

Trump And MAGA Republicans Want To Put Hoosiers' Lives At Risk

March 23, 2024 marks the 14th anniversary of the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Since President Obama signed the ACA into law in 2010, it has become woven into the fabric of our nation. Thanks to President Biden's efforts to lower the cost of health care, [21.4 million](#) Americans signed up for coverage through the Marketplaces for 2024 – including [295,772](#) in Indiana. The Inflation Reduction Act has built on the law's strong foundation by lowering premiums for people who buy their own coverage by an average of [\\$2,400](#) a year per family. Four out of five people can find a plan that costs \$10 per month or less.

At the same time, [more than 23 million people](#) have gained health care coverage through the ACA's Medicaid expansion in 40 states and the District of Columbia, including [581,737](#) in Indiana. Right now, [over 100 million](#) Americans rely on Medicaid or Marketplace coverage. Medicaid expansion has [decreased](#) income inequality, [increased](#) access to preventative care, and [saved lives](#).

Millions of Americans depend on the ACA in order to stay healthy and financially secure. It's not just about coverage. It includes a broad range of cost savings and protections that touch nearly every household in the country. For example, if the ACA is repealed, [over 100 million](#) Americans with pre-existing conditions could be denied coverage or charged more, [52 million](#) seniors would have to pay more for prescription drugs, and insurance companies would not be required to cover essential services like emergency room care and maternity care, or preventive care such as vaccinations, contraception, and cancer screening.

The ACA has survived countless repeal attempts, and now it's stronger than ever. Yet Republicans still want to destroy the ACA and all of its protections for over 100 million people with pre-existing conditions. Donald Trump has reignited his calls to repeal the ACA, promising to overturn the ACA at least [seven times](#) last year. As Trump is escalating his threats to repeal the ACA, Republicans in Congress and their allies are working overtime to dismantle reproductive care, hike premiums, slash Medicare and Medicaid, reverse recent coverage gains, and raise prescription drug costs for the American people.

President Biden has shown what it means to improve health care – he has lowered prescription drug and insurance costs, helped families connect to coverage, and taken on big drug companies and other corporate interests. The MAGA-Republican plan to gut health care will only take us backward and throw the entire health care system into chaos.

If Republicans Get Their Way And Repeal The Affordable Care Act:

- **GONE:** Protections for over [2,745,700](#) Hoosiers with pre-existing conditions.
- **GONE:** Medicaid expansion, which covers [581,737](#) people in Indiana.
- **GONE:** Quality, affordable coverage for over [295,772](#) Hoosiers who signed up for a plan for 2024.
- **GONE:** Premium tax credits that make premiums affordable for people who purchase health care on the Marketplace, saving about 262,000 Hoosiers an average of [\\$457](#).
- **GONE:** [1,109,573](#) seniors in Indiana would have to [pay more](#) for prescription drugs because the Medicare 'donut hole' will be reopened.
- **GONE:** [1,862,461](#) Hoosiers who have coverage through Medicaid and CHIP will face higher costs and disruptions to their medical care.
- **GONE:** More than [50,000](#) Indiana adult children will no longer be able to stay on their parents' insurance.
- **GONE:** Insurance companies will be able to charge women [more](#) than men.
- **GONE:** [Ban](#) on insurance companies having annual and lifetime caps on coverage.
- **GONE:** Requirements that insurance companies cover [prescription drugs](#) and [maternity care](#).
- **GONE:** Improved access to care and [financial security](#) for families.
- **GONE:** Key financial support to help [rural](#) hospitals stay open.

A Closer Look At How The Affordable Care Act Is Working Across Indiana.

- 1. More Than 295,772 Hoosiers Gained Health Coverage.** The start of 2024 saw [295,772](#) Hoosiers sign up for comprehensive health coverage through ACA Marketplaces.
- 2. Tax Credits Are Available To Help People Afford Coverage.** [92 percent](#) of people receiving coverage through the Marketplace qualify for tax credits to help pay for their premiums. Approximately 262,000 Hoosiers are saving an average of [\\$457](#) on monthly health insurance premiums. The Inflation Reduction Act builds on the ACA by ensuring all enrollees never pay more than [8.5 percent](#) of their household incomes towards a premium. If these enhanced tax credits are allowed to expire at the end of 2025, premiums will increase by [\\$310](#) on average for an individual making \$60,000 in Indiana and [\\$4,683](#) on average for a family of four making \$125,000 in Indiana.

Table 1: Indiana Marketplace Plan Selections By Congressional District

Congressional District	Marketplace Plan Selections	Plans Subsidized By Tax Credits
IN 01	27,000	24,000
IN 02	32,000	29,000
IN 03	31,000	28,000
IN 04	29,000	25,000
IN 05	37,000	31,000
IN 06	31,000	28,000
IN 07	47,000	43,000
IN 08	31,000	28,000
IN 09	29,000	26,000

Source: Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services, [OE 2024 HealthCare.gov Consumer Estimates by Congressional District](#)

3. **Expanded Medicaid Coverage To Thousands Of Hoosiers.** The ACA expanded Medicaid for millions of Americans, including a total of [581,737](#) Hoosiers. Research confirms that Medicaid expansion increases [access](#) to care, improves [financial security](#), and leads to better health [outcomes](#).
4. **Insurers Can No Longer Deny Or Drop Coverage Because Of A Pre-Existing Condition.** Because of the ACA, insurers in the individual market can no longer drop or deny coverage, or charge Hoosiers more, because of a pre-existing condition. Roughly [2,745,700](#) Hoosiers have a pre-existing health condition, including [1,384,000](#) Indiana women, who previously faced unfair price gouging even without a pre-existing condition. Without the ACA, Hoosiers who have contracted COVID-19 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.
5. **Insurers Can No Longer Overcharge Hoosiers.** Insurance companies are required to issue rebates when they overcharge Hoosiers. In 2021, insurance companies returned [\\$679,042](#) to Indiana policymakers – an average of [\\$12](#) per person in Indiana.
6. **Young Adults Can Stay On Their Parents' Plan Until Age 26.** Because of the ACA, young adults in Indiana have coverage because they can stay on their parents' plans until age 26.
7. **Free Preventive Care.** Because of the ACA, health plans must cover preventive services – like COVID-19 and flu shots, cancer screenings, contraception, and mammograms – at no cost to

consumers. This [includes](#) more than [3,460,700](#) Hoosiers as of 2022, who have employer coverage. Importantly, the ACA requires plans to cover all vaccinations recommended by the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices (ACIP), [including](#) vaccines for COVID-19.

- 8. 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 and mental health. As it stands, ACA-compliant plans must cover [COVID-19](#) testing, treatment, and hospitalization. Additionally, insurers can no longer put [annual or lifetime limits](#) on the care you receive.
- 9. 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.
- 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.