relatives affected at a young age. Physicians use prostate-specific antigen (PSA) blood tests and digital rectal exams to screen for prostate cancer, with biopsies recommended when abnormalities are detected.

Effective Date:

N/A.

D. Third Party Feedback

N/A.

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes).

2023-2024 Legislative Session

- [HR194 PN1941](#) (McNeil)
 - A Resolution designating the month of September 2023 as "Prostate Cancer Awareness Month" in Pennsylvania.
 - Referred to House Insurance Committee on 8/29/2023.

F. Key Points

Per the Mayo Clinic:

- Prostate cancer is a growth of cells that starts in the prostate. The prostate is a small gland that helps make semen. It's found just below the bladder. The prostate is part of the male reproductive system.
- Prostate cancer is one of the most common types of cancer. Prostate cancer is usually found early, and it often grows slowly. Most people with prostate cancer are cured.
- People diagnosed with early prostate cancer often have many treatment options to consider. It can feel overwhelming to learn about all the options and make a choice.

Treatments may include surgery, radiation therapy or carefully watching the prostate cancer to see if it grows.

- If the cancer grows beyond the prostate or if it spreads, there are still many treatment options. Prostate cancer that spreads can be more difficult to cure. But even when a cure isn't possible, treatments can slow the growth of the cancer and help you live longer.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

N/A.

H. Messaging

N/A.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. 304 Session of
2025

INTRODUCED BY McNEILL, VENKAT, VITALI, SANCHEZ, HOHENSTEIN,
DIAMOND, GIRAL, BERNSTINE, WAXMAN, BRENNAN, GUENST, MERSKI,
CEPEDA-FREYTIZ AND HANBIDGE, SEPTEMBER 3, 2025

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, SEPTEMBER 4, 2025

A RESOLUTION

1 Designating the month of September 2025 as "Prostate Cancer
2 Awareness Month" in Pennsylvania.

3 WHEREAS, The prostate is a small gland found only in men and
4 located below the bladder; and

5 WHEREAS, In some cases, prostate cancer can make the prostate
6 enlarged; and

7 WHEREAS, Prostate Cancer Research, a nonprofit organization
8 under the National Cancer Research Institute, reports that the
9 risk of prostate cancer increases with age with most cases
10 diagnosed in men over 50 years of age; and

11 WHEREAS, According to the Prostate Conditions Education
12 Council, 1 in 8 American men will get prostate cancer and 1 in
13 41 men will die from prostate cancer; and

14 WHEREAS, The American Cancer Society estimates that more than
15 13,000 new cases of prostate cancer will be diagnosed in 2025 in
16 Pennsylvania; and

17 WHEREAS, The American Cancer Society estimates that 1,500

1 Pennsylvanians will die of prostate cancer in 2025; and

2 WHEREAS, The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
3 describes symptoms of prostate cancer that include difficulty
4 starting urination, weak or interrupted flow of urine, trouble
5 emptying the bladder completely, pain or burning during
6 urination, blood in the urine and pain in the back, hips or
7 pelvis; and

8 WHEREAS, Prostate cancer can be dormant in a person's body
9 for up to 20 years without symptoms, increasing the chance that
10 a person may be sick without the person's knowledge; and

11 WHEREAS, The American Cancer Society recommends that men with
12 an average risk of prostate cancer start screening for prostate
13 cancer at 50 years of age; and

14 WHEREAS, For men at a high risk of developing prostate cancer
15 and men who have a first-degree relative diagnosed with prostate
16 cancer at an early age, screening should begin at 45 years of
17 age; and

18 WHEREAS, For men at even greater risk, including those with
19 more than one first-degree relative who had prostate cancer at
20 an early age, screening should begin at 40 years of age; and

21 WHEREAS, Men should consult with their physician about the
22 benefits of screening for prostate cancer; and

23 WHEREAS, There are two tests used by physicians to screen for
24 prostate cancer: a prostate-specific antigen test, which
25 measures the level of prostate-specific antigen in the blood,
26 and a digital rectal examination, which detects abnormalities of
27 the prostate; and

