dedication to the cause of civil rights, he led the charge for equality not only for African Americans but for all Americans.

Thurgood Marshall was born on July 2nd, 1908 in Baltimore, Maryland. After attending public schools in Maryland, he received his Bachelor's Degree from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, and his law degree from Howard University right here in Washington, D.C., where he graduated first in his class.

After handling a variety of private legal cases, Thurgood Marshall was appointed in 1936 as special counsel to the NAACP, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Only 3 years later Marshall founded the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, one of the great protectors of civil rights in our country's history.

While at the NAACP, Thurgood Marshall won 29 of 32 cases he argued before the United States Supreme Court. Most prominent of Marshall's victories was Brown v. Board of Education, in which the Supreme Court struck down the ''separate but equal'' policy that was used to justify school segregation. While at NAACP, Marshall also won important cases against discriminatory poll taxes, racial restrictions in housing, and whites-only primary elections.

In September 1961, after such a distinguished career with the NAACP, President John F. Kennedy appointed Thurgood Marshall as the first African American to sit as a judge on the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. And later, President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Marshall as the first African American to serve as the United States Solicitor General.

On June 13, 1967, President Johnson appointed Thurgood Marshall as the first African American to sit as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. During his tenure on the court, Marshall became known for his heartfelt attacks on discrimination, unyielding opposition to the death penalty, and support for free speech and civil liberties.

The Courthouse at Foley Square in Manhattan, in New York City, has gone unnamed since its construction in 1935. I believe that identifying this courthouse with Justice Marshall would be a fitting tribute to his life's pursuit of justice and equality under the law.

This is a very, very famous courthouse. Indeed, when I first announced my candidacy for Congress 10 years ago, back in 1988, I announced it at the steps of the Federal Courthouse at Foley Square. It is a very, very important and well-known courthouse in the entire New York City metropolitan area.

Mr. Speaker, it is important to note that the New York State Senate, the New York State Bar Association and the New York State County Lawyers' Association, of which Marshall was a long-time member, have endorsed this bill. This bill has been endorsed in a bipartisan fashion with cosponsors of the bill, many cosponsors of the bill, including my colleagues, the gentleman from Westchester County, in New York, the chairman of the Committee on International Relations (Mr. GILMAN); the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. KELLY); and the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY). And there are others as well.

I urge my colleagues to offer this tribute to Justice Thurgood Marshall and to support H.R. 2187. This is certainly a bill on which everyone agrees, and I am very grateful to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SHUSTER), who was very instrumental in helping me get this bill to the floor; the ranking member, the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. OBERSTAR); my friend, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TRAFICANT); and the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM). I want to thank everybody for this. This is truly a bipartisan effort.

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

Mr. ENGEL. I yield to the gentleman from New York, the chairman of the Committee on International Relations.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for bringing this matter to the floor, for working so diligently, and giving proper recognition to an outstanding leader in our country, an outstanding jurist, one we can all be proud of when we associate the name of Thurgood Marshall with a Federal Courthouse. Again, I join in support of the gentleman's measure.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. CUMMINGS), the former Speaker of the State Legislature of Maryland, who is doing an outstanding job down here.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me this time, and I wanted to take a moment to also thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) for the introduction of this legislation.

I feel very close to this legislation because Thurgood Marshall lived in a home which is literally about eight blocks from where I live in Baltimore right now. As a matter of fact, we also share something else in common, in that we are both graduates of Howard University.

I think Thurgood Marshall brought to our Nation a sense of fairness, and he is one who consistently stood up for the things that he believed in. Another interesting thing that I love about him is that a lot of his research for his cases was done in Clarendon County in South Carolina. That is where my mother and father were sharecroppers.

And so Thurgood Marshall has played a very, very significant role in the city of Baltimore. And, of course, he was turned away at one time from the University of Maryland Law School, which is the law school I attended and graduated from.

I think it is very fitting that this courthouse be named after Mr. Marshall. I would say to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL), that my only regret is we could not name a courthouse in Baltimore after Mr. Marshall, for he is truly a hero for all of us.

And he is one who is set out amongst lawyers, as we look at lawyers, and young African American lawyers looking for a role model. Thurgood Marshall was that role model, and I am sure he was a role model for many, many other lawyers and for many other people. So I want to thank the gentleman for this legislation.

Mr. TRAFICANT. Mr. Speaker, without a doubt Howard University has produced an awful lot of fine graduates.

