



Legislative Update

Federal impacts to healthcare finance

March 13, 2025



President Trump 2.0

U.S. INTERNATIONAL CANADA ESPAÑOL 中文

The New York Times

What Trump Knows Now

The new president's advisers have become masters of the government bureaucracy they have promised to upend.

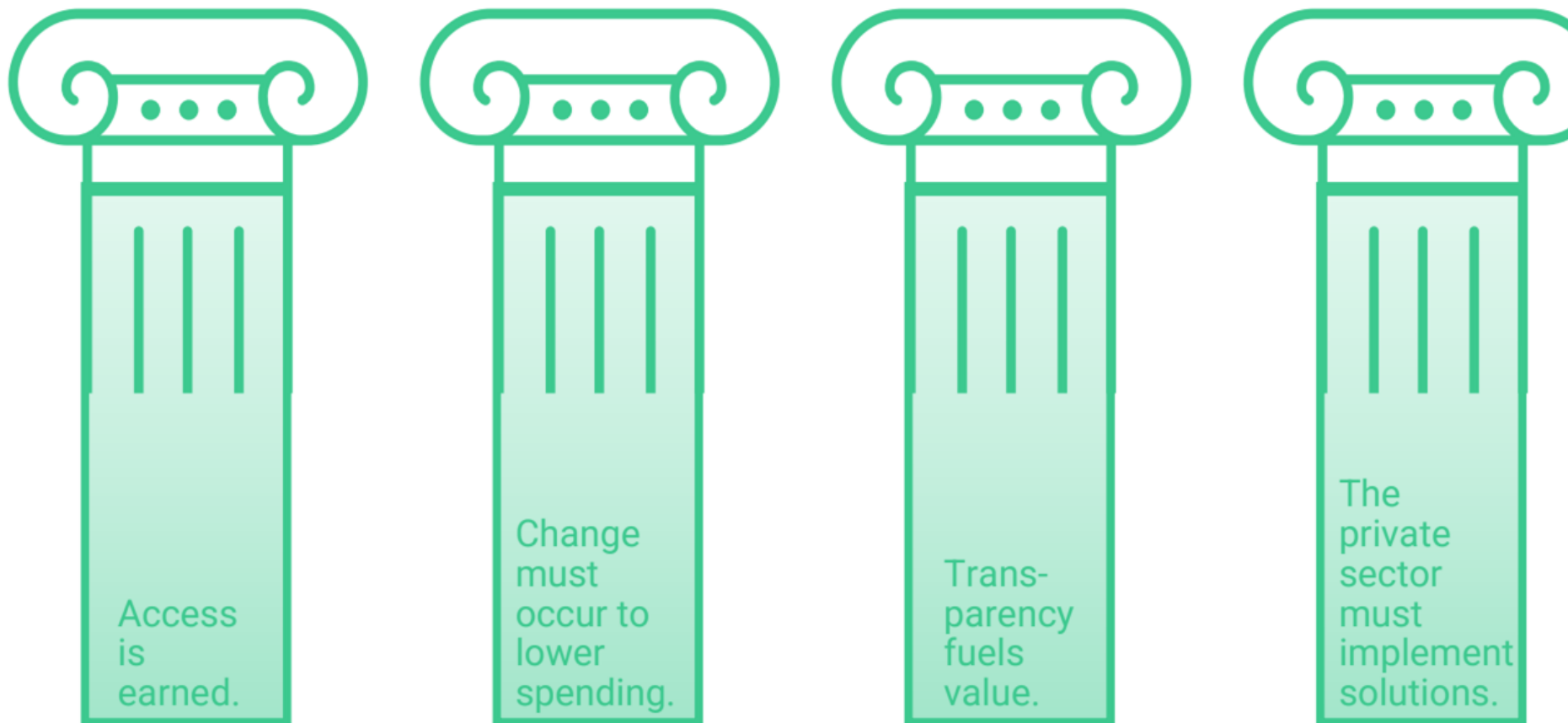
 Share full article  



President Trump in the Oval Office on Thursday. Doug Mills/The New York Times

President Trump Healthcare Framework

Healthcare is transactional...



HHS and CMS



Robert F. Kennedy (RFK), Jr.
Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary



Dr. Mehmet Oz
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
Nominee

Key Congressional Healthcare Policy Leaders

House: Ways and Means



Jason Smith (R-MO), Chair, House Ways and Means Committee



Richard Neal (D-MA)
Ranking member

House Energy and Commerce



Brett Guthrie (R-KY), Chair, House Energy and Commerce



Buddy Carter (R-GA)
Subcommittee Chair



Frank Pallone (D-NJ)
Ranking Member

House Budget Committee



Jodey Arrington (R-TX), Chair House Budget Committee

Health Subcommittee



Diana DeGette (D-CO)
Ranking Member



Vern Buchanan (R-FL)



Lloyd Doggett (D-TX)

Key Congressional Healthcare Policy Leaders

Senate: HELP Committee



Bill Cassidy (R-LA), Chair, Health, Education, Labor and Pensions

Senate Finance Committee



Mike Crapo (R-ID), Chair Senate Finance Committee



Bernie Sanders (D-VT)
Ranking Member



Ron Wyden (D-OR)
Ranking Member, SFC

Senate Budget Committee



Sen. Lindsay Graham (R-SC), Chair Senate Budget Committee

President Trump and the 119th Congress



Immigration



Taxes



Trade



Foreign Policy



Healthcare



Education



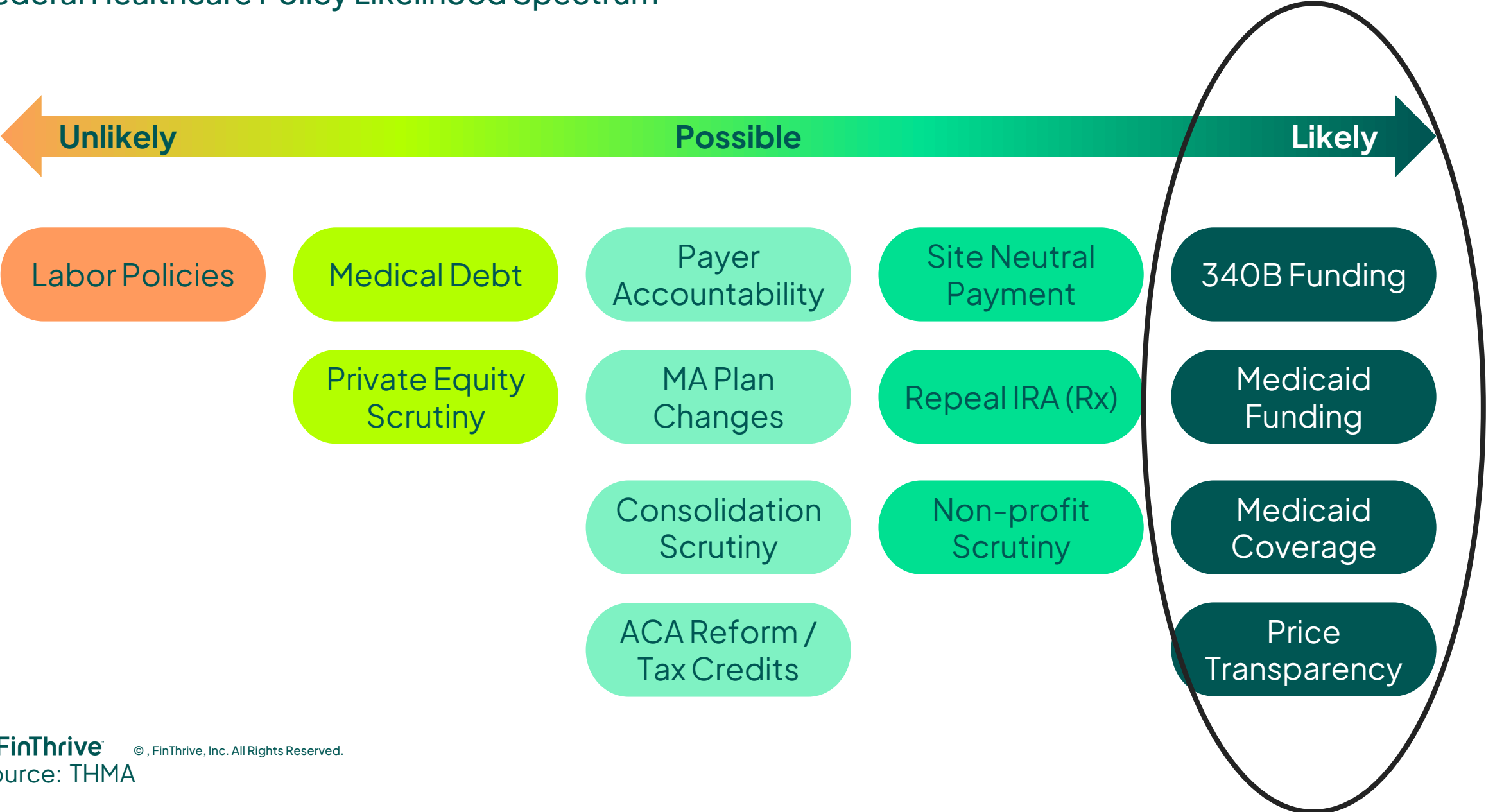
Housing



Climate

Expect healthcare policy proposals to ramp up more April 2025...

