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Obamacare replacement and repeal: 4 things to watch now

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But even as Trump himself tweeted that the bill introduced Monday was “wonderful”, he added that it was “out for review and negotiation”.

In addition, they want states to have complete control of Medicaid, which would come in the form of a block grant – a lump sum of money to the states – to determine how to implement their Medicaid program. Their reasons for rejecting the bill all differ, but none are satisfied with the proposed legislation. The bulk of the savings would go to the wealthy. It does not include additional financial aid under the ACA that lowers deductibles and copayments for very low-income people – a subsidy that the Republican proposal would repeal. Because the proposed plan leaves many of Obamacare’s burdensome insurance regulations in place. “The deductibles were simply too high”. Which is to say that as more and more time passes, these subsidies would buy less and less coverage.

You know how Obamacare’s real name is The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act? Before prevailing, leaders will have to heal internal divisions.

“It is a missed opportunity and a step in the wrong direction”, said Sen. Mike Lee, R-Utah, one of three conservative senators who’ve criticized GOP leaders for not aggressively repealing Obama’s law.

“We don’t know how many people would use this new tax credit, we don’t know how much it will cost, and we don’t know if this bill will make healthcare more affordable for Americans”, Lee said in a statement.

In addition to lawmakers in the House Freedom Caucus and more conservative-leaning senators, grassroots groups – from the Club for Growth to Heritage Action to the Cato Institute – have also attacked the bill.

The taxes from the 2010 health care law will be repealed.

Two House committees – Ways and Means and Energy and Commerce – plan to take up the legislation on Wednesday.

Even if the GOP establishment was able to whip enough votes to begin phase one of the plan to repeal and replace Obamacare, Carlson did not sound convinced this was good politics.

The second goal of the GOP proposal is to pare funding for those who've been eligible for Medicaid since its inception – impoverished families, disabled people, low-income pregnant women and children – by not allowing federal aid to keep up with the increase in healthcare costs.

The bills would also levy a 30% premium penalty for 1 year on those who re-enroll in insurance coverage if they have gone without coverage for 63 days during the previous 12 months. And the decision not to fund Planned Parenthood, which offers poor women low-priced, high quality health care, ought to be a nonstarter in a developed country.

Medicaid covers more than 72 million Americans and is increasingly managed by private insurers like Aetna, Anthem, UnitedHealth Group and Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans that have contracted with states to provide health benefits to the poor. People earning \$100,000 to \$150,000 thousand. Not to mention how many people will lose coverage under this plan.

Around half those states have Republican governors, who are largely reluctant to see that spending curtailed. It also delays until 2025, the “Cadillac tax” – a levy on the highest cost employer-provided plans.

The proposal retains two of the ACA's most popular provisions: allowing young adults to remain on their parents' policies until age 26 and preventing insurance companies from denying coverage to people with pre-existing conditions.