

cowardly act. Our prayers continue to go out to the leaders and the people of Spain over what we know is a very difficult time.

In addition, we consider other matters that people do not see very much, and I won't go through all of them, but we passed S. 741, the animal drug bill that Senator SESSIONS sponsored that provides for new drugs on what are called minor animals.

We passed H.R. 3195 just this morning, a bill that extends Small Business Administration programs. That is Senator SNOWE's bill.

We passed H.R. 254, which are amendments to the U.S.-Mexico Agreement on the Border Environment Cooperation Commission and the North American Development Bank. Senator HUTCHISON was instrumental in clearing this bill.

The list goes on. I did want to reflect the amount of work we were able to pull through over the course of the week.

In addition, we were able to ratify the United States-Japan Tax Treaty reported by Chairman LUGAR and the Foreign Relations Committee. This is a very important treaty.

We just passed Senator ALEXANDER's S. 1881, the Medical Devices and Technical Correction Act.

Senator SPECTER secured passage of S. 2043, which designates a Federal building in Harrisburg, PA, as the "Ronald Reagan Federal Building."

Senator SHELBY assisted in passage of H.R. 3724.

So we had a very productive week by anyone's measure. I wanted to notice the hard work and efforts of all of my colleagues with respect to these legislative and executive accomplishments.

REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the following treaties, which I will send to the desk, and that were transmitted to the Senate on March 12, 2004, by the President of the United States. I further ask unanimous consent that the treaties be considered as having been read the first time; that they be referred with accompanying papers to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and that the President's messages be printed in the RECORD. I now send that list to the desk.

The list is as follows:

Investment Protocol with Estonia (Treaty Doc. 108-17);

Additional Investment Protocol with the Czech Republic (Treaty Doc. 108-18);

Additional Investment Protocol with the Slovak Republic (Treaty Doc. 108-19);

Additional Investment Protocol with the Latvia (Treaty Doc. 108-20);

Additional Investment Protocol with Lithuania (Treaty Doc. 108-21); and

Additional Protocol Concerning Business and Economic Relations with Poland (Treaty Doc. 108-22).

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

The messages of the President are 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 Protocol Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Estonia to the Treaty for the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment of April 19, 1994, signed at Brussels on October 24, 2003. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Protocol.

I have already forwarded to the Senate similar Protocols for Romania and Bulgaria and now forward simultaneously to the Senate Protocols for the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and the Slovak Republic. Each of these Protocols is the result of an understanding the United States reached with the European Commission and these six countries that will join the European Union (EU) on May 1, 2004, as well as with Bulgaria and Romania, which are expected to join the EU in 2007.

The understanding is designed to preserve U.S. bilateral investment treaties (BITs) with each of these countries after their accession to the EU by establishing a framework acceptable to the European Commission for avoiding or remedying present and possible future incompatibilities between their BIT obligations and their future obligations of EU membership. It expresses the U.S. intent to amend the U.S. BITS, including the BIT with Estonia, in order to eliminate incompatibilities between certain BIT obligations and EU law. It also establishes a framework for addressing any future incompatibilities that may arise as EU authority in the area of investment expands in the future, and endorses the principle of protecting existing U.S. investments from any future EU measures that may restrict foreign investment in the EU.

The United States has long championed the benefits of an open investment climate, both at home and abroad. It is the policy of the United States to welcome market-driven foreign investment and to permit capital to flow freely to seek its highest return. This Protocol preserves the U.S. BIT with Estonia, with which the United States has an expanding relationship, and the protections it affords U.S. investors even after Estonia joins the EU. Without it, the European Commission would likely require Estonia to terminate its U.S. BIT upon accession because of existing and possible future incompatibilities between our current BIT and EU law.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Protocol as soon as possible, and give its advice and consent to ratification at an early date.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 2004.

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 Additional Protocol Between the United States of America and the Czech Republic to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic Concerning the Reciprocal Encouragement and Protection of Investment of October 22, 1991, signed at Brussels on December 10, 2003. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Protocol.

