Historic Governing Opportunity to Accomplish a Significant Agenda

- 2016 election consolidates control in the Republican Party
- Prior times in history when House, Senate, and White House were in Republican control:
  - 1921–1930
  - 1953–1954
  - 2001–2002
  - 2003–2006
Health Insurance Coverage of the Total United States Population, 2012

- **Employer:** 48%
- **Medicare:** 14%
- **Medicaid:** 16%
- **Other Private:** 5%
- **Uninsured:** 12%
- **Other Public:** 1%

Percent of Workers Offered Employer-Sponsored Coverage by Household Poverty Level, 1999-2014

NOTE: FPL stands for the Federal Poverty Level. 
Obamacare (ACA): Deeply Divided views by American Voters

Source: KFF.org: Kaiser Health Tracking Poll: The Public’s View on the ACA
Current Status Of State Medicaid Expansion Decisions

NOTES: Current status for each state is based on KCMU tracking and analysis of state executive activity. *AR, AZ, IA, IN, MI, MT, and NH have approved Section 1115 waivers. WI covers adults up to 100% FPL in Medicaid, but did not adopt the ACA expansion. **States with legislative or administrative activity to pursue expansion in 2017; includes states in which the governor is actively pursuing expansion, a bill to expand Medicaid has been approved in at least one house of the legislature, or the decision to expand will be up to voters in a state referendum. See table below for additional details on state expansion and expansion waiver activity.
Key Objectives of ACA Repeal/Replace

- Repeal ACA tax increases
- Deregulate health insurance marketplace
- Expand HSAs
- Reduce federal outlays by reducing federal subsidies for health insurance coverage
- Cap Federal Exposure on Medicaid cost share with states
Average net change in federal tax and health benefits in 2022 for a family earning:

Common Element of House and Senate Reforms: 
Limiting federal budget exposure to rising medical costs

1. Premium subsidy converted to fixed tax credit
2. Medicaid federal share converted to per capita formula
3. Cadillac Tax: Delayed but not repealed
Changes in Insurance Subsidies

Under the AHCA Proposal

- People would still receive subsidies, which would phase out at incomes of $75,000 per year.
- The amount would be tied to a person's age, not income, so low-income people would get less help.
- The subsidies would not vary with the cost of insurance, so people in high-cost areas would also not get as much help.
A Higher Uninsured Rate, Particularly Among Low-Income, Older Americans

Source: “5 Charts That Explain The CBO Report On The Republican Health Plan,” NPR, March 15, 2017. Graph from the Congressional Budget Office
Medicaid Cuts in House GOP Plan Would Total More than $500 Billion Over 10 Years and Grow Over Time

Cut in federal Medicaid funds, relative to current law

- $120 billion

*Enrollees under the Affordable Care Act’s Medicaid expansion

Source: CBPP analysis using Jan. 2017 Congressional Budget Office Medicaid baseline and inflation estimates
Share Of Uninsured U.S. Residents Would Rise Under GOP Plan

Source: Congressional Budget Office via NRP.org
Majority Say AHCA Not Passing Is a Good Thing; But Divided on Their Reasoning

In general, do you think it is a good thing or a bad thing that Congress did not pass the bill?

- **Good thing**: 64%
- **Bad thing**: 29%
- **Don't know/Refused**: 6%

**Support efforts to repeal and replace the law but had concerns about the particular bill they were debating**: 29%

**Do not want the health care law repealed**: 31%

**NOTE**: For the second question, Don't know/Refused responses not shown.

**SOURCE**: Kaiser Family Foundation Health Tracking Poll (conducted March 28 – April 3, 2017)
2017 Obamacare Repeal Timeline

- March 7 - American Health Care Act (AHCA) introduced in the House by Republicans.
- March 24 - The House pulled the AHCA from floor due to lack of votes
- May 4 - The House passed an amended version of the AHCA.
- June 22 - The Senate released a discussion draft of the Better Care Reconciliation Act (BCRA).
- June 27 - Senate vote was postponed
- July 17 - Senate vote postponed again
- July 25 - Senate voted on motion to proceed to debate the House health reform bill. The original Senate health reform bill, BCRA, defeated
- July 26 - Senate rejected the bill to repeal the ACA without a replacement.
- July 28 - By a 49-51 vote, the Senate failed to pass the “skinny repeal bill”.
Senator John McCain casts a historic vote
Sept 13: Graham/Cassidy Repeal Bill introduced
Healthcare Block Grants: Winners/Losers through 2026
Capped Medicaid Reduces Federal Spending in all States through 2036