

Friends of Bitter Lake nonprofit organization. Clearly his work on behalf of the refuge sustains the accessibility and natural beauty of one of New Mexico's treasures.

Bitter Lake is one of the 540 sites comprising the National Wildlife Refuge System and one of seven in New Mexico, Bitter Lake, Bosque del Apache, Grulla, Las Vegas, Maxwell, San Andres, and Sevillita. On these 540 refuges, 30,000 hard-working men and women annually donate more than 1 million hours of their time to protect, maintain, and improve our Nation's environmental resources. Given the impressive number of individuals worthy of praise, it gives me great pride as a New Mexican that Dr. James Montgomery has been chosen for this honor.

President Bush, in his State of the Union Address, spoke of building a more compassionate America; an America energized by individuals such as Dr. Montgomery who dedicate great portions of their lives to the generous spirit that has made this country great. Whether that spirit be embodied by volunteers who assist those in need, or by those who work to ensure that our natural wonders are preserved, all are necessary and vital to our existence as Americans.

Furthermore, it wouldn't do to discuss Dr. Montgomery without mentioning the program for which he has tirelessly worked. This March we celebrate a milestone in American wildlife conservation: the 100th Anniversary of the National Wildlife Refuge System. This momentous occasion is worthy of recognition because over the past century, normal citizens, along with the refuge system, have been at the forefront in protecting the unique beauty of the American landscape.

The National Wildlife Refuge System protects a wide range of wildlife and landscapes throughout the country. In particular, the refuges in the Southwest are necessary to secure the well being and survival of migratory birds, including the bald eagle, which make the area their home during the fall and winter months. The system concentrates also on scientific endeavors that span such fields as habitat alteration and biodiversity research. These efforts coincide with maintaining places of unspoiled natural beauty that can be enjoyed by all Americans.

New Mexico is privileged to have some of the most beautiful natural wonders within this great Nation. Wildlife refuges such as Bitter Lake in Roswell and Bosque del Apache in Socorro are perfect examples of the 100 years of success by the refuge system in ensuring the treasures of our environment are preserved and enjoyed for generations. Of course, the success would not be as great without the hard work, passion, and sacrifice of those dedicated volunteers like Dr. James Montgomery.

To that end I salute the National Wildlife Refuge System for its many successes and Dr. James Montgomery

for embodying the great spirit of charity and volunteerism that America cherishes.●

PRIME MINISTER HUN SEN TO BLAME FOR RIOTS

● Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, the Cambodia charade continues.

Recent riots in that Southeast Asian country—reportedly sparked by unfounded rumors of Thai slights against Khmer culture and history—caused extensive damage to Thai-owned businesses and property in Phnom Penh and the storming, looting, and destruction of the Thai Embassy. The failure of the Cambodian Government to defend Thai diplomats and the embassy compound from rioters is unacceptable, particularly in the post September 11 security environment. Further, the exploitation of the rumor by Prime Minister Hun Sen is as reckless as it is irresponsible.

In the aftermath of these riots, I have heard credible reports that democratic opposition and human rights activists are being targeted for intimidation and arrest. Given his tendency toward paranoia and violence, I do not doubt for an instant that these riots were staged by Hun Sen as, among other things, a pretext to crackdown on the democratic opposition in the run up to the July parliamentary elections.

Over the next few days, it is imperative that the international community not be duped by Hun Sen and the Cambodian Government into laying blame for the riots on the democratic opposition. It is time to help the Royal Government of Thailand to hold Hun Sen and the Cambodian government accountable for the destruction of property, the violation of democratic principles, and the damage to relations with its western neighbor.

The Cambodian authorities allowed the situation outside the Thai Embassy to escalate out of control. Riot and military police did nothing to maintain law and order until after extensive damage had been done throughout the capital. It is a simple and tragic fact that the Cambodian Government permitted this attack to take place. Their inaction during the riots stands in stark contrast to the brutal treatment illegal logging protesters received at the hands of the police a few short weeks ago.

