

changing design that encourages the public to look for new coins.

The current law requires the Mint to issue 300 to 350 million of the current design Sakakawea dollars every year, for which there is no evident demand. That would be about \$60 million worth of material and labor costs per year, not including the high cost of storing the unused coin yearly.

The innovative legislation was introduced by Mr. KILDEE, Chairman FRANK, Mr. COLE and Mr. RENZI. The bill would keep the Sakakawea design on the front of the coin, but would change the design on the reverse side each year to represent Native American contributions to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation will both honor Native Americans and create demand for the coins similar to the Presidential dollars. Instead of the Mint spending \$50 million or more a year to make coins for which there is no demand, the legislation has the potential to save the Treasury \$150 million a year or more. It is rare that we can do something so cost effective this easily. I support the goals of this bill and urge its immediate passage.

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

□ 1040

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the author of the bill, the gentleman from the fine State of Michigan (Mr. KILDEE), home to 12 federally recognized tribes.

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

As Democratic chairman of the Congressional Native American Caucus, I am honored to speak in support of H.R. 2358, the Native American \$1 Coin Act. I am pleased to be the chief sponsor of this bipartisan legislation.

I would like to extend a special thank-you to my friend and colleague, Chairman BARNEY FRANK, for his support of this legislation.

I would also like to acknowledge the other original cosponsors of this legislation: Congressman BOREN, Congressman RENZI, Congressman COLE, and Congressman CASTLE.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will honor the strength and wisdom of Indian country by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue coins that commemorate and honor the outstanding contributions of Native Americans by changing the design annually on the reverse of the Sakakawea dollar coin.

This bill establishes a process for selecting designs for the reverse side of this coin. These designs will take the American people through a journey of different experiences of native peoples by exposing them to their unique histories while preserving the memory of Sakakawea, the young Shoshone woman who assisted Lewis and Clark on their expedition to the Pacific Northwest more than 200 years ago.

It is my hope that this coin will one day depict the contributions of the 12

tribes of my own State of Michigan whose historical roots lie with the Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatomi Nations. I can think of no better way to pay tribute to the Native American people than to honor their contribution to the development of the United States and her history.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield such time as she may consume to the distinguished Congresswoman from Michigan, CANDICE MILLER.

Mrs. MILLER of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in very strong support of H.R. 2358, the Native American \$1 Coin Act, and I applaud my colleague and fellow Michigania (Mr. KILDEE) for cosponsoring this legislation, and the other cosponsors as well, and for bringing it to the House floor this morning.

Native Americans have played an important role throughout the history of our Nation, so it is certainly appropriate that we honor them and their accomplishments as well. In fact, were it not for some great Native Americans, America as we know it today might look quite a bit different.

Think about Squanto and Somerset, who helped the Pilgrims survive their very first winter in the New World; or Sakakawea, who guided Lewis and Clark across the unexplored North American continent; or Jim Thorpe, the athlete who thrilled millions, really, across the globe with his exploits in baseball and football and the Olympics, where he won a gold medal; or the Navajo code talkers who broke the Japanese code, which was a key moment in the Allied forces prevailing over Japan during World War II.

These individuals and many others like them have made invaluable contributions to the survival and to the character of these United States.

This legislation will require the Secretary of Treasury to mint and issue coins in commemoration of Native Americans and the important contributions made by Indian tribes and individual Native Americans to the development and the history, the very rich history, of the United States.

These coins will serve as an important reminder to all Americans of the important role that Native Americans have played in our Nation's history, the things they are achieving today, and the goals that they will meet in the future. Native Americans will be involved in the design selection process as well, which will also remind them of their important historical contributions.

So I applaud the sponsors and the cosponsors of this legislation for their efforts. And I urge all of my colleagues to support the Native American \$1 Coin Act.

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

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, in closing, I also would like to thank all of the sponsors of this legislation. I would like to thank the gentleman from Oklahoma for the managing of it here, Mr. KILDEE, for his interest in this, and Mrs. MILLER for coming to the floor and speaking to it.

I think this is a very worthwhile piece of legislation which will move forward something which otherwise would not move forward, and will save the Federal Government a lot of money and make it far more interesting to those who are collecting these coins out around the country.

So for all these reasons, I hope we would all support this legislation.

