

## COMPARISON OF MEDICAID PROVISIONS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE RECONCILIATION BILLS

Provision	House Bill H.R. ___ *	Senate Bill S. 1932
Increases cost-sharing burdens for all Medicaid beneficiaries.	Yes	<b>No</b> , protects beneficiaries against burdensome cost-sharing.
Imposes burdensome cost-sharing on needed medicines for children, even those families making less than \$1,340 a month.	Yes	<b>No</b> , protects children against cost-sharing that could deny access to needed services.
Imposes for the first time premiums on children in families making only \$783 a month.	Yes	<b>No</b> , protects children against premiums.
Imposes burdensome cost-sharing on services for individuals with disabilities, which may force many to go back into institutions.	Yes	<b>No</b> , protects individuals with disabilities against burdensome cost-sharing.
Annual cost-sharing increases will be six times larger than increases in Federal poverty-level incomes.	Yes	<b>No</b> , protects beneficiaries from cost-sharing increases that could erode their earnings and force them below poverty.
Allows States to restrict access to needed medicines by charging unaffordable cost-sharing.	Yes	<b>No</b> , does not allow States to make medicines unaffordable.
Allows States to increase costs on all beneficiaries who go to emergency rooms even if there is no other provider open or accessible.	Yes	<b>No</b> , does not allow States to triple cost-sharing when there is no alternate care site.
Allows providers to deny patients care if they cannot pay their copay, even if it will cause severe harm or even death to the patient.	Yes	<b>No</b> , protects patients from denials of care because they are too poor to pay.
Forces individuals, such as the working disabled who need long-term care services in order to remain in the community, to sell or mortgage their home to get Medicaid help.	Yes	<b>No</b> , does not force individuals with disabilities to sell their home or move back into an institution to get needed care.
Allows States to eliminate Medicaid coverage of key benefits for individuals with disabilities, such as home care, mental health services, and rehabilitation therapy.	Yes	<b>No</b> , protects access benefits.
Allows States to eliminate EPDST benefit from children, which ensures children with medical needs get the care they need.	Yes	<b>No</b> , protects medically necessary services for children

\* Provisions as passed by the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

Provision	House Bill H.R. ____ *	Senate Bill S. 1932
Requires States to deny eligibility for children, pregnant women, elderly, parents, and individuals with disabilities unless upon application expensive and burdensome paperwork is provided proving U.S. citizenship.	Yes	<b>No</b> , protects families from burdensome new documentation requirements.
Allows States to discriminate against beneficiaries living in rural areas and not provide services or coverage in rural areas.	Yes	<b>No</b> , does not allow States to discriminate against rural beneficiaries.
Allows States to discriminate in providing benefits to beneficiaries with certain illnesses, such as mental illnesses, severe disabilities, or children with special needs, and not provide coverage for needed services.	Yes	<b>No</b> , does not allow States to discriminate against individuals with certain diseases.
Includes punitive penalties for those who transfer money -- even to help family members -- that will deny needed nursing home care for elderly and individuals with disabilities.	Yes	<b>No</b> , does not make Medicaid penalties more harsh.
Explicitly places the burden of proof on elderly, individuals with dementia or Alzheimer's, stroke victims, and others to prove money was not transferred for the purpose of qualifying for Medicaid.	Yes	<b>No</b> , does not disadvantage those with mental degenerative disorders like dementia or Alzheimer's.
Requires States to use the most restrictive income calculation possible, leaving community spouses with less income on which to survive.	Yes	<b>No</b> , leaves States with flexibility to protect community spouses.
Allows long-term care insurance companies to sell policies to millionaires to protect their assets and still qualify for Medicaid nursing home care.	Yes	<b>No</b> , does not allow millionaires to buy long-term care insurance in order to qualify for Medicaid.
Allows long-term care insurance companies to sell policies without proper quality standards to ensure that the policies actually pay when people need them.	Yes	<b>No</b> , requires companies selling long-term care partnership coverage to meet updated NAIC standards to ensure Medicaid and consumers do not get cheated.

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