

The One Big Ugly Bill: The Largest Health Care Cut in American History

This Bill Does Far More Than Use Burdensome Medicaid Paperwork Requirements to Kick Millions Off Health Coverage

- **Cuts more than \$1 trillion from Medicaid, Medicare, and the Affordable Care Act (ACA), leaving nearly 17 million Americans uninsured.** The Senate bill results in 11.8 million uninsured, an increase of nearly a million from the House bill. Combined with the expiring tax credits and the Trump Administration's sabotage to the ACA Marketplaces, the Senate bill leaves a whopping 17 million more Americans uninsured.
- **Cuts federal funding for Medicaid payments to hospitals and other providers by nearly \$150 billion—**payments they need to offset uncompensated care, ensure quality of care, and often just to stay open and continue offering services like maternity care. These cuts to what are known as "state directed payments" will lead to hospital closures across the country.
- **Slashes states' ability to tax health care providers—cutting over \$225 billion in revenues states rely on to finance their Medicaid programs.** That means providers will shutter as they get even lower payments, including hospitals, nursing homes, and home care providers. People will get kicked off their health coverage and see their benefits cut as states try to make ends meet.
- **Cuts 1.4 million low-income seniors and people with disabilities off the Medicaid coverage that covers their premiums and cost-sharing,** meaning they will have to choose between paying for housing and food versus going to the doctor or getting their medications.
- **Defunds Planned Parenthood,** leaving more than 1.1 million women without access to needed care like cancer screenings and birth control.
- **Allows states to impose 90-day lockdown periods on kids** who get their health care through the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)—subjecting them to arbitrary periods where they are uninsured.
- **Allows states to impose annual and lifetime dollar limits on benefits for kids** enrolled in CHIP—meaning even enrolled children can't get the care they need.

- **Cuts retroactive Medicaid coverage**, leaving low-income Americans with overwhelming medical debt in times of crisis, and hospitals and nursing homes with more uncompensated care. Under current law, Medicaid beneficiaries are able to get coverage for medical expenses retroactively, to shield those who are not yet enrolled and have unexpected health care needs from catastrophic medical debt and ensure their access to care. Cutting retroactive coverage means families of loved ones who, for example, unexpectedly need long-term care are left footing the bill while they scramble to gather supporting information they may need about their loved one's disability and the need for institutional care.
- **Increases co-pays for people on Medicaid** who make as little as \$1,300 a month, forcing them to choose between health care and other basic needs.
- **Kicks elderly and disabled people who need long-term care out of their homes** if their home value has increased over the years—no matter how little income they have.
- **Spikes monthly health insurance premiums for millions of families** by failing to extend the ACA enhanced premium tax credits that expire at the end of 2025. These tax credits have been critical to making health care more affordable for families.
- **Doubles down on cruel and dangerous cuts in Medicaid coverage by closing off ACA Marketplace coverage for eligible individuals.** The bill shockingly bars individuals who are unable to meet the red tape requirements in Medicaid from accessing subsidized health insurance in the ACA Marketplace.
- **Repeals nursing home staffing rules**, including the requirement for a registered nurse to be onsite, leaving elderly and disabled people in nursing homes less safe.
- **Results in hundreds of billions of dollars in cuts to Medicare, reducing access to care.** Because the bill adds trillions of dollars to the deficit, it triggers a process known as Medicare sequestration, requiring hundreds of billions in automatic payment cuts to Medicare providers and threatening patient access to care.