Passing these bills and others to address veterans' mental health is of the highest priority for many of us in this Chamber. I will work every day in Congress to spread awareness of these two bills and gather cosponsors and the support of veterans groups and mental health organizations from all across the country so that we pass this bill as soon as possible.

One last word about our families. We often say thank you to our veterans, as we should. We say thank you to our first responders, our law enforcement, our volunteer firefighters, our EMTs.

There are so many people who try to give back and who believe in service because they love their community, their State, their country. They want to give back. They want to leave this place better than they found it.

When I was in Iraq this past Christmas, I met the Command Sergeant Major for the 82nd Airborne Division. He is on his 11th deployment. I spoke earlier about that veteran who was 4 years old on 9/11. We also have that Command Sergeant Major of the 82nd Airborne Division who was on his 11th deployment.

My daughters were born 14½ weeks early. They were less than a pound and a half when they were born. They spent their first 3½ months in the hospital. After they came out of the hospital—I was stationed at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, at the time—I came across this woman who had three sets of triplets. She lost one from each set. All six of her kids had special needs.

Her shopping cart was full. Her husband was on another deployment to Iraq. With a smile on her face, with a very positive attitude, she is telling my wife and I all the resources that were available to us on Fort Bragg so that we could be better parents.

That was the last time my wife or I would ever have the nerve to feel sorry for ourselves for what we were going through with our daughters. They came home with about a dozen medications and heart monitors. They were going through a hard time.

But this woman, with her husband on another deployment, her shopping cart full, with six special needs kids with her as she is walking through the Fort Bragg commissary, with that positive attitude and a smile on her face, helping us be better parents, I realized that, when she was going to go home, no one was going to be waiting with an outstretched hand and a hug and say: Thank you for your service.

These bills and this effort tonight are for our veterans and their families in need, and it is the way that we give back. This is how to say a proper thank you.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

PUBLICATION OF BUDGETARY MATERIALS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET,
Washington, DC, March 15, 2016.

Re Communication from the Chairman of the Committee on the Budget.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Section 3(h) of House Resolution 5 requires the concurrent resolution on the budget to include a section related to means-tested and non-means-tested direct spending programs. It also requires the Chair of the Committee on the Budget to submit a statement in the Congressional Record defining those terms prior to the consideration of such concurrent resolution on the budget.

Enclosed please find two tables prepared in order to fulfill this requirement. I have also included a communication and associated tables from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, with whom I have consulted in the preparation of this material. While the non-means-tested list is not exhaustive, all programs not considered means-tested can be considered non-means-tested direct spending.

Sincerely,

TOM PRICE, M.D.,
Chairman,
Committee on the Budget.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, February 16, 2016.

Re Spending for Means-Tested Programs in CBO's Baseline, 2016–2026.

Hon. TOM PRICE, M.D.,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR CHAIRMAN: As you requested, enclosed are two tables that show federal spending for the government's major mandatory spending programs and tax credits that are primarily means-tested (that is, spending programs and tax credits that provide cash payments or other forms of assistance to people with relatively low income or few assets):

Table 1 shows CBO's January 2016 baseline projections for the 2016–2026 period.

Table 2 shows historical spending data from 2006 through 2015 along with CBO's estimates for 2016.

Each table also includes a line showing total spending for mandatory programs that are not primarily means-tested. (Some of those programs—the student loan programs, for example—have means-tested components, however.) The tables exclude means-tested programs that are discretionary (such as the Section 8 housing assistance programs and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program). However, each table shows discretionary spending for the Federal Pell Grant Program as a memorandum item because that program has discretionary and mandatory components and because the amount of the mandatory component depends in part on the amount of discretionary funding.

