maintained a commitment to serving his community. Mr. Brouse serves on the Board of Directors of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association, and is a member of the Association's Executive Committee. He is also on the Boards of Inter-County Health Plan, Inc. and Inter-County Hospitalization, Inc., and is a member of the Board and Executive Committee of Keystone Central. Mr. Brouse serves on numerous other business, civic and cultural boards including the Greater Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce, the Western Pennsylvania Caring Foundation for Children, and the Advisory Committee for the Caring Place.

Over his remarkable career, John Brouse has shown in countless ways that he is deserving of the Anti-defamation League's American Heritage Award. His dedication and leadership have had an immeasurable impact on his community, from assuring quality health care coverage for millions of Americans to participating in local community organizations. I would like to join the Anti-defamation League in honoring John S. Brouse, a man who is truly deserving of recognition.●

KURT WARNER OF THE ST. LOUIS RAMS

● Mr. HARKIN. Mr. President, I rise to pay tribute to the two Iowans who led the St. Louis Rams to victory in Sunday's Super Bowl. Quarterback Kurt Warner, a native of Cedar Rapids, Iowa and Offensive Lineman Adam Timmerman, a native of Cherokee, Iowa. It is a bittersweet irony that a third Iowa native, injured Quarterback Trent Green, couldn't play this season and so Kurt Warner stepped in to the position.

Nobody—I mean nobody—could have predicted that Kurt Warner would be holding the Super Bowl trophy under the Georgia Dome last Sunday. Not Kurt Warner who was stocking the shelves of the Hy-Vee Market in Cedar Falls, Iowa a few years ago. Not Kurt Warner who was bypassed by the NFL draft out of college and went straight to the Iowa Barnstormers and then the Amsterdam Admirals. And certainly not the Kurt Warner who warmed the bench at the University of Northern Iowa.

This is a true American success story. An Iowa boy comes from the bench to Super Bowl 2000 where he sets a Super Bowl record for passing yards—414 yards in all, topping Joe Montana's 1989 Super Bowl record of 357 yards. It doesn't get much better than that!

And Kurt Warner had help from another Iowa boy, Adam Timmerman, the Rams offensive lineman, a native of Cherokee, Iowa. Timmerman and the Rams offensive line held the Titans to one sack in the entire game, allowing Warner time to complete the passes that won him his Super Bowl record.

You know, I am sure many of you have heard me talk about the ladder of opportunity, about leaving the ladder down so others can climb up. Well, Kurt Warner built his own ladder of opportunity, sticking with it at every turn, persevering against odds that would sink a weaker man. It is great to see him at the top.

Iowa is proud of its native sons and daughters. For the past several months, Iowa has been in the public eye because of the caucuses. And now that the Iowa caucuses are behind us, Iowans are proud to share the spotlight with homegrown heroes Kurt Warner and Adam Timmerman. I know we all wish Kurt and Adam good luck in this Sunday's Pro Bowl in Honolulu.●

ELIAN GONZALEZ

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, there are few, if any, who haven't been moved by the triumphant story of Elian Gonzalez, a brave young boy found clinging to a raft on Thanksgiving Day. Elian endured a harrowing journey from Cuba to Florida, after his mother was lost at sea.

Now, Elian finds himself in the center of an international tug-of-war. Both sides are entrenched in an emotional debate, that centers more around the Castro regime than it does around the young boy.

No matter how hard it may be, for Elian's sake, politics must be taken out of the equation. The Immigration and Naturalization Service has made its ruling, that Elian father's has the authority to speak for his son. His father, Juan Gonzalez, has asked that applications for admission and asylum for Elian be withdrawn.

Congress should not ignore the bond between father and child, and the responsibility a father has for his son, regardless of where they reside.

People with a legal interest in the matter may test the INS order in Court. Congress should not undermine the Court proceedings, and in the process, possibly trample on the family values we so often claim to honor.

Elian's extended relatives in Miami filed their lawsuit in federal court to block the child's return, and any action by Congress to bypass the Court on this matter is inappropriate. The Court will hopefully analyze the facts and decide Elian's future based on his interests, not heated debate or political rigidity. This is an issue that deserves an appropriate forum, one away from politics, where Elian's future can be based on the rules of law that this country has held out to the world.●

BUDGET SCOREKEEPING REPORT

● Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I hereby submit to the Senate the budget scorekeeping report prepared by the Congressional Budget Office under Section 308(b) and in aid of Section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended. This report meets the requirements for Senate scorekeeping of Section 5 of S. Con. Res. 32, the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for 1986.