28 WHEREAS, If abnormalities are noted from either screening, a
29 biopsy may be recommended to assist in diagnosing potential
30 prostate cancer; therefore be it

1 RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives designate the
2 month of September 2025 as "Prostate Cancer Awareness Month" in
3 Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS

Bill No:	HR0305 PN2264	Prepared By:	Patrick O'Rourke (717) 787-4296,6711
Committee:	Health	Executive Director:	Erika Fricke
Sponsor:	Matzie, Robert		
Date:	9/26/2025		

A. Brief Concept

Designates November 2025 as "Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month."

B. Committee Votes

N/A.

C. Analysis of the Bill

The pancreas is a gland behind the stomach which produces fluids for digestion and hormones to control blood sugar levels. Pancreatic cancer is the third leading cause of cancer-related deaths for adults in the United States.

Pancreatic cancer is very difficult to detect and treat. It usually has no symptoms in the early stages and spreads through the body very quickly. Some symptoms of pancreatic cancer are jaundice, weight loss, abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting. Risk factors include age, genetics, smoking, obesity, and diabetes.

Organizations such as the Pancreatic Cancer Action Network and the National Pancreas Foundation support patients with pancreatic cancer. They focus on public policy, research funding, public awareness, and patient services. "Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month" is celebrated each November to strengthen awareness efforts about pancreatic cancer.

Effective Date:

N/A.

D. Third Party Feedback

N/A.

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes).

2023-24 Legislative Session

- HR227 PN2064 (Matzie)
 - A Resolution designating the month of November 2023 as "Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month" in Pennsylvania.
 - Adopted 11/15/2023 (202-1)

F. Key Points

[Per the Mayo Clinic:](#)

- Pancreatic cancer is a type of cancer that begins as a growth of cells in the pancreas. The pancreas lies behind the lower part of the stomach. It makes enzymes that help digest food and hormones that help manage blood sugar.

- The most common type of pancreatic cancer is pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma. This type begins in the cells that line the ducts that carry digestive enzymes out of the pancreas.
- Pancreatic cancer rarely is found at its early stages when the chance of curing it is greatest. This is because it often doesn't cause symptoms until after it has spread to other organs.
- Your health care team considers the extent of your pancreatic cancer when creating your treatment plan. Treatment options may include surgery, chemotherapy, radiation therapy or a mix of these.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

N/A.

H. Messaging

N/A.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. 305 Session of
2025

INTRODUCED BY MATZIE, WARREN, STEELE, MAYES, VENKAT, GUZMAN,
FREEMAN, T. DAVIS, McNEILL, HILL-EVANS, HOHENSTEIN, WAXMAN,
RIVERA, PROBST, GUENST, GALLAGHER, HARKINS, NEILSON, SANCHEZ,
CAUSER, MENTZER AND CEPEDA-FREYTIZ, SEPTEMBER 3, 2025

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, SEPTEMBER 4, 2025

A RESOLUTION

1 Designating the month of November 2025 as "Pancreatic Cancer
2 Awareness Month" in Pennsylvania.

3 WHEREAS, The pancreas is a thin, pear-shaped gland behind the
4 stomach that plays an important role in the digestive system by
5 producing fluids to help break down food and hormones to control
6 blood sugar levels; and

7 WHEREAS, There are typically no symptoms during the early
8 stages of pancreatic cancer and it spreads quickly throughout
9 the body, making it difficult to detect and harder to treat in
10 later stages; and

11 WHEREAS, Symptoms that could indicate pancreatic cancer
12 include upper abdominal pain, weight loss, jaundice, severe
13 itching, digestive problems, nausea and vomiting; and

