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Collection/Record Group	Clinton Presidential Records	Series/Staff Name	Muscatine, Lissa		
Subgroup/Office of Origin	First Lady's Office	Subseries			
Folder Title	Sacajawea Coin Project Press Kits	OA Number	20084	Box Number	2
Description of Item(s)	8 Photo Slides of Sacajawea One Dollar Coin, Obverse and Reverse				

Donor Information

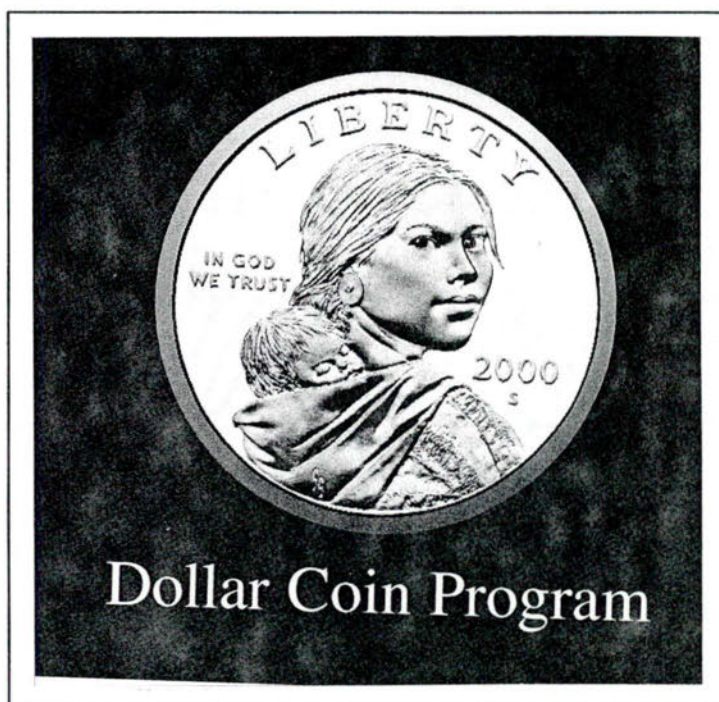
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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT



Dollar Coin Program

Information Kit



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PRESERVATION



Dollar Coin Program

The United States Mint

Mint News



From the Office of Public Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20220

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 4, 1999

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Lynn Parrish (202) 874-3134

First Lady Unveils New Dollar Coin Designs

Washington, D.C. - First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin today unveiled the design for the new dollar coin at a White House ceremony honoring Native American women and their accomplishments.

"How fitting that the first U.S. coin of the new millennium should carry the image of the Native American woman whose courage and quiet dignity provides such a powerful link to our past," said Mrs. Clinton. "The Sacagawea coin honors an extraordinary woman who helped shape the history of our nation and preserves her important legacy for future generations."

Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin said, "This new dollar coin is a graceful tribute to part of America's history and will be a striking addition to our coinage and currency system."

Other participants joining the ceremony were U.S. Treasurer Mary Ellen Withrow, Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs Assistant Secretary Kevin Gover, U.S. Mint Director Philip N. Diehl, the coin's designers, Glenna Goodacre and Thomas D. Rogers, Sr., and representatives of the Shoshone and other Native American tribes.

"Over the last year, the Mint consulted with a wide range of Americans in choosing to honor Sacagawea and in selecting the final coin designs," said Mint Director Philip N. Diehl. "This included public hearings, coin design exhibitions and requests for comments, which resulted in more than 130,000 letters, faxes and Internet comments."

Authorized by the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997, the new dollar coin replaces the current Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin, which has circulated since 1979.

The new dollar coin will be gold in color, have the same diameter as the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin, bear a smooth edge (in contrast to the reeded edge of the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin) and have a wider border than existing U.S. circulating coinage. The use of a gold-colored alloy, the smooth edge and the wider border will ensure the new dollar coin is easily discernible for the visually challenged. The Mint is currently conducting research to develop an alloy to meet the requirements of the legislation, including mechanical and chemical simulated wear and tarnish testing.

Glenna Goodacre's obverse design depicts Sacagawea -- the young Shoshone woman who during the years 1804-1806 assisted the Lewis and Clark expedition en route from the Ohio River Valley to the Pacific Ocean and back. The portrait shows Sacagawea in a three-quarter position with her baby, Jean Baptiste, on her back, and the inscriptions "Liberty," "In God We Trust" and the year of issue, 2000, as required by law. Goodacre, from Santa Fe, New Mexico, is best known in Washington as the sculptor of the Vietnam Women's Memorial. Ms. Goodacre based her obverse design on historical research and the likeness of a young Shoshone woman who served as a model.

Tom Rogers' reverse design depicts a soaring bald eagle and seventeen stars, representing the number of states at the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and the inscriptions United States of America, E Pluribus Unum and One Dollar. His previous coin designs include the obverse of the Robert F. Kennedy Commemorative Silver Dollar, the reverse of the American Eagle Platinum Coin, and the reverse of the Vietnam Veterans' Commemorative Silver Dollar.

Note to Editors: The event was webcast live on the U.S. Mint website at www.USMINT.gov, where the event press kit is available in the website's "press room." Photographs of the new dollar coin may be downloaded @www.usmint.gov/reading_room/photo.cfm



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

**PHILIP N. DIEHL
DIRECTOR
UNITED STATES MINT**

Philip N. Diehl was confirmed by the United States Senate as Director of the United States Mint on June 24, 1994, after serving as Counselor to Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and Chief of Staff at the Department of the Treasury.

As Director of the Mint, Mr. Diehl is the Chief Executive Officer of a fortune 500-size manufacturing and international marketing enterprise with \$2 billion in annual revenues and 2,200 employees – the world's largest manufacturer of coins and coin-based consumer products.

His responsibilities include the annual production of 18-20 billion circulating coins, management of the Mint's \$600 million-a-year commemorative and bullion coin program, oversight of the Mint's field facilities in Denver, Philadelphia, San Francisco and West Point, New York, and the U.S. Bullion Depository at Ft. Knox, Kentucky, and protection of the nation's \$100 billion in gold and silver reserves.

Under Mr. Diehl's leadership, the Mint has received eight Hammer Awards and two National Partnership Awards from the Vice President recognizing a wide range of customer service, labor-management and business process improvements implemented during his term. For three consecutive years, the Mint has received the highest customer satisfaction rating ever achieved by a government agency as measured by the American Customer Satisfaction Index survey conducted by the National Quality Research Council at the University of Michigan School of Business. Among private sector firms, the Mint's 1998 rating was second only to Mercedes Benz of North America

Prior to joining the Department of the Treasury, Mr. Diehl served former Senator Lloyd Bentsen as Staff Director of the Senate Finance Committee and as the Senator's Legislative Director.

Mr. Diehl also has served as vice president of regulatory affairs for International Telecharge Inc., a long distance telephone company in Dallas, Texas, and as director of telephone regulation for the Texas Public Utility Commission in Austin.

A native of Dallas, Mr. Diehl earned an M.A. in government from the University of Texas at Austin and a B.A. from Austin College in Sherman, Texas. He is married to Jacquita Pearson Diehl, and they have two sons, Michael and Alex.



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**THOMAS D. ROGERS, SR.
SCULPTOR/ENGRAVER
UNITED STATES MINT**

A U.S. Navy veteran, Mr. Rogers holds an A.A.S. degree with a major in commercial art. His medallic sculpture career has spanned over two decades. Over ninety of his portraits of inductees hang in the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, MA.

Mr. Rogers has won several national competitions, including The American Numismatic Association's 100th anniversary medal competition with his "Centurion" design on the obverse.

Since joining the U.S. Mint as a Sculptor/Engraver in 1991, he has designed and sculpted the following works for the Mint:

COMMEMORATIVE COINS:

Columbus Silver Dollar – reverse
Columbus Gold Five Dollar – reverse
WWII Silver Dollar – obverse and reverse
Vietnam Veterans Silver Dollar – reverse
Special Olympics Silver Dollar – reverse
National Community Service Silver Dollar – obverse
Robert F. Kennedy Silver Dollar – obverse
American Eagle Platinum Bullion Coin – reverse
Franklin D. Roosevelt Gold Five Dollar – reverse

MEDALS:

Bicentennial of U.S. Mint – reverse
Persian Gulf – obverse
Ben Franklin/Firefighters – obverse
David Ryder, Mint Director – obverse
Lloyd Bentsen, Secretary of the Treasury – obverse and reverse
President Clinton, First Term – obverse
Nelson Mandela – reverse

Mr. Rogers has been a member of the American Numismatic Association for nine years and has given several numismatic theater presentations at their annual conventions. He and his wife Margaret have two sons.



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**GLENNA GOODACRE
SCULPTOR**

Glenna Goodacre is today most readily recognized as the sculptor of the *Vietnam Women's Memorial* at the Vietnam "Wall" in Washington, DC. Since it was installed on the National Mall in 1993, the bronze memorial has been seen by millions of visitors and has been filmed and photographed extensively by the media. But for over 20 years before she created the women's memorial, Glenna was well known for her portrait busts and figures and for her interesting sculptural compositions of active children, which continue to be her favorite subjects. And before creating her first three-dimensional work, she had a successful career for many years as a painter. Her pieces are in numerous private, corporate, municipal, national and international collections. She has over 40 bronze portraits in public collections in the United States, including sculptures of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Barbara Jordan, Katherine Anne Porter, Lt. Karl W. Richter, Dr. Norris Bradburry, Greer Garson, and Gen. Henry H. "Hap" Arnold. In early 1998, she created a 7' standing portrait of President Ronald Reagan for the National Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City and the Regan Presidential Library in Los Angeles.

In an international competition for The Irish Famine Memorial in 1997, she was selected as the winning sculptor for a proposed monument to the Irish in downtown Philadelphia near Penn's Landing. When finally funded, approved, created and cast, the massive bronze will be Goodacre's most ambitious public sculpture with 35 life-size figures. The installation is projected for some time after the year 2000.

Her work is widely exhibited and has won many awards from the National Sculpture Society, Allied Artists of America, Knickerbocker Artists, and The National Academy of Design. She has been a member of National Sculpture and Allied Artists since 1977, won the National Academy of Design Gold Medal in 1978, was elected a Fellow of The National Sculpture Society in 1981, was awarded the Knickerbocker Artists' Gold Medal in 1993, and in 1994 she was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, where her work won an award of merit at their annual exhibition in 1997. American Artist magazine named her an American Art Master in 1996. For over 10 years she has been a participant in the Art In Embassies program with work exhibited in our embassies in such diverse countries as Russia, Niger, France and Guinea. In 1994 she received an Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters from her alma mater Colorado College, and in 1996 she received an Honorary Doctorate of Fine Arts from Texas Tech University.

She was born in Texas and began her art career there, graduated from Colorado College, and studied at the Art Students League in New York. She divides her time between Santa Fe, New Mexico, where she has maintained a studio since 1983, and Dallas, Texas, where her husband, Mike Schmidt, has his own law practice. Glenna has two children, Jill Connick, and Tim Goodacre and three granddaughters.

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE:

Supporting Native Americans

ECONOMY

Closing the Book on A Generation of Deficits. In 1992, the deficit was \$290 billion, a record dollar high. This year, the Administration expects the budget surplus to be \$79 billion, the largest budget surplus in history.

Saving Social Security First. President Clinton is committed to saving Social Security for the 21st Century. The President will fight to save every penny of any future surplus until a bipartisan plan to save Social Security is enacted.

Nearly 18 Million New Jobs. More than 90 percent of the new jobs have been created in the private sector, the highest percentage in 50 years.

Lowest Unemployment in Nearly Thirty Years -- down from 7.5% in 1992 to 4.3% today -- staying below 5% for 19 months in a row.

The Lowest Inflation in More than 30 Years. Since 1993, the inflation rate has averaged just 2.5 percent - the lowest average inflation rate since the Kennedy Administration.

Strong Private Sector Growth. The private sector of the economy has grown 3.9 percent annually -- the fastest rate of private-sector growth since the Johnson Administration.

Fastest Real-Wage Growth In More Than Two Decades -- after adjusting for inflation, wages have increased 2.5% in the past 12 months -- the fastest real wage growth in more than two decades.

Tax Cuts for Working Families -- 15 million working families receive additional tax relief through the President's expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit.

Largest Four-Year Drop in Child Poverty Since 1960s -- Under President Clinton, the child poverty rate has declined from 22.7% to 19.9% -- the biggest four-year drop in nearly 30 years. While this decrease marks significant progress, President Clinton will continue to fight for policies that help to raise incomes and reduce poverty.

Increased the Minimum Wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 per hour -- increasing wages for 10 million workers. The President further proposed increasing the minimum wage to \$6.15 an hour by the year 2000. Increasing the minimum wage by one dollar in two equal steps simply restores the real value of the minimum wage to what it was in 1981.

Three Times More Loans to Native American-Owned Small Businesses. Between FY93 and FY98 the Small Business Administration (SBA) approved more than 2,000 loans to Native American-owned small businesses under the 7(a) and 504 loan programs. In FY1998 alone, the SBA granted 462 loans, worth \$76.5 million, to Native American-owned small businesses, three times the number of loans granted in FY93.

ADMIN
Promoted Lending In Indian Country. President Clinton signed the Community Development Banking and Regulatory Improvement Act, which promotes more lending in Indian Country.

Provided Management and Technical Assistance To Native Americans. Established an Office of Native American Programs within the Minority Business Development Association at the Department of Commerce, with eight Native American Business Development Centers and a business consultant, that provides management and technical assistance to Native American businesses.

Expanding Access to Capital with Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI). The President has expanded access to capital through the creation of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, which supports banks and other entities that specialize in lending and investing in underserved communities. The FY99 budget included a \$15 million increase in CDFI funding (from \$80 million to \$95 million), a 19 percent increase. The President's proposed FY2000 budget increases CDFI funding to \$125 million -- a \$30 million increase.

Expanding Investment in Urban and Rural Areas. Spurring economic development in distressed communities, the Clinton Administration has created 31 Empowerment Zones and more than 100 Enterprise Communities that are creating new jobs, new opportunities and stronger communities. The FY99 budget included \$60 million in flexible discretionary funding for the Round II Empowerment Zones and Rural Enterprise Communities. The FY2000 budget proposes mandatory funding for ten years: \$150 million a year for the 15 Round II Urban EZs; \$10 million a year for the five Round II Rural EZs; and \$5 million a year for the twenty Round II Rural ECs. The Oglala Sioux Tribe was designated as one of the Round II EZs and the Metlakatla Indian, Four Corners, Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribe, and Northwoods Nijji were designated as Round II Rural Enterprise Communities.

Welfare to Work. The Administration passed a \$3 billion program to help long term welfare recipients find, get, and keep jobs. The FY 2000 budget includes a \$1 billion, one-year extension.

Helping People Get to Work. The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century authorizes \$750 million over five years, and the FY99 budget included \$75 million, for the President's Access to Jobs initiative and reverse commute grants to help communities design innovative transportation solutions so that families who need to work can get to work.

Providing Block Grants For Indian Housing. The FY99 budget provides \$620 million in block grants for Indian housing, which will serve 552 tribes. The President's FY2000 budget also calls for \$620 million in block grants.

FIGHTING FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

President Clinton Met With Tribal Leaders. On April 29, 1994, President Clinton became the first President to invite the leaders of all federally recognized tribes to the White House. On this historic occasion, the President pledged that his Administration would work with Tribal leaders to establish a true government-to-government partnership.

Recognizing Native American Contributions to One America. The President appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history. President Clinton appointed 63 Native Americans to all levels of his Administration, including 11 to top positions requiring Senate confirmation and 30 to Presidential appointment positions. Native Americans serving in the Clinton Administration include: Raynell Morris, Associate Director of the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, The White House; Elizabeth Homer, Director of the Office of American Indian Trust, Department of the Interior; Joy Harjo, Member of the National Council on the Arts; Robert Loescher, Member of the National Gambling Impact Study Commission; Kevin Gover, Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; William Yellowtail, Regional Administrator of Region VIII, Environmental Protection Agency; John Echohawk, Member of the Western Water Policy Review Advisory Commission; Sedelta Verble, Deputy Director of the Office of Communications, Department of Agriculture; Mike Anderson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; Billy M. Burrage, Judge, U.S. District of Judges; Theodore Strong, Member of the Presidential Committee on Sustainable Development; Montie Deer, Chair - Designee of the National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of the Interior; and Gary Kimble, Commissioner of the Administration for Native Americans, Department of Health & Human Services.

Strengthening the Relationship Between the Federal Government and Tribal Nations. In 1994, President Clinton executed a Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies directing agencies to consult, to the greatest extent practicable and to the extent permitted by law, with tribal governments prior to taking actions that affect federally recognized tribal governments. On May 14, 1998, he issued an Executive Order that strengthens and makes effective across Administrations the 1994 Government-to-Government Memorandum. This executive order serves to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Indian tribal governments in the development of regulatory practices on federal matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities, to reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribal governments, and to streamline the application process for and increase the availability of waivers to Indian tribal governments.

Ensuring Tribal Sovereignty. President Clinton created the Office of Tribal Justice to promote government-to-government relations with Indian tribes and ensure aggressive representation of tribal sovereignty in the courts. He also created a permanent White House working group composed of all Executive Branch Departments to advance tribal sovereignty across the administration.

Protected Religious Freedom. President Clinton signed an executive order that requires federal agencies to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites. He also successfully fought for passage of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act Amendments and the Religious Freedom Restoration Act in order to protect the right of free exercise of tribal religions. Finally, he directed federal agencies to ensure efficient collection and distribution of available eagle feathers and eagle parts to American Indians and Alaska Natives for traditional religious purposes.

Promoted Tribal Self-Determination. President Clinton supported passage and implementation of the Indian Self-Determination Act amendments, which gives tribal governments increased control of Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service resources spent within Indian Country. He also successfully fought attempts to penalize tribes for exercising their powers of self-governance, allow states to tax tribal governments on new trust lands, and permit direct taxation of tribal governments.

Resolving Disputed Indian Trust Fund Balances. The Administration is committed to resolving disputed Indian trust fund account balances through informal dispute resolution and supports the unique government-to-government relationship that exists in Indian trust land management issues. After tribal consultations, the Bureau of Indian Affairs submitted its "Recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior for Settlement of Disputed Tribal Accounts" to Congress in November 1997. Legislation reflecting these recommendations was proposed in 1998, but not enacted. It will be proposed again in the 106th Congress.

Reducing Backlog and Expanding Alternative Dispute Resolution at Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The FY99 budget included \$279 million -- a \$37 million increase over the previous year -- to significantly expand EEOC's alternative dispute resolution program and reduce the backlog of private sector discrimination complaints. The final budget fully funds the President's request -- providing the first real increase for EEOC in several years.

Conducting a Fair and Accurate Census. The Clinton Administration is working to ensure that Census 2000 is accurate, using the best, most up-to-date scientific methods. According to the Census Bureau, the 1990 Census missed 8.4 million people and double-counted 4.4 million others. Nationally, 12.2 percent of Native Americans living on a reservation were not counted in the 1990 census. While missing or miscounting so many people is a problem, the fact that certain groups -- such as children, the poor, people of color, city dwellers and people who live in rural rental homes -- were missed more often than others made the undercount even more inaccurate. A fair and accurate Census is a fundamental part of a representative democracy and is the basis for providing equality under the law.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Protecting Families. The Family & Medical Leave Act (FMLA) -- the first piece of legislation the President signed into law -- enables workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing family member, or attend to their own serious health needs, without jeopardizing their job. The Family and Medical Leave Act covers just over 89 million workers -- about 70 percent of the American labor force and millions of workers have already benefited from FMLA since its enactment. The FY 2000 budget proposes expanding FMLA to reach workers in firms with over 25 employees, expanding coverage to 10 million more workers. In addition, the budget proposes providing resources to the Department of Labor to research the impact this law has had on the American family, and how to make leave accessible and affordable for more of America's working families.

Increasing Funding to the Indian Health Service. The Indian Health Service saw an increase of \$144 million over FY98. This increase will assist in providing much-needed quality health care to Indian communities. In his FY2000 budget, the President has proposed \$2.4 billion, an increase for the Indian Health Service (IHS) of \$170 million or 8 percent over the FY99 level.

Indian Health Service (IHS) Contract Support Costs. The FY99 House bill contained an objectionable provision that would allocate contract support costs (e.g., indirect costs) to tribes that have contracted and compacted their health systems on a proportional basis. The Native American community and IHS objected to this provision because some tribes would have received less funding than they received in FY98. The Administration opposed this, and ultimately the objectionable provision was removed entirely. For FY2000, the President's budget supports tribal self-determination by proposing a \$35 million (+17%) increase for contract support costs, to cover the costs of existing tribal contracts and compacts.

Preventing Diabetes. The President worked with Congressional leaders to make \$30 million available in each of 1998 - 2002 fiscal years (totaling \$150 million over five years) to the Indian Health Service for diabetes prevention, research and treatment in our Native American communities. Native Americans are three times as likely as white Americans to have diabetes and are less likely to access treatment for it. This grant will bring public health services, schools and nutrition programs together to reach children and families living on reservations, and to provide them with the information and tools to prevent and manage diabetes.

Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities. In 1998, President Clinton announced an initiative to end racial and ethnic health disparities. The effort sets a national goal of eliminating the longstanding disparities by the year 2010 in six key health areas: infant mortality, diabetes, cancer screening and management, heart disease, AIDS and immunizations. The President announced a five-step plan -- led by Surgeon General and Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. David Satcher -- to mobilize the resources and expertise of the federal government, the private sector, and local communities. In the FY99 budget, Congress took a critical first step in investing in the President's multi-year proposal. In addition, the President's FY2000 budget includes \$145 million for health education, prevention, and treatment services for minority populations. Working with minority public health providers, advocates, and other consumer representatives, CDC will continue a \$35 million demonstration program to enable selected communities to develop innovative and effective approaches to address these disparities.

Addressing HIV/AIDS in Minority Community with an Historic \$157 Million Effort. Minority communities make up the fastest growing portion of the HIV/AIDS caseload (44 percent of all new HIV cases). In FY99, there will be an unprecedented \$157 million investment that will improve prevention efforts in high-risk communities and expand access to cutting edge HIV therapies and other treatment needed for HIV/AIDS.

