



La Cámara de Comercio de Puerto Rico presenta su Foro

Análisis Plan Primeros 100 días del Presidente Donald Trump



Efectos en Sistema Salud
Elliot Pacheco

Análisis Plan Primeros 100 días del Presidente Donald Trump

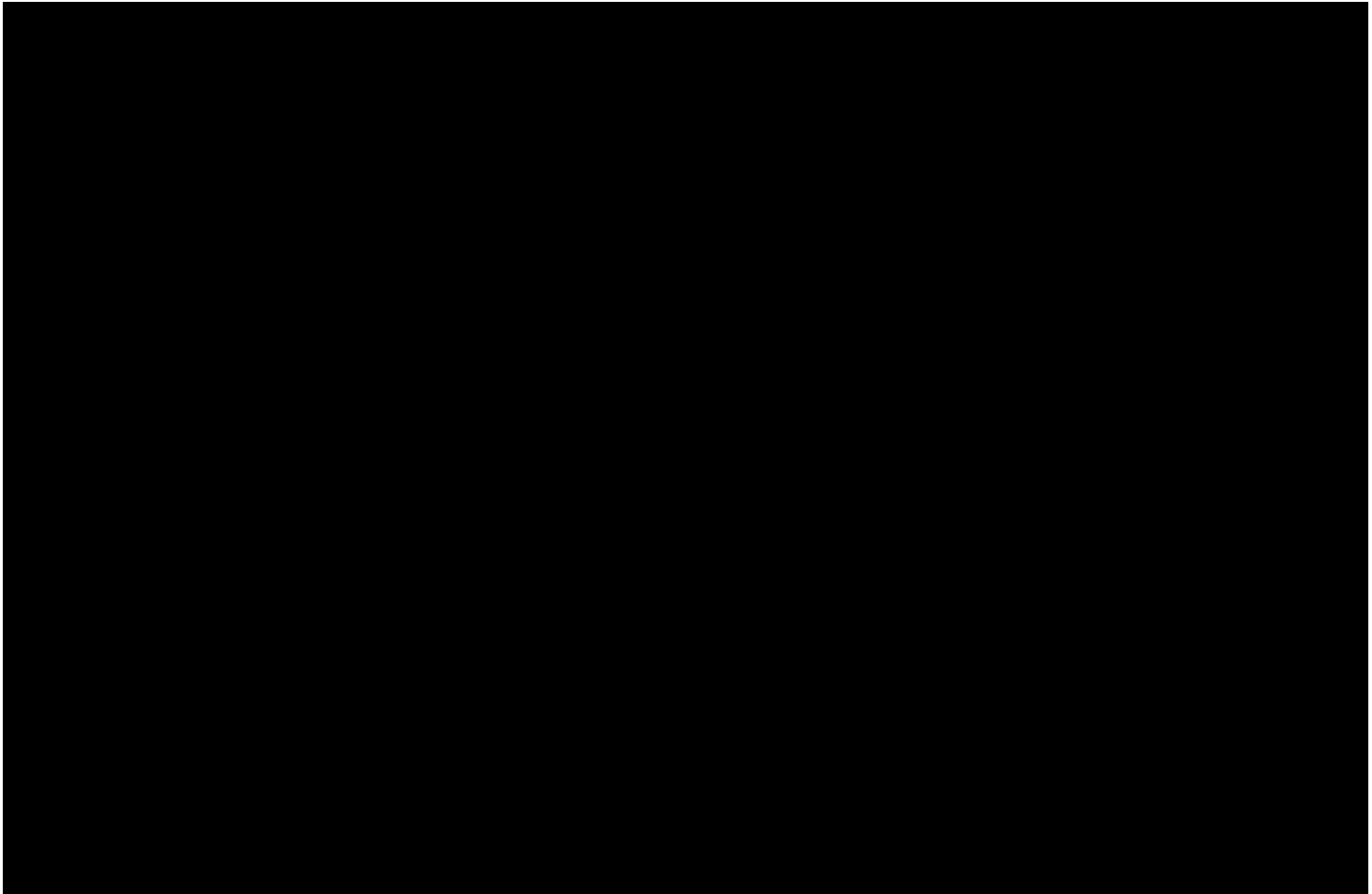
Agenda

- Propuesta Trump
- Junta de Control Fiscal
- Realidad Puerto Rico
- Recomendaciones