Federal Healthcare Policy Likelihood Spectrum



KFF: Potential Health Policy Administrative Actions in the Second Trump Administration

Policy	Scope	Impacts
--------	-------	---------

KFF: Potential Health Policy Administrative Actions in the Second Trump Administration		
Policy	Scope	Impacts
ACA	- Price transparency enforcement - ACA HBE Marketplace Plan funding/reform - ACA consumer assistance/outreach - ACA waivers/private coverage - Short-term limited duration plans (STLD) - Associated Health Plans/GPO	24M members coverage risk - Premium increases with lack of subsidies - Increase in uncompensated care - Disruption in coverage / delays in care - Rising cost of care for providers and payer \$335B savings (10 Years) to Federal Budget
Medicaid	- Funding Allocation (Freeze grants, FMAP->Block) - Medicaid Savings Program (MSP) - Children Health Insurance Program (CHIP) - Enrollment/Eligibility/Access Rules - Section 1115 Waiver (work req't, Funding caps)	79M members coverage risk (incl CHIP/SSDI) - Budget reconciliation program reform/cuts - Reduced/delayed payments to providers - Disenrollment (income, eligibility, at work, etc.) \$631B savings (10 Years) to Federal Budget
Prescription Drugs	- Enhance domestic production of essential medications (WHO exit related) - Rx negotiations and pricing reform (IRA)	- Could lower or raise prescription drug “costs” - Increased access and coverage to drugs/therapies
Public Health	- Vaccine mandate reform - Water fluoridation removal - Rural Healthcare funding/reform	- Vaccine production and coverage reduced (not limited to COVID) - Rural healthcare access improve
Immigration Healthcare	- Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) - Deportations (Mental Health implications) - Birthright citizenship/coverage	- Disruption in coverage from disenrollment - Increase in uncompensated care - Higher mental health costs
Family Planning	- Title X funding prohibitions - ACA exclusions for abortions/OTC contraceptives	- Contraception/Abortion/RX utilization reduced - Increased births/OB utilization possible

Medicaid impacts under new administration



Funding

- House Ways and Means evaluating **\$2.3T** in cuts and policy changes
 - Block grants: Per capita cap to states (versus FMAP, matching)
 - Reducing FMAP
 - ACA reform: Reduction in ACA expansion, expanding work requirements, eligibility
- State directed payments (SDPs) could also negatively impact hospitals

Work requirements

- 13 states received Section 1115 waivers in President Trump's first term
- CBO (HR 2811)
 - 91% of members enrolled in Medicaid are working
 - Federal costs would decrease (\$109B)
 - Uninsured would increase (600K, <1%)
 - Employment status of and hours worked by Medicaid recipients would be unchanged
 - State budget constrains/costs would increase (\$70B)



ACA impacts under new administration

ACA HBE Tax Subsidies

- 2023 ACA subsidies were \$1.8T
- ACA Health Benefit Exchange (HBE) subsidies set to expire by 2026 (IRA)
- Premium payments an average of 93% higher in 2024 without the credits

Impacts

- Net premium payments to increase by an average of 79% and more than doubling in some states
- \$335B to retain subsidies 2026–2035
- Medicaid funding could also be impacted through ACA reform and 1115 “waiver-land”
- Reform could lead to reduced/delayed payments to providers
- ACA / HBE / Medicaid disenrollment (income, eligibility, at work, preexisting conditions, etc.)
- \$631B savings (10 Years) to Federal Budget

ACA HBE “subsidy cliff”

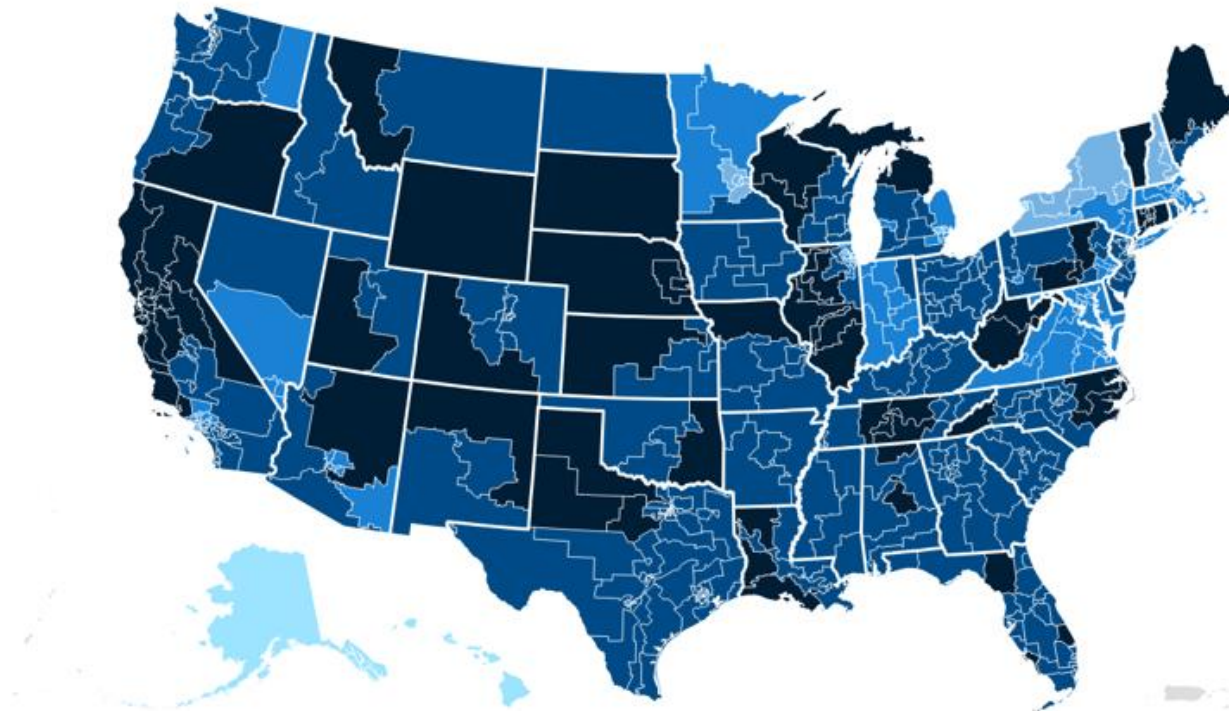
- Subsidies Increase the amount of premium assistance lower-income ACA HBE Plan enrollees receive
- They have been newly eligible for financial assistance to buy health insurance
- These enhanced subsidies will **expire** at the end 2025 unless Congress further extends them and President Trump signs it into law
- If subsidies expire, monthly premium payments for most enrollees will increase starting January 1, 2026

Premium Payments for Subsidized Enrollees Will Increase Nationwide if Enhanced ACA Subsidies Expire

Percent Increase in Average Monthly Premium Payments for Benchmark Silver Plan Without Enhanced Subsidies, 60-Year Old Couple Making \$82,000, 2025

Average 60-Year Old Couple, \$82,000 40-Year-Old, \$31,000

 < 100%  100%–150%  150%–200%  200%–300%  ≥ 300%



ACA impacts under new administration (CONT)



Other impacts to the ACA

- Medicaid is the next largest source of federal spending (outside of Medicare and SSA)
- Medicaid and ACA prime targets for spending cuts
- Coverage restrictions (Family planning, high-cost therapies, et.al.)
- Removal of Special Enrollment Periods (SEPs)
- Medical debt protections may be impacted
- Disruption in coverage / delays in care
- Increase in uncompensated care
- Rising cost of care for providers and payer
- Shift to private market “coverage” from ACA – Adverse Selection:
 - Healthier Individuals: Likely to opt for less comprehensive, low-cost plans (STLD)
 - High-Risk Populations: Higher premiums as they absorb a disproportionate share of cost
 - Pre-Existing Conditions: High-risk pools potentially underfunded, resulting in restricted access and higher costs for those with complex medical needs