I would just like to associate myself with all the remarks made, but I would like to steal a quote from FDR, when he talked about a day that would live in infamy. I would like to talk about a legal case that will literally live in infamy, the 1954 *Brown* v. *Board of Education of Topeka* case. That case handled by our great Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. The bottom line, racial segregation in the United States public schools was declared unconstitutional by the efforts of that legal case in 1954 that lives in infamy.

I want to commend the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. GILMAN) for this legislation. It is absolutely appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SUNUNU). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KIM) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2187.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. KIM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 4595, as amended, H.R. 2187, H.R. 3598, and H.R. 2730, the bills just passed.

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

There was no objection.

AMENDING FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT TO PERMIT CERTAIN YOUTH TO PERFORM CERTAIN WORK WITH WOOD PRODUCTS

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4257) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to permit certain youth to perform certain work with wood products, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4257

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

SECTION 1. EXEMPTION.

Section 13(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 213(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), in the administration and enforcement of the child labor provisions of this Act, it shall not be considered oppressive child labor for an individual who—

''(i) is at least 14 but under the age of 18, and

''(ii) is a member of a religious sect or division thereof whose established teachings do not permit formal education beyond the eighth grade,

to be employed inside or outside places of business where machinery is used to process wood products.

''(B) The employment of an individual under subparagraph (A) shall be permitted—

''(i) if the individual is supervised by an adult relative of the individual or is supervised by an adult member of the same religious sect or division as the individual;

''(ii) if the individual does not operate or assist in the operation of power-driven woodworking machines;

''(iii) if the individual is protected from wood particles or other flying debris within the workplace by a barrier appropriate to the potential hazard of such wood particles or flying debris or by maintaining a sufficient distance from machinery in operation; and

''(iv) if the individual is required to use personal protective equipment to prevent exposure to excessive levels of noise and saw dust.''.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) and the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. CLAY) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING).

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

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 4257 addresses a unique problem resulting from the application of the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Children in the Amish community complete their formal classroom education at age 14 or 15. In fact, the Amish faith teaches that their children's formal classroom education should end after the 8th grade, after which they learn by doing, through work under the supervision of their parents or another community member.

For many years, most Amish youth worked in agriculture on their family farm. However, as every other farmer is suffering and struggling today, most Amish youth no longer have that opportunity. For a variety of reasons, the Amish have, in recent years, been forced to rely more and more on other occupations. Many have gone into operating sawmills and other types of woodworking.

□ 1500

So increasingly, the opportunities to learn by doing for Amish young people are in these types of workplaces.

The problem is that the Department of Labor's Regulations prohibit 14- and 15-year-olds from working in any sawmill or woodworking shop and severely limit the work of 16- or 17-year-olds in these workplaces.

In recent years the Department of Labor has undertaken a number of enforcement actions against Amish employers. As a result, Amish youth no longer have the opportunity to learn skills and work habits through the community's traditional means. As the Amish struggle to raise their children and preserve their way of life, the Department of Labor's actions are, in effect, undermining the Amish culture.

H.R. 4257 is a narrow bill which addresses this specific problem. It would allow persons between the age 14 and 18 to work in sawmills and woodworking shops so long as they do so under the supervision of an adult relative or a member of the same faith. The young person would not be permitted under any circumstances to operate or assist in the operation of any power-driven woodworking machine. Again, I repeat they would not be permitted to operate or assist in the operation of any machinery.

A young person must be protected from wood particles or other wood flying debris within the workplace by a barrier or by maintaining an appropriate physical distance from operating the machinery. In addition, the young person must be protected from excessive levels of noise and sawdust by the use of personal protective equipment.

An amendment accepted during the Committee on Education and the Workforce markup made several changes to the bill to address safety concerns raised by some members of the committee. Subsequent to the committee's markup, the sponsors of the bill, the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) and the gentleman from California (Mr. MARTINEZ), had further discussions with other Democrats regarding strengthening the protection for Amish teens under the bill. These discussions have resulted in development of the substitute amendment which further defines the term ''barrier.''

While I would remind my colleagues that the Amish young people addressed by this bill must be working for relatives and other members within the Amish community, the additional protections provided by this substitute amendment will further assure the safety of these young people.

I want to particularly commend other Members who have been working over the past months to address this problem, particularly the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PETERSON), the gentleman from California (Mr. MARTINEZ), and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER).

Members have made repeated attempts to work out an administrative solution with the department, but the department has been unwilling or unable to alleviate the conflict between the current regulation and the Amish community's way of life. That is why we are fixing the problem through legislation.

This bill allows the Amish to continue in their traditional way of training their children in a craft or occupation while ensuring the safety of those who work in woodworking occupations. I would urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS).

