

H.R. 3069 – MEDICARE FOR ALL ACT

FINANCIAL PRO FORMA AND SAVINGS PROJECTIONS

The Medicare for All and American Wellness Act 2026 — As Amended

\$1.023T

Day-One Structural Savings

\$578B

Annual Surplus by Year 5

27:1

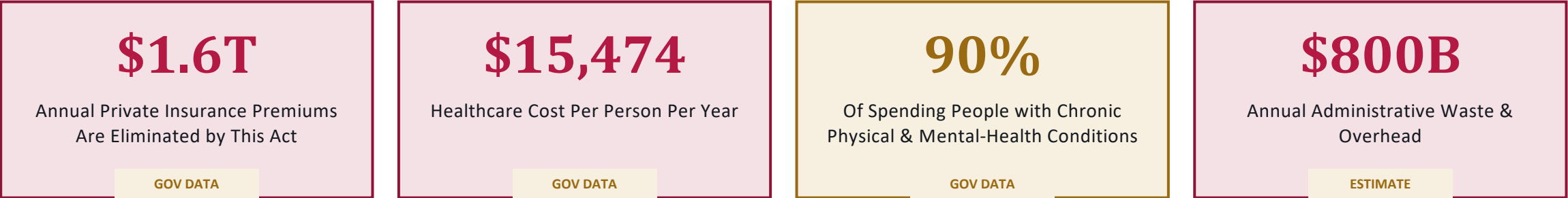
Prevention ROI by Year 10

119th Congress — 1st Session | Presented as a supplement to H.R. 3069 as amended | 13 Exhibits

ELLSWORTH FOR PRESIDENT ■ Saving ~\$3.2 Trillion Annually by Year 10 ■ \$578B Surplus by Year 5

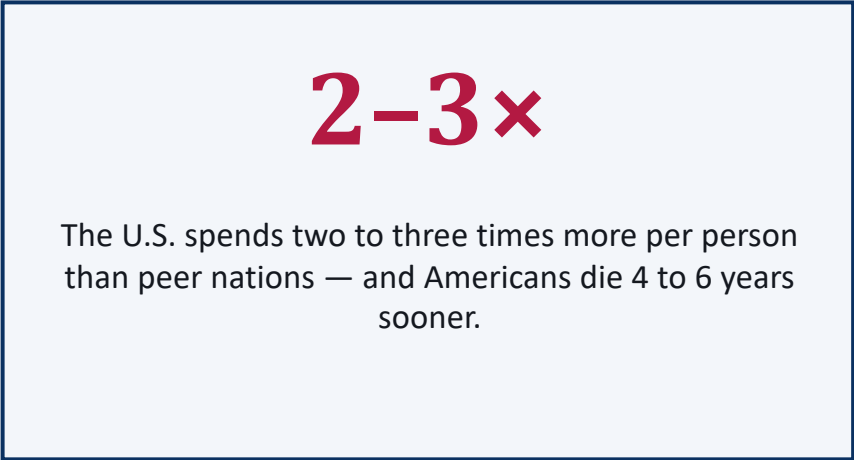
Exhibit 1 — The Current System: Why the Status Quo Is Unsustainable

Baseline before H.R. 3069 — Updated to the most recent federal and international data



LIFE EXPECTANCY vs. HEALTH SPENDING PER PERSON — U.S. AND PEER NATIONS

Country	Life Expectancy	Spending Per Person
United States	78.4 yrs	\$15,474
Japan	84.7 yrs	\$5,790
Spain	83.7 yrs	\$5,346
Italy	83.7 yrs	\$5,164
France	83.3 yrs	\$7,354
Canada	82.6 yrs	\$7,301



Spending: U.S. — CMS National Health Expenditure, 2024 (\$15,474 per person); peer nations — OECD Health Statistics, 2024. Life expectancy: U.S. — CDC official figure, 2023 (78.4 years); peer nations — UN World Population Prospects, 2023. Some figures are from earlier reporting years but are the most recent available for each country as of this date.

Sources: CMS National Health Expenditure Accounts 2024; CDC/NCHS 2024; OECD Health Statistics 2024; UN World Population Prospects 2023; CDC Chronic Disease. Figures tagged Gov Data are government-scored; all others are campaign Estimates.

Exhibit 2 — How the Private Insurance Industry Systematically Fails America

The case for elimination — Section 107 of H.R. 3069

30¢

Of Every Premium Dollar

Never reached a doctor or patient — consumed by overhead, bonuses, marketing, lobbying, and profit before your claim was even reviewed.

1 in 7

Claims Denied

The average denial rate across major insurers. You paid the premium; they kept the money and said no.

530K+

Medical Bankruptcies / Year

Americans go bankrupt from medical bills every year — virtually all of them had insurance that was engineered to fail them.

