

expenses. Eliminating the Social Security earnings limit will help raise the standard of living for these families.

While fixing this inequity in the retirement system will give fair treatment to those ages 65 to 69 who have paid into the program during their working years, I do not stand here and say that it is going to address Social Security's long-term demographic challenges.

When the baby boom generation comes on board, the revenue and benefit structure will not be able to sustain the obligations under current law. That is why I have worked with six of my Senate colleagues—Senators JUDD GREGG, BOB KERREY, JOHN BREAUX, FRED THOMPSON, CRAIG THOMAS, and CHUCK ROBB—to craft bipartisan Senate reform legislation.

Our bill, the Bipartisan Social Security Act, which happens to be S. 1383, is the only reform legislation which has been put forth in the Senate which would make the Social Security trust fund permanently solvent—meaning, as you have to look out 75 years, under existing law, to project its solvency, our legislation has been declared to accomplish that by the General Accounting Office. In fact, it is the only one before the Congress that does that.

I will continue to press ahead and work to build a consensus among our colleagues to save Social Security and achieve long-term solvency for generations to come.

We, as a Congress, must recognize that even in this era of surpluses—meaning budget surpluses—there are serious long-term financial problems facing Social Security. These problems do not go away because we have a surplus and a good economy. The longer we wait to address reform of Social Security, the more difficult the problems will be to address, and the less time the baby boom generation will have to prepare.

As a nation, we have an evolving definition of what it means to be old. Americans are living longer and in better health. The traditional retirement age comes too soon for older people who want to or need to work past age 65. Some people want to retire; some people want to leave the workforce. Obviously, this legislation does not affect that decision of theirs. They can still do it. But if you want to contribute, if you want to remain productive, if you want to be in the workforce, by golly, through this legislation, we say we would love to have you do that. We remove economic disincentives to your doing that that are presently in the law.

I yield the floor.

Mr. BROWNBACK. Mr. President, I rise to address the body on the Social Security Earnings Test Elimination Act.

This is a good time. We are finally going to do something good for America's senior citizens. Americans should be free to work if they choose. With passage of this bill, we will help elderly

Americans stay in the workforce longer. It should be their choice, not the Government's coercion, that determines whether they stay in that workforce a longer period of time.

They have spent a lifetime paying into the Social Security trust fund. It is simply not fair to deprive them of their Social Security benefits simply because they choose to stay in the workforce longer or choose to begin working again after retirement. That is common sense to me, and that is why this bill has so much appeal.

Particularly at a time when the cost of living is increasing, it is important to allow our seniors who choose to work or those who are forced to work because of rising prices to do so without being penalized.

I will talk about a particular individual in Kansas whom I had the privilege of meeting a month ago. His name is Ron Frampton, from Kingman, KS. He has farmed with his family most of his life. I met him when I was touring the Mize Manufacturing Company, a small manufacturer in Kingman, KS. Mr. Frampton came up to me as I was walking through the production line and asked me if we were going to eliminate the Social Security earnings test. I said I thought we were going to get the bill through. He said: Good; I need it.

Then he related to me his situation. He had worked on a family farm, was born on the farm and worked there all his life. Then in the 1980s, when we had a hard financial downturn for agriculture, he got caught in that downturn. His savings for his entire family were wrapped up in this farm. That is where he plowed all of his income, all of his savings, back into the farm. When the economy moved against him in the 1980s, he lost the farm and, thus, a big part of his life, a big part of his family, a big part of his sense of being. He also lost his retirement security that he had outside of Social Security. His retirement savings were that farm.

Now he has to work. He doesn't have the savings on which he had counted. He has to be able to work, and he needs the Social Security income as well. This bill helps Ron Frampton and his family in Kingman, KS. It addresses that need. It says if he needs to work, he wants to work, let him work, and don't penalize him for doing it.

This bill allows people older than 65 and younger than 70 to earn income without losing their Social Security benefits. That is as it should be. It is an important bipartisan measure that passed overwhelmingly in the House and, I expect, will pass overwhelmingly in the Senate. It sends an important and positive signal to America's retired workers who have spent their lives working to make this country better. We need this for America's seniors.

