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THE MYTH

"There are no bills in Congress for National Improved Medicare for All."

THE FACT

There are two bills, one in the House and one in the Senate. H.R. 3069 in the United States House of Representatives and S. 1506 in the Senate are both called "Improved Medicare for All." They share the same big goals, but they are not the same. The House bill makes the switch sooner, has no copays, and covers all long-term care.

WHERE THE BILLS STAND TODAY

As of September 2026, the two bills share the same name, and they agree on most of the big items.

1. **Two bills in Congress.** H.R. 3069 is in the House. Its companion bill, S. 1506, is in the Senate.
2. **Under review in the House.** H.R. 3069 has been sent to several committees to study, including Energy and Commerce, Ways and Means, and the Judiciary.
3. **First hearing held.** The first "shadow hearing," an unofficial hearing, took place in Spring 2026.
4. **What comes next.** The bill is lined up for "markup" in 2027, when a committee works through a bill and votes on changes, and for a formal hearing on Capitol Hill.
5. **What both bills do.** Cover everyone with full benefits, let you choose your doctor and hospital, give hospitals a set yearly budget, also called a "global budget," pay doctors for each service, and bargain over drug prices.

HOW THE HOUSE AND SENATE BILLS ARE DIFFERENT

- ✓ **How fast the switch happens.** The House bill takes two years. The Senate bill takes four years and improves today's Medicare along the way, such as adding dental, hearing, and vision. Both let people buy into Medicare during the switch.
- ✓ **What you pay when you get care.** House bill: no copays for covered care, including prescriptions. Senate bill: almost nothing, but up to $200 a year for prescriptions for people with incomes above 250% of the federal poverty level. That means checking people's income.
- ✓ **Long-term care.** The House bill covers all long-term care services and supports. The Senate bill leaves nursing homes and certain psychiatric and intermediate-care facilities under Medicaid, which checks your income to see if you qualify.

THE BOTTOM LINE

Medicare for All is alive in Congress, with one bill in the House and one in the Senate. They are close, but not the same. H.R. 3069 makes the switch in two years, has zero copays, and covers all long-term care.

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Questions, comments, or ready to get involved: email us.