\$23M

UnitedHealth CEO Pay (2024)

Earned running a company whose core function was finding legal reasons not to pay your claims. You funded it in premiums.

47%

Premium Increase, 10 Years

Family premiums rose 47% from 2014–2024 — more than double wage growth and inflation. That is not cost. It is extraction.

0

Drugs Invented. Hospitals Built.

The six giants combined invented zero drugs, built zero hospitals, trained zero doctors. They were toll booths between Americans and care.

Exhibit 3 — The Private Health Insurance Industry: Eliminated by This Act

Section 107 — not reformed, not taxed. Replaced.

Company	Annual Premiums	Net Profit	Status
UnitedHealth Group	\$269 B	\$22 B	Eliminated
Elevance Health (Anthem)	\$171 B	\$6 B	Eliminated
Centene Corporation	\$143 B	\$1.8 B	Eliminated
Humana	\$106 B	\$2.5 B	Eliminated
CVS Health / Aetna	\$94 B	\$8 B	Eliminated
Cigna / Evernorth	\$55 B	\$7 B	Eliminated

\$350B

In annual extraction — recaptured by ending the industry, not taxing it

\$268 B/yr Administrative overhead, denial staff, marketing, lobbying

\$48 B/yr Net profit extracted before a claim is paid

\$30 B/yr Shareholder dividends + buybacks

\$3.8 B/yr Executive compensation

Section 107 makes it unlawful for private insurers to sell coverage duplicating program benefits. This is not a side effect — it is the purpose.

Exhibit 4 — Day-One Structural Savings Upon Enactment of New Program

Before prevention savings begin

ESTIMATE

\$350B Insurance overhead & profit Insurers take 21–30¢ of every premium dollar in overhead and profit — gone under single-payer.	\$255B Unified billing system U.S. providers spend 4× what Canada does on billing; a unified system collapses that cost.
\$270B Drug price negotiation Sec. 617 price negotiation, with competitive licensing as leverage, is projected to cut drug costs 40–60%.	\$93B End prior authorization Prior authorization costs \$93B a year in staff time and delays. Ended under Sec. 202.
\$55B End bad debt & collections When everyone is covered, hospitals stop writing off uncollectible bills and stop paying to chase unpaid accounts.	
TOTAL DAY-ONE ANNUAL SAVINGS: \$1.023 TRILLION	

Sources: KFF 2024; CDC Chronic Disease; CMS National Health Expenditure; CBO/JCT scoring; North Karelia Project (Finland). Figures tagged Gov Data are government-scored; all others are campaign Estimates.

Exhibit 5 — Equitable Funding Mechanism: Revenue Structure of New Program

Working-people-first — largest burdens on largest corporations

Revenue Source	Basis	Annual (\$B)	Who Pays
Redirected Federal Programs (Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, TRICARE, FEHBP)	ESTIMATE	\$1,800	Government
Graduated Employer Total Payroll Contribution — §702 (0.5%→7.5% by size)	ESTIMATE	\$500	Employers by size
Recaptured Income & Payroll Taxes — former premium dollars become taxable wages (automatic; no new tax)	ESTIMATE	\$300	Existing tax law — applies automatically
Individual Income-Based Premium — §703 (exempt under \$50K)	ESTIMATE	\$79	Households \$50K–\$100K
High-Earner Contribution — §704 (\$150 + match, income > \$100K)	ESTIMATE	\$135	Workers over 100K
Excess Corporate Profit Levy — §705 (3–10% above thresholds)	ESTIMATE	\$200	Tech, finance, energy, pharma
Financial Transactions Tax — §706 (0.1%; retail exempt)	GOV DATA	\$78	Wall Street / HFT
Corporate Tax Restoration to 28% — §707 (income > \$10M)	GOV DATA	\$100	Large corporations
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE	BEST EST.	\$3,192	≈ \$3.2 TRILLION

and payroll taxes that begin to apply when today’s tax-free premium compensation converts to taxable wages. Private insurers do not appear in the levy: they are eliminated by this Act, not taxed.

Sources: KFF 2024; CDC Chronic Disease; CMS National Health Expenditure; CBO/JCT scoring; North Karelia Project (Finland). Figures tagged Gov Data are government-scored; all others are campaign Estimates.

Exhibit 6 — §703 & §704: Who Pays What — Individual & Employee Contributions

Exempt under \$50K. Flat + matched above. Progressive above \$100K.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME UNDER \$50,000	HOUSEHOLD INCOME \$50,000 – \$100,000	HOUSEHOLD INCOME OVER \$100,000
Employee \$0 Employer \$0 \$0 / year Fully exempt. No paperwork, no means testing beyond IRS income records. A family earning \$49,999 pays absolutely nothing.	Employee \$100/mo Employer \$100/mo match \$2,400 / yr Flat rate — predictable. A \$65K family pays \$1,200/yr vs. \$6,296 in premiums + \$3,564 out-of-pocket today. Employer pays \$1,200 vs. \$13,000+.	Employee \$150/mo Employer \$150/mo match \$3,600 / yr A \$120K worker pays \$1,800/yr vs. \$7,884 in current premium contributions — a \$6,084 saving. Employer pays \$1,800 vs. \$13,000+.