I am delighted we are going to pass this bill for all the seniors in the country but particularly for Mr. Frampton and for his family.

## MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMITH of Oregon). Under the previous order, there will now be a period of morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SENATOR MIKE CRAPO'S 100TH PRESIDING HOUR

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, today, I have the pleasure to announce that another freshman has achieved the 100 hour mark as presiding officer. Senator MIKE CRAPO is the latest recipient of the Senate's coveted Golden Gavel Award.

Since the 1960's, the Senate has recognized those dedicated Members who preside over the Senate for 100 hours with the Golden Gavel. This award continues to represent our appreciation for the time these dedicated Senators contribute to presiding over the U.S. Senate—a privileged and important duty.

On behalf of the Senate, I extend our sincere appreciation to Senator CRAPO and his diligent staff for their efforts and commitment to presiding duties during the 106th Congress.

## TRIBUTE TO MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM F. MOORE, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to recognize and say farewell to a Mississippi native and distinguished Air Force officer, Major General William F. Moore, upon his retirement from the Air Force after more than thirty years of commissioned service. Major General Moore has served with distinction, and it is my privilege to recognize his many accomplishments and to commend him for the superb service he has provided to the Air Force and the Nation.

Major General Moore graduated from the U.S. Air Force Academy and received his commission in 1969. Since then, Major General Moore's assignments have made untold contributions to national security. Upon graduation from the Air Force Academy, General Moore served with the Drone and Remotely Piloted Vehicles System Program Office, Aeronautical Systems Division, at Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio. In his next assignment, General Moore served in the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Development Plans, Headquarters Air Force Systems Command, Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland. In 1976, General Moore was selected to attend and received a Master's Degree in Business Administration from the Air Force Institute of Technology, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

General Moore's next assignments were as Executive Office and Project Officer with the Peacekeeper ICBM Engineering Directorate, Ballistic Missile

Office at Norton Air Force Base, California, and as Director of Program Control, Joint System Program Office for the Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile, at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. In 1985 General Moore was selected for the prestigious Air War College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Alabama. Following completion of the Air War College, General Moore was the Director of Cost, Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Comptroller, Headquarters Air Force Systems Command, Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, and then the Small ICBM Deputy Program Director at Norton Air Force Base.

In 1989 General Moore attended the Program Manager's Course at the Defense Systems Management College, Fort Belvoir, Virginia. General Moore then returned to the Small ICBM Program as the Program Director. He then served as the Deputy Director of Strategic, Special Operation Forces and Airlift Programs, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, the Pentagon, Washington, D.C. In 1992, General Moore was assigned as the Vice Commander of the San Antonio Air Logistics Center. In 1993 General Moore was promoted to Brigadier General.

In 1994, General Moore served as the Program Executive Officer for Bombers, Missiles and Trainers, Office of the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for Acquisition, the Pentagon, Washington, D.C. In 1995, General Moore became the Director of Special Programs in the Office of the Secretary of Defense. In this capacity, he was responsible for coordinating the planning, budgeting, and management of extremely sensitive Department of Defense special access classified programs. In 1997, General Moore received his second star, in 1998, was assigned as the Deputy Director for the newly formed Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA). As the Deputy Director of DTRA, General Moore held and excelled in one of the most complex and challenging assignments in the Department of Defense—the creation of DTRA. DTRA was created, in the words of the Secretary of Defense: "to fill a major void in the defense of the nation against weapons of mass destruction". Established by a Defense Reform Initiative in November 1997, General Moore led the successful accomplishment of a vital and monumental strategic task—consolidation into one organization the bulk of DoD's arms control, cooperative threat reduction, and technology security regimes, as well as weapons of mass destruction (WMD) related research development test and evaluation (RDT&E) programs. DTRA also coordinates and prioritizes Chemical/Biological programs for the Joint Staff, and provides an integrated national architecture for response to WMD threats to civil and military populations; and is a full partner with the Departments of Energy, Justice and State to provide national deterrence for WMD.