In The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2016 to 2026, which CBO published in January 2016, mandatory outlays for means-tested programs are projected to grow over the next decade at an average annual rate of 4.3 percent, compared with an average rate of 5.5 percent for non-means-tested programs, such as Social Security, most of Medicare, and civilian and military retirement programs (see Table 1). Mandatory outlays in 2016 will be boosted by an estimated shift of $39 billion in payments from fiscal year 2017 to 2016 (because October 1, 2016, falls on a weekend). If not for that shift, mandatory outlays for means-tested programs would grow over the next decade at an average annual rate of 4.4 percent, compared with 5.7 percent for non-means-tested programs. Compared with growth from 2007 through 2016, projected growth from 2017 to 2026 (adjusted for shifts in the timing of payments) is much lower for means-tested programs (which will have grown at an average rate of 7.2 percent from 2007 to 2016, by CBO's estimate). In contrast, projected growth for non-means-tested programs (which will have grown at an average rate of 4.8 percent from 2007 to 2016, CBO estimates) is almost one percentage point higher per year, in part because of the aging of the population (see Table 2).

Overall, the growth rates projected for total mandatory spending over the coming decade are slower than those of the past 10 years—by about one-half of a percentage point per year, on average. However, most of that difference results from the shift of some payments from 2017 to 2016. If not for that shift, the average growth rate projected for total mandatory spending over the coming decade would be 5.4 percent, equal to the rate recorded for the past 10 years.

A number of programs shown in Tables 1 and 2 have been or are scheduled to be significantly affected by changes in law. The most recent recession and the continuing recovery also exert an influence. As a result, important aspects of the programs in the future may differ significantly from experience over the past decade, and those differences may be the source of some of the variation between the growth rates in the past 10 years and those in the coming decade. For example, spending for several programs—Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), subsidies for health insurance purchased through an exchange, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), and the refundable portions of the earned income and child tax credits—has been or will be significantly affected by program changes that unfold over time:

Medicaid spending shot up by 35 percent from 2008 to 2010, during the most recent recession, both because of enrollment growth and as a result of a temporary increase in the federal matching rate. After dropping off a bit subsequently, that spending has been boosted by the expansion of Medicaid coverage under the Affordable Care Act. As that expansion has been phased in, spending for the program increased by 32 percent from 2013 to 2015 and is projected to rise by 9 percent in 2016. Under current law, the rate of growth in Medicaid spending would decline through 2019, CBO projects, after which it would largely level off at a rate of roughly 5 percent per year through the end of the projection period.

Under current law, spending authority for CHIP will expire at the end of fiscal year 2017. Consistent with statutory guidelines, CBO assumes in its baseline spending projections that annual funding for the program after 2017 will continue at $5.7 billion.[1] As a result, in CBO's baseline, spending for CHIP is projected to drop to $11 billion in 2018 and to about $6 billion in subsequent years; it had grown from $5 billion to $13 billion from 2006 to 2016.

Payments of subsidies for health insurance purchased through an exchange began in January 2014 and totaled $27 billion in fiscal year 2015. They are projected to continue to grow rapidly between 2016 and 2018, largely as a result of significant growth in enrollment. CBO and the staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation project annual growth averaging about 4 percent between 2019 and 2026.

SNAP spending increased markedly during the most recent recession—roughly doubling between 2008 and 2011—as more people became eligible for those benefits. In addition, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) temporarily raised the maximum benefit under that program. The combination of higher enrollment and an increased benefit caused outlays to peak at $83 billion in 2013. Spending has fallen since then because subsequent legislation eliminated the increase in the maximum benefit (as of October 31, 2013) and because the program's caseload (which peaked in 2014) has declined. CBO expects that enrollment will continue to fall in each year of the projection period as the economy continues to improve. As a result, spending for SNAP is projected to decline slightly over the next several years, after growing by an average of 8 percent per year over the 2007–2016 period.

Outlays for the earned income and child tax credits rose by almost 40 percent from 2007 to 2008 and have grown slowly since then. Provisions expanding the refundability of those credits originally enacted in ARRA (and subsequently extended) recently were made permanent.[2] As a result, those outlays are projected to continue to grow slowly—by an average of about 2 percent per year—over the projection period.

Finally, because of the unusual budgetary treatment of the Pell grant program—which has mandatory and discretionary components—the growth rates for the mandatory portions of that program give incomplete information. The bulk of the funding is provided annually in appropriation acts and thus is discretionary. In recent years, spending for the program also has included two mandatory components that have allowed the discretionary budget authority provided by the regular appropriation acts to remain well below the full cost of the program.