§703 revenue: \$79B/yr ■ §704 revenue: \$135B/yr ■ Combined: \$214B/yr ■ Under \$50K: ZERO

Sources: KFF 2024; CDC Chronic Disease; CMS National Health Expenditure; CBO/JCT scoring; North Karelia Project (Finland). Figures tagged Gov Data are government-scored; all others are campaign Estimates.

Exhibit 7 — Profit Levy Revenue: Who Pays and How Much

Applied to profit above each threshold only — health insurers excluded, they are eliminated

ESTIMATE

TIER 1 — +3% on profit	TIER 2 — +6% on profit	TIER 3 — +10% on profit
Over \$500M net profit	Over \$1 billion net profit	Over \$10 billion net profit
Mid-large corps — pharma, retail, energy	Major corporations — finance, energy, pharma	Tech giants, Berkshire, JPMorgan, Exxon
Est. revenue	Est. revenue	Est. revenue
~\$35B/yr	~\$60B/yr	~\$105B/yr

TOTAL ANNUAL PROFIT LEVY TAX REVENUE: \$185–220 BILLION

Sources: KFF 2024; CDC Chronic Disease; CMS National Health Expenditure; CBO/JCT scoring; North Karelia Project (Finland). Figures tagged Gov Data are government-scored; all others are campaign Estimates.

Exhibit 8 — What Large Companies Pay: Fair Share in Real Dollars

Payroll contribution + profit levy — many large companies actually save money vs. current premiums

ESTIMATE

Many large companies **SAVE** money replacing insurance premiums with the payroll contribution. The profit levy applies **ONLY** to profit above each threshold — not total profit. High-profit, lean-workforce giants pay the most — correctly.

Company	Employees	2024 Net Profit	Current Premiums Paid	7.5% Payroll Tax	Profit Levy (3–6%)	Profit Levy (10%)	TOTAL UNDER BILL	vs. Today
Walmart	2.1 M	\$19 B	\$14.7 B	\$10.6 B	\$0.6 B	\$0.9 B	\$12.1 B	\$2.6 B Saved
Amazon	1.5 M	\$59 B	\$10.5 B	\$8.0 B	\$0.6 B	\$4.9 B	\$13.5 B	\$3.0 B MORE
UPS	500 K	\$5.8 B	\$3.5 B	\$2.9 B	\$0.3 B	—	\$3.2 B	\$300 M Saved
JPMorgan Chase	309 K	\$58 B	\$2.2 B	\$1.8 B	\$0.6 B	\$4.8 B	\$7.2 B	\$5.0 B MORE
Apple	165 K	\$94 B	\$1.2 B	\$1.0 B	\$0.6 B	\$8.4 B	\$10.0 B	\$8.8 B MORE
Microsoft	228 K	\$88 B	\$1.6 B	\$1.3 B	\$0.6 B	\$7.8 B	\$9.7 B	\$8.1 B MORE
Alphabet/Google	182 K	\$100 B	\$1.3 B	\$1.1 B	\$0.6 B	\$9.0 B	\$10.7 B	\$9.4 B MORE
Meta	87 K	\$62 B	\$0.6 B	\$0.5 B	\$0.6 B	\$5.2 B	\$6.3 B	\$5.7 B MORE
Nvidia	32 K	\$73 B	\$0.2 B	\$0.18 B	\$0.6 B	\$6.3 B	\$7.1 B	\$6.9 B MORE
Exxon Mobil	62 K	\$34 B	\$0.4 B	\$0.36 B	\$0.6 B	\$2.4 B	\$3.4 B	\$3.0 B MORE
Berkshire Hath.	396 K	\$89 B	\$2.8 B	\$2.3B	\$0.6 B	\$7.9 B	\$10.8 B	\$8.0 B MORE

Labor-intensive, lower-margin companies like Walmart and UPS save money. High-profit giants — Apple, Alphabet, Berkshire, Microsoft — pay billions **MORE**, because they owe it. That is the definition of fair.

Net profit & headcount: reported FY2024 filings (verified). Premiums, payroll tax & levy: estimates from the bill formula. Sources: KFF 2024; CDC Chronic Disease; CMS National Health Expenditure; CBO/JCT scoring; North Karelia Project (Finland). Figures tagged Gov Data are government-scored; all others are campaign Estimates.