This report shows the effects of congressional action on the budget through January 27, 2000. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of the 2000 Concurrent Resolution on the Budget (H. Con. Res. 68). The budget resolution figures incorporate revisions submitted to the Senate to reflect funding for emergency requirements, disability reviews, adoption assistance, the earned income tax credit initiative, and arrearages for international organizations, peacekeeping, and multilateral banks.

The estimates show that current level spending is above the budget resolution by $10.3 billion in budget authority and below the budget resolution by $2.3 billion in outlays. Current level is $17.8 billion above the revenue floor in 2000. The current estimate of the deficit for purposes of calculating the maximum deficit amount is $20.6 billion, which is $5.7 billion below the maximum deficit amount for 2000 of $26.3 billion.

Since my last report, dated September 28, 1999, the Congress has passed and the President has signed the following acts: Veterans, HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–74), Agriculture and Rural Development Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–78), Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–79), Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (P.L. 106–102), an Act Making Consolidated Appropriations for FY 2000 (P.L. 106–113), Veterans' Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (P.L. 106–117), an act to convey property in Sisters, Oregon (P.L. 106–144), an act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint various commemorative coins (P.L. 106–126), Foster Care Independence Act of 1999 (P.L. 106–169), and Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999 (P.L. 106–170). These actions have changed the current level of budget authority, outlays, and revenues. This is my first report for the second session of the 106th Congress.

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, January 28, 2000.

Hon. PETE V. DOMENICI,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The enclosed report for fiscal year 2000 shows the effects of Congressional action on the 2000 budget and is current through January 27, 2000. This report is submitted under section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended. The estimates of budget authority, outlays, and revenues are consistent with the technical and economic assumptions of H. Con. Res. 68, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2000. The budget resolution figures incorporate revisions submitted to the Senate to reflect funding for emergency requirements, disability reviews, adoption assistance, the earned income tax credit initiative, and arrearages for international organizations, peacekeeping, and multilateral banks. These revisions are required by section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended.

Since my last report, dated October 6, 1999, the Congress has passed, and the President has signed the following acts: Veterans, HUD

and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–74), Agriculture and Rural Development Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–78), Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–79), Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (P.L. 106-102), an Act Making Consolidated Appropriations for FY 2000 (P.L. 106–113), Veterans' Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (P.L. 106–117), an act to convey property in Sisters, Oregon (P.L. 106–144), an act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint various commemorative coins (P.L. 106–126), Foster Care Independence Act of 1999 (P.L. 106–169), and Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999 (P.L. 106–170). These actions have changed the current levels of budget authority, cutlays, and revenues. This is my first report for the second session of the 106th Congress.

Sincerely,

BARRY B. ANDERSON
(For Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosures.

TABLE 1.—FISCAL YEAR 2000 SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JANUARY 27, 2000

[In billions of dollars]

	Budget resolution	Current level [1]	Current level over/under resolution
ON-BUDGET			
Budget Authority	1,455.0	1,465.2	10.3
Outlays	1,434.4	1,432.2	−2.3
Revenues:			
2000	1,393.7	1,411.5	17.8
2000–2009	16,139.1	16,914.0	774.9
Deficit [2]	26.3	20.6	−5.7
Debt Subject to Limit	5,628.4	5,686.9	58.5
OFF-BUDGET			
Social Security Outlays:			
2000	327.3	327.2	[3]
2000–2009	3,866.9	3,866.6	−0.3
Social Security Revenues:			
2000	468.0	467.8	−0.2
2000–2009	5,681.9	5,681.8	−0.1

[1] Current level is the estimated revenue and direct spending effects of all legislation that the Congress has enacted or sent to the President for his approval. In addition, full-year funding estimates under current law are included for entitlement and mandatory programs requiring annual appropriations even if the appropriations have not been made. The current level of debt subject to limit reflects the latest information from the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended, requires the deficit in the budget resolution to be changed to reflect increases in outlays as the result of funding for specific actions (emergency requirements, disability reviews, adoption assistance, the earned income tax credit initiative, and arrearages for international organizations, peacekeeping, and multilateral banks). Sec. 211 of the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for Fiscal Year 2000 (H. Con. Res. 68) allows for a decrease in revenues by an amount equal to the on-budget surplus on July 1, 1999, as estimated by CBO, but does not allow an equal adjustment to the deficit. Therefore, the deficit number for the budget resolution shown above reflects only the outlay increases made to the budget resolution between May 19, 1999, and November 1, 1999.

