

providing their children with a quality education. I have also found that home schooling parents are among the most committed activists in the cause of advancing individual liberty, constitutional government, and traditional values. I am sure my colleagues on the Education Committee would agree that the support of home schoolers was crucial in defeating the scheme to implement a national student test.

Home schooling is becoming a popular option for parents across the country. In Texas alone, there are approximately 75,000 home schooling families educating an average of three children per household. Home schooling is producing some outstanding results. For example, according to a 1997 study the average home schooled student scores near the 19th percentile on standardized academic achievement tests in reading, mathematics, social studies, and science. Further proof of the success of home schooling is the fact that in recent years, self-identified home schoolers have scored well above the national average on both the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and the American College Test (ACT). All home schooled children, regardless of race, income-level, or gender achieve these high scores.

Contrary to media-generated stereotypes portraying home schooled children as isolated from their peers, home schooled children participate in a wide variety of social, athletic, and extra-curricular activities. Home schooling parents have formed numerous organizations designed to provide their children ample opportunity to interact with other children. In fact, recent data indicates that almost 50 percent of home schooled children engage in extra-curricular activities such as group sports and music classes, while a third of home schooled children perform volunteer work in their communities.

Mr. Speaker, to be a home schooling parent takes a unique dedication to family and education. In many cases, home school families must forgo the second income of one parent, as well as incurring the costs of paying for textbooks, computers, and other school supplies. Home schooling parents must pay these expenses while, like All-American families, struggling to pay state, local, and federal taxes.

In order to help home schoolers, and all parents, devote more of their resources to their children's education, I have introduced the Family Education Freedom Act (H.R. 935). This bill provides all parents a \$3,000 per child tax credit for K-12 education expenses. This bill will help home school parents to provide their children a first-class education in a loving home environment.

The Family Education Freedom Act will also benefit those parents who choose to send their children to public or private schools. Parents who choose to send their children to private school may use their tax credit to help cover the cost of tuition. Parents who choose to send their children to public schools may use their tax credit to help finance the purchase of educational tools such as computers or extracurricular activities like music programs. Parents may also use the credit to pay for tutoring and other special services for their children.

Mr. Speaker, the best way to improve education is to return control over education resources to the people who best know their

children's unique needs: those children's parents. Congress should empower all parents, whether they choose to home school or send their child to a public or private school, with the means to control their child's education. That is why I believe the most important education bill introduced in this Congress is the Family Education Freedom Act.

In conclusion, I once again wish to express my strong support for H. Res. 578 and urge all my colleagues to support this resolution and acknowledge the accomplishments of those parents who have avoided the problems associated with an education controlled by federal "educrats" by choosing to educate their children at home. I also urge my colleagues to help home schoolers, and all parents, ensure their children get a quality education by co-sponsoring the Family Education Freedom Act.

□ 2230

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. SCHAFFER) that the House suspend the rules and agree to the resolution, House Resolution 578.

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

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### NATIONAL MUSEUM OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT OF 2000

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4259) to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the National Museum of the American Indian of the Smithsonian Institution, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4259

*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 "National Museum of the American Indian Commemorative Coin Act of 2000", or the "American Buffalo Coin Commemorative Coin Act of 2000".

##### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Smithsonian Institution was established in 1846, with funds bequeathed to the United States by James Smithson for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge".

(2) Once established, the Smithsonian Institution became an important part of the process of developing the United States national identity, an ongoing role which continues today.

(3) The Smithsonian Institution, which is now the world's largest museum complex, including 16 museums, 4 research centers, and the National Zoo, is visited by millions of Americans and people from all over the world each year.

(4) The National Museum of the American Indian of the Smithsonian Institution (hereafter referred to in this section as the

"NMAI") was established by an Act of Congress in 1989, in Public Law 101-185.

(5) The purpose of the NMAI, as established by Congress, is to—

(A) advance the study of Native Americans, including the study of language, literature, history, art, anthropology, and life;

(B) collect, preserve, and exhibit Native American objects of artistic, historical, literary, anthropological, and scientific interest; and

(C) provide for Native American research and study programs.

(6) The NMAI works in cooperation with Native Americans and oversees a collection that spans more than 10,000 years of American history.

(7) It is fitting that the NMAI will be located in a place of honor near the United States Capitol, and on the National Mall.

(8) Thousands of Americans, including many American Indians, came from all over the Nation to witness the ground-breaking ceremony for the NMAI on September 28, 1999.

