

The ODA has been enormously successful. Before Congress enacted the ODA in 1983, the Food and Drug Administration, FDA, approved only 38 drugs in the United States specifically to treat orphan diseases. From the passage of the ODA in 1983 until May 2010, the FDA approved 353 orphan drugs and granted orphan designations to 2,116 compounds. As of 2010, 200 of the roughly 7,000 officially designated orphan diseases have become treatable.

Yet, despite the benefits of these policies, the incentives and access guarantees found in the ODA are not yet part of any free trade agreement negotiations.

The Bipartisan Congressional Trade Priorities and Accountability Act of 2015, or TPA, contain a number of negotiating objectives for the administration to follow. For example, the TPA law's negotiating objectives require that U.S. trade agreements provide a standard of intellectual property rights protection that is similar to that found in the United States, which includes providing incentives for biopharmaceutical innovation that are similar to those in the United States. The language in the TPA law is necessarily broad, and although it does not explicitly reference critical incentives for orphan drug development, I want to make it clear that these incentives, including the 7-year market exclusivity at the heart of the ODA, are consistent with the TPA law's requirement that U.S. trade agreements provide a standard of intellectual property protection that is similar to U.S. law.

This is especially important because vital incentives for orphan drug development are lacking in many markets outside the United States, hindering the development of treatments, diagnostics, and cures for rare diseases—particularly diseases endemic to those markets. A lack of incentives for orphan drug development in any one country can have a very real impact on the likelihood of investment into a research or cure for a given disease. Particularly in the case of ultra-rare diseases, those affecting fewer than 1 in 50,000 individuals, there may only be a handful of patients around the world who would benefit from a particular treatment or cure, and removing a number of them from the pool of potential patients may render investments in these therapies untenable and could drive up costs for rare disease patients in the United States.

Therefore, I want to make it clear that I believe it is appropriate for the administration to negotiate ODA incentives and access guarantees, including the 7-year market exclusivity period, in future U.S. trade agreements and that the intent of Congress is that TPA's negotiating objectives are consistent with that goal.

ARMS SALES NOTIFICATION

Mr. CORKER. Mr. President, section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act

requires that Congress receive prior notification of certain proposed arms sales as defined by that statute. Upon such notification, Congress has 30 calendar days during which the sale may be reviewed. The provision stipulates that in the Senate the notification of proposed sales shall be sent to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In keeping with the committee's intention to see that relevant information is available to the full Senate, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the notifications which have been received. If the cover letter references a classified annex, then such annex is available to all Senators in the office of the Foreign Relations Committee, room SD-423.

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

DEFENSE SECURITY
COOPERATION AGENCY,
Arlington, VA, March 9, 2016.

Hon. BOB CORKER,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to the reporting requirements of Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended, we are forwarding herewith Transmittal No. 15-81, concerning the Department of the Air Force's proposed Letter(s) of Offer and Acceptance to Indonesia for defense articles and services estimated to cost \$95 million. After this letter is delivered to your office, we plan to issue a news release to notify the public of this proposed sale.

Sincerely,

J.W. RIXEY,
Vice Admiral, USN, Director.

Enclosures.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 15-81

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

- (i) Prospective Purchaser: Indonesia.
- (ii) Total Estimated Value:

Major Defense Equipment*	\$ 80 million.
Other	15 million.
Total	95 million.

(iii) Description and Quantity or Quantities of Articles or Services Under Consideration for Purchase:

Major Defense Equipment (MDE):

Thirty-six (36) AIM-120C-7 Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAMs), One (1) Missile Guidance Section.

Non-Major Defense Equipment (non-MDE): Control section support equipment, spare parts, services, integration activities, logistics, technical contractor engineering and technical support, loading adaptors, technical publications, familiarization training, test equipment, and other related elements.

(iv) Military Department: Air Force (X7-D-YAB).

(v) Prior Related Cases, if any: None.

(vi) Sales Commission, Fee, etc., Paid, Offered, or Agreed to be Paid: None.

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology Contained in the Defense Article or Defense Services Proposed to be Sold: See Attached Annex.

(viii) Date Report Delivered to Congress: March 9, 2016

* as defined in Section 47(6) of the Arms Export Control Act.

