

amendment; and shall not be subject to a demand for a division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, if I can make an inquiry to the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, my understanding is that the procedure tomorrow morning is that the House will go into session at 9 a.m., and we will immediately begin to vote on those matters that have been deferred, beginning with the Tancredo amendment, relative to the general investigations dealing with \$9.9 million, that would be a 15-minute vote; the second Tancredo amendment would then be a 5-minute vote in sequence; the Hinchey amendment would be a 5-minute vote; the Kucinich amendment would be a 5-minute vote; and then there would be a 5-minute vote on the Bonior amendment? Those all would be taken together? There would be no break in time after the Kucinich amendment and the Bonior amendment?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VISCLOSKY. I yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. CALLAHAN. The gentleman from Indiana is correct.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

--- HOUR OF MEETING ON THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 2001

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

--- 22ND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AU- THORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESI- DENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Government Reform:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 701 of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-454; 5 U.S.C. 7104(e)), I transmit herewith to you the Twenty-second Annual Report of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for Fiscal Year 2000.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
 THE WHITE HOUSE, June 27, 2001.

--- EXECUTIVE ORDER BLOCKING PROPERTY OF PERSONS WHO THREATEN INTERNATIONAL STA- BILIZATION EFFORTS IN THE WESTERN BALKANS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 107- 91)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on International Relations and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(b) (IEEPA), and section 301 of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1631, I hereby report that I have exercised my statutory authority to declare a national emergency in response to the unusual and extraordinary threat posed to the national security and foreign policy of the United States by (i) actions of persons engaged in, or assisting, sponsoring, or supporting, extremist violence in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, southern Serbia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region, and (ii) the actions of persons engaged in, or assisting, sponsoring, or supporting acts obstructing implementation of the Dayton Accords in Bosnia or United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 of June 10, 1999, in Kosovo. The actions of these individuals and groups threaten the peace in or diminish the security and stability of the Western Balkans, undermine the authority, efforts, and objectives of the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and other international organizations and entities present in those areas and the wider region, and endanger the safety of persons participating in or providing support to the activities of those organizations and entities, including United States military forces and Government officials. In order to deal with this threat, I have issued an Executive order blocking the property and interests in property of those persons determined to have undertaken the actions described above.

The Executive order prohibits United States persons from transferring, paying, exporting, withdrawing, or otherwise dealing in the property or interests in property of persons I have identified in the Annex to the order or persons designated pursuant to the order by the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State. Included among the activities prohibited by the order are the making or receiving by United States persons of any contribution or provision of funds, goods, or services to or for the benefit of any person designated in or pursuant to the order. In the Executive order, I also have made a determina-

tion pursuant to section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA that the operation of the IEEPA exemption for certain humanitarian donations from the scope of the prohibitions would seriously impair my ability to deal with the national emergency. Absent such a determination, such donations of the type specified in section 203(b)(2) of IEEPA could strengthen the position of individuals and groups that endanger the safety of persons participating in or providing support to the United Nations, NATO, and other international organizations or entities, including U.S. military forces and Government officials, present in the region. The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, is authorized to issue regulations in exercise of my authorities under IEEPA to implement the prohibitions set forth in the Executive order. All Federal agencies are also directed to take actions within their authority to carry out the provisions of the order, and, where appropriate, to advise the Secretary of the Treasury in a timely manner of the measures taken.

I am enclosing a copy of the Executive order I have issued. The order was effective at 12:01 a.m. eastern daylight time on June 27, 2001.

I have issued the order in response to recent developments in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, southern Serbia, and elsewhere in the Western Balkans region where persons have turned increasingly to the use of extremist violence, the incitement of ethnic conflict, and other obstructionist acts to promote irredentist or criminal agendas that have threatened the peace in and the stability and security of the region and placed those participating in or supporting international organizations, including U.S. military and Government personnel, at risk.

In both Macedonia and southern Serbia, individuals and groups have engaged in extremist violence and other acts of obstructionism to exploit legitimate grievances of local ethnic Albanians. These groups include local nationalists who fought with the Kosovo Liberation Army in 1998-99 and have used their wartime connections to obtain funding and weapons from Kosovo and the ethnic Albanian diaspora. Guerrilla attacks by some of these groups against police and soldiers in Macedonia threaten to bring down the democratically elected, multi-ethnic government of a state that has become a close friend and invaluable partner of NATO. In March 2001, guerrillas operating on the border between Kosovo and Macedonia attempted to fire upon U.S. soldiers participating in the international security presence in Kosovo known as the Kosovo Force (KFOR). Guerrilla leaders subsequently made public threats against KFOR.