President Trump issues Executive Orders

- Reduced resources for COVID-19 pandemic
- WHO Exit
- Freezed grants
- Limited oversight AI
- Reduced resources for Affordable Care Act and exchanges



POTUS Executive Orders impacting healthcare

 Executive Actions Facing No Legal Challenges (Yet)	 Executive Actions Facing Legal Challenges	 Outstanding Priorities to Watch
Pause on All Outstanding Rulemaking - CFPB¹ medical debt final rule effective date delayed; DEA² telehealth and OCR³ HIPAA⁴ proposed rules in limbo with comments currently due in March World Health Organization - Began process of US exit, limiting response to future public health threats External Communications Pause - HHS⁵ reported some external communications are allowed; specifics remain unclear. Some communications (e.g., CDC⁶) resumed in early Feb. Withdrew Biden-era Executive Orders (EOs) - Revoked EOs related to strengthening Medicaid and the ACA⁷, testing innovative payment models to reduce drug costs, and development of an AI regulatory framework	Funding Freeze on Federal Assistance - Withdrew memo after significant legal activity; administration's compliance and next steps remain to be seen Youth Gender-Affirming Care - Providers that offer gender-affirming care to people under age 19 may be at risk of federal and state repercussions NIH⁸ Administrative Payments - Temporarily halted, but set 15% cap for indirect costs for research, limiting research institutions' capacity to conduct biomedical research Deleted Certain Health Agency Webpages - Providers secure temporary restraining order to restore access; argue health information is critical for research and patient care	DOGE⁹ - Investigating CMS¹⁰ payments for fraud and targeting HHS for additional cuts Make America Healthy Again - RFK Jr. could use platform to spread vaccine safety skepticism; enhance chronic disease focus Potential Cuts for Tax Bill - Enhanced marketplace subsidies, Medicaid, tax-free status of interest on municipal bonds are potential offsets Tariffs - Some are delayed for now; could cause disruption/increased costs in supply chains Antitrust Enforcement - New FTC¹¹ chair presently appears focused on free speech issues

MAHA



Price Transparency Executive Order

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Labor, and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall take all necessary and appropriate action to rapidly implement and enforce the healthcare price transparency regulations issued pursuant to Executive Order 13877, including, within 90 days of the date of this order, action to:

*(a) **require the disclosure of the actual prices of items and services, not estimates;***

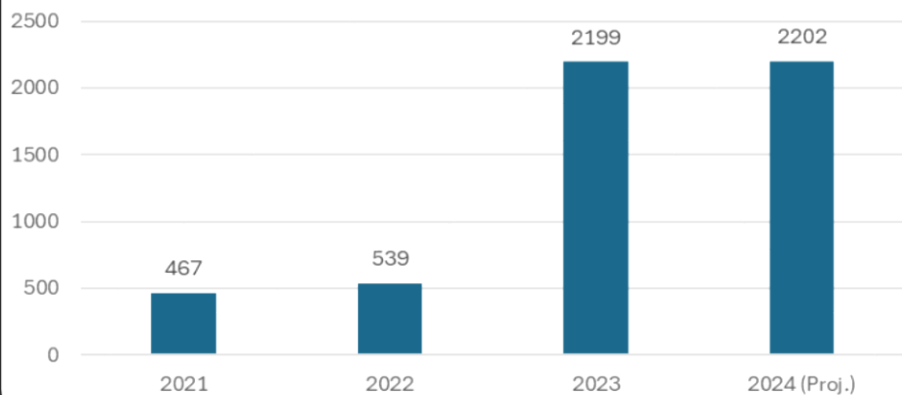
*(b) issue updated guidance or proposed regulatory action ensuring pricing information is **standardized and easily comparable across hospitals and health plans;** and*

*(c) issue guidance or proposed regulatory action updating **enforcement policies** designed to ensure compliance with the transparent reporting of complete, accurate, and meaningful data.*



CMS enforcement
of price
transparency 4X
since 2021

CMS HOSPITAL PRICE TRANSPARENCY
ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS



BECKER'S Hospital CFO Report

Financial Management

2 more hospitals fined for price transparency violations in 2024

Andrew Cass - Tuesday, December 31st, 2024

Save Post Tweet Share Listen Text Size Print Email

CMS has fined two hospitals for alleged price transparency violations, according to a Dec. 30 update on its price transparency enforcement [website](#).

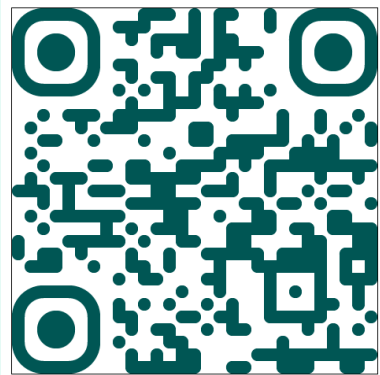
Baytown (Texas) Medical Center was [fined](#) \$50,711 for alleged violations and West Chase Houston Hospital was [fined](#) \$44,251. Both fines were imposed Dec. 19, according to CMS records.

Both hospitals have 30 or fewer beds, according to their fine notices. Neither hospital immediately responded to a request for comment on Dec. 31.

CMS fined three hospitals for price transparency violations in 2024, compared with [12](#) in 2023.

CMS Price Transparency Sanctions

17 hospitals as of
January 21, 2025



Transparency Resources

CMS.govCenters for Medicare & Medicaid Services

About CMSNewsroomData & Research

Medicare

Medicaid/CHIP

Marketplace & Private Insurance

Initiatives

Training & Education

Initiatives

Hospital price transparency

Overview

Enforcement Actions

Home

Hospitals

Consumers

Resources

Contact Us

Enforcement Actions

Below is a list of civil monetary penalty (CMP) notices issued by CMS.

Date Action Taken	Hospital Name	Effective Date
2022-06-07 (PDF)	Northside Hospital Atlanta	2022-09-02
2022-06-07 (PDF)	Northside Hospital Cherokee	2022-09-09
2023-04-19 (PDF)	Priebe Memorial Hospital	2022-10-24
2023-04-19 (PDF)	Kel West Regional Hospital	2022-07-06
2023-07-20 (PDF)	Palis Community Hospital & Clinic	2023-01-06
2023-07-20 (PDF)	Pulmon County Hospital Under Review *	2022-12-22
2023-07-24 (PDF)	Community First Medical Center	2022-06-22
2023-08-22 (PDF)	Hospital General Castaner Under Review *	2022-09-19
2023-08-22 (PDF)	Samaritan Hospital-Albany Memorial Campus Under Review *	2023-06-06
2023-08-22 (PDF)	Doctors' Center Hospital Bayamón	2023-06-14
2023-08-23 (PDF)	Belay Johnson Hospital	2023-06-06
2023-08-23 (PDF)	UP Health North	2023-02-27
2023-08-25 (PDF)	Holy Cross Hospital Under Review *	2023-05-21
2023-08-27 (PDF)	West Covina Medical Center	2023-03-16
2024-07-03 (PDF)	Jackson Memorial Hospital	2024-02-07
2024-12-19 (PDF)	Baytown Medical Center	2024-07-16
2024-12-19 (PDF)	West Chase Houston Hospital	2024-05-06

*45 CFR §180.90(e)(2)(i)

cms.gov/hospital-price-transparency/enforcement-actions

DOGE: Department of Governmental Efficiency



DOGE

- Major health agencies that are part of the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) have already seen layoffs
- Include the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and the National Institutes of Health (NIH)



DOGE Healthcare Impacts

*Keckley: The Trump-Musk predisposition toward the U.S. health system is **negative**: it is viewed as wasteful, self-serving and ripe for cuts and disruption.*

