

that encourages innovation and investment across all health care sectors. Repealing the Affordable Care Act is the first step in that process—the beginning, not the end of our road to building a market-based, patient-centered health care system in America.

I look forward to joining my colleagues in voting to repeal ObamaCare and entering this new phase of health care reform. I thank my colleagues who cooperated and worked together in developing this bill that I wholeheartedly support.

Thank you, Madam President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

Mr. DAINES. Madam President, last year when I decided to run for Montana's open Senate seat, I promised the people of Montana I would work tirelessly to repeal ObamaCare. I am upholding that promise. Tomorrow the Senate will vote to repeal President Obama's broken health care law because for many Montana families the President's health care law hasn't been what it was promised to be.

Too many Montanans have seen their work hours cut, have been forced off the plans they liked, and were told they couldn't see the doctors they trusted. Health care premiums are not as affordable for Americans as President Obama claimed they would be. We are seeing premiums rising once again. In Montana, folks who are purchasing plans from the ObamaCare exchanges are getting hit with double-digit rate increases. More than 40,000 Montanans are expected to receive notices that their insurance rates have increased by double digits—an average of 34 percent for some plans. To put that into perspective, that is another \$1,000 a year for a 40-year-old on one of Montana's silver plans.

Some Montanans have been hit with even higher rate increases. Take Cindy from Missoula, MT, who received a letter from her health insurance company that her premiums were increasing by 40 percent. Unfortunately, these rate hikes are the predictable result of forcing a partisan piece of legislation through Congress without transparent consideration or bipartisan input. Sadly, those impacted the hardest by these steep rate increases are often those who can least afford it.

Americans need access to affordable care, but ObamaCare not only takes uninsured Americans in the wrong direction, it is failing to reliably provide the basic coverage Americans deserve. Look no further than the health co-op

system established under ObamaCare. All but one lost money in the last year—all but one. More than half have collapsed, forcing more than 700,000 Americans to find new health insurance options.

In 2007, President Obama said himself that by the end of his first term ObamaCare would “cover every American and cut the cost of a typical family's premium by up to \$2,500 a year.”

Montanans haven't seen their premiums decreased by \$2,500 a year. It is not even close. Montanans are forced once again off the health care plans they liked and away from the doctors they trusted because when Washington, DC, bureaucrats take over a health care system, inevitably prices go up and the quality of care goes down. That is exactly what we have seen happen with ObamaCare. After more than 5 years of this Obama experiment, it is clear ObamaCare isn't working.

I grew up in Montana. Spending time outdoors is an important way of life for us back home. I was fly fishing before Brad Pitt made it cool in the movie “A River Runs Through It.” When you are in one of Montana's blue-ribbon streams and your fishing line gets tangled up, you have a couple different options. Sometimes you can take some time to untangle it and make another cast, but other times, your line gets so tangled up and knotted up that the best option is to cut the line and start over. It is time to cut the line on President Obama's failed health care law and tie on a new fly. That is what the Senate is going to do this week.

This bill dismantles President Obama's bungled health care law. It also puts our States on a glide path away from ObamaCare. It will build a bridge to replace this broken law with State-led solutions that put patients back in the center of the health care equation and return the health care decisions to Americans, to families, to their doctors and away from a bunch of DC bureaucrats. When we pass this historic legislation tomorrow, it will be the first time an ObamaCare repeal bill will be on President Obama's desk for his signature. He is going to have to decide whether to put the American people first or if he will continue imposing fines and substandard care on the hard-working people of this country.

Even if the President rejects the will of the American people and vetoes this bill, I will continue working to protect Montanans from rising health care costs, and I will keep working to en-

sure that all Americans receive the quality health care they deserve.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. ENZI. Madam President, section 4305 of S. Con. Res. 11, the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2016, allows the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to revise the allocations, aggregates, and levels in the budget resolution for legislation related to health care reform. The authority to adjust is contingent on the legislation not increasing the deficit over either the period of the total of fiscal years 2016–2020 or the period of the total of fiscal years 2016–2025.

I find that Senate amendment 2874 fulfills the conditions of deficit neutrality found in sec. 4305 of S. Con. Res. 11. Accordingly, I am revising the allocations to the Committee on Finance; the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, HELP; and the budgetary aggregates to account for the budget effects of the amendment.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables, which provide details about the adjustment, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BUDGET AGGREGATES—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS

(Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 4305 of S. Con. Res. 11, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016)

	\$ in millions	2016
Current Aggregates:		
Spending:		
Budget Authority		3,033,488
Outlays		3,091,974
Adjustments:		
Spending:		
Budget Authority		– 10,300
Outlays		– 9,700
Revised Aggregates:		
Spending:		
Budget Authority		3,023,188
Outlays		3,082,274

BUDGET AGGREGATE—REVENUES

(Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 4305 of S. Con. Res. 11, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016)

	\$ in millions	2016	2016–2020	2016–2025
Current Aggregates:				
Revenue		2,675,967	14,415,914	32,233,099
Adjustments:				
Revenue		– 12,800	– 83,300	– 223,200
Revised Aggregates:				
Revenue		2,663,167	14,332,614	32,009,899

REVISION TO ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 4305 of S. Con. Res. 11, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016)

