

## DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH SUBALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 602(b)

[In millions of dollars]

	Revised 602(b) suballocations (Sept. 27, 1996)				Current level reflecting action completed as of June 12, 1997				Difference			
	General purpose		Violent crime		General purpose		Violent crime		General purpose		Violent crime	
	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O
Agriculture, Rural Development .....	12,960	13,380	0	0	13,051	13,427	0	0	91	47	0	0
Commerce, Justice, State .....	24,493	24,939	4,525	2,951	24,812	25,059	4,526	2,954	319	120	1	3
Defense .....	245,065	243,372	0	0	242,193	242,737	0	0	-2,872	-635	0	0
District of Columbia .....	719	719	0	0	719	719	0	0	0	0	0	0
Energy & Water Development .....	19,421	19,652	0	0	19,951	19,922	0	0	530	270	0	0
Foreign Operations .....	11,950	13,311	0	0	12,267	13,310	0	0	317	-1	0	0
Interior .....	12,118	12,920	0	0	12,492	13,184	0	0	374	264	0	0
Labor, HHS & Education .....	65,625	69,602	61	38	70,684	71,780	61	39	5,059	2,178	0	1
Legislative Branch .....	2,180	2,148	0	0	2,204	2,132	0	0	24	-16	0	0
Military Construction .....	9,983	10,360	0	0	9,793	10,334	0	0	-190	-26	0	0
Transportation .....	12,190	35,453	0	0	10,463	35,638	0	0	-1,727	185	0	0
Treasury-Postal Service .....	11,016	10,971	97	84	11,621	11,299	97	83	605	328	0	-1
VA-HUD-Independent Agencies .....	64,354	78,803	0	0	60,876	79,195	0	0	-3,478	392	0	0
Reserve/Offsets .....	768	219	0	0	-2,750	-5,850	0	0	-3,518	-6,069	0	0
Grand total .....	492,842	535,849	4,683	3,073	488,376	532,886	4,684	3,076	-4,466	-2,963	1	3

Note.—Amounts in Current Level column for Reserve/Offsets are for Spectrum sales and BIF/SAIF. Those items are credited to the Appropriations Committee for FY 1997 only.

U.S. CONGRESS,  
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,  
Washington, DC, June 19, 1997.

Hon. JOHN KASICH,  
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, this letter and supporting detail provide an up-to-date tabulation of the on-budget current levels of new budget authority, estimated outlays, and estimated revenues for fiscal year 1997. These estimates are compared to the appropriate levels for those items contained in the 1997 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 178) and are current through June 12, 1997. A summary of this tabulation follows:

[In millions of dollars]

	House current level	Budget resolution (H. Con. Res. 178)	Current level +/- resolution
Budget Authority .....	1,324,402	1,314,935	+9,467
Outlays .....	1,324,181	1,311,321	+12,860
Revenues:			
1997 .....	1,104,262	1,083,728	+20,534
1997-2001 .....	5,975,917	5,913,303	+62,614

Since my last report, dated April 10, 1997, Congress has cleared and the President has signed the 1997 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-18). These actions have changed the current level of budget authority and outlays.

Sincerely,

JUNE E. O'NEILL,  
Director.

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT—105TH CONGRESS,  
1ST SESSION, HOUSE ON-BUDGET SUPPORTING DETAIL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS  
JUNE 12, 1997

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
PREVIOUSLY ENACTED			
Revenues .....			1,101,533
Permanents and other spending legislation .....	855,751	814,110	
Appropriation legislation .....	753,927	788,263	
Offsetting receipts .....	-271,843	-271,843	
Total previously enacted .....	1,337,835	1,330,530	1,101,533
ENACTED THIS SESSION			
Airport and Airway Trust Fund Tax Reinstatement Act, 1997 (P.L. 105-2) .....			2,730
1997 Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-18) .....	-6,497	281	

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT—105TH CONGRESS,  
1ST SESSION, HOUSE ON-BUDGET SUPPORTING DETAIL  
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1997, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS  
JUNE 12, 1997—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
APPROPRIATED ENTITLEMENTS AND MANDATORIES			
Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and mandatory programs not yet enacted .....	-6,936	-6,630	
TOTALS			
Total Current Level .....	1,324,402	1,324,181	1,104,262
Total Budget Resolution .....	1,314,935	1,311,321	1,083,728
Amount remaining:			
Under Budget Resolution .....			
Over Budget Resolution .....	9,467	12,860	20,534
ADDENDUM			
Emergencies:			
Funding that has been designated as an emergency requirement by the President and the Congress .....	9,198	1,913	
Funding that has been designated as an emergency requirement only by the Congress and is not available for obligation until requested by the President .....	345	304	
Total emergencies .....	9,543	2,217	
Total current level including emergencies .....	1,333,945	1,326,398	1,104,262