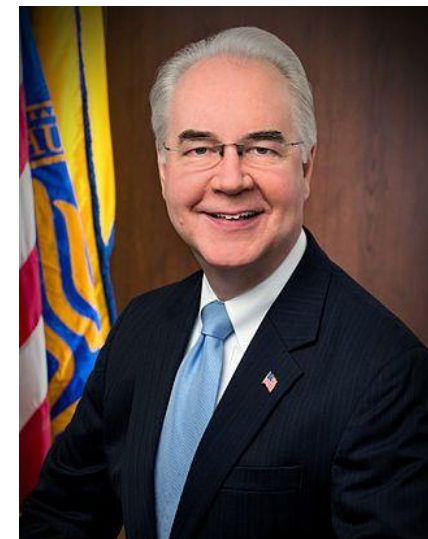
Programmatic “targets”:

- Medicare and Medicaid payments
 - FWA focus
 - Enrollment/Eligibility Audits
 - Benefit and Payment Audits
 - DOGE gained access to CMS payment and contracting systems (Feb. ‘25)
- Veterans’ Health Care Eligibility Reform Act of 1996, \$119B/yr
- Paragon Institute – FMAP Floor (\$500B in 10 years)
- 1,200+ programs that are no longer authorized but still receive appropriations
- Private Solutions for Public Problems: DC is out – silicon valley and others are in
- Medicare Advantage and Big Insurance: Medicare for all is out and Medicare Advantage for all is in.
- Healthcare Workforce modernization: Deep Seek enabled R1 large language reasoning models, AI application layers and expanded scope of practice is in and traditional training,
- Chronic care management 2.0: Technology-enabled self-care, nutrition, non-allopathic interventions and alternative health providers are in and traditional call-centers and medication management are out (for many).
- USA first supply chain: USA headquarters are in and off-shore is out.
- And others...



Tom Price (HHS Secretary 2017) – perspective on President Trump, Congress and DOGE (12/17/25)

- Medicaid
 - Block grants and work requirement back on the table
 - Different coverage vehicles (HDHPs)
 - Line-item reimbursement specificity (DOGE)
 - Less federal, more state
- Medicare Advantage support
- Skinny Insurance Plans (STLPs)
- Government crack down on transparency
- “Transparency, competition, and choices will serve as the guiding light of the administration”
 - Transparency: Price (Provider and Payer)
 - Competition: Will lead to more efficiency and lower costs
 - Choice: Patients will select the mode of treatment
- Marry transparency audits with DOGE, AI, large datasets
- DOGE:
 - FWA
 - Will set tone and tenor of departmental agendas
 - Efficiency focus, cut costs/programs
- Labor (bipartisan)



Sen. Tom Price, (R GA) 2005-2017
Served as Representative in House 1996-2005
Former HHS Secretary 2017
Orthopedic Surgeon 1979-2002

Budget reconciliation 2025 playbook

Reconciled House committees



House committee	Over 10 years, deficits will:
Agriculture	↓ by at least \$230B
Armed Services	↑ by up to \$100B
Education and Workforce	↓ by at least \$330B
Energy and Commerce	↓ by at least \$880B
Financial Services	↓ by at least \$1B
Homeland Security	↑ by up to \$90B
Judiciary	↑ by up to \$110B
Natural Resources	↓ by at least \$1B
Oversight	↓ by at least \$50B
Transportation and Infrastructure	↓ by at least \$10B
Ways and Means*	↑ by up to \$4.5T



Reconciled Senate committees



Senate committee	Over 10 years, deficits will:
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry	↓ by at least \$1B
Armed Services	↑ by up to \$150B
Commerce, Science, and Transportation	↑ by up to \$20B
Energy and Natural Resources	↓ by at least \$1B
Environment and Public Works	↑ by up to \$1B
Finance	↓ by at least \$1B
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions	↓ by at least \$1B
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs	↑ by up to \$175B
Judiciary	↑ by up to \$175B



Budget reconciliation “basics”

- Special legislative process created as part of the Budget Act of 1974
- Intended to help lawmakers make the tax and mandatory spending changes
- Adopted by both chambers of Congress
- Sets cost or savings targets for Congressional committees, with instructions covering mandatory spending, revenue, or debt limit changes
- Committees identify specific policies to meet these goals in the form of a reconciliation bill
- A reconciliation bill is privileged in several ways, including a 20-hour limit on debate in the Senate
- Senate can pass a reconciliation bill by a **simple majority**, with the Vice President able to cast a tie-breaking vote, rather than needing 60 votes to end debate

Budget Reconciliation

THE ROAD TO RECONCILIATION

CONGRESS PASSES A BUDGET RESOLUTION

This resolution instructs specific House and Senate committees to write parts of the reconciliation bill and tells each committee how much to change spending or revenue.

1

2

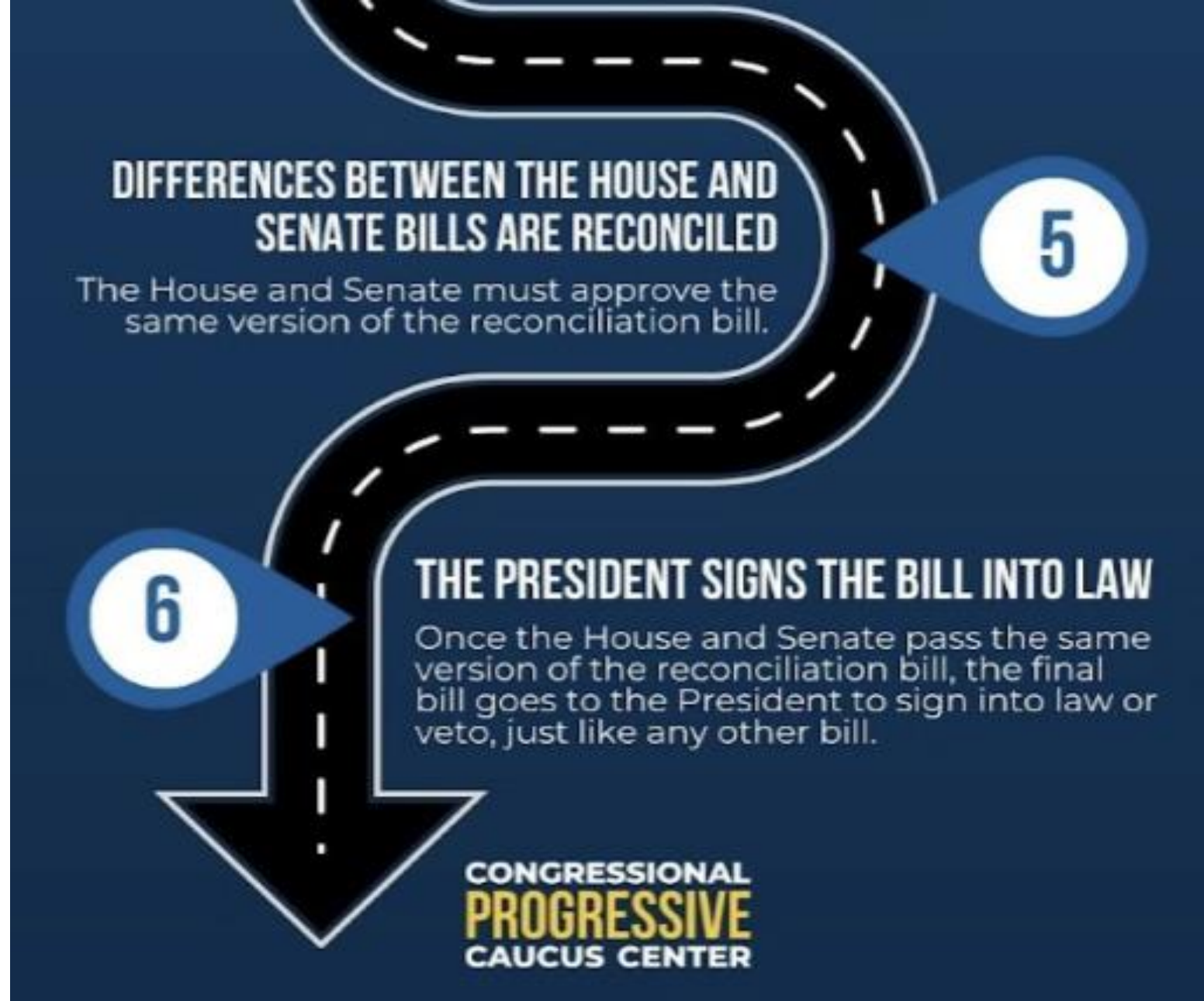
COMMITTEES WRITE RECONCILIATION BILLS

The instructions in the budget resolution dictate which committees can contribute to the reconciliation effort and what the committees may produce.