POLICY JUSTIFICATION

Indonesia-AIM-120C-7 Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAMs)

The Government of Indonesia has requested a possible sale of thirty-six (36) AIM-120C-7 AMRAAMs and one (1) Missile Guidance Section. Also included in this possible sale are: control section support equipment, spare parts, services, logistics, technical contractor engineering and technical support, loading adaptors, technical publications, familiarization training, test equipment, and other related elements. The total estimated value of MDE is \$80 million. The overall total estimated value is \$95 million.

This proposed sale contributes to the foreign policy and national security of the United States by helping to improve the security of a key partner that has been, and continues to be, an important force for political stability and economic progress in the Asia-Pacific region.

The proposed sale improves Indonesia's capability to deter regional threats and strengthen its homeland defense. Indonesia is able to absorb this additional equipment and support into its armed forces.

The proposed sale of this equipment and support does not alter the basic military balance in the region.

The prime contractor will be determined by competition. There are no known offset agreements proposed in connection with this potential sale.

Implementation of this proposed sale will not require the assignment of any U.S. Government or contractor representatives to Indonesia.

There will be no adverse impact on U.S. defense readiness as a result of this proposed sale.

TRANSMITTAL NO. 15-81

Notice of Proposed Issuance of Letter of Offer Pursuant to Section 36(b)(1) of the Arms Export Control Act, as amended

Annex Item No. vii

(vii) Sensitivity of Technology

1. AIM-120C-7 Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air (AMRAAM) is a radar-guided missile featuring digital technology and micro-miniature solid-state electronics. AMRAAM capabilities include look-down/shoot-down, multiple launches against multiple targets, resistance to electronic countermeasures, and interception of high flying, low flying, and maneuvering targets. The AMRAAM All Up Round is classified CONFIDENTIAL. Major components and subsystems are classified up to CONFIDENTIAL, and technology data and other documentation are classified up to SECRET.

2. If a technologically advanced adversary were to obtain knowledge of the specific hardware and software elements, the information could be used to develop countermeasures or equivalent systems that might reduce weapon system effectiveness or be used in the development of a system with similar or advanced capabilities.

3. This sale is necessary in furtherance of the U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives outlined in the Policy Justification. Moreover, the benefits to be derived from this sale, as outlined in the Policy Justification, outweigh the potential damage that could result if the sensitive technology were revealed to unauthorized persons.

4. All defense articles and services listed in this transmittal have been authorized for release and export to Indonesia.

REMEMBERING JUSTICE ANTONIN SCALIA

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, today I wish to remember Justice Antonin

Scalia and thank him for his service to the Supreme Court and the country.

Justice Scalia was a first-generation American, and his life was a testament to the American dream. A student of history and the law, Antonin Scalia had a commitment to public service that culminated in his appointment as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court by President Ronald Reagan in 1986.

Justice Scalia served on the Court for almost 30 years and in that time made many important contributions to our legal system. While he had firm convictions, he also loved people and never let ideas get in the way of friendship, most notably with fellow Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith once said: "Public service must be more than doing a job efficiently and honestly. It must be a complete dedication to the people and to the nation."

Justice Scalia believed in that complete dedication. Our thoughts and prayers remain with his family at this time, and we thank him and them for his service.

REMEMBERING SHANE N. YATES

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the life of Shane N. Yates. Shane was the executive director of the Ohio Society of Association Executives. Shane had a fierce commitment to his organization and his profession. Shane had a relentless drive to serve all those he represented and lead all whom he worked with.

Shane was a graduate of Ashland University and earned his certificate in nonprofit executive leadership from Indiana University. Shane was also a chapter adviser for his fraternity, Phi Kappa Psi; a past board member for Meeting Professionals International Ohio Chapter; and a volunteer for the United Way of Central Ohio.

A passionate and high-energy executive with more than 15 years of achievement in association leadership, Shane was named a 40 Under 40 honoree in 2014 by the Association Forum of Chicagoland and USAE. While serving as the director, Shane helped the Ohio Society of Association Executives achieve many milestones while never settling with the status quo.

Shane N. Yates will forever leave a mark on the Ohio Society of Association Executives and all who knew him.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO GORDON STONER

• Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Gordon Stoner, a wheat grower from Outlook, MT, on his newly elected position serving as the president of the National Wheat Association of Wheat Growers, NAWG.