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

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent a State that is home to nearly 40 federally recognized Indian tribes. But Native Americans are not only engrained in Oklahoma's history, they are also richly embedded in the history of the United States and in the history of each individual State.

H.R. 2358 requires the government to do its part to recognize the importance of Native Americans to our country's history and development.

Again, I want to thank the chairman, Mr. FRANK, for recognizing the importance of H.R. 2358 and also Mr. KILDEE for all of his efforts.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BOREN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 2358.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONGRATULATING BARTON COLLEGE MEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM FOR WINNING THE 2007 NCAA DIVISION II CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 329) congratulating the Barton College men's basketball team for winning the 2007 NCAA Division II Men's Basketball National Championship.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 329

Whereas the Barton College Bulldogs of Wilson, North Carolina, defeated Winona State University of Rochester, Minnesota, the undefeated and defending NCAA Division II Men's Basketball National Champions, 77-75 on March 24, 2007, to become the 2007 NCAA Men's Basketball National Champions;

Whereas Anthony Atkinson of Barton College, the Elite Eight most valuable player, scored 10 points in the final 39 seconds of the

game, including a layup at the buzzer, to give Barton College the NCAA Division II men's basketball title and its first NCAA championship in any sport;

Whereas Barton College played and won 9 overtime games during the 2006-2007 season to finish the season 31-5, including winning its last 21 games, a school record;

Whereas Barton College, a school with just 1,000 students, defeated teams during the Elite Eight from schools with much larger student bodies (Grand Valley State, Michigan, 23,000 students, Cal State San Bernardino, 17,000 students, and Winona State University, 8,000 students);

Whereas Coach Ron Lievense of Barton College, who had served as a graduate assistant at Winona State University, summed up the Barton College victory: "I don't see how any ending could be any better for any team—ever";

Whereas Barton College continues the long tradition of North Carolina schools winning NCAA basketball championships;

Whereas Barton College was founded in 1902 as Atlantic Christian College and changed its name in 1990; and

Whereas Barton College was named a "Best Southeastern College" for 2006 by the Princeton Review: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives congratulates the Barton College men's basketball team for winning the 2007 NCAA Division II Men's Basketball National Championship.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HARE) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may insert material relevant to House Resolution 329 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Barton College Bulldogs for their win in the 2007 National Collegiate Athletic Association Division II Men's Basketball Tournament.

On March 24, 2007, Barton College won the NCAA Division II Elite Eight Tournament by defeating the defending champions, Winona State University of Rochester, Minnesota. College basketball fans, student athletes, and the general public were treated to an exciting national championship game with one of the greatest rallies in Elite Eight Tournament history.

Barton College had an extraordinary year. The team won all nine of its overtime games, an NCAA Division II record. The team also had a season record of 31-5 and won their last 21 games, which is a school record.

I want to extend my congratulations to Head Coach Ron Lievense, Athletic Director Gary Hall, Barton College President Dr. Norval Kneten, and Barton's student athletes for winning the national championship.

I also want to extend my congratulations to Winona State University of

Rochester, Minnesota, on an excellent season. Winona State finished their season with only one loss, which happened to be the national championship game.

Winning the national championship in such a courageous fashion has brought attention to the outstanding athletic program at Barton College. I know the fans of the university will remember this very special moment for many years to come.

I urge my colleagues to join me in passing House Resolution 329, congratulating the Barton College men's basketball team.

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

□ 1050

Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to yield as much time as he may consume to my good friend, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. JONES).

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the Democratic side and the Republican side and my dear friend, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, for bringing this resolution to the floor.

Mr. Speaker, I join my friend, Congressman G.K. BUTTERFIELD of North Carolina, and many of my colleagues to support H. Res. 329, a resolution to congratulate the Barton College men's basketball team for winning the 2007 NCAA Division II men's basketball national championship.

Years ago, I attended Atlantic Christian College, which changed its name to Barton College in 1990. Mr. Speaker, I, like many of my colleagues in Congress, have had the fortunate opportunity of playing on a championship team. More than 40 years later, I can still vividly recall in my mind the wonderful memory of the night my prep school basketball team at Hargrave Military Academy won the military league championship. No matter what level, winning a championship is something an individual will remember all of his or her life. My prep school basketball team claimed its championship with a final score of 81-79, so I know the firsthand experience of a close game.