I have already forwarded to the Senate similar Protocols for Romania and Bulgaria and now forward simultaneously to the Senate Protocols for the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and the Slovak Republic. Each of these Protocols is the result of an understanding the United States reached with the European Commission and these six countries that will join the European Union (EU) on May 1, 2004, as well as with Bulgaria and Romania, which are expected to join the EU in 2007.

The understanding is designed to preserve U.S. bilateral investment treaties (BITs) with each of these countries after their accession to the EU by establishing a framework acceptable to the European Commission for avoiding or remedying present and possible future incompatibilities between their BIT obligations and their future obligations of EU membership. It expresses the U.S. intent to amend the U.S. BITS, including the BIT with the Czech Republic, in order to eliminate incompatibilities between certain BIT obligations and EU law. It also establishes a framework for addressing any future incompatibilities that may arise as EU authority in the area of investment expands in the future, and endorses the principle of protecting existing U.S. investments from any future EU measures that may restrict foreign investment in the EU.

The United States has long championed the benefits of an open investment climate, both at home and abroad. It is the policy of the United States to welcome market-driven foreign investment and to permit capital to flow freely to seek its highest return. This Protocol preserves the U.S. BIT with the Czech Republic, with which the United States has an expanding relationship, and the protections it affords U.S. investors even after the Czech Republic joins the EU. Without it, the European Commission would likely require the Czech Republic to terminate its U.S. BIT upon accession because of existing and possible future incompatibilities between our current BIT and EU law.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Protocol as soon as possible, and give its advice and consent to ratification at an early date.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 2004.

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 Additional Protocol Between the United States of America and the Slovak Republic to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic Concerning the Reciprocal Encouragement and Protection of Investment of October 22, 1991, signed at Brussels on September 22, 2003. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Protocol.

I have already forwarded to the Senate similar Protocols for Romania and Bulgaria and now forward simultaneously to the Senate Protocols for the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and the Slovak Republic. Each of these Protocols is the result of an understanding the United States reached with the European Commission and these six countries that will join the European Union (EU) on May 1, 2004, as well as with Bulgaria and Romania, which are expected to join the EU in 2007.

The understanding is designed to preserve U.S. bilateral investment treaties (BITs) with each of these countries after their accession to the EU by establishing a framework acceptable to the European Commission for avoiding or remedying present and possible future incompatibilities between their BIT obligations and their future obligations of EU membership. It expresses the U.S. intent to amend the U.S. BITs, including the BIT with the Slovak Republic, in order to eliminate incompatibilities between certain BIT obligations and EU law. It also establishes a framework for addressing any future incompatibilities that may arise as EU authority in the area of investment expands in the future, and endorses the principle of protecting existing U.S. investments from any future EU measures that may restrict foreign investment in the EU.

The United States has long championed the benefits of an open investment climate, both at home and abroad. It is the policy of the United States to welcome market-driven foreign investment and to permit capital to flow freely to seek its highest return. This Protocol preserves the U.S. BIT with the Slovak Republic, with which the United States has an expanding relationship, and the protections it affords U.S. investors even after the Slovak Republic joins the EU. Without it, the European Commission would likely require the Slovak Republic to terminate its U.S. BIT upon accession because of existing and possible future incompatibilities between our current BIT and EU law.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Protocol as soon as possible, and give its advice and consent to ratification at an early date.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 2004.

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 Additional Protocol Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Latvia to the Treaty for the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment of January 13, 1995, signed at Brussels on September 22, 2003. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Protocol.

I have already forwarded to the Senate similar Protocols for Romania and Bulgaria and now forward simultaneously to the Senate Protocols for the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and the Slovak Republic. Each of these Protocols is the result of an understanding the United States reached with the European Commission and these six countries that will join the European Union (EU) on May 1, 2004, as well as with Bulgaria and Romania, which are expected to join the EU in 2007.

The understanding is designed to preserve U.S. bilateral investment treaties (BITs) with each of these countries after their accession to the EU by establishing a framework acceptable to the European Commission for avoiding or remedying present and possible future incompatibilities between their BIT obligations and their future obligations of EU membership. It expresses the U.S. intent to amend the U.S. BITs, including the BIT with Latvia, in order to eliminate incompatibilities between certain BIT obligations and EU law. It also establishes a framework for addressing any future incompatibilities that may arise as EU authority in the area of investment expands in the future, and endorses the principle of protecting existing U.S. investments from any future EU measures that may restrict foreign investment in the EU.

