

H.R. 1874. An act to modify the boundaries of the Talladega National Forest, Alabama.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 89. Concurrent resolution waiving provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 requiring adjournment of Congress by July 31.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 3:11 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 2017. An act to authorize an increased Federal share of the costs of the certain transportation projects in the District of Columbia for fiscal years 1995 and 1996, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

At 7:28 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Goetz, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2099. An act making appropriations for the Department of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bill, without amendment:

S. 21. An act to terminate the United States arms embargo applicable to the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

MEASURES REFERRED

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent and referred as indicated:

H.R. 701. An act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey lands to the City of Rolla, Missouri; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

H.R. 1874. An act to modify the boundaries of the Talladega National Forest, Alabama; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

H.R. 2099. An act making appropriations for the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and for sundry independent agencies, boards, commissions, corporations, and offices for fiscal year ending September 30, 1996, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. GORTON:

S. 1099. A bill 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, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DODD, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. KYL, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. PRYOR, and Mr. SIMPSON):

S. 1100. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the deduction of partnership investment expenses under the minimum tax; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. HEFLIN) (by request):

S. 1101. A bill to make improvements in the operation and administration of the Federal courts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. GORTON:

S. 1099. A bill 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, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources

CHILD LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. GORTON. Mr. President, few experiences are more valuable to young people than part-time and summer jobs. Jobs provide teenagers with both an income and an important lesson on what it's like to be in the work force. It is unfortunate, then, that the Federal Government—ever eager to encroach upon the lives of Americans—is denying young people the opportunity to work in at least one sector of our economy, car dealership.

Let me explain. Last year, the U.S. Department of Labor started cracking down on dealerships that allowed their 16- and 17-year-old employees to drive cars for short distances, say, from one lot to another across the street, or to a nearby gas station. Why? Because of a provision in the Fair Labor Standards Act that allows for only incidental and occasional driving by teenage employees under 18. As interpreted by the Department of Labor, this provision effectively wipes out any teenage driving whatsoever.

This provision in the Fair Labor Standards Act was intended to prevent employers from over-working young people and using them to drive heavy vehicles. But what we are talking about today, Mr. President, is not exploitation, but perfectly reasonable actions.

The Department of Labor, for reasons which I cannot fathom, has imposed almost \$200,000 worth of fines on dealerships throughout Washington State, even though the dealerships did not require their 16- and 17-year-old employees to drive often, or for a long time, but only in very limited circumstances. The result of these fines? Most car dealerships no longer hire people under 18 years of age, and hundreds of teenagers are prevented from getting good jobs.

Mr. President, I cannot help but point out the irony of the Labor Department acting as a job-destroying entity. Matthew Bergman, a then-17-year-old part-time dealership worker, said last year in the Seattle Times,

I can have a legal state license that represents me in any state in the country, but I can't drive three blocks in a company car. It's a real bummer.

A bummer indeed, Mr. President. But it doesn't have to be that way. I believe we can reasonably modify the Fair Labor Standards Act so that teenagers can drive cars as long as it is not a primary part of their jobs. The bill I introduce today will do just that. It will be better for car dealerships, and better for kids who want to work. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the complete text of my bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 1099

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

SECTION 1. AUTHORITY FOR MINORS TO OPERATE MOTOR VEHICLES.

In the administration of the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, the Secretary of Labor shall issue a final rule not later than 1 year from date of enactment of this Act to amend the exemption from the child labor restrictions of such Act under section 570.52(b)(1) of title 29, Code of Federal Regulation, for minors between 16 and 28 years of age who operate automobiles or trucks not exceeding 6,000 pounds gross vehicle weight to eliminate the requirement that such operation be only occasional and incidental to the employment of a minor and to add the requirement that such operation not be the primary duty of the employment of a minor.

By Mr. MOYNIHAN (for himself, Mr. HATCH, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. BREAUX, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. DODD, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. KYL, Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN, Mr. PRYOR, and Mr. SIMPSON):

S. 1100. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for the deduction of partnership investment expenses under the minimum tax; to the Committee on Finance.

TAX LEGISLATION

Mr. MOYNIHAN. Mr. President, I am introducing a bill today to eliminate a serious tax impediment to venture capital investments. It would treat the investment expenses of individuals investing in partnerships the same for alternative minimum tax [AMT] purposes as they are currently treated for regular tax purposes. No longer would individuals who are subject to the AMT and invest in venture capital funds set up as partnerships face taxation on their gross earnings, rather than their net income after deduction of expenses. This provision was included in the Tax Fairness and Economic Growth Act of 1992, H.R. 11, legislation that was passed by Congress but vetoed for reasons unrelated to this issue.