In keeping with procedures that govern CBO's baseline, the projection for the discretionary portion of the Pell grant program is based on the budget authority appropriated for fiscal year 2016, adjusted for inflation. (That projection of discretionary spending is shown as a memorandum item in both tables.) Thus, the baseline projection for both discretionary and mandatory spending for Pell grants does not represent an estimate of the expected future costs of the program; such a projection also would account for such factors as award amounts, eligibility, and enrollment.

I hope that you find this information helpful. If you have any further questions, please contact me or my staff. The primary staff contact is Barry Blom.

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL,
Director.

Enclosures.

ENDNOTES

1. Under current law, funding for the program in 2017 consists of two semiannual allotments of $2.85 billion—amounts that are much smaller than the allotments made in the past. (The first semiannual allotment in 2017 will be supplemented by $14.7 billion in one-time funding for the program.) Following the rules prescribed by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, CBO extrapolates the $2.85 billion provided for the second half of the year to arrive at projected annual funding of $5.7 billion.

2. Refundable tax credits reduce a filer's overall income tax liability; if the credit exceeds the rest of the filer's income tax liability, the government pays all or some portion of that excess to the taxpayer. Those tax credits also affect the budget, to a lesser extent, by reducing tax revenues; those revenue effects are not shown in the tables.

TABLE 1—MANDATORY OUTLAYS IN CBO'S 2016 BASELINE

[Outlays by fiscal year, billions of dollars]

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Average Annual Growth (Percent) 2017–2026
Means-Tested Programs:												
Health Care Programs:												
Medicaid	381	401	420	439	460	484	509	536	564	593	642	5.4
Medicare Part D Low-Income Subsidies	28	28	27	32	34	37	44	44	45	53	57	7.4
Health insurance subsidies[a, b]	39	57	67	70	71	74	79	82	86	89	93	9.1
Children's Health Insurance Program	13	13	11	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	−7.6
Subtotal	460	499	525	546	571	601	637	668	700	740	798	5.7
Income Security:												
Earned income and child tax credits[b, c]	83	82	82	84	86	88	91	93	95	97	99	1.8
SNAP	75	74	73	73	72	72	72	72	72	73	74	−0.1
Supplemental Security Income	59	56	53	60	61	63	70	67	64	71	74	2.2
Family support and foster care[d]	31	32	32	33	33	33	34	34	34	35	35	1.1
Child nutrition	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	32	33	34	4.2
Subtotal	271	267	265	274	280	285	296	296	297	309	317	1.6
Veterans' pensions	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	7	7	8	8	2.9
Pell Grants[e]	7	6	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	2.3
Subtotal, Means-Tested Programs	744	778	804	835	865	901	948	979	1,012	1,065	1,130	4.3
Non-Means-Tested Programs[f]	1,959	2,018	2,076	2,238	2,377	2,519	2,720	2,829	2,933	3,156	3,362	5.5
Total Mandatory Outlays[g]	2,703	2,796	2,880	3,073	3,243	3,419	3,669	3,808	3,944	4,221	4,492	5.2
Memorandum:												
Pell Grants (Discretionary)[h]	23	25	28	23	24	24	25	25	26	26	27	1.8
Means-Tested Programs Adjusted for Timing Shifts	737	778	811	835	865	901	939	979	1,021	1,065	1,130	4.4
Non-Means-Tested Programs Adjusted for Timing Shifts	1,927	2,015	2,111	2,238	2,377	2,519	2,669	2,825	2,988	3,156	3,362	5.7

Source: Congressional Budget Office; staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation.

The projections shown here are the same as those reported in Congressional Budget Office, The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2016 to 2026 (January 2016).

The average annual growth rate over the 2017–2026 period encompasses growth in outlays from the amount projected for 2016 through the amount projected for 2026.

Projections of spending for benefit programs in this table exclude administrative costs that are classified as discretionary but generally include administrative costs that are classified as mandatory.

SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

Because October 1 will fall on a weekend in 2016, 2017, 2022, and 2023, certain federal payments that are due on those dates will instead be made at the end of the preceding September and thus be shifted into the previous fiscal year. Those shifts primarily affect outlays for Supplemental Security Income, veterans' compensation benefits and pensions, and Medicare.