[3] Less than $50 million.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

TABLE 2.—SUPPORTING DETAIL FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2000 ON-BUDGET SENATE CURRENT LEVEL REPORT, AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JANUARY 27, 2000

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues			1,408,082
Permanents and other spending legislation		874,007	
Appropriation legislation		247,166	
Offsetting receipts	−295,703	−295,703	
Total, enacted in previous sessions	616,573	825,470	1,408,082
Enacted this session:			
Signed into law:			
1999 Education Flexibility Partnership Act (P.L. 106–25)		32	
1999 Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act (P.L. 106–36)		−2	−19
Water Resources Development Act (P.L. 106–53)	−19	−19	
National Defense Authorization Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–65)	−97	−97	
Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (P.L. 106–102)	−35	−31	1
Veterans' Millennium Health Care and Benefits Act (P.L. 106–117)	61	−4	
An act to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint various coins (P.L. 106–126)	−1	−1	
An act to convey property in Sisters, Oregon (P.L. 106–144)	1	1	
Foster Care Independence Act of 1999 (P.L. 106–169)	39	−22	
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (P.L. 103–31)	1,955	7,360	
Emergency Steel Loan and Emergency Oil and Gas Guaranteed Loan Act (P.L. 106–51)		19	
Agriculture and Rural Development Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–78)	68,641	48,539	
Defense Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–79)	265,366	176,618	13
Military Construction Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–52)	8,374	2,459	
Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–57)	2,457	2,111	
Treasury and General Government Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–58)	27,929	24,970	
Energy and Water Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–60)	21,280	13,297	
Transportation Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–69)	14,369	17,883	
Veterans, HUD and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2000 (P.L. 106–74)	95,850	55,861	
An Act Making Consolidated Appropriations for FY 2000 (P.L. 106–113) [1]	334,111	251,109	3,330
Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act (P.L. 106–170)	18	18	116
Total, enacted this session	840,299	600,101	3,441
Entitlements and mandatories:			
Adjustments to appropriated mandatories to reflect baseline estimates	8,362	6,580	
Total Current Level	1,465,234	1,432,151	1,411,523
Total Budget Resolution	1,454,952	1,434,420	1,393,684
Current Level Over Budget Resolution	10,282		17,839
Current Level Under Budget Resolution		2,269	
Memorandum:			
Emergency designations	31,309	27,279	

[1] Public Law 106–113 provides funding for five regular appropriation bills: District of Columbia; Commerce, Justice, State; Foreign Operations; Interior; and Labor, HHS, Education. This act also incorporates by reference a miscellaneous appropriations bill and two bills that affect direct spending.

Source: Congressional Budget Office.

P.L. = public law; HHS = Health and Human Services; HUD = Housing and Urban Development.•

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 106–18

Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaty transmitted to the Senate on February 1, 2000, by the President of the United States:

Treaty with the Hellenic Republic on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters (Treaty Document No. 106–18).

I further ask that the treaty be considered as having been read the first time; that it be referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

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

The message of the President is as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Hellenic Republic on Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters, signed at Washington on May 26, 1999.

The Treaty is one of a series of modern mutual legal assistance treaties being negotiated by the United States in order to counter criminal activities more effectively. The Treaty should be an effective tool to assist in the prosecution of a wide variety of crimes, including terrorism and drug-trafficking offenses. The Treaty is self-executing.

The Treaty provides for a broad range of cooperation in criminal matters. Mutual assistance available under the Treaty includes taking testimony or statements of persons; providing documents, records, and other items; locating and identifying persons or items; serving documents; transferring persons in custody for testimony or other purposes; executing requests for searches and seizures; assisting in proceedings relating to immobilization and forfeiture of assets, restitution, and collection of fines; and any other form of assistance not prohibited by the laws of the Requested State.