

Mr. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, today represents another step in our efforts to end wasteful Government spending and end the practice of supporting criminals at the taxpayers expense.

Too many individuals serving time in our Nation's prisons currently receive regular Social Security payments, despite the fact that it's against the law. Current law prohibits prisoners from receiving old age, survivors, and disability [OASDI] benefits while incarcerated if they are convicted of any crime punishable by imprisonment of more than 1 year. Also, State and local correctional institutions are required to make available, upon written request, the name and Social Security number of any individual convicted and confined in a penal institution or correctional facility. However, despite current law prisoners are still robbing the taxpayers of their hard-earned money.

The House-passed version of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of 1996, corrected this wrong by prohibiting prisoners from receiving supplemental security income [SSI] and OASDI benefits while incarcerated. It also provided new financial incentives for State and local correctional institutions to report information on inmates to the Social Security Administration so that taxpayer supported benefits could promptly end. Unfortunately, the OASDI provisions were not included in the final version of the bill before it was signed into law.

Section 6 of H.R. 4039, the Social Security clarifying amendments, would restore the same prohibitions against payments of SSI benefits to OASDI benefits—saving the U.S. taxpayers \$35 million over 7 years. I strongly support these efforts to end the abuses in the Social Security benefits programs because it is time to stop frivolously spending the taxpayers money and get tough on criminals. This effort is one more necessary component to reforming our Federal prison system. For too long, liberal judges, slick lawyers, and misguided policies have turned prisons into playhouses. To fix that, I have put together legislation called the Criminal Correction and Victim Assistance Act that makes it clear once and for all that our prisons are not country clubs.

The bill would make Federal prisoners work 48 hours a week and study 12 hours more. It would place a 25-percent levy on prisoner wages to go toward victim restitution and the protection of our police officers. It would curb out-of-control frivolous lawsuits by Federal prisoners. The bill would also ban the use of televisions in Federal prisons. And it would prohibit weightlifting by Federal prisoners. Why should taxpayers be forced to pay for criminals to become stronger and more deadly so that they can then prey upon our families and children upon release? I was glad to see the ban on TV's and weights as well as the lawsuit curbs included in a measure which was signed into law this year.

All of these steps, including banning Social Security benefits for convicted criminals while incarcerated, send the signal that America will no longer tolerate those who prey on law-abiding families.

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

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. GOODLATTE). The question is on the

motion offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BUNNING] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4039, as amended.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DOLLEY MADISON COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 1684) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 1684

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 "Dolley Madison Commemorative Coin Act".

SEC. 2. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) \$1 SILVER COINS.—In commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the death of Dolley Madison, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue not more than 500,000 1 dollar coins, which shall—

- (1) weigh 26.73 grams;
- (2) have a diameter of 1.500 inches; and
- (3) contain 90 percent silver and 10 percent copper.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 3. SOURCES OF BULLION.

The Secretary shall obtain silver for minting coins under this Act only from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of the 150th anniversary of the death of Dolley Madison and the life and achievements of the wife of the 4th President of the United States.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

- (A) a designation of the value of the coin;
- (B) an inscription of the year "1999"; and
- (C) inscriptions of the words "Liberty", "In God We Trust", "United States of America", and "E Pluribus Unum".

(b) SELECTION.—The design for the coins minted under this Act shall be—

- (1) selected by the Secretary after consultation with the executive director of Montpelier, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, and the Commission of Fine Arts; and
- (2) reviewed by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee.

SEC. 5. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

(a) QUALITY OF COINS.—Coins minted under this Act shall be issued in uncirculated and proof qualities.

(b) MINT FACILITY.—Only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike

any particular quality of the coins minted under this Act.

(c) COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUANCE.—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act beginning January 1, 1999.

(d) TERMINATION OF MINTING AUTHORITY.—No coins may be minted under this Act after December 31, 1999.

SEC. 6. SALE OF COINS.

(a) SALE PRICE.—The coins issued under this Act shall be sold by the Secretary at a price equal to the sum of—

- (1) the face value of the coins;
- (2) the surcharge provided in subsection (d) with respect to such coins; and
- (3) the cost of designing and issuing the coins (including labor, materials, dies, use of machinery, overhead expenses, marketing, and shipping).

(b) BULK SALES.—The Secretary shall make bulk sales of the coins issued under this Act at a reasonable discount.

(c) PREPAID ORDERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall accept prepaid orders for the coins minted under this Act before the issuance of such coins.

(2) DISCOUNT.—Sale prices with respect to prepaid orders under paragraph (1) shall be at a reasonable discount.