Fighting to Pass a Strong, Enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights. President Clinton has called on the Congress to pass a strong, enforceable patients' bill of rights that assures Americans the quality health care they need. The bill should include important patient protections such as: assuring direct access to specialists; real emergency room protections; continuity of care provisions that protect patients from abrupt changes in treatment; a fair, timely, and independent appeals process for patient grievances; and enforcement provisions to make these rights real.

Protected and Strengthened Medicare. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund for at least a decade; expanded choices in health plans; and provided beneficiaries new preventive benefits. The President has also put forth a proposal that, if enacted, will provide greater access to health insurance for Americans ages 55 to 65, including an option to buy into Medicare.

Extended Health Care to Millions of Children with the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Because of the President's leadership, the Balanced Budget of 1997 included \$24 billion to provide real health care coverage to up to five million more children, the largest children's health care budget increase since Medicaid was created in 1965. Minority children make up a disproportionate number of the over 10 million uninsured children. The Administration is actively reaching out to communities to target and enroll eligible, uninsured children in CHIP.

Increased WIC -- \$1 Billion Higher. Under President Clinton, participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) has expanded by 1.7 million -- from 5.7 million in 1993 to 7.4 million women, infants, and children in 1998, with funding rising from \$2.9 billion to \$3.9 billion (FY99). Research shows that every \$1 increase in the prenatal care portion of the WIC program cuts between \$1.77 and \$3.90 in medical expenses in the first 60 days following childbirth. In 1996, approximately 70,000 children and over 25,000 infants who benefited from WIC were Native American.

Ensuring Safe Food for America's Families. Issued new standards to reduce and prevent contamination of meat, poultry and seafood; signed the Food Quality Protection Act with special safeguards for kids; issued new regulations that improve the safety of fruit and vegetable juices; and created a President's Council on Food Safety to develop a comprehensive food safety strategic plan for federal agencies.

Increasing Funding for Indian Head Start. Since 1993, President Clinton has expanded Head Start (which includes Indian Head Start) by 68 percent, from \$2.8 billion in FY93 to \$4.6 billion in FY99. Of the estimated 822,000 children that were enrolled in Head Start in 1998, 3.4 percent of the children were Native American. The final FY99 budget specified \$130 million for Indian Head Start -- a \$9 million increase over FY98. For FY2000, the President's budget provides \$147 million for Indian Head Start -- a \$17 million increase over FY99.

EDUCATION

Strengthening Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)-Funded Schools and Colleges Serving Tribes. The President's proposed FY2000 budget provides \$542 million for the operation of elementary and secondary schools, tribally controlled community colleges, and assistance to Indian children attending public schools. This represents an increase of \$35 million from FY99.

Reducing Class Size in BIA-Funded Schools. In the FY99 budget, the President won a down payment (\$1.2 billion) on his initiative to reduce class size to a national average of 18 students in grades 1-3, by helping local schools hire an additional 100,000 well-prepared teachers. Research shows that reducing class size to 15-18 students in the early grades improves student achievement, particularly among low-income and minority students in inner cities. Included in the \$1.2 billion for the first year of the initiative is \$6 million for the BIA-funded schools. In his FY2000 budget, the President has called for \$7 million to go toward BIA-funded schools.

Repairing and Modernizing Schools on Reservations. The FY99 budget provides \$60 million to replace older, unsafe, and dilapidated schools on reservations in accordance with a Congressionally-approved priority list of replacement schools and would provide for much-needed health and safety-related repairs and improvements that together comprise a roughly \$700 million backlog. In his FY2000 budget, the President has proposed \$108 million, an 80 percent increase over the FY99 enacted level, to replace and repair some of the 185 BIA-funded schools on reservations.

Increased Funding for Indian Education. President Clinton won a 10 percent increase (from \$60 million to \$66 million) for the Indian Education program in the Department of Education in his FY 1999 budget. Serving nearly half a million Native American students, the Act's programs include grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs), Indian tribes and organizations, Indian-controlled schools, and individuals to address the unique educational and cultural academic needs of Native Americans.

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Recognizing Tribal Colleges. President Clinton signed an executive order that aims to ensure that tribal colleges and universities are more fully recognized as accredited institutions, have access to the opportunities afforded other institutions, and have federal resources committed to them on a continuing basis.

Supporting AmeriCorps. Since 1993, more than 100,000 people have had the opportunity to serve through AmeriCorps. This includes hundreds of Native Americans who have had the chance to participate. In 1998 alone, nearly 50,000 young people had the opportunity to serve and earn an award of up to \$4,725 to pay for college or repay student loans. The FY 2000 budget includes funding to engage 69,000 Americans in community service with a goal of 100,000 AmeriCorps participants in 2002.

Expanding Investments In Youth Education And Training. While House Republicans attempted to eliminate the successful Summer Jobs program in FY99, President Clinton prevailed with his request for \$871 million in funding, which will finance up to 530,000 summer jobs for disadvantaged youth. The Workforce Investment Act consolidated the Summer Jobs and the year round youth programs into one Youth Activities formula grant. The FY 2000 budget includes \$1 billion for youth activities, equivalent to the amount provided for these programs in FY 1999.

Youth Opportunity Grants (YOG). YOG provides high school dropouts between the ages of 16 and 24 with academic and job-skills training, as well as apprenticeships building and rehabilitating affordable housing. The President proposed and won \$250 million for this new innovative program in the FY99 budget. The FY 2000 budget continues funding for YOG at the 1999 level of \$250 million.

Expanding College Opportunity with Tuition Tax Credits, Education IRAs, and Largest Increase in Pell Grants in 20 Years. The President is making the first two years of college universally available with \$1500 HOPE Scholarship tax credits and a 20 percent Lifetime Learning tax credit to help offset tuition costs. The expanded education IRA allows penalty- and tax-free withdrawals for education. And in 1999, nearly four million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,125, the largest maximum award ever. In the 1995-96 school year, 51 percent of all Native American students enrolled full-time in college received a Pell Grant.

Teaching Every Child to Read by the 3rd Grade. More than 1000 colleges have committed work-study students to tutor children in reading, and thousands of AmeriCorps members and senior volunteers are organizing volunteer reading campaigns. In the FY99 budget, the President won \$260 million for a new child literacy initiative, consistent with the President's America Reads proposal.

Increasing Access to Education Technology. The President has made an unprecedented commitment to bringing technology into schools. In the FY99 budget, President Clinton won \$75 million to fund technology training for teachers and \$10 million for new grants to public-private partnerships in low-income communities to provide residents access to computer facilities for educational and employment purposes. Education technology has always been a top priority for the President and Vice President; since 1993, they have created the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund and increased overall investments in educational technology by thirty-fold, from \$23 million to \$698 million this year. The Administration has also secured low-cost connections (the e-rate) to the Internet for schools, libraries, rural health clinics and hospitals. The President's FY2000 budget proposes a \$103 million increase in funding over FY99 to ensure that every child has access to computers, the Internet, high-quality educational software, and teachers that can use technology in the classroom.

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Striving for Excellence. Thanks to President Clinton's leadership, the **Title I program** is helping millions of disadvantaged students reach high academic standards by giving them extra help with basic and advanced skills. The FY2000 budget requests nearly \$8 billion for Title I, a \$320 million increase over FY99. This funding will support educational services for more than 12 million disadvantaged students, over 500,000 more than last year. Over 182,000 Indian students will be served by Title I in FY99.

Establishing the GEAR-UP Initiative to Help Up to 380,000 Students Prepare for College. The President won \$120 million in FY99 to create a new mentoring initiative to help low income middle and high school children prepare for college. GEAR-UP (a program that incorporates the President's "High Hopes" proposal) will expand mentoring and scholarship efforts by states, and provide new grants to partnerships of middle schools, institutions of higher education, and community organizations, to provide intensive early intervention services to help prepare students at high-poverty middle schools for college. President Clinton's FY2000 budget doubles funding -- from \$120 million in FY99 to \$240 million -- for the GEAR UP program. This would increase the number of participating students from 177,000 in FY99 to 381,000 in FY 2000.

Getting Good Teachers to Underserved Areas. The FY99 budget contained \$75 million for new teacher quality initiatives -- programs that will help recruit and prepare thousands of teachers to teach in high-poverty urban and rural communities and will strengthen teacher preparation programs across the country.

FIGHTING CRIME

Improved Law Enforcement in Indian Country. The final FY99 budget bill includes a \$109 million increase -- for the Departments of Justice and Interior -- for the President's Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative. The initiative will improve public safety for the 1.4 million residents on the approximately 56 million acres of Indian lands. This funding will increase the number of law enforcement officers on Indian lands, provide more equipment, expand detention facilities, enhance juvenile crime prevention, and improve the effectiveness of tribal courts. Although violent crime has been declining nationally for several years, it has been on the rise in Indian Country. At the same time, police service on Indian lands has been steadily shrinking. Recognizing these facts, the President made a major commitment to improve law enforcement in Indian country. The President's FY2000 budget includes \$164 million, a 50 percent increase over FY99, for the Departments of Justice and Interior for the second year of the President's Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative.

Hiring More Police Through COPS Program. The FY99 budget provided \$35 million for hiring police officers through the COPS program exclusively in Indian Country.

SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Protecting Tribal Natural Resources. President Clinton established the American Indian Environmental Office to work with tribes to protect water quality and the environment in Indian Country. Other tribal environmental achievements include:

- ▶ Established for the first time the right of Alaska Natives to fish for subsistence purposes.

- ▶ Requested more than \$160 million (a 15 percent increase) in his FY99 budget for EPA support of tribal environmental protection programs on reservations. As a part of this program, EPA will continue to build and support tribal capacity to implement, operate, and enforce federal environmental laws.
- ▶ Supported the exercise of Northwest Tribes' treaty fishing rights.

Mitigating Environmental Impacts on Tribal Lands. In FY97, DOD entered into a new era in its relationship with Indian tribes through the development of Cooperative Agreements (CAs) with tribal governments to mitigate environmental impacts on Indian lands resulting from DOD activities. In addition, DOD demonstrated and validated several promising new technologies that target environmental problems caused by past DOD activities on Indian lands.

Promoting Environmental Justice and Redevelopment. President Clinton issued an Executive Order on Environmental Justice to ensure that low-income citizens and minorities do not suffer a disproportionate burden of industrial pollution. The Administration identified pilot projects to be undertaken across the country to redevelop contaminated sites in low-income communities, turn them into useable space, create jobs and enhance community development.

Keeping Our Drinking Water Safe. President Clinton proposed and signed legislation to strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that our families have healthy, clean tap water. The Clinton Administration required America's 55,000 water utilities to provide regular reports to their customers on the quality of their drinking water.

2/99

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton Holds White House Ceremony To Unveil Design Of The New U.S. Dollar Coin

May 4, 1999

Today at a White House ceremony, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin unveiled the design for the new United States dollar coin, which will carry the image of the American Indian woman, Sacagawea. The First Lady also announced the Clinton Administration's support for the creation of the American Indian Education Foundation, a non-profit organization that would help to support the education of Native American children. In addition, Mrs. Clinton announced that she will embark on a tour of America's treasures located in the Southwest region, as part of the White House Millennium Council's "Save America's Treasures" program. The ceremony builds on the Administration's efforts to "Honor the Past and Imagine the Future" as the new millennium approaches -- celebrating the rich and diverse history of Native Americans, while supporting and preserving their culture and heritage for future generations.

The First U.S. Coin Of The New Millennium:

The First Lady and Treasury Secretary Rubin unveiled the first U.S. coin to be minted in the new millennium and the first U.S. currency ever to depict a Native American. The gold coin will carry the image of Sacagawea, the young Shoshone woman who during the years 1804-1806 assisted the Lewis and Clark expedition from the Ohio River Valley to the Pacific Ocean and back. In choosing to honor Sacagawea with this coin, the U.S. Mint consulted with a wide range of Americans at public hearings, coin design exhibitions and through more than 130,000 letters, faxes, and e-mails in response to requests for comments. Artists Glenna Goodacre and Tom Rogers designed the special coin, which as authorized by the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997 will replace the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin.

The American Indian Education Foundation:

The First Lady announced the Administration's support for legislation to create a nonprofit entity called the American Indian Education Foundation, similar to the National Park Foundation, in order to help leverage private resources for the education of Native American children. This Foundation would accept and administer private gifts of real and personal property to support the goal of improving the educational opportunities of American Indian and Alaska Native students from early childhood through high school. This Foundation would be able to fund projects such as teacher training and development programs; family literacy programs; the provision of materials and equipment; model programs to advance the educational opportunities of Native American students; and the development of American Indian cultural programs for use in schools.

"Save America's Treasures" Tour of the Southwest Region:

Later this month, the First Lady will travel to the Southwest as part of an ongoing effort to bring attention to America's national treasures and ensure their survival into the next century. The upcoming tour builds on the White House Millennium Council's "Save America's Treasures" Tour with the First Lady to the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern regions in July 1998 and a series of "Save America's Treasures" regional visits in December 1998. At each stop on the tour, the First Lady will highlight treasures -- including artifacts, buildings, monuments and parks and trails -- which reflect our nation's heritage, yet are in need of preservation and restoration in order to be part of our nation's future. By recognizing these treasures, the First Lady hopes to encourage the continued partnership between the private sector, government, communities and families to preserve the story of America for future generations.

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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

THE UNITED STATES MINT

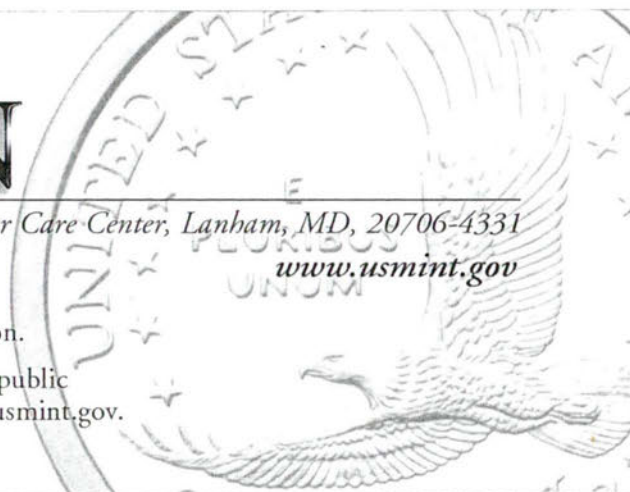
DOLLAR COIN

United States Mint Customer Care Center, Lanham, MD, 20706-4331

www.usmint.gov

In the year 2000, the United States Mint will release a stunning new dollar coin. The gold-colored coin bears a design representing Sacagawea, the Native American woman whose presence was essential to the success of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

To learn more about the new dollar coin and the unprecedented role the American public played in the selection of the design, visit the United States Mint Web site at www.usmint.gov. You'll soon discover why this new dollar coin is as unique as it is beautiful!



UNITED STATES DOLLAR COIN ACT OF 1997

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY--S. 1228:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 105-130 (Comm on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol.143 (1997)

Nov. 9, considered and passed Senate.

Nov. 13, considered and passed House.

United States \$1
Coin Act of 1997.
31 USC 5101
note.

SEC. 4. UNITED STATES DOLLAR COINS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997”.

(b) **WEIGHT.**—Section 5112(a)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “and weighs 8.1 grams”.

(c) **COLOR AND CONTENT.**—Section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “dollar,”; and

(2) by inserting after the fourth sentence the following: “The dollar coin shall be golden in color, have a distinctive edge, have tactile and visual features that make the denomination of the coin readily discernible, be minted and fabricated in the United States, and have similar metallic, anti-counterfeiting properties as United States coinage in circulation on the date of enactment of the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997.”.

(d) **DESIGN.**—Section 5112(d)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking the fifth and sixth sentences and inserting the following: “The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Congress, shall select appropriate designs for the obverse and reverse sides of the dollar coin.”.

(e) **PRODUCTION OF NEW DOLLAR COINS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon the depletion of the Government's supply (as of the date of enactment of this Act) of \$1 coins bearing the likeness of Susan B. Anthony, the Secretary of the Treasury shall place into circulation \$1 coins that comply with the requirements of subsections (b) and (d)(1) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by this section.

(2) **AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY TO CONTINUE PRODUCTION.**—If the supply of \$1 coins bearing the likeness of Susan B. Anthony is depleted before production has begun of \$1 coins

which bear a design which complies with the requirements of subsections (b) and (d)(1) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by this section, the Secretary of the Treasury may continue to mint and issue \$1 coins bearing the likeness of Susan B. Anthony in accordance with that section 5112 (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) until such time as production begins.

(3) **NUMISMATIC SETS.**—The Secretary may include such \$1 coins in any numismatic set produced by the United States Mint before the date on which the \$1 coins authorized by this section are placed in circulation.

(f) **MARKETING PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Before placing into circulation \$1 coins authorized under this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall adopt a program to promote the use of such coins by commercial enterprises, mass transit authorities, and Federal, State, and local government agencies.

(2) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall conduct a study on the progress of the marketing program adopted in accordance with paragraph (1).

(3) **REPORT.**—Not later than March 31, 2001, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report to the Congress on the results of the study conducted pursuant to paragraph (2).

SEC. 5. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to evidence any intention to eliminate or to limit the printing or circulation of United States currency in the \$1 denomination.

31 USC 5112
note.

31 USC 5112
note.

31 USC 5112
note.

UNITED STATES DOLLAR COIN



THE DOLLAR COIN'S OBVERSE DESIGN, BY GLENNA GOODACRE, depicts the young Shoshone woman, Sacagawea, portrayed in three-quarter profile. In the Shoshone verbal legend, Sacagawea is described as having large dark eyes, a feature included in this portrait relief. On her back, Sacagawea carries her infant son Jean Baptiste, who she carried and cared for on her entire 3000-mile portion of the expedition with Lewis and Clark.



THE DOLLAR COIN'S REVERSE DESIGN, BY THOMAS D. ROGERS, SR., presents a soaring American bald eagle, our nation's symbol, encircled by 17 stars – symbolizing the states of the Union at the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804.

Actual coin is 1.043" in diameter, and weighs 8.1 grams. Easily distinguished by its unique golden color, the new dollar coin offers a convenient alternative to bills for vending machines, gratuities and general spending.

Circulating coins will be minted in the Philadelphia and Denver Mint facilities.

*All press kit contents and images of the Dollar Coin are available on the Mint's website at www.usmint.gov
For additional information, contact Mike White at (202) 874-3134.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

DOLLAR COIN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Why is the Mint producing a new dollar coin?

Authorized by the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997, the new dollar coin replaces the current Susan B. Anthony (SBA) Dollar Coin, which has circulated since 1979. Because demand has increased for a dollar coin in commerce, the government's supply of SBA dollars is nearly exhausted, and there is now a need for a new dollar coin that will be easily distinguishable from other change. The increase in demand is attributable to a growing recognition in the vending industry of the benefits of dollar coins, including the convenience that comes from more rapid transactions.

How will the new coin be different from the SBA Dollar?

The new dollar coin, as required by law, will be gold in color, the same diameter as the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin, have a smooth edge, in contrast to the reeded edge of the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin and have a wider border than existing U.S. circulating coinage. The use of a gold-colored alloy, the smooth edge and the wider border is to ensure the new dollar coin is easily discernible for both the sighted and the seeing-impaired.

What will the new dollar coin be made of?

The Mint is currently conducting research to develop an alloy to meet the requirements of the legislation, including mechanical and chemical simulated wear and tarnish testing.

When will the new dollar coin appear in circulation?

The new dollar coin is scheduled to be released to the public in early 2000. The current inventory of approximately 40 million SBA coins is expected to be deleted later this year, and the Mint will decide whether to produce additional SBA coins with a 1999 date.

Who was Sacagawea?

Sacagawea was the young Shoshone interpreter who from 1804 to 1806 assisted the Lewis and Clark expedition from the Northern Great Plains to the Pacific Ocean and back. Sacagawea contributed to the success of the expedition through her navigational, diplomatic, and translating skills.

more

How was the Sacagawea design chosen?

Over the past year, the U.S. Mint conducted an unprecedented public outreach program, consulting with a wide range of Americans, first in choosing to honor Sacagawea, and second, in selecting the final coin designs. This included public hearings broadcast on C-Span, focus groups, public coin design exhibits, extensive print media requests for comments, and receipt of letter, fax and Internet comments from more than 130,000 people.

Why did the Mint decide to use the "g" spelling of Sacagawea?

While historical records include conflicting spellings of Sacagawea's name, we have decided to use the spelling "SACAGAWEA" for our new dollar coin, based on several contemporary works on this topic. To quote from a recent publication:

"...Translated, her name means 'Bird Woman,' and in their attempts to spell the Indians words, Lewis and Clark used variations of 'Sah-ca-gah-we-ah' and 'Sah-kah-gar-we-a.' (In 1814, when a version of the journals appeared, an editor changed the spelling to Sacajawea, which was the preferred spelling until recently, when most historians and official publications reverted back to Sacagawea.)"

(Source: "Lewis & Clark. The Journey of the Corps of Discovery. An Illustrated History, by Dayton Duncan and Ken Burns." New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997. Page 92.)

To learn more about the new dollar coin and Sacagawea, visit the U.S. Mint website at www.USMINT.GOV.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

AN HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF SACAGAWEA

In July 1998, Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin accepted the recommendation of a citizens advisory committee, chaired by U.S. Mint Director Philip N. Diehl, and announced his decision that the new dollar coin bear the image of Sacagawea. While many in our generation are unfamiliar with the story of the young Shoshone woman who provided critical assistance to the Lewis and Clark expedition, Sacagawea has been well known to other generations of Americans. Our grandparents and their parents knew Sacagawea, and according to the historian Dayton Duncan, honored Sacagawea with more statutes in this country than any other American woman. And our children know Sacagawea, as her story is taught in classrooms across the nation. Stephen Ambrose's 1996 book Undaunted Courage and Ken Burns' 1997 PBS program on the Lewis and Clark expedition have simply recovered her memory to our generation.