(9) The NMAI is scheduled to open in the summer of 2002.

(10) The original 5-cent buffalo nickel, as designed by James Earle Fraser and minted from 1913 through 1938, which portrays a profile representation of a Native American on the obverse side and a representation of an American buffalo on the reverse side, is a distinctive and appropriate model for a coin to commemorate the NMAI.

(11) The surcharge proceeds from the sale of a commemorative coin, which would have no net cost to the taxpayers, would raise valuable funding for the opening of the NMAI and help to supplement the endowment and educational outreach funds of the NMAI.

##### SEC. 3. COIN SPECIFICATIONS.

(a) \$1 SILVER COINS.—In commemoration of the opening of the Museum of the American Indian of the Smithsonian Institution, the Secretary of the Treasury (hereafter in this Act referred to as the "Secretary") shall mint and issue not more than 500,000 \$1 coins, each of 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.

##### SEC. 4. SOURCES OF BULLION.

The Secretary may obtain silver for minting coins under this Act from any available source, including stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act.

##### SEC. 5. DESIGN OF COINS.

(a) DESIGN REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The design of the \$1 coins minted under this Act shall be based on the original 5-cent buffalo nickel designed by James Earle Fraser and minted from 1913 through 1938. Each coin shall have on the obverse side a profile representation of a Native American, and on the reverse side, a representation of an American buffalo (also known as a bison).

(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 "2001"; 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 Commission of Fine Arts; and

(2) reviewed by the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee.

#### SEC. 6. ISSUANCE OF COINS.

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

(b) **MINT FACILITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Only 1 facility of the United States Mint may be used to strike any particular quality of the coins minted under this Act.

(2) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States Mint facility in Denver, Colorado should strike the coins authorized by this Act, unless the Secretary determines that such action would be technically or cost-prohibitive.

(c) **COMMENCEMENT OF ISSUANCE.**—The Secretary may issue coins minted under this Act beginning on January 1, 2001.

(d) **TERMINATION OF MINTING.**—No coins may be minted under this Act after December 31, 2001.

#### SEC. 7. 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 required by 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 of coins minted under this Act shall include a surcharge of \$10 per coin.

#### SEC. 8. DISTRIBUTION OF SURCHARGES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to section 5134(f) of title 31, United States Code, the proceeds from the surcharges received by the Secretary from the sale of coins issued under this Act shall be paid promptly by the Secretary to the National Museum of the American Indian of the Smithsonian Institution for the purposes of—

- (1) commemorating the opening of the National Museum of the American Indian; and
- (2) supplementing the endowment and educational outreach funds of the Museum of the American Indian.

(b) **AUDITS.**—The National Museum of the American Indian shall be subject to the audit requirements of section 5134(f)(2) of title 31, United States Code, with regard to the amounts received by the museum under subsection (a).

#### 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, the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or the National Credit Union Administration Board.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH).

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LEACH. 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 material on H.R. 4259.

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

There was no objection.

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

Mr. Speaker, the coin authorized by this act will commemorate the opening of a museum that is long overdue, the Smithsonian's new National Museum of the American Indian, under construction just a few blocks away, between the Air and Space Museum and the Capitol Building.

The museum will hold as remarkable a collection of items from this country's and this hemisphere's past as exists. It will be the last museum the Smithsonian, the world's largest museum complex, will build on the National Mall and the third physical installation of a truly stunning personal collection of Native American artifacts now donated to the Smithsonian.

The five floors of the museum will be the storehouse of a vast collection of Native American artifacts, items from Canada and Central and South America, as well as the United States, many of which were collected by a New York tycoon named George Gustav Heye.

Mr. Heye, in nearly half a century of voracious collecting ending with his death in 1957, amassed nearly 800,000 individual Native American items and another 86,000 photographic images.

The items span nearly 10,000 years. Mr. Speaker, the museum was established by an act of Congress in 1989 with the goal of advancing the study of Native Americans, including language, literature, history, art, anthropology and life and of collecting, preserving and exhibiting Native American objects of artistic, historic, literary, anthropological and scientific interests. Ground for the museum was broken a year ago, and the building is scheduled to open 2 years from now. The \$110 million museum on 4 acres will be faced with Kasota limestone from Minnesota, applied to evoke cliffs, and will include a large copper dome designed to capture the light of the winter and the summer solstices.

While the Congress appropriated two-thirds of the costs for the museum and while the museum has received major grants to cover construction, Native Americans are also contributing to its financing.