How exciting it was to see Barton College basketball make a miraculous comeback from seven points behind in the final 40 seconds to defeat Winona State University of Rochester, Minnesota, an undefeated team and last year's Division II champion, by a score of 77-75. Senior All-American point guard Anthony Atkinson scored the Bulldogs' final 10 points, including a layup at the buzzer; but I am sure that Anthony Atkinson would tell you that the win was a team effort.

In David and Goliath fashion, Barton College, a school with just 1,000 students, defeated teams during the Elite Eight from schools with much larger student bodies, Grand Valley State, Michigan, 23,000 students; Cal State

San Bernardino, 17,000 students; and Winona State University, 8,000 students, to claim the school's first NCAA championship in any sport. Again, a student body of 1,000.

The team's confidence and calm under pressure helped it play and win nine overtime games during the 2006/2007 season to finish the season 31-5 and break a school record by winning its last 21 games.

Barton College is located in Congressman BUTTERFIELD's district, yet I share part of the county with Congressman BUTTERFIELD. I join him in congratulating the coaches and all the members of the 2006/2007 Barton College men's basketball team.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I will submit for the RECORD the names of the coaches and the players.

COACHES

Ron Lievense (head), Joel Zimmerman, John Skinner, Mark Pounds.

PLAYERS

Sam Pounds, Jerrett Eason, Brandon Barton, Isaiah Cromwell, Errol Frails, Anthony Atkinson, Bobby Buffaloe, Spenser Briggs, Jeff Dalse, Brandon Raffel, Travis Johnson, Charles Gamble, Darrius Lee, Bobby McNeil, Brian Leggett, Alejo Barovero, David King, Mark Friscone, L.J. Dunn, Mike Flowers.

Mr. Speaker, Barton College is proud of its college basketball history. Now, Barton College is part of North Carolina's rich basketball heritage.

I close by asking my colleagues to support this resolution. And I again congratulate the Barton College Bulldogs for this great victory.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, at this time, I yield such time as he may consume to my friend from North Carolina (Mr. BUTTERFIELD).

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Mr. Speaker, first let me thank the gentleman from Illinois for giving me this time to speak on this resolution today.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join my friend, Congressman Walter Jones, and me in recognizing and congratulating this year's NCAA Division II men's college basketball champions from my hometown of Wilson, North Carolina, Barton College.

As Congressman JONES said a moment ago, he and I share Wilson County. And the campus is technically in my district, even though we both legitimately hold claim to that great institution.

In one of the most exciting basketball games that I have ever seen in my life, Mr. Speaker, the Barton College Bulldogs captured its first national title after senior guard Anthony Atkinson scored his team's final 10 points, including a layup at the buzzer, to rally Barton from a 74-67 deficit with just 45 seconds remaining. The improbable come-from-behind 77-75 victory was against a previously undefeated and defending national champion, Winona State University.

Mr. Speaker, the game capped a tournament full of last-second heroics for Barton College, as they won the semifinal game by one point on a last-second freethrow, and the quarterfinal

game on a buzzer-beating overtime three-pointer.

The tournament followed an equally exciting 31-5 season in which Barton College became the first team in the history of the NCAA basketball to win four consecutive overtime games. Throughout the tournament and the season, the team showed heart, toughness and tenacity and determination by finding ways to win no matter what the circumstances were. They have had tremendous and deserved support from a community that is so proud of this college and this team. As I was leaving Wilson yesterday, I stopped by the BB&T branch on West 9th Street and there was a large banner in front of the bank congratulating the Bulldogs. We are so proud of this team, and we want our Nation to know of our proud feeling for this team.

It is a great honor, therefore, Mr. Speaker, for me to recognize the success, efforts and achievements of these outstanding young student athletes, and their head coach, a great individual, Ron Lievense, and his staff. Their hard work and dedication to team work is something that we are all proud of in Wilson County and northeastern North Carolina.

I ask my colleagues to rise and join me in paying tribute to the Barton College basketball team.

Mr. DAVID DAVIS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. HARE. 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 Illinois (Mr. HARE) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, H. Res. 329.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHILD LABOR PROTECTION ACT OF 2007

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2637) to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act, with respect to civil penalties for child labor violations.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2637

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Child Labor Protection Act of 2007".

