



All States Lose Under Graham-Cassidy

All states lose under Graham-Cassidy, the latest Republican attempt to repeal the Affordable Care Act. The new TrumpCare bill replaces Medicaid expansion with an inadequate block grant and imposes drastic cuts on traditional Medicaid through arbitrary caps. And by eliminating Medicaid expansion, the bill denies states that have not expanded Medicaid the option of expanding after 2020.

What is striking, however, is how much *non-expansion* states – that is, states that have not yet expanded Medicaid as permitted under the ACA – lose under Graham-Cassidy. Non-expansion states will receive less Medicaid funding, even taking into account the short-term funding, than if they expanded Medicaid. Denying non-expansion states the opportunity to expand Medicaid forces them to leave \$37 billion each year in federal funding on the table, totaling \$258 billion between 2020 and 2026, compared to the Medicaid funding they would receive under Graham-Cassidy. In 2027 and beyond, these non-expansion states would lose even more funding as they lose all short-term block grant funding and face arbitrary caps to traditional Medicaid.

There are no winners under Graham-Cassidy. This bill takes away states' flexibility to expand Medicaid and strips their opportunity to receive federal funds to expand coverage and bring down health care costs for their people.

**Non-Expansion States Left \$37 Billion Per Year On the Table By Not Expanding Medicaid,
Compared to Medicaid Funding Changes Under Graham-Cassidy
(Annual Funding Differences, 2020-2026)**

State	Medicaid Funding Change Under Graham-Cassidy (Millions of \$)	Federal Funding Left On the Table Due to Not Expanding Medicaid (Millions of \$)	Difference (Millions of \$)
Alabama	286	484	198
Florida	857	6,434	5,577
Georgia	429	4,480	4,052
Idaho	0	1,115	1,115
Kansas	0	720	720
Maine	-143	10	153
Mississippi	143	1,095	953
Missouri	143	1,530	1,387
Nebraska	0	464	464
North Carolina	429	3,563	3,134
Oklahoma	143	1,135	992
South Carolina	143	1,401	1,258
South Dakota	0	296	296
Tennessee	-286	2,576	2,861
Texas	571	11,270	10,698
Utah	0	730	730
Virginia	143	2,250	2,107
Wisconsin	143	247	104
Wyoming	0	128	128

Source: JEC Democratic Staff analysis of data from Avalere, Urban Institute, and Kaiser Family Foundation

Note: Graham-Cassidy estimates of Medicaid funding change include the effect on Medicaid expansion, per-capita-caps, and estimated application of block grants to Medicaid. Estimates of the foregone funding from Medicaid expansion are from the Urban Institute's moderate enrollment scenario, which fits most expansions, and are therefore conservative. Foregone Medicaid expansion funding is adjusted to reflect that the enhanced federal matching rate for newly eligible enrollees phases down to 90% for 2020 and beyond.