

Under Wagner’s plan, 230,000 Missouri residents could lose health coverage, and coronavirus patients could be at risk of having their coverage denied.

**Wagner Voted Against An Amendment Prohibiting Justice Department Funds From Being Used To Argue The Affordable Care Act Was Unconstitutional.** In June 2019, Davis voted against: “Underwood, D-Ill., amendment that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the Justice Department to argue that the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act is unconstitutional or invalid in any litigation to which the U.S. is a party.” The motion was adopted by a vote of 238-194. [HR 3055, [Vote #374](#), 6/20/19; CQ, [6/20/19](#)]

**Wagner Voted Against Condemning The Trump Administration’s Legal Campaign Against The Affordable Care Act.** In April 2019, Davis voted against: “Passage of the resolution that would express the sense of the House of Representatives that the Trump administration's stance on invalidating the 2010 health care law is ‘unacceptable’ and that the Justice Department should protect individuals with pre-existing conditions, individuals who pay high costs for prescription drugs, and individuals who ‘gained health insurance coverage since 2014.’ The resolution would recommend that the department reverse its position in the case of Texas v. United States.” The resolution passed 240 to 186. [H Res 271, [Vote #146](#), 4/3/19; CQ, [4/3/19](#)]

**HEADLINE: “House Votes To Condemn Trump Administration’s Opposition To ACA.”** [Jurist.org, [4/4/19](#)]

**Wagner Voted Against Authorizing House Intervention Into The Texas Court Case That Found The Affordable Care Act Unconstitutional.** In January 2019, Davis voted against: “Adoption of the resolution that would establish the rules of the House for the 116th Congress. Title III of the resolution would authorize the speaker, on behalf of the House of Representatives, to intervene in the Texas court case that found the 2010 healthcare law unconstitutional and other cases related to the law. It would also direct the Office of General Counsel to represent the House in any such litigation.” The resolution was adopted 235-192. [H Res 6, [Vote #19](#), 1/09/19; CQ, [1/09/19](#)]

**HEADLINE: House Democrats vote to defend ACA in court — and jam Republicans** [Washington Post, [1/3/19](#)]

**The Lawsuit Sought To Invalidate The Entirety Of The Affordable Care Act.** “The Affordable Care Act was already in peril after a federal judge in Texas invalidated the entire law late last year. But the stakes were ramped up in March, when President Trump’s administration changed its position and agreed with the judge that the entire law, not just three pieces of it, should be scrapped.” [New York Times, [3/26/19](#)]

**CAP: 230,000 Missourians Would Lose Their Health Care Coverage If The Affordable Care Act Was Repealed.** [Center for American Progress, [6/24/20](#)]

**If Successful, The Lawsuit Would Eliminate Protections For People With Pre-Existing Conditions.** ‘As many as 133 million Americans — roughly half the population under the age of 65 — have pre-existing medical conditions that could disqualify them from buying a health insurance policy or cause them to pay significantly higher premiums if the health law were overturned, according to a government analysis done in 2017. An existing medical condition includes such common ailments as high blood pressure or asthma, any of which could require someone buying insurance on their own to pay much more for a policy, if they could get one at all. Under the A.C.A., no one can be denied coverage under any circumstance, and insurance companies cannot retroactively cancel a policy unless they find evidence of fraud.’ [New York Times, [3/26/19](#)]

**Without The Affordable Care Act, COVID-19 Could Be Turned Down For Health Care Coverage.** “COVID-19 could have stamped a person “uninsurable” if not for the Affordable Care Act. The ban on insurers using preexisting conditions to deny coverage is a key part of the Obama-era law that the Trump administration still seeks to overturn. Without the law, people who recovered from COVID-19 and tried to purchase an individual health insurance policy could be turned down, charged higher premiums or have follow-up care excluded from coverage.” [Associated Press, [5/3/20](#)]