Over his nearly two decades in Washington, Mike Turner has changed. He's now a rubber stamp for Trump's agenda and votes with the President almost 95% of the time. Despite the coronavirus outbreak resulting in thousands of Ohioans needing healthcare, Turner has repeatedly voted to allow insurers to cut coverage for Americans with pre-existing conditions such as cancer, diabetes, and asthma. Turner voted to risk coverage for two million people in Ohio, and he even voted against bipartisan bills that would have brought down drug prices for Americans.

**Turner Has Served In Congress Since 2003 – 17 Years In Total.** According to Congress.gov, Turner has served in Congress since 2003. [Congress.gov, accessed 7/8/20]

**Over His Career, Turner Had Voted With President Trump 94.4% Of The Time.** According to FiveThirtyEight, Turner had voted with President Donald Trump 94.4% of the time over his career. [FiveThirtyEight, accessed 7/3/20]

**As Of October 7, 2020, Ohio Had 16,091 Cumulative Coronavirus Hospitalizations.** According to the Ohio Department of Health, Ohio had 16,091 cumulative coronavirus hospitalizations as of October 7, 2020. [Ohio Department of Health, accessed 10/7/20]

**2010: Turner Voted Against The Affordable Care Act.** In March 2010, Turner voted against: “Spratt, D-S.C., motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the bill that would overhaul the nation’s health insurance system and require most individuals to buy health insurance by 2014. It would create a system of national private insurance plans supervised by the Office of Personnel Management and create state-run marketplaces for purchasing health insurance. Those who do not obtain coverage would be subject to an excise tax. Excluded from the mandate would be those exempt from filing income tax and others with a hardship waiver, religious objection or those who cannot afford coverage. Employers with more than 50 workers would have to provide coverage or pay a fine if any employee gets a subsidized plan on the exchange. Certain small businesses would get tax credits for providing coverage, and those with low incomes, excluding illegal immigrants, could get subsidies.” The motion was agreed to, thus clearing the bill for the president, by a vote of 219-212. [HR 3590, Vote #165, 3/21/10; CQ, 3/21/10]

**The Affordable Care Act Barred Insurance Companies From Refusing To Cover People With Pre-Existing Conditions.** “Yes. Under the Affordable Care Act, health insurance companies can’t refuse to cover you or charge you more just because you have a ‘pre-existing condition’ — that is, a health problem you had before the date that new health coverage starts. They also can’t charge women more than men.” [Department of Health and Human Services, accessed 7/9/20]

**Turner Voted For H.R. 596, To Repeal The Affordable Care Act.** In February 2015, Turner voted for: “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]

**Turner Voted For H.R. 45 To Repeal The Affordable Care Act.** In May 2013, Turner 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]

2012: Turner Voted To Repeal The Affordable Care Act. In July 2012, Turner 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]

**HEADLINE: Repeal Of Health Care Law Approved, Again, By House** [New York Times, 7/12/12]

2011: Turner Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. In January 2011, Turner 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 Repeal The Affordable Care Act Were Votes To Repeal Protections For Pre-Existing 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.” [PolitiFact, 9/12/18]

**Cancer, Diabetes, And Asthma Were Treated As “Declinable Medical Conditions” By Insurers.** “Pre-existing conditions were based on a modified version of the Kaiser Family Foundation (KFF) list of common ‘declinable medical conditions’ maintained by more than half of insurers,3 which included HIV/AIDS; lupus; alcohol and drug abuse (excludes tobacco use); mental disorders (eg, depression, bipolar disorder); Alzheimer’s/dementia; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis, fibromyalgia, and other inflammatory joint disease; muscular dystrophy; cancer other than skin; severe obesity; cerebral palsy; congestive heart failure; paraplegia and paralysis; coronary artery disease; Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis; Parkinson’s disease; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, emphysema, and asthma; diabetes mellitus; pneumocystic pneumonia; epilepsy; hemophilia; sleep apnea; hepatitis; stroke; and kidney disease/renal failure.” [Journal of the American Board of Family Medicine, Nathalie Huguet et al., 2019]

**Approximately 2 Million Ohioans Could Lose Health Insurance Due To Pre-Existing Conditions If The Affordable Care Act Was Repealed.** “Twenty-nine percent of non-elderly adult Ohioans are at risk of losing their insurance because of pre-existing conditions – if a federal appeals court strikes down the Affordable Care Act, according to new research. The Kaiser Family Foundation released estimates Friday showing 53.9 million Americans and just under 2 million Ohioans had a host of deniable conditions – from most forms of cancer in the
past decade to mental health disorders, pregnancy, sleep apnea and arthritis. The foundation obtained information from the U.S. Census Bureau’s National Health Interview Survey.” [Cleveland.com, 10/04/19]

