

## ADVOCACY PRINCIPLES FOR REPLACEMENT OF THE ACA

- Any action that Congress takes should enhance and protect access to health care coverage, ensure equity in all programs, adequately reimburse all health care providers with appropriate incentives to deliver care more efficiently, and improve the safety and the quality of care that is delivered.
- If Congress repeals the coverage components of the ACA, the repeal should be concurrent with the effective date of a replacement law that provides comparable levels and stability of coverage to an equivalent number of Americans. The transition should not displace current coverage or increase the number of uninsured.
- If Congress repeals the coverage components of the ACA it should concurrently repeal the payment reductions imposed by the ACA to provide funding for the ACA's coverage initiatives. If any of the ACA's payment reductions are to be used to provide funding for an ACA replacement law, their inclusion should be debated as part of the enacting legislation.
- Implementation of an ACA replacement law should be timed to permit an orderly transition to new models of health care financing and delivery and minimize disruption to patient care.
- An ACA replacement law should not disadvantage states which choose to make use of provider taxes to support their Medicaid programs.
- An ACA replacement law should not disadvantage states that did not expand Medicaid eligibility under the ACA.
- An ACA replacement law should ensure fair competition for hospitals and other safety net providers.
- An ACA replacement law should have long-term fiscal sustainability.
- Building on lessons learned from the ACA's enactment, an ACA replacement law should be thoroughly and openly reviewed by Congress and the American public before enactment.