Budget Reconciliation



Budget Reconciliation



Rep. Jodey Arrington (R-TX)

House: Budget reconciliation bill

“Big beautiful bill”

Voted 217-215 to adopt its budget proposal that calls for \$2 trillion in spending cuts, some of which could potentially impact Medicaid and other key health care programs

The bill, which focuses on the Trump administration's agenda on border security, defense, energy and taxes, also allows for up to \$4.5 trillion in spending for tax cuts and would raise the debt ceiling by \$4 trillion.

American Hospital Association™
Advancing Health in America

AHA Member CenterAboutPress CenterAHA Help Center

Register / Log In

Search AHA...

Advocacy ~Career Resources ~Data & Insights ~Education & Events ~News ~Individuals & Communities ~

Home / News / Headline

House passes budget resolution potentially impacting Medicaid

Feb 26, 2025 - 02:30 PM



The House of Representatives last night voted 217-215 to adopt its [budget proposal](#) that calls for \$2 trillion in spending cuts, some of which could potentially impact Medicaid and other key health care programs. The bill, which focuses on the Trump administration's agenda on border security, defense, energy and taxes, also allows for up to \$4.5 trillion in spending for tax cuts and would raise the debt ceiling by \$4 trillion.

Sen. Lindsay Graham (R-SC)

Senate: Budget Reconciliation bill

The U.S. Senate voted 52-48, after a 10-hour “vote-a-rama” session, to adopt a budget resolution for fiscal year 2025 focusing on the border, military and energy.

Authorizes roughly \$340 billion in spending and be fully offset by corresponding spending cuts.



American Hospital Association
Advancing Health in America

AHA Member Center About Press Center AHA Help Center Register / Log In Search AHA...

Advocacy ~ Career Resources ~ Data & Insights ~ Education & Events ~ News ~ Individuals & Communities ~

Home / News / Headline

Senate passes budget resolution; House plans to vote on its own resolution next week

Feb 21, 2025 - 01:11 PM



The U.S. Senate voted 52-48, after a 10-hour “vote-a-rama” session, to adopt a [budget resolution](#) for fiscal year 2025 focusing on the border, military and energy. The bill would authorize roughly \$340 billion in spending and be fully offset by corresponding spending cuts. The budget resolution is a blueprint for one of two budget reconciliation bills the Senate hopes to enact this year, with the second focusing on extending tax cuts and cutting spending.

Healthcare elements of the congressional bills

HOUSE



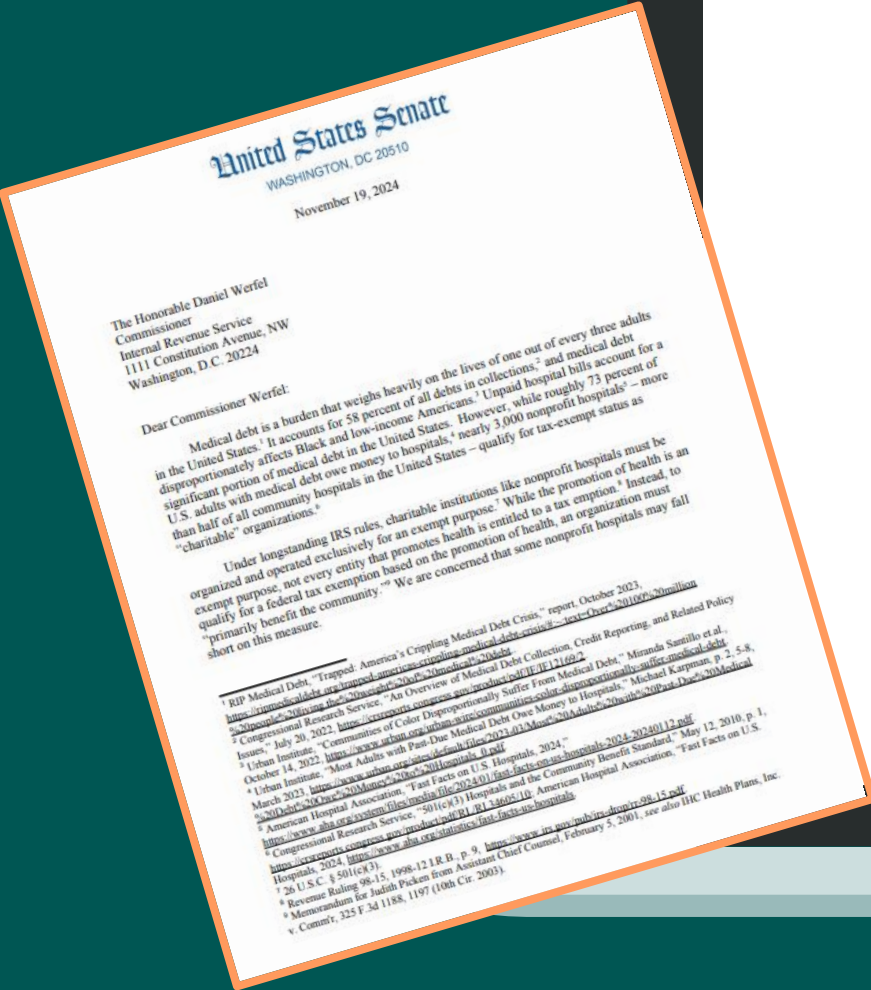
- Won 217-215
- \$2T cuts in federal spend:
 - Per capita (Block) cap – \$880B
 - Medicaid (at work req't – 36M enrollees impacted)
 - SNAP (USDA TFP reform – 40M enrollees impacted)
 - Eliminate FMAP floor
 - ACA funding enhancement \$670B
 - IRA

SENATE



- Won 52-48
- Two track process:
 - First track **NOT** focused on healthcare, looking at immigration, energy, and military.
 - Gave subcommittees (HELP, Finance Committee), \$1B targets (each) over 2 years
 - Second bill will be focused on tax cuts (***** TCJA 2017 – NFP Status *****)

Tax Exemption
Scrutiny for NFP
Hospitals



ELIZABETH WARREN

NEWSROOM PRESS RELEASES

Select Language

NOVEMBER 20, 2024

Warren, Grassley Pressure IRS To Crack Down on Nonprofit Hospitals Taking Advantage of Tax Code

Many Hospitals Are Not Fulfilling Their Charitable Mission

Over 1,900 non-profit hospitals received \$25.7 billion more in tax breaks than they give back to their community.

Text of Letter (PDF)

Washington, D.C. - U.S. Senator Elizabeth Warren (D-Mass.) and Senator Chuck Grassley (R-Iowa), members of the Senate Finance Committee, sent a letter to IRS Commissioner Danny Werfel urging him to strengthen and enforce tax code regulations on nonprofit hospitals, which are still taking advantage of their nonprofit status to pay little to nothing in taxes while failing to provide adequate charity and community care to their communities.

Tax Exemption Scrutiny for NFP Hospitals

“Over the next decade federal revenue loss from the NFP hospital tax exemption will total around **\$260 billion**...based on current tax rates and deducted charitable contributions... assumes full extension of the expiring parts of the 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA). The cost would likely be higher under current law and could differ in other ways depending on the tax reforms and **modifications enacted as part of a possible 2025 tax bill...**”



COMMITTEE FOR A RESPONSIBLE FEDERAL BUDGET

The Federal Tax Benefits for Nonprofit Hospitals

June 12, 2024

Health Savers Initiative

CHAIRMEN

MITCH DANIELS
LEON PANETTA
TIM PENNY

PRESIDENT

MAYA MACGUINEAS

DIRECTORS

BARRY ANDERSON
ERSKINE BOWLES
SAXBY CHAMBLISS
KENT CONRAD
JIM COOPER
DAN CRIPPEN
ESTHER GEORGE
WILLIS GRADISON
KEITH HALL
JANE HARMAN
HEIDI HEITKAMP
WILLIAM HOAGLAND
JAMES JONES
JOHN KASICH
LOU KERR
RON KIND
MARJORIE MARGOLIES
DAVE MCCURDY
JAMES MCINTYRE, JR.
MICHAEL NUTTER

More than half of the nation's hospitals are designated as “charitable” nonprofit institutions by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), exempting them from most federal, state, and local taxes and making donations to them eligible for a tax deduction.

Linked to this status is the requirement that nonprofit hospitals deliver benefits to the communities they serve. Such benefits can encompass a broad range of activities like charity care and financial assistance programs, local health improvement programs, and health professional education. However, there is insufficient enforcement of existing requirements and no unambiguous federal statutory or regulatory definition of “community benefits.”