The riots must serve as a wake-up call to complacent diplomats in Phnom Penh. As there is no law and order in Cambodia, your embassy could be next. I have not forgotten that in the mid-1990s Hun Sen threatened that Cambodians might "storm" the American and French embassies; unfortunately his warnings came true for Thailand.

With parliamentary elections scheduled for July, diplomats in Cambodia ought to be scrambling to protect and defend the rights of the democratic opposition to unseat Cambodia's unstable and violent dictator through peaceful and credible polls.

Cambodians can thank Prime Minister Hun Sen for chasing away foreign investors and tourists. This recent charade only underscores that he and the CPP are part of Cambodia's problems, and not part of the solution.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ—PM 4

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

As required by section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c), and section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), I am providing a 6-month periodic report prepared by my Administration on the national emergency with respect to Iraq that was declared in Executive Order 12722 of August 2, 1990.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 29, 2003.

REPORT ON THE INTENT TO ENTER INTO A FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (FTA) WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF SINGAPORE—PM 5

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with sections 2103(a)(1) and 2105(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 2002 (the "Trade Act"), I am pleased to notify the Congress of my intent to enter into a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the Government of Singapore.

The Agreement we have negotiated promotes our commitment to secure a level playing field and open new opportunities for America's workers, farmers, businesses, and consumers in global trade. The United States is a party to only three out of more than 200 existing FTAs, leaving Americans at a competitive disadvantage in many markets. With the enactment of Trade Promotion Authority; the completion of this Agreement; ongoing global, regional, and bilateral trade negotiations; and the continued support of the Congress, the United States is reasserting leadership in world trade.

United States leadership in promoting trade liberalization advances our national interests. Free trade promotes our values by encouraging openness, the rule of law, and respect for private property. It builds global prosperity and strengthens security. Free

trade employs the power of markets to meet the needs of the poor and has helped lift millions of people out of poverty by putting them on the path to prosperity. In the extended campaign against terrorism, free trade can be an economic ally. By helping to create opportunity and hope in poorer societies, open trade counters those who would destroy rather than create.

Securing open access to markets abroad is vital to the strength and continued growth of the U.S. economy. In the previous decade, exports accounted for 25 percent of our economic growth. They currently support the jobs of more than 12 million Americans.

Singapore is our 11th largest trading partner with total two-way trade in goods and services valued at \$38.8 billion in 2001. This FTA will improve opportunities for U.S. exports, growth, and investment, while also providing increased opportunities for the people of Singapore. This Agreement provides for substantial market access across the entire services sector and locks in Singapore's zero tariff rates on goods, including agriculture.

Fair treatment of U.S. goods and services is important to increasing market access. This Agreement has, among other provisions, specific and groundbreaking customs procedures and transparency requirements that will promote efficiency and fairness. It also establishes a secure and predictable legal framework for U.S. investors operating in Singapore.

This is an agreement for the economy of the 21st century. Inventors, performers, authors, and creative enterprises in the United States and Singapore will benefit from enhanced copyright, patent, trademark, trade secret, and other intellectual property rights protection. The Agreement also contains state-of-the-art protections for digital products and electronic commerce.

My Administration is committed to moving forward on multiple fronts to advance environmental protection and worker rights in a credible and responsible manner. This Agreement meets the labor and environmental objectives provided by the Congress in the Trade Act.

In sum, free trade is a fundamental source of America's economic vitality. This Agreement will benefit the U.S. economy through both higher-paying jobs created by exports and lower prices paid by consumers. It will strengthen U.S. ties with a valued economic partner and promote America's political and security interests in an important region.

As called for by the Trade Act, I am sending this notification at least 90 days in advance of signing the U.S.-Singapore FTA. My Administration looks forward to working with the Congress to develop appropriate legislation to approve and implement this Free Trade Agreement.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 29, 2003.

