

# DOWNLOAD PDF DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESCRIPTION DRUG AND MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 2003

## Chapter 1 : Fact Sheet: Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of

(a) *SHORT TITLE.* "This Act may be cited as the "Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of". (b) *AMENDMENTS TO SOCIAL SECURITY ACT.* "Except as other-.

As new and expensive drugs have come into use, patients, particularly senior citizens at whom Medicare was targeted, have found prescriptions harder to afford. The MMA was designed to address this problem. The benefit is funded in a complex way, reflecting diverse priorities of lobbyists and constituencies. It provides a subsidy for large employers to discourage them from eliminating private prescription coverage to retired workers a key AARP goal ; It prohibits the federal government from negotiating discounts with drug companies; It prevents the government from establishing a formulary , but does not prevent private providers such as HMOs from doing so. Basic prescription drug coverage[ edit ] Beginning in , a prescription drug benefit called Medicare Part D was made available. Coverage is available only through insurance companies and HMOs, and is voluntary. Enrollees paid the following initial costs for the initial benefits: The Affordable Care Act , also commonly known as "Obamacare", modified this measure. Medicare Advantage plans[ edit ] With the passage of the Balanced Budget Act of , Medicare beneficiaries were given the option to receive their Medicare benefits through private health insurance plans, instead of through the Original Medicare plan Parts A and B. The complex legislation also changed Medicare in the following ways: Jurisdiction A "consists of all states in Jurisdictions 12, 13, and 14 Jurisdiction B "consists of all states in Jurisdictions 6, 8, and 15 Jurisdiction C "consists of all states and territories in Jurisdictions 4, 7, 9, 10, and 11 Jurisdiction D "consists of all states and territories in Jurisdictions 1, 2, 3, and 5 Finally, the underlying contracts would be subject to competition, and would also be subject to the requirements of the Cost Accounting Standards and the Federal Acquisition Regulation. They claimed that Tauzin "may have been negotiating for the lobbying job while writing the Medicare legislation. This is an abuse of power. This is a conflict of interest. Several times in the legislative process the bill had appeared to have failed, but each time was saved when a couple of Congressmen and Senators switched positions on the bill. The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives early on June 25, as H. All that day and the next the bill was debated, and it was apparent that the bill would be very divisive. In the early morning of June 27, a floor vote was taken. After the initial electronic vote, the count stood at yeas, nays. Three Republican representatives then changed their votes. One opponent of the bill, Ernest J. R-OK-5 , changed his vote to "present" upon being told that C. Bill Young R-FL , who was absent due to a death in the family, would have voted "aye" if he had been present. The bill passed by one vote, On June 26, the Senate passed its version of the bill, The bills were unified in conference, and on November 21, the bill came back to the House for approval. The bill came to a vote at 3 a. Istook, who had always been a wavering vote, consented quickly, producing a tally. In a highly unusual move, the House leadership held the vote open for hours as they sought two more votes. Then-Representative Nick Smith R-MI claimed he was offered campaign funds for his son, who was running to replace him, in return for a change in his vote from "nay" to "yea. With passage assured, Wu voted yea as well, and Democrats Calvin M. The bill passed He subsequently voted to table his own challenge; the tally to table was ayes, noes. As 60 votes were necessary to override it, the challenge was actually considered to have a credible chance of passing. The Medicare Prescription Drug Act expressly prohibited Medicare from negotiating bulk prescription drug prices.

## Chapter 2 : Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of

*Today the President signed into law the historic Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of , which will help to create a modern Medicare system, allow for the biggest improvements in senior health care in nearly 40 years, and provide seniors with prescription drug benefits and more choices in health care.*

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## Chapter 3 : Reform - Medicare Act of News

*The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act, also called the Medicare Modernization Act or MMA, is a federal law of the United States, enacted in It produced the largest overhaul of Medicare in the public health program's year history.*

## Chapter 4 : Prescription Drug and Medicare Improvement Act of ( ; th Congress S. 1) - [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

*Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of - Title I: Medicare Prescription Drug Benefit (Sec. ) Amends title XVIII (Medicare) of the Social Security Act (SSA) to add a new part D (Voluntary Prescription Drug Benefit Program). Establishes a new optional Medicare prescription drug benefit program augmenting with a.*

## Chapter 5 : Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act - Wikipedia

*Page 1 Note: Bolded and bracketed provisions are subject to change, pending complete CBO analysis. THE PRESCRIPTION DRUG AND MEDICARE IMPROVEMENT ACT OF*