Research consistently shows that nonprofit hospitals are failing to meet community benefit obligations under all but the broadest (many argue, overly expansive) definitions.¹ Investigative reports highlight instances where such hospitals prioritize financial gains over community welfare, often neglecting those in need of financial assistance. Furthermore, evidence suggests nonprofit hospitals offer fewer community benefits compared to for-profit hospitals.

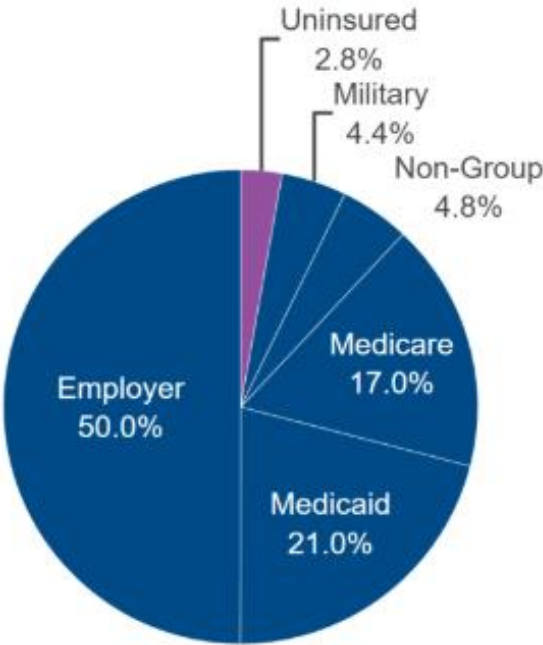
Over the next decade (2025-2034), we estimate that the federal revenue loss from the nonprofit hospital tax exemption will total around **\$260 billion**.

Federal Impacts to State of Hawaii Healthcare

Health Coverage and Costs

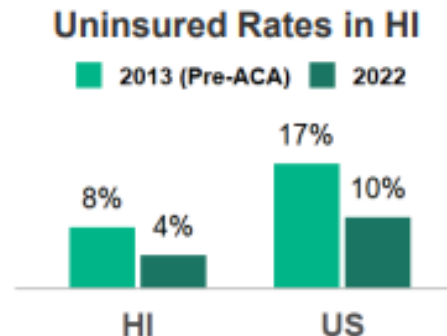
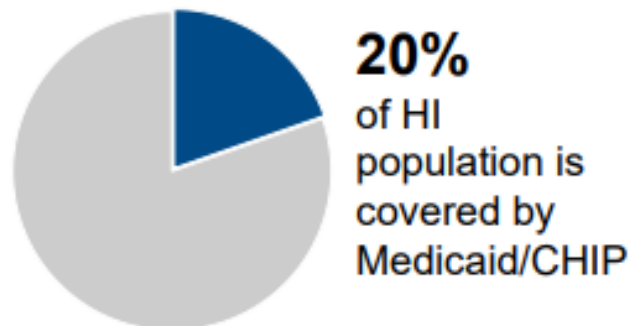
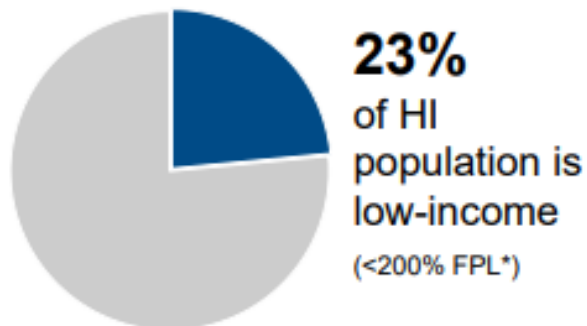
In Hawaii, there were 38,400 uninsured people in 2023. That's 2.8% of the state's population compared to 8.0% of the U.S. population being uninsured.

Figure 1
Health Insurance Coverage of the Total Population



KFF

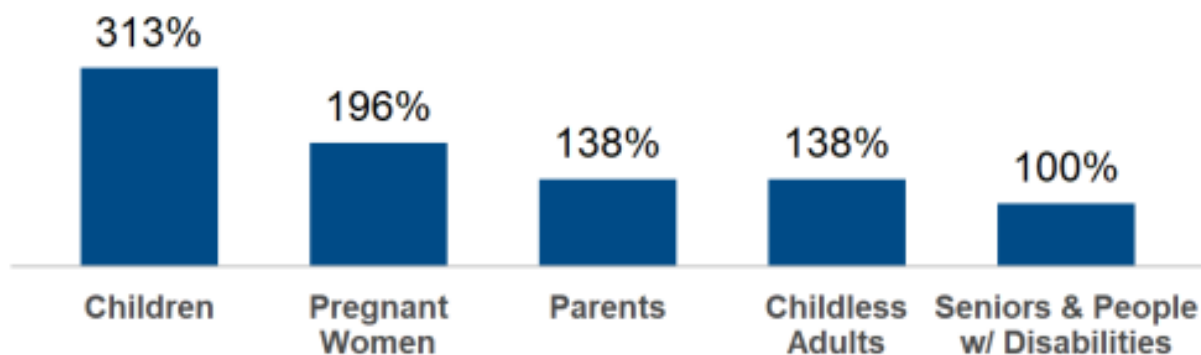
443,802 enrolled in HI Medicaid



HI Expansion Status:
Adopted

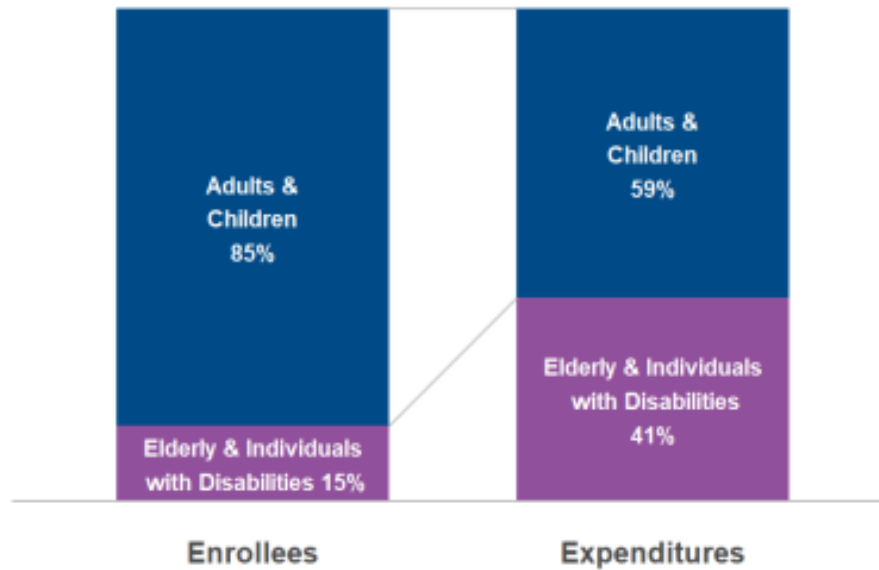
Adults in
Expansion Group:
184,000

Eligibility Levels
as a % of FPL*

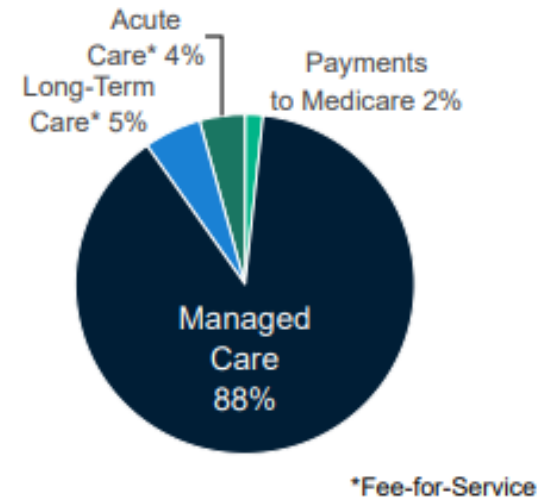


*100% of Federal Poverty Level (FPL): \$25,820 for a family of three; \$15,060 for an individual

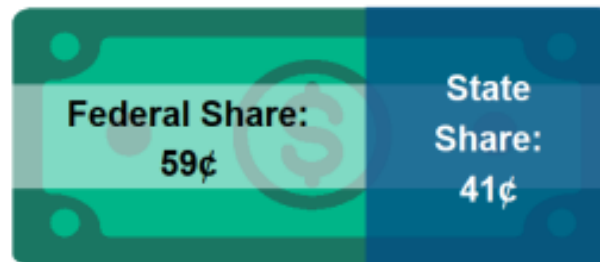
Medicaid Enrollees & Expenditures in HI



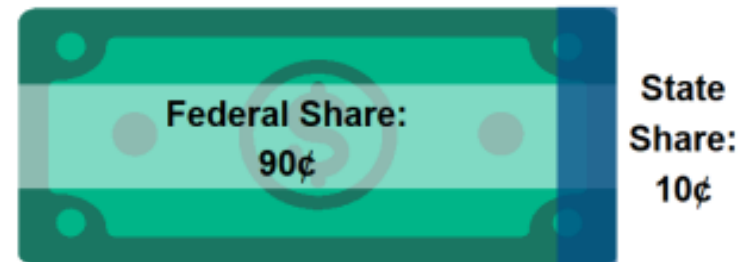
Total HI Medicaid Spending by Service: \$3 billion



In HI, the federal government pays **59%** of the cost of traditional Medicaid.