Gannett News reported in March that a Native American woman who ran a fried bread stand sent a few dollars, and 400 students at the Native Amer-

ican Magnet School in Buffalo, New York, ran a can-collecting drive and sent in several hundred dollars.

The museum already has two locations, the George Gustav Heye Center in lower Manhattan opened in 1994, exhibiting a number of items from Mr. Heye's collection and a large cultural resources center in Suitland, Maryland, opened 2 years ago.

In the latter, in addition to a library and conservation center, the collection can be stored, studied and used by Native American scholars.

Mr. Speaker, it is anticipated that this new National Museum of the American Indian will draw 5 million to 7 million visitors a year. The coin authorized in this legislation will be magnificent, a silver representation of one of the most-collected and best-loved coins in American history.

The design is a replica of the so-called buffalo nickel. Collectors tell me that the design, depicting on its face an Indian Head and on its reverse the West's greatest beast, is so treasured that this commemorative coin is likely to be extremely popular with the numismatic community as well as with that part of the American public interested in American history.

Mr. Speaker, the legislation which authorizes the minting of up to 500,000 1-dollar silver coins, was introduced by the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS), whose leadership on cultural issues of this nature is so impressive.

In the Senate, similar legislation was introduced by BEN NIGHTHORSE CAMPBELL; and it is important to note that Senator CAMPBELL, among his many other talents, is a well-known silversmith and his fine artistic eye has identified the buffalo nickel designed as an appropriate one to be struck this time in silver in contrast with the bass metal of the original coin.

Mr. Speaker, the original buffalo nickel was struck from 1913 to 1938 and is the third of the four designs the mint used to make nickels in the history of this country. Impetus for the coin grew out of Theodore Roosevelt's observations that the country's coinage had hitherto been less than heroic and not even very good art, and a conversation he had over dinner in 1905 with the noted sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

In fact, though Roosevelt had left office by the time the design was chosen, Treasury Secretary Franklin MacVeagh, a Roosevelt appointee, pursued the effort vigorously and in 1911 chose a former Saint-Gaudens assistant, James Earle Fraser, to design the new nickel. Fraser is probably best known for his large End of the Trail sculpture of Native Americans, but also sculpted some figures for the United States Supreme Court building.

Until that point, Native Americans portrayed on U.S. coinage had primarily been engraved from Caucasian models wearing headdresses but letters Fraser wrote in 1931 indicated he used Native Americans as models.

The model for the bison, or buffalo, is the notorious black diamond, a somewhat cantankerous inhabitant of a New York City zoo, whose coat was unusually dark, even for a buffalo, and who weighed more than 1,500 pounds in his prime.

Roughly 1.2 billion buffalo nickels were struck at three United States Mints during the life of the coin, a reflection of the size of the country and the economy at that point. By comparison, more than 1.2 billion copies are struck of each State coin in the 50 State Quarter program enacted by Congress last year.

Mr. Speaker, there will be no net costs to the taxpayer from this legislation. All production and design costs will be covered before any surcharges are paid out. Surcharges from the coin's sale will then go to supplement the museum's endowment and educational outreach programs.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support of this bill.

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

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

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

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 4259, the National Museum of the American Indian Commemorative Coin Act of 2000 or, alternatively, according to the bill, the American Buffalo Coin Commemorative Coin Act of 2000.

Mr. Speaker, I have a rather lengthy statement that I will just put in the RECORD, because the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), our distinguished chairman, has just given an outstanding presentation of the history of the bill and the history of some of the efforts to develop the National Museum of the American Indian.

I would just point out a number of things. First of all, I am proud to be here as a Representative of the 29th District of New York, but that also includes the city of Buffalo, New York, and Niagara Falls, New York. And these people could argue about how Buffalo got its name, but a good many individuals think it is because of the tremendous number of buffalo that existed. And we refer in the bill, too, to buffalo, the American buffalo also known as bison, and that is right on page 5 of the bill. And it makes me think of my baseball team, the Buffalo Bisons.

Why am I going into this local history? Well, I will make the connection pretty soon. I also represent Niagara Falls, New York. Now, Niagara Falls, New York's ownership is in dispute; a lot of the people who live there right now think they own the land, but some of the people who used to live there, i.e., Indians, think they own that land, and it is in litigation right now.

It is in Federal court; it is an Indian land claim. We also have within the city of Niagara Falls one of the won-

ders of the world. It is called Niagara Falls. It attracts more tourists than any national park in the entire United States, about twice as many as any other national park.

