

Estimate for H.R. 4015, the SGR Repeal and Medicare Provider Payment Modernization Act of 2014, as introduced,
with an amendment offered by Mr. Camp (Camp_042) as posted on the website of the Committee on Rules on March 11, 2014

	(Billions of dollars, by fiscal year)											March 12, 2014	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2014 - 2019	2014 - 2024
CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING													
H.R. 4015 as introduced	5.3	10.6	11.2	10.7	10.7	11.7	13.4	14.7	16.6	17.4	16.1	60.2	138.4
Amendment offered by Mr. Camp	-4.4	-21.6	-33.4	-35.6	-36.9	-19.1	-9.0	-5.4	-2.0	-1.0	-1.1	-151.0	-169.5
Total Changes in Direct Spending	0.9	-11.0	-22.2	-25.0	-26.2	-7.4	4.4	9.2	14.7	16.4	15.0	-90.7	-31.1
CHANGES IN REVENUES													
Amendment offered by Mr. Camp	1.2	5.1	3.3	-1.1	-3.0	-4.7	-2.8	-2.5	-1.8	-2.0	-2.2	0.8	-10.4
<i>On-budget</i>	0.6	2.4	1.1	-1.9	-3.2	-4.8	-2.8	-1.9	-1.1	-1.1	-1.2	-5.9	-13.9
<i>Off-budget</i>	0.6	2.8	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.1	*	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	6.7	3.5
NET INCREASE OR DECREASE (-) IN THE DEFICIT FROM CHANGES IN DIRECT SPENDING AND REVENUES													
Net Changes in Deficits^a	-0.3	-16.1	-25.5	-23.9	-23.2	-2.7	7.1	11.8	16.4	18.4	17.2	-91.6	-20.7
<i>On-budget</i>	0.3	-13.3	-23.3	-23.0	-22.9	-2.5	7.1	11.1	15.7	17.5	16.2	-84.9	-17.2
<i>Off-budget</i>	-0.6	-2.8	-2.1	-0.9	-0.3	-0.1	*	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	-6.7	-3.5

Sources: Congressional Budget Office; staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation (JCT).

Notes: Components may not sum to totals because of rounding.

* = between -\$50 million and \$50 million.

Estimates assume enactment by the end of March 2014 and are relative to CBO's February 2014 baseline.

The Camp amendment would retain the requirement to maintain minimum essential coverage beginning in 2014; however, there would be no penalty payment for failing to comply with that requirement prior to 2019. The amendment would shift the schedule of penalties for people who do not comply with the mandate to begin in 2019.

CBO and JCT estimate that enacting the amendment would increase the number of people without health insurance coverage in 2018—relative to current-law projections—by about 13 million people, resulting in 43 million uninsured in that year. That increase in the uninsured population would consist of roughly 5 million fewer individuals with coverage under Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program, 1 million fewer individuals with employment-based coverage, and 7 million fewer individuals with coverage obtained in the individual market (including individual policies purchased in the exchanges or directly from insurers in the nongroup market). Similar changes in coverage would occur in most other years in which there would be no penalty payment for failing to comply with the individual mandate. After 2018, smaller changes in coverage relative to current law would occur.

CBO and JCT estimate that premiums in 2018 for policies in the individual market would increase by 10 percent to 20 percent relative to current law, and in most other years in which there would be no penalty payment for failing to comply with the individual mandate.

a. Positive numbers indicate an increase in the deficit, negative numbers indicate a decrease in the deficit.