He has taken more than four hundred fifty thousand dollars from the insurance industry and voted to eliminate protections for people with pre-existing health conditions, increase premiums, and allow insurance companies to charge an "age tax" on older Americans. Even in the middle of a deadly pandemic, Schweikert supports a lawsuit that would remove protections for pre-existing conditions and would force over three hundred thousand Arizonans off their health insurance.

Over His Career, Schweikert Has Taken $463,252 From The Insurance Industry. According to the Center for Responsive Politics, Schweikert has taken $463,252 from the insurance industry over his career. [Center for Responsive Politics, accessed 10/12/20]

Schweikert Voted For H.R. 596, To Repeal The Affordable Care Act. In February 2015, Chabot voted for: the “Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul. The bill would delay the repeal by 180 days after enactment and direct the House Education and the Workforce, Energy and Commerce, Judiciary and Ways and Means committees to submit alternative legislation with a number of provisions, including ones to increase economic growth by eliminating certain regulations; lower health care premiums through increased competition; overhaul the medical liability system; and provide states greater flexibility to administer Medicaid programs.” The bill passed 239-186. [HR 596, Vote #58, 2/3/15; CQ, 2/3/15]

H.R. 596 Would “Completely Repeal” The Affordable Care Act. “The GOP House on Tuesday voted for the fourth time to completely repeal ObamaCare, but this time with instructions for several committees to replace the healthcare law with new policies. [...] This is the first time the House has coupled an ObamaCare repeal vote with instructions to write a replacement, but they included a significant caveat. The legislation doesn’t impose any deadlines on committees to finish their work.” [The Hill, 2/3/15]

Schweikert Voted For H.R. 45 To Repeal The Affordable Care Act. In May 2013, Chabot voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul law, which requires most individuals to buy health insurance by 2014, makes changes to government health care programs and sets requirements for health insurers. It also would repeal provisions pertaining to the Independent Payment Advisory Board. The bill would restore the provisions of law amended or repealed by the health care overhaul, and repeal certain provisions of the health care reconciliation law.” The bill passed 229-195. [HR 45, Vote #154, 5/16/13; CQ, 5/16/13]

H.R. 45 “Would Repeal The Health Care Law In Full.” “Since Republicans took control of the House of Representatives in 2011, the House has voted 36 times to repeal either all, or part, of President Obama’s health-care law. On Thursday, the House is scheduled to do it again, taking up another bill that would repeal the health care law in full.” [Washington Post, 5/15/13]

Schweikert Voted For H.R. 6079 To Repeal The Affordable Care Act. In July 2012, Chabot voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul law, which requires most individuals to buy health insurance by 2014, makes changes to government health care programs and sets new requirements for health insurers. The bill would restore the provisions of law amended or repealed by the health care overhaul, and repeal certain provisions of the health care reconciliation law.” The bill passed 244-185. [HR 6079, Vote #460, 7/11/12; CQ Floor Votes, 7/11/12]

July 11, 2012: The House Voted To Repeal The “Entire Health Care Law.” “The House voted again to repeal President Barack Obama’s health care reform law Wednesday, sending a symbolic but powerful GOP message to voters: The Supreme Court may have upheld it, but it’s still a bad law. All Republicans supported the measure, which passed 244-185. [...] It’s the second time the House has voted to repeal the entire health care law — and the 33rd time House Republicans have voted to repeal, defund or knock down any piece of the law. But like almost all of the other attempts, this measure is certain to die in the Democratic-controlled Senate.” [Politico, 7/11/12]

Schweikert Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. In January 2011, Chabot voted for: “Passage of the bill that would repeal the 2010 health care overhaul law, which requires most individuals to buy health insurance by
2014, makes changes to government health care programs and sets new requirements for health insurers. The bill would restore the provisions of law amended or repealed by the health care overhaul, and repeal certain provisions of the health care reconciliation law.” The bill passed 245-189. [HR 2, Vote #14, 1/19/11; CQ Floor Votes, 1/19/11]


PolitiFact Found That Votes To Fully Repeal The Affordable Care Act Were Votes To Repeal Protections For Pre-Existing Conditions. “In an ideal world, talk might equal action. But that’s Pureval’s very contention: Despite Chabot’s talk, the incumbent voted to repeal the ACA without assuring there would be protections for people with preexisting conditions. […] Chabot has said repeatedly that he would like to have protections covering people with pre-existing conditions. When presented with bills that lacked the protections, however, he has voted for them anyway. His campaign says the votes weren’t meaningful because the legislation was never going to become law and everyone knew it. We cannot say that when Congress members, elected to make laws, vote for a new law, constituents should take it with a grain of salt. There are certainly political and strategic calculations. The Truth-O-Meter can only measure what a politician says and what he or she did. The connection between the ACA and pre-existing conditions was eminently clear throughout the repeal debate. We rate Pureval’s claim Mostly True.” [PolitiFact, 9/12/18]