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to commend and thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING), the gentleman from California (Mr. MARTINEZ), the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FATTAH), the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER), and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PETERSON) for their work on this issue in a bipartisan manner.

Mr. Speaker, today we are addressing an issue important to the Amish communities of more than 20 States in this country. In my district alone, approximately 30,000 Amish reside. People around the world know the old-order Amish to be a people who till the land and who live a disciplined, simple life.

Traditionally, Amish communities are centered around the family farm. Amish parents show their children how to make a living by caring for crops and animals. However, combine the high growth rate and the soaring price of farm land and many Amish have been forced to look for alternatives to farming.

Amish have now developed numerous small businesses in such things as carriages, lumber, clocks, wagons, cabinetry, and quilts. And it is in these businesses, just like on the farm, that the Amish train their youth to work and to learn the trade of their parents.

As my colleagues may know, in the Amish culture idleness is forbidden. Therefore, because Amish school is only up to the 8th grade, and that is by the approval of the courts and the State governments, and this is according to their religious beliefs, younger kids must immediately begin to learn a vocation after they finish the 8th grade.

And this is a vital extension of Amish schooling. It is sort of like an apprenticeship program. They do not have the benefit of shop class or vo-tech like many of the other youngsters have. It is not uncommon for Amish teens to accompany a parent to the workplace. The Amish call this learning by doing.

Mr. Speaker, the reason we are here to discuss this issue today is because this hard-working community and its apprenticeship tradition is being threatened. Unfortunately, small Amish-owned businesses have received costly fines from the Department of Labor for having their young adults work alongside their fathers and uncles, even in family businesses.

Mr. Speaker, action of the Department of Labor have severely threatened the life-style and the religion of this respected and humble community. All the Amish folks want is to be left alone, to teach their youth the necessary skills and work ethic, and to bring up the next generation in a way that will allow them to be diligent and responsible.

The Amish do not accept any assistance whatsoever from government programs, and our government should not interfere with this humble community. Several of my colleagues, along with our Amish constituents, have met with the Department of Labor officials several times over the past 2 years to find an administrative solution to this problem. Unfortunately, the Department of Labor has done nothing to recognize the unique situation of the Amish.

This community, which does not have the benefit of shop class, as I said, or vo-tech schools like most youth of their age, instead have family learning situations. They have a responsibility to evaluate the Amish in this light. That is why the gentleman from California (Mr. MARTINEZ) and I, along with numerous other Members, have introduced H.R. 4257.

This narrow legislation will allow only young adults of the Amish faith to accompany a parent or a relative to work in places of business, including those where machinery is used to process wood products. They cannot use these machines or power tools, but they can be on the premises with certain safety precautions and they can do such things such as sweep sawdust, stack planks, glue lumber, and do paperwork.

This legislation takes all the necessary health and safety requirements seriously. It requires that young adults be supervised. It prohibits them from operating machinery. It provides numerous safety protections.

Mr. Speaker, many communities like Lancaster County, Pennsylvania greatly appreciate the heritage and work ethic of the Amish. We want to keep them as part of our communities. However, if the Amish continue to be attacked by the State and Federal governments, they will be driven out of our communities. Their strong heritage will be undermined by governmental interference.

I urge my colleagues to protect the Amish heritage. Support H.R. 4257.

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

Mr. Speaker, I oppose H.R. 4257 because it creates a dangerous exception to our country's most critical child protection law. Current law prohibits all minors under 18 years of age from working in sawmill operations and the logging industry. It specifically prohibits such youth from operating power-driven woodworking machines.

This bill would permit 14-year-old children to work in one of the most hazardous, dangerous industries in the country. The occupational fatality rate in the lumber and wood products industry is five times higher than the national average. Workers in the industry have been killed as a result of being crushed by forklifts. They have been killed when loads fell off the forklifts. They have been suffocated by sawdust.

An Amish elder, William Burkholder, told our committee how he lost several fingers when, during a moment of inattention, he set his hand on a conveyor belt and he ran his hand into a saw. Inexperience and lack of maturity all serve to make the potential risk faced by minors even greater than they are for adults.

It is unreasonable to expect a 14-year-old to maintain the kind of continuous safety concern we expect of adults. In this industry, that moment of inattention can be fatal.

Injury data collected over several decades consistently showed that the lumber and wood products industry is particularly hazardous work for adults, and it will be even worse for children. The 1996 occupational fatality rate of 25.6 work-related deaths per 100,000 workers was more than 5 times the national average.