While not a great deal is known about the young woman, her story is remarkable. At about the age of 11, she was captured by a Hidatsa raiding party and taken from her Shoshone tribe. She was subsequently bought (or possibly won in a bet) from the Hidatsa by a French-Canadian trader, Toussaint Charbonneau, who made her his wife. Although historical information as to when Charbonneau took Sacagawea as his wife is sketchy and sometimes inconsistent, the Lewis and Clark journals specifically refer to Sacagawea as Charbonneau's wife in an entry dated November 4, 1804. Earlier that year, when Sacagawea was about 15 and six months pregnant, Charbonneau was hired by Captains Lewis and Clark, not so much for his own skills but for those of Sacagawea. Sacagawea knew several Indian languages, and being Shoshone, could help Lewis and Clark make contact with her people and acquire horses that were crucial to the success of the mission. Even more remarkable, the Lewis and Clark journals subsequently refer to the birth of her firstborn baby, Jean Baptiste "Pomp", in an entry dated February 11, 1805. Sacagawea would go on to play an integral role in the Lewis and Clark expedition, all the while carrying and caring for her infant son – a working mother.

In fact, Sacagawea helped Lewis and Clark find the Shoshone and trade for the horses they needed. But her contribution far exceeded anything Lewis and Clark had bargained for. She provided crucial knowledge of the topography of some of the most rugged country of North America and taught the explorers how to find edible roots and plants previously unknown to European-Americans. With her infant son bound to her back, she single-handedly rescued Captain Clark's journals from the Missouri whitewater when their boat capsized. If she had not, much of the record of the first year of the expedition would have been lost to history.

Most crucially, however, Sacagawea and her infant served as a "white flag" of peace for the expedition, which was as much a military expedition as a scientific one. They entered potentially hostile territory well armed but undermanned compared to the Native

American tribes they met. Because no war party was ever accompanied by a woman and infant, the response of the Native Americans was curiosity, not aggression. They talked first, and Sacagawea often served as the translator. Not a single member of the party was lost to hostile action.

It is worth noting that Clark wrote with a tone of regret to Charbonneau that Sacagawea "who accompanied you that long dangerous and fatiguing rout to the Pacific Ocean and back deserved a greater reward for her attention and services on that rout than we had in our power to give her [sic]." Clark's sense of indebtedness to Sacagawea is reflected in his accepting, a few years later, responsibility for educating Sacagawea's son and, after Sacagawea's death at the age of 25, for a daughter as well.

The story of Sacagawea is rich with the symbols and values that make our nation great. It is fitting and proper that after almost 200 years, we repay this national debt in the coin of the realm Sacagawea helped define.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

DOLLAR COIN DESIGN SELECTION PROCESS

In December 1997, the President signed into law the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997, requiring the Treasury Department to place into circulation a new one-dollar coin, similar in size to the Susan B. Anthony one-dollar coin, golden in color, and with a distinctive edge. The legislation requires that the Secretary, in consultation with Congress, select the designs for the obverse (heads) and reverse (tails) sides of the new one-dollar coin. The reverse of the coin is required by statute to depict an eagle; the design of the obverse side is to be chosen by the Secretary.

In April 1998, Secretary Robert E. Rubin appointed the Dollar Coin Design Advisory Committee (DCDAC) to consider design concepts for the obverse design of the new \$1 coin and to recommend to the Secretary a single design concept. The Committee's membership included a congressman, a university president, the President of the American Numismatic Society, the President of a woman's business organization, the Undersecretary of the Smithsonian Institute, a sculptor, and an architect. The Committee was chaired by the Director of the Mint, Philip N. Diehl who served in a non-voting capacity.

Secretary Rubin set forth only limited parameters in his charge to the Committee – he asked that the design be of one or more women, that it not depict a living person, and that the design maintain a dignity befitting the nation's coinage. In June, 1998 the DCDAC met in Philadelphia and listened to seventeen design concept presentations from members of the public. Many additional suggestions arrived via letters, phone calls to individual Committee members, and messages to the U.S. Mint website. The next day, the committee deliberated in public session and selected six finalist design concepts selected from the dozens of suggestions.

On June 9, 1998, the Committee recommended that the new dollar coin bear a design representing Sacagawea. On July 9, 1998, Secretary Rubin accepted the Committee's recommendation and authorized the Mint to move forward with developing the final designs of both the obverse and the reverse of the new dollar coin.

Sacagawea was the young Shoshone woman who, during the years 1804 –1806, joined the Lewis and Clark expedition enroute from the Ohio River Valley to the Pacific Ocean and back. Sacagawea played a crucial role in the success of the expedition by lending her knowledge of Native American languages and the topography of the Northern Rocky Mountains. The decision to create a design inspired by Sacagawea reflects a long numismatic tradition of placing symbolic and allegorical images of women and Native Americans on U.S. coinage as a means of communicating our nation's history and values.

In August, the U.S. Mint wrote to a variety of organizations and individuals requesting recommendations and information about artists who would be good candidates to submit coin designs for this project. The Mint specifically sought artists with knowledge of Native American culture and history. After reviewing the responses, the Mint invited twenty-three artists, including Mint sculptors and engravers, to submit obverse and reverse designs for the new coin. The artists were requested to be sensitive to cultural authenticity and to specifically avoid creating a representation of a classical European face in Native American headdress. The artists were also requested to create reverse eagle designs that reflect peace and freedom, and, if submitting both obverse and reverse designs, to attempt to create complementary designs. The Mint received 121 designs.

In November, the Mint invited representatives of the Native American community, artists, educators, historians, Members of Congress, U.S. Mint and Treasury officers and employees, and other members of the public to review and offer comment on all designs received. Using these comments as a guide, the Mint narrowed the field to six obverse and seven reverse designs.

The Mint has since published these designs on its website and sought public comment. The Mint has also shared these designs with Native American tribal leaders and other representatives, has been advised by prominent and knowledgeable Sacagawea historians on the historical merits of each design, has shared the designs with Members of Congress, and has conducted focus groups based on these designs with representatives of the public at large and the numismatic community. The Mint has received over 120,000 comments on its website, and over 1,000 letters and faxes.

Based on information learned from all of these sources, the Mint narrowed the field further (to three obverse and four reverse designs) before submission to the Commission of Fine Arts on December 17, 1998. Since that time, the Mint has continued to receive public comment from all sources.

The Mint plans to issue the new dollar coin during the early months of the year 2000 when the current supply of Susan B. Anthony dollars is expected to run out.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

DOLLAR COIN DESIGN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Mr. Philip N. Diehl, Director, United States Mint

Philip N. Diehl was confirmed by the U.S. Senate as Director of the Mint on June 24, 1994. As Director, Mr. Diehl is the CEO of a Fortune 500-sized manufacturing and international marketing enterprise with more than \$1 billion in annual revenues and 2,200 employees – the world's largest manufacturer of coins and coin-based products.

Voting Members:

Ms. Peggy Cooper Cafritz, Vice Chair, President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities

Ms. Cafritz is a long-time Washington arts advocate and co-creator of Workshops for Careers in the Arts, (renamed the Duke Ellington School of the Arts in 1974). In 1994, President Clinton appointed Ms. Cafritz Vice Chair of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. She has received awards and honors for her work, including the John D. Rockefeller Youth Award, the Peabody Award and an Emmy for the weekly arts program "Around Town."

Mr. Hilario F. Candela, President, Spillis Candela & Partners, Inc.

Mr. Candela is President of the largest architectural, engineering and interior design firm in the southeastern United States. His architectural designs span the North and South American continents. He also serves on the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities.

Congressman Michael N. Castle, Chairman, House Banking Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy

Congressman Castle is currently serving his third term for the state of Delaware as an at-large Member of the U.S. House of Representatives. While serving on the panel, he was the Chairman of the House Banking Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy.

Mr. Arthur Houghton III, President, American Numismatic Society

Mr. Houghton is President of Arthur Houghton Associates, a Washington, DC consulting firm. Mr. Houghton has been President of the American Numismatic Society since 1993. He has published extensively in the field of ancient coinage and economies.

Ms. Patricia McGuire, President, Trinity College

A lawyer, Ms. McGuire was an Assistant Dean at the Georgetown Law Center, Project Director for Georgetown's DC Street Law Project and a legal affairs commentator for various television programs. She is currently co-chair for the Washington Steering Committee for the Women's Global Challenge, an Olympic-level international women's sports competition.

Mrs. Constance Berry Newman, Under Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution

As Under Secretary, Mrs. Newman serves as the Chief Operating Officer of the world's largest museum and research complex. Mrs. Newman's distinguished career spans some 30 years, and includes such areas as housing and urban development, restructuring public and private organizations, personnel and regulatory policies and general administration and management.

Ms. Gail Shaffer, Executive Director, Business and Professional Women/U.S.A.

Ms. Shaffer serves as the Executive Director of Business and Professional Women/U.S.A. She served as the Secretary of State for New York from 1983 – 1995. She is a former State Assemblywoman, former President of the National Association of Secretaries of State, and former President of the Center for Women in Government.

Mr. Edward Vega, Artist and Sculptor

Mr. Vega is an exhibiting artist specializing in sculpture and drawing. His teaching experience includes work at New Mexico State University and the University of Albuquerque. Mr. Vega has also worked as an art director and scenic artist in the motion picture and television businesses. His resume includes an extensive list of art and sculpture exhibitions with a focus on the southwestern region of the country.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

A HISTORY OF THE DOLLAR COIN

The American dollar has had an interesting and colorful history. The word "dollar" originates from the German word "Thaler," the name given to the first large silver coinage established in Europe. Thaler is a derivative of the word "Joachimsthal," the name of the Bohemian mining town which, before the discovery of silver in the Americas, produced the greatest amount of silver. The silver dollar, not as we know it today, but its progenitor, was introduced to our country during the time of the American Revolution.

On May 11, 1775, John Hancock of Massachusetts presented a plan to the Second Continental Congress to raise funds that could be used to support our forces in the fight for freedom. He suggested that the Spanish milled silver dollars be used for the payment of notes that would be issued by Congress. A committee of seven was appointed by the Continental Congress to determine the value of gold and silver coins used in the colonies and to determine the proportions "they ought to bear to Spanish milled dollars." On September 2, 1776, the committee filed a report that described a number of different coins which were being used as a medium of exchange in the colonies. It was Thomas Jefferson, discerningly agreeing with Hancock, who recommended that the United States adopt the silver "Spanish Milled Dollar" as our monetary unit of value. The Spanish Milled Dollar, also called "Pillar Pieces of Eight," was already familiar to the colonists and daily trade was transacted in that coin. However, the dollar with the Spanish Milled Dollar as its medium wasn't officially established as the monetary unit of the United States of America by the Continental Congress until July 6, 1785.

The silver dollar was authorized by Congress on April 2, 1792, and production commenced in 1794. Production was discontinued in 1805 because too many of the popular coins were being exported to Mexico and the West Indies, leaving worn and clipped Spanish coins as the chief circulating medium in the United States. The silver dollar wasn't minted again until 1836, and only 1,000 were issued from the Mints. The act of January 18, 1837 standardized the fineness and weight of the silver dollar. The silver dollar was produced again from 1836 until 1873, and then discontinued in favor of a trade dollar. The trade dollar contained more silver than its predecessor and was exported largely to the Orient. The Act of February 28, 1878 restored coinage of the standard silver dollar to a weight and fineness previously established in the act of January 18, 1837, but only as specimen proof strikings. Under various acts, production of the standard silver dollar continued until 1935, when the the last silver dollars were produced for general circulation.

In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson signed a historic bill which provided for the first major change in United States coinage in more than a century. A world shortage of silver had necessitated the conservation of the metal. The bill, entitled the Coinage Act of 1965, contained a provision that restricted the minting of silver dollars for five years after the passage of the bill. On December 31, 1970, President Richard Nixon signed into law the Bank Holding Company Act. Appended to the legislation were important amendments relating to coinage, including a provision to re-issue the dollar denomination to honor Dwight David Eisenhower. On the back of the coin was to be a design that was emblematic of the symbolic eagle of the Apollo 11 landing on the moon. The Act further provided for the removal of all silver from the dollar denomination and its coinage in the cupro-nickel clad composition. Eisenhower dollars were produced from 1971 through 1978.

Legislation dated October 10, 1978, provided for the issuance of the Susan B. Anthony dollar. Placement of Susan B. Anthony's likeness on the new dollar represented the first time that a woman, other than a mythical figure, appeared on a circulating coin. The reverse design is the same as that used on the Eisenhower dollar, which was an adaptation of the official Apollo 11 insignia.

While the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin never gained wide popularity, it is in fact the most successful dollar coin ever issued, with more than 800 million now in circulation, annual demand averaging 50 to 60 million coins, and is used in transit systems, the vending industry and other commercial businesses.

The United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997, dated December 1, 1997, provides for a new dollar coin to be placed into circulation when supplies of the Susan B. Anthony dollar coin are exhausted.

This coin will be golden in color, have a distinctive edge, and have tactile and visual features that make the denomination of the coin readily discernible. Based on a perceived consumer demand for added convenience, the U.S. Mint is spearheading production of the new dollar coin as an option for everyday spending. Ideally suited for use in vending machines, the dollar coin provides a perfect solution for vending purchases throughout the nation's post offices, transit systems, supermarkets and offers an alternative to bills when tipping at hotels and restaurants.

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MRS. CLINTON

welcomes you to

THE WHITE HOUSE



to announce the design of the

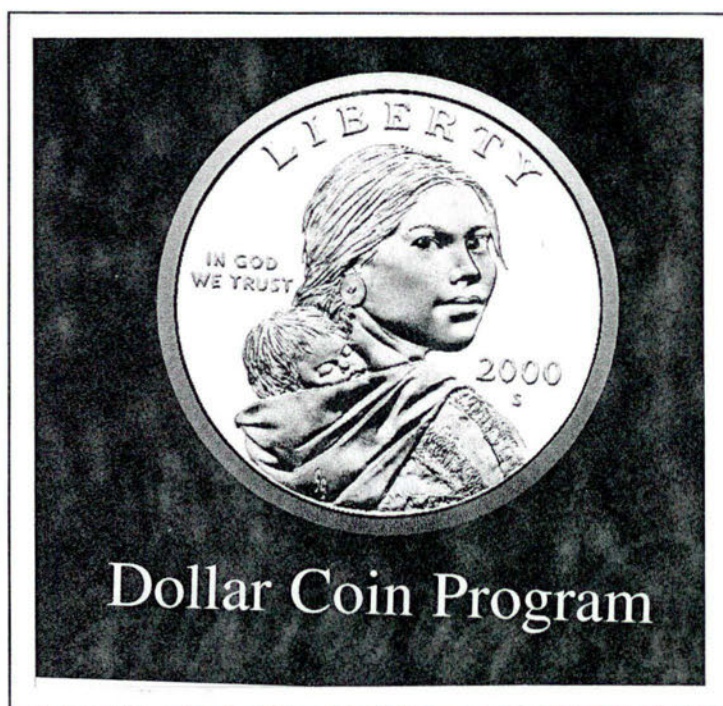
SACAGAWEA DOLLAR COIN

and to celebrate

AMERICAN INDIAN
AND ALASKA NATIVE WOMEN

Tuesday, May 4, 1999

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT



Information Kit



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



Dollar Coin Program

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE:

Supporting Native Americans

ECONOMY

Closing the Book on A Generation of Deficits. In 1992, the deficit was \$290 billion, a record dollar high. This year, the Administration expects the budget surplus to be \$79 billion, the largest budget surplus in history.

Saving Social Security First. President Clinton is committed to saving Social Security for the 21st Century. The President will fight to save every penny of any future surplus until a bipartisan plan to save Social Security is enacted.

Nearly 18 Million New Jobs. More than 90 percent of the new jobs have been created in the private sector, the highest percentage in 50 years.

Lowest Unemployment in Nearly Thirty Years -- down from 7.5% in 1992 to 4.3% today -- staying below 5% for 19 months in a row.

The Lowest Inflation in More than 30 Years. Since 1993, the inflation rate has averaged just 2.5 percent - the lowest average inflation rate since the Kennedy Administration.

Strong Private Sector Growth. The private sector of the economy has grown 3.9 percent annually -- the fastest rate of private-sector growth since the Johnson Administration.

Fastest Real-Wage Growth In More Than Two Decades -- after adjusting for inflation, wages have increased 2.5% in the past 12 months -- the fastest real wage growth in more than two decades.

Tax Cuts for Working Families -- 15 million working families receive additional tax relief through the President's expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit.

Largest Four-Year Drop in Child Poverty Since 1960s -- Under President Clinton, the child poverty rate has declined from 22.7% to 19.9% -- the biggest four-year drop in nearly 30 years. While this decrease marks significant progress, President Clinton will continue to fight for policies that help to raise incomes and reduce poverty.

Increased the Minimum Wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 per hour -- increasing wages for 10 million workers. The President further proposed increasing the minimum wage to \$6.15 an hour by the year 2000. Increasing the minimum wage by one dollar in two equal steps simply restores the real value of the minimum wage to what it was in 1981.

Three Times More Loans to Native American-Owned Small Businesses. Between FY93 and FY98 the Small Business Administration (SBA) approved more than 2,000 loans to Native American-owned small businesses under the 7(a) and 504 loan programs. In FY1998 alone, the SBA granted 462 loans, worth \$76.5 million, to Native American-owned small businesses, three times the number of loans granted in FY93.

Promoted Lending In Indian Country. President Clinton signed the Community Development Banking and Regulatory Improvement Act, which promotes more lending in Indian Country.

Provided Management and Technical Assistance To Native Americans. Established an Office of Native American Programs within the Minority Business Development Association at the Department of Commerce, with eight Native American Business Development Centers and a business consultant, that provides management and technical assistance to Native American businesses.

Expanding Access to Capital with Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI). The President has expanded access to capital through the creation of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, which supports banks and other entities that specialize in lending and investing in underserved communities. The FY99 budget included a \$15 million increase in CDFI funding (from \$80 million to \$95 million), a 19 percent increase. The President's proposed FY2000 budget increases CDFI funding to \$125 million -- a \$30 million increase.

Expanding Investment in Urban and Rural Areas. Spurring economic development in distressed communities, the Clinton Administration has created 31 Empowerment Zones and more than 100 Enterprise Communities that are creating new jobs, new opportunities and stronger communities. The FY99 budget included \$60 million in flexible discretionary funding for the Round II Empowerment Zones and Rural Enterprise Communities. The FY2000 budget proposes mandatory funding for ten years: \$150 million a year for the 15 Round II Urban EZs; \$10 million a year for the five Round II Rural EZs; and \$5 million a year for the twenty Round II Rural ECs. The Oglala Sioux Tribe was designated as one of the Round II EZs and the Metlakatla Indian, Four Corners, Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribe, and Northwoods Nijii were designated as Round II Rural Enterprise Communities.

Welfare to Work. The Administration passed a \$3 billion program to help long term welfare recipients find, get, and keep jobs. The FY 2000 budget includes a \$1 billion, one-year extension.

Helping People Get to Work. The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century authorizes \$750 million over five years, and the FY99 budget included \$75 million, for the President's Access to Jobs initiative and reverse commute grants to help communities design innovative transportation solutions so that families who need to work can get to work.

Providing Block Grants For Indian Housing. The FY99 budget provides \$620 million in block grants for Indian housing, which will serve 552 tribes. The President's FY2000 budget also calls for \$620 million in block grants.

FIGHTING FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

President Clinton Met With Tribal Leaders. On April 29, 1994, President Clinton became the first President to invite the leaders of all federally recognized tribes to the White House. On this historic occasion, the President pledged that his Administration would work with Tribal leaders to establish a true government-to-government partnership.

Recognizing Native American Contributions to One America. The President appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history. President Clinton appointed 63 Native Americans to all levels of his Administration, including 11 to top positions requiring Senate confirmation and 30 to Presidential appointment positions. Native Americans serving in the Clinton Administration include: Raynell Morris, Associate Director of the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, The White House; Elizabeth Homer, Director of the Office of American Indian Trust, Department of the Interior; Joy Harjo, Member of the National Council on the Arts; Robert Loescher, Member of the National Gambling Impact Study Commission; Kevin Gover, Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; William Yellowtail, Regional Administrator of Region VIII, Environmental Protection Agency; John Echohawk, Member of the Western Water Policy Review Advisory Commission; Sedelta Verble, Deputy Director of the Office of Communications, Department of Agriculture; Mike Anderson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; Billy M. Burrage, Judge, U.S. District of Judges; Theodore Strong, Member of the Presidential Committee on Sustainable Development; Montie Deer, Chair - Designee of the National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of the Interior; and Gary Kimble, Commissioner of the Administration for Native Americans, Department of Health & Human Services.

Strengthening the Relationship Between the Federal Government and Tribal Nations. In 1994, President Clinton executed a Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies directing agencies to consult, to the greatest extent practicable and to the extent permitted by law, with tribal governments prior to taking actions that affect federally recognized tribal governments. On May 14, 1998, he issued an Executive Order that strengthens and makes effective across Administrations the 1994 Government-to-Government Memorandum. This executive order serves to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Indian tribal governments in the development of regulatory practices on federal matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities, to reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribal governments, and to streamline the application process for and increase the availability of waivers to Indian tribal governments.

Ensuring Tribal Sovereignty. President Clinton created the Office of Tribal Justice to promote government-to-government relations with Indian tribes and ensure aggressive representation of tribal sovereignty in the courts. He also created a permanent White House working group composed of all Executive Branch Departments to advance tribal sovereignty across the administration.

Protected Religious Freedom. President Clinton signed an executive order that requires federal agencies to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites. He also successfully fought for passage of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act Amendments and the Religious Freedom Restoration Act in order to protect the right of free exercise of tribal religions. Finally, he directed federal agencies to ensure efficient collection and distribution of available eagle feathers and eagle parts to American Indians and Alaska Natives for traditional religious purposes.

Promoted Tribal Self-Determination. President Clinton supported passage and implementation of the Indian Self-Determination Act amendments, which gives tribal governments increased control of Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service resources spent within Indian Country. He also successfully fought attempts to penalize tribes for exercising their powers of self-governance, allow states to tax tribal governments on new trust lands, and permit direct taxation of tribal governments.