We also have a huge, wonderful building that looks like a turtle, because it was built to be a turtle, exclusively with Federal dollars. Way back in the 1970s, \$5 million was appropriated to the Tuscarora to build a building called the Turtle to house Indian artifacts, to house all of those things pertaining to the history of Indians.

Now, why am I bringing this out? Well, that building happens to be abandoned right now and ownership has reverted, but this bill is important, not only because it would provide monies for the National Museum of the American Indian, in Washington, DC., where we get so many visitors per year, but also on page 7, this is why I was pleased to be a cosponsor of it, the money shall be used not simply to commemorate the opening of the National Museum of the American Indian, but also to supplement the endowment on educational outreach funds of the Museum of the American Indian under the auspices of the Smithsonian.

Mr. Speaker, we have close to 300 million people in the United States right now and not all of them can come to Washington, DC; they live throughout the entire United States of America. I believe we get more tourists coming to Niagara Falls, New York, than most any place I am aware of, more than any other national park. How wonderful it would be if part of the outreach efforts of the Museum of the American Indian, how wonderful it would be if an affiliate of the Smithsonian could be at the Turtle within Niagara Falls, New York, part of the Buffalo-Niagara Falls region so that the American Buffalo coin bill could be used to reach out to Americans, to help enhance their knowledge of the history of the Indian in the United States of America where tourists come. That is where we should have our facilities also.

We get more tourists in Niagara Falls than anywhere else.

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

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, let me say to the gentleman from New York (Mr. LAFALCE) that pork sometimes gives this Congress a bad name, but turtles never. But on a more serious note, this coin does have implications for outreach education. More profoundly, the duty of the Smithsonian is to reach out to all sectors of America, and this wonderful collection of artifacts is so large that it would be very thoughtful if some of it could be shared in more distant parts of the country.

I think that the gentleman has pointed out one very appropriate place that hopefully some of this could be shared, both in terms of education, as well as in broader cultural ways as well.

Certainly, from my perspective, what the gentleman is describing is a very common sense, thoughtful initiative.

Mr. LAFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH), chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, for that clear-cut articulation of legislative intent.

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

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS), the principal sponsor of this piece of legislation, someone who has worked harder on it than anyone in the Congress and to whom I, as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, must say I am exceptionally grateful.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) for yielding me this time.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4259, the National Museum of the American Indian Commemorative Coin Act of 2000, partly because I introduced the bill earlier this year and partly because, as my colleagues have just alluded to, it is a good piece of legislation.

I want to begin by thanking my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, nearly 300 in total, who enabled H.R. 4259 to move forward by becoming cosponsors.

□ 2245

I appreciate all of the help that they have provided by signing on to this important piece of legislation. Without their help, this would not be here today. We would not be here today debating this bill.

Mr. Speaker, the museum of the American Indian, of the Smithsonian Institute was established by an Act of Congress in 1989 to serve as a permanent repository of Native American culture. With our 39 recognized tribes, my home State of Oklahoma has a strong and rich heritage in our country's Native American history and culture. In fact, the name "Oklahoma" means "Land of the Red People" in the Choctaw language.

My State has many wonderful and respected facilities that are dedicated to preserving our country's Native American culture. We appreciate that a museum is being built in our Nation's capital that will supplement all of the diligent efforts of those in Oklahoma.

As a part of the highly respected Smithsonian Institute, which is now one of the world's largest museum complexes, the National Museum of the American Indian will collect, preserve, and exhibit Native American objects of artistic, historical, cultural, literary and scientific interest. It will provide for the Native American research and study programs.

Mr. Speaker, I introduced H.R. 4259 in an effort to commemorate the opening of this historic museum. It calls for the minting in the year 2001 of a special silver dollar coin, which collectors

would probably refer to as a standard silver dollar, modeled after the old buffalo nickel which was designed by James Earle Fraser and minted from 1913 through 1938.

The proceeds of the sale of this coin will go towards funding the opening of the museum and will supplement the museums endowment and educational outreach funds. Because the mint will be reimbursed the cost of minting the coin before the funds are given to the museum, this bill will have no net cost to the American taxpayer.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that H.R. 4259 has reached the floor today. Again, I would like to thank my colleagues that have already shown their support for H.R. 4259, and I urge the remainder of my colleagues to support this bill as well.

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

Mr. Speaker, I would simply like to thank, again, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) for his leadership on this issue.

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question, please?