Análisis Plan Primeros 100 días

del Presidente Donald Trump

Propuesta Trump



Análisis Plan Primeros 100 días del Presidente Donald Trump

Propuesta Trump



POSITIONS

STATES

GET INVOLVED

MEDIA

SHOP

CONTRIBUTE

HEALTHCARE REFORM TO MAKE AMERICA GREAT AGAIN

Since March of 2010, the American people have had to suffer under the incredible economic burden of the Affordable Care Act—Obamacare. This legislation, passed by totally partisan votes in the House and Senate and signed into law by the most divisive and partisan President in American history, has tragically but predictably resulted in runaway costs, websites that don't work, greater rationing of care, higher premiums, less competition and fewer choices. Obamacare has raised the economic uncertainty of every single person residing in this country. As it appears Obamacare is certain to collapse of its own weight, the damage done by the Democrats and President Obama, and abetted by the Supreme Court, will be difficult to repair unless the next President and a Republican congress lead the effort to bring much-needed free market reforms to the healthcare industry.

★★★ POSITIONS ★★★

PAY FOR THE WALL

HEALTHCARE REFORM

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Propuesta Trump

1. Completely repeal Obamacare. Our elected representatives must eliminate the individual mandate. No person should be required to buy insurance unless he or she wants to.
2. Modify existing law that inhibits the sale of health insurance across state lines. As long as the plan purchased complies with state requirements, any vendor ought to be able to offer insurance in any state. By allowing full competition in this market, insurance costs will go down and consumer satisfaction will go up.
3. Allow individuals to fully deduct health insurance premium payments from their tax returns under the current tax system. Businesses are allowed to take these deductions so why wouldn't Congress allow individuals the same exemptions? As we allow the free market to provide insurance coverage opportunities to companies and individuals, we must also make sure that no one slips through the cracks simply because they cannot afford insurance. We must review basic options for Medicaid and work with states to ensure that those who want healthcare coverage can have it.
4. Allow individuals to use Health Savings Accounts (HSAs). Contributions into HSAs should be tax-free and should be allowed to accumulate. These accounts would become part of the estate of the individual and could be passed on to heirs without fear of any death penalty. These plans should be particularly attractive to young people who are healthy and can afford high-deductible insurance plans. These funds can be used by any member of a family without penalty. The flexibility and security provided by HSAs will be of great benefit to all who participate.

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Propuesta Trump

5. Require price transparency from all healthcare providers, especially doctors and healthcare organizations like clinics and hospitals. Individuals should be able to shop to find the best prices for procedures, exams or any other medical-related procedure.
6. **Block-grant Medicaid to the states. Nearly every state already offers benefits beyond what is required in the current Medicaid structure. The state governments know their people best and can manage the administration of Medicaid far better without federal overhead. States will have the incentives to seek out and eliminate fraud, waste and abuse to preserve our precious resources.**
7. Remove barriers to entry into free markets for drug providers that offer safe, reliable and cheaper products. Congress will need the courage to step away from the special interests and do what is right for America. Though the pharmaceutical industry is in the private sector, drug companies provide a public service. Allowing consumers access to imported, safe and dependable drugs from overseas will bring more options to consumers.

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Acciones Trump – Cinco Dias

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The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 20, 2017

Executive Order Minimizing the Economic Burden of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act Pending Repeal

EXECUTIVE ORDER

MINIMIZING THE ECONOMIC BURDEN OF THE PATIENT PROTECTION AND AFFORDABLE CARE ACT PENDING REPEAL

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Section 1. It is the policy of my Administration to seek the prompt repeal of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148), as amended (the "Act"). In the meantime, pending such repeal, it is imperative for the executive branch to ensure that the law is being efficiently implemented, take all actions consistent with law to minimize the unwarranted economic and regulatory burdens of the Act, and prepare to afford the States more flexibility and control to create a more free and open healthcare market.

Sec. 2. To the maximum extent permitted by law, the Secretary of Health and Human Services (Secretary) and the heads of all other executive departments and agencies (agencies) with authorities and responsibilities under the Act shall exercise all authority and discretion available to them to waive, defer,

