

---

## HR 7258

Health Care Equality and Modernization Act of 2022

**Congress:** 117 (2021–2023, Ended)

**Chamber:** House

**Policy Area:** Health

**Introduced:** Mar 28, 2022

**Current Status:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Health.

**Latest Action:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Health. (Mar 29, 2022)

**Official Text:** <https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/7258>

---

### Sponsor

**Name:** Rep. Sessions, Pete [R-TX-17]

**Party:** Republican • **State:** TX • **Chamber:** House

---

### Cosponsors

*No cosponsors are listed for this bill.*

---

### Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Education and Workforce Committee	House	Referred To	Mar 28, 2022
Energy and Commerce Committee	House	Referred to	Mar 29, 2022
Ways and Means Committee	House	Referred To	Mar 28, 2022

---

### Subjects & Policy Tags

**Policy Area:**

Health

---

### Related Bills

*No related bills are listed.*

## Health Care Equality and Modernization Act of 2022

This bill repeals the requirement for large employers to offer affordable coverage to full time employees and makes other changes to the health insurance system.

Specifically, health insurance is no longer required to cover preventive care at no cost or include the essential health benefits.

Individuals enrolling in health insurance who have not maintained continuous coverage over the previous 12 months are charged an extra 20% on premiums for each consecutive year without coverage, unless the individual is subject to similar state incentives to maintain coverage.

States may enroll uninsured residents in high deductible health plans. Individuals must be permitted to opt-out of this coverage.

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) must develop a risk adjustment mechanism for health insurance in the individual market.

For residents of a state to qualify for premium subsidies or the health insurance tax credit in this bill, the state must permit health insurance with an annual limit on benefits to be sold on its exchange.

The bill establishes an advanceable, refundable health insurance tax credit for taxpayers enrolled in coverage that does not cover abortion except in certain circumstances.

States may (1) apply to HHS to use unclaimed health insurance tax credits for indigent health care; and (2) enroll Medicaid-eligible individuals in health insurance that qualifies for the tax credit instead of in Medicaid, at the individual's option.

The bill establishes Roth HSAs (health savings accounts) for paying certain medical expenses and health insurance premiums.

The bill eliminates the tax deduction for medical expenses.

Finally, the bill also changes federal Medicaid payments into block grants.

## Actions Timeline

---

- **Mar 29, 2022:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Health.
- **Mar 28, 2022:** Introduced in House
- **Mar 28, 2022:** Referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committees on Ways and Means, and Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.