Resolving Disputed Indian Trust Fund Balances. The Administration is committed to resolving disputed Indian trust fund account balances through informal dispute resolution and supports the unique government-to-government relationship that exists in Indian trust land management issues. After tribal consultations, the Bureau of Indian Affairs submitted its "Recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior for Settlement of Disputed Tribal Accounts" to Congress in November 1997. Legislation reflecting these recommendations was proposed in 1998, but not enacted. It will be proposed again in the 106th Congress.

Reducing Backlog and Expanding Alternative Dispute Resolution at Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The FY99 budget included \$279 million -- a \$37 million increase over the previous year -- to significantly expand EEOC's alternative dispute resolution program and reduce the backlog of private sector discrimination complaints. The final budget fully funds the President's request -- providing the first real increase for EEOC in several years.

Conducting a Fair and Accurate Census. The Clinton Administration is working to ensure that Census 2000 is accurate, using the best, most up-to-date scientific methods. According to the Census Bureau, the 1990 Census missed 8.4 million people and double-counted 4.4 million others. Nationally, 12.2 percent of Native Americans living on a reservation were not counted in the 1990 census. While missing or miscounting so many people is a problem, the fact that certain groups -- such as children, the poor, people of color, city dwellers and people who live in rural rental homes -- were missed more often than others made the undercount even more inaccurate. A fair and accurate Census is a fundamental part of a representative democracy and is the basis for providing equality under the law.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Protecting Families. The Family & Medical Leave Act (FMLA) -- the first piece of legislation the President signed into law -- enables workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing family member, or attend to their own serious health needs, without jeopardizing their job. The Family and Medical Leave Act covers just over 89 million workers -- about 70 percent of the American labor force and millions of workers have already benefited from FMLA since its enactment. The FY 2000 budget proposes expanding FMLA to reach workers in firms with over 25 employees, expanding coverage to 10 million more workers. In addition, the budget proposes providing resources to the Department of Labor to research the impact this law has had on the American family, and how to make leave accessible and affordable for more of America's working families.

Increasing Funding to the Indian Health Service. The Indian Health Service saw an increase of \$144 million over FY98. This increase will assist in providing much-needed quality health care to Indian communities. In his FY2000 budget, the President has proposed \$2.4 billion, an increase for the Indian Health Service (IHS) of \$170 million or 8 percent over the FY99 level.

Indian Health Service (IHS) Contract Support Costs. The FY99 House bill contained an objectionable provision that would allocate contract support costs (e.g., indirect costs) to tribes that have contracted and compacted their health systems on a proportional basis. The Native American community and IHS objected to this provision because some tribes would have received less funding than they received in FY98. The Administration opposed this, and ultimately the objectionable provision was removed entirely. For FY2000, the President's budget supports tribal self-determination by proposing a \$35 million (+17%) increase for contract support costs, to cover the costs of existing tribal contracts and compacts.

Preventing Diabetes. The President worked with Congressional leaders to make \$30 million available in each of 1998 - 2002 fiscal years (totaling \$150 million over five years) to the Indian Health Service for diabetes prevention, research and treatment in our Native American communities. Native Americans are three times as likely as white Americans to have diabetes and are less likely to access treatment for it. This grant will bring public health services, schools and nutrition programs together to reach children and families living on reservations, and to provide them with the information and tools to prevent and manage diabetes.

Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities. In 1998, President Clinton announced an initiative to end racial and ethnic health disparities. The effort sets a national goal of eliminating the longstanding disparities by the year 2010 in six key health areas: infant mortality, diabetes, cancer screening and management, heart disease, AIDS and immunizations. The President announced a five-step plan -- led by Surgeon General and Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. David Satcher -- to mobilize the resources and expertise of the federal government, the private sector, and local communities. In the FY99 budget, Congress took a critical first step in investing in the President's multi-year proposal. In addition, the President's FY2000 budget includes \$145 million for health education, prevention, and treatment services for minority populations. Working with minority public health providers, advocates, and other consumer representatives, CDC will continue a \$35 million demonstration program to enable selected communities to develop innovative and effective approaches to address these disparities.

Addressing HIV/AIDS in Minority Community with an Historic \$157 Million Effort. Minority communities make up the fastest growing portion of the HIV/AIDS caseload (44 percent of all new HIV cases). In FY99, there will be an unprecedented \$157 million investment that will improve prevention efforts in high-risk communities and expand access to cutting edge HIV therapies and other treatment needed for HIV/AIDS.

Fighting to Pass a Strong, Enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights. President Clinton has called on the Congress to pass a strong, enforceable patients' bill of rights that assures Americans the quality health care they need. The bill should include important patient protections such as: assuring direct access to specialists; real emergency room protections; continuity of care provisions that protect patients from abrupt changes in treatment; a fair, timely, and independent appeals process for patient grievances; and enforcement provisions to make these rights real.

Protected and Strengthened Medicare. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund for at least a decade; expanded choices in health plans; and provided beneficiaries new preventive benefits. The President has also put forth a proposal that, if enacted, will provide greater access to health insurance for Americans ages 55 to 65, including an option to buy into Medicare.

Extended Health Care to Millions of Children with the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Because of the President's leadership, the Balanced Budget of 1997 included \$24 billion to provide real health care coverage to up to five million more children, the largest children's health care budget increase since Medicaid was created in 1965. Minority children make up a disproportionate number of the over 10 million uninsured children. The Administration is actively reaching out to communities to target and enroll eligible, uninsured children in CHIP.

Increased WIC -- \$1 Billion Higher. Under President Clinton, participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) has expanded by 1.7 million -- from 5.7 million in 1993 to 7.4 million women, infants, and children in 1998, with funding rising from \$2.9 billion to \$3.9 billion (FY99). Research shows that every \$1 increase in the prenatal care portion of the WIC program cuts between \$1.77 and \$3.90 in medical expenses in the first 60 days following childbirth. In 1996, approximately 70,000 children and over 25,000 infants who benefited from WIC were Native American.

Ensuring Safe Food for America's Families. Issued new standards to reduce and prevent contamination of meat, poultry and seafood; signed the Food Quality Protection Act with special safeguards for kids; issued new regulations that improve the safety of fruit and vegetable juices; and created a President's Council on Food Safety to develop a comprehensive food safety strategic plan for federal agencies.

Increasing Funding for Indian Head Start. Since 1993, President Clinton has expanded Head Start (which includes Indian Head Start) by 68 percent, from \$2.8 billion in FY93 to \$4.6 billion in FY99. Of the estimated 822,000 children that were enrolled in Head Start in 1998, 3.4 percent of the children were Native American. The final FY99 budget specified \$130 million for Indian Head Start -- a \$9 million increase over FY98. For FY2000, the President's budget provides \$147 million for Indian Head Start -- a \$17 million increase over FY99.

EDUCATION

Strengthening Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)-Funded Schools and Colleges Serving Tribes. The President's proposed FY2000 budget provides \$542 million for the operation of elementary and secondary schools, tribally controlled community colleges, and assistance to Indian children attending public schools. This represents an increase of \$35 million from FY99.

Reducing Class Size in BIA-Funded Schools. In the FY99 budget, the President won a down payment (\$1.2 billion) on his initiative to reduce class size to a national average of 18 students in grades 1-3, by helping local schools hire an additional 100,000 well-prepared teachers. Research shows that reducing class size to 15-18 students in the early grades improves student achievement, particularly among low-income and minority students in inner cities. Included in the \$1.2 billion for the first year of the initiative is \$6 million for the BIA-funded schools. In his FY2000 budget, the President has called for \$7 million to go toward BIA-funded schools.

Repairing and Modernizing Schools on Reservations. The FY99 budget provides \$60 million to replace older, unsafe, and dilapidated schools on reservations in accordance with a Congressionally-approved priority list of replacement schools and would provide for much-needed health and safety-related repairs and improvements that together comprise a roughly \$700 million backlog. In his FY2000 budget, the President has proposed \$108 million, an 80 percent increase over the FY99 enacted level, to replace and repair some of the 185 BIA-funded schools on reservations.

Increased Funding for Indian Education. President Clinton won a 10 percent increase (from \$60 million to \$66 million) for the Indian Education program in the Department of Education in his FY 1999 budget. Serving nearly half a million Native American students, the Act's programs include grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs), Indian tribes and organizations, Indian-controlled schools, and individuals to address the unique educational and cultural academic needs of Native Americans.

Recognizing Tribal Colleges. President Clinton signed an executive order that aims to ensure that tribal colleges and universities are more fully recognized as accredited institutions, have access to the opportunities afforded other institutions, and have federal resources committed to them on a continuing basis.

Supporting AmeriCorps. Since 1993, more than 100,000 people have had the opportunity to serve through AmeriCorps. This includes hundreds of Native Americans who have had the chance to participate. In 1998 alone, nearly 50,000 young people had the opportunity to serve and earn an award of up to \$4,725 to pay for college or repay student loans. The FY 2000 budget includes funding to engage 69,000 Americans in community service with a goal of 100,000 AmeriCorps participants in 2002.

Expanding Investments In Youth Education And Training. While House Republicans attempted to eliminate the successful Summer Jobs program in FY99, President Clinton prevailed with his request for \$871 million in funding, which will finance up to 530,000 summer jobs for disadvantaged youth. The Workforce Investment Act consolidated the Summer Jobs and the year round youth programs into one Youth Activities formula grant. The FY 2000 budget includes \$1 billion for youth activities, equivalent to the amount provided for these programs in FY 1999.

Youth Opportunity Grants (YOG). YOG provides high school dropouts between the ages of 16 and 24 with academic and job-skills training, as well as apprenticeships building and rehabilitating affordable housing. The President proposed and won \$250 million for this new innovative program in the FY99 budget. The FY 2000 budget continues funding for YOG at the 1999 level of \$250 million.

Expanding College Opportunity with Tuition Tax Credits, Education IRAs, and Largest Increase in Pell Grants in 20 Years. The President is making the first two years of college universally available with \$1500 HOPE Scholarship tax credits and a 20 percent Lifetime Learning tax credit to help offset tuition costs. The expanded education IRA allows penalty- and tax-free withdrawals for education. And in 1999, nearly four million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,125, the largest maximum award ever. In the 1995-96 school year, 51 percent of all Native American students enrolled full-time in college received a Pell Grant.

Teaching Every Child to Read by the 3rd Grade. More than 1000 colleges have committed work-study students to tutor children in reading, and thousands of AmeriCorps members and senior volunteers are organizing volunteer reading campaigns. In the FY99 budget, the President won \$260 million for a new child literacy initiative, consistent with the President's America Reads proposal.

Increasing Access to Education Technology. The President has made an unprecedented commitment to bringing technology into schools. In the FY99 budget, President Clinton won \$75 million to fund technology training for teachers and \$10 million for new grants to public-private partnerships in low-income communities to provide residents access to computer facilities for educational and employment purposes. Education technology has always been a top priority for the President and Vice President; since 1993, they have created the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund and increased overall investments in educational technology by thirty-fold, from \$23 million to \$698 million this year. The Administration has also secured low-cost connections (the e-rate) to the Internet for schools, libraries, rural health clinics and hospitals. The President's FY2000 budget proposes a \$103 million increase in funding over FY99 to ensure that every child has access to computers, the Internet, high-quality educational software, and teachers that can use technology in the classroom.

Striving for Excellence. Thanks to President Clinton's leadership, the **Title I program** is helping millions of disadvantaged students reach high academic standards by giving them extra help with basic and advanced skills. The FY2000 budget requests nearly \$8 billion for Title I, a \$320 million increase over FY99. This funding will support educational services for more than 12 million disadvantaged students, over 500,000 more than last year. Over 182,000 Indian students will be served by Title I in FY99.

Establishing the GEAR-UP Initiative to Help Up to 380,000 Students Prepare for College. The President won \$120 million in FY99 to create a new mentoring initiative to help low income middle and high school children prepare for college. GEAR-UP (a program that incorporates the President's "High Hopes" proposal) will expand mentoring and scholarship efforts by states, and provide new grants to partnerships of middle schools, institutions of higher education, and community organizations, to provide intensive early intervention services to help prepare students at high-poverty middle schools for college. President Clinton's FY2000 budget doubles funding -- from \$120 million in FY99 to \$240 million -- for the GEAR UP program. This would increase the number of participating students from 177,000 in FY99 to 381,000 in FY 2000.

Getting Good Teachers to Underserved Areas. The FY99 budget contained \$75 million for new teacher quality initiatives -- programs that will help recruit and prepare thousands of teachers to teach in high-poverty urban and rural communities and will strengthen teacher preparation programs across the country.

FIGHTING CRIME

Improved Law Enforcement in Indian Country. The final FY99 budget bill includes a \$109 million increase -- for the Departments of Justice and Interior -- for the President's Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative. The initiative will improve public safety for the 1.4 million residents on the approximately 56 million acres of Indian lands. This funding will increase the number of law enforcement officers on Indian lands, provide more equipment, expand detention facilities, enhance juvenile crime prevention, and improve the effectiveness of tribal courts. Although violent crime has been declining nationally for several years, it has been on the rise in Indian Country. At the same time, police service on Indian lands has been steadily shrinking. Recognizing these facts, the President made a major commitment to improve law enforcement in Indian country. The President's FY2000 budget includes \$164 million, a 50 percent increase over FY99, for the Departments of Justice and Interior for the second year of the President's Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative.

Hiring More Police Through COPS Program. The FY99 budget provided \$35 million for hiring police officers through the COPS program exclusively in Indian Country.

SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Protecting Tribal Natural Resources. President Clinton established the American Indian Environmental Office to work with tribes to protect water quality and the environment in Indian Country. Other tribal environmental achievements include:

- ▶ Established for the first time the right of Alaska Natives to fish for subsistence purposes.

- ▶ Requested more than \$160 million (a 15 percent increase) in his FY99 budget for EPA support of tribal environmental protection programs on reservations. As a part of this program, EPA will continue to build and support tribal capacity to implement, operate, and enforce federal environmental laws.
- ▶ Supported the exercise of Northwest Tribes' treaty fishing rights.

Mitigating Environmental Impacts on Tribal Lands. In FY97, DOD entered into a new era in its relationship with Indian tribes through the development of Cooperative Agreements (CAs) with tribal governments to mitigate environmental impacts on Indian lands resulting from DOD activities. In addition, DOD demonstrated and validated several promising new technologies that target environmental problems caused by past DOD activities on Indian lands.

Promoting Environmental Justice and Redevelopment. President Clinton issued an Executive Order on Environmental Justice to ensure that low-income citizens and minorities do not suffer a disproportionate burden of industrial pollution. The Administration identified pilot projects to be undertaken across the country to redevelop contaminated sites in low-income communities, turn them into useable space, create jobs and enhance community development.

Keeping Our Drinking Water Safe. President Clinton proposed and signed legislation to strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that our families have healthy, clean tap water. The Clinton Administration required America's 55,000 water utilities to provide regular reports to their customers on the quality of their drinking water.

2/99

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton Holds White House Ceremony To Unveil Design Of The New U.S. Dollar Coin

May 4, 1999

Today at a White House ceremony, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin unveiled the design for the new United States dollar coin, which will carry the image of the American Indian woman, Sacagawea. The First Lady also announced the Clinton Administration's support for the creation of the American Indian Education Foundation, a non-profit organization that would help to support the education of Native American children. In addition, Mrs. Clinton announced that she will embark on a tour of America's treasures located in the Southwest region, as part of the White House Millennium Council's "Save America's Treasures" program. The ceremony builds on the Administration's efforts to "Honor the Past and Imagine the Future" as the new millennium approaches -- celebrating the rich and diverse history of Native Americans, while supporting and preserving their culture and heritage for future generations.

The First U.S. Coin Of The New Millennium:

The First Lady and Treasury Secretary Rubin unveiled the first U.S. coin to be minted in the new millennium and the first U.S. currency ever to depict a Native American. The gold coin will carry the image of Sacagawea, the young Shoshone woman who during the years 1804-1806 assisted the Lewis and Clark expedition from the Ohio River Valley to the Pacific Ocean and back. In choosing to honor Sacagawea with this coin, the U.S. Mint consulted with a wide range of Americans at public hearings, coin design exhibitions and through more than 130,000 letters, faxes, and e-mails in response to requests for comments. Artists Glenna Goodacre and Tom Rogers designed the special coin, which as authorized by the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997 will replace the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin.

The American Indian Education Foundation:

The First Lady announced the Administration's support for legislation to create a nonprofit entity called the American Indian Education Foundation, similar to the National Park Foundation, in order to help leverage private resources for the education of Native American children. This Foundation would accept and administer private gifts of real and personal property to support the goal of improving the educational opportunities of American Indian and Alaska Native students from early childhood through high school. This Foundation would be able to fund projects such as teacher training and development programs; family literacy programs; the provision of materials and equipment; model programs to advance the educational opportunities of Native American students; and the development of American Indian cultural programs for use in schools.

"Save America's Treasures" Tour of the Southwest Region:

Later this month, the First Lady will travel to the Southwest as part of an ongoing effort to bring attention to America's national treasures and ensure their survival into the next century. The upcoming tour builds on the White House Millennium Council's "Save America's Treasures" Tour with the First Lady to the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern regions in July 1998 and a series of "Save America's Treasures" regional visits in December 1998. At each stop on the tour, the First Lady will highlight treasures -- including artifacts, buildings, monuments and parks and trails -- which reflect our nation's heritage, yet are in need of preservation and restoration in order to be part of our nation's future. By recognizing these treasures, the First Lady hopes to encourage the continued partnership between the private sector, government, communities and families to preserve the story of America for future generations.

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The United States Mint Mint News



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IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 4, 1999

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Lynn Parrish (202) 874-3134

First Lady Unveils New Dollar Coin Designs

Washington, D.C. - First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin today unveiled the design for the new dollar coin at a White House ceremony honoring Native American women and their accomplishments.

"How fitting that the first U.S. coin of the new millennium should carry the image of the Native American woman whose courage and quiet dignity provides such a powerful link to our past," said Mrs. Clinton. "The Sacagawea coin honors an extraordinary woman who helped shape the history of our nation and preserves her important legacy for future generations."

Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin said, "This new dollar coin is a graceful tribute to part of America's history and will be a striking addition to our coinage and currency system."

Other participants joining the ceremony were U.S. Treasurer Mary Ellen Withrow, Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs Assistant Secretary Kevin Gover, U.S. Mint Director Philip N. Diehl, the coin's designers, Glenna Goodacre and Thomas D. Rogers, Sr., and representatives of the Shoshone and other Native American tribes.

"Over the last year, the Mint consulted with a wide range of Americans in choosing to honor Sacagawea and in selecting the final coin designs," said Mint Director Philip N. Diehl. "This included public hearings, coin design exhibitions and requests for comments, which resulted in more than 130,000 letters, faxes and Internet comments."

Authorized by the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997, the new dollar coin replaces the current Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin, which has circulated since 1979.

The new dollar coin will be gold in color, have the same diameter as the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin, bear a smooth edge (in contrast to the reeded edge of the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin) and have a wider border than existing U.S. circulating coinage. The use of a gold-colored alloy, the smooth edge and the wider border will ensure the new dollar coin is easily discernible for the visually challenged. The Mint is currently conducting research to develop an alloy to meet the requirements of the legislation, including mechanical and chemical simulated wear and tarnish testing.

Glenna Goodacre's obverse design depicts Sacagawea -- the young Shoshone woman who during the years 1804-1806 assisted the Lewis and Clark expedition en route from the Ohio River Valley to the Pacific Ocean and back. The portrait shows Sacagawea in a three-quarter position with her baby, Jean Baptiste, on her back, and the inscriptions "Liberty," "In God We Trust" and the year of issue, 2000, as required by law. Goodacre, from Santa Fe, New Mexico, is best known in Washington as the sculptor of the Vietnam Women's Memorial. Ms. Goodacre based her obverse design on historical research and the likeness of a young Shoshone woman who served as a model.

Tom Rogers' reverse design depicts a soaring bald eagle and seventeen stars, representing the number of states at the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and the inscriptions United States of America, E Pluribus Unum and One Dollar. His previous coin designs include the obverse of the Robert F. Kennedy Commemorative Silver Dollar, the reverse of the American Eagle Platinum Coin, and the reverse of the Vietnam Veterans' Commemorative Silver Dollar.

Note to Editors: The event was webcast live on the U.S. Mint website at www.USMINT.gov, where the event press kit is available in the website's "press room." Photographs of the new dollar coin may be downloaded @ www.usmint.gov/reading_room/photo.cfm



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

PHILIP N. DIEHL
DIRECTOR
UNITED STATES MINT

Philip N. Diehl was confirmed by the United States Senate as Director of the United States Mint on June 24, 1994, after serving as Counselor to Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and Chief of Staff at the Department of the Treasury.

As Director of the Mint, Mr. Diehl is the Chief Executive Officer of a fortune 500-size manufacturing and international marketing enterprise with \$2 billion in annual revenues and 2,200 employees – the world's largest manufacturer of coins and coin-based consumer products.

His responsibilities include the annual production of 18-20 billion circulating coins, management of the Mint's \$600 million-a-year commemorative and bullion coin program, oversight of the Mint's field facilities in Denver, Philadelphia, San Francisco and West Point, New York, and the U.S. Bullion Depository at Ft. Knox, Kentucky, and protection of the nation's \$100 billion in gold and silver reserves.

Under Mr. Diehl's leadership, the Mint has received eight Hammer Awards and two National Partnership Awards from the Vice President recognizing a wide range of customer service, labor-management and business process improvements implemented during his term. For three consecutive years, the Mint has received the highest customer satisfaction rating ever achieved by a government agency as measured by the American Customer Satisfaction Index survey conducted by the National Quality Research Council at the University of Michigan School of Business. Among private sector firms, the Mint's 1998 rating was second only to Mercedes Benz of North America.

Prior to joining the Department of the Treasury, Mr. Diehl served former Senator Lloyd Bentsen as Staff Director of the Senate Finance Committee and as the Senator's Legislative Director.