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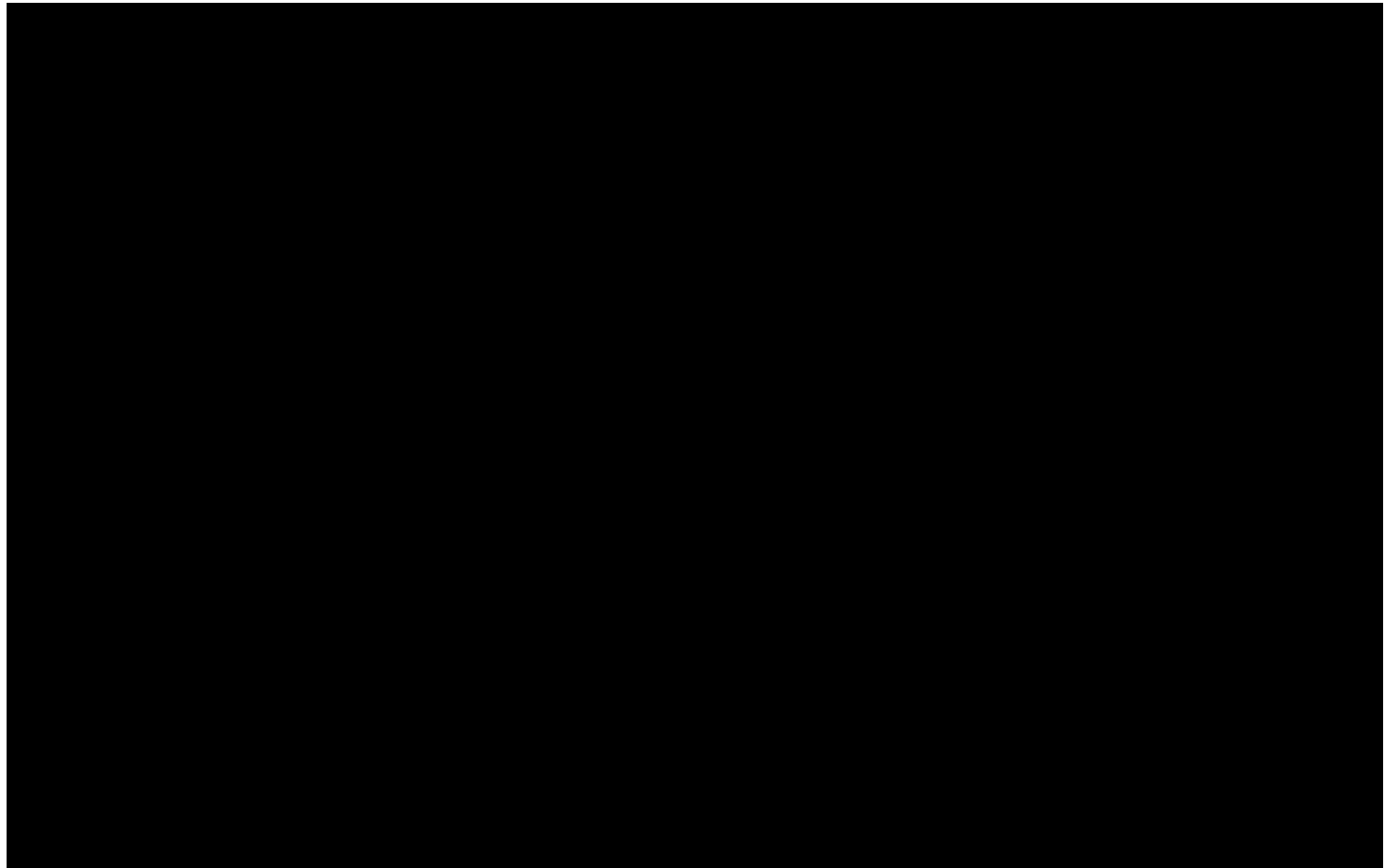
Acciones Trump – Cinco Dias

- Trump indica en su orden ejecutiva que seguirá la Ley de Procedimiento Administrativo para nuevas reglas. En la medida que el cumplimiento de esta orden requiera la revisión de los reglamentos, los directores de las agencias (HHS, CMS, ect..) deberán cumplir con la Ley de Procedimiento Administrativo.
- De igual manera le otorga la autoridad máxima permitida por ley al Secretario de Salud, y a los directores de las diferentes agencias a ejercer su discreción básicamente en todo lo relacionado al Affordable Care Act y no afectar el sistema.
- Trump no puede comenzar a publicar reglas nuevas y/o regulaciones de la noche a la mañana. En su lugar, tendrá que seguir la Ley de Procedimiento Administrativo. Esto significa que debe emitir de reglas preliminares (los famosos draft), tener un periodo de comentarios (coment period), celebrar vistas públicas y por ultimo emitir una regla final (Final Rule).

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Acciones Trump – Cinco Dias



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SENT VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

January 18, 2017

Honorable Ricardo A. Rosselló Nevares
Governor of Puerto Rico
La Fortaleza
PO Box 9020082
San Juan, PR 00902-0082

Dear Governor Rosselló Nevares:

Thank you for your letter of January 12, 2017 outlining the actions your Administration has taken in its first days in office and for Mr. Sánchez-Sifonte's January 4, 2017 letter in response to our letter of December 20, 2016. We appreciate the degree of alignment between your Administration's public policy platform and the policy guidelines outlined in our letter, as evidenced in your correspondence.

