

the administration requested to respond to the tragic bombing in Oklahoma City and to carry out a proposed counterterrorism initiative.

Mr. President, the bill before us will save \$15.3 billion in budget authority

and \$0.6 billion in outlays from the current fiscal year through the rescissions in the bill. As chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, I ask unanimous consent that a table displaying the relationship of the bill to the Senate Ap-

propriations Committee's budget allocation be placed in the RECORD at this point.

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

H.R. 1944, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL AND RESCISSIONS

[Fiscal year 1995, in millions of dollars, CBO scoring]

Subcommittee	Current status ¹	H.R. 1994 ²	Subcommittee total	Senate 602(b) allocation	Total comp to allocation
Agriculture—RD	BA	58,117	—82	58,035	58,118 —83
	OT	50,330	—30	50,300	50,330 —30
Commerce—Justice ³	BA	26,693	—290	26,403	26,903 —500
	OT	25,387	—99	25,288	25,429 —141
Defense	BA	241,008	—50	240,958	243,630 —2,672
	OT	249,560	—38	249,522	250,713 —1,191
District of Columbia	BA	712	—	712	720 —8
	OT	714	—	714	722 —8
Energy—Water	BA	20,293	—234	20,059	20,493 —434
	OT	20,784	—52	20,732	20,749 —17
Foreign Operations	BA	13,537	—117	13,654	13,830 —176
	OT	13,762	—241	14,003	14,005 —2
Interior	BA	13,577	—282	13,295	13,582 —287
	OT	13,968	—79	13,889	13,970 —81
Labor—HHS ⁴	BA	265,870	—2,520	263,350	266,170 —2,820
	OT	265,718	—212	265,506	265,731 —225
Legislative Branch	BA	2,459	—17	2,443	2,460 —17
	OT	2,472	—12	2,459	2,472 —13
Military Construction	BA	8,735	—	8,735	8,837 —102
	OT	8,519	—	8,519	8,519 —0
Transportation	BA	14,193	—2,624	11,568	14,275 —2,707
	OT	37,085	—22	37,063	37,072 —9
Treasury—Postal ⁵	BA	23,589	—639	22,950	23,757 —807
	OT	24,221	—40	24,181	24,225 —44
VA—HUD	BA	89,891	—8,354	81,537	90,257 —8,720
	OT	92,438	—126	92,312	92,439 —127
Reserve	BA	—	—325	—325	2,311 —2,636
	OT	—	—130	—130	1 —131
Total appropriations ⁶	BA	778,674	—15,300	763,374	785,343 —21,969
	OT	804,957	—600	804,358	806,377 —2,019

¹ In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, these totals do not include \$3,905 million in budget authority and \$7,442 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and the Congress, and \$841 million in budget authority and \$917 million in outlays for emergencies that would be available only upon an official budget request from the President designating the entire amount as an emergency requirement.

² In accordance with the Budget Enforcement Act, these totals do not include \$3,455 million in budget authority and \$443 million in outlays in funding for emergencies that have been designated as such by the President and/or the Congress.

³ Of the amounts remaining under the Commerce-Justice Subcommittee's 602(b) allocation, \$17.1 million in budget authority and \$1.2 million in outlays is available only for appropriations from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

⁴ Of the amounts remaining under the Labor-HHS Subcommittee's 602(b) allocation, \$27.0 million in budget authority and \$5.8 million in outlays is available only for appropriations from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

⁵ Of the amounts remaining under the Treasury-Postal Subcommittee's 602(b) allocation, \$1.3 million in budget authority and \$0.1 million in outlays is available only for appropriations from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

⁶ Of the amounts remaining under the Appropriations Committee's 602(a) allocation, \$68.8 million in budget authority and \$9.9 million in outlays is available only for appropriations from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

Note.—Details may not add to totals due to rounding.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has another 11 minutes 33 seconds left.

Mr. HATFIELD. I have 30 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

Mr. HATFIELD. The proponents?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They have 11 minutes 32 seconds available.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each.

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

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE DOLLYE HANNA

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, each day, members of this body rise to pay tribute to men and women who have had an impact on our Nation in one manner or another. On any given day the RECORD will contain passages praising elected officials, captains of industry, and others who have accumulated a list of accomplishments that are usually nothing less than impressive and oftentimes enviable. Today, I want to

recognize a woman who does not possess such a vita, but is nevertheless worthy of recognition, the late Mrs. Dollye Hanna, who recently passed away at the age of 98.

Though Mrs. Hanna, or "Momma Doll" as she was affectionately known by her family and friends, was not involved in either public service or the private sector, she did dedicate her life to the noblest endeavor there is, her family. In her almost century on this earth, she was a loving wife, mother, grandmother, great grandmother, and great-great grandmother. She set an example for kindness and caring, and as the matriarch of the family, she left her strong mark and influence on four generations of Hannas.

During a service held in her memory last month, Mrs. Hanna was remembered as a woman who was: a lady; a mother; a friend; someone who spanned time; and as a child of The Father. I cannot think of a more flattering or appropriate manner in which to remember this special woman who devoted herself to caring for her husband, children, and extended family. She is someone who will certainly be missed by all those who knew her, and my sympathies go out to all those who knew and cared for this remarkable lady, especially her grandchildren: E.G. Meybohm; Robert L. Meybohm; Dollye W. Ward; Mildred W. Ghetti; and Hanna W. Fowler.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 1:55 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2020. An act making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2020. An act making appropriations for the Treasury Department, the United States Postal Service, the Executive Office of the President, and certain Independent Agencies, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mrs. KASSEBAUM, from the Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 919. A bill to modify and reauthorize the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 104-117).

