

McCaul bragged about repeatedly voting to eliminate protections for people with pre-existing conditions, allow insurers to charge an age tax that raises premiums on older Americans, and increase the cost of prescription drugs. McCaul has taken millions from corporate PACs and health care special interests while repeatedly voting against bipartisan bills to lower drug prices for seniors and families. And McCaul voted to give corporate drug makers a \$42 billion tax handout.

October 2013: McCaul Touted Having “Voted 46 Times To Repeal, Defund, Delay, Or Dismantle [The ACA].” “This bill ignores the catastrophic defects inherent in Obamacare, does nothing to reform our unsustainable entitlement programs or Washingtons out of control spending. This bill misses the point. We are \$17 trillion in debt and instead of paying off and cutting up the maxed out credit card, were increasing the limit. I could not accept this bill and the American people shouldnt either. Over the last three years I have voted 46 times to repeal, defund, delay or dismantle this monstrosity of a law. We have been successful in repealing the onerous 1099 tax reporting requirements and passed over half a dozen bills that have stopped more than \$37 billion in tax revenue from being funneled into the law. I continue to stand with the American people who do not want this law and want to be free from its damaging economic and healthcare consequences.” [Congressman Michael McCaul, Press Release, [10/17/13](#)]

McCaul Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. In February 2015, McCaul 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 Floor Votes, [2/3/15](#)]

The Hill: The Vote Was The Fourth Vote To “Completely Repeal” The Affordable Care Act; For The First Time, The Bill Included Instructions For Committees To Replace The Bill, But With No Deadline To Finish. “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](#)]

McCaul Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. In May 2013, McCaul 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 Floor Votes, 5/16/13]

Washington Post: The Bill “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](#)]

McCaul Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. In July 2012, McCaul 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](#)]

McCaul Voted For Repealing The Affordable Care Act. In January 2011, McCaul 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](#)]

Washington Post: The Bill Would “Repeal The Health Law In Its Entirety.” “Jan. 19, 2011: The Repealing the Job-Killing Health Care Law Act: A measure to repeal the health law in its entirety.” [Washington Post, [5/15/13](#)]

McCaul Voted For A Republican Conference Report On Budget That Began Process To Repeal Affordable Care Act. In April 2015, McCaul voted for: “House and Senate Republicans agreed on a unified budget plan Wednesday that would allow them to bypass Democrats and send President Barack Obama legislation to repeal or revise his landmark health-care law. The budget proposal spells out the Republican Party’s priorities by calling for \$5.3 trillion in spending cuts to reach balance in nine years.” An agreement to pass the Conference Report passed 226 to 197. [S Con Res 11, [Vote #183](#), On Agreeing to the Conference Report, 4/30/15; Bloomberg, [4/29/15](#)]

McCaul Voted For A Republican Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. In March 2015, McCaul voted for: “[The Republican budget] also includes parliamentary language, called reconciliation that orders House committees to draft legislation repealing the Affordable Care Act. Under budget rules, that reconciliation repeal bill cannot be filibustered in the Senate and would need only a majority vote to pass.” The resolution passed 228 to 199. [H. Con Res. 27, [Vote #142](#), 3/25/15; New York Times, [3/25/15](#)]

McCaul Voted For A Budget Alternative That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. In March 2015, McCaul voted for: a budget alternative known as Price amendment #2 offered as an amendment on the floor that would repeal the Affordable Care Act, slash Pell grants and alter Medicare while requiring no offsets for increased OCO defense spending. “Tom Price, R-Ga., also submitted an amended version that included increased defense funding without requiring cuts in other areas to offset the spending. Price’s plan increased funding to the Overseas Contingency Operations Fund by \$2 billion over the committee plan, to \$96 billion, and requires no offsets. The version that passed out of committee would have required offsets over \$73.5 billion in the OCO fund, which pays for wars and other overseas activities and is not subject to sequester caps.” The resolution passed 219 to 208. [H. Con Res. 27, [Vote #141](#), 3/25/15; US News and World Report, [3/25/15](#)]

