

exempt status of those public lands, or payments intended to split the revenue from the commercial use of public lands. This relationship between the counties and those lands and extractive industries usually means they are boom-and-bust counties—falling faster into recession and slower to climb out of recession when changes occur to particular federal programs or when, for example, a massive global pandemic hits without warning.

I, and many of my colleagues, have worked for years on programs attempting to stabilize those local economies—primarily through two laws: the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act, which is largely administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management; and the Payment in Lieu of Taxes Program, administered through the Secretary of the Interior.

So, why implement a new and separate program assigned to the Secretary of Treasury? Treasury is the agency with the best and most complete knowledge of the economic workings of our nation. Therefore, it is right up its alley to “tak[e] into account economic conditions of each eligible revenue sharing county, using measurements of poverty rates, household income, land values, and unemployment rates as well as other economic indicators, over the 20-year period ending with September 30, 2021.” In addition, my 20 years of experience in this arena, combined with what I’ve heard from Oregonians in rural counties, adds up to the conclusion that it is time to try something new to stabilize the local economies of these revenue-sharing counties.

I am not expecting Treasury to do this work on its own. I will work with the Department, as will my colleague and long-time partner on this issue, Senator CRAPO. I also fully expect Treasury to consult with others in government who have history in this arena on the creation of this new formula such as the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, as well as the National Association of Counties, state county associations, including the Association of O&C Counties Oregon, and many other groups with a deep understanding of these impacts across the United States. These entities will help Treasury stand up this new program at Treasury because they provide historic context to the entirely new program in its analysis of the needs of the counties, for the first time taking into account economic conditions on the ground. The new program will include \$1.5 billion for eligible counties and \$500 million for Tribes over the next two years.

So, now that I have covered the questions of “What are the revenue sharing counties?”; “Why Treasury?”; and “How is my new program different?”; I want to provide an answer to “What has happened in the revenue sharing county to warrant a payment?”

Revenue sharing counties have suffered economic loss due to the imple-

mentation of, or changes in, a federal program. For example, necessary environmental and wildlife protection laws have reduced the revenue sharing payments to counties that host U.S. Forest Service lands and timberlands managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

Over the last half century, revenue sharing counties have seen their budgets fluctuate wildly based on inconsistent revenue sharing payments caused, in part, by the boom and bust nature of resource extraction industries. Additionally, current federal county payments laws meant to stabilize this cycle, such as PILT and SRS, are often inconsistently funded and leave counties on an economic roller coaster each year waiting for inconsistent reauthorizations.

The purpose of my new program is to help stabilize the budgets and economies of counties that have historically hosted extractive industry on private or public lands and where downturns in those extractive industries, caused by government action, affected the county economically and budgetarily.

Unfortunately, due to the nature of the reconciliation process in the Senate, the final language of the new county payments program did not make this perfectly clear. Instead, the final language referred simply to revenue sharing counties, but requires Treasury to establish a formula that helps both.

Let me touch on a couple of the other key provisions in the section. First, while the money provided is for a county to use as it sees fit, a county cannot use any of the funds to lobby anyone for any reason at any level of government. If a county does use the money in this unauthorized manner, the county must return the improperly used money to the treasury.

The county that takes money under this section must report to the Treasury Secretary about the use of that money. The Secretary has the discretion to make the reporting requirements more detailed. And lastly, if the county does not make a timely report, then the county must pay a penalty.

And lastly, let me talk about the \$500,000,000 in this section destined for the Tribes. The section reads:

“(2) PAYMENTS TO ELIGIBLE TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS.—For each of fiscal years 2022 and 2023, the Secretary shall reserve \$250,000,000 of the total amount appropriated under subsection (a) to allocate and pay to eligible Tribal governments in amounts that are determined by the Secretary taking into account economic conditions of each eligible Tribe.

“(2) ELIGIBLE TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘eligible Tribal government’ means the recognized governing body of an eligible Tribe.

“(3) ELIGIBLE TRIBE.—The term ‘eligible Tribe’ means any Indian or Alaska Native tribe, band, nation, pueblo, village, community, component band, or component reservation, individually identified (including parenthetically) in the list published most recently as of the date of enactment of this section pursuant to section 104 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 5131).”

This section of the bill would establish a new Tribal economic stabilization fund, which would allow the Department of Treasury to make payments to Tribal governments for any governmental purpose deemed necessary by the Tribe. This language is intended for the Department of Treasury to work with the Tribal Governments defined in the bill to determine a formula ensuring equitable distribution of the funding each year. This funding could be used to repair critical drinking water infrastructure, fund Tribal healthcare services, or other critical Tribal needs.

Madam President, I am thrilled to be on the new path of providing stabilized aid to these counties. I look forward to working with my colleagues in standing up this program.

BUDGETARY REVISIONS

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 5, the fiscal year 2021 congressional budget resolution, allows the chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to revise the allocations, aggregates, and levels in the budget resolution for legislation considered under the resolution’s reconciliation instructions.

I find that Amendment 891 fulfills the conditions found in section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 5. Accordingly, I am revising the allocations for the reconciled committees and other enforceable budgetary levels to account for the budgetary effects of the amendment.

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

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

REVISION TO ALLOCATION TO SENATE COMMITTEES

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 5, The Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021)

\$ in billions	2021	2021–2025	2021–2030
Current Allocation:			
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry			
Budget Authority	240.315	831.870	1,562.654
Outlays	202.027	733.208	1,388.412
Adjustments			
Budget Authority	22.602	22.712	22.712
Outlays	18.858	22.553	22.712
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	262.917	854.582	1,585.366
Outlays	220.885	755.761	1,411.124
Current Allocation:			
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs			
Budget Authority	–463.909	–378.485	–269.169
Outlays	–10.918	3.158	6.455
Adjustments			
Budget Authority	92.231	92.231	92.231
Outlays	32.544	87.170	88.820
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	–371.678	–286.254	–176.938
Outlays	21.626	90.328	95.275
Current Allocation:			
Commerce, Science, and Transportation:			
Budget Authority	345.609	417.066	507.766
Outlays	314.473	381.777	449.022
Adjustments			
Budget Authority	35.882	35.762	35.162
Outlays	22.427	35.696	35.155
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	381.491	452.828	542.928
Outlays	336.900	417.473	484.177
Current Allocation:			
Environment and Public Works:			
Budget Authority	68.678	264.412	510.612

REVISION TO ALLOCATION TO SENATE COMMITTEES— Continued

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 5, The Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021)

Table with 4 columns: \$ in billions, 2021, 2021-2025, 2021-2030. Rows include Outlays, Adjustments, Revised Allocation, Finance, Current Allocation, Foreign Relations, Labor, and Homeland Security.

REVISION TO ALLOCATION TO SENATE COMMITTEES— Continued

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 5, The Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021)

Table with 4 columns: \$ in billions, 2021, 2021-2025, 2021-2030. Rows include Outlays, Adjustments, Revised Allocation, Current Allocation, Indian Affairs, Small Business and Entrepreneurship, Veterans' Affairs, and Unassigned.

REVISION TO ALLOCATION TO SENATE COMMITTEES— Continued

(Pursuant to Section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 5, The Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021)

Table with 4 columns: \$ in billions, 2021, 2021-2025, 2021-2030. Rows include Outlays, Adjustments, Revised Allocation.

Note: The total adjustment for reconciled committees is \$1,838.064 billion in budget authority and \$1,815.974 in outlays over ten years.

BUDGET AGGREGATES—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS

(Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 5, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021)

Table with 2 columns: \$ in billions, 2021. Rows include Current Aggregates, Spending, Adjustment, Revised Aggregates.

Note: The adjustment represent the difference between 2021 amounts assumed in the budget resolution for fiscal year 2021 and amounts included in Senate amendment 891.

(Pursuant to Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and Section 3001 of S. Con. Res. 5, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2021)

Summary table with 4 columns: \$ in billions, 2021, 2021-2025, 2021-2030. Rows include Current Aggregates, Revenue, and Revised Aggregates.

Note: The adjustment for revenues represents the difference between revenues assumed in the budget resolution for budget reconciliation and the revenue impact of Senate amendment 891. The total reduction in on-budget revenues resulting from the amendment is \$50.490 billion in 2021, \$95.083 billion over five years, and \$65.778 billion over ten years.

PAY-AS-YOU-GO SCORECARD FOR THE SENATE

Pursuant to Section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2018)

Table with 2 columns: \$ in billions, Balances. Rows include Starting Balance, Adjustments, Revised Balance for Fiscal Years 2021, 2021-2025, and 2021-2030.

WOMEN'S HISTORY MONTH

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, this month we are celebrating Women's History Month, which is a time for us to look back on history and recognize all of the barriers women have overcome...

Dating back to the 1800s, women's history of philanthropists, suffragists, and activists in my home State of Maryland is rich. Margaret Briggs Gregory Hawkins, born in 1887, was in-

strumental in the long-haul efforts of women earning the right to vote. Her dedicated efforts for women's rights and civil rights were evident at the local level in my hometown of Baltimore. Through her membership in women's grassroots organizations, such as the Druid Hill Branch of the YWCA, Civilian Defense Mobilization, and the Progressive Women's Suffrage Club, she focused on cultivating meaningful relationships, leadership skills, and advancing civil rights and voting rights for women of color. We commemorate Margaret this Women's History Month as she is inducted into the 2021 Maryland Women's Hall of Fame.

Women's History Month is a time for us to remember the fearless women who shaped history as we know it. In 2020, we lost Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg. Affectionately known as the "notorious RBG," Justice Ginsburg paved the way for millions of women in her relentless fight for justice and equality. She was a warrior in guaranteeing women had a sound voice in the arena. Justice Ginsburg challenged us to "think about how you would like the world to be for your daughters and granddaughters."

While 2020 was tumultuous, it also brought anniversaries that are worth noting. In August, we celebrated the

milestone of the 100th anniversary of women's suffrage. The right to vote is a central to the heart of our democracy. I cannot think of a better way to ring in this milestone than by electing our first female Vice President, Vice President KAMALA HARRIS.

It was a privilege and a joy to serve with my friend KAMALA in the Senate. She has been pivotal in women's history. Aside from her groundbreaking role as our first female Vice President, she is the first woman, first South Asian American, and first African American to serve as attorney general in California's history. When looking back on her achievements, she often quotes her mother, who would tell her, "Kamala, you may be the first to do many things, but make sure you are not the last." I could not agree more.

While Vice President HARRIS made history and shattered the glass ceiling with her election victory this past November, there is still work we must do. The first step in leveling the playing field between men and women, today and for future generations, is to pass the Equal Rights Amendment, ERA. Justice Ginsburg once said that if she could choose an amendment to add to the Constitution, it would be the Equal Rights Amendment. That is because she would like her granddaughters,