The federal government pays **90%** of the cost of the Medicaid expansion.



Medicaid ACA Expansion Impacts

Hawaii

Changes in Medicaid Spending and Enrollment Due to Eliminating the ACA Expansion Match Rate by State

Estimated percent change in Medicaid enrollment (FY 2034) and spending (FY 2025 - FY 2034) under two illustrative scenarios

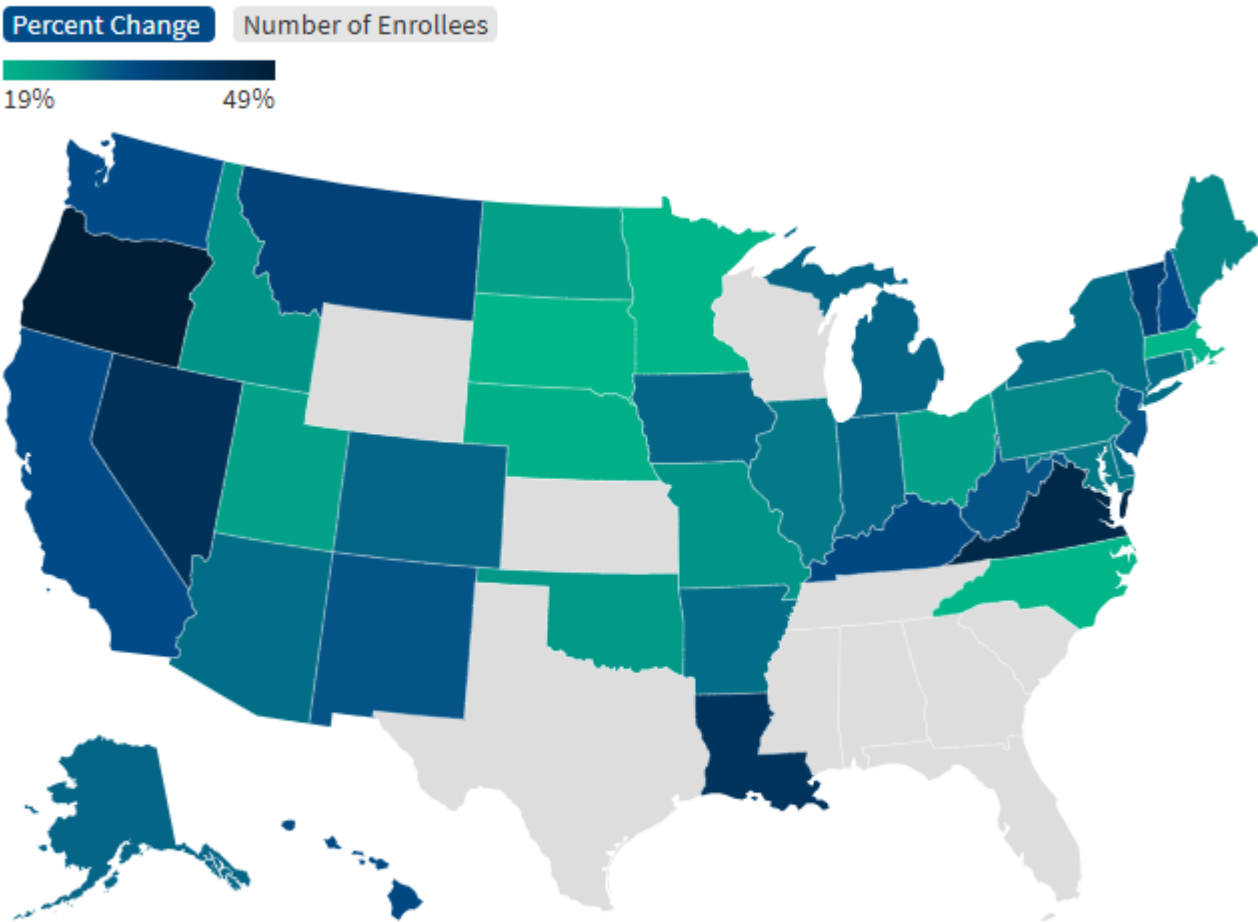
Scenario 1: All expansion states pick up new expansion costs

Scenario 2: All states drop the ACA Medicaid expansion

State	Expansion Status	Total Spending Changes	Federal Spending Changes	State Spending Changes	Enrollment Changes	Enrollment Changes (%)
Hawaii	Yes	-	-3.2B	3.2B	-	-
Hawaii	Yes	-10.4B	-9.4B	-1B	-156K	-34%

Eliminating the ACA Expansion Match Rate Could Reduce Total Medicaid Enrollment By 19% to 49% Across Expansion States

Estimated percent decline in Medicaid enrollment (FY 2034) if current expansion states dropped the expansion



Note: *State has law requiring termination of the expansion if the share of federal funding drops. **State required to take some action to mitigate the fiscal impact of the loss of federal funds

Source: KFF analysis of Medicaid enrollment and spending data from various sources. See Methods of "Eliminating the Medicaid Expansion Federal Match Rate: State-by-State Estimates" for more information about projections and assumptions. • [Get the data](#) • [Download PNG](#)



Vision 2028

HAH Strategic Plan 2025-2028



FinThrive

HAH Strategic Plan 2025-2028

Mission:

To be Hawai'i's leading advocate for a comprehensive, resilient, and financially stable healthcare system through visionary thought leadership, transformative collaboration, and broad representation.

Vision:

A healthy Hawai'i where every person has access to high-quality healthcare services when they need it, where they need it, in the right setting.

View 2028:

HAH is a trusted agent that fosters broad industry collaboration, advocates for equitable public policy, and identifies innovative solutions to member challenges to improve and sustain Hawai'i's healthcare system.

STRATEGIC PILLARS:

Transform Our System Of Care Delivery

Innovate solutions to the biggest issues confronting delivery of healthcare for all Hawai'i residents.

Goals

1. Collaborate to improve transitions of care.
2. Work collaboratively to effectively address workforce shortages facing healthcare providers.
3. Collaborate with members to develop guiding principles for transformation of healthcare delivery system that moves away from transactional delivery of care toward a model that supports our members' vision for what's possible.

A Trusted, Unifying Voice

Use our strong advocacy platform to educate and create support for HAH members' systems of care with a focus on equity, quality, access, and sustainability.

Goals

1. Collaborate with federal and state partners to reduce health disparities, promote access to care, and strengthen the financial sustainability of members.
2. Monitor, screen, analyze, and disseminate policy and regulatory information to members and key stakeholders regularly.
3. Strengthen access to comprehensive and appropriate healthcare services in rural communities.

Demonstrates Value

Serve as trusted convener and advisor to bridge divides, solve problems, ensure sufficient funding, deploy accurate information and data, and proactively navigate future challenges.