Mr. Diehl also has served as vice president of regulatory affairs for International Telecharge Inc., a long distance telephone company in Dallas, Texas, and as director of telephone regulation for the Texas Public Utility Commission in Austin.

A native of Dallas, Mr. Diehl earned an M.A. in government from the University of Texas at Austin and a B.A. from Austin College in Sherman, Texas. He is married to Jacquita Pearson Diehl, and they have two sons, Michael and Alex.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

**THOMAS D. ROGERS, SR.
SCULPTOR/ENGRAVER
UNITED STATES MINT**

A U.S. Navy veteran, Mr. Rogers holds an A.A.S. degree with a major in commercial art. His medallic sculpture career has spanned over two decades. Over ninety of his portraits of inductees hang in the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, MA.

Mr. Rogers has won several national competitions, including The American Numismatic Association's 100th anniversary medal competition with his "Centurion" design on the obverse.

Since joining the U.S. Mint as a Sculptor/Engraver in 1991, he has designed and sculpted the following works for the Mint:

COMMEMORATIVE COINS:

Columbus Silver Dollar – reverse
Columbus Gold Five Dollar – reverse
WWII Silver Dollar – obverse and reverse
Vietnam Veterans Silver Dollar – reverse
Special Olympics Silver Dollar – reverse
National Community Service Silver Dollar – obverse
Robert F. Kennedy Silver Dollar – obverse
American Eagle Platinum Bullion Coin – reverse
Franklin D. Roosevelt Gold Five Dollar – reverse

MEDALS:

Bicentennial of U.S. Mint – reverse
Persian Gulf – obverse
Ben Franklin/Firefighters – obverse
David Ryder, Mint Director – obverse
Lloyd Bentsen, Secretary of the Treasury – obverse and reverse
President Clinton, First Term – obverse
Nelson Mandela – reverse

Mr. Rogers has been a member of the American Numismatic Association for nine years and has given several numismatic theater presentations at their annual conventions. He and his wife Margaret have two sons.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

**GLENNA GOODACRE
SCULPTOR**

Glenna Goodacre is today most readily recognized as the sculptor of the *Vietnam Women's Memorial* at the Vietnam "Wall" in Washington, DC. Since it was installed on the National Mall in 1993, the bronze memorial has been seen by millions of visitors and has been filmed and photographed extensively by the media. But for over 20 years before she created the women's memorial, Glenna was well known for her portrait busts and figures and for her interesting sculptural compositions of active children, which continue to be her favorite subjects. And before creating her first three-dimensional work, she had a successful career for many years as a painter. Her pieces are in numerous private, corporate, municipal, national and international collections. She has over 40 bronze portraits in public collections in the United States, including sculptures of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Barbara Jordan, Katherine Anne Porter, Lt. Karl W. Richter, Dr. Norris Bradburry, Greer Garson, and Gen. Henry H. "Hap" Arnold. In early 1998, she created a 7' standing portrait of President Ronald Regan for the National Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City and the Regan Presidential Library in Los Angeles.

In an international competition for The Irish Famine Memorial in 1997, she was selected as the winning sculptor for a proposed monument to the Irish in downtown Philadelphia near Penn's Landing. When finally funded, approved, created and cast, the massive bronze will be Goodacre's most ambitious public sculpture with 35 life-size figures. The installation is projected for some time after the year 2000.

Her work is widely exhibited and has won many awards from the National Sculpture Society, Allied Artists of America, Knickerbocker Artists, and The National Academy of Design. She has been a member of National Sculpture and Allied Artists since 1977, won the National Academy of Design Gold Medal in 1978, was elected a Fellow of The National Sculpture Society in 1981, was awarded the Knickerbocker Artists' Gold Medal in 1993, and in 1994 she was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, where her work won an award of merit at their annual exhibition in 1997. American Artist magazine named her an American Art Master in 1996. For over 10 years she has been a participant in the Art In Embassies program with work exhibited in our embassies in such diverse countries as Russia, Niger, France and Guinea. In 1994 she received an Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters from her alma mater Colorado College, and in 1996 she received an Honorary Doctorate of Fine Arts from Texas Tech University.

She was born in Texas and began her art career there, graduated from Colorado College, and studied at the Art Students League in New York. She divides her time between Santa Fe, New Mexico, where she has maintained a studio since 1983, and Dallas, Texas, where her husband, Mike Schmidt, has his own law practice. Glenna has two children, Jill Connick, and Tim Goodacre and three granddaughters.



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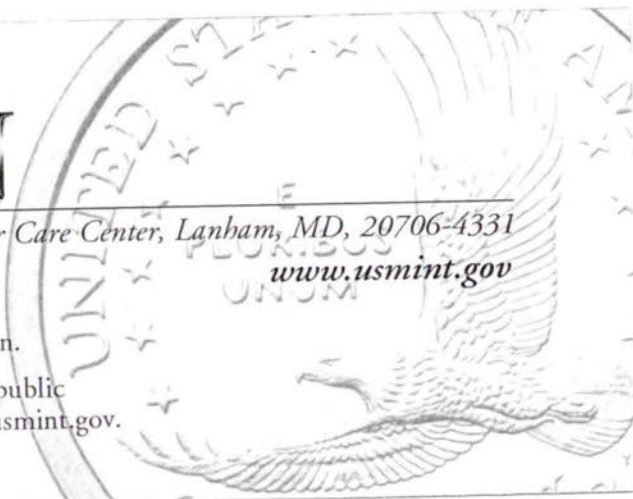
DOLLAR COIN

United States Mint Customer Care Center, Lanham, MD, 20706-4331

www.usmint.gov

In the year 2000, the United States Mint will release a stunning new dollar coin. The gold-colored coin bears a design representing Sacagawea, the Native American woman whose presence was essential to the success of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

To learn more about the new dollar coin and the unprecedented role the American public played in the selection of the design, visit the United States Mint Web site at www.usmint.gov. You'll soon discover why this new dollar coin is as unique as it is beautiful!



UNITED STATES DOLLAR COIN ACT OF 1997

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY--S. 1228:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 105-130 (Comm on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol.143 (1997)

Nov. 9, considered and passed Senate.

Nov. 13, considered and passed House.

○

United States \$1
Coin Act of 1997.
31 USC 5101
note

SEC. 4. UNITED STATES DOLLAR COINS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997”.

(b) **WEIGHT.**—Section 5112(a)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “and weighs 8.1 grams”.

(c) **COLOR AND CONTENT.**—Section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “dollar,”; and

(2) by inserting after the fourth sentence the following: “The dollar coin shall be golden in color, have a distinctive edge, have tactile and visual features that make the denomination of the coin readily discernible, be minted and fabricated in the United States, and have similar metallic, anti-counterfeiting properties as United States coinage in circulation on the date of enactment of the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997.”.

(d) **DESIGN.**—Section 5112(d)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking the fifth and sixth sentences and inserting the following: “The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Congress, shall select appropriate designs for the obverse and reverse sides of the dollar coin.”.

(e) **PRODUCTION OF NEW DOLLAR COINS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon the depletion of the Government’s supply (as of the date of enactment of this Act) of \$1 coins bearing the likeness of Susan B. Anthony, the Secretary of the Treasury shall place into circulation \$1 coins that comply with the requirements of subsections (b) and (d)(1) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by this section.

(2) **AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY TO CONTINUE PRODUCTION.**—If the supply of \$1 coins bearing the likeness of Susan B. Anthony is depleted before production has begun of \$1 coins

which bear a design which complies with the requirements of subsections (b) and (d)(1) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by this section, the Secretary of the Treasury may continue to mint and issue \$1 coins bearing the likeness of Susan B. Anthony in accordance with that section 5112 (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) until such time as production begins.

(3) **NUMISMATIC SETS.**—The Secretary may include such \$1 coins in any numismatic set produced by the United States Mint before the date on which the \$1 coins authorized by this section are placed in circulation.

(f) **MARKETING PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Before placing into circulation \$1 coins authorized under this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall adopt a program to promote the use of such coins by commercial enterprises, mass transit authorities, and Federal, State, and local government agencies.

(2) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall conduct a study on the progress of the marketing program adopted in accordance with paragraph (1).

(3) **REPORT.**—Not later than March 31, 2001, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report to the Congress on the results of the study conducted pursuant to paragraph (2).

SEC. 5. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to evidence any intention to eliminate or to limit the printing or circulation of United States currency in the \$1 denomination.

31 USC 5112
note.

31 USC 5112
note.

31 USC 5112
note.

UNITED STATES DOLLAR COIN



THE DOLLAR COIN'S OBVERSE DESIGN, BY GLENNA GOODACRE, depicts the young Shoshone woman, Sacagawea, portrayed in three-quarter profile. In the Shoshone verbal legend, Sacagawea is described as having large dark eyes, a feature included in this portrait relief. On her back, Sacagawea carries her infant son Jean Baptiste, who she carried and cared for on her entire 3000-mile portion of the expedition with Lewis and Clark.



THE DOLLAR COIN'S REVERSE DESIGN, BY THOMAS D. ROGERS, SR., presents a soaring American bald eagle, our nation's symbol, encircled by 17 stars – symbolizing the states of the Union at the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804.

Actual coin is 1.043" in diameter, and weighs 8.1 grams. Easily distinguished by its unique golden color, the new dollar coin offers a convenient alternative to bills for vending machines, gratuities and general spending.

Circulating coins will be minted in the Philadelphia and Denver Mint facilities.

*All press kit contents and images of the Dollar Coin are available on the Mint's website at www.usmint.gov
For additional information, contact Mike White at (202) 874-3134.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

DOLLAR COIN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Why is the Mint producing a new dollar coin?

Authorized by the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997, the new dollar coin replaces the current Susan B. Anthony (SBA) Dollar Coin, which has circulated since 1979. Because demand has increased for a dollar coin in commerce, the government's supply of SBA dollars is nearly exhausted, and there is now a need for a new dollar coin that will be easily distinguishable from other change. The increase in demand is attributable to a growing recognition in the vending industry of the benefits of dollar coins, including the convenience that comes from more rapid transactions.

How will the new coin be different from the SBA Dollar?

The new dollar coin, as required by law, will be gold in color, the same diameter as the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin, have a smooth edge, in contrast to the reeded edge of the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin and have a wider border than existing U.S. circulating coinage. The use of a gold-colored alloy, the smooth edge and the wider border is to ensure the new dollar coin is easily discernible for both the sighted and the seeing-impaired.

What will the new dollar coin be made of?

The Mint is currently conducting research to develop an alloy to meet the requirements of the legislation, including mechanical and chemical simulated wear and tarnish testing.

When will the new dollar coin appear in circulation?

The new dollar coin is scheduled to be released to the public in early 2000. The current inventory of approximately 40 million SBA coins is expected to be deleted later this year, and the Mint will decide whether to produce additional SBA coins with a 1999 date.

Who was Sacagawea?

Sacagawea was the young Shoshone interpreter who from 1804 to 1806 assisted the Lewis and Clark expedition from the Northern Great Plains to the Pacific Ocean and back. Sacagawea contributed to the success of the expedition through her navigational, diplomatic, and translating skills.

more

How was the Sacagawea design chosen?

Over the past year, the U.S. Mint conducted an unprecedented public outreach program, consulting with a wide range of Americans, first in choosing to honor Sacagawea, and second, in selecting the final coin designs. This included public hearings broadcast on C-Span, focus groups, public coin design exhibits, extensive print media requests for comments, and receipt of letter, fax and Internet comments from more than 130,000 people.

Why did the Mint decide to use the “g” spelling of Sacagawea?

While historical records include conflicting spellings of Sacagawea's name, we have decided to use the spelling "SACAGAWEA" for our new dollar coin, based on several contemporary works on this topic. To quote from a recent publication:

"...Translated, her name means 'Bird Woman,' and in their attempts to spell the Indians words, Lewis and Clark used variations of 'Sah-ca-gah-we-ah' and 'Sah-kah-gar-we-a.' (In 1814, when a version of the journals appeared, an editor changed the spelling to Sacajawea, which was the preferred spelling until recently, when most historians and official publications reverted back to Sacagawea.)"

(Source: "Lewis & Clark. The Journey of the Corps of Discovery. An Illustrated History, by Dayton Duncan and Ken Burns." New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997. Page 92.)

To learn more about the new dollar coin and Sacagawea, visit the U.S. Mint website at www.USMINT.GOV.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

AN HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF SACAGAWEA

In July 1998, Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin accepted the recommendation of a citizens advisory committee, chaired by U.S. Mint Director Philip N. Diehl, and announced his decision that the new dollar coin bear the image of Sacagawea. While many in our generation are unfamiliar with the story of the young Shoshone woman who provided critical assistance to the Lewis and Clark expedition, Sacagawea has been well known to other generations of Americans. Our grandparents and their parents knew Sacagawea, and according to the historian Dayton Duncan, honored Sacagawea with more statutes in this country than any other American woman. And our children know Sacagawea, as her story is taught in classrooms across the nation. Stephen Ambrose's 1996 book Undaunted Courage and Ken Burns' 1997 PBS program on the Lewis and Clark expedition have simply recovered her memory to our generation.

While not a great deal is known about the young woman, her story is remarkable. At about the age of 11, she was captured by a Hidatsa raiding party and taken from her Shoshone tribe. She was subsequently bought (or possibly won in a bet) from the Hidatsa by a French-Canadian trader, Toussaint Charbonneau, who made her his wife. Although historical information as to when Charbonneau took Sacagawea as his wife is sketchy and sometimes inconsistent, the Lewis and Clark journals specifically refer to Sacagawea as Charbonneau's wife in an entry dated November 4, 1804. Earlier that year, when Sacagawea was about 15 and six months pregnant, Charbonneau was hired by Captains Lewis and Clark, not so much for his own skills but for those of Sacagawea. Sacagawea knew several Indian languages, and being Shoshone, could help Lewis and Clark make contact with her people and acquire horses that were crucial to the success of the mission. Even more remarkable, the Lewis and Clark journals subsequently refer to the birth of her firstborn baby, Jean Baptiste "Pomp", in an entry dated February 11, 1805. Sacagawea would go on to play an integral role in the Lewis and Clark expedition, all the while carrying and caring for her infant son – a working mother.

In fact, Sacagawea helped Lewis and Clark find the Shoshone and trade for the horses they needed. But her contribution far exceeded anything Lewis and Clark had bargained for. She provided crucial knowledge of the topography of some of the most rugged country of North America and taught the explorers how to find edible roots and plants previously unknown to European-Americans. With her infant son bound to her back, she single-handedly rescued Captain Clark's journals from the Missouri whitewater when their boat capsized. If she had not, much of the record of the first year of the expedition would have been lost to history.

Most crucially, however, Sacagawea and her infant served as a "white flag" of peace for the expedition, which was as much a military expedition as a scientific one. They entered potentially hostile territory well armed but undermanned compared to the Native

American tribes they met. Because no war party was ever accompanied by a woman and infant, the response of the Native Americans was curiosity, not aggression. They talked first, and Sacagawea often served as the translator. Not a single member of the party was lost to hostile action.

It is worth noting that Clark wrote with a tone of regret to Charbonneau that Sacagawea "who accompanied you that long dangerous and fatiguing rout to the Pacific Ocean and back deserved a greater reward for her attention and services on that rout than we had in our power to give her [sic]." Clark's sense of indebtedness to Sacagawea is reflected in his accepting, a few years later, responsibility for educating Sacagawea's son and, after Sacagawea's death at the age of 25, for a daughter as well.

The story of Sacagawea is rich with the symbols and values that make our nation great. It is fitting and proper that after almost 200 years, we repay this national debt in the coin of the realm Sacagawea helped define.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

DOLLAR COIN DESIGN SELECTION PROCESS

In December 1997, the President signed into law the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997, requiring the Treasury Department to place into circulation a new one-dollar coin, similar in size to the Susan B. Anthony one-dollar coin, golden in color, and with a distinctive edge. The legislation requires that the Secretary, in consultation with Congress, select the designs for the obverse (heads) and reverse (tails) sides of the new one-dollar coin. The reverse of the coin is required by statute to depict an eagle; the design of the obverse side is to be chosen by the Secretary.

In April 1998, Secretary Robert E. Rubin appointed the Dollar Coin Design Advisory Committee (DCDAC) to consider design concepts for the obverse design of the new \$1 coin and to recommend to the Secretary a single design concept. The Committee's membership included a congressman, a university president, the President of the American Numismatic Society, the President of a woman's business organization, the Undersecretary of the Smithsonian Institute, a sculptor, and an architect. The Committee was chaired by the Director of the Mint, Philip N. Diehl who served in a non-voting capacity.

Secretary Rubin set forth only limited parameters in his charge to the Committee – he asked that the design be of one or more women, that it not depict a living person, and that the design maintain a dignity befitting the nation's coinage. In June, 1998 the DCDAC met in Philadelphia and listened to seventeen design concept presentations from members of the public. Many additional suggestions arrived via letters, phone calls to individual Committee members, and messages to the U.S. Mint website. The next day, the committee deliberated in public session and selected six finalist design concepts selected from the dozens of suggestions.

On June 9, 1998, the Committee recommended that the new dollar coin bear a design representing Sacagawea. On July 9, 1998, Secretary Rubin accepted the Committee's recommendation and authorized the Mint to move forward with developing the final designs of both the obverse and the reverse of the new dollar coin.

Sacagawea was the young Shoshone woman who, during the years 1804 –1806, joined the Lewis and Clark expedition enroute from the Ohio River Valley to the Pacific Ocean and back. Sacagawea played a crucial role in the success of the expedition by lending her knowledge of Native American languages and the topography of the Northern Rocky Mountains. The decision to create a design inspired by Sacagawea reflects a long numismatic tradition of placing symbolic and allegorical images of women and Native Americans on U.S. coinage as a means of communicating our nation's history and values.

In August, the U.S. Mint wrote to a variety of organizations and individuals requesting recommendations and information about artists who would be good candidates to submit coin designs for this project. The Mint specifically sought artists with knowledge of Native American culture and history. After reviewing the responses, the Mint invited twenty-three artists, including Mint sculptors and engravers, to submit obverse and reverse designs for the new coin. The artists were requested to be sensitive to cultural authenticity and to specifically avoid creating a representation of a classical European face in Native American headdress. The artists were also requested to create reverse eagle designs that reflect peace and freedom, and, if submitting both obverse and reverse designs, to attempt to create complementary designs. The Mint received 121 designs.

In November, the Mint invited representatives of the Native American community, artists, educators, historians, Members of Congress, U.S. Mint and Treasury officers and employees, and other members of the public to review and offer comment on all designs received. Using these comments as a guide, the Mint narrowed the field to six obverse and seven reverse designs.

The Mint has since published these designs on its website and sought public comment. The Mint has also shared these designs with Native American tribal leaders and other representatives, has been advised by prominent and knowledgeable Sacagawea historians on the historical merits of each design, has shared the designs with Members of Congress, and has conducted focus groups based on these designs with representatives of the public at large and the numismatic community. The Mint has received over 120,000 comments on its website, and over 1,000 letters and faxes.

Based on information learned from all of these sources, the Mint narrowed the field further (to three obverse and four reverse designs) before submission to the Commission of Fine Arts on December 17, 1998. Since that time, the Mint has continued to receive public comment from all sources.

The Mint plans to issue the new dollar coin during the early months of the year 2000 when the current supply of Susan B. Anthony dollars is expected to run out.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

DOLLAR COIN DESIGN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Mr. Philip N. Diehl, Director, United States Mint

Philip N. Diehl was confirmed by the U.S. Senate as Director of the Mint on June 24, 1994. As Director, Mr. Diehl is the CEO of a Fortune 500-sized manufacturing and international marketing enterprise with more than \$1 billion in annual revenues and 2,200 employees – the world's largest manufacturer of coins and coin-based products.

Voting Members:

Ms. Peggy Cooper Cafritz, Vice Chair, President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities

Ms. Cafritz is a long-time Washington arts advocate and co-creator of Workshops for Careers in the Arts, (renamed the Duke Ellington School of the Arts in 1974). In 1994, President Clinton appointed Ms. Cafritz Vice Chair of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. She has received awards and honors for her work, including the John D. Rockefeller Youth Award, the Peabody Award and an Emmy for the weekly arts program "Around Town."

Mr. Hilario F. Candela, President, Spillis Candela & Partners, Inc.

Mr. Candela is President of the largest architectural, engineering and interior design firm in the southeastern United States. His architectural designs span the North and South American continents. He also serves on the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities.

Congressman Michael N. Castle, Chairman, House Banking Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy

Congressman Castle is currently serving his third term for the state of Delaware as an at-large Member of the U.S. House of Representatives. While serving on the panel, he was the Chairman of the House Banking Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy.

Mr. Arthur Houghton III, President, American Numismatic Society

Mr. Houghton is President of Arthur Houghton Associates, a Washington, DC consulting firm. Mr. Houghton has been President of the American Numismatic Society since 1993. He has published extensively in the field of ancient coinage and economies.

Ms. Patricia McGuire, President, Trinity College

A lawyer, Ms. McGuire was an Assistant Dean at the Georgetown Law Center, Project Director for Georgetown's DC Street Law Project and a legal affairs commentator for various television programs. She is currently co-chair for the Washington Steering Committee for the Women's Global Challenge, an Olympic-level international women's sports competition.

Mrs. Constance Berry Newman, Under Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution

As Under Secretary, Mrs. Newman serves as the Chief Operating Officer of the world's largest museum and research complex. Mrs. Newman's distinguished career spans some 30 years, and includes such areas as housing and urban development, restructuring public and private organizations, personnel and regulatory policies and general administration and management.

Ms. Gail Shaffer, Executive Director, Business and Professional Women/U.S.A.

Ms. Shaffer serves as the Executive Director of Business and Professional Women/U.S.A. She served as the Secretary of State for New York from 1983 – 1995. She is a former State Assemblywoman, former President of the National Association of Secretaries of State, and former President of the Center for Women in Government.