McCaul Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. In March 2015, McCaul voted for: the “Stutzman, R-Ind., substitute amendment that would provide for \$ 2.804 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2016, not including off-budget accounts. The substitute would call for reducing spending by \$7.1 trillion over 10 years compared to the Congressional Budget Office baseline. The proposal would call for capping discretionary spending at \$975 billion in fiscal 2016, freezing it for two years, and then allowing it to grow with inflation. It would call for setting discretionary defense spending at \$570 billion, non-defense discretionary spending at \$405 billion and allowing for \$58 billion in Overseas Contingency Operations. The measure would call for, after fiscal 2019, OCO spending being incorporated into (non-emergency) discretionary defense spending. The proposal would call for repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul, converting Medicaid and the Children’s Health Insurance Program into block grant programs and transitioning Medicare to a premium-support system. It would propose changing the inflationary index for Social Security benefits to ‘chained’ CPI for all government programs and gradually increases eligibility to age 70 for Social Security. It also would propose converting the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program into a block grant program and changing it to a discretionary program. The amendment would outline guidance for a tax overhaul, including stating that taxes should be revenue neutral based on dynamic scoring and that the alternative minimum tax be repealed. It also would propose that federal funding for transportation be limited to core federal duties, such as the interstate highway system.” [H Con Res 27, [Vote #138](#), 3/25/15; CQ, [3/25/15](#)]

The Hill: “The RSC Plan Would Repeal Obamacare Through A Budget Tool Known As Reconciliation.”
[The Hill, [3/23/15](#)]

McCaul Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. In April 2014, McCaul voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide for \$2.842 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2015, not including off-budget accounts. It would assume \$5.1 trillion in reductions over the next 10 years in both discretionary and mandatory spending. The proposal would assume the repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul. It also would propose extending the 2013 law that withheld the pay of members of Congress unless the House and Senate each approve a budget resolution. It would propose changing the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program into a block grant program and call for a decrease of \$125 billion in SNAP funding over five years. The proposal would call for expanded work and job training requirements in order to receive aid from the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Program and would propose preventing beneficiaries from receiving unemployment insurance and disability insurance concurrently. It would call for the creation of a block grant program for Medicaid run by individual states. It also would include a proposal for a 10-year ‘doc fix’ to prevent a 24 percent cut in Medicare payments to doctors. It would assume the enactment of legislation to consolidate the current seven individual tax brackets into two, allowing for the reduction of the top individual rate from 39.6 percent to 25 percent and the corporate rate from 35 percent to 25 percent and call for repeal of the alternative minimum tax. It also would call for a maximum-income cap to qualify for Pell Grants and the elimination of eligibility for less than half-time students.” The resolution was adopted 219-205. [H Con Res 96, [Vote #177](#), 4/10/14; CQ Floor Votes, 4/10/14]

McCaul Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. In April 2014, McCaul voted for: “the Republican Study Committee’s budget that would balance the federal budget in four years, rein in Washington’s huge deficits, and repeal ‘ObamaCare.’ The RSC budget failed to receive a majority vote for passage, but a subsequent vote on the Ryan budget was approved.” [H Con Res 96, [Vote #175](#), 4/10/14; Rep. Hall, Press Release, 4/10/14]

McCaul Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. In March 2013, McCaul voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide \$2.769 trillion in new budget authority in fiscal 2014, not including off-budget accounts. It would assume that the spending levels required by the sequester remain in place and that non-war discretionary spending for all future years will be at post-sequester levels. It would assume that all discretionary savings from the sequester beginning in fiscal 2014 will come from non-defense programs. It would assume \$5.7 trillion in reductions over the next 10 years in both discretionary and mandatory spending. It would assume repeal of the 2010 health care overhaul and a restructuring of Medicare into a “premium support” system beginning in 2024. It would call for an overhaul of the tax code, under which the alternative minimum tax would be repealed, the six current individual income tax brackets would be consolidated into two and tax credits and deductions would be eliminated or curtailed.” The resolution passed 221-207. [H Con Res 25, [Vote #88](#), 3/21/13; CQ, [3/21/13](#)]

