

Welfare Medal from the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the 2002 Rotary International Award for World Understanding and Peace, and the 2004 National Medal of Science. He has also received numerous honorary degrees from around the world.

Though he has received many accolades, Dr. Borlaug has been quick to point out that his work alone will not be enough to cure world hunger. In 1986, Dr. Borlaug created the World Food Prize, an international award recognizing the achievements of individuals who have advanced human development by continuing to improve the quality, quantity and availability of food in the world.

Mr. Speaker, I am privileged to support H. Con. Res. 164 to authorize use of the Capitol rotunda to honor Dr. Norman E. Borlaug as he receives the Congressional Gold Medal. It is fitting that such an honor be bestowed upon a man who has done so much, for so many.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on the concurrent resolution just adopted.

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

There was no objection.

DISMISSING ELECTION CONTEST RELATING TO OFFICE OF REPRESENTATIVE FROM 21ST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of the resolution (H. Res. 459) dismissing the election contest relating to the office of Representative from the Twenty-first Congressional District of Florida.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 459

Resolved, That the election contest relating to the office of Representative from the Twenty-first Congressional District of Florida is dismissed.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISMISSING ELECTION CONTEST RELATING TO OFFICE OF REPRESENTATIVE FROM 24TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for

the immediate consideration in the House of the resolution (H. Res. 461) dismissing the election contest relating to the office of Representative from the Twenty-fourth Congressional District of Florida.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 461

Resolved, That the election contest relating to the office of Representative from the Twenty-fourth Congressional District of Florida is dismissed.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISMISSING ELECTION CONTEST RELATING TO OFFICE OF REPRESENTATIVE FROM FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of the resolution (H. Res. 462) dismissing the election contest relating to the office of Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 462

Resolved, That the election contest relating to the office of Representative from the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana is dismissed.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DISMISSING ELECTION CONTEST RELATING TO OFFICE OF REPRESENTATIVE FROM FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration in the House of the resolution (H. Res. 463) dismissing the election contest relating to the office of Representative from the Fifth Congressional District of Florida.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 463

Resolved, That the election contest relating to the office of Representative from the

Fifth Congressional District of Florida is dismissed.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous matter on the four election contest resolutions just considered.

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

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken later today.

NATIVE AMERICAN \$1 COIN ACT

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2358) to require the Secretary of the 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 of the United States and the history of the United States, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 2358

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 “Native American \$1 Coin Act”.

SEC. 2. NATIVE AMERICAN \$1 COIN PROGRAM.

Section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(r) REDESIGN AND ISSUANCE OF CIRCULATING \$1 COINS HONORING NATIVE AMERICANS AND THE IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY INDIAN TRIBES AND INDIVIDUAL NATIVE AMERICANS IN UNITED STATES HISTORY.—

“(1) REDESIGN BEGINNING IN 2008.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning January 1, 2008, notwithstanding subsection (d), in addition to the coins to be issued pursuant to subsection (n), and in accordance with this subsection, the Secretary shall mint and issue \$1 coins that

“(i) have as the designs on the obverse the so-called ‘Sakakawea design’; and

“(ii) have a design on the reverse selected in accordance with paragraph (2)(A), subject to paragraph (3)(A).

“(B) DELAYED DATE.—If the date of the enactment of the Native American \$1 Coin Act is after July 31, 2007, subparagraph (A) shall be applied by substituting ‘2009’ for ‘2008’.

“(2) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—The \$1 coins issued in accordance with paragraph (1) shall meet the following design requirements:

“(A) COIN REVERSE.—The design on the reverse shall bear—

“(i) images celebrating the important contributions made by Indian tribes and individual Native Americans to the development of the United States and the history of the United States;

“(ii) the inscription ‘\$1’; and

“(iii) the inscription ‘United States of America’.

“(B) COIN OBVERSE.—The design on the obverse shall—

“(i) be chosen by the Secretary, after consultation with the Commission of Fine Arts and review by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee; and

“(ii) contain the so-called ‘Sakakawea design’ and the inscription ‘Liberty’.

“(C) EDGE-INCUSED INSCRIPTIONS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The inscription of the year of minting and issuance of the coin and the inscriptions ‘E Pluribus Unum’ and ‘In God We Trust’ shall be edge-incused into the coin.

“(ii) PRESERVATION OF DISTINCTIVE EDGE.—The edge-incusing of the inscriptions under clause (i) on coins issued under this subsection shall be done in a manner that preserves the distinctive edge of the coin so that the denomination of the coin is readily discernible, including by individuals who are blind or visually impaired.

“(D) REVERSE DESIGN SELECTION.—The designs selected for the reverse of the coins described under this subsection—

“(i) shall be chosen by the Secretary after consultation with the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, the Congressional Native American Caucus of the House of Representatives, the Commission of Fine Arts, and the National Congress of American Indians;

“(ii) shall be reviewed by the Citizens Coinage Advisory Committee;

“(iii) may depict individuals and events such as—

“(I) the creation of Cherokee written language;

“(II) the Iroquois Confederacy;

“(III) Wampanoag Chief Massasoit;

“(IV) the ‘Pueblo Revolt’;

“(V) Olympian Jim Thorpe;

“(VI) Ely S. Parker, a general on the staff of General Ulysses S. Grant and later head of the Bureau of Indian Affairs; and

“(VII) code talkers who served the United States Armed Forces during World War I and World War II; and

“(iv) in the case of a design depicting the contribution of an individual Native American to the development of the United States and the history of the United States, shall not depict the individual in a size such that the coin could be considered to be a ‘2-headed’ coin.