Mr. Edward Vega, Artist and Sculptor

Mr. Vega is an exhibiting artist specializing in sculpture and drawing. His teaching experience includes work at New Mexico State University and the University of Albuquerque. Mr. Vega has also worked as an art director and scenic artist in the motion picture and television businesses. His resume includes an extensive list of art and sculpture exhibitions with a focus on the southwestern region of the country.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

A HISTORY OF THE DOLLAR COIN

The American dollar has had an interesting and colorful history. The word "dollar" originates from the German word "Thaler," the name given to the first large silver coinage established in Europe. Thaler is a derivative of the word "Joachimsthal," the name of the Bohemian mining town which, before the discovery of silver in the Americas, produced the greatest amount of silver. The silver dollar, not as we know it today, but its progenitor, was introduced to our country during the time of the American Revolution.

On May 11, 1775, John Hancock of Massachusetts presented a plan to the Second Continental Congress to raise funds that could be used to support our forces in the fight for freedom. He suggested that the Spanish milled silver dollars be used for the payment of notes that would be issued by Congress. A committee of seven was appointed by the Continental Congress to determine the value of gold and silver coins used in the colonies and to determine the proportions "they ought to bear to Spanish milled dollars." On September 2, 1776, the committee filed a report that described a number of different coins which were being used as a medium of exchange in the colonies. It was Thomas Jefferson, discerningly agreeing with Hancock, who recommended that the United States adopt the silver "Spanish Milled Dollar" as our monetary unit of value. The Spanish Milled Dollar, also called "Pillar Pieces of Eight," was already familiar to the colonists and daily trade was transacted in that coin. However, the dollar with the Spanish Milled Dollar as its medium wasn't officially established as the monetary unit of the United States of America by the Continental Congress until July 6, 1785.

The silver dollar was authorized by Congress on April 2, 1792, and production commenced in 1794. Production was discontinued in 1805 because too many of the popular coins were being exported to Mexico and the West Indies, leaving worn and clipped Spanish coins as the chief circulating medium in the United States. The silver dollar wasn't minted again until 1836, and only 1,000 were issued from the Mints. The act of January 18, 1837 standardized the fineness and weight of the silver dollar. The silver dollar was produced again from 1836 until 1873, and then discontinued in favor of a trade dollar. The trade dollar contained more silver than its predecessor and was exported largely to the Orient. The Act of February 28, 1878 restored coinage of the standard silver dollar to a weight and fineness previously established in the act of January 18, 1837, but only as specimen proof strikings. Under various acts, production of the standard silver dollar continued until 1935, when the the last silver dollars were produced for general circulation.

In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson signed a historic bill which provided for the first major change in United States coinage in more than a century. A world shortage of silver had necessitated the conservation of the metal. The bill, entitled the Coinage Act of 1965, contained a provision that restricted the minting of silver dollars for five years after the passage of the bill. On December 31, 1970, President Richard Nixon signed into law the Bank Holding Company Act. Appended to the legislation were important amendments relating to coinage, including a provision to re-issue the dollar denomination to honor Dwight David Eisenhower. On the back of the coin was to be a design that was emblematic of the symbolic eagle of the Apollo 11 landing on the moon. The Act further provided for the removal of all silver from the dollar denomination and its coinage in the cupro-nickel clad composition. Eisenhower dollars were produced from 1971 through 1978.

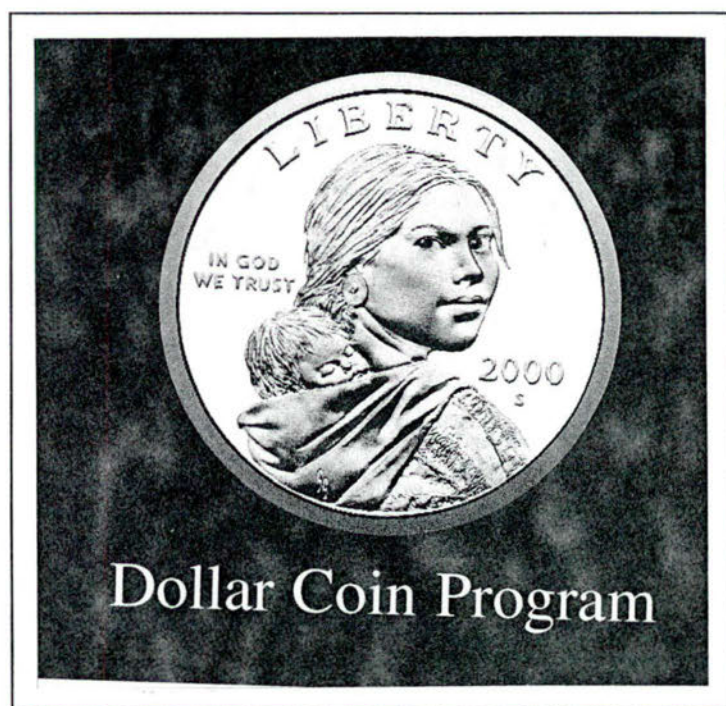
Legislation dated October 10, 1978, provided for the issuance of the Susan B. Anthony dollar. Placement of Susan B. Anthony's likeness on the new dollar represented the first time that a woman, other than a mythical figure, appeared on a circulating coin. The reverse design is the same as that used on the Eisenhower dollar, which was an adaptation of the official Apollo 11 insignia.

While the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin never gained wide popularity, it is in fact the most successful dollar coin ever issued, with more than 800 million now in circulation, annual demand averaging 50 to 60 million coins, and is used in transit systems, the vending industry and other commercial businesses.

The United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997, dated December 1, 1997, provides for a new dollar coin to be placed into circulation when supplies of the Susan B. Anthony dollar coin are exhausted.

This coin will be golden in color, have a distinctive edge, and have tactile and visual features that make the denomination of the coin readily discernible. Based on a perceived consumer demand for added convenience, the U.S. Mint is spearheading production of the new dollar coin as an option for everyday spending. Ideally suited for use in vending machines, the dollar coin provides a perfect solution for vending purchases throughout the nation's post offices, transit systems, supermarkets and offers an alternative to bills when tipping at hotels and restaurants.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT



Information Kit



PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION



Dollar Coin Program

First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton Holds White House Ceremony To Unveil Design Of The New U.S. Dollar Coin

May 4, 1999

Today at a White House ceremony, First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin unveiled the design for the new United States dollar coin, which will carry the image of the American Indian woman, Sacagawea. The First Lady also announced the Clinton Administration's support for the creation of the American Indian Education Foundation, a non-profit organization that would help to support the education of Native American children. In addition, Mrs. Clinton announced that she will embark on a tour of America's treasures located in the Southwest region, as part of the White House Millennium Council's "Save America's Treasures" program. The ceremony builds on the Administration's efforts to "Honor the Past and Imagine the Future" as the new millennium approaches -- celebrating the rich and diverse history of Native Americans, while supporting and preserving their culture and heritage for future generations.

The First U.S. Coin Of The New Millennium:

The First Lady and Treasury Secretary Rubin unveiled the first U.S. coin to be minted in the new millennium and the first U.S. currency ever to depict a Native American. The gold coin will carry the image of Sacagawea, the young Shoshone woman who during the years 1804-1806 assisted the Lewis and Clark expedition from the Ohio River Valley to the Pacific Ocean and back. In choosing to honor Sacagawea with this coin, the U.S. Mint consulted with a wide range of Americans at public hearings, coin design exhibitions and through more than 130,000 letters, faxes, and e-mails in response to requests for comments. Artists Glenna Goodacre and Tom Rogers designed the special coin, which as authorized by the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997 will replace the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin.

The American Indian Education Foundation:

The First Lady announced the Administration's support for legislation to create a nonprofit entity called the American Indian Education Foundation, similar to the National Park Foundation, in order to help leverage private resources for the education of Native American children. This Foundation would accept and administer private gifts of real and personal property to support the goal of improving the educational opportunities of American Indian and Alaska Native students from early childhood through high school. This Foundation would be able to fund projects such as teacher training and development programs; family literacy programs; the provision of materials and equipment; model programs to advance the educational opportunities of Native American students; and the development of American Indian cultural programs for use in schools.

"Save America's Treasures" Tour of the Southwest Region:

Later this month, the First Lady will travel to the Southwest as part of an ongoing effort to bring attention to America's national treasures and ensure their survival into the next century. The upcoming tour builds on the White House Millennium Council's "Save America's Treasures" Tour with the First Lady to the Mid-Atlantic and Northeastern regions in July 1998 and a series of "Save America's Treasures" regional visits in December 1998. At each stop on the tour, the First Lady will highlight treasures -- including artifacts, buildings, monuments and parks and trails -- which reflect our nation's heritage, yet are in need of preservation and restoration in order to be part of our nation's future. By recognizing these treasures, the First Lady hopes to encourage the continued partnership between the private sector, government, communities and families to preserve the story of America for future generations.

###

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE:

Supporting Native Americans

ECONOMY

Closing the Book on A Generation of Deficits. In 1992, the deficit was \$290 billion, a record dollar high. This year, the Administration expects the budget surplus to be \$79 billion, the largest budget surplus in history.

Saving Social Security First. President Clinton is committed to saving Social Security for the 21st Century. The President will fight to save every penny of any future surplus until a bipartisan plan to save Social Security is enacted.

Nearly 18 Million New Jobs. More than 90 percent of the new jobs have been created in the private sector, the highest percentage in 50 years.

Lowest Unemployment in Nearly Thirty Years -- down from 7.5% in 1992 to 4.3% today -- staying below 5% for 19 months in a row.

The Lowest Inflation in More than 30 Years. Since 1993, the inflation rate has averaged just 2.5 percent - the lowest average inflation rate since the Kennedy Administration.

Strong Private Sector Growth. The private sector of the economy has grown 3.9 percent annually -- the fastest rate of private-sector growth since the Johnson Administration.

Fastest Real-Wage Growth In More Than Two Decades -- after adjusting for inflation, wages have increased 2.5% in the past 12 months -- the fastest real wage growth in more than two decades.

Tax Cuts for Working Families -- 15 million working families receive additional tax relief through the President's expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit.

Largest Four-Year Drop in Child Poverty Since 1960s -- Under President Clinton, the child poverty rate has declined from 22.7% to 19.9% -- the biggest four-year drop in nearly 30 years. While this decrease marks significant progress, President Clinton will continue to fight for policies that help to raise incomes and reduce poverty.

Increased the Minimum Wage from \$4.25 to \$5.15 per hour -- increasing wages for 10 million workers. The President further proposed increasing the minimum wage to \$6.15 an hour by the year 2000. Increasing the minimum wage by one dollar in two equal steps simply restores the real value of the minimum wage to what it was in 1981.

Three Times More Loans to Native American-Owned Small Businesses. Between FY93 and FY98 the Small Business Administration (SBA) approved more than 2,000 loans to Native American-owned small businesses under the 7(a) and 504 loan programs. In FY1998 alone, the SBA granted 462 loans, worth \$76.5 million, to Native American-owned small businesses, three times the number of loans granted in FY93.

Promoted Lending In Indian Country. President Clinton signed the Community Development Banking and Regulatory Improvement Act, which promotes more lending in Indian Country.

Provided Management and Technical Assistance To Native Americans. Established an Office of Native American Programs within the Minority Business Development Association at the Department of Commerce, with eight Native American Business Development Centers and a business consultant, that provides management and technical assistance to Native American businesses.

Expanding Access to Capital with Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI). The President has expanded access to capital through the creation of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, which supports banks and other entities that specialize in lending and investing in underserved communities. The FY99 budget included a \$15 million increase in CDFI funding (from \$80 million to \$95 million), a 19 percent increase. The President's proposed FY2000 budget increases CDFI funding to \$125 million -- a \$30 million increase.

Expanding Investment in Urban and Rural Areas. Spurring economic development in distressed communities, the Clinton Administration has created 31 Empowerment Zones and more than 100 Enterprise Communities that are creating new jobs, new opportunities and stronger communities. The FY99 budget included \$60 million in flexible discretionary funding for the Round II Empowerment Zones and Rural Enterprise Communities. The FY2000 budget proposes mandatory funding for ten years: \$150 million a year for the 15 Round II Urban EZs; \$10 million a year for the five Round II Rural EZs; and \$5 million a year for the twenty Round II Rural ECs. The Oglala Sioux Tribe was designated as one of the Round II EZs and the Metlakatla Indian, Four Corners, Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribe, and Northwoods Nijji were designated as Round II Rural Enterprise Communities.

Welfare to Work. The Administration passed a \$3 billion program to help long term welfare recipients find, get, and keep jobs. The FY 2000 budget includes a \$1 billion, one-year extension.

Helping People Get to Work. The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century authorizes \$750 million over five years, and the FY99 budget included \$75 million, for the President's Access to Jobs initiative and reverse commute grants to help communities design innovative transportation solutions so that families who need to work can get to work.

Providing Block Grants For Indian Housing. The FY99 budget provides \$620 million in block grants for Indian housing, which will serve 552 tribes. The President's FY2000 budget also calls for \$620 million in block grants.

FIGHTING FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

President Clinton Met With Tribal Leaders. On April 29, 1994, President Clinton became the first President to invite the leaders of all federally recognized tribes to the White House. On this historic occasion, the President pledged that his Administration would work with Tribal leaders to establish a true government-to-government partnership.

Recognizing Native American Contributions to One America. The President appointed the most diverse Cabinet and Administration in history. President Clinton appointed 63 Native Americans to all levels of his Administration, including 11 to top positions requiring Senate confirmation and 30 to Presidential appointment positions. Native Americans serving in the Clinton Administration include: Raynell Morris, Associate Director of the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, The White House; Elizabeth Homer, Director of the Office of American Indian Trust, Department of the Interior; Joy Harjo, Member of the National Council on the Arts; Robert Loescher, Member of the National Gambling Impact Study Commission; Kevin Gover, Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; William Yellowtail, Regional Administrator of Region VIII, Environmental Protection Agency; John Echohawk, Member of the Western Water Policy Review Advisory Commission; Sedelta Verble, Deputy Director of the Office of Communications, Department of Agriculture; Mike Anderson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; Billy M. Burrage, Judge, U.S. District of Judges; Theodore Strong, Member of the Presidential Committee on Sustainable Development; Montie Deer, Chair - Designee of the National Indian Gaming Commission, Department of the Interior; and Gary Kimble, Commissioner of the Administration for Native Americans, Department of Health & Human Services.

Strengthening the Relationship Between the Federal Government and Tribal Nations. In 1994, President Clinton executed a Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies directing agencies to consult, to the greatest extent practicable and to the extent permitted by law, with tribal governments prior to taking actions that affect federally recognized tribal governments. On May 14, 1998, he issued an Executive Order that strengthens and makes effective across Administrations the 1994 Government-to-Government Memorandum. This executive order serves to establish regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with Indian tribal governments in the development of regulatory practices on federal matters that significantly or uniquely affect their communities, to reduce the imposition of unfunded mandates upon Indian tribal governments, and to streamline the application process for and increase the availability of waivers to Indian tribal governments.

Ensuring Tribal Sovereignty. President Clinton created the Office of Tribal Justice to promote government-to-government relations with Indian tribes and ensure aggressive representation of tribal sovereignty in the courts. He also created a permanent White House working group composed of all Executive Branch Departments to advance tribal sovereignty across the administration.

Protected Religious Freedom. President Clinton signed an executive order that requires federal agencies to accommodate access to and ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners and to avoid adversely affecting the physical integrity of such sacred sites. He also successfully fought for passage of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act Amendments and the Religious Freedom Restoration Act in order to protect the right of free exercise of tribal religions. Finally, he directed federal agencies to ensure efficient collection and distribution of available eagle feathers and eagle parts to American Indians and Alaska Natives for traditional religious purposes.

Promoted Tribal Self-Determination. President Clinton supported passage and implementation of the Indian Self-Determination Act amendments, which gives tribal governments increased control of Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Service resources spent within Indian Country. He also successfully fought attempts to penalize tribes for exercising their powers of self-governance, allow states to tax tribal governments on new trust lands, and permit direct taxation of tribal governments.

Resolving Disputed Indian Trust Fund Balances. The Administration is committed to resolving disputed Indian trust fund account balances through informal dispute resolution and supports the unique government-to-government relationship that exists in Indian trust land management issues. After tribal consultations, the Bureau of Indian Affairs submitted its "Recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior for Settlement of Disputed Tribal Accounts" to Congress in November 1997. Legislation reflecting these recommendations was proposed in 1998, but not enacted. It will be proposed again in the 106th Congress.

Reducing Backlog and Expanding Alternative Dispute Resolution at Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). The FY99 budget included \$279 million -- a \$37 million increase over the previous year -- to significantly expand EEOC's alternative dispute resolution program and reduce the backlog of private sector discrimination complaints. The final budget fully funds the President's request -- providing the first real increase for EEOC in several years.

Conducting a Fair and Accurate Census. The Clinton Administration is working to ensure that Census 2000 is accurate, using the best, most up-to-date scientific methods. According to the Census Bureau, the 1990 Census missed 8.4 million people and double-counted 4.4 million others. Nationally, 12.2 percent of Native Americans living on a reservation were not counted in the 1990 census. While missing or miscounting so many people is a problem, the fact that certain groups -- such as children, the poor, people of color, city dwellers and people who live in rural rental homes -- were missed more often than others made the undercount even more inaccurate. A fair and accurate Census is a fundamental part of a representative democracy and is the basis for providing equality under the law.

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

Protecting Families. The Family & Medical Leave Act (FMLA) -- the first piece of legislation the President signed into law -- enables workers to take up to 12 weeks unpaid leave to care for a new baby or ailing family member, or attend to their own serious health needs, without jeopardizing their job. The Family and Medical Leave Act covers just over 89 million workers -- about 70 percent of the American labor force and millions of workers have already benefited from FMLA since its enactment. The FY 2000 budget proposes expanding FMLA to reach workers in firms with over 25 employees, expanding coverage to 10 million more workers. In addition, the budget proposes providing resources to the Department of Labor to research the impact this law has had on the American family, and how to make leave accessible and affordable for more of America's working families.

Increasing Funding to the Indian Health Service. The Indian Health Service saw an increase of \$144 million over FY98. This increase will assist in providing much-needed quality health care to Indian communities. In his FY2000 budget, the President has proposed \$2.4 billion, an increase for the Indian Health Service (IHS) of \$170 million or 8 percent over the FY99 level.

Indian Health Service (IHS) Contract Support Costs. The FY99 House bill contained an objectionable provision that would allocate contract support costs (e.g., indirect costs) to tribes that have contracted and compacted their health systems on a proportional basis. The Native American community and IHS objected to this provision because some tribes would have received less funding than they received in FY98. The Administration opposed this, and ultimately the objectionable provision was removed entirely. For FY2000, the President's budget supports tribal self-determination by proposing a \$35 million (+17%) increase for contract support costs, to cover the costs of existing tribal contracts and compacts.

Preventing Diabetes. The President worked with Congressional leaders to make \$30 million available in each of 1998 - 2002 fiscal years (totaling \$150 million over five years) to the Indian Health Service for diabetes prevention, research and treatment in our Native American communities. Native Americans are three times as likely as white Americans to have diabetes and are less likely to access treatment for it. This grant will bring public health services, schools and nutrition programs together to reach children and families living on reservations, and to provide them with the information and tools to prevent and manage diabetes.

Eliminating Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities. In 1998, President Clinton announced an initiative to end racial and ethnic health disparities. The effort sets a national goal of eliminating the longstanding disparities by the year 2010 in six key health areas: infant mortality, diabetes, cancer screening and management, heart disease, AIDS and immunizations. The President announced a five-step plan -- led by Surgeon General and Assistant Secretary for Health Dr. David Satcher -- to mobilize the resources and expertise of the federal government, the private sector, and local communities. In the FY99 budget, Congress took a critical first step in investing in the President's multi-year proposal. In addition, the President's FY2000 budget includes \$145 million for health education, prevention, and treatment services for minority populations. Working with minority public health providers, advocates, and other consumer representatives, CDC will continue a \$35 million demonstration program to enable selected communities to develop innovative and effective approaches to address these disparities.

Addressing HIV/AIDS in Minority Community with an Historic \$157 Million Effort. Minority communities make up the fastest growing portion of the HIV/AIDS caseload (44 percent of all new HIV cases). In FY99, there will be an unprecedented \$157 million investment that will improve prevention efforts in high-risk communities and expand access to cutting edge HIV therapies and other treatment needed for HIV/AIDS.

Fighting to Pass a Strong, Enforceable Patients' Bill of Rights. President Clinton has called on the Congress to pass a strong, enforceable patients' bill of rights that assures Americans the quality health care they need. The bill should include important patient protections such as: assuring direct access to specialists; real emergency room protections; continuity of care provisions that protect patients from abrupt changes in treatment; a fair, timely, and independent appeals process for patient grievances; and enforcement provisions to make these rights real.

Protected and Strengthened Medicare. The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 extended the life of the Medicare Trust Fund for at least a decade; expanded choices in health plans; and provided beneficiaries new preventive benefits. The President has also put forth a proposal that, if enacted, will provide greater access to health insurance for Americans ages 55 to 65, including an option to buy into Medicare.

Extended Health Care to Millions of Children with the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Because of the President's leadership, the Balanced Budget of 1997 included \$24 billion to provide real health care coverage to up to five million more children, the largest children's health care budget increase since Medicaid was created in 1965. Minority children make up a disproportionate number of the over 10 million uninsured children. The Administration is actively reaching out to communities to target and enroll eligible, uninsured children in CHIP.

Increased WIC -- \$1 Billion Higher. Under President Clinton, participation in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) has expanded by 1.7 million -- from 5.7 million in 1993 to 7.4 million women, infants, and children in 1998, with funding rising from \$2.9 billion to \$3.9 billion (FY99). Research shows that every \$1 increase in the prenatal care portion of the WIC program cuts between \$1.77 and \$3.90 in medical expenses in the first 60 days following childbirth. In 1996, approximately 70,000 children and over 25,000 infants who benefited from WIC were Native American.

Ensuring Safe Food for America's Families. Issued new standards to reduce and prevent contamination of meat, poultry and seafood; signed the Food Quality Protection Act with special safeguards for kids; issued new regulations that improve the safety of fruit and vegetable juices; and created a President's Council on Food Safety to develop a comprehensive food safety strategic plan for federal agencies.