(d) SURCHARGES.—All sales shall include a surcharge of \$10 per coin.

SEC. 7. GENERAL WAIVER OF PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), no provision of law governing procurement or public contracts shall be applicable to the procurement of goods and services necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(b) EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY.—Subsection (a) shall not relieve any person entering into a contract under the authority of this Act from complying with any law relating to equal employment opportunity.

SEC. 8. DISTRIBUTION OF SURCHARGES.

Subject to section 10(a), all surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be promptly paid by the Secretary to the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "National Trust") to be used—

- (1) to establish an endowment to be a permanent source of support for Montpelier, the home of James and Dolley Madison and a museum property of the National Trust; and
- (2) to fund capital restoration projects at Montpelier.

SEC. 9. FINANCIAL ASSURANCES.

(a) NO NET COST TO THE GOVERNMENT.—The Secretary shall take such actions as may be necessary to ensure that minting and issuing coins under this Act will not result in any net cost to the United States Government.

(b) PAYMENT FOR COINS.—A coin shall not be issued under this Act unless the Secretary has received—

- (1) full payment for the coin;
- (2) security satisfactory to the Secretary to indemnify the United States for full payment; or
- (3) a guarantee of full payment satisfactory to the Secretary from a depository institution whose deposits are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration Board.

SEC. 10. CONDITIONS ON PAYMENT OF SURCHARGES.

(a) PAYMENT OF SURCHARGES.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amount derived from the proceeds of any surcharge imposed on the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be paid to the National Trust unless—

- (1) all numismatic operation and program costs allocable to the program under which

such coins are produced and sold have been recovered; and

(2) the National Trust submits an audited financial statement which demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury that, with respect to all projects or purposes for which the proceeds of such surcharge may be used, the National Trust has raised funds from private sources for such projects and purposes in an amount which is equal to or greater than the maximum amount the National Trust may receive from the proceeds of such surcharge.

(b) ANNUAL AUDITS.—

(1) ANNUAL AUDITS OF RECIPIENTS REQUIRED.—The National Trust shall provide, as a condition for receiving any amount derived from the proceeds of any surcharge imposed on the sale of coins issued under this Act, for an annual audit, in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards by an independent public accountant selected by the National Trust, of all such payments to the National Trust beginning in the first fiscal year of the National Trust in which any such amount is received and continuing until all such amounts received by the National Trust with respect to such surcharges are fully expended or placed in trust.

(2) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ANNUAL AUDITS.—At a minimum, each audit of the National Trust pursuant to paragraph (1) shall report—

(A) the amount of payments received by the National Trust during the fiscal year of the National Trust for which the audit is conducted which are derived from the proceeds of any surcharge imposed on the sale of coins issued under this Act;

(B) the amount expended by the National Trust from the proceeds of such surcharges during the fiscal year of the National Trust for which the audit is conducted; and

(C) whether all expenditures by the National Trust from the proceeds of such surcharges during the fiscal year of the National Trust for which the audit is conducted were for authorized purposes.

(3) RESPONSIBILITY OF NATIONAL TRUST TO ACCOUNT FOR EXPENDITURES OF SURCHARGES.—The National Trust shall take appropriate steps, as a condition for receiving any payment of any amount derived from the proceeds of any surcharge imposed on the sale of coins issued under this Act, to ensure that the receipt of the payment and the expenditure of the proceeds of such surcharge by the National Trust in each fiscal year of the National Trust can be accounted for separately from all other revenues and expenditures of the National Trust.

(4) SUBMISSION OF AUDIT REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the end of any fiscal year of the National Trust for which an audit is required under paragraph (1), the National Trust shall—

(A) submit a copy of the report to the Secretary of the Treasury; and

(B) make a copy of the report available to the public.

(5) USE OF SURCHARGES FOR AUDITS.—The National Trust may use any amount received from payments derived from the proceeds of any surcharge imposed on the sale of coins issued under this Act to pay the cost of an audit required under paragraph (1).

(6) WAIVER OF SUBSECTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury may waive the application of any paragraph of this subsection to the National Trust for any fiscal year after taking into account the amount of surcharges which the National Trust received or expended during such year.

(7) AVAILABILITY OF BOOKS AND RECORDS.—The National Trust shall provide, as a condition for receiving any payment derived from the proceeds of any surcharge imposed on

the sale of coins issued under this Act, to the Inspector General of the Department of the Treasury or the Comptroller General of the United States, upon the request of such Inspector General or the Comptroller General, all books, records, and workpapers belonging to or used by the National Trust, or by any independent public accountant who audited the National Trust in accordance with paragraph (1), which may relate to the receipt or expenditure of any such amount by the National Trust.

