

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)

\$ in billions	2021	2021–2025	2021–2030
Outlays	21.964	34.852	55.646
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	3.205	3.205	3.205
Outlays	0.812	3.005	3.205
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	71.883	267.617	513.817
Outlays	22.776	37.857	58.851
Finance:			
Budget Authority	2,993.294	14,655.178	34,329.717
Outlays	2,980.805	14,587.196	34,246.494
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	1,006.500	1,240.377	1,240.687
Outlays	936.776	1,237.467	1,230.626
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	3,999.794	15,895.555	35,570.404
Outlays	3,917.581	15,824.663	35,477.120
Current Allocation:			
Foreign Relations:			
Budget Authority	51.566	229.018	447.704
Outlays	41.156	215.099	433.745
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	10.000	10.000	10.000
Outlays	1.159	9.248	9.526
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	61.566	239.018	457.704
Outlays	42.315	224.347	443.271
Current Allocation:			
Health, Education,			
Labor, and Pensions:			
Budget Authority	17.289	132.371	268.697
Outlays	27.594	121.193	244.258
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	304.706	304.664	304.573
Outlays	40.802	286.814	303.904
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	321.995	437.035	573.270
Outlays	68.396	408.007	548.162
Current Allocation:			
Homeland Security and			
Governmental Af-			
airs:			
Budget Authority	155.755	816.524	1,737.240

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\$ in billions	2021	2021–2025	2021–2030
Outlays	154.534	809.992	1,720.393
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	53.610	53.610	53.610
Outlays	12.521	42.169	50.439
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	209.365	870.134	1,790.850
Outlays	167.055	852.161	1,770.832
Current Allocation:			
Indian Affairs:			
Budget Authority	0.873	2.868	5.004
Outlays	0.968	3.180	4.987
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	8.804	8.804	8.804
Outlays	1.976	8.186	8.579
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	9.677	11.672	13.808
Outlays	2.944	11.366	13.566
Current Allocation:			
Small Business and			
Entrepreneurship:			
Budget Authority	–N144.559	–144.559	–144.559
Outlays	1.941	2.146	2.146
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	50.000	50.000	50.000
Outlays	44.950	46.340	46.340
Revised Alloca-			
tion:			
Budget Authority	–94.559	–94.559	–94.559
Outlays	46.891	48.486	48.486
Current Allocation:			
Veterans' Affairs:			
Budget Authority	135.958	726.288	1,581.379
Outlays	136.349	727.702	1,583.336
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	17.080	17.080	17.080
Outlays	10.510	16.642	16.668
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	153.038	743.368	1,598.459
Outlays	146.859	744.344	1,819.031
Current Allocation:			
Unassigned:			
Budget Authority	662.249	–4,019.387	–11,161.327

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\$ in billions	2021	2021–2025	2021–2030
Outlays	189.750	–4,045.408	–11,073.561
Adjustments:			
Budget Authority	–65.441	12.667	–18.065
Outlays	–115.602	5.567	–40.245
Revised Allocation:			
Budget Authority	596.808	–4,006.720	–11,179.392
Outlays	74,147	4,039.841	11,113.806

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)

\$ in billions	2021
Current Aggregates:	
Spending:	
Budget Authority	5,868.572
Outlays	5,998.437
Adjustment:	
Budget Authority	–65.441
Outlays	–115.602
Revised Aggregates:	
Budget Authority	5,803.131
Outlays	5,882.835

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.

	\$ in billions	2021	2021–2025	2021–2030
Current Aggregates:				
Revenue		2,338.727	15,347.158	35,107.728
Adjustment:				
Revenue		–34.820	–62.567	–33.186
Revised Aggregates:				
Revenue		2,503.907	15,284.591	35,074.542

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)

\$ in billions	Balances
Starting Balance:	
Fiscal Year 2021	0
Fiscal Years 2021–2025	0
Fiscal Years 2021–2030	0
Adjustments:	
Fiscal Year 2021	1,173.825
Fiscal Years 2021–2025	1,890.373
Fiscal Years 2021–2030	1,881.752
Revised Balance:	
Fiscal Year 2021	1,173.825
Fiscal Years 2021–2025	1,890.373
Fiscal Years 2021–2030	1,881.752

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, honor women's rights champions, and strategize on the work we still have ahead of us. Our country has made great strides and progress in recent decades. We cannot let previous generations' hard work and sacrifices go to waste.

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,

when they pick up the Constitution, to see that notion—that women and men are persons of equal stature—as a basic principle of our society.

To this day, the Constitution of the United States, our Nation's key document and supreme law, does not consider men and women of equal stature. For example, the Constitution does not protect equal pay under the law. Women, especially women of color, are earning significantly less than their male counterparts for the same work. Women make up a majority of the population, yet are underrepresented in our government institutions and the business world.

The ERA has reached the necessary 38-State ratification threshold for this landmark legislation to be added to the Constitution of the United States. The ERA would solidify and protect the rights of women where our legislation currently falls short. The ERA would raise the standard of scrutiny with which the courts analyze cases of discrimination on the basis of sex and send the vital message that women and men are citizens of equal stature in the United States.

I have introduced bipartisan legislation in the Senate, S.J. Res. 1, with the senior Senator from Alaska, Ms. MURKOWSKI, that would remove the existing deadline and allow us to bring this meaningful legislation to the finish line once and for all.