14 WHEREAS, The exact cause of pancreatic cancer is yet to be
15 determined; and

16 WHEREAS, Risk factors, including genetics, age, smoking,
17 obesity and long-standing diabetes, may contribute to the

1 development of pancreatic cancer; and

2 WHEREAS, Pancreatic cancer is the third-leading cause of
3 cancer-related deaths in men and women in the United States each
4 year; and

5 WHEREAS, Organizations such as the Pancreatic Cancer Action
6 Network and the National Pancreas Foundation are committed to
7 helping and empowering patients suffering from pancreatic
8 cancer, focusing efforts on public policy, research funding,
9 patient services and public awareness and developing effective
10 treatments and a cure for pancreatic cancer; and

11 WHEREAS, "Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month" is celebrated
12 each November to highlight awareness efforts and strengthen the
13 voices speaking out about pancreatic cancer; and

14 WHEREAS, The good health and well-being of the residents of
15 this Commonwealth are enhanced as a direct result of increased
16 awareness about pancreatic cancer and research regarding early
17 detection, causes and effective treatments; therefore be it

18 RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives designate the
19 month of November 2025 as "Pancreatic Cancer Awareness Month" in
20 Pennsylvania; and be it further

21 RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives strongly support
22 educational activities and programs designed to strengthen
23 awareness and support those living with pancreatic cancer.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE BILL ANALYSIS

Bill No:	HR0307 PN2291	Prepared By:	Patrick O'Rourke (717) 787-4296,6711
Committee:	Health	Executive Director:	Erika Fricke
Sponsor:	Boyd, Heather		
Date:	9/26/2025		

A. Brief Concept

Recognizes October 6, 2025 as "World Cerebral Palsy Day."

B. Committee Votes

N/A.

C. Analysis of the Bill

Cerebral palsy is a group of disorders affecting a person's ability to move and maintain balance caused by abnormal brain development. Genetic issues, infections, strokes, head injury, lack of oxygen, and other problems can cause brain development issues leading to cerebral palsy. About 1 in 345 people in the United States have cerebral palsy. There are different kinds of cerebral palsy that vary in symptoms and severity, and patients with cerebral palsy often have co-occurring conditions like epilepsy and learning disabilities.

There is no known cure for cerebral palsy, but medication, surgery, and other treatments can help patients improve their motor function and communication skills. With enough support and treatment, people with cerebral palsy can live healthy and active lives. The average lifetime cost of caring for an individual with cerebral palsy is \$1.6 million on top of normal living expenses.

Effective Date:

N/A.

D. Third Party Feedback

N/A.

E. Prior Session (Previous Bill Numbers & House/Senate Votes).

2023-24 Legislative Session

- HR200 PN1976 (Boyd)
 - A Resolution recognizing October 6, 2023, as "World Cerebral Palsy Day" in Pennsylvania.
 - Adopted 10/4/2023 (202-1)

F. Key Points

Per the Mayo Clinic:

- Cerebral palsy is a group of conditions that affect movement and posture. It's caused by damage that occurs to the developing brain, most often before birth.
- Symptoms appear during infancy or preschool years and vary from very mild to serious. Children with cerebral palsy may have exaggerated reflexes. The arms, legs and trunk may appear floppy. Or they may have stiff muscles, known as spasticity. Symptoms also

can include irregular posture, movements that can't be controlled, a walk that's not steady or some combination of these.

- Cerebral palsy may make it hard to swallow. It also can cause eye muscle imbalance, in which the eyes don't focus on the same object. People with the condition might have reduced range of motion in their joints due to muscle stiffness.
- The cause of cerebral palsy and its effect on function vary from person to person. Some people with cerebral palsy can walk while others need assistance. Some people have intellectual disabilities, but others do not. Epilepsy, blindness or deafness also might affect some people with cerebral palsy. There is no cure, but treatments can help improve function. The symptoms of cerebral palsy may vary during the child's development, but the condition doesn't get worse. The condition generally stays the same over time.

G. Relevant Existing Laws

N/A.

H. Messaging

N/A.