One of the most important functions of the child labor laws is to ensure that children are not employed in circumstances that are unduly hazardous to their health. Fourteen-year-olds do not possess the full autonomy of choice and may not possess the full capacity for choice possessed by adults, and they should not be placed in harm's way.

I do not, Mr. Speaker, mean to imply that the proponents of this legislation are indifferent to the health and safety of Amish children. I understand the concern that children be employed in occupations common to the Amish community. However, to permit children to be employed in an industry where the threat of serious injury or death is so high, I think should be unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, for all of these reasons, I oppose H.R. 4257.

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

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PETERSON).

Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I would first like to compliment the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) and all of those that worked so hard on this legislation.

But in response to what we just heard about a dangerous exception, I want to share that they will not be near conveyor belts or saws or chippers, and Amish mills do not own or use forklifts or have sawdust silos, so the concerns that we just heard are really not valid.

H.R. 4257 provides a narrow and specific solution to an instance where the Federal Government has gone too far in ruining an historic culture. As many of us know, Amish children complete formal schooling in the 8th grade, which is around the age of 14. Typically, Amish youth then pursue either their parents' or close relatives' trade and business. While the Amish way of subsistence life tends them toward farming, several other trades are practiced, including blacksmithing, woodworking, and lumbering.

I worked for a summer. I had two Amish men working for me remodeling a couple of buildings, and I was always amazed at how they would drive a large spike in about two swings. And the one young man said, ''If you started as young as I did with a hammer in your hand and were taught how to hit a nail directly, and then as you got older developed the strength, you could drive a nail that fast, too.''

The time period between the ages of 14 and 18 is an importantly critical transition with the Amish culture. Unfortunately, the Department of Labor descended upon Amish mills in my district and the district of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS) and other districts and particularly targeted them.

While no one here would advocate that children operate saws and other equipment in the mill, they should be able to perform the simple and safe tasks of stacking lumber and sweeping the mill. The sad situation is that the hazardous orders invoked by the department forbid even this approach, a simple, common-sense strategy to preserving the Amish culture.

H.R. 4257 encompasses a sensible solution in a fashion which has addressed many concerns regarding safety that include such items as hearing protection and barriers and the rare instance of flying debris.

I would like to address the issue of safety briefly. In my dealings with the Amish, I have come to learn of a culture which strives to instill a sense of utmost respect for everything. This, coupled with a dedicate work ethic, ensures a complete understanding of equipment and work environment. As such, safety is first and foremost during this transition.

In closing, this bill addresses an issue which the American people have been yearning for, reasonable solutions to a variety of problems that maintain the integrity of the law but allow for creativity and flexibility. We did not get that from the department.

The Amish do not have their hand out. They are not even asking for a hand up. They want an ill-advised Federal bureaucracy to untie their hands so they can continue to be a hard-working and self-sustaining society and a very vital part of America.

□ 1515

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2½ minutes to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. SOUDER), a member of the committee.

Mr. SOUDER. Mr. Speaker, I too want to thank the chairman for his leadership on this, as well as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PITTS),

the gentleman from California (Mr. MARTINEZ) and the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PETERSON). As we have gone through our meetings with the Department of Labor, it has been a frustrating experience, and I certainly hope we will not only overwhelmingly pass this bill today, but be able to move it through the Senate and get it signed into law.

I have a slightly different perspective than many here because my family once was Amish. My great-great-grandfather, great grandfather was one of the first Amish settlers in Northeastern Indiana. My family left the Amish faith around the turn of the century, but I still have many friends and many family members who are in the Amish faith around the small town that I grew up in and where our family business is located.

They are not a people who are looking for trouble. They are looking for a place where they can be left alone, and they will go to the jungles of Brazil, if that is necessary.

The question is, in the United States of America anymore, are we going to allow people to practice their religious freedom and to practice their faith the way they choose? We are not asking that we put safety at risk. The bill explicitly says that the individual cannot operate or assist in the operation of power-driven woodworking machines.

As far as opening up a loophole that might broaden so that others might try to get this exemption, as long as they are willing to give up their TVs, their radios, their telephones, ride around in Amish buggies, perhaps they can change and get into this loophole.

But this is a very narrow category for a group of people who have already been cleared by this government several decades ago to have a different form of school, where they can leave at junior high level and go into apprenticeships. They cannot make enough money in many areas anymore to do this with just farming. Most have gone into some form of woodworking, whether it is carpentry, pallets, home building, cabinets or whatever.