Gordon comes from a long history of farming, managing his own fourth-generation farm near Outlook. Stoner

Farms practices no-till farming techniques and grows lentils, corn, oil seeds, flax, peas, and durum, a high-protein variety of hard wheat that is a rare crop raised in select parts of the world.

Gordon has expressed enthusiasm about NAWG's plan to partner with organizations in an effort known as the National Wheat Action Plan to help come up with new strategies for bringing the wheat industry back to increased profitability.

Gordon has also served in leadership roles with his church, Montana Grain Growers Association, served as chairman of U.S. Wheat Associates Joint International Trade Policy Committee and as director and chairman of NAWG.

Our great State depends on farmers, ranchers, and producers who contribute greatly to the flourishing of our rural communities. On behalf of Montana, I thank Gordon Stoner for his paramount leadership and look forward to seeing the positive impact he continues to have on the wheat industry.●

TRIBUTE TO DR. MARK FOLEY

• Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Dr. Mark Foley, who has served with great distinction and honor at the University of Mobile for more than 17 years. Dr. Foley has served as president of the University of Mobile since 1998 and is the third president of the university since its founding in 1961. He will be retiring from his post on July 31, 2016.

Dr. Foley came to the University of Mobile during a critical transitional time and led the school through a period of significant growth. Under his guidance, the university has flourished. Facilities have been updated, the school is on more solid financial footing, and programs and the stature of the university have improved.

During his time at the University of Mobile, Dr. Foley led the university to invest \$44.8 million in capital projects, including a recent \$7 million campus enhancement program that thoroughly revitalized the campus. Under Dr. Foley's leadership, the university gained national recognition from U.S. News & World Report, America's Best Christian Colleges, America's Best College Buys, and many more.

Dr. Foley helped to integrate a Christian worldview into all aspects of academics, campus life, and university operations at this quality Baptist-affiliated institution. The university now has more than 1,500 students enrolled in over 40 undergraduate and graduate programs.

A former truckstop operator, Dr. Foley was ordained as a Baptist minister in 1990 after receiving his master of divinity degree from the New Orleans seminary. He received his doctorate from that same institution in 1992 and completed postdoctoral studies in education. Though the university was struggling with a variety of finan-

cial problems when Dr. Foley took over in 1998, he turned the school around. The University of Mobile has continued to thrive under Dr. Foley's tenure.

As a native of Mobile, AL, it has been my honor to work with Dr. Foley and witness the great accomplishments he has achieved at the University of Mobile. His hard work and genuine passion for higher education is apparent and the students of the University of Mobile will miss his leadership. I would like to take this opportunity to thank him for all he has done for the university, for Mobile, and for Alabama.

I thank the Chair.●

REMEMBERING SHILOH FOREST SUNDSTROM

• Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the contribution of a young Oregonian whose life was cut far too short, but whose impact will stay with my State forever.

Shiloh Forest Sundstrom, a young leader in the field of conservation-based rural development, was tragically killed by a hit-and-run driver in November at age 34.

Shiloh was a child of Oregon. He was born in the coastal mountains of western Lane County and lived much of his life enjoying all that rural upbringing had to offer. He loved the horses and cows on his parents' ranch and attended school in the small town of Mapleton.

A gifted student, Shiloh was his high school class valedictorian in 2000 and was accepted to Brandeis University. As an undergraduate, he spent a semester abroad at the School for Field Studies in Kenya, where he saw that the struggles of rural communities in Kenya paralleled the problems facing rural Oregon communities.

Studying the ways in which the Maasai people of Kenya struggled to balance their efforts to maintain a traditional resource-based economy while benefiting from wildlife conservation and tourism, Shiloh saw that the positive lessons being learned there could be applied back home in Oregon.

After graduating with honors from Brandeis, Shiloh came back to his beloved Oregon for his master's degree in forestry at Oregon State University. He then moved to the geography department to work toward a doctorate and returned to Kenya several times to pursue his research.

However, Shiloh was much more than a gifted student. He had the rare ability to take his research out of the classroom and work to implement positive change in the broader world. His work with the Siuslaw Institute, founded by his father John Sundstrom, and with the Siuslaw Watershed Council, injected a reasonable approach to often contentious natural resource issues, always with a focus on positive outcomes.

Shiloh always strived for success through collaboration—what I like to call the Oregon way. He was involved