CRIS ALLEN MULTIEMPLOYER PENSION RECAPITALIZATION AND REFORM PLAN

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, the multiemployer pension system has been in need of a major overhaul for years. More than 300 plans are critically underfunded. Moreover, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, PBGC, multiemployer insurance fund, which is a backstop for these plans, is projected to become insolvent in the next 5 years.

If this occurs, 1.5 million retirees, due to no fault of their own, could see their hard-earned retirement benefits slashed to pennies on the dollar. This is unacceptable, and it is one of the reasons that, when I took over as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee in 2019, I made it a priority to fix the failing multiemployer pension system. To me, this has always meant helping secure the retirement benefits of millions of retirees and ensuring that this retirement system is sustainable over the long term. Working with former Senator and HELP Committee Chairman Lamar Alexander, I immediately got to work on a draft proposal, which was released for public input and stakeholder feedback in November of 2019. We received numerous comments from workers, retirees, unions, employers, actuaries, academics, plan officials, and members of the general public that helped me refine my approach and create a balanced plan.

Yesterday, I reintroduced this version of my plan, which is titled the

“Chris Allen Multiemployer Pension Recapitalization and Reform Act.” This legislation recognizes that, given the severity of the underfunding issue, some Federal dollars will be necessary to shore up severely troubled plans in the short term. But, this limited assistance must be coupled with structural reforms intended to address the root causes of our current situation. This includes reforms to multiemployer funding rules to ensure plans are adequately capitalized to make good on promises made to plan participants. Furthermore, it would increase PBGC oversight of troubled plans and enhance transparency for plan participants. Critically, it also overhauls the financing of the PBGC multiemployer insurance fund so that it can resume its role as the insurer of last resort for these plans without additional taxpayer funding.

The fundamental tenet of my plan is that all stakeholders have a role in fixing the multiemployer pension system. The American taxpayer shouldn't be expected to simply write a blank check. Stakeholders need to have skin in the game if the system is to be sustainable moving forward.

I understand that this is an extremely complex situation. There is no perfect solution. From the start, I have let it be known I want to work with my Democratic colleagues to find a bipartisan compromise. In June of last year, I came to the floor to plead with my Democratic colleagues to come to the table in hopes we could work toward a bipartisan agreement prior to the end of last Congress. Unfortunately, for months I heard nothing. Then, with only a few weeks left in the 116th Congress, my Democratic colleagues took me up on my offer and negotiations began in earnest. Several weeks of bipartisan negotiations ensued, but there simply was not enough time to iron out all our differences to ensure we had sufficient Member support before the end of the year. However, I found our discussions constructive. They were focused correctly on securing the retirement benefits of participants in the failing plans in the near term, while also ensuring the long-term sustainability of the multiemployer pension system without a Federal takeover.

I hoped our negotiations would provide a foundation for continuing to work toward a bipartisan solution this Congress. Instead I am disappointed to see that the majority has include an unprecedented \$86 billion no-strings bailout of troubled multiemployer pension plans in the reconciliation bill currently before the Senate.

As I have discussed, I recognize that Federal funds will be needed to solve the pension crisis in the short term, but it is equally as important that essential reforms are enacted to ensure the system can be self-sustaining in the long term. Otherwise, taxpayers will be perpetually subsidizing a private sector system of employee-benefit promises. That is exactly what will

occur if my Democratic colleagues insist on going forward with the reform-free bailout included in this package. As is, this proposal has been stripped of even the most rudimentary of reforms or accountability measures. In fact, one provision even bars the PBGC from issuing regulations to provide for such measures. As a result, the proposal is likely to breed what economists call “moral hazard” as plan managers and sponsors realize that there are no consequences to underfunding and overpromising. In the end, the American taxpayer will be left footing the bill for a private sector retirement system.

I hope my Democratic colleagues will reconsider moving forward with their no-holds-bared bailout. Fundamentally, it does not belong in the current package. The issues plaguing the multiemployer system long predate the pandemic and are not COVID related. But if it is to be included, at a minimum, essential reforms along the lines of what I have proposed must be included. They are essential to protect the American taxpayer and to ensure the long-term sustainability of the multiemployer system.

Toward this end, I intend to offer a motion to commit the reconciliation bill to the Finance Committee with instructions to report it back with critical reforms to ensure multiemployer plans are adequately funded and the PBGC's insurance fund is adequately financed. Without such reforms, the current proposal would set the precedent that the American taxpayer, not the PBGC, is the ultimate guarantor of private-employer pension promises. If this is the case, the burden on the American taxpayer will not be the \$86 billion in this package or even hundreds of billions of dollars. It will be limitless.

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF JUDGE SIDNEY R. THOMAS

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, today I recognize Chief Judge Sidney R. Thomas, a dedicated public servant who is celebrating 25 years on the Federal bench on March 11.

Born and raised in Montana, Judge Thomas's skill as a decisionmaker was evident from the start. Even as a high school debater, he earned the respect of competing schools with the combination of his success at meets and affable spirit. Both his tenacity and good nature would be enduring legacies. Judge Thomas went on to attend Montana State University and obtain his J.D. from the University of Montana School of Law. He was twice appointed to the Board of Regents of Higher Education as a student member.

After graduating, Judge Thomas entered private practice. A quick learner with a deft ability to understand even the most complex cases, he became a senior partner. During his tenure in private practice, Judge Thomas specialized in commercial litigation, along with bankruptcy, government, and media law. He further applied his expertise as the standing bankruptcy