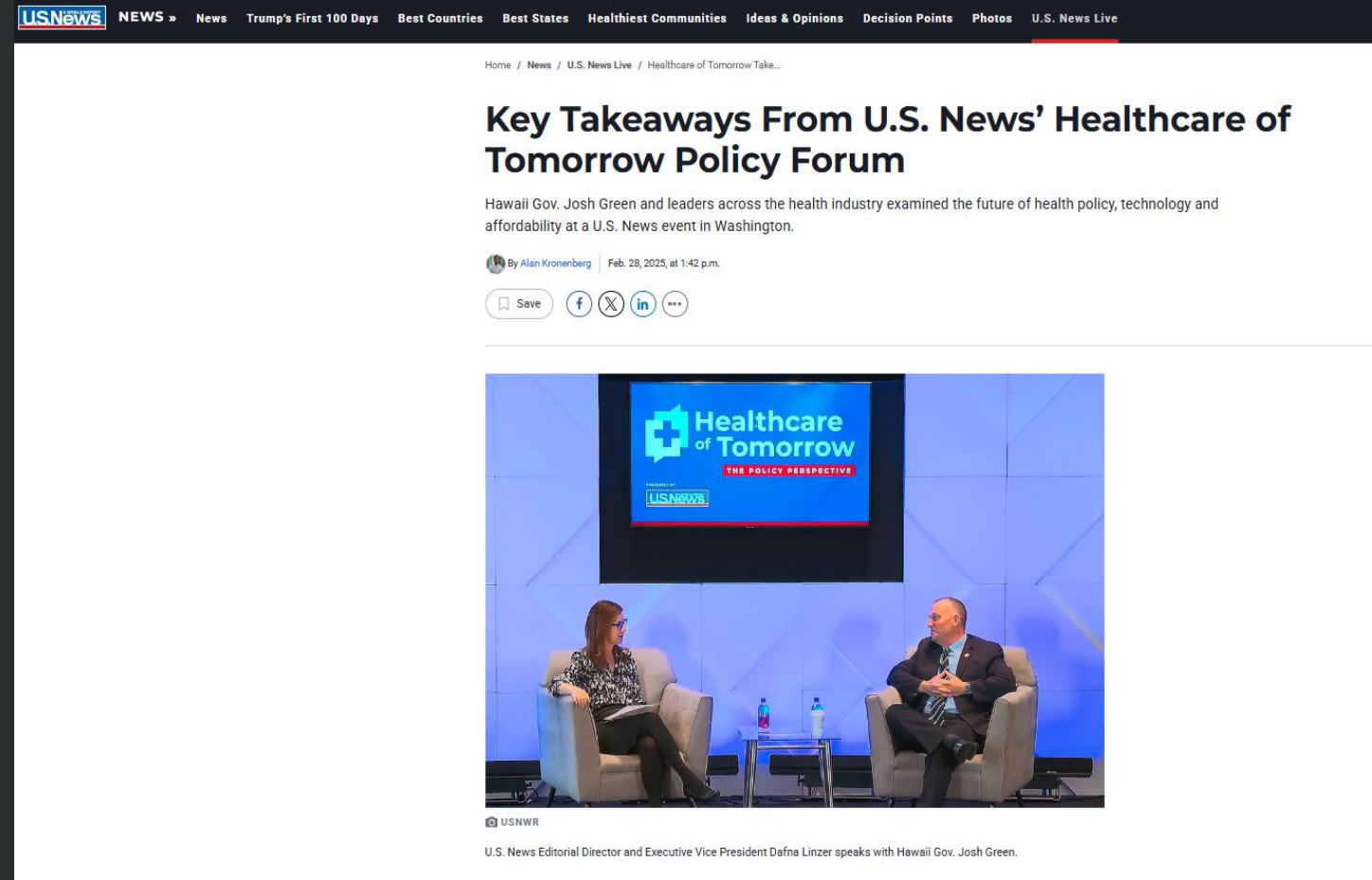
Goals

1. Maximize funding for healthcare providers from state and federal sources.
2. Provide education opportunities for members and adapt delivery of programs based on member needs.
3. Leverage power of the Association for convenings, as appropriate, with regulators, legislators, payors, providers, educators, businesses and other community partners.

Hawaii Gov. Josh Green

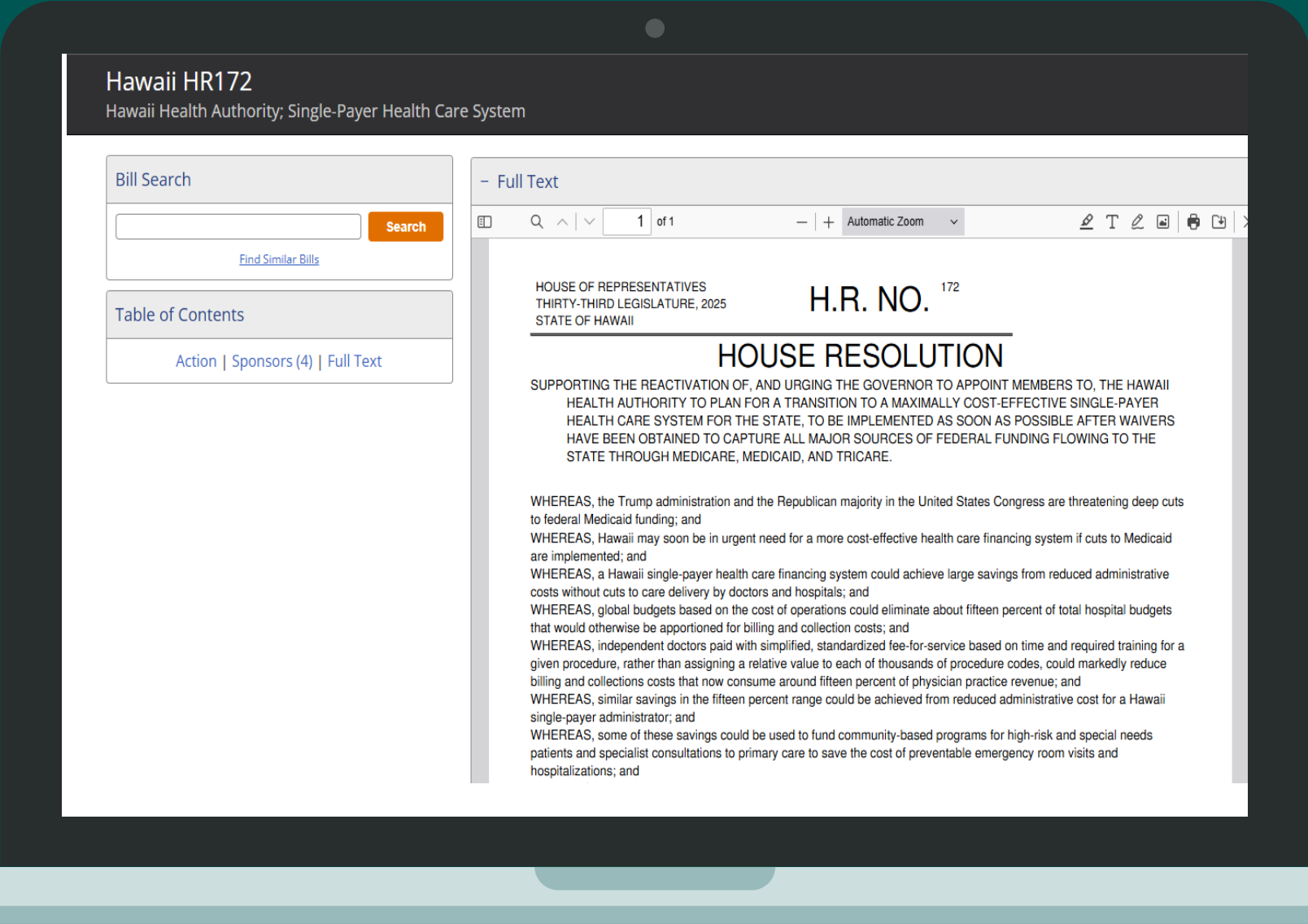
“Deeply concerned about cuts to federal funding that could affect Medicare and Medicaid coverage for their residents or important medical research...

they're taking a bazooka to systems. If you break it up so that the system doesn't work – the payment system, or the health care provider system, or the backbone of the health care safety net – it all will collapse. And I just have to believe that this is not the goal, to collapse people's safety net...”



HR 172 Single Payer

“Plan for a transition to a maximally cost-effective single-payer health care system for the state, to be implemented as soon as possible after waivers have been obtained to capture all major sources of federal funding flowing to the state through medicare, medicaid, and tricare.”





What can I do?

1. **Tell your story, know your numbers**
2. **Get involved (politically) where you can (AAHAM legislative day)**
3. **Leverage CHA, make sure you know WHO from your org is there have what THEY need, and they are REPORTING back**
4. **Run scenarios / Expenses**
5. **Get efficient / Insulate revenue**



Questions?



Thank you!

Jonathan G Wiik, MHA MBA FHFMA
Vice President Health Insights

jonathan.wiik@finthrive.com

970-301-1960

finthrive.com

