



# HISTORY OF MEDICARE AND MEDICAID

1930	The idea is born during the Great Depression.	
1945	President Harry Truman proposes the first comprehensive national health insurance plan to Congress, although his plan was not enacted.	
1960	The Kerr-Mills Bill passes, providing health insurance for the elderly and extended medical insurance to the poor.	
1965	<b>July 30.</b> President Lyndon B. Johnson, with Harry Truman beside him, signs Medicare and Medicaid into law, allowing people 65 and older to have healthcare, regardless of income and health status. This also ends segregation in hospitals.	
1967	Early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment (EPSDT) of children is mandated under Medicaid.	
1972	Medicare eligibility is extended to adults under age 65 with long-term disabilities and End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD).	
1981	Home- and Community-Based Services (HCBS) Waiver allows states to cover these services for elderly and disabled individuals at risk of institutional care.	
1982	Hospice benefits are added to Medicare.	
1989	Low-income pregnant women and children are added under Medicaid.	
1997	Balanced Budget Act reduces Medicare spending, creating a new formula in how to pay providers, and adds Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).	
1998	Medicare.gov website launches.	
1999	The Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999 gives states the option to extend Medicaid coverage to some working disabled. 1-800-MEDICARE toll-free helpline begins taking calls.	
2003	The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act (MMA) becomes law, making the most significant change to Medicare since the program began.	
2006	Medicare prescription drug coverage (Part D) begins, along with coverage of new preventive services.	
2010	The Affordable Care Act (ACA) increases focus on prevention, coordination of care, and paying for quality; closes the "donut hole," and expands Medicaid to cover more people.	
2011	First "baby boomer" enrolls in Medicare.	
2016	21st Century Cures Act enhances access to mental health services and improves program integrity within Medicaid.	
2020	Medicaid enrollment expands to cover people impacted by the COVID-19 epidemic.	
2022	Medicare is allowed to begin negotiating prices for certain covered high-cost prescription drugs.	
2025	AI and data analytics integrate for fraud prevention and care coordination.	
	<b>HAPPY ANNIVERSARY MEDICARE AND MEDICAID!</b>	