Increasing Funding for Indian Head Start. Since 1993, President Clinton has expanded Head Start (which includes Indian Head Start) by 68 percent, from \$2.8 billion in FY93 to \$4.6 billion in FY99. Of the estimated 822,000 children that were enrolled in Head Start in 1998, 3.4 percent of the children were Native American. The final FY99 budget specified \$130 million for Indian Head Start -- a \$9 million increase over FY98. For FY2000, the President's budget provides \$147 million for Indian Head Start -- a \$17 million increase over FY99.

EDUCATION

Strengthening Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)-Funded Schools and Colleges Serving Tribes. The President's proposed FY2000 budget provides \$542 million for the operation of elementary and secondary schools, tribally controlled community colleges, and assistance to Indian children attending public schools. This represents an increase of \$35 million from FY99.

Reducing Class Size in BIA-Funded Schools. In the FY99 budget, the President won a down payment (\$1.2 billion) on his initiative to reduce class size to a national average of 18 students in grades 1-3, by helping local schools hire an additional 100,000 well-prepared teachers. Research shows that reducing class size to 15-18 students in the early grades improves student achievement, particularly among low-income and minority students in inner cities. Included in the \$1.2 billion for the first year of the initiative is \$6 million for the BIA-funded schools. In his FY2000 budget, the President has called for \$7 million to go toward BIA-funded schools.

Repairing and Modernizing Schools on Reservations. The FY99 budget provides \$60 million to replace older, unsafe, and dilapidated schools on reservations in accordance with a Congressionally-approved priority list of replacement schools and would provide for much-needed health and safety-related repairs and improvements that together comprise a roughly \$700 million backlog. In his FY2000 budget, the President has proposed \$108 million, an 80 percent increase over the FY99 enacted level, to replace and repair some of the 185 BIA-funded schools on reservations.

Increased Funding for Indian Education. President Clinton won a 10 percent increase (from \$60 million to \$66 million) for the Indian Education program in the Department of Education in his FY 1999 budget. Serving nearly half a million Native American students, the Act's programs include grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs), Indian tribes and organizations, Indian-controlled schools, and individuals to address the unique educational and cultural academic needs of Native Americans.

Recognizing Tribal Colleges. President Clinton signed an executive order that aims to ensure that tribal colleges and universities are more fully recognized as accredited institutions, have access to the opportunities afforded other institutions, and have federal resources committed to them on a continuing basis.

Supporting AmeriCorps. Since 1993, more than 100,000 people have had the opportunity to serve through AmeriCorps. This includes hundreds of Native Americans who have had the chance to participate. In 1998 alone, nearly 50,000 young people had the opportunity to serve and earn an award of up to \$4,725 to pay for college or repay student loans. The FY 2000 budget includes funding to engage 69,000 Americans in community service with a goal of 100,000 AmeriCorps participants in 2002.

Expanding Investments In Youth Education And Training. While House Republicans attempted to eliminate the successful Summer Jobs program in FY99, President Clinton prevailed with his request for \$871 million in funding, which will finance up to 530,000 summer jobs for disadvantaged youth. The Workforce Investment Act consolidated the Summer Jobs and the year round youth programs into one Youth Activities formula grant. The FY 2000 budget includes \$1 billion for youth activities, equivalent to the amount provided for these programs in FY 1999.

Youth Opportunity Grants (YOG). YOG provides high school dropouts between the ages of 16 and 24 with academic and job-skills training, as well as apprenticeships building and rehabilitating affordable housing. The President proposed and won \$250 million for this new innovative program in the FY99 budget. The FY 2000 budget continues funding for YOG at the 1999 level of \$250 million.

Expanding College Opportunity with Tuition Tax Credits, Education IRAs, and Largest Increase in Pell Grants in 20 Years. The President is making the first two years of college universally available with \$1500 HOPE Scholarship tax credits and a 20 percent Lifetime Learning tax credit to help offset tuition costs. The expanded education IRA allows penalty- and tax-free withdrawals for education. And in 1999, nearly four million students will receive a Pell Grant of up to \$3,125, the largest maximum award ever. In the 1995-96 school year, 51 percent of all Native American students enrolled full-time in college received a Pell Grant.

Teaching Every Child to Read by the 3rd Grade. More than 1000 colleges have committed work-study students to tutor children in reading, and thousands of AmeriCorps members and senior volunteers are organizing volunteer reading campaigns. In the FY99 budget, the President won \$260 million for a new child literacy initiative, consistent with the President's America Reads proposal.

Increasing Access to Education Technology. The President has made an unprecedented commitment to bringing technology into schools. In the FY99 budget, President Clinton won \$75 million to fund technology training for teachers and \$10 million for new grants to public-private partnerships in low-income communities to provide residents access to computer facilities for educational and employment purposes. Education technology has always been a top priority for the President and Vice President; since 1993, they have created the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund and increased overall investments in educational technology by thirty-fold, from \$23 million to \$698 million this year. The Administration has also secured low-cost connections (the e-rate) to the Internet for schools, libraries, rural health clinics and hospitals. The President's FY2000 budget proposes a \$103 million increase in funding over FY99 to ensure that every child has access to computers, the Internet, high-quality educational software, and teachers that can use technology in the classroom.

Striving for Excellence. Thanks to President Clinton's leadership, the **Title I program** is helping millions of disadvantaged students reach high academic standards by giving them extra help with basic and advanced skills. The FY2000 budget requests nearly \$8 billion for Title I, a \$320 million increase over FY99. This funding will support educational services for more than 12 million disadvantaged students, over 500,000 more than last year. Over 182,000 Indian students will be served by Title I in FY99.

Establishing the GEAR-UP Initiative to Help Up to 380,000 Students Prepare for College. The President won \$120 million in FY99 to create a new mentoring initiative to help low income middle and high school children prepare for college. GEAR-UP (a program that incorporates the President's "High Hopes" proposal) will expand mentoring and scholarship efforts by states, and provide new grants to partnerships of middle schools, institutions of higher education, and community organizations, to provide intensive early intervention services to help prepare students at high-poverty middle schools for college. President Clinton's FY2000 budget doubles funding -- from \$120 million in FY99 to \$240 million -- for the GEAR UP program. This would increase the number of participating students from 177,000 in FY99 to 381,000 in FY 2000.

Getting Good Teachers to Underserved Areas. The FY99 budget contained \$75 million for new teacher quality initiatives -- programs that will help recruit and prepare thousands of teachers to teach in high-poverty urban and rural communities and will strengthen teacher preparation programs across the country.

FIGHTING CRIME

Improved Law Enforcement in Indian Country. The final FY99 budget bill includes a \$109 million increase -- for the Departments of Justice and Interior -- for the President's Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative. The initiative will improve public safety for the 1.4 million residents on the approximately 56 million acres of Indian lands. This funding will increase the number of law enforcement officers on Indian lands, provide more equipment, expand detention facilities, enhance juvenile crime prevention, and improve the effectiveness of tribal courts. Although violent crime has been declining nationally for several years, it has been on the rise in Indian Country. At the same time, police service on Indian lands has been steadily shrinking. Recognizing these facts, the President made a major commitment to improve law enforcement in Indian country. The President's FY2000 budget includes \$164 million, a 50 percent increase over FY99, for the Departments of Justice and Interior for the second year of the President's Indian Country Law Enforcement Initiative.

Hiring More Police Through COPS Program. The FY99 budget provided \$35 million for hiring police officers through the COPS program exclusively in Indian Country.

SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Protecting Tribal Natural Resources. President Clinton established the American Indian Environmental Office to work with tribes to protect water quality and the environment in Indian Country. Other tribal environmental achievements include:

- Established for the first time the right of Alaska Natives to fish for subsistence purposes.

- ▶ Requested more than \$160 million (a 15 percent increase) in his FY99 budget for EPA support of tribal environmental protection programs on reservations. As a part of this program, EPA will continue to build and support tribal capacity to implement, operate, and enforce federal environmental laws.
- ▶ Supported the exercise of Northwest Tribes' treaty fishing rights.

Mitigating Environmental Impacts on Tribal Lands. In FY97, DOD entered into a new era in its relationship with Indian tribes through the development of Cooperative Agreements (CAs) with tribal governments to mitigate environmental impacts on Indian lands resulting from DOD activities. In addition, DOD demonstrated and validated several promising new technologies that target environmental problems caused by past DOD activities on Indian lands.

Promoting Environmental Justice and Redevelopment. President Clinton issued an Executive Order on Environmental Justice to ensure that low-income citizens and minorities do not suffer a disproportionate burden of industrial pollution. The Administration identified pilot projects to be undertaken across the country to redevelop contaminated sites in low-income communities, turn them into useable space, create jobs and enhance community development.

Keeping Our Drinking Water Safe. President Clinton proposed and signed legislation to strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act to ensure that our families have healthy, clean tap water. The Clinton Administration required America's 55,000 water utilities to provide regular reports to their customers on the quality of their drinking water.

2/99

The United States Mint **Mint News**



From the Office of Public Affairs

Washington, D.C. 20220

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

May 4, 1999

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION:

Lynn Parrish (202) 874-3134

First Lady Unveils New Dollar Coin Designs

Washington, D.C. - First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton and Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin today unveiled the design for the new dollar coin at a White House ceremony honoring Native American women and their accomplishments.

"How fitting that the first U.S. coin of the new millennium should carry the image of the Native American woman whose courage and quiet dignity provides such a powerful link to our past," said Mrs. Clinton. "The Sacagawea coin honors an extraordinary woman who helped shape the history of our nation and preserves her important legacy for future generations."

Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin said, "This new dollar coin is a graceful tribute to part of America's history and will be a striking addition to our coinage and currency system."

Other participants joining the ceremony were U.S. Treasurer Mary Ellen Withrow, Department of the Interior Bureau of Indian Affairs Assistant Secretary Kevin Gover, U.S. Mint Director Philip N. Diehl, the coin's designers, Glenna Goodacre and Thomas D. Rogers, Sr., and representatives of the Shoshone and other Native American tribes.

"Over the last year, the Mint consulted with a wide range of Americans in choosing to honor Sacagawea and in selecting the final coin designs," said Mint Director Philip N. Diehl. "This included public hearings, coin design exhibitions and requests for comments, which resulted in more than 130,000 letters, faxes and Internet comments."

Authorized by the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997, the new dollar coin replaces the current Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin, which has circulated since 1979.

The new dollar coin will be gold in color, have the same diameter as the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin, bear a smooth edge (in contrast to the reeded edge of the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin) and have a wider border than existing U.S. circulating coinage. The use of a gold-colored alloy, the smooth edge and the wider border will ensure the new dollar coin is easily discernible for the visually challenged. The Mint is currently conducting research to develop an alloy to meet the requirements of the legislation, including mechanical and chemical simulated wear and tarnish testing.

Glenna Goodacre's obverse design depicts Sacagawea -- the young Shoshone woman who during the years 1804-1806 assisted the Lewis and Clark expedition en route from the Ohio River Valley to the Pacific Ocean and back. The portrait shows Sacagawea in a three-quarter position with her baby, Jean Baptiste, on her back, and the inscriptions "Liberty," "In God We Trust" and the year of issue, 2000, as required by law. Goodacre, from Santa Fe, New Mexico, is best known in Washington as the sculptor of the Vietnam Women's Memorial. Ms. Goodacre based her obverse design on historical research and the likeness of a young Shoshone woman who served as a model.

Tom Rogers' reverse design depicts a soaring bald eagle and seventeen stars, representing the number of states at the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition, and the inscriptions United States of America, E Pluribus Unum and One Dollar. His previous coin designs include the obverse of the Robert F. Kennedy Commemorative Silver Dollar, the reverse of the American Eagle Platinum Coin, and the reverse of the Vietnam Veterans' Commemorative Silver Dollar.

Note to Editors: The event was webcast live on the U.S. Mint website at www.USMINT.gov, where the event press kit is available in the website's "press room." Photographs of the new dollar coin may be downloaded @ www.usmint.gov/reading_room/photo.cfm



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

PHILIP N. DIEHL
DIRECTOR
UNITED STATES MINT

Philip N. Diehl was confirmed by the United States Senate as Director of the United States Mint on June 24, 1994, after serving as Counselor to Secretary Lloyd Bentsen and Chief of Staff at the Department of the Treasury.

As Director of the Mint, Mr. Diehl is the Chief Executive Officer of a fortune 500-size manufacturing and international marketing enterprise with \$2 billion in annual revenues and 2,200 employees – the world's largest manufacturer of coins and coin-based consumer products.

His responsibilities include the annual production of 18-20 billion circulating coins, management of the Mint's \$600 million-a-year commemorative and bullion coin program, oversight of the Mint's field facilities in Denver, Philadelphia, San Francisco and West Point, New York, and the U.S. Bullion Depository at Ft. Knox, Kentucky, and protection of the nation's \$100 billion in gold and silver reserves.

Under Mr. Diehl's leadership, the Mint has received eight Hammer Awards and two National Partnership Awards from the Vice President recognizing a wide range of customer service, labor-management and business process improvements implemented during his term. For three consecutive years, the Mint has received the highest customer satisfaction rating ever achieved by a government agency as measured by the American Customer Satisfaction Index survey conducted by the National Quality Research Council at the University of Michigan School of Business. Among private sector firms, the Mint's 1998 rating was second only to Mercedes Benz of North America.

Prior to joining the Department of the Treasury, Mr. Diehl served former Senator Lloyd Bentsen as Staff Director of the Senate Finance Committee and as the Senator's Legislative Director.

Mr. Diehl also has served as vice president of regulatory affairs for International Telecharge Inc., a long distance telephone company in Dallas, Texas, and as director of telephone regulation for the Texas Public Utility Commission in Austin.

A native of Dallas, Mr. Diehl earned an M.A. in government from the University of Texas at Austin and a B.A. from Austin College in Sherman, Texas. He is married to Jacquita Pearson Diehl, and they have two sons, Michael and Alex.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

THOMAS D. ROGERS, SR.
SCULPTOR/ENGRAVER
UNITED STATES MINT

A U.S. Navy veteran, Mr. Rogers holds an A.A.S. degree with a major in commercial art. His medallic sculpture career has spanned over two decades. Over ninety of his portraits of inductees hang in the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame in Springfield, MA.

Mr. Rogers has won several national competitions, including The American Numismatic Association's 100th anniversary medal competition with his "Centurion" design on the obverse.

Since joining the U.S. Mint as a Sculptor/Engraver in 1991, he has designed and sculpted the following works for the Mint:

COMMEMORATIVE COINS:

Columbus Silver Dollar – reverse
Columbus Gold Five Dollar – reverse
WWII Silver Dollar – obverse and reverse
Vietnam Veterans Silver Dollar – reverse
Special Olympics Silver Dollar – reverse
National Community Service Silver Dollar – obverse
Robert F. Kennedy Silver Dollar – obverse
American Eagle Platinum Bullion Coin – reverse
Franklin D. Roosevelt Gold Five Dollar – reverse

MEDALS:

Bicentennial of U.S. Mint – reverse
Persian Gulf – obverse
Ben Franklin/Firefighters – obverse
David Ryder, Mint Director – obverse
Lloyd Bentsen, Secretary of the Treasury – obverse and reverse
President Clinton, First Term – obverse
Nelson Mandela – reverse

Mr. Rogers has been a member of the American Numismatic Association for nine years and has given several numismatic theater presentations at their annual conventions. He and his wife Margaret have two sons.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

**GLENNA GOODACRE
SCULPTOR**

Glenna Goodacre is today most readily recognized as the sculptor of the *Vietnam Women's Memorial* at the Vietnam "Wall" in Washington, DC. Since it was installed on the National Mall in 1993, the bronze memorial has been seen by millions of visitors and has been filmed and photographed extensively by the media. But for over 20 years before she created the women's memorial, Glenna was well known for her portrait busts and figures and for her interesting sculptural compositions of active children, which continue to be her favorite subjects. And before creating her first three-dimensional work, she had a successful career for many years as a painter. Her pieces are in numerous private, corporate, municipal, national and international collections. She has over 40 bronze portraits in public collections in the United States, including sculptures of Dwight D. Eisenhower, Barbara Jordan, Katherine Anne Porter, Lt. Karl W. Richter, Dr. Norris Bradburry, Greer Garson, and Gen. Henry H. "Hap" Arnold. In early 1998, she created a 7' standing portrait of President Ronald Reagan for the National Cowboy Hall of Fame in Oklahoma City and the Regan Presidential Library in Los Angeles.

In an international competition for The Irish Famine Memorial in 1997, she was selected as the winning sculptor for a proposed monument to the Irish in downtown Philadelphia near Penn's Landing. When finally funded, approved, created and cast, the massive bronze will be Goodacre's most ambitious public sculpture with 35 life-size figures. The installation is projected for some time after the year 2000.

Her work is widely exhibited and has won many awards from the National Sculpture Society, Allied Artists of America, Knickerbocker Artists, and The National Academy of Design. She has been a member of National Sculpture and Allied Artists since 1977, won the National Academy of Design Gold Medal in 1978, was elected a Fellow of The National Sculpture Society in 1981, was awarded the Knickerbocker Artists' Gold Medal in 1993, and in 1994 she was elected a member of the National Academy of Design, where her work won an award of merit at their annual exhibition in 1997. American Artist magazine named her an American Art Master in 1996. For over 10 years she has been a participant in the Art In Embassies program with work exhibited in our embassies in such diverse countries as Russia, Niger, France and Guinea. In 1994 she received an Honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters from her alma mater Colorado College, and in 1996 she received an Honorary Doctorate of Fine Arts from Texas Tech University.

She was born in Texas and began her art career there, graduated from Colorado College, and studied at the Art Students League in New York. She divides her time between Santa Fe, New Mexico, where she has maintained a studio since 1983, and Dallas, Texas, where her husband, Mike Schmidt, has his own law practice. Glenna has two children, Jill Connick, and Tim Goodacre and three granddaughters.

UNITED STATES DOLLAR COIN ACT OF 1997

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY--S. 1228:

SENATE REPORTS: No. 105-130 (Comm on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs).

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol.143 (1997)

Nov. 9, considered and passed Senate.

Nov. 13, considered and passed House.

United States \$1
Coin Act of 1997.
31 USC 5101
note.

SEC. 4. UNITED STATES DOLLAR COINS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997”.

(b) **WEIGHT.**—Section 5112(a)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “and weighs 8.1 grams”.

(c) **COLOR AND CONTENT.**—Section 5112(b) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “dollar,”; and

(2) by inserting after the fourth sentence the following: “The dollar coin shall be golden in color, have a distinctive edge, have tactile and visual features that make the denomination of the coin readily discernible, be minted and fabricated in the United States, and have similar metallic, anti-counterfeiting properties as United States coinage in circulation on the date of enactment of the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997.”

(d) **DESIGN.**—Section 5112(d)(1) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking the fifth and sixth sentences and inserting the following: “The Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Congress, shall select appropriate designs for the obverse and reverse sides of the dollar coin.”

(e) **PRODUCTION OF NEW DOLLAR COINS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Upon the depletion of the Government’s supply (as of the date of enactment of this Act) of \$1 coins bearing the likeness of Susan B. Anthony, the Secretary of the Treasury shall place into circulation \$1 coins that comply with the requirements of subsections (b) and (d)(1) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by this section.

(2) **AUTHORITY OF SECRETARY TO CONTINUE PRODUCTION.**—If the supply of \$1 coins bearing the likeness of Susan B. Anthony is depleted before production has begun of \$1 coins

which bear a design which complies with the requirements of subsections (b) and (d)(1) of section 5112 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by this section, the Secretary of the Treasury may continue to mint and issue \$1 coins bearing the likeness of Susan B. Anthony in accordance with that section 5112 (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) until such time as production begins.

(3) **NUMISMATIC SETS.**—The Secretary may include such \$1 coins in any numismatic set produced by the United States Mint before the date on which the \$1 coins authorized by this section are placed in circulation.

(f) **MARKETING PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Before placing into circulation \$1 coins authorized under this section, the Secretary of the Treasury shall adopt a program to promote the use of such coins by commercial enterprises, mass transit authorities, and Federal, State, and local government agencies.

(2) **STUDY REQUIRED.**—The Secretary of the Treasury shall conduct a study on the progress of the marketing program adopted in accordance with paragraph (1).

(3) **REPORT.**—Not later than March 31, 2001, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report to the Congress on the results of the study conducted pursuant to paragraph (2).

SEC. 5. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act or the amendments made by this Act shall be construed to evidence any intention to eliminate or to limit the printing or circulation of United States currency in the \$1 denomination.

31 USC 5112
note.

31 USC 5112
note.

31 USC 5112
note.



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THE UNITED STATES MINT

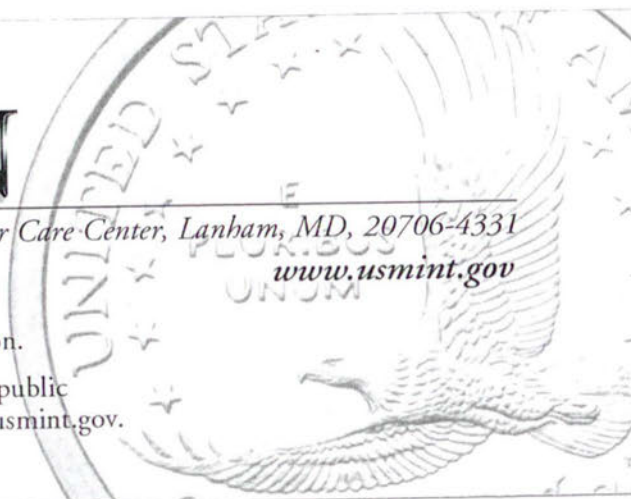
DOLLAR COIN

United States Mint Customer Care Center, Lanham, MD, 20706-4331

www.usmint.gov

In the year 2000, the United States Mint will release a stunning new dollar coin. The gold-colored coin bears a design representing Sacagawea, the Native American woman whose presence was essential to the success of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

To learn more about the new dollar coin and the unprecedented role the American public played in the selection of the design, visit the United States Mint Web site at www.usmint.gov. You'll soon discover why this new dollar coin is as unique as it is beautiful!