General Moore is a fully certified acquisition professional whose awards include two Defense Distinguished Service Medals, the legion of Merit with oak leaf cluster, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Force Commendation Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the National Defense Service Medal with service star, the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal, and the Vietnam Service Medal.

During his long and distinguished career, General Moore served the nation with excellence and distinction. He is a visionary leader, and a true warrior who has had a profound impact on the United States Air Force, and made significant contributions to the strategic defense of the United States and its allies.

General Moore will retire from the Air Force on May 1, 2000, after more than thirty years of exceptionally distinguished service. On behalf of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, I would like to recognize General Moore's accomplishments and his service. Congratulations on the completion of a long and distinguished career.

#### COUNTERINTELLIGENCE REFORM ACT OF 2000

Mr. SHELBY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter dated March 10, 2000, to Senators LOTT and DASCHLE from myself and Senator BRYAN regarding S. 2089, the Counterintelligence Reform Act of 2000.

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

U.S. SENATE,  
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,  
Washington, DC, March 10, 2000.

Hon. TRENT LOTT,  
Majority Leader,  
Hon. THOMAS A. DASCHLE,  
Minority Leader,  
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

SENATORS LOTT AND DASCHLE: It is our understanding that S. 2089, the Counterintelligence Reform Act of 2000, contains provisions affecting intelligence activities and programs. As you know, these are issues of significant interest to, and clearly within the jurisdiction of, the Select Committee on Intelligence. Therefore, pursuant to Section 3(b) of Senate Resolution 400 of the 94th Congress, we hereby request that S. 2089 be referred to our Committee for consideration.

Sincerely,

RICHARD C. SHELBY,  
Chairman.  
RICHARD H. BRYAN,  
Vice Chairman.

#### H.R. 1000, FAA REAUTHORIZATION

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, last week the Senate acted resoundingly and passed the critically needed conference report for funding the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). I commend the efforts of our majority leader, Senator LOTT, the Appropriations Committee chairman, Senator STEVENS, and Budget Committee chairman, Senator DOMENICI. My colleagues here and over

in the House have worked hard to arrive at this consensus. Both as a Senator and frequent flyer, I appreciate their efforts.

At this time, I would like to reiterate several points I made during last year's debate in the Senate having to do with allowing exemptions to the current perimeter rule at Ronald Reagan Washington National Airport. I believe that the conference report balances the interests of states inside the perimeter with those of us from Western States who lack convenient access to Reagan National.

I know my colleagues are aware of my support for efforts to ensure that these limited exemptions must benefit citizens throughout the West. I believe we must make it clear that these limited number of exemptions should not be awarded solely or disproportionately to one carrier. I fully anticipate that the Department of Transportation will ensure that the maximum number of cities benefit from these slots.

While I would have preferred to eliminate the perimeter rule altogether, which I believe would have substantially improved access to the West, I am hopeful that DOT will ensure that small and midsize communities in West, especially in the Northern tier, have improved access through hubs like Salt Lake City.

I believe an important component of aviation reform is to improve air service for communities that have not experienced the benefits of deregulation to the extent large markets have. Today, Utahns must double or even triple connect to fly into Reagan National. I look forward to working with my colleagues and the DOT to ensure that citizens in the west have improved access and a variety of options when they travel.

#### LEVEL III DIRECT ACCESS

Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, I would like to clarify an important issue contained in the conference agreement on S. 376, the satellite reform bill, with respect to "Level III direct access."

The conference agreement provides authority for so-called "Level III direct access"—which is the ability of customers other than INTELSTAT signatories to enter into agreements with INTELSTAT for ordering, receiving and paying for space segment capacity—but it says nothing about the signatory fee that COMSAT is entitled to receive from direct access users as determined by the FCC's direct access order made effective December 6, 1999. I understand it is the intent of the conferees to preserve this signatory fee to compensate COMSAT for the costs it incurs as the U.S. signatory to INTELSTAT during its brief transition to a procompetitive privatization.

Nothing in the conference agreement is intended to vacate the FCC's "Level III direct access" order made effective December 6, 1999, including its assessment of a signatory fee to be charged