

the 1980s; and Irving Fryar, Curtis Martin, and Chris Slade in the 1990s, the Patriots had never won the big game.

Thanks to the dedicated ownership of longtime season ticket holder and local philanthropist Bob Kraft and his family, however, the Patriots became a better, stronger franchise both off and on the field. Faced with an untenable stadium situation, Kraft, using his own money, eventually built a wonder in CMGI Field, which will open this fall as the new home of the new world champions. Forced to replace the legendary coach Bill Parcells, Kraft eventually hired Bill Belichick, a low-key mastermind who has justly earned a reputation for devising pro football's most devious defensive schemes.

Still, in spite of Coach Belichick and his team of heady assistants coordinated by Romeo Crennel and Charlie Weis, few expected the Patriots, 5-11 last season, to even contend for pro football's ultimate prize. Indeed, the Pats stumbled to an 0-2 start, lost franchise quarterback Bledsoe, and appeared, behind unheralded Tom Brady, a sixth round draft choice who had begun 2001 as a third-string quarterback who had thrown but three passes as a rookie, about to fall to 1-4 against San Diego. But Brady led a remarkable comeback to overcome San Diego and its Massachusetts quarterback Doug Flutie of Natick and Boston College.

This turnaround heralded a season in which the Patriots would overcome obstacles in step-by-step fashion. After falling to the St. Louis Rams 24-17 in Foxboro, the Pats refused to lose again, reeling off six regular season and three playoff wins in shockingly methodical succession. Rather than serving as a distraction, a healthy Bledsoe served as a rallying point for Belichick to demonstrate his decisiveness, Brady to show his skills, and Bledsoe to reveal his class.

Haunted by the phantom roughing-the-passer call against Sugar Bear Hamilton in a 1976 playoff and the paralyzing of Darryl Stingley in a 1978 exhibition, the Patriots overcame their old AFL foe the Oakland Raiders at Foxboro Stadium's final contest. Truly a win for the ages and the region, the overtime thriller took place in several inches of snow and ended in the Pats' favor thanks to the clutch receiving of East Boston's Jermaine Wiggins and the boot of Adam Vinatieri, pro football's best pressure kicker whose play-off beard had begun to resemble that of former Boston Bruins great Raymond Bourque. As the clock neared midnight on that snowy Saturday, the Patriots celebrated their 16-13 sudden-death comeback with long snapper Lonie Paxton making snow angels in the end zone.

In spite of these heroics, critics downplayed the Pats' chances against the number-one-ranked defense of the Pittsburgh Steelers in Heinz Field, their fine new facility. The all-around special play of the overlooked but record-setting receiver and returner

Troy Brown put the Patriots on the scoreboard first, but then disaster seemed to strike in the form of an ankle injury to Brady. Fortunately, Bledsoe, although inactive for more than four months, came off the bench to spark the Patriots to an upset that returned them to the Super Bowl in New Orleans for the third time.

Backed by Bledsoe and Brady, the strongest QB combination that the NFL had seen since the Rams rotated Norm Van Brocklin and Bob Waterfield in the late 1940s and early 1950s, the Patriots nevertheless found themselves an overwhelming underdog to lose by double digits to the record-setting St. Louis Rams and their offensive machine. But Tedy Bruschi, Ty Law, and Lawyer Milloy led a hard-hitting defense. Brady, David Patten, and Antowain Smith controlled the ball on offense, and the Patriots led their fine and worthy opponent for most of the game. When the Rams tied the score with 90 seconds to go, other teams might have lost their composure and the game. But not this club.

The Patriots played with poise, relying on the youthful Brady to sling the short passes that put the Pats in position for another heart stopping kick by Vinatieri. For the first time in Super Bowl history, a game ended with a winning offensive play, a field goal. While worth just three points, this kick meant so much more, a Super Bowl win for the players, coaches, owners, and fans of the Patriots, and a reminder of the timeless value of believing in yourselves and your teammates.

Mr. President, I commend the champion Patriots and the runner-up Rams for their achievements.●

REPORT RELATIVE TO EXTENDING THE AGREEMENT OF JUNE 24, 1985 TO JULY 1, 2004, CONCERNING FISHERIES OFF THE COASTS OF THE UNITED STATES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 66

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 Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the United States of America and the Government of the People's Republic of China extending the Agreement of June 24, 1985, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States, with annex, as extended (the "1985 Agreement"). The present Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes in Beijing on April 6, and July 17, 2001, extends the 1985 Agreement to July 1, 2004.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the People's Re-

public of China, I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this Agreement.

GEORGE W. BUSH.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 4, 2002.

PERIODIC REPORT ON THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO IRAQ—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 67

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, February 4, 2002.

REPORT OF THE BUDGET MESSAGE FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 68

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; referred jointly, pursuant to the order of January 30, 1975 as modified by the order of April 11, 1986, to the Committees on Appropriations; and the Budget.

To the Congress of the United States:

Americans will never forget the murderous events of September 11, 2001. They are for us what Pearl Harbor was to an earlier generation of Americans: a terrible wrong and a call to action.