[a] Differs from the amounts reported in Table 3–2 in The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2016 to 2026 in that it does not include payments to health insurance plans for risk adjustment (amounts paid to plans that attract less healthy enrollees) and reinsurance (amounts paid to plans that enroll people with high health care costs). Spending for grants to states to establish exchanges is also excluded.

[b] Does not include amounts that reduce tax receipts.

[c] Differs from the amounts reported in Table 3–2 in The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2016 to 2026 in that it does not include other tax credits that were included in that table.

[d] Includes the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, the Child Support Enforcement program, the Child Care Entitlement program, and other programs that benefit children.

[e] Includes mandatory spending designed to reduce the discretionary budget authority needed to support the maximum award amount set in the appropriation act plus mandatory spending that, by formula, increases the total maximum award above the amount set in the appropriation act.

[f] Does not include offsetting receipts.

[g] Does not include outlays associated with federal interest payments.

[h] The discretionary baseline does not represent a projection of expected costs for the discretionary portion of the Federal Pell Grant Program. As with all other discretionary programs, the budget authority is calculated by inflating the budget authority appropriated for fiscal year 2016. Outlays for future years are based on those amounts of budget authority and also reflect a temporary surplus of budget authority provided in 2016.

TABLE 2—MANDATORY OUTLAYS SINCE 2006

[Outlays by fiscal year, billions of dollars]

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Est., 2016	Annual Growth (Percent 2007–2016
Means-Tested Programs:												
Health Care Programs:												
Medicaid	181	191	201	251	273	275	251	265	301	350	381	7.7
Medicare Part D Low-Income Subsidies	11	17	17	19	21	24	20	22	22	24	28	9.6
Health insurance subsidies[a,b]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	27	39	n.a.
Children's Health Insurance Program	5	6	7	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	13	8.7
Subtotal	197	213	225	277	302	308	279	297	346	411	460	8.8
Income Security:												
Earned income and child tax credits[b]	52	54	75	67	77	78	77	79	82	81	83	4.8
SNAP	35	35	39	56	70	77	80	83	76	76	75	8.1
Supplemental Security Income	37	36	41	45	47	53	47	53	54	55	59	4.8
Family support and foster care[c]	30	31	32	33	35	33	30	32	31	31	31	0.3

TABLE 2—MANDATORY OUTLAYS SINCE 2006—Continued

[Outlays by fiscal year, billions of dollars]

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Est., 2016	Annual Growth (Percent 2007–2016
Child nutrition	14	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	20	22	23	5.1
Subtotal	168	170	202	217	247	260	254	266	263	264	271	4.9
Veterans Pensions	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	5	6	5.5
Pell Grants [d]	0	0	1	2	4	14	12	16	8	10	7	n.a.
Subtotal, Means-Tested Programs	369	386	431	501	557	587	550	584	623	690	744	7.3
Non-Means-Tested Programs [e]	1,188	1,242	1,349	1,787	1,553	1,648	1,710	1,752	1,753	1,865	1,959	5.1
Total Mandatory Outlays [f]	1,556	1,628	1,780	2,288	2,110	2,236	2,260	2,336	2,376	2,555	2,703	5.7
Memorandum:												
Pell Grants (Discretionary)	13	13	15	13	20	21	21	17	23	20	23	5.8
Means-Tested Programs Adjusted for Timing Shifts	368	389	431	501	557	581	556	584	623	690	737	7.2
Non-Means-Tested Programs Adjusted for Timing Shifts	1,202	1,241	1,349	1,787	1,553	1,627	1,731	1,752	1,753	1,865	1,927	4.8

Source: Congressional Budget Office; staff of the Joint Committee on Taxation.
The average annual growth rate over the 2007–2016 period encompasses growth in outlays from the amount recorded in 2006 through the amount projected for 2016.
Data on spending for benefit programs in this table exclude administrative costs that are classified as discretionary but generally include administrative costs that are classified as mandatory.
SNAP = Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; n.a. = not applicable.
Because October 1 fell on a weekend in 2006, 2007, and 2012, certain federal payments that were due on those dates were instead made at the end of the preceding September and thus shifted into the previous fiscal year.