McCaul Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. In March 2013, McCaul voted for: “the Republican Study Committee substitute keeps the sequester in place, repeals the Affordable Care Act, and privatizes Medicare, exempting only those 60 years or older from the changes. The measure would also cut Social Security benefits by increasing the retirement age to 70, and cap funding below 2008 levels for education, infrastructure, and other important domestic programs until 2017.” [H Con Res 25, [Vote #86](#), 3/20/13; Rep. Hanabusa, Press Release, 3/20/13]

McCaul Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. In March 2012, McCaul voted for: “Adoption of the concurrent resolution that would provide \$2.793 trillion in new budget authority for fiscal 2013, not including off-budget accounts. It calls for limiting discretionary appropriations to \$1.028 trillion in 2013 and for major cuts in non-defense discretionary and mandatory spending over the next 10 years. It would assume significant future savings by restructuring Medicare into a “premium support” system beginning in 2023,

converting Medicaid and the food stamp program into block grants to states, and repealing the 2010 health care overhaul. It calls for an overhaul of the tax code, under which the alternative minimum tax would be repealed, the six current individual income tax brackets would be consolidated into two, tax credits and deductions would be eliminated or curtailed, and the corporate tax code modified to reduce the top rate to 25 percent from 35 percent and converted into a "territorial" tax system where U.S. companies would pay tax only on income earned in the United States. It also would direct the Budget Committee to report a bill that would repeal the sequestration of discretionary spending set for January 2013 by the 2011 debt limit law and direct six House committees to find substitute savings from mandatory programs." The resolution was adopted 228-191. [H Con Res 112, [Vote #151](#), 3/29/12; CQ, [3/29/12](#)]

McCaul Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. In March 2012, McCaul voted for: "The FreedomWorks-endorsed Republican Study Committee (RSC) budget would cut spending by \$7.579 trillion over the next ten years, cut taxes, repeal ObamaCare, and enact significant entitlement reform. This was the only budget that met the balance-in-seven-years requirement of the Goodlatte Balanced Budget Amendment (H.J.Res. 2), which the House voted on last fall." [H Con Res 112, [Vote #149](#), 3/29/12; FreedomWorks, Press Release, 3/29/12]

McCaul Voted For Republican Budget That Repealed Affordable Care Act. In April 2011, McCaul voted for: "Ryan's budget, titled 'The Path to Prosperity,' would spend about \$40 trillion over the next decade — \$6.2 trillion less than the budget President Obama proposed in February. The bulk of the savings would come from federal health-care programs, starting with a repeal of Obama's ambitious new initiative to expand coverage for the uninsured." [H Con Res 34, [Vote #277](#), 4/15/11; Washington Post, [4/15/11](#)]

McCaul Voted For Republican Study Committee Budget That Repealed The Affordable Care Act. In April 2011, McCaul voted for: "The Republican Study Committee's budget is based upon the following common-sense principles: [...] The budget should keep taxes low and provide for pro-growth tax reform to help Americans save, invest, and create jobs. Our proposal prevents tax increases, repeals the tax increases in ObamaCare, keeps the tax burden from increasing beyond its historic average, and provides for pro-growth tax reform. REDUCE SPENDING * Repeal ObamaCare to eliminate \$677 billion in additional spending over ten years." [H Con Res 34, [Vote #275](#), 4/15/11; Rep. Garrett, Press Release, 4/15/11]

The Affordable Care Act Prevented Insurers From Denying Coverage Or Charging More If An Individual Had A Pre-existing Condition. "In the old days, insurance companies had ways to avoid selling policies to people who were likely to cost more than insurers wanted to spend. They might deny them coverage outright, or exclude coverage for a known condition, or charge so much that insurance became unaffordable. The Affordable Care Act boxes out the old insurance practices with a package of legal moves. First, it says point-blank that carriers 'may not impose any preexisting condition exclusion.' It backs that up with another section that says they 'may not establish rules for eligibility' based on health status, medical condition, claims experience or medical history." [Politifact, [10/17/18](#)]

2017: Repeal Could Have Denied Coverage To As Many As 133 Million Americans. "This analysis updates that earlier study. It confirms that a large fraction of non-elderly Americans have pre-existing health conditions: at least 23 percent of Americans (61 million people) using a narrow definition based on eligibility criteria for pre-ACA state high-risk pools, or as many as 51 percent (133 million people) using a broader definition closer to the underwriting criteria used by insurers prior to the ACA. Any of these 133 million Americans could have been denied coverage, or offered coverage only at an exorbitant price, had they needed individual market health insurance before 2014." [HHS.gov, Issue Brief, [1/5/17](#)]

