The Better Care Reconciliation Act would take away health care from many older Nebraskans.

The Better Care Reconciliation Act of 2017 (BCRA) would make it harder for older adults in Nebraska to afford the health care they need. Under the BCRA:

Older Nebraskans may lose access to nursing home care, home health care, and other services that help them maintain their independence.

- Proposed cuts to Medicaid would slash federal funding by $772 billion, forcing states to cut important services for older adults, such as long-term services and supports.
- Medicaid is the primary payer for 52% of nursing facilities in Nebraska.
- Approximately 24,643 Nebraskans received long-term services and supports through Medicaid.
- About 9.5% of Nebraska’s Medicaid beneficiaries are older adults; approximately 23,000 people ages 50-64 and 25,000 seniors in Nebraska benefit from Medicaid.
- The proposed Medicaid cuts will deepen severely in 2025, just as “baby boomers” start turning 80. Cuts of 35% by 2036 will make it impossible for Nebraska to meet the needs of its growing aging population. By 2025, the number of Nebraskans over age 65 is expected to grow by 28.2%, and the number over 85, a population that relies on long-term services and supports, is expected to grow 6.9%.

Older adults may not be able to afford to pay their health insurance premiums.

- As of 2016, 23,000 Nebraskans ages 50-64 received tax credits to purchase coverage through the Marketplace. Nationwide, one in four people (26%) enrolled in Marketplace plans are ages 55-64.
- For a 60-year-old living in Omaha, Nebraska with an income of $30,000/year, net insurance premiums for a Silver plan after tax credits could rise by 122% in 2020. Net premiums for a bronze plan could increase by 344%.
- By changing the 3:1 limit on age rating to 5:1 (or higher if state law permits), premiums for older adults would increase relative to younger adults. This “age tax” by itself would raise premiums in Nebraska by $2,926 annually for a 60-year-old.

There would be fewer resources to fund Medicare.

- BCRA includes a huge tax cut, totaling $58 billion, for wealthy individuals that will harm Medicare’s financing in the short- and long-term, putting people with Medicare at risk for benefit cuts.
- BCRA opens the door to premium support which would likely put the 19% of Nebraskans ages 50-64 at risk for paying higher out-of-pocket costs once they enroll in Medicare.
- Older Nebraskans can’t afford to pay more for health care. The median personal income among Nebraskans ages 65 and older in 2015 was $23,000.