Thank you also for the opportunity to meet with you last Friday, January 13, in your office. As discussed at that meeting, the purpose of this letter is to provide you with more detailed information on the specific goals and objectives that we believe ought to be incorporated into a viable fiscal plan that we may certify, as well as to provide the fiscal parameters for that plan. We also would like to inform you of our preliminary determination regarding your request for an extension of both the time in which to submit the fiscal plan and the stay provided for under PROMESA.

As you are aware, and as we stated in our last letter, the Government of Puerto Rico faces a daunting fiscal challenge. The revised fiscal plan baseline released by the prior administration estimated that, unless significant fiscal and structural measures are implemented, the Government will have an annual average fiscal gap of \$7.0 billion from fiscal year 2019 to fiscal year 2016.

Governor Ricardo A. Rosselló Nevares
January 18, 2017
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\$ in billions	FY 2019 Fiscal Gap		
Total Baseline Revenues ¹	\$15.4		
Total Non-Debt Service Expenses ²	-19.1		
Primary Balance before Debt Service and Measures	-3.7		
Contractual Debt Service	-3.0		
Fiscal Gap	-7.6		
Proposed Impact of Fiscal Measures		Measures (\$)	% change to Baseline ³
1. Revenue Enhancements ⁴		+\$1.5	+15%
2. Government Right-sizing, Efficiency and Reduction ⁵		+1.5	-22%
3. Reducing Health Care Spending ⁶		+1.0	-28%
4. Reducing Higher Education Spending		+0.3	-27%
5. Pension Reform		+0.2	-10%
Impact of Fiscal Measures ⁷		+\$4.5	
Implied Primary Surplus after Measures Available for Debt Service ⁸	\$0.8		

Notes:

- Source is Government baseline released in December. Assumes GNP contraction of 16.2% in fiscal year 2018 and 1.2% in fiscal year 2019 in real terms. Includes \$9.8 billion of non-federal revenue.
- Includes \$13.5 billion of non-federal expenditure.
- % increase or decrease versus baseline forecasts for each area.
- Includes Act 154 extension and review of tax regime for Act 154 companies, improve tax compliance and right-sizing of government fees and other sources of revenue.
- Includes reducing non-essential government services through consolidation and headcount reduction, reducing total government compensation, right-sizing K-12 education expenditures to the current student population, eliminating subsidies to municipalities and private sector and introducing other efficiency measures. This target is net of impact from potential increased pension cost from government headcount reduction and social security expenditure for police and teachers not included in baseline projections.
- Includes misSalud expenditures and other non-federal expenditures for healthcare related agencies.
- Implies a 15% net revenue increase from baseline non-federal revenue of \$9.8 billion and a 22% net expenditure reduction from baseline non-federal expenditure of \$13.5 billion.
- The implied primary surplus is based on aligning ongoing revenues and expenditures for fiscal year 2019. It does not reflect likely carry-in deficits and thus may overstate available resources in fiscal year 2019.

See Attachment A for more details.

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Junta de Control Fiscal

3. Reducing Health Care Spending

MiSalud is a critical element of Puerto Rico's safety net and is fundamental to the stability of the health care delivery system. However, like other states and many businesses, the government of Puerto Rico has been challenged by rapidly rising health care costs that far outpace realistic revenue growth. The size of Puerto Rico's fiscal challenge, the loss of federal Medicaid funds and the fundamental imbalance between the growth in health spending and achievable revenue growth, makes significant reductions in health care spending necessary.

In fact, unless additional federal funding is provided after the expiration of funding under the Affordable Care Act, miSALUD will face a ballooning operating deficit expected to reach at least \$1.0 billion in 2020. While the Oversight Board supports initiatives to seek additional federal healthcare funding, we do not believe that at this time it would be a prudent budgetary practice to include in the fiscal plan any such potential additional federal healthcare funding. Therefore, the Board believes the Government of Puerto Rico should include measures in the fiscal plan that would generate annual savings in health care spending of \$1.0 billion by fiscal year 2019, such as implementing:

- A set of initiatives to increase efficiencies, which may include measures to reduce utilization / shift care to a lower cost setting, enhance fraud waste and abuse program, and optimize state-owned provider footprint.
- Additional significant cuts in coverage and benefits through miSALUD, and/or other health spending will be needed to yield additional savings.

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Realidad de Puerto Rico – Who Pays?



