



# 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

**July 30.** 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.



2025



**HAPPY ANNIVERSARY  
MEDICARE AND MEDICAID!**