“(3) ISSUANCE OF COINS COMMEMORATING 1 NATIVE AMERICAN EVENT DURING EACH YEAR.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Each design for the reverse of the \$1 coins issued during each year shall be emblematic of 1 important Native American or Native American contribution each year.

“(B) ISSUANCE PERIOD.—Each \$1 coin minted with a design on the reverse in accordance with this subsection for any year shall be issued during the 1-year period beginning on January 1 of that year and shall be available throughout the entire 1-year period.

“(C) ORDER OF ISSUANCE OF DESIGNS.—Each coin issued under this subsection commemorating Native Americans and their contributions—

“(i) shall be issued, to the maximum extent practicable, in the chronological order in which the Native Americans lived or the

events occurred, until the termination of the coin program described in subsection (n); and

“(ii) thereafter shall be issued in any order determined to be appropriate by the Secretary, after consultation with the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, the Congressional Native American Caucus of the House of Representatives, and the National Congress of American Indians.

“(4) ISSUANCE OF NUMISMATIC COINS.—The Secretary may mint and issue such number of \$1 coins of each design selected under this subsection in uncirculated and proof qualities as the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

“(5) QUANTITY.—The number of \$1 coins minted and issued in a year with the Sakakawea-design on the obverse shall be not less than 20 percent of the total number of \$1 coins minted and issued in such year.”.

SEC. 3. TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

Section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (n)(1)—

(A) by striking the paragraph designation and heading and all that follows through “Notwithstanding subsection (d)” and inserting the following:

“(1) REDESIGN BEGINNING IN 2007.—Notwithstanding subsection (d)”;

(B) by striking subparagraph (B); and

(C) by redesignating clauses (i) and (ii) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and indenting the subparagraphs appropriately;

(2) in subsection (n), by striking “Sacagawea-design” each place such term appears and inserting “Sakakawea-design”; and

(3) in paragraphs (3)(C) and (5) of subsection (p), by striking “Sacagawea-design” each place such term appears and inserting “Sakakawea-design”.

SEC. 4. REMOVAL OF BARRIERS TO CIRCULATION OF \$1 COIN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In order to remove barriers to circulation, the Secretary of the Treasury shall carry out an aggressive, cost-effective, continuing campaign to encourage commercial enterprises to accept and dispense \$1 coins that have as designs on the obverse the so-called “Sakakawea design”.

(b) REPORT.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to Congress an annual report on the success of the efforts described in subsection (a).

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. BOREN) and the gentleman from Delaware (Mr. CASTLE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on this legislation and to insert extraneous material thereon.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. BOREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself as much time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 2358, the Native American \$1 Coin Act, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to mint and issue coins commemorating Native Americans and the important contributions they have made, both as individuals and collectively as tribes to the history and

growth of the United States of America.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairman FRANK for his hard work in making this legislation a priority and recognizing the importance of memorializing Native Americans who have been instrumental in the evolution of the United States.

I also want to thank Mr. KILDEE for his work on this legislation.

H.R. 2358 calls upon the government to recognize and pay long overdue tribute to Indian tribes and individual Native Americans for their significant contributions to the progression of the United States. This bill would allow for the acknowledgment of such important events as the Pueblo Revolt and the creation of the Cherokee written language; in addition, individuals such as the code talkers, who so valiantly served in our Armed Forces during World War I and II, and Olympian Jim Thorpe who will forever be engraved in the minds of all Americans.

H.R. 2358 ensures that we recognize the many individual Native Americans and Indian tribes who have so significantly contributed to the history and development of the United States.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 2358, the Native American \$1 Coin Act, and urge my colleagues to support the bill.

The Native American \$1 Coin Act directs the Treasury Department to mint and issue \$1 coins to celebrate the important contributions made by Indian tribes and Native Americans to the United States.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is a terrific complement to the Presidential \$1 Coin Act that I worked to pass last Congress with the gentlelady from New York (Mrs. MALONEY). Like that program and the very popular 50-state quarter program, this bill will provide an enormous educational opportunity for parents and teachers, while at the same time recognizing the immense and important contributions of Native Americans to the history of the United States.

Implementation of this legislation will save taxpayers more than half a billion dollars over the next decade. When Congress passed the Presidential \$1 Coin Act in December of 2005, the bill required one-third of all dollar coins minted each year to bear the design of the Sakakawea coin that was first issued in 2000. The requirement was intended to keep the image and memory of Sakakawea in the public's mind at the same time the Mint produced and issued coins bearing the images of the Presidents.

Unfortunately, through no fault of the design or its subject, there is not a large demand for a dollar coin with a static design. It is that problem we sought to overcome with the Presidential dollar by creating a constantly

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.

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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 Michigander (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 co-sponsors 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