REPORT ON THE INTENT TO ENTER INTO A FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (FTA) WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILE—PM 6

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with sections 2103(a)(1) and 2105(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 2002 (the "Trade Act"), I am pleased to notify the Congress of my intent to enter into a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with the Government of Chile.

The Agreement we have negotiated promotes our commitment to secure a level playing field and to open new opportunities for America's workers, farmers, businesses, and consumers in global trade. The United States is a party to only three out of more than 200 existing FTAs, leaving Americans at a competitive disadvantage in many markets. With the enactment of Trade Promotion Authority; the completion of this Agreement; ongoing global, regional, and bilateral trade negotiations; and the continued support of the Congress, the United States is re-asserting leadership in world trade.

United States leadership in promoting trade liberalization advances our national interests. Free trade promotes our values by encouraging openness, the rule of law, and respect for private property. It builds global prosperity and strengthens security. Free trade employs the power of markets to meet the needs of the poor and has helped lift millions of people out of poverty by putting them on the path to prosperity. In the extended campaign against terrorism, free trade can be an economic ally. By helping to create opportunity and hope in poorer societies, open trade counters those who would destroy rather than create.

Securing open access to markets abroad is vital to the strength and continued growth of the U.S. economy. In the previous decade, exports accounted for 25 percent of our growth and currently support the jobs of more than 12 million Americans. In 2001, two-way trade of all goods and services between the United States and Chile totaled \$8.5 billion. This Agreement will improve opportunities for U.S. exports, growth, and investment, while also providing increased opportunities for the people of Chile.

In this Agreement, the vast majority of U.S. and Chilean goods will become duty-free immediately. Most remaining tariffs will be eliminated within 4 years and all tariffs and quotas will be eliminated over a 12-year period. Over three-quarters of U.S. farm goods will enter Chile duty-free within 4 years.

The United States is a global leader in services. This Agreement locks in substantial market access across the entire services sector.

Fair treatment of U.S. goods and services is important to increasing

market access. The Agreement has, among other provisions, specific and groundbreaking customs procedures and transparency requirements that will promote efficiency and fairness. It also establishes a secure and predictable legal framework for U.S. investors operating in Chile.

This is an agreement for the economy of the 21st century. Inventors, performers, authors, and creative enterprises in the United States and Chile will benefit from enhanced copyright, patent, trademark, trade secret, and other intellectual property rights protection. The Agreement also contains state-of-the-art protections for digital products and electronic commerce.

My Administration is committed to moving forward on multiple fronts to advance environmental protection and worker rights in a credible and responsible manner. This Agreement meets the labor and environmental objectives provided by the Congress in the Trade Act.

In sum, free trade is a fundamental source of America's economic vitality. This Agreement will benefit the U.S. economy through both higher-paying jobs created by exporters and lower prices paid by consumers. It will strengthen U.S. ties with a valued economic partner and promote America's political and security interests in an important region.

As called for by the Trade Act, I am sending this notification at least 90 days in advance of signing the U.S.-Chile FTA. My Administration looks forward to working with the Congress to develop appropriate legislation to approve and implement this Free Trade Agreement.

GEORGE W. BUSH,
THE WHITE HOUSE, January 29, 2003.

TRANSMITTING PRESIDENTIAL DETERMINATION NO. 2002-30, RELATIVE TO THE AIR FORCE'S OPERATING LOCATION NEAR GROOM LAKE, NEVADA—PM 7

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with accompanying papers; which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

To the Congress of the United States:

Consistent with section 6001(a) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (the "Act"), as amended, 42 U.S.C. 6961(a), notification is hereby given that on September 13, 2002, I issued Presidential Determination 2002-30 (copy enclosed) and thereby exercised the authority to grant certain exemptions under section 6001(a) of the Act.

Presidential Determination 2002-30 exempted the United States Air Force's operating location near Groom Lake, Nevada, from any Federal, State, interstate, or local hazardous or solid waste laws that might require the disclosure