

**Comparison of 2016 House and Senate Republican Budget Proposals: Medicaid and CHIP Provisions**  
*(As of March 18, 2015)*

<b>Provisions</b>	<b>House of Representatives</b>	<b>Senate</b>
Medicaid Expansion	Repeals	Repeals
Program Reforms	<p>Combines Medicaid and CHIP programs.</p> <p>Replaces current financing model with State Flexibility Funds that provide states with “the flexibility to adapt their Medicaid programs to fit their particular needs – to expand coverage for populations who most need it; to implement work requirements for able-bodied Medicaid beneficiaries; to promote personal responsibility and healthy behaviors; and to encourage a more holistic approach to care that considers not only Medicaid beneficiaries’ health conditions but also their economic, social, and family concerns.”</p> <p>Includes an option for Medicaid and CHIP enrollees to purchase private insurance.</p> <p>The proposal appears to create capped allotments or block grants, though it is not explicitly stated. No details included on eligibility, benefits, cost sharing, or whether any Medicaid and CHIP regulatory requirements are retained.</p>	<p>Continues current Medicaid financing model for acute care services for low-income elderly and individuals with disabilities.</p> <p>Creates a new program “based on CHIP to serve low-income, working-age, able-bodied adults, and children who are eligible for Medicaid.”</p> <p>“Provides stable and predictable funding so long-term services and supports are sustainable both for the federal government and the states.”</p> <p>These latter two proposals appear to create capped allotments or block grants, but the budget resolution does not explicitly state this nor does it include specific legislative language or details on eligibility, benefits, cost sharing, or whether any Medicaid and CHIP regulatory requirements are retained. However, the proposal calls for increased state flexibility to design benefits and to administer the programs.</p>
Medicaid Funding	Changes in law assume \$913B in savings for Medicaid and other health programs by 2025, which exceeds the \$904B projected Medicaid spending increase under current law, according to Congressional Budget Office estimates.	<p>No separate details on overall expenditures and savings are included.</p> <p>Includes a “spending-neutral reserve fund to encourage state Medicaid demonstration programs to promote independent living and integrated work for the disabled.”</p>
CHIP Funding	Includes a reserve fund to provide for the extension of federal spending, which must not increase the deficit over the period of fiscal years 2016 through 2025.	Extends CHIP. Also includes a reserve fund to improve “access to affordable health care for low-income children, including CHIP,” without increasing the deficit over either the periods of fiscal years 2016 through 2020 or fiscal years 2016 through 2025.