UNITED STATES DOLLAR COIN



THE DOLLAR COIN'S OBVERSE DESIGN, BY GLENNA GOODACRE, depicts the young Shoshone woman, Sacagawea, portrayed in three-quarter profile. In the Shoshone verbal legend, Sacagawea is described as having large dark eyes, a feature included in this portrait relief. On her back, Sacagawea carries her infant son Jean Baptiste, who she carried and cared for on her entire 3000-mile portion of the expedition with Lewis and Clark.



THE DOLLAR COIN'S REVERSE DESIGN, BY THOMAS D. ROGERS, SR., presents a soaring American bald eagle, our nation's symbol, encircled by 17 stars – symbolizing the states of the Union at the time of the Lewis and Clark expedition in 1804.

Actual coin is 1.043" in diameter, and weighs 8.1 grams. Easily distinguished by its unique golden color, the new dollar coin offers a convenient alternative to bills for vending machines, gratuities and general spending.

Circulating coins will be minted in the Philadelphia and Denver Mint facilities.

*All press kit contents and images of the Dollar Coin are available on the Mint's website at www.usmint.gov
For additional information, contact Mike White at (202) 874-3134.*



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

DOLLAR COIN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Why is the Mint producing a new dollar coin?

Authorized by the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997, the new dollar coin replaces the current Susan B. Anthony (SBA) Dollar Coin, which has circulated since 1979. Because demand has increased for a dollar coin in commerce, the government's supply of SBA dollars is nearly exhausted, and there is now a need for a new dollar coin that will be easily distinguishable from other change. The increase in demand is attributable to a growing recognition in the vending industry of the benefits of dollar coins, including the convenience that comes from more rapid transactions.

How will the new coin be different from the SBA Dollar?

The new dollar coin, as required by law, will be gold in color, the same diameter as the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin, have a smooth edge, in contrast to the reeded edge of the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin and have a wider border than existing U.S. circulating coinage. The use of a gold-colored alloy, the smooth edge and the wider border is to ensure the new dollar coin is easily discernible for both the sighted and the seeing-impaired.

What will the new dollar coin be made of?

The Mint is currently conducting research to develop an alloy to meet the requirements of the legislation, including mechanical and chemical simulated wear and tarnish testing.

When will the new dollar coin appear in circulation?

The new dollar coin is scheduled to be released to the public in early 2000. The current inventory of approximately 40 million SBA coins is expected to be deleted later this year, and the Mint will decide whether to produce additional SBA coins with a 1999 date.

Who was Sacagawea?

Sacagawea was the young Shoshone interpreter who from 1804 to 1806 assisted the Lewis and Clark expedition from the Northern Great Plains to the Pacific Ocean and back. Sacagawea contributed to the success of the expedition through her navigational, diplomatic, and translating skills.

more

How was the Sacagawea design chosen?

Over the past year, the U.S. Mint conducted an unprecedented public outreach program, consulting with a wide range of Americans, first in choosing to honor Sacagawea, and second, in selecting the final coin designs. This included public hearings broadcast on C-Span, focus groups, public coin design exhibits, extensive print media requests for comments, and receipt of letter, fax and Internet comments from more than 130,000 people.

Why did the Mint decide to use the "g" spelling of Sacagawea?

While historical records include conflicting spellings of Sacagawea's name, we have decided to use the spelling "SACAGAWEA" for our new dollar coin, based on several contemporary works on this topic. To quote from a recent publication:

"...Translated, her name means 'Bird Woman,' and in their attempts to spell the Indians words, Lewis and Clark used variations of 'Sah-ca-gah-we-ah' and 'Sah-kah-gar-we-a.' (In 1814, when a version of the journals appeared, an editor changed the spelling to Sacajawea, which was the preferred spelling until recently, when most historians and official publications reverted back to Sacagawea.)"

(Source: "Lewis & Clark. The Journey of the Corps of Discovery. An Illustrated History, by Dayton Duncan and Ken Burns." New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1997. Page 92.)

To learn more about the new dollar coin and Sacagawea, visit the U.S. Mint website at www.USMINT.GOV.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

AN HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF SACAGAWEA

In July 1998, Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin accepted the recommendation of a citizens advisory committee, chaired by U.S. Mint Director Philip N. Diehl, and announced his decision that the new dollar coin bear the image of Sacagawea. While many in our generation are unfamiliar with the story of the young Shoshone woman who provided critical assistance to the Lewis and Clark expedition, Sacagawea has been well known to other generations of Americans. Our grandparents and their parents knew Sacagawea, and according to the historian Dayton Duncan, honored Sacagawea with more statutes in this country than any other American woman. And our children know Sacagawea, as her story is taught in classrooms across the nation. Stephen Ambrose's 1996 book Undaunted Courage and Ken Burns' 1997 PBS program on the Lewis and Clark expedition have simply recovered her memory to our generation.

While not a great deal is known about the young woman, her story is remarkable. At about the age of 11, she was captured by a Hidatsa raiding party and taken from her Shoshone tribe. She was subsequently bought (or possibly won in a bet) from the Hidatsa by a French-Canadian trader, Toussaint Charbonneau, who made her his wife. Although historical information as to when Charbonneau took Sacagawea as his wife is sketchy and sometimes inconsistent, the Lewis and Clark journals specifically refer to Sacagawea as Charbonneau's wife in an entry dated November 4, 1804. Earlier that year, when Sacagawea was about 15 and six months pregnant, Charbonneau was hired by Captains Lewis and Clark, not so much for his own skills but for those of Sacagawea. Sacagawea knew several Indian languages, and being Shoshone, could help Lewis and Clark make contact with her people and acquire horses that were crucial to the success of the mission. Even more remarkable, the Lewis and Clark journals subsequently refer to the birth of her firstborn baby, Jean Baptiste "Pomp", in an entry dated February 11, 1805. Sacagawea would go on to play an integral role in the Lewis and Clark expedition, all the while carrying and caring for her infant son – a working mother.

In fact, Sacagawea helped Lewis and Clark find the Shoshone and trade for the horses they needed. But her contribution far exceeded anything Lewis and Clark had bargained for. She provided crucial knowledge of the topography of some of the most rugged country of North America and taught the explorers how to find edible roots and plants previously unknown to European-Americans. With her infant son bound to her back, she single-handedly rescued Captain Clark's journals from the Missouri whitewater when their boat capsized. If she had not, much of the record of the first year of the expedition would have been lost to history.

Most crucially, however, Sacagawea and her infant served as a "white flag" of peace for the expedition, which was as much a military expedition as a scientific one. They entered potentially hostile territory well armed but undermanned compared to the Native

American tribes they met. Because no war party was ever accompanied by a woman and infant, the response of the Native Americans was curiosity, not aggression. They talked first, and Sacagawea often served as the translator. Not a single member of the party was lost to hostile action.

It is worth noting that Clark wrote with a tone of regret to Charbonneau that Sacagawea "who accompanied you that long dangerous and fatiguing rout to the Pacific Ocean and back deserved a greater reward for her attention and services on that rout than we had in our power to give her [sic]." Clark's sense of indebtedness to Sacagawea is reflected in his accepting, a few years later, responsibility for educating Sacagawea's son and, after Sacagawea's death at the age of 25, for a daughter as well.

The story of Sacagawea is rich with the symbols and values that make our nation great. It is fitting and proper that after almost 200 years, we repay this national debt in the coin of the realm Sacagawea helped define.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

DOLLAR COIN DESIGN SELECTION PROCESS

In December 1997, the President signed into law the United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997, requiring the Treasury Department to place into circulation a new one-dollar coin, similar in size to the Susan B. Anthony one-dollar coin, golden in color, and with a distinctive edge. The legislation requires that the Secretary, in consultation with Congress, select the designs for the obverse (heads) and reverse (tails) sides of the new one-dollar coin. The reverse of the coin is required by statute to depict an eagle; the design of the obverse side is to be chosen by the Secretary.

In April 1998, Secretary Robert E. Rubin appointed the Dollar Coin Design Advisory Committee (DCDAC) to consider design concepts for the obverse design of the new \$1 coin and to recommend to the Secretary a single design concept. The Committee's membership included a congressman, a university president, the President of the American Numismatic Society, the President of a woman's business organization, the Undersecretary of the Smithsonian Institute, a sculptor, and an architect. The Committee was chaired by the Director of the Mint, Philip N. Diehl who served in a non-voting capacity.

Secretary Rubin set forth only limited parameters in his charge to the Committee – he asked that the design be of one or more women, that it not depict a living person, and that the design maintain a dignity befitting the nation's coinage. In June, 1998 the DCDAC met in Philadelphia and listened to seventeen design concept presentations from members of the public. Many additional suggestions arrived via letters, phone calls to individual Committee members, and messages to the U.S. Mint website. The next day, the committee deliberated in public session and selected six finalist design concepts selected from the dozens of suggestions.

On June 9, 1998, the Committee recommended that the new dollar coin bear a design representing Sacagawea. On July 9, 1998, Secretary Rubin accepted the Committee's recommendation and authorized the Mint to move forward with developing the final designs of both the obverse and the reverse of the new dollar coin.

Sacagawea was the young Shoshone woman who, during the years 1804 –1806, joined the Lewis and Clark expedition enroute from the Ohio River Valley to the Pacific Ocean and back. Sacagawea played a crucial role in the success of the expedition by lending her knowledge of Native American languages and the topography of the Northern Rocky Mountains. The decision to create a design inspired by Sacagawea reflects a long numismatic tradition of placing symbolic and allegorical images of women and Native Americans on U.S. coinage as a means of communicating our nation's history and values.

In August, the U.S. Mint wrote to a variety of organizations and individuals requesting recommendations and information about artists who would be good candidates to submit coin designs for this project. The Mint specifically sought artists with knowledge of Native American culture and history. After reviewing the responses, the Mint invited twenty-three artists, including Mint sculptors and engravers, to submit obverse and reverse designs for the new coin. The artists were requested to be sensitive to cultural authenticity and to specifically avoid creating a representation of a classical European face in Native American headdress. The artists were also requested to create reverse eagle designs that reflect peace and freedom, and, if submitting both obverse and reverse designs, to attempt to create complementary designs. The Mint received 121 designs.

In November, the Mint invited representatives of the Native American community, artists, educators, historians, Members of Congress, U.S. Mint and Treasury officers and employees, and other members of the public to review and offer comment on all designs received. Using these comments as a guide, the Mint narrowed the field to six obverse and seven reverse designs.

The Mint has since published these designs on its website and sought public comment. The Mint has also shared these designs with Native American tribal leaders and other representatives, has been advised by prominent and knowledgeable Sacagawea historians on the historical merits of each design, has shared the designs with Members of Congress, and has conducted focus groups based on these designs with representatives of the public at large and the numismatic community. The Mint has received over 120,000 comments on its website, and over 1,000 letters and faxes.

Based on information learned from all of these sources, the Mint narrowed the field further (to three obverse and four reverse designs) before submission to the Commission of Fine Arts on December 17, 1998. Since that time, the Mint has continued to receive public comment from all sources.

The Mint plans to issue the new dollar coin during the early months of the year 2000 when the current supply of Susan B. Anthony dollars is expected to run out.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20220

DOLLAR COIN DESIGN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Mr. Philip N. Diehl, Director, United States Mint

Philip N. Diehl was confirmed by the U.S. Senate as Director of the Mint on June 24, 1994. As Director, Mr. Diehl is the CEO of a Fortune 500-sized manufacturing and international marketing enterprise with more than \$1 billion in annual revenues and 2,200 employees – the world's largest manufacturer of coins and coin-based products.

Voting Members:

Ms. Peggy Cooper Cafritz, Vice Chair, President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities

Ms. Cafritz is a long-time Washington arts advocate and co-creator of Workshops for Careers in the Arts, (renamed the Duke Ellington School of the Arts in 1974). In 1994, President Clinton appointed Ms. Cafritz Vice Chair of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. She has received awards and honors for her work, including the John D. Rockefeller Youth Award, the Peabody Award and an Emmy for the weekly arts program "Around Town."

Mr. Hilario F. Candela, President, Spillis Candela & Partners, Inc.

Mr. Candela is President of the largest architectural, engineering and interior design firm in the southeastern United States. His architectural designs span the North and South American continents. He also serves on the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities.

Congressman Michael N. Castle, Chairman, House Banking Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy

Congressman Castle is currently serving his third term for the state of Delaware as an at-large Member of the U.S. House of Representatives. While serving on the panel, he was the Chairman of the House Banking Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy.

Mr. Arthur Houghton III, President, American Numismatic Society

Mr. Houghton is President of Arthur Houghton Associates, a Washington, DC consulting firm. Mr. Houghton has been President of the American Numismatic Society since 1993. He has published extensively in the field of ancient coinage and economies.

Ms. Patricia McGuire, President, Trinity College

A lawyer, Ms. McGuire was an Assistant Dean at the Georgetown Law Center, Project Director for Georgetown's DC Street Law Project and a legal affairs commentator for various television programs. She is currently co-chair for the Washington Steering Committee for the Women's Global Challenge, an Olympic-level international women's sports competition.

Mrs. Constance Berry Newman, Under Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution

As Under Secretary, Mrs. Newman serves as the Chief Operating Officer of the world's largest museum and research complex. Mrs. Newman's distinguished career spans some 30 years, and includes such areas as housing and urban development, restructuring public and private organizations, personnel and regulatory policies and general administration and management.

Ms. Gail Shaffer, Executive Director, Business and Professional Women/U.S.A.

Ms. Shaffer serves as the Executive Director of Business and Professional Women/U.S.A. She served as the Secretary of State for New York from 1983 – 1995. She is a former State Assemblywoman, former President of the National Association of Secretaries of State, and former President of the Center for Women in Government.

Mr. Edward Vega, Artist and Sculptor

Mr. Vega is an exhibiting artist specializing in sculpture and drawing. His teaching experience includes work at New Mexico State University and the University of Albuquerque. Mr. Vega has also worked as an art director and scenic artist in the motion picture and television businesses. His resume includes an extensive list of art and sculpture exhibitions with a focus on the southwestern region of the country.



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
UNITED STATES MINT
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A HISTORY OF THE DOLLAR COIN

The American dollar has had an interesting and colorful history. The word "dollar" originates from the German word "Thaler," the name given to the first large silver coinage established in Europe. Thaler is a derivative of the word "Joachimsthal," the name of the Bohemian mining town which, before the discovery of silver in the Americas, produced the greatest amount of silver. The silver dollar, not as we know it today, but its progenitor, was introduced to our country during the time of the American Revolution.

On May 11, 1775, John Hancock of Massachusetts presented a plan to the Second Continental Congress to raise funds that could be used to support our forces in the fight for freedom. He suggested that the Spanish milled silver dollars be used for the payment of notes that would be issued by Congress. A committee of seven was appointed by the Continental Congress to determine the value of gold and silver coins used in the colonies and to determine the proportions "they ought to bear to Spanish milled dollars." On September 2, 1776, the committee filed a report that described a number of different coins which were being used as a medium of exchange in the colonies. It was Thomas Jefferson, discerningly agreeing with Hancock, who recommended that the United States adopt the silver "Spanish Milled Dollar" as our monetary unit of value. The Spanish Milled Dollar, also called "Pillar Pieces of Eight," was already familiar to the colonists and daily trade was transacted in that coin. However, the dollar with the Spanish Milled Dollar as its medium wasn't officially established as the monetary unit of the United States of America by the Continental Congress until July 6, 1785.

The silver dollar was authorized by Congress on April 2, 1792, and production commenced in 1794. Production was discontinued in 1805 because too many of the popular coins were being exported to Mexico and the West Indies, leaving worn and clipped Spanish coins as the chief circulating medium in the United States. The silver dollar wasn't minted again until 1836, and only 1,000 were issued from the Mints. The act of January 18, 1837 standardized the fineness and weight of the silver dollar. The silver dollar was produced again from 1836 until 1873, and then discontinued in favor of a trade dollar. The trade dollar contained more silver than its predecessor and was exported largely to the Orient. The Act of February 28, 1878 restored coinage of the standard silver dollar to a weight and fineness previously established in the act of January 18, 1837, but only as specimen proof strikings. Under various acts, production of the standard silver dollar continued until 1935, when the the last silver dollars were produced for general circulation.

In 1965, President Lyndon Johnson signed a historic bill which provided for the first major change in United States coinage in more than a century. A world shortage of silver had necessitated the conservation of the metal. The bill, entitled the Coinage Act of 1965, contained a provision that restricted the minting of silver dollars for five years after the passage of the bill. On December 31, 1970, President Richard Nixon signed into law the Bank Holding Company Act. Appended to the legislation were important amendments relating to coinage, including a provision to re-issue the dollar denomination to honor Dwight David Eisenhower. On the back of the coin was to be a design that was emblematic of the symbolic eagle of the Apollo 11 landing on the moon. The Act further provided for the removal of all silver from the dollar denomination and its coinage in the cupro-nickel clad composition. Eisenhower dollars were produced from 1971 through 1978.

Legislation dated October 10, 1978, provided for the issuance of the Susan B. Anthony dollar. Placement of Susan B. Anthony's likeness on the new dollar represented the first time that a woman, other than a mythical figure, appeared on a circulating coin. The reverse design is the same as that used on the Eisenhower dollar, which was an adaptation of the official Apollo 11 insignia.

While the Susan B. Anthony Dollar Coin never gained wide popularity, it is in fact the most successful dollar coin ever issued, with more than 800 million now in circulation, annual demand averaging 50 to 60 million coins, and is used in transit systems, the vending industry and other commercial businesses.

The United States \$1 Coin Act of 1997, dated December 1, 1997, provides for a new dollar coin to be placed into circulation when supplies of the Susan B. Anthony dollar coin are exhausted.

This coin will be golden in color, have a distinctive edge, and have tactile and visual features that make the denomination of the coin readily discernible. Based on a perceived consumer demand for added convenience, the U.S. Mint is spearheading production of the new dollar coin as an option for everyday spending. Ideally suited for use in vending machines, the dollar coin provides a perfect solution for vending purchases throughout the nation's post offices, transit systems, supermarkets and offers an alternative to bills when tipping at hotels and restaurants.

FITZ & CO

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TEL 212-627-1455 FAX 212-627-0654

EMBARGO: MAY 4, 1999 5:30 p.m. (EST)



RENOWNED ARTIST GLENNA GOODACRE CREATES SCULPTURE
FOR NEW GOLD-COLORED DOLLAR COIN FOR YEAR 2000

Design Scheduled to be Unveiled at White House on May 4, 1999

New York (April 29, 1999)—Artist Glenna Goodacre's sculpture for the new gold-colored dollar coin, which will go into circulation in 2000, is scheduled to be unveiled at The White House on May 4, 1999. The award-winning sculptor is one of a small number of independent artists, as opposed to engravers from within the U.S. Mint, to have her artwork minted on a circulating coin.

Goodacre is internationally renowned for her work in bronze, and is best known for her sculpture-in-the-round for the Vietnam Women's Memorial Project on the Mall in Washington D.C. The sculpture, installed in 1993 as part of the Vietnam Veterans' Memorial, was the first public artwork to specifically honor the contribution of women to the Vietnam War. Other commissioned works by Goodacre are on public view in over 25 states, and her work is represented in numerous private, corporate, municipal, national and international collections.

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Goodacre's sculpture for the dollar coin depicts Sacagawea, the Shoshone Indian interpreter who accompanied explorers Meriwether Lewis and William Clark across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean in 1805, with her baby, Jean Baptiste, who she carried with her. The clay relief Goodacre created for the coin shows Sacagawea turning, as if ready to leave, with her baby in a pouch asleep on her back. The word "Liberty" crowns her head.

To create the relief, Goodacre worked from a model—22 year-old Randy 'L Teton, a fine arts student at the University of New Mexico and a member of the Shoshone-Bannock tribe from the Fort Hall Indian Reservation in Idaho. Sacagawea was a member of an inter-mountain Idaho tribe of Shoshone Indians, known today as the Lemhi Shoshone.

"There are no documented images of Sacagawea, so I approached the Institute of American Indian Arts in hope of finding a Shoshone model, which is how I found Randy," said Goodacre. "I then had her pose in an antique beaded doeskin dress, loaned by Morning Star Gallery, looking back over her shoulder, perhaps, at Lewis and Clark."

Goodacre's artwork was chosen from over 121 submissions by 23 sculptors. The submissions were shown to historians, public officials, representatives of Indian organizations, coin collectors, and various arts organizations including the U.S. Commission on Fine Arts. Mint officials then culled the submissions to 13 designs, almost half of which were Goodacre's, which were posted in the Mint's Internet site in order to gain feedback from the American public. From the 120,000 responses that came in via the Internet, the majority favored Goodacre's image of the young mother and her infant son. According to Mint officials, there are no coins depicting a mother and child currently in circulation.

The design for the new dollar coin is scheduled to be unveiled at 4:00 p.m. on May 4, 1999 on the South Lawn of The White House, Washington D.C. The coin will be struck by the U.S. Treasury in the fall of 1999, but will not go into circulation until 2000. Unlike the Susan B. Anthony dollar coin currently in circulation, Goodacre's Sacagawea dollar will be gold-colored and have a distinctive edge that readily identifies it from the quarter coin.

continued ...

Glenna Goodacre, who is based in New Mexico, originally trained as a painter and only began sculpting in her thirties. Her first solo exhibition as a sculptor was in 1971, and she has since won numerous awards and honors from the National Sculpture Society and the National Academy of Design, among others. A major retrospective of her work was presented by Texas Tech University in 1995.

Goodacre is best known for her large-scale bronze figurative sculptures. She is currently beginning work on The Irish Famine Memorial in Philadelphia as part of the 150th Anniversary of "The Great Hunger" in Ireland. The Irish Famine Memorial, which will feature 25 figures in a sculpture-in-the-round with engaging subjects from every angle, will be Goodacre's largest work to date measuring 12 feet high, 22 feet long and 12 feet wide.

Images of Glenna Goodacre's design for the new dollar coin are available by request.

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