Exhibit 9 — The American Wellness Initiative: Addressable Disease Cost

The \$1.75 trillion prize — Chronic Disease that is Reversible through Lifestyle

ESTIMATE



Sources: KFF 2024; CDC Chronic Disease; CMS National Health Expenditure; CBO/JCT scoring; North Karelia Project (Finland). Figures tagged Gov Data are government-scored; all others are campaign Estimates.

Exhibit 10 — 10-Year Savings Trajectory: Structural + Prevention Combined

Annual total savings in \$Billions — conservative peer-reviewed projections

ESTIMATE

KEY MILESTONES

Year 1	\$1.15T	Early behavioral change; ER-visit reduction begins
Year 3	\$1.46T	Type-2 diabetes reversals accumulate; medication costs fall sharply
Year 5	\$1.73T	Obesity in structural decline; cardiovascular events drop
Year 7	\$2.20T	Generational shift begins; children raised under the program reach adulthood
Year 10	\$3.20T	Full generational impact; U.S. approaches European cost-per-capita levels

Sources: KFF 2024; CDC Chronic Disease; CMS National Health Expenditure; CBO/JCT scoring; North Karelia Project (Finland). Figures tagged Gov Data are government-scored; all others are campaign Estimates.

Exhibit 11 — Pro Forma: Annual Surplus / (Deficit) Trajectory

Revenue minus net program costs — the path to surplus

TRANSITION PHASE	BREAK-EVEN	SURPLUS PHASE
Launch – Year 2 The initial deficit (\$330B narrowing to ~\$37B) is manageable — smaller than the annual cost of uncompensated emergency care under today's broken system.	Year 3 The program reaches revenue–cost parity in Year 3 as prevention savings from the Wellness Initiative begin accumulating.	Year 3 onward By Year 5: \$578B annual surplus. By Year 10: \$1.48T annual surplus — larger than the entire current Medicare budget. Surplus triggers automatic tax cuts under §708.

Sources: KFF 2024; CDC Chronic Disease; CMS National Health Expenditure; CBO/JCT scoring; North Karelia Project (Finland). Figures tagged Gov Data are government-scored; all others are campaign Estimates.

Exhibit 12 — Projected Health Outcomes: Disease Prevalence Reduction

Conservative projections based on the Finland North Karelia model

ESTIMATE

BENCHMARK: Finland cut cardiovascular mortality 85% over 35 years through community lifestyle change alone — no new drugs, no new technology.



Sources: KFF 2024; CDC Chronic Disease; CMS National Health Expenditure; CBO/JCT scoring; North Karelia Project (Finland). Figures tagged Gov Data are government-scored; all others are campaign Estimates.

Exhibit 13 — Consolidated Pro Forma Summary (All Figures in \$Billions)

H.R. 3069 as amended — 10-year financial outlook

	Launch	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 5	Year 7	Year 10
REVENUE — Total Annual	3,192	3,232	3,272	3,354	3,524	3,702	3,986
Gross Program Cost (base)	4,500	4,545	4,591	4,637	4,731	4,827	4,977
Less: Structural Savings	(1,023)	(1,060)	(1,090)	(1,120)	(1,180)	(1,240)	(1,320)
Less: Wellness Initiative Savings	—	(115)	(237)	(392)	(650)	(900)	(1,200)
Plus: Wellness Init. Cost	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
NET PROGRAM COST	3,522	3,415	3,309	3,170	2,946	2,732	2,502
SURPLUS / (DEFICIT)	(330)	(183)	(37)	184	578	970	1,484
Surplus % of Revenue	(10.3%)	(5.7%)	(1.1%)	5.5%	16.4%	26.2%	37.2%
Per Capita Cost (USD)	\$15,474	\$14,900	\$14,000	\$13,000	\$10,800	\$8,700	\$6,200

All figures in \$Billions. Revenue rebuilt on the verified \$3,192B base; costs from the bill's model. Break-even is reached in Year 3. \$708 automatic tax-reduction triggers activate once verified savings thresholds are met.

Sources: KFF 2024; CDC Chronic Disease; CMS National Health Expenditure; CBO/JCT scoring; North Karelia Project (Finland). Figures tagged Gov Data are government-scored; all others are campaign Estimates.

DISCLOSURE

On the Numbers in This Presentation

The research and the numbers presented in this presentation were compiled by Claude Opus 4.8 and Fable 5, both artificial-intelligence agents developed by Anthropic.

If there are errors in any of the figures or analysis presented herein, those errors are the result of mistakes made by Claude Opus 4.8 or Fable 5 — not by this Campaign. This Campaign takes NO responsibility for any such errors.

AI systems can and do produce inaccurate, incomplete, or fabricated information. All figures should be independently verified before being relied upon.