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM AMENDMENT—SYMPTOM OR CAUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PAUL] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday's Supreme Court decision in City of Boerne versus Flores is being touted as a blow to religious liberty and the Religious Freedom Restoration Act of 1993. It is, however, a blow to neither. The case of City of Boerne versus Flores came to the Supreme Court as a result of the zoning laws in Boerne, Texas which restricted the uses to which Reverend Cummings could put the property belonging to the Roman Catholic Church for which he worked. These particular zoning restrictions were not directed at Reverend Cummings or the Roman Catholic Church. The zoning laws were not even directed at religious organizations or churches generally. Rather, these zoning restrictions were directed at property owners in general in the name of historic preservation. These facts, however, beg the question as to why this case

was argued instead as a violation of religious liberties protected by the first amendment.

What made this an issue of religious freedom in the court and "court of public opinion" is perhaps a symptom of the U.S. Supreme Court's holding in Village of Euclid, Ohio versus Ambler Realty Co. (1926) in which the Court sanctioned the abandonment of individual rights to property in the name of zoning for the "collective good." For those whose property rights are regulated away, devalued, or "taken" regulatorily, it is a natural symptom to expect these aggrieved parties to cling to whatever Constitutional liberties might still gain them a sympathetic ear in the courts. Those destroying flag-like property scramble for protection under the banner of free expression and Reverend Cummings sought property rights protection elsewhere within the first amendment, namely, religious freedom. Absent local, state, or federal governments' realization that such dilemmas are hopelessly irreconcilable outside a framework of individual property rights, similar cases will continue to find their way to various levels of the judicial system as those suffering infringements upon their rights in property, grope for justice against the collective expropriation which has become not only the rule, but the rule of law, in this country.

It is no accident that a case such as this did not originate in Houston, Pasadena, or Alvin, Texas. Each of these cities have allowed the marketplace, through a series of voluntary contractual exchanges, (rather than a central-planning-style zoning board), to determine how private property is most effectively developed.

The first amendment is meaningless absent a respect for property rights. Freedom of the press is a mere sham without the right to own paper and ink. Freedom of religion is vacuous absent the right to own a pulpit from which to preach or at least a place in which to practice or worship. Until this country's lawmakers and courts restore a system of Constitutional jurisprudence respective of the inextricable nature of so-called economic and fundamental liberties, all liberties will be subject to eradication at the whim of the legislatures, the courts, or both.

HONORING GENERAL THOMAS S.  
MOORMAN, Jr.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PEASE). Under a previous order of the

House, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. HOYER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge and applaud the life and labors of my friend, Gen. Thomas S. Moorman, Jr., the Vice Chief of Staff of the U.S. Air Force.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. WAMP], in his suggestion to yield to me, mentioned that I wanted to speak about an American patriot. He was absolutely correct.

Mr. Speaker, it is a very special honor for me to congratulate General Moorman on his retirement. Forty years ago, General Moorman and I attended Suitland High School together. I graduated in 1957 and General Moorman graduated in 1958. I knew then that Tom Moorman was going to achieve great heights.

I had the distinct pleasure of serving as Tom's campaign chair when he ran and won his bid for president of the student council at Suitland High School in 1957. I say to my colleagues, Suitland High School is about 15 minutes from this Capitol building. Even at the age of 17, General Moorman displayed outstanding leadership skills. That foreshadowed his future success.

After graduating from high school, he attended Dartmouth College, and was a distinguished military graduate of the Air Force Reserve Officer Training Corps program in 1962. For the past three and a half decades General Moorman has served this great Nation in a number of different and important ways.

General Moorman comes from a rich heritage of service to our military and our Nation. His father was a brigadier general at Andrews Air Force Base, located in Prince Georges County and was then commanding the weather service for the U.S. Air Force. His father retired after completing a tour as superintendent of the U.S. Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs.

His father's example of excellence and service to country propelled Tom to the pinnacle of his profession as a four-star general. En route to his position, General Moorman served in a variety of intelligence and reconnaissance related positions around the world. Our country is particularly indebted to him for his contributions to the growth and exploitation of space as a key element of our national security strategy.