(c) USE OF AGENTS OR ATTORNEYS TO INFLUENCE COMMEMORATIVE COIN LEGISLATION.—No portion of any payment to the National Trust from amounts derived from the proceeds of surcharges imposed on the sale of coins issued under this Act may be used, directly or indirectly, by the National Trust to compensate any agent or attorney for services rendered to support or influence in any way legislative action of the Congress relating to the coins minted and issued under this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. FLAKE] will each control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Delaware [Mr. CASTLE].

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

Mr. Speaker, we are here today to suspend the rules and pass three commemorative coin bills: H.R. 1684, H.R. 1776, and H.R. 2026. All three of these bills have played by the new rules of the commemorative coin process. Each has acquired the cosponsorship of over two-thirds of this House, and each has gained the endorsement of the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee. Furthermore, the sponsors of these bills have agreed to abide by the terms of this subcommittee's bill, H.R. 2614, the Commemorative Coin Reform Act of 1995.

These accommodations by the various bill sponsors are in recognition that, as we heard at our July 1995 hearing, the Commemorative Coin Program is clearly in trouble. These problems persist, primarily because too many coins have been produced. These three have been obtained more than 290 cosponsors, demonstrating that the Banking Committee rules in the 104th Congress have not raised the standard to the point that all coin legislation is blocked, and that if a group follows the rules, they have a reasonable opportunity to get coin legislation to the floor.

Nonetheless these successes should not be taken as invitations for many more coin projects to advance. CCCAC guidelines call for no more than two programs per year and it will clearly take a while for the collecting public to digest the massive Olympic Program that appears to have again resulted in losses to the mint.

Passage of our commemorative coin reform legislation by the Senate will help control runaway coin programs and protect the Federal Government and the taxpayer from further losses. As necessary we will recommend even tighter regulations should it appear

that more coins are being proposed than the market will absorb. In any event, the days of large issues are finished, and future mintages will be allocated based on the success or failure of programs that have already been approved.

H.R. 1684 is the first of these bills before the House today. It calls for the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the death of Dolley Madison. Dolley Madison was one of the earliest heroines in American history. She served as First Lady for Thomas Jefferson who was widowed by the time he served as President and later for her husband, James Madison. During the War of 1812, when invading British troops burned the White House, Dolley Madison, at some personal risk, saved an historic portrait of George Washington. The National Trust for Historic Preservation today owns Montpelier, the Virginia estate where Dolley Madison and James Madison lived. Proceeds from this coin will go to help endow preservation of the building and the estate.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Dolley Madison Commemorative Coin Act, and I will urge my colleagues to support this bill as well. I do so, with the appreciation that today we are honoring the originator of the role of First Lady, and the fact we are helping to preserve one of our Nation's historical treasures: the Montpelier, Virginia home of James Madison.

In authorizing this coin and the two to follow, the subcommittee again has taken cautious steps to protect the integrity of the commemorative coin process. We have received the recommendation of the Citizen's Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee, and we have waited until the legislation has garnered overwhelming support in the form of bipartisan cosponsorship. Most important, however, we have incorporated House passed legislation which requires tighter financial control of the mint's resources, and the auditing disclosures of recipient organizations.

The subcommittee has strived to maintain integrity in the commemorative process. It is our aim to limit the authorization of commemoratives, and during the past 2 years, I believe we met this goal by only authorizing four new coins over the next 4 years. Given these accomplishments, I would urge my colleagues to support this bill, support Dolley Madison, and help preserve Montpelier.

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

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLILEY].

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

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the chairman of the subcommittee and also the ranking member for their cooperation.

Mr. Speaker, early in this Congress, I, along with the rest of the Virginia delegation introduced the James Madison Commemorative Coin Act. This legislation instructs the U.S. Treasury to mint \$1 commemorative coins to honor the 250th anniversary of the birth of James Madison.

The proceeds from the sale of this coin, once the Treasury has recovered all production costs, will go to the National Trust for Historic Preservation to be used to establish an endowment to be a permanent source of support for Montpelier, the home of James and Dolley Madison. In addition, profits from this coin will help fund a capital restoration project at Montpelier, which is in dire need of repairs.

I am proud to report 313 of our colleagues share my desire to see Montpelier protected and have cosponsored H.R. 1684. As this coin required the approval of the Citizen's Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee, Representative CASTLE, the chairman of the Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy, asked the Coin Committee to review H.R. 1684.

The Citizen's Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee found H.R. 1684 met all of its necessary criteria for approval except one—the rule against honoring the same person twice in a period of 10 years.