The United States has long championed the benefits of an open investment climate, both at home and abroad. It is the policy of the United States to welcome market-driven foreign investment and to permit capital to flow freely to seek its highest return. This Protocol preserves the U.S. BIT with Latvia, with which the United States has an expanding relationship, and the protections it affords U.S. investors even after Latvia joins the EU. Without it, the European Commission would likely require Latvia to terminate its U.S. BIT upon accession because of existing and possible future incompatibilities between our current BIT and EU law.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Protocol as soon as possible, and give its advice and consent to ratification at an early date.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 2004.

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of Senate to ratification, I

transmit herewith the Additional Protocol Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania to the Treaty for the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment of January 14, 1998, signed at Brussels on September 22, 2003. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Protocol.

I have already forwarded to the Senate similar Protocols for Romania and Bulgaria and now forward simultaneously to the Senate Protocols for the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and the Slovak Republic. Each of these Protocols is the result of an understanding the United States reached with the European Commission and these six countries that will join the European Union (EU) on May 1, 2004, as well as with Bulgaria and Romania, which are expected to join the EU in 2007.

The understanding is designed to preserve U.S. bilateral investment treaties (BITs) with each of these countries after their accession to the EU by establishing a framework acceptable to the European Commission for avoiding or remedying present and possible future incompatibilities between their BIT obligations and their future obligations of EU membership. It expresses the U.S. intent to amend the U.S. BITs, including the BIT with Lithuania, in order to eliminate incompatibilities between certain BIT obligations and EU law. It also establishes a framework for addressing any future incompatibilities that may arise as EU authority in the area of investment expands in the future, and endorses the principle of protecting existing U.S. investments from any future EU measures that may restrict foreign investment in the EU.

The United States has long championed the benefits of an open investment climate, both at home and abroad. It is the policy of the United States to welcome market-driven foreign investment and to permit capital to flow freely to seek its highest return. This Protocol preserves the U.S. BIT with Lithuania, with which the United States has an expanding relationship, and the protections it affords U.S. investors even after Lithuania joins the EU. Without it, the European Commission would likely require Lithuania to terminate its U.S. BIT upon accession because of existing and possible future incompatibilities between our current BIT and EU law.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Protocol as soon as possible, and give its advice and consent to ratification at an early date.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 2004.

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 Additional Protocol Between the United

States of America and the Republic of Poland to the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Republic of Poland Concerning Business and Economic Relations of March 21, 1990, signed at Brussels on January 12, 2004. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this Protocol.

I have already forwarded to the Senate similar Protocols for Romania and Bulgaria and now forward simultaneously to the Senate Protocols for the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and the Slovak Republic. Each of these Protocols is the result of an understanding the United States reached with the European Commission and these six countries that will join the European Union (EU) on May 1, 2004, as well as with Bulgaria and Romania, which are expected to join the EU in 2007.

The understanding is designed to preserve U.S. bilateral investment treaties (BITs) with each of these countries after their accession to the EU by establishing a framework acceptable to the European Commission for avoiding or remedying present and possible future incompatibilities between their BIT obligations and their future obligations of EU membership. It expresses the U.S. intent to amend the U.S. BITs, including the BIT with Poland, in order to eliminate incompatibilities between certain BIT obligations and EU law. It also establishes a framework for addressing any future incompatibilities that may arise as EU authority in the area of investment expands in the future, and endorses the principle of protecting existing U.S. investments from any future EU measures that may restrict foreign investment in the EU.

The United States has long championed the benefits of an open investment climate, both at home and abroad. It is the policy of the United States to welcome market-driven foreign investment and to permit capital to flow freely to seek its highest return. This Protocol preserves the U.S. BIT with Poland, with which the United States has an expanding relationship, and the protections it affords U.S. investors even after Poland joins the EU. Without it, the European Commission would likely require Poland to terminate its U.S. BIT upon accession because of existing and possible future incompatibilities between our current BIT and EU law.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Protocol as soon as possible, and give its advice and consent to ratification at an early date.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, March 12, 2004.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, MARCH 22, 2004

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 12 noon on Monday, March

22. I further ask that following the prayer and the pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and the Senate then begin a period for morning business until 2 p.m. with Senators permitted to speak for up to 10 minutes each.

