



H.R. 596—To repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and health care-related provisions in the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, and for other purposes (Rep. Byrne, R-AL)

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FLOOR SCHEDULE: FEBRUARY 3, 2015 UNDER A [CLOSED RULE](#) THAT PROVIDES FOR 90 MINUTES OF DEBATE AND THAT THE AMENDMENT PRINTED IN THE RULES [COMMITTEE REPORT](#) TO BE CONSIDERED ADOPTED.

TOPLINE SUMMARY: This bill would repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA) as well as the health care-related provisions in the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010. This bill would become effective 180 days after enactment.

In addition, the bill would direct the committees on Education and Workforce, Energy and Commerce, Judiciary, and Ways and Means to submit legislation to achieve better health care through lower premiums, preserve the doctor-patient relationship, expand conscience protections, and reduce the tax burdens on Americans.

CONSERVATIVE CONCERNS: There are no major substantive concerns.

- **Expand the Size and Scope of the Federal Government?** No.
- **Encroach into State or Local Authority?** No.
- **Delegate Any Legislative Authority to the Executive Branch?** No.
- **Contain Earmarks/Limited Tax Benefits/Limited Tariff Benefits?** No.

DETAILED SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS: Since 2011, this is the fourth time that the House has voted on full repeal of the PPACA. The 112th Congress passed [H.R. 2](#), Repealing the Job-Killing Health Care Law Act, on January 19, 2011, by a vote of [249-189](#) as well as [H.R. 6079](#), Repeal of Obamacare Act, which passed the House on July 11, 2012, by a vote of [244-185](#). The 113th Congress passed [H.R. 45](#), To repeal the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and health care-related provisions in the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, on May 16, 2013, by a vote of [229-195](#).

COST: The [Congressional Budget Office](#) (CBO) is unable to provide an estimate at this time due to the complexities of the law. The last time CBO scored full repeal was in July 2012. [CBO and JCT](#) estimated that, on balance, the direct spending and revenue effects of enacting that legislation would cause a net increase in federal budget deficits of \$109 billion over the 2013–2022 period.

Passed in March of 2010 with [no Republican support](#), the PPACA represents the pinnacle of government intrusion and runaway spending. The Republican Study Committee has worked hard to [ensure](#) that the House—especially its 42 new Republican members—had the opportunity to vote on the full repeal of the PPACA early in the 114th Congress.

CBO estimates in its most recent [baseline budget projections](#) that PPACA’s insurance coverage provisions would result in net costs to the federal government of \$76 billion in 2015 and \$1,350 billion over the 2016-2025 period. Please note this estimate only includes insurance coverage provisions and not all of the act’s budgetary effects. [Reports](#) released at the end of 2014 indicate that nearly 90 percent of people who purchased their insurance through an exchange received a subsidy. In addition, CBO estimates that the average subsidy per enrollee will increase from \$5,000 to almost \$8,000 by 2025.

Medicaid enrollment has also ballooned under the law. Currently, [28 states and the District of Columbia](#) have expanded their Medicaid program to include adult residents with household incomes below 138 percent of the [federal poverty level](#). CBO estimates that Medicaid enrollment will increase from 11 million to 16 million over the 2015-2025 period. Furthermore, CBO estimates that the costs associated with the Medicaid expansion to total \$920 billion over the 2016-2025 period.

OUTSIDE GROUPS SUPPORT:

- [Heritage Action](#) will include this vote as a key vote on their scorecard.
- [Americans for Prosperity](#) will include this vote on their scorecard.
- [Club for Growth](#) will include this vote in their 2015 Congressional Scorecard.
- [National Taxpayers Union](#) will heavily weight a ‘yes’ vote in their annual Rating of Congress.
- [Freedom Works](#) will count this vote as a key vote in their Economic Freedom Scorecard.
- [Concerned Women for America Legislative Action Committee](#) will score in favor of the bill.
- National Right to Life intends to include the roll call in their scorecard of key right-to-life roll calls.
- [Americans for Tax Reform](#)
- [Family Research Council](#)

COMMITTEE ACTION: This bill was introduced by Representative Byrne on January 28, 2015, and it was referred to the House Energy and Commerce; House Education and the Workforce; House Ways and Means; House Judiciary; House Natural Resources; House Rules; House Administration; House Appropriations; House Budget where it awaits further action.

ADMINISTRATION POSITION: The administration strongly opposes House passage of H.R. 596. If the president were presented with H.R. 596, he would veto it.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY: According to the [sponsor](#), “This Act repeals the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and title I and subtitle B of title II of the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act of 2010, which included several specific provisions that extend beyond the enumerated powers granted to Congress by the Constitution, including, in particular, the Commerce, Taxing, and the Spending Clauses of Article I, Section 8, as well as the Necessary and Proper Clauses contained therein, and that otherwise improperly extend authority to Federal agencies in a manner inconsistent with the Vesting Clause of Article I, Section 1. The general repeal of this legislation is consistent with the powers that are reserved to the States and to the people as expressed in Amendment X to the United States Constitution.”

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