

# PROTECT OUR CARE

## The Affordable Care Act Is A Lifeline For Alabamians During The COVID-19 Crisis And Beyond

Eleven years ago, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) became the law of the land and millions of Americans gained coverage and critical protections as a result. Because of the ACA, more than 20 million Americans [gained](#) health coverage, including 160,429 in Alabama. After four long years of Republican efforts to repeal and sabotage the law, President Biden and Democrats in Congress are now building on the strong foundation of the ACA to expand coverage, lower costs, and reduce racial disparities in health care. These steps are essential as millions have lost their jobs and their health insurance during the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Where U.S. Health Care Stands 11 Years After The Affordable Care Act:

- **GAINED:** Protections for 135 million Americans with pre-existing conditions.
- **GAINED:** Medicaid expansion, which covers 15 million people.
- **GAINED:** Nearly 12 million seniors pay less for prescription drugs.
- **GAINED:** 2.3 million adult children are able to stay on their parents' insurance.
- **GAINED:** Three million children nationwide gained coverage.
- **GAINED:** Insurance companies are banned from charging women 50 percent more than men.
- **GAINED:** Financial assistance that helps 9 million people purchase coverage.
- **GAINED:** Key support for rural hospitals.
- **GAINED:** Ban on insurance companies having annual and lifetime caps on coverage.
- **GAINED:** Requirements that insurance companies cover prescription drugs and maternity care.
- **GAINED:** Improved access to care and financial security for families.

### 11 Years Later: Here's How The Affordable Care Act Is Working In Alabama:

1. **160,429 Alabamians gained health coverage on the ACA marketplaces.** In 2020, 160,429 Alabamians were [enrolled](#) in comprehensive health coverage through the ACA marketplaces.
2. **Tax credits are available to help people afford coverage.** Because of the ACA, most people getting coverage on the marketplace qualify for tax credits to help pay for their premiums. 132,717 people in Alabama [received](#) these tax credits to pay for coverage in 2019.
3. **Insurers can no longer deny or drop coverage because of a pre-existing condition.** Because of the ACA, insurers in the individual market could no longer drop or deny coverage, or charge Alabamians more, because of a pre-existing condition. Roughly 1,945,100 Alabamians [have](#) a pre-existing health condition, including 261,000 Alabama [children](#), 996,000 Alabama [women](#), and 453,200 Alabamians between ages 55 and 64. Without the ACA, Alabamians who have contracted the coronavirus would likely be deemed as having a pre-existing condition and be at the mercy of their insurance companies who could refuse to pay for needed care.
4. **Insurers can no longer overcharge Alabamians.** Insurance companies are required to issue rebates when they overcharge Alabamians. In 2019, insurance companies [returned](#) \$53,454 to

policyholders in Alabama.

5. **Young adults can stay on their parents' plan until age 26.** Because of the ACA, roughly 35,000 in Alabama have coverage because they can stay on their parents' plans until age 26.
6. **Free preventive care.** Because of the ACA, health plans must cover preventive services — like flu shots, cancer screenings, contraception, and mammograms – at no cost to consumers. This [includes](#) more than 2,140,837 Alabamians, most of whom have employer coverage.
7. **Comprehensive coverage.** Because of the ACA, insurers have to cover what are known as “essential health benefits,” such as maternity care, prescription drugs, and substance abuse and mental health treatment. Additionally, insurers can no longer put annual or lifetime limits on the care you receive.
8. **Women are no longer charged more than men.** Because of the ACA, insurers can no longer charge women more than men for the same care.
9. **Helping seniors afford prescription drugs.** Thanks to the ACA, the Medicare prescription drug “donut hole” is closed. From 2010 and 2016, 83,177 Alabama seniors [saved](#) an average of \$1,169 per beneficiary.
10. **Improved access to care and financial security.** Between 2010 and 2018, the share of non-elderly adults with a problem paying a medical bill fell by [17 percent](#), the share who didn't fill a prescription fell by 27 percent, the share who skipped a test or treatment fell by 24 percent, and the share who didn't visit a provider when needing care fell by 19 percent.

### **The American Rescue Plan To Further Expand Coverage, Dramatically Reduce Health Care Costs For Alabamians**

On March 11, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan, historic legislation that includes measures to expand coverage and to dramatically lower the cost of premiums for Alabamians. The American Rescue Plan lowers the cost of premiums for Alabamians purchasing coverage through the ACA marketplaces, ensuring enrollees have the option to purchase health care for less than 8.5 percent of their income for the next two years. The American Rescue Plan also provides robust financial incentives for the [14 states](#) that have not yet implemented Medicaid expansion. This legislation will:

- **Make coverage more affordable for middle class Alabamians** by temporarily expanding the eligibility for premium tax credits above 400 percent of the federal poverty level— [roughly](#) \$51,000 for a single person or \$105,000 for a family of four. Under current law, families earning just above 400 percent of the federal poverty level spend an average of [15 percent](#) of their incomes on health insurance.
  - A 45-year-old Alabamian earning \$60,000 will save \$242 in monthly premiums.
  - A 60-year-old Alabama couple with a household income of \$75,000 will save \$1,975 in monthly premiums.

- A Alabama family of four with a household income of \$120,000 will save \$916 in monthly premiums.
- **Improve affordability for low- and middle-income Alabamians** by increasing the size of the tax credits for all income brackets for the next two years. This [means](#) a typical family of four with a household income of \$75,000 will save \$248 on monthly premiums, while a single adult earning \$30,000 will save \$110 per month.
- **Eliminate premiums** in the exchanges for people earning up to 150 percent of the federal poverty level (roughly \$19,000 for a single person and \$39,000 for a family of four) and for Alabamians receiving unemployment insurance in 2021. According to Families USA, 35,000 uninsured workers relying on unemployment insurance in Alabama [stand](#) to benefit from this extension of premium subsidies.
- **Incentivize Medicaid expansion** by providing robust financial incentives for the [14 states](#) that have not yet implemented Medicaid expansion. Medicaid expansion has played a vital role in reducing racial disparities in health care access and has served as a critical safety net during the pandemic. An estimated [four million uninsured adults](#) — including 640,000 frontline workers — could gain coverage if the remaining holdout states adopted expansion. Importantly, people of color make up nearly [60 percent](#) of this group.
  - **324,000 Alabamians could gain coverage** if Alabama adopts Medicaid expansion under the American Rescue Plan. The Urban Institute [estimated](#) that **324,000** Alabamians would enroll in Medicaid if the state adopted expansion.
  - **Even after paying the cost of Medicaid expansion, Alabama would receive an additional 540 million in new federal funding** that it could use to offset spending in other state programs or budget shortfalls. According to [estimates](#) from the Kaiser Family Foundation, Alabama would receive \$740 million thanks to the enhanced federal match rate under the American Rescue plan, while the state's cost of Medicaid expansion would only be \$200 million.