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

PROGRAM

Mr. FRIST. Mr. President, the Senate will next convene on Monday, March 22. No rollcall votes will occur that day. However, the Senate will resume consideration of the Jumpstart JOBS bill, also known as FSC/ETI. We have made some progress on the bill. We interrupted the bill when we took up the budget bill this week.

Given the March 1 deadline on the FSC/ETI bill, which we have passed, and the implementation of sanctions, because that deadline has passed, I am concerned about our ability to pass this bill in a timely way. We must address this and it will be the first order of business when we return.

It is clear that extraneous amendments may be offered and that will further complicate our ability to finish this bill in a timely and orderly way. We have already spent several days on the bill. I encourage my colleagues to stay focused. Let's address the bill in an appropriate way to complete action.

Chairman GRASSLEY and Ranking Member BAUCUS are still hoping to pursue an agreement to finish the bill, although I must put everyone on notice that it may be necessary to file cloture to bring this important legislation to a close.

I should comment on the bill itself because people say, why the focus? Why the urgency? I mentioned the March 1 deadline—we are past the March 1 deadline—the renewed sanctions that are impacting trade right now.

The bill brings our trade laws and our trade into compliance with our trade agreements. Right now they are out of compliance. People agree they are out of compliance.

In addition, the bill provides badly needed reforms to further stimulate manufacturing growth. It is a manufacturing bill. On this floor every day we are talking jobs, manufacturing jobs and loss of jobs, and this bill hits directly at the heart of improving the environment for manufacturing in this country.

We all know the recession hit the manufacturing sector hard, probably the hardest of any other sector. Manufacturing costs in the U.S. have been going up. They are getting higher and higher, where they have not gone up elsewhere in the world.

We compete in a global economy. In my home State of Tennessee, exports have risen 26 percent since 1997, and ex-

ports support 232,000 jobs in Tennessee, and that is about 10 percent of our overall workforce in Tennessee.

Some people have suggested we close our borders to trade. To me, and I think to most people, that is a declaration of defeat. We are the most creative society in the world. We are the most innovative society in the world today. Workers in the United States lead productivity when compared to all other workers in the world. If we are allowed to compete on a level playing field, U.S. manufacturers can and will compete anywhere in the world, but U.S. manufacturers currently have this additional burden of unnecessary cost.

The WTO also approved the European Union sanctions against the United States. As I mentioned, that began on March 1. That is a 5-percent tariff, a 5-percent tax, a 5-percent sanction on a whole variety of U.S. goods. Again, that makes us less competitive. Thus, we need to act and we need to act now. We do not need a lot of nongermane, extraneous amendments applied to this bill. Let's stay focused on this bill itself.

It has gone up 5 percent. These tariffs will increase by 1 percent a month to a high of 17 percent next year if we do not act and repeal these export subsidies. That, again, is another cost to U.S. manufacturing.

There are pending amendments, and others may be offered that day, and therefore Members are expected to come to the floor for debate throughout the day. The next vote will occur on Tuesday. As always, we will notify Members when we lock in a time certain for that rollcall vote.

I do thank everyone one last time for their hard work and their long hours this week. I thank the pages. They have done a tremendous job for us, from early in the morning until late at night; to the police, to all the clerks, again from hours before we start until well after we complete our business on the floor; and to all those who are behind the scenes and keep this wonderful building and institution functioning. We do not have the opportunity to thank them very much, and I hope in telling that story of the importance of thank-yous, I do say thank-you to all the people who provide the infrastructure that allows us to carry out real democracy at its best.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FRIST. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the provisions of S. Con. Res. 98, following the remarks of Senator NELSON for up to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

NASA FUNDING

Mr. NELSON of Florida. Mr. President, my compliments to the majority leader on the way in which he offered