HEADLINE: “Nearly 2 Million Ohioans Could Lose Insurance Because Of Pre-Existing Conditions” [Cleveland.com, 10/04/19]

Turner Voted Against H.R. 3, The Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act, Which Would Allow The Federal Government To Negotiate Lower Drug Prices, But Two Republicans Voted For The Bill. In December 2019, Turner voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that would allow the Health and Human Services Department to negotiate prices for certain drugs under Medicare programs and would make a number of modifications to Medicare programs related to drug costs and plan benefits. Specifically, the bill would establish a fair price negotiation program in which HHS would enter into agreements with drug manufacturers negotiate maximum fair prices for certain drugs.” The motion passed by a vote of 230-192: Democrats 228-0, Republicans 2-191, Independents 0-1. [H.R. 3, Vote #682, 12/12/19; CQ, 12/12/19]

- Congressional Budget Office: H.R. 3's Negotiation Provision Would Reduce Drug Prices By As Much As 55 Percent. “CBO then estimated net spending for drugs with the international prices selected for negotiation under title I [of H.R. 3]. CBO estimates that reducing prices to 114 percent of the AIM price, on average, would reduce—by nearly 55 percent—the prices for the first group of drugs subject to negotiation.” [Congressional Budget Office, 10/11/19]

Turner Voted Against The Strengthening Health Care and Lowering Prescription Drug Costs Act, Which Barred Pharmaceutical Companies’ Anti-Competitive Practices And Passed With Five Republican Votes. In May 2019, Turner voted against: “Passage of the bill, as amended, that comprises a package of measures related to the development and market entry of generic drugs and a package of measures related to enrollment in and federal funding to support Affordable Care Act health insurance marketplaces. Title I of the bill includes provisions intended to facilitate the development and market entry of generic and biosimilar drug products. […] It would prohibit generic and brand-name drug manufacturers from entering into agreements in which brand-name manufacturers pay to delay entry of a generic drug into the market, and it would authorize the Federal Trade Commission to issue penalties and initiate civil actions to enforce the prohibition. It would allow generic drug manufacturers to bring civil action against the license holder for a brand-name drug if the license holder does not provide ‘sufficient quantities’ of samples of the brand-name drug on ‘commercially reasonable, market-based terms;’ it would also outline certain affirmative legal defenses for defendants and certain terms for legal remedies in the case of a successful suit. Title II of the bill includes several provisions intended to facilitate enrollment in and provide funding and support for state- and federally-operated health insurance marketplaces under the Affordable Care Act. Specifically, it would authorize $200 million in grant funding for states to establish and operate state-based ACA health insurance marketplaces. It would authorize $100 million for Health and Human Services Department consumer outreach and educational activities related to ACA marketplace plans.” The bill passed 234-183: Democrats 229-0, Republicans 5-183. [H.R. 987, Vote #214, 5/16/19; CQ, 5/16/19]

The Strengthening Health Care And Lowering Prescription Drug Costs Act Sought To Lower Pharmaceutical Prices By Increasing Access To Generic Drugs. “In May, the House of Representatives passed H.R. 987, a bipartisan omnibus bill that aims to increase healthcare access and lower prescription drug prices. The Strengthening Health Care and Lowering Prescription Drug Costs Act combines seven bills that affect change across the healthcare arena, primarily broken into two major sections: drug pricing and health insurance coverage. Three bills are related to the former and four to the latter. The bill would aim to lower drug prices by restructuring the patent process in a way that prevents large pharmaceutical companies from developing de facto monopolies over drug production. The three prescription drug bills focus on increasing research and access to generic drugs and speeding up the process for generic drugs to arrive on the market. The legislation would do this by limiting the exclusivity claims of large pharmaceutical companies, preventing them from paying other companies to keep generic drugs off the market. The bill would likely increase the number of generic drugs that are brought to market, gradually pushing down high prescription drug prices.” [National Human Services Assembly, 7/18/19]
Congressional Budget Office: The Strengthening Health Care And Lowering Prescription Drug Costs Act Would Lower The Deficit By $97 Million Over Ten Years. The Congressional Budget Office estimated that the Strengthening Health Care And Lowering Prescription Drug Costs Act would lower the deficit by $97,000,000 between 2019 and 2029 and by $767,000,000 between 2019 and 2024. [Congressional Budget Office, 5/13/19]