	\$ in millions	2016	2016–2020	2016–2025
Current Allocation:				
Budget Authority		2,179,749	12,342,551	29,428,176
Outlays		2,169,759	12,322,705	29,403,199
Adjustments:				
Budget Authority		– 9,500	– 103,700	– 282,800
Outlays		– 9,500	– 103,700	– 282,800
Revised Allocation:				
Budget Authority		2,170,249	12,238,851	29,145,376
Outlays		2,160,259	12,219,005	29,120,399

REVISION TO ALLOCATION TO THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 4305 of S. Con. Res. 11, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2016)

	\$ in millions	2016	2016–2020	2016–2025
Current Allocation:				
Budget Authority		12,137	87,301	174,372
Outlays		14,271	87,783	182,631
Adjustments:				
Budget Authority		– 800	– 5,500	– 15,000
Outlays		– 100	– 3,600	– 12,200
Revised Allocation:				
Budget Authority		11,337	81,801	159,372
Outlays		14,171	84,183	170,431

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Mr. ENZI. Madam President, I wish to submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report for December 2015. The report compares current law levels of spending and revenues with the amounts provided in the conference report to accompany S. Con. Res. 11, the budget resolution for fiscal year 2016. This information is necessary to determine whether budget points of order lie against pending legislation. It has been prepared by the Republican staff of the Senate Budget Committee and the Congressional Budget Office, CBO, pursuant to section 308(b) of the Congressional Budget Act.

This is the fourth report I have made since adoption of the fiscal year 2016 budget resolution on May 5, 2015. My last filing can be found in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on October 27, 2015. The information contained in this report is current through November 30, 2015. This will be the final scorekeeping report for calendar year 2015.

Table 1 gives the amount by which each Senate authorizing committee is below or exceeds its allocation under the budget resolution. This information is used for enforcing committee allocation pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, CBA. Over the fiscal year 2016–2025 period, which is the entire period covered by S. Con. Res. 11, Senate authorizing committees have spent \$3.3 billion less than the budget resolution calls for.

Table 2 gives the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or exceeds the statutory spending limits. This information is used to determine points of order related to the spending caps found in section 312 and section 314 of the CBA. While no full-year appropriations bills have been enacted for fiscal year 2016, subcommittees are charged with permanent and advanced appropriations that first become available in that year.

Table 3 gives the amount by which the Senate Committee on Appropriations is below or exceeds its allocation

for overseas contingency operations/global war on terrorism, OCO/GWOT, spending. This separate allocation for OCO/GWOT was established in section 3102 of S. Con. Res. 11 and is enforced using section 302 of the CBA. No bills providing funds with the OCO/GWOT designation on a full-year basis have been enacted thus far for fiscal year 2016.

The budget resolution established two new points of order limiting the use of changes in mandatory programs in appropriations bills, CHIMPS. Tables 4 and 5 show compliance with fiscal year 2016 limits for overall CHIMPS and the Crime Victims Fund CHIMP, respectively. This information is used for determining points of order under section 3103 and section 3104, respectively. No full-year bills have been enacted thus far for fiscal year 2016 that include CHIMPS.

In addition to the tables provided by the Senate Budget Committee Republican staff, I am submitting additional tables from CBO that I will use for enforcement of budget levels agreed to by the Congress.

For fiscal year 2016, CBO annualizes the effects of the Continuing Appropriations Act, P.L. 114–53, which provides funding through December 11, 2015. For the enforcement of budgetary aggregates, the Senate Budget Committee historically excludes this temporary funding. As such, the current law levels are \$882.6 billion and \$521.6 billion below budget resolution levels for budget authority and outlays, respectively. Revenues are \$413 million above the level assumed in the budget resolution. Finally, Social Security outlays are at the levels assumed in the budget resolution for fiscal year 2016, while Social Security revenues are \$18 million above assumed levels for the budget year.

CBO's report also provide information needed to enforce the Senate's pay-as-you-go rule. The Senate's pay-as-you-go scorecard currently shows deficit reduction of \$16.7 billion over the fiscal year 2015–2020 period and \$77.5 billion over the fiscal year 2015–2025 pe-

riod. Over the initial 6-year period, Congress has enacted legislation that would increase revenues by \$12 billion and decrease outlays by \$4.6 billion. Over the 11-year period, Congress has enacted legislation that would increase revenues by \$24.2 billion and decrease outlays by \$53.3 billion. The Senate's pay-as-you-go rule is enforced by section 201 of S. Con. Res. 21, the fiscal year 2008 budget resolution.

All years in the accompanying tables are fiscal years.

I ask unanimous consent that the accompanying tables be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TABLE 1. SENATE AUTHORIZING COMMITTEES—ENACTED DIRECT SPENDING ABOVE (+) OR BELOW (–) BUDGET RESOLUTIONS

	(In millions of dollars)		
	2016	2016–2020	2016–2025
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Armed Services			
Budget Authority	– 66	– 518	– 1,117
Outlays	– 50	– 476	– 1,099
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation			
Budget Authority	130	650	1,300
Outlays	0	0	0
Energy and Natural Resources			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Environment and Public Works			
Budget Authority	0	0	– 3,160
Outlays	0	0	– 3,160
Finance			
Budget Authority	5	13	28
Outlays	5	13	28
Foreign Relations			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Judiciary			
Budget Authority	0	1	2
Outlays	0	1	2
Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions			
Budget Authority	0	208	278
Outlays	0	208	278
Rules and Administration			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Intelligence			
Budget Authority	0	0	0
Outlays	0	0	0
Veterans' Affairs			
Budget Authority	– 2	– 1	– 1