With courage, unity, and purpose, we met the challenges of 2001. The budget for 2003 recognizes the new realities confronting our nation, and funds the war against terrorism and the defense of our homeland.

The budget for 2003 is much more than a tabulation of numbers. It is a plan to fight a war we did not seek—but a war we are determined to win.

In this war, our first priority must be the security of our homeland. My budget provides the resources to combat terrorism at home, to protect our people, and preserve our constitutional freedoms. Our new Office of Homeland Security will coordinate the efforts of the federal government, the 50 states, the territories, the District of Columbia, and hundreds of local governments: all to produce a comprehensive and far-reaching plan for securing America against terrorist attack.

Next, America's military—which has fought so boldly and decisively in Afghanistan—must be strengthened still

further, so it can act still more effectively to find, pursue, and destroy our enemies. The 2003 Budget requests the biggest increase in defense spending in 20 years, to pay the cost of war and the price of transforming our Cold War military into a new 21st Century fighting force.

We have priorities at home as well—restoring health to our economy above all. Our economy had begun to weaken over a year before September 11th, but the terrorist attack dealt it another severe blow. This budget advances a bipartisan economic recovery plan that provides much more than greater unemployment benefits: it is a plan to speed the return of strong economic growth, to generate jobs, and to give unemployed Americans the dignity and security of a paycheck instead of an unemployment check.

The plan also calls for maintaining low tax rates, freer trade, restraint in government spending, regulatory and tort reform, promoting a sound energy policy, and funding key priorities in education, health, and compassionate social programs.

It is a bold plan—and it is matched by a bold agenda for government reform. From the beginning of my Administration, I have called for better management of the federal government. Now, with all the new demands on our resources, better management is needed more sorely than ever. Just as the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 asks each local school to measure the education of our children, we must measure performance and demand results in federal government programs.

Where government programs are succeeding, their efforts should be reinforced—and the 2003 Budget provides resources to do that. And when objective measures reveal that government programs are not succeeding, those programs should be reinvented, redirected, or retired.

By curtailing unsuccessful programs and moderating the growth of spending in the rest of government, we can well afford to fight terrorism, take action to restore economic growth, and offer substantial increases in spending for improved performance at low-income schools, key environmental programs, health care, science and technology research, and many other areas.

We live in extraordinary times—but America is an extraordinary country. Americans have risen to every challenge they have faced in the past. Americans are rising again to the challenges of today. And once again, we will prevail.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
February 4, 2002.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2001, the Secretary of the Senate, on February 1, 2002, during the recess of the Senate, received a message from the House of

Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bills:

H.R. 400. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish the Ronald Reagan Boyhood Home National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1913. An act to require the valuation of nontribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1937. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to engage in certain feasibility studies of water resource projects in the State of Washington.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2001, the enrolled bills were signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD) on February 1, 2002.

MEASURE REFERRED

The Committee on Armed Services was discharged from further consideration of the following measure, which was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

H.R. 2595. An act to direct the Secretary of the Army to convey a parcel of land to Chat-ham County, Georgia.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on January 30, 2002, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 1762. An act to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish fixed interest rates for student and parent borrowers, to extend current law with respect to special allowances for lenders, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-5248. A communication from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, transmitting, a report on the approval of a retirement; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-5249. A communication from the Director of the Congressional Budget Office, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the growth of real gross national product during the fourth calendar quarter of 2001; to the Committee on the Budget.

EC-5250. A communication from the Director of the Policy Directives and Instructions Branch, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "New Classification for Victims of Severe Forms of Trafficking in Persons; Eligibility for "T" Nonimmigrant Status" (RIN1115-AG19) received on January 31, 2002; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-5251. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Interpretation of Allocation of Candidate Travel Expenses" received on February 1, 2002; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

EC-5252. A communication from the Director of Financial Management, General Accounting Office, transmitting, pursuant to

law, the Annual Report of the Comptrollers' General Retirement System for Fiscal Year 2001; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-5253. A communication from the Secretary, Division of Market Regulation, Securities and Exchange Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Amendments to Rule 31-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934" (RIN3235-A138) received on January 31, 2002; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-5254. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Bifenazate; Pesticide Tolerance" (FRL6818-3) received on January 30, 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-5255. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Zeta-Cypermethrin and its Inactive R-isomers; Pesticide Tolerance" (FRL6818-8) received on January 30, 2002; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-5256. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Acquisition Regulation: Empower Procurement Officials and Miscellaneous Technical Amendments" (FRL7128-7) received on January 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5257. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Alabama Update to Materials Incorporated by Reference" (FRL7131-5) received on January 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5258. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Ohio" (FRL7114-1) received on January 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5259. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of State Implementation Plans; State of Alaska; Fairbanks" (FRL7133-1) received on January 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5260. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval of Section 112(1) Authority for Hazardous Air Pollutants; State of Maryland; Department of the Environment" (FRL7135-9) received on January 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5261. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Clean Air Act Full Approval of Operating Permit Program; District of Columbia; Correction" (FRL7136-3) received on January 30, 2002; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC-5262. A communication from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator of the