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 16(e) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 216(e)) is amended to read as follows:

"(e)(1)(A) Any person who violates the provisions of sections 12 or 13(c), relating to child labor, or any regulation issued pursuant to such sections, shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed—

"(i) \$11,000 for each employee who was the subject of such a violation; or

"(ii) \$50,000 with regard to each such violation that causes the death or serious injury of any employee under the age of 18 years, which penalty may be doubled where the violation is a repeated or willful violation.

"(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term 'serious injury' means—

"(i) permanent loss or substantial impairment of one of the senses (sight, hearing, taste, smell, tactile sensation);

"(ii) permanent loss or substantial impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ, or mental faculty, including the loss of all or part of an arm, leg, foot, hand or other body part; or

"(iii) permanent paralysis or substantial impairment that causes loss of movement or mobility of an arm, leg, foot, hand or other body part.

"(2) Any person who repeatedly or willfully violates section 6 or 7, relating to wages, shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,100 for each such violation.

"(3) In determining the amount of any penalty under this subsection, the appropriateness of such penalty to the size of the business of the person charged and the gravity of the violation shall be considered. The amount of any penalty under this subsection, when finally determined, may be—

"(A) deducted from any sums owing by the United States to the person charged;

"(B) recovered in a civil action brought by the Secretary in any court of competent jurisdiction, in which litigation the Secretary shall be represented by the Solicitor of Labor; or

"(C) ordered by the court, in an action brought for a violation of section 15(a)(4) or a repeated or willful violation of section 15(a)(2), to be paid to the Secretary.

"(4) Any administrative determination by the Secretary of the amount of any penalty under this subsection shall be final, unless within 15 days after receipt of notice thereof by certified mail the person charged with the violation takes exception to the determination that the violations for which the penalty is imposed occurred, in which event final determination of the penalty shall be made in an administrative proceeding after opportunity for hearing in accordance with section 554 of title 5, United States Code, and regulations to be promulgated by the Secretary.

"(5) Except for civil penalties collected for violations of sections 12 or 13(c), sums collected as penalties pursuant to this section shall be applied toward reimbursement of the costs of determining the violations and assessing and collecting such penalties, in accordance with the provision of section 2 of the Act entitled 'An Act to authorize the Department of Labor to make special statistical studies upon payment of the cost thereof and for other purposes' (29 U.S.C. 9a). Civil penalties collected for violations of sections 12 or 13(c) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury."

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. HARE) and the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. DAVID DAVIS) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I request 5 legislative days during which Members may insert materials relevant to H.R. 2637 into the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2637, the Child Labor Protection Act of 2007.

This bipartisan legislation is designed to address the most serious child labor violations, deter repeat occurrences, and strengthen the enforcement of laws to protect our Nation's most vulnerable workers.

This bill would increase the maximum penalty for child labor violations that lead to the death or serious injury of a minor from the current cap of \$11,000 to \$50,000 per violation. The bill would also permit the penalty to be doubled to \$100,000 if it is determined that the violation was repeated or willful.

Additionally, the legislation amends the Fair Labor Standards Act to reflect the increases in penalties for child labor violations and for minimum wage and overtime violations.

The current language in the FLSA provides limits of \$10,000 for child labor violations, \$1,000 for minimum wage and overtime violations. These penalties were increased to \$11,000 and \$1,100, respectively, by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Act of 1990, as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. The legislation before us today would simply conform the language of the FLSA to reflect these changes.

The increase in maximum penalties for violation of child labor laws is an important first step in our efforts to protect the health and safety of the estimated 3.2 million workers under the age of 18. The National Institute For Occupational Safety and Health Administration estimates that every year 230,000 youth under the age of 18 sustain workplace injuries, and between 60 and 70 die from occupational accidents.

□ 1100

This translates into a youth worker injury every 2 days and a fatality every 5 days.

Current penalties do not communicate an adequate level of governmental concern for the health and safety of the working young and do not provide sufficient motivation for employers to ensure a safe and legal workplace for youth.

Given the pervasiveness of youth employment and injuries and the fact that the current maximum penalties are too low to demand compliance with child labor laws, this legislation represents an important improvement in our laws that will help provide a safer occupational environment for young workers.

Mr. Speaker, the Child Protection Act of 2007 was proposed by the administration and is supported by Education and Labor Committee Chairman MILLER and Ranking Republican MCKEON, as well as Chairwoman WOOLSEY and Ranking Republican JOE