Mr. LEACH. Yes, of course I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) made reference, I believe, to President Theodore Roosevelt, correct?

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I certainly did.

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from Iowa said he was the one who thought that the design of the buffalo should be on that the nickel; is that correct?

Mr. LEACH. He is the one who inspired the design, yes, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I point out to the gentleman from Iowa that President Theodore Roosevelt was sworn into office as President of the United States in Buffalo, New York.

Mr. LEACH. That is newsworthy and an anecdote I did not know.

If the gentleman from New York could help me, what political party was Mr. Roosevelt associated with?

Mr. LaFALCE. The progressive party as I recall, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. LEACH. Yes, of course. We are certainly in line that the President was a great American.

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

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHIMKUS). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. LEACH) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4259.

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.

## UNITED STATES MINT NUMISMATIC COIN CLARIFICATION ACT OF 2000

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5273) to clarify the intention of the Congress with regard to the authority of the United States Mint to produce numismatic coins, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5273

*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 "United States Mint Numismatic Coin Clarification Act of 2000".

### SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF MINT'S AUTHORITY.

(a) SILVER PROOF COINS.—Section 5132(a)(2)(B)(i) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking "paragraphs (1)" and inserting "paragraphs (2)".

(b) PLATINUM COINS.—Section 5112(k) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking "bullion" and inserting "platinum bullion coins".

### SEC. 3. ADDITIONAL REPORT REQUIREMENT.

Section 5134(e)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "reflect" and inserting "contain";

(2) by striking "and" at the end of subparagraph (C);

(3) by striking the period at the end of subparagraph (D) and inserting "; and"; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(E) a supplemental schedule detailing—  
 "(i) the costs and expenses for the production, for the marketing, and for the distribution of each denomination of circulating coins produced by the Mint during the fiscal year and the per-unit cost of producing, of marketing, and of distributing each denomination of such coins; and  
 "(ii) the gross revenue derived from the sales of each such denomination of coins."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS) and the gentleman from New York (Mr. LaFALCE) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. LUCAS).

### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 5273.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, the bill before the House today, introduced by and at the request of the Treasury Department, is a simple technical corrections bill and does just three things. Most importantly, the mint has sought language that would excuse it from the law that requires it to make a silver proof version of the new golden \$1 coin. It is

obvious that this makes no sense at all to make a silver version of a coin that is gold in color. But language left over from the time when the silver-colored Susan B. Anthony dollar coins were made would require the all-silver proof version.

Not having this clarification has held up the mint's production of proof sets for collectors, and it is illegal to produce coins in a year other than in which they are issued. Failure to pass this bill would result either in a nonsensical proof set or no proof set for collectors at all this year.

Also contained in the bill is a clarifying section inserting the word "platinum" inadvertently dropped when Congress authorized production of platinum and platinum bullion coins a few years ago and a section calling for increased reporting requirements for the mint's cost of producing, distributing, and marketing circulating coins.

This is a small bill, but important to the mint and important to coin collectors. It has no cost implications whatsoever. I urge its immediate passage.

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

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

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

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the bill.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the United States Mint Numismatic Coin Clarification Act of 2000. The Act operates to introduce a "technical correction" into the language of the Dollar Coin Act of 1997. The Act that we consider today, will permit us to achieve the purposes of the Dollar Coin Act by removing the requirement that newly minted dollar coins be composed of 90% silver and 10% copper. Instead, the silver/copper content requirement will apply only to half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime coins. A dollar coin, minted in gold coloring with manganese-brass content will be included with the proof sets.

The Act also grants the Secretary of the Treasury the discretionary authority that he or she may exercise from time to time to mint and issue platinum bullion coins.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, the United States Mint Numismatic Coin Clarification Act of 2000, instructs the Secretary of the Treasury to provide periodic reports to Congress that will set forth the general and per-unit costs of production, marketing, and distribution of each denomination of circulating coins.

I would add for the record that the maximum mintage of 1 million (1,000,000) silver proof sets contemplated by the Act is eagerly anticipated by the numismatic community and will be produced at the U.S. Mint in San Francisco.

Due to the need for the correction in the legislative language that would be enacted by passage of the United States Mint Numismatic Coin Clarification Act of 2000, I urge my colleagues to support this measure as well.

Mr. BACHUS. Mr. Speaker, the bill before the House today, introduced by request of the Treasury Department, is a simple technical corrections bill, and does just three things.

Most importantly, the Mint has sought language that would excuse it from law that requires it to make a silver "proof" version of the