In southern Serbia, ethnic Albania extremists have used the Ground Safety Zone (GSZ), originally intended as a buffer between KFOR and FRY/Government of Serbia (FRY/GoS) forces, as a

safe haven for staging attacks against FRY/GoS police and soldiers. Members of ethnic Albanian armed extremist groups in southern Serbia have on several occasions fired on joint U.S.-Russian KFOR patrols in Kosovo. NATO has negotiated the return of FRY/GoS forces to the GSZ, and facilitated negotiations between Belgrade authorities and ethnic Albania insurgents and political leaders from southern Serbia. A small number of the extremist leaders have since threatened to seek vengeance on KFOR, including U.S. KFOR.

Individuals and groups engaged in the activities described above have boasted falsely of having U.S. support, a claim that is believed by many in the region. They also have aggressively solicited funds from United States persons. These fund-raising efforts serve to fuel extremist violence and obstructionist activity in the region and are inimical to U.S. interests. Consequently, the Executive order I have issued is necessary to restrict any further financial or other support by United States persons for the persons designated in or pursuant to the order. The actions we are taking will demonstrate to all the peoples of the region and to the wider international community that the Government of the United States strongly opposes the recent extremist violence and obstructionist activity in Macedonia and southern Serbia and elsewhere in the Western Balkans. The concrete steps we are undertaking to block access by these groups and individuals to financial and material support will assist in restoring peace and stability in the Western Balkans region and help protect U.S. military forces and Government officials working towards that end.

GEORGE W. BUSH.
THE WHITE HOUSE, June 27, 2001.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair announces that he will postpone further proceedings today on each motion to suspend the rules on which a record vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Any record votes on postponed questions will be taken tomorrow.

CHILD PASSENGER PROTECTION EDUCATION GRANTS EXTENSION

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 691) to extend the authorization of funding for child passenger protection education grants through fiscal year 2003.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 691

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. CHILD PASSENGER PROTECTION EDUCATION GRANTS.

Section 2003(b)(7) of the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (23 U.S.C. 405 note; 112 Stat. 328) is amended by striking “and 2001” and inserting “through 2003”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON) and the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Idaho (Mr. SIMPSON).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on H.R. 691.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for the bill of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), H.R. 691. This noncontroversial legislation will extend the life of the Child Passenger Protection Education Grant Program for an additional 2 years. TEA-21 authorized \$7.5 million for fiscal year 2000 and 2001 to fund this program.

This legislation simply extends that authorization for an additional 2 years, to fiscal year 2003, making the program consistent with the reauthorization timeline of TEA-21.

Forty-eight States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories have all received grants through this Child Passenger Protection Education Grant Program. These grants are designed to prevent deaths and injuries to children, educate the public concerning the proper installation of child restraints, and train child passenger safety personnel concerning child restraint use.

Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure reported H.R. 691 by a voice vote on May 16, 2001; and today I ask that the House suspend the rules and pass H.R. 691.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today we bring to the floor H.R. 691, a bill to extend the child passenger protection education program and preserve our Nation's most precious resource, our children.

H.R. 691 authorizes \$7.5 million from the general fund for each of the fiscal years 2002 and 2003, to make incentive grants to States to implement child passenger protection programs. Unlike other TEA-21 programs, the child passenger protection education grant program expires at the end of 2001.

H.R. 691 extends the program to 2003, consistent with the authorization period for other TEA-21 programs.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 691 does not affect direct spending, therefore, offsetting

spending reductions are not required. The objective of the bill and the program it authorizes is to prevent deaths and injuries to children, educate the public concerning the proper installation of proper restraints, and train child passenger safety personnel concerning child restraint use.

Every day children sustain injuries or die in motor vehicle crashes. In 1999, more than 1,100 children under the age of 10 were killed in motor vehicle crashes and another 182,000 were injured.

Many of these injuries and deaths could have been avoided with the correct use of safety seats and seat belts; however, many adults are unaware they are using safety restraints incorrectly or not at all, thereby placing their child at risk.

In the fiscal year 2000, in my own State of Washington, child passenger protection education grant funds were used to train 196 law enforcement and child passenger safety certified technicians and 11 certified instructors, establish 25 law enforcement community child passenger safety teams covering 27 of the 39 counties in the State focusing on Native American and Hispanic populations, and conduct 75 child passenger safety awareness events.

In fiscal year 2001, my State of Washington is using its funds to train an additional 100 child passenger safety technicians, conduct additional events and clinics, establish additional community child passenger safety teams, and implement a public education program to promote the Nation's first booster seat law.

Mr. Speaker, these types of activities are being reflected in State programs across the Nation, the emphasis being placed on cultural and ethnic minorities, rural and low-income and special needs populations, and documented low-usage areas based upon available surveys and crashing data.

The child passenger protection education program is reducing the number of children being killed in traffic crashes across the country and is deserving of our strong support. I strongly support the bill and urge its approval.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BORSKI).

(Mr. BORSKI asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, let me first commend the manager of the bill, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. LARSEN), who has become a very productive member of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure in his short time here.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to pay my compliments to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR), ranking member of the full committee, who is a great Member of Congress and a great leader of transportation.

I do not know of anyone in the Congress who has been a better protector