In 1993, James Madison was depicted on a coin observing the bicentennial of the Bill of Rights. Recognizing the need to protect Montpelier, the Citizen's Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee unanimously approved an alternate proposal—a coin honoring Dolley Madison in 1999, the 150th anniversary of her death. An amendment was adopted at the subcommittee level of H.R. 1684, which will instruct the Treasury to mint a Dolley Madison Commemorative Coin in 1999.

A commemorative coin honoring Dolley Madison would be the first coin to honor a First Lady. Furthermore, Dolley Madison would be only the third woman to be so honored. I can think of no First Lady who deserves this honor more.

Dolley Madison was the originator of the role of First Lady as it exists today. She rejected the somewhat aloof and monarchical role crafted by previous First Ladies and redefined the position to be as she was—democratic and accessible, yet always stylish and always elegant.

By nature, kind and gracious—and married to a very shy man—Dolley Madison took on the responsibility for crafting the social activities that are so essential to the affairs of state. This was more than just throwing successful parties—it was a bridge between the official work of Washington and the private social life of the first couple.

She was such a compelling and popular figure that she acted as hostess for

the widowed Thomas Jefferson while her husband served as Jefferson's Secretary of State. Thus, Dolley Madison's term as First Lady extended from 1801 to 1817—over 16 years.

Charles Cotesworth Pickney, who ran against James Madison for the Presidency, saw first hand how the Nation loved Dolley Madison. After losing to Madison, Charles Pickney said, "I was beaten by Mr. and Mrs. Madison. I might have had a better chance had I faced (Mr.) Madison alone." With the elections approaching, I know many of us would be lucky to have Dolley Madison in our corner.

While Dolley Madison served in the White House as First Lady with unprecedented grace, I feel certain Mrs. Madison would be upset at the condition of her and her husband's home at Montpelier.

Dolley Madison was forced to sell the 2,700 acre estate at Montpelier in 1844. Thereafter, Montpelier changed hands six times before being purchased in 1900 by the industrialist William Henry duPont. Montpelier remained in private ownership until 1984 when, upon the death of Marion duPont Scott, the estate was bequeathed to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In her will, Ms. Scott directed the National Trust to maintain Montpelier as, "an historic shrine * * * to James Madison and his times."

Unfortunately, during the years of private ownership, the physical structure of Madison's home fell into disrepair.

The house appears sound at first glance, however, there are many basic structural repairs which are needed. While the National Trust has invested over \$5 million in repairs, the development and the operation of Montpelier as a museum and Presidential home, much work remains to be done. Because of the property's scale, many additional infrastructure and capital improvements still are needed for Montpelier to become fully adapted for public use.

It is these improvements which will be undertaken with the proceeds from the Dolley Madison Commemorative Coin. With the funds from the minting of this coin in 1999, Montpelier will be able to realize its full potential.

Visitors arriving at Montpelier will be able to walk the grounds James Madison did as he formed the ideas which would become the principles on which our Nation is based. It was at Montpelier where the ideas which became the basis for the Federalist Papers and the Bill of Rights were formed.

With the passage of H.R. 1684, future generations will be able to visit Montpelier and study the Madisons' legacy. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 1684 to ensure the Madisons' home is protected for future generations.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Representative CASTLE for his help on H.R. 1684 as well as bringing this legislation before his subcommit-

tee for consideration. Also, I would like to thank Representative PETE GEREN. Without Congressman GEREN's hard work, we might not have gotten the 290 cosponsors needed in order to bring this legislation to the floor.

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

Mr. CASTLE. 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 Delaware [Mr. CASTLE] that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 1684, 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.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the death of Dolley Madison"

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GEORGE WASHINGTON COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT OF 1996

Mr. CASTLE. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 2026) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the death of George Washington, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 2026

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 "George Washington Commemorative Coin Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) \$5 GOLD COINS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue not more than 100,000 5 dollar coins, which shall—

- (1) weigh 8.359 grams;
- (2) have a diameter of 0.850 inches; and
- (3) contain 90 percent gold and 10 percent alloy.

(b) LEGAL TENDER.—The coins minted under this Act shall be legal tender, as provided in section 5103 of title 31, United States Code.

(c) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of section 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all coins minted under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic items.

SEC. 3. SOURCES OF BULLION.

The Secretary shall obtain gold for minting coins under this Act pursuant to the authority of the Secretary under other provisions of law.

SEC. 4. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The design of the coins minted under this Act shall be emblematic of George Washington.

(2) DESIGNATION AND INSCRIPTIONS.—On each coin minted under this Act there shall be—

- (A) a designation of the value of the coin;
- (B) an inscription of the year "1999"; and