[a] Differs from the amounts reported in Table 3–2 in The Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2016 to 2026 in that it does not include payments to health insurance plans for risk adjustment (amounts paid to plans that attract less healthy enrollees) and reinsurance (amounts paid to plans that enroll people with high health care costs). Spending for grants to states to establish exchanges is also excluded.

[b] Does not include amounts that reduce tax receipts.

[c] Includes the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, the Child Support Enforcement program, the Child Care Entitlement program, and other programs that benefit children.

[d] Includes mandatory spending designed to reduce the discretionary budget authority needed to support the maximum award amount set in the appropriation act plus mandatory spending that, by formula, increases the total maximum award above the amount set in the appropriation act.

[e] Does not include offsetting receipts.

[f] Does not include outlays associated with federal interest payments.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 21 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 16, 2016, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

4648. A letter from the Under Secretary, Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's Chemical Demilitarization Program Semi-Annual Report to Congress for March 2016, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1521(j); to the Committee on Armed Services.

4649. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled ''Community First Choice: Final Report to Congress'', pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1396n(k)(5)(C)(ii); Public Law 111-148, Sec. 2401; (124 Stat. 300); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4650. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's delegation of authority — Announcement of the Delegation of Partial Administrative Authority for Implementation of Federal Implementation Plan for the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation [EPA-R10-OAR-2015-0847; FRL-9943-54-Region 10] received March 11, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

4651. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled ''Office of Refugee Resettlement Annual Report to Congress FY 2014'', pursuant to Sec. 413(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4652. A letter from the Executive Director, National Mining Hall of Fame and Museum, transmitting the Museum's 2014 Report and Audit, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 152112; Public Law 105-225, 152112; (112 Stat. 1412) and 36 U.S.C. 10101(b)(1); Public Law 105-225, 10101(b)(1); (112 Stat. 1283); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4653. A letter from the Director, National Legislative Division, American Legion, transmitting a financial statement and independent audit of The American Legion, and proceedings of the 97th Annual National Convention of the American Legion, held in Baltimore, Maryland from September 1-3, 2015, and a report on the organization's activities for the year preceding the convention, pursuant to 36 U.S.C. 10101(b)(1); Public Law 105-225, 10101(b)(1); (112 Stat. 1283) (H. Doc. No. 114—116); to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs and ordered to be printed.

4654. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting a report entitled ''Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Program Eleventh Report to Congress'', pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 611(b); Aug. 14, 1935, ch. 531, title IV, Sec. 411 (as added by Public Law 104-193, Sec. 103 (a)(1)); (110 Stat. 2148); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4655. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — Work Opportunity Tax Credit (WOTC) Guidance and Transition Relief [Notice 2016-22] received March 11, 2016, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Added by Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4656. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's Evaluation of the Medicare Patient Intravenous Immunoglobulin Demonstration Project: Interim Report to Congress, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1395l note; Public Law 112-242, Sec. 101(f)(1); (126 Stat. 2375); jointly to the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah (for himself, Mr. SIMPSON, Mrs. LUMMIS, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. BRIDENSTINE, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. GOSAR, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. STEWART, Mr. HARDY, Mr. ZINKE, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. COOK, and Mr. CHAFFETZ):

H.R. 4739. A bill to provide for the conservation and preservation of the greater sage grouse by facilitating State recovery plans; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 4740. A bill to direct the Attorney General to make grants to States and units of local government for the prevention, enforcement, and prosecution of cybercrimes against individuals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THORNBERRY:

H.R. 4741. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for modular open system architecture in major defense acquisition programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. ESTY (for herself, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Ms. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON of Texas, and Mr. SMITH of Texas):

H.R. 4742. A bill to authorize the National Science Foundation to support entrepreneurial programs for women; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. CASTRO of Texas (for himself, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. SMITH of Texas, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 4743. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a National Cybersecurity Preparedness Consortium, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mrs. KIRKPATRICK:

H.R. 4744. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to carry out a 5-year demonstration program to provide grants to eligible Indian tribes for the construction of tribal schools, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce, and in addition to the Committees on Financial Services, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MULVANEY:

H.R. 4745. A bill to amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to authorize the Secretary of Energy to enter into contracts for the storage of certain high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel and take title to certain high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

H.R. 4746. A bill to provide that no additional Federal funds may be made available for National Heritage Areas, and for other