2001 ANNUAL REPORT

January 2002

Members of Congress:

With this report the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee (CCCAC) fulfills its annual responsibility outlined by law.

Though the CCCAC has a short history, it is one of achievement, honest dedication and thoughtful analysis, of commitment and public service without personal agenda. We strongly believe that the CCCAC provides a valuable advisory service to Congress, to the Treasury Department and to the American people, providing insight, outreach, knowledge, history and civic pride in the quest for improved coinage. Without such unbiased advice, without the input of such a group, the modern commemorative program may well suffer.

The members of the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee have been honored to serve Congress, to work with Treasury and Mint professionals and to represent the interests of America and American collectors – both current and future, in the issues of modern American commemorative coinage. Thank you for the opportunity to continue to advise the Secretary, report to Congress and serve our country.

Elsie Sterling Howard, Chairman

Charles Atherton

Kenneth Bressett

Reed Hawn

Jules Reiver

Thomas V. Shockley, III

A MEMORIAL
TO ELVIRA CLAIN-STEFANELLI
By Kenneth Bressett

Elvira Clain-Stefanelli was a lady with a vision. Much of her life revolved around her interest in numismatics, and she worked tirelessly to accomplish her aims to encourage people to appreciate the history, artistry and educational importance of coinage throughout the ages.

At age 85 she retired from actively pursuing her career as Smithsonian's curator of the National Numismatic Collection and on October 1, 2001 she died of cardiac and pulmonary arrest at Virginia Hospital Center in Arlington, where she lived. Her second great interest in numismatics centered on her appointment as a member of the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee. As a member of the committee she influenced the designs and appropriateness of many of the nation's commemorative coins and stressed the importance of quality metallic artistry. She helped persuade Congress to approve two commemorative coins to honor the Smithsonian Institution's 150th anniversary in 1996.

Mrs. Clain-Stefanelli was born Elvira Eliza Olinescu in Bucharest, Romania, and received a master's degree in history from the University of Cernauti in Romania. She met Vladimir Clain-Stefanelli in the late 1930s while he was doing post-graduate work in Rome, specializing in ancient coins. They were married in 1939 and lived for a time in Berlin. In 1943 her husband was sent to the concentration camp at Buchenwald, and she asked to join him in order to be together when their expected child was born.

After leaving the concentration camp in 1945, the couple found work with the numismatic firm of Santamaria in Rome where Mrs. Clain-Stefanelli not only excelled in learning about ancient coins, but also developed an abiding interest in the history and aesthetics of numismatics. When they immigrated to the United States in 1951 the Clain-Stefanellis first worked for the New York numismatic firm of Hesperia Art, and later for Stack's in that same city. Elvira became a citizen in 1956 and joined the staff of the Smithsonian in October 1957, a year after her husband became curator of the Institution's Division of Numismatics.

During the time the Clain-Stefenallis worked together the museum's numismatic holdings were expanded from little more than 64,000 items to over one million pieces mostly through private donations. The collection is housed in the National Museum of American History. Her husband Vladimir died in 1982, and two years later, when the coin division became a department, Mrs. Clain-Stefanelli was made its first executive director. While at the Institution she authored several books including two editions of the indispensable *Numismatic Bibliography.*

Survivors include a son, Alexander Clain-Stefanelli of Arlington, and two granddaughters.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary

The Modern Commemorative Coin Program	4
Committee Accomplishments	6
Committee Recommendations	8
Five-Year Recommendations for Commemorative Programs	11
Appendices	
Establishment of CCCAC	14
Selection Criteria	15
Citizens Survey Results	16
Modern-era Commemorative Coin programs	17
Commemorative Coin Timeline	19

CITIZENS COMMEMORATIVE COIN COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP
Established 1993

	CCCAC Term
Charles H. Atherton, Commission of Fine Arts	1994 - present
Kenneth Bressett, former President, American Numismatic Association	1996 - present
Elvira Clain-Stefanelli, Curator, Smithsonian National Numismatic Collection	1994 - 2000 (deceased)
Philip N. Diehl, Director, United States Mint Chairman, 1994-2000	1994 - 2000
David L. Ganz, former President, American Numismatic Association	1994 -1995
Reed Hawn	1994 - present
Danny Hoffman (young numismatist)	1994 - 1995
Elsie Sterling Howard, Chairman, 2000 - present	1994 - present
Jules Reiver	1996 - 2001 (resigned)
Thomas V. Shockley, III	1994 - present

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Modern Commemorative Coin Program

In the best of all possible worlds, the demand would be high for every commemorative coin minted. But history and experience have demonstrated that has not always been the case. The job of the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee (CCCAC) is to offer guidance and advice about the marketability of a new commemorative coin before the process begins, so that neither the coin's recipient organization, nor the member who backs authorizing legislation, nor the nation's coin collectors are disappointed by a coin program that does not appeal to the public. For the commemorative coin program to prosper, both the number of programs authorized and the number of coins minted for each issue must reflect realistic market demand.

The CCCAC's original report (1994) recommended standards of design and production that were incorporated into the Commemorative Coin Reform Act (CCRA). This act limits the manufacture of coin issues to two programs per year, and encourages program sponsors to keep mintages low. When too many commemorative coins flood the marketplace, their value quickly diminishes and sales falter. Congressional leadership has strengthened our collaboration with Congress; the process whereby commemorative coins are authorized and issued is on-track, and the CCCAC is optimistic that our working relationship with the 107th Congress will continue to ensure the future strength of the modern commemorative coin program.

In its first report, the CCCAC suggested minting a circulating commemorative coin program to jump-start the languishing collector market. The 50 State Quarters™ Program - the longest running and most successful program of its kind - has reinvigorated interest in coin collecting. One hundred thirty nine million Americans are now collecting state quarters, and most are new to the hobby. Now that their interest has been captured, the real challenge is turning millions of new collectors into customers for commemorative coins.

The best way to do this is to work together, with Congress and the Mint, to maintain a disciplined and responsible approach to the authorization of commemorative coins. Although the number of collectors has increased over the past few years, the market is still fragile. Coin sales are still strongly affected by the choice of themes, designs, and mintage levels. For example, collectors overwhelmingly embraced the 2001 American Buffalo Silver Dollar. All 500,000 coins sold out in just two weeks. On the other hand, nearly half of the multiple coin sets for the Capitol Visitor Center Coins - also issued in 2001 - remain unsold. Prior to production of the American Buffalo Silver Dollar, the CCCAC sponsored a roundtable with buffalo nickel experts. This forum added the perspective of the avid Buffalo collector to the design process, ensuring integrity of the design for this commemorative issue. By contrast, the CCCAC was not consulted during the legislative process for the Capitol Visitor Center commemorative coins and has not been asked to provide input in discussions for commemoratives in remembrance of the September 11 attack on the United States.

An important consideration for a successful commemorative coin program is the realization that most of the coins are sold to traditional coin collectors rather than to those interested in the recipient organizations' efforts. Generally, more than ninety percent of sales go to the numismatic market, and therefore, coins are sold to the same group of buyers each year.

To attract and retain these buyers, it is essential to select themes and designs that are appropriate and appealing to collectors, as well as embody the message of the sponsor. One way the committee has encouraged dialogue among members and collectors is through the introduction of our new Web site at www.cccacOnline.org and our e-mail address at ehoward@cccacOnline.org in December of 2000. These vehicles help the committee better understand what coin collectors are thinking and what customers believe make a commemorative coin worth their time and money; in turn, we can better advise our Congress of future suggested themes. The CCCAC is also continuing to communicate with collectors at coin shows, through the numismatic press, