

GOP Senate plan B would repeal of the ACA and delay replacement by 2 years

Overview of Obamacare Repeal Reconciliation Act of 2017



The legislation, which would repeal the Affordable Care Act and give Republicans time to work out a replacement, is a near-identical copy to the 2015 repeal-only bill vetoed by President Barack Obama



Under the ORRA, repeal would not kick in until 2020 but would then go into effect immediately, rather than phasing out Obamacare's provisions



The bill does include a couple of provisions that were not in the 2015 bill: prohibits the use of premium tax credits or small business tax credits for health plans that cover abortions and it would also fund reimbursements to insurers for cost-sharing reductions through 2019, when the payment would end



The bill would repeal the individual mandate, premium tax credits, cost-sharing reduction payments and all the taxes imposed by the ACA, but it would keep the insurance regulations

CBO estimates of Obamacare Repeal Reconciliation Act of 2017



32 million fewer people would have health insurance by 2026 than under current law



50% of the US population lives in areas that would not have available health plans in the individual market by 2020



Federal deficit would be reduced by **\$473 billion** over the next 10 years



Insurance premiums are expected to increase by **25% in 2018** and by **50% in 2026**

Sources: Congressional Budget Office, July 19, 2017.