Repealing The Affordable Care Act Could Cause Health Insurance Premiums To Rise By At Least 20 Percent In The First Year Following The Repeal. “Some 18 million people would lose health insurance coverage, and premiums would rise by 20 to 25 percent within the first year after repeal, according to projections outlined by the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office in January and based on a previous bill to repeal key provisions of Obamacare.” [Boston Globe, 7/18/17]

The Affordable Care Act Limited The Premiums Insurers Could Charge Older People To Three Times What They Charged Younger People. “Premiums for older people could jump to five times the amount insurers charge younger consumers, from the limit of three times the younger consumers’ rate under the current law, the Affordable Care Act (ACA).” [AARP, 5/4/17]

Republican Plans To Repeal And Replace The Affordable Care Act Would Allow Insurers To Charge Patients In Their 50’s And 60’s Five Times, Six Times, Or An Unlimited Amount More Than They Charged Younger Patients. “Before the Affordable Care Act, insurance companies could charge people in their 50s and 60s many times more than they’d charge a younger person for the same policy. The affordable care act put a limit on that. Now Insurance companies can only charge older people three times as much as they charge people a few decades younger. But the various GOP replacement proposals either set higher limits — five or six times higher — or they don't have any limits at all.” [NPR.org, 1/28/17]

The AARP Called Plans To Allow Insurance Companies To Charge Patients Over 50 Premiums Five Times Higher Than For Younger Patients An “Age Tax.” The health care bill being debated in Congress would hit older Americans with a two-part “age tax” that would dramatically increase what they pay for coverage, according to a new report from AARP’s Public Policy Institute (PPI). The age tax would hit in two ways: First, the American Health Care Act (AHCA) would allow health insurance companies to charge older Americans five times what they charge others for the same coverage. Current law prevents insurance companies from charging more than three times more. Allowing insurance companies to charge people 50 and over five times more than they charge other people would raise premiums for consumers over 60 by more than $3,000.” [AARP, 3/20/17]

HEADLINE: “Age Tax Is A One-Two Punch For Older Americans” [AARP, 3/20/17]

HEADLINE: “Older Americans Oppose Age Tax In Health Care Bill” [AARP, 3/21/17]

July 30, 2020: The United States Had 68,042 Confirmed New Cases Of Coronavirus. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the United States had 68,042 new cases of coronavirus on July 30, 2020. [Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 7/30/20]


July 30, 2020: Schweikert Voted Against An Amendment To Defund Lawsuits Challenging The Affordable Care Act. Schweikert voted against the “Underwood, D-Ill., amendment no. 148 that would prohibit the use of funds provided by the bill for the Justice Department to argue in any litigation that the provisions of the 2010 health care law and certain related provisions are unconstitutional or invalid on any grounds.” [H.Amdt. 865 to H.R. 7617, Vote #175, 7/30/20; CQ, 7/30/20]

A Republican Coalition Filed A Lawsuit Arguing That Congress’ Effective Elimination Of The Individual Mandate Rendered The Entire Affordable Care Act’s Mandate Unconstitutional. “The case against the ACA was brought by 20 Republican state attorneys general and governors, as well as two individuals. It revolves around Congress effectively eliminating the individual mandate penalty by reducing it to $0 as part of the 2017 tax cut bill. The mandate requires nearly all Americans to get health insurance or pay a penalty. The Republican coalition, led by Texas Attorney General Ken Paxton, is arguing that the change rendered the mandate itself unconstitutional. The states say that the voiding of the penalty, which takes effect next year, removes the legal underpinning the Supreme Court relied upon when it upheld the law in 2012 under Congress’ tax power.” [CNN, 12/14/18]

The Lawsuit Challenging The Affordable Care Act Would Strike Down The Provision In The Affordable Care Act That Barred Insurance Companies From Denying Coverage To People With Pre-Existing Conditions. “The Trump Administration and 18 Republican state attorneys general are asking the courts to strike down the entire Affordable Care Act (ACA) as unconstitutional. On March 2, 2020, the Supreme Court agreed to hear the case, with oral arguments expected to take place this fall and a decision likely next spring. The ACA remains the law of the land for now, and legal experts across the political spectrum view the case against it as extremely weak. But if the Administration and Republican states prevail, 20 million people would become uninsured and millions more could be charged more or denied coverage altogether because they have a pre-existing condition or would lose other important protections. […] Eliminating ACA protections could also let insurers charge higher premiums to women and people in certain occupations, reimpose pre-existing condition exclusions in employer coverage, and make premium tax credits nearly impossible to administer.” [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, 11/4/19]

Center For American Progress Analysis: The Lawsuit To Repeal The Affordable Care Act Could Cause 363,000 Arizonans To Lose Their Health Care Coverage Amid A Pandemic. According to a Center for American Progress Analysis, the lawsuit to repeal the Affordable Care Act could cause 363,000 Arizonans to lose their health care coverage during the coronavirus pandemic. [Center for American Progress, 6/24/20]