2007-2020: McCaul Accepted \$2,666,706 From Corporate PACs. [Maplight – Corporate PACs: Michael McCaul (2007-2020), accessed [9/1/20](#)]

2007-2020: McCaul Accepted At Least \$18,500 From Pharmaceutical Companies. [Maplight – Corporate PACs: Michael McCaul (2007-2020), accessed [8/28/20](#)]

Date	Contributor	Contributor Organization	Candidate	Contribution Amount
03/12/2020	Johnson & Johnson Political Action Committee	Johnson & Johnson	Michael McCaul	\$2,000.00
11/06/2019	Bristol-myers Squibb Co. Employee Pac	Bristol-Myers Squibb	Michael McCaul	\$1,000.00
10/28/2019	Amerisourcebergen Corporation Political Action Committee (abc Pac)	AmerisourceBergen	Michael McCaul	\$1,000.00
07/16/2019	Amerisourcebergen Corporation Political Action Committee (abc Pac)	AmerisourceBergen	Michael McCaul	\$1,000.00
06/24/2019	Johnson & Johnson Political Action Committee	Johnson & Johnson	Michael McCaul	\$2,000.00
04/02/2019	Amerisourcebergen Corporation Political Action Committee (abc Pac)	AmerisourceBergen	Michael McCaul	\$2,000.00
04/26/2018	Johnson & Johnson Political Action Committee	Johnson & Johnson	Michael McCaul	\$1,000.00
04/16/2018	Amerisourcebergen Corporation Political Action Committee (abc Pac)	AmerisourceBergen	Michael McCaul	\$1,000.00
02/15/2018	Amerisourcebergen Corporation Political Action Committee (abc Pac)	AmerisourceBergen	Michael McCaul	\$2,500.00
11/06/2017	Amerisourcebergen Corporation Political Action Committee (abc Pac)	AmerisourceBergen	Michael McCaul	\$1,000.00
08/10/2017	Johnson & Johnson Political Action Committee	Johnson & Johnson	Michael McCaul	\$2,500.00
11/18/2014	Purdue Pharma Inc. Political Action Committee (purdue Pac)	Purdue Pharma	Michael McCaul	\$-1,000.00
04/04/2014	Purdue Pharma Inc. Political Action Committee (purdue Pac)	Purdue Pharma	Michael McCaul	\$1,000.00
03/01/2013	Allergan Inc Political Action Comm for Employees (apace)	Allergan	Michael McCaul	\$1,500.00

[Maplight – Corporate PACs: Michael McCaul (2007-2020), accessed [8/28/20](#)]

2007-2020: McCaul Accepted At Least \$5,000 From Health Insurance Companies. [Maplight – Corporate PACs: Michael McCaul (2007-2020), accessed [8/28/20](#)]

Total contributions: \$5,000.00

in 4 transactions

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Date	Contributor	Contributor Organization	Candidate	Contribution Amount
10/29/2019	Cigna Corporation Political Action Committee	Cigna	Michael Mccaul	\$2,500.00
09/23/2014	Health Care Service Corporation Employees' Political Action Committee	Health Care Service Corporation	Michael Mccaul	\$1,000.00
08/19/2013	Health Care Service Corporation Employees' Political Action Committee	Health Care Service Corporation	Michael Mccaul	\$1,000.00
07/15/2008	Unitedhealth Group Incorporated Pac (united for Health)	UnitedHealth Group	Michael Mccaul	\$500.00

[Maplight – Corporate PACs: Michael McCaul (2007-2020), accessed [8/28/20](#)]

McCaul Voted Against The Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act, Which Would Allow The Federal Government To Negotiate Lower Drug Prices. In December 2019, McCaul 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. [HR 3, [Vote #682](#), 12/12/19; CQ, [12/12/19](#)]

The Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act Would “Significantly Reduce Drug Costs For Seniors” And Allow Medicare To Negotiate The Costs Of Prescription Drugs With Manufacturers. “On behalf of the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare’s millions of members and supporters, I write to strongly urge you to vote for H.R. 3, the “Elijah E. Cummings Lower Drug Costs Now Act.” This landmark piece of legislation would significantly reduce drug costs for seniors and the federal government while reinvesting those savings into needed Medicare benefit improvements. [...] H.R. 3 would help curb absurd price gouging by the pharmaceutical industry by allowing Medicare to negotiate the costs of prescription drugs directly with manufacturers. H.R. 3’s excise tax on sales as well as significant penalties for noncompliance with the legislation’s various requirements will arm the Medicare program with meaningful tools to drive down drug prices.” [NCPSSM, [12/11/19](#)]

McCaul Voted Against A Bill That Would Require The Department Of Health And Human Services To Negotiate With Drug Companies The Prices Of Drug Covered Under Medicare Part D. In January 2007, McCaul voted against: “Passage of the bill that would require the Health and Human Services (HHS) Department to negotiate with drug companies the prices of drugs covered under the Medicare Part D prescription drug program. It also would specify that the bill should not be construed to authorize HHS to establish or require a particular formulary.” The bill passed by a vote of 255-170. [HR 4, [Vote #23](#), 1/12/07; CQ, [1/12/07](#)]

McCaul Voted For Adopting The Conference Report Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act. In December 2017, 227 Republicans voted for: “adoption of the conference report on the bill that would revise the federal income tax system by lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025; limiting state and local deductions to \$10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to \$2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate tax and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for ‘pass-through’ business income through 2025.” The conference report was adopted 227-203. [HR 1, [Vote #692](#), 12/19/17; CQ Floor Votes, [12/19/17](#)]

McCaul Voted For Final Passage Of The Tax Cuts And Jobs Act By Concurring With A Senate Amendment. In December 2017, 224 Republicans voted for: “Brady, R-Texas, motion to concur in the Senate amendment to the tax overhaul that would revise the federal income tax system by: lowering the corporate tax rate from 35 percent to 21 percent; lowering individual tax rates through 2025; limiting state and local deductions to \$10,000 through 2025; decreasing the limit on deductible mortgage debt through 2025; and creating a new system of taxing U.S. corporations with foreign subsidiaries. Specifically, it would repeal personal exemptions and would roughly double the standard deduction through 2025. It would raise the child tax credit to \$2,000 through 2025, would repeal the alternative minimum tax for corporations and provide for broader exemptions to the tax for individuals through 2025. It would double individual exemptions to the estate tax and gift tax through 2025, and would establish a new top tax rate for “pass-through” business income through 2025. It would effectively eliminate the penalty for not purchasing health insurance under the 2010 health care overhaul law in 2019. It would also open portions of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil and gas drilling.” The motion was passed 224-201. [HR 1, [Vote #699](#), 12/20/17; CQ Floor Votes, [12/20/17](#)]

Politico: Repatriation Provision In Tax Bill Was A “Major Victory For Pharma Manufacturers.” “The bill, H.R. 1 (115), lowers the corporate tax rate and would offer a one-time reduction on profits U.S.-based multinational companies earn and keep abroad. The repatriation provision is seen as a major victory for pharma manufacturers who store boatloads of cash in countries where tax rates are lower.” [Politico, [12/4/17](#)]

Pharmaceutical Companies Were “One Of The Biggest Beneficiaries” Of The Provision, And Were Seen As Likely To Return Money To Their Shareholders, Rather Than Invest In Research And Innovation.

“U.S. drugmakers will be one of the biggest beneficiaries of the repatriation portion of the bill. They've been sitting on billions of dollars in overseas earnings and can now bring home that cash at a reduced rate. While the tax bill has been promoted by Republicans as a job creator, the reality is that drug companies are more likely to return the money to shareholders, or use it to make acquisitions.” [Bloomberg, [12/15/17](#)]

Tax Bill Was Estimated To Save Top Five Pharmaceutical Companies \$42.7 Billion. “The tax proposal supported by President Donald Trump and congressional Republicans would give five top pharmaceutical corporations a \$42.7 billion tax break.” [Public Citizen and ITEP, [11/20/17](#)]