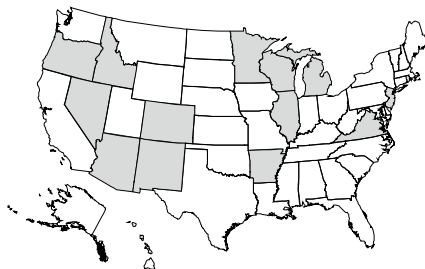


**Comparing the SCHIP Bills**

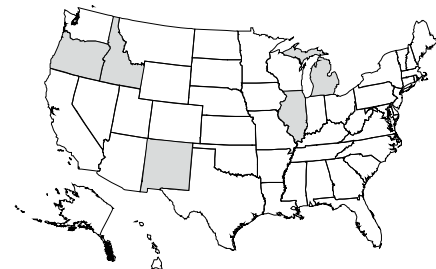
■ The chart below contrasts key differences between the House-passed bill to expand the State Children’s Health Insurance Program, H.R. 3162, and the Senate-passed version, which was inserted into H.R. 976.

	<b>HOUSE</b>	<b>SENATE</b>
<b>Spending</b>	The SCHIP title totals \$48 billion through FY12, and \$129 billion through FY17. To help pay for it and additional changes to Medicare, including staving off cuts in payments to physicians, the bill would cut Medicare Advantage payments by \$50 billion through FY12, and \$157 billion through FY17.	The Senate bill would spend \$35 billion on SCHIP through FY12 and \$71 billion through FY17.
<b>Tobacco Tax</b>	The House bill would raise cigarette taxes by 45 cents per pack to raise \$53 billion through FY17.	A 61-cent-per-pack increase in cigarette taxes would pay for the \$35 billion SCHIP expansion.
<b>Enrollment Growth</b>	CBO estimates that for FY12, the House bill would extend coverage to 5 million uninsured children. Another 2.4 million children with private insurance would switch to SCHIP or Medicaid. The House bill would give states the option of extending SCHIP coverage to individuals under age 19 for an additional two years.	CBO estimates that for FY12, the Senate bill would extend coverage to 4 million uninsured children. Another 2 million children with private insurance would switch to SCHIP or Medicaid.
<b>Adult Coverage</b>	Existing state waivers to cover childless adults and parents would continue, but new waivers would only be granted to states with no waiting list of eligible children, as well as an outreach program to enroll all children under 200 percent of the federal poverty level. States would not require a waiver to cover eligible pregnant women.	The Senate version would prohibit new waivers, and move childless adults – nearly all of whom currently live in Michigan – from SCHIP to Medicaid. States covering parents under SCHIP would receive a lower federal matching rate for those enrollees. States would not require a waiver to cover eligible pregnant women.

**States with Waivers**



**States Covering Childless Adults**



<b>Citizenship Requirements</b>	The House bill allows states to enroll two categories of legal immigrants currently barred from SCHIP and Medicare: eligible pregnant women and eligible children who have resided in the United States for fewer than five years. The bill also gives states the option of verifying Social Security numbers to determine citizenship and program eligibility.	The Senate bill gives states the option of verifying Social Security numbers to determine enrollees’ citizenship and program eligibility.
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