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THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF PENNSYLVANIA

HOUSE RESOLUTION

No. 307 Session of
2025

INTRODUCED BY BOYD, CONKLIN, WAXMAN, PROBST, VENKAT, SANCHEZ,
FREEMAN, GUZMAN, McNEILL, BRENNAN, VITALI, HOHENSTEIN,
RIVERA, KHAN, GALLAGHER, NEILSON, BELLMON AND O'MARA,
SEPTEMBER 4, 2025

REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, SEPTEMBER 9, 2025

A RESOLUTION

1 Recognizing October 6, 2025, as "World Cerebral Palsy Day" in
2 Pennsylvania.

3 WHEREAS, Cerebral palsy is defined as a group of disorders
4 that affect a person's ability to move and maintain balance and
5 posture; and

6 WHEREAS, Cerebral palsy is caused by abnormal brain
7 development or damage to a developing brain before birth; and

8 WHEREAS, Gene mutations, maternal infections, fetal stroke,
9 bleeding into the brain, infant infections, traumatic head
10 injury and lack of oxygen can lead to problems with brain
11 development; and

12 WHEREAS, Cerebral palsy is the most common movement
13 disability in children; and

14 WHEREAS, Roughly 1 in 345 people in the United States have
15 cerebral palsy; and

16 WHEREAS, Cerebral palsy is found to be more common in males
17 than females, and more common among black children than white

1 children; and

2 WHEREAS, Cerebral palsy is usually diagnosed during a child's
3 first or second year of life; and

4 WHEREAS, The sooner a child is diagnosed with cerebral palsy
5 and early interventions are put in place, the better their
6 movement and cognitive outcomes are; and

7 WHEREAS, Symptoms of cerebral palsy can vary from person to
8 person; and

9 WHEREAS, Signs and symptoms of cerebral palsy include stiff
10 muscles, lack of balance and coordination, tremors, difficulty
11 walking and difficulty with fine motor skills; and

12 WHEREAS, There are four main types of cerebral palsy,
13 including spastic cerebral palsy, dyskinetic cerebral palsy,
14 ataxic cerebral palsy and mixed types of cerebral palsy; and

15 WHEREAS, Spastic cerebral palsy is the most common type and
16 causes a person to have stiff muscles and awkward movements; and

17 WHEREAS, Dyskinetic cerebral palsy causes a person to have
18 slow and uncontrollable jerking movements of the feet, arms,
19 hands and legs; and

20 WHEREAS, Ataxic cerebral palsy causes a person to have
21 difficulty with balance and depth perception; and

22 WHEREAS, Mixed cerebral palsy relates to a person having
23 symptoms that do not fall under a specific category of cerebral
24 palsy but are rather a mixture of the different types of
25 cerebral palsy; and

26 WHEREAS, People with cerebral palsy can also have co-
27 occurring conditions which are additional conditions or
28 disorders along with cerebral palsy; and

29 WHEREAS, One in two people with cerebral palsy also have an
30 intellectual disability; and

1 WHEREAS, One in four people with cerebral palsy also have
2 epilepsy; and

3 WHEREAS, As of 2025, there is no known cure for cerebral
4 palsy, however, medications, treatments and surgery can help
5 those with cerebral palsy improve their motor and communication
6 skills; and

7 WHEREAS, The average lifetime costs of caring for an
8 individual with cerebral palsy is \$1.6 million, in addition to
9 normal living expenses; and

10 WHEREAS, The hope for a cure for cerebral palsy begins with
11 attaining a better understanding of the disorder; and

12 WHEREAS, The current research being done regarding cerebral
13 palsy is to explore ways of reducing symptoms and limiting brain
14 damage; and

15 WHEREAS, With support and services, adults and children with
16 cerebral palsy can live healthy and active lifestyles and be
17 engaged members of the community; therefore be it

18 RESOLVED, That the House of Representatives recognize October
19 6, 2025, as "World Cerebral Palsy Day" in Pennsylvania.