His legacy of involvement in space activities began with the planning and organization for the establishment of the Air Force Space Command which he would later head. His program provided management mobility for the conception and maturation of Air Force surveillance, communication, navigation and weather satellites, space launch vehicles, and ground-based and strategic radars.

Mr. Speaker, his numerous military awards and decorations include, among others, the Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service

Medal, the Legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, the Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf cluster, the Air Force Commendation Medal with oak leaf cluster, and the National Intelligence Distinguished Service Medal.

In addition, he has received other prestigious awards from the aerospace community, including the National Geographic Society's Thomas D. White U.S. Air Force Space Trophy, the Dr. Robert H. Goddard Memorial Trophy, the Ira C. Eaker Fellowship Award, and the Eugene M. Zukert Management Award.

Among many accomplishments, General Moorman's greatest contribution has been his leadership related to the space programs. As I have said, he has played a pivotal role in establishing national and Defense Department space policy and developing improved space capabilities.

Mr. Speaker, the scriptures remind us "that he that is faithful with little shall be faithful with much." This reference epitomizes the energy and work ethic of General Moorman. His early days at Suitland High to his climb as Vice Chief of Staff have included multiple tasks, always pursued with the very same tenacity. He has been faithful to his principles, to his beloved Air Force, and to his country.

The United States, Mr. Speaker, is indebted to Gen. Thomas S. Moorman, Jr., for selfless service. His careful and ceaseless efforts have laid a foundation for the space and Air Force capabilities which will be a vital part of a strong national security in the 21st century.

I am pleased today, Mr. Speaker, to celebrate before this Congress the accomplishments and retirement of my close and good friend, Thomas Moorman. However, I count him as a friend not for the stars on his uniform but for his integrity and his service to his country.

On behalf of my colleagues in the Congress and as a proud friend, I wish General Moorman sincere thanks for a his commitment and his success. Tom, may your retirement be filled with new opportunities and God's richest effort blessings.

Mr. Speaker, a good nation expresses its profound appreciation for a job well done. Our Nation is more secure and stronger for your having served and led the world's finest Air Force.

#### THE ECONOMY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. GUTKNECHT] is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. GUTKNECHT. Mr. Speaker, I am joined tonight by my colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. WAMP] who came here with me in 1994, in the class of the 104th Congress. We are going to talk tonight a little bit about where we were, where we are, and where we are going.

We want to talk about what has happened here in this last week because this is a very happy day. It is a happy day, I think, for this Congress. I think it is a very happy day for this country, and most importantly, I think it is a wonderful day for our children, because through this week we have passed for the first time in a generation a balanced budget plan that will in fact balance the people's books.

We have also passed the first tax relief in 16 years that is targeted for middle-class American families. This has been a very, very good week for America's children and for America's families.

I think to really understand how much has happened in the last 3 years here in Washington, I think we have to go back and look at what was happening for the last 40 years. I believe that for the last 40 years Washington had it wrong. For 40 years Washington thought that Washington knew best that bigger bureaucracies could solve social problems. So for 40 years, spending here at the Federal level increased at nearly double the inflation rate, taxes went up faster than family incomes, the debt ballooned and social problems got worse.

Washington had it wrong.

Washington waged a war on poverty. Washington spent over \$5 trillion in that war, and if you take a walk through any burned-out inner city, you will see the victims that that war has brought us.

Ask yourself, who won the war on poverty? I believe that Washington had it wrong.

Washington overtaxed those who worked hard and played by the rules, and they squandered much of it on top-heavy programs that did little but breed more dependency.

When I was growing up, I think when the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. WAMP] was growing up, we are both baby boomers. I was born in 1951. Most people do not remember who spoke at their college commencement, but I do. When I graduated from college, the speaker was the director of the United States Census. And he told us that there were more kids born in 1951 than any other single year. We are the peak of the baby boomers.

So when I came to Washington, it was with a special responsibility because my parents are still living. They are on Social Security. They are on Medicare. I obviously feel that I have a very strong responsibility to them.

But I also have three children. One of them is already in college and, hopefully, the other two will go on to some form of postsecondary education. So I also understand we have a moral responsibility to our children as well.

Things have changed a lot though since I was growing up. When I was a kid growing up, and I would assume this is true for the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. WAMP] as well, the largest single payment that my parents made, and my folks were able to raise