If we in fact shut them down and shut their young people's opportunities down, they will be forced to move and to go somewhere else. That is the fundamental question here: Can we accommodate just slightly with the safety, and, by the way, what a joke. We are seeing kids dying in automobile wrecks, dying of drug abuse, and we are worried whether one, even with this blockage, might somehow have an accident while they are working? The amount of deaths and accidents in the Amish community compared to that in the English community, as they call the others around them, is minuscule.

That is not what this is about. It is not about safety. It is a question of whether the humble powerless people like the Amish can be free to practice their worship yet here in America, or whether we are going to be so uniform and so inflexible in this government that we will drive them out.

Mr. MARTINEZ. Mr. Speaker, last spring the Committee on Education and the Workforce heard testimony from members of the Amish community who expressed concern over their inability to comply with certain aspects of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Since that time, I have been working with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the author of this bill, to reach some sort of arrangement under which the Amish could take their children with them to work while at the same time provide them with the safest environment possible. I believe that H.R. 4257 creates such an arrangement.

H.R. 4257 is necessary because, although the Amish are trying very hard to adapt in this increasing high-tech world while at the same time maintain a part of their tradition, this is becoming increasingly difficult given the fact that historically Amish farmland is disappearing rapidly.

Take, for example, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which is home to nearly one-fifth of the nation's Amish population and is the fastest growing county in Pennsylvania. Land prices and property taxes, which can run as high as $8,000 to $10,000 an acre, have forced many Amish to abandon farming and caused Lancaster County to lose more than 100,000 acres of farmland to development, which is significant when you consider that the average Amish farm is only 100 acres. As a result, townhouses and swimming pools now stand on the fertile land that the Amish have tended for over three centuries. In fact, last year, the world monument fund named Lancaster County one of the world's 100 most endangered historic sites, putting it in the company of the Taj Mahal and the ruins of Pompeii.

However, the Amish are doing their best to adapt in the face of their rapidly changing environment. For instance, whereas 95 percent of Amish men previously made their living on the farm, now as many as 50 percent work in non-farm occupations, primarily in the lumber and woodworking industries, as saw mills are prevalent in Amish country and recent tourist interest in the Amish way of life has created a demand for Amish-made goods, particularly furniture and crafts. However, while these jobs suit the traditionally hardworking and industrious Amish men, they do come with complications.

Amish children finish their formal education after the 8th grade, at approximately age 14. At this time, Amish boys go to work with their families, which used to be on the farm. However, Amish men have found that when they take their sons with them to work in the saw mills and woodshops, they risk the possibility of being fined by the Department of Labor for violating child labor laws, which prevent minors from performing hazardous duties.

Obviously, none of us want to put young people in harm's way. But this situation is causing a dilemma in the Amish community and has forced hundreds of young men between the ages of 14 and 18 to be forced to remain home idle for lack of a job—a grave sin according to Amish doctrine and a potential social problem for the rest of America—a fact evidenced by several recent news reports regarding the Amish becoming involved in drugs.

As I mentioned, Mr. Pitts and I have been working together for several months to find a satisfactory solution to this complicated problem. The result of our efforts is H.R. 4257. H.R. 4257 not only requires that the Amish children be protected from dangerous machinery, flying objects, excessive noise, and saw dust, it requires that the Amish children be supervised by an adult relative or member of the sect.

Who better to ensure the safety of a young person than a father, uncle, brother, or close family friend, who cares about that young person? If your son, nephew, or brother were dangerously close to hazardous machinery, would you stand idly by? I know I would not, and I am confident that the Amish, who are so focused on family that they prohibit phones from the home for fear they will interfere with family time, would not either.

We are a nation of immigrants, with different backgrounds and beliefs, founded on the premise that its citizens should be free to acknowledge their backgrounds and practice their beliefs. As responsible lawmakers it is our duty to develop policy that allows individuals to do this. As such, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 4257.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GOODLING) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4257, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DRIVE FOR TEEN EMPLOYMENT ACT

Mr. FAWELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2327) to provide for a change in the exemption from the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 for minors between 16 and 18 years of age who engage in the operation of automobiles and trucks, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2327

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Drive for Teen Employment Act''.

SEC. 2. AUTHORITY FOR MINORS TO OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLES.

(a) AMENDMENT.—Section 13(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 213(c)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(6) In the administration and enforcement of the child labor provisions of this Act, employees who are under 17 years of age may not drive automobiles or trucks on public roadways. Employees who are 17 years of age may drive automobiles or trucks on public roadways only if—

''(A) such driving is restricted to daylight hours;

''(B) the employee holds a State license valid for the type of driving involved in the job performed and has no records of any moving violation at the time of hire;

''(C) the employee has successfully completed a State approved driver education course;