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment and with a preamble:

S. Res. 103. A resolution to proclaim the week of October 15 through October 21, 1995, as National Character Counts Week, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HATCH, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

James L. Dennis, of Louisiana, to be U.S. circuit judge for the Fifth Circuit.

(The above nomination was reported with the recommendation that he be confirmed.)

By Mr. PRESSLER, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

Roberta L. Gross, of the District of Columbia, to be Inspector General, National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Vera Alexander, of Alaska, to be a member of the Marine Mammal Commission for a term expiring May 13, 1997.

Robert Clarke Brown, of New York, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Washington Airports Authority for a term of 6 years.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed, subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS):

S. 1052. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the credit for clinical testing expenses for certain drugs for rare diseases or conditions and to provide for carryovers and carrybacks of unused credits; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself and Mr. D'AMATO):

S. 1053. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to promote capital formation for the development of new businesses; to the Committee on Finance.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. PRESSLER (for himself, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BOND, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BUMPERS, Mr. COCHRAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. GORTON, Mr. HOLLINGS, Mr. KERRY, Mr. LAUTENBERG, Mr. LOTT, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. MURKOWSKI, Mr. PACKWOOD, Mr. PELL, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. ROTH, and Mr. SIMON):

S. Res. 155. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the action taken by the Government of Japan against United States air cargo and passenger carriers represents a clear violation of the United States/Japan bilateral aviation agreement that is having severe repercussions on United States air carriers and, in general, customers of these United States carriers; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. BAUCUS): S. 1052. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the credit for clinical testing expenses for certain drugs for rare diseases or conditions and to provide for carryovers and carrybacks of unused credits; to the Committee on Finance.

THE ORPHAN DRUG ACT OF 1995

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, today I am introducing the Orphan Drug Act of 1995, legislation to modify and extend permanently the orphan drug tax credit. Identical legislation has been introduced in the House by Representatives by NANCY JOHNSON and ROBERT MATSUI. This credit encourages private firms to develop treatments for rare diseases. As many of my colleagues know, this medical research tax credit expired at the end of 1994. I am pleased that my good friend and colleague from Montana, Senator BAUCUS, is joining me.

Since the 1983 enactment of the orphan drug tax credit, we have seen very encouraging progress in developing new drugs to alleviate suffering from a number of so-called orphan diseases. The name "orphan" was coined to reflect a perceived lack of concern about diseases that affect relatively small numbers of people.

Mr. President, the incentive provided by this credit gives hope to individuals who suffer from such rare but devastating conditions as Tourette's syndrome, Huntington's disease, and neurofibromatosis. Many drugs designated as orphan drugs have a much smaller potential market than even the 200,000 patients referred to in the definition in this bill—sometimes they are for conditions that affect as few as 1,000 persons in the United States. This means that without some incentive there is simply no possibility for a firm to profit from its decision to develop drugs that treat these diseases.

Fortunately, the "orphan" perception has been changing over the 12 years that this research credit has been in effect. In fact, Mr. President, pharmaceutical companies have made great strides in discovering treatments for these orphan diseases. While only seven orphan drugs were approved by the FDA in the decade before the credit's initial passage, over 100 have been approved since and approximately 600 are now in development.

For example, the FDA recently approved the first-ever treatment for Gaucher disease, a debilitating and sometimes fatal genetic disorder. This disease afflicts fewer than 5,000 people worldwide, yet Genzyme Corp. expended its time and money to search for a treatment precisely because of the orphan drug credit's incentives.

Mr. President, this credit's effectiveness has been tested for the past 12 years, and it has passed with flying colors. Few provisions of the tax code can claim to have clearly reduced human suffering and to have expanded our store of medical knowledge. This credit has done both.

By helping small, entrepreneurial firms to take advantage of the orphan drug credit, we can make it even more effective. Currently, Mr. President, the tax credit only serves as an incentive for companies that earn a current-year profit. Under the previous law, if the credit could not be used immediately, it was lost forever. For large, profitable drug companies, this was rarely a problem.

However, for many small, start-up pharmaceutical companies, this current-year restriction makes the credit of little or no use. These firms typically lose money in the early years since they put all available funding into research. They only expect to see profits many years into the future. While many of the Nation's drug breakthroughs have come from these small firms, Mr. President, the credit's current structure has left them out in the cold.

In order to improve the credit's usefulness, this bill will allow firms to carry the credit back 3 years and carry it forward 15 years. This will give small, growing companies an incentive to find ways to treat these rare diseases that cause so many to suffer.

In my home State of Utah, a healthy biomedical industry is emerging. In the course of research, scientists often stumble upon treatments that could, if developed, improve the lives of victims of rare diseases. However, because of the high cost of drug experiments and the enormous expense involved in gaining FDA approval, many researchers reluctantly set these promising drug innovations aside. Mr. President, this should not happen, not when so many are suffering from these rare diseases, and we have an effective credit available that has proven its benefits.

I urge my Senate colleagues to join me in sponsoring this legislation. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent