

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 mid-sized 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 INTEL SAT signatories to enter into agreements with INTEL SAT 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 INTEL SAT 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