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Realidad de Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico – Retail TRxs State Ranking and YTD Growth

Rank	State	June YTD Retail TRxs	Growth
18	ALABAMA	41,122,736	3.0%
19	LOUISIANA	40,241,255	2.9%
20	ARIZONA	37,290,661	3.1%
21	WASHINGTON	35,876,071	0.4%
22	SOUTH CAROLINA	35,623,826	3.0%
23	PUERTO RICO	33,435,106	-0.8%
24	MARYLAND	33,256,969	0.8%
25	WISCONSIN	32,966,515	0.7%
26	MINNESOTA	29,042,945	1.1%
27	MISSISSIPPI	25,369,608	2.0%
28	ARKANSAS	24,965,530	1.9%

Source: SMART US Regional and Puerto Rico MVP (SMART PR) – June 2016 Data Month

Análisis Plan Primeros 100 días del Presidente Donald Trump

Recomendaciones

GOBIERNO DE PUERTO RICO
LA FORTALEZA
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Boletín Administrativo Núm. OE-2017-012

ORDEN EJECUTIVA DEL GOBERNADOR DE PUERTO RICO, HON. RICARDO A. ROSSELLÓ PARA ESTABLECER EL GRUPO DE TRABAJO MULTISECTORIAL PARA LOGRAR PARIDAD EN FONDOS MEDICAID Y MEDICARE

- POR CUANTO: El Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), otorgó una asignación en bloque de \$6,400 millones en fondos *Medicaid* para el plan de salud del Gobierno de Puerto Rico, comúnmente conocido como la Reforma de Salud, la cual es administrada por la Administración de Seguros de Salud (ASES).
- POR CUANTO: Aunque dicha asignación estaba destinada a cubrir los gastos de la Reforma de Salud hasta finales de 2019, las estrategias deficientes en el manejo de estos fondos implementadas por la pasada administración resultaron en que dichos fondos se agoten durante este año 2017, poniendo en una grave situación a dicho sistema.
- POR CUANTO: La situación fiscal del Gobierno de Puerto Rico es más crítica que nunca en la historia de la isla. El proceso de transición con la pasada administración y el Informe del Departamento del Tesoro reveló un déficit presupuestario el cual se estima que está en cerca de 7,000

Secretario designado de Salud federal da un mensaje de esperanza

Tom Price se compromete ante el Congreso de Estados Unidos a atender el abismo fiscal del sistema de salud en la Isla

miércoles, 22 de enero de 2017 - 12:00 AM

Por Juan A. Delgado

1108



Las expresiones de Price se dieron en una audiencia del Comité de Finanzas del Senado que examinó su candidatura a secretario de Salud. (AP)

Washington - En una audiencia en la que se enfrentó a nuevas críticas por el vínculo entre sus inversiones e iniciativas legislativas, el secretario designado de Salud de EE.UU., Tom Price, reconoció ayer que el gobierno federal tiene que atender con urgencia el precipicio fiscal de cerca de \$1,200 millones hacia el que va el sistema de salud de Puerto Rico.

RELACIONADOS:
A Message of Hope

Al responder de forma general una pregunta del senador demócrata Bill Nelson (Florida), Price sostuvo que tienen la obligación de "encontrar los recursos para asegurarnos de que (en Puerto Rico) tienen el cuidado de salud que necesitan".

"Son ciudadanos estadounidenses y nos toca asumir esa responsabilidad con seriedad", agregó Price, un congresista republicano por Georgia que ha estado en la primera fila de los esfuerzos del Congreso dirigidos a derogar y reemplazar la reforma federal conocida como Obamacare.

Los fondos de Medicaid asignados al Gobierno de Puerto Rico por medio de ese estatuto —que representan unos \$1,200 millones anuales del presupuesto del programa Mi Salud y debieron durar hasta 2019— pueden agotarse antes de que termine el año, dejando sin cobertura médica a unas 900,000 personas.

En su interrogatorio, el senador Nelson —quien representa a cerca de un millón de puertorriqueños en Florida y va a la reelección en 2018— reiteró además su preocupación en torno a los efectos del virus del zika en la Isla.

Las expresiones de Price se dieron en una audiencia del Comité de



Más en Noticias

ULTIMA HOJA - NOTICIAS - COMPARTELO

1 Cámara baja aprueba medida para modificar beneficios de planes de retiro

2 El PPFD inicia hoy su estrategia contra el plebiscito

3 Contrato entre la AEE y Energy Answers se venció

4 Secretaría de Justicia reorganiza las fiscalías

5 Peña Nieto lamenta y repudia la decisión de construir un muro

6 Comité Descolonización ONU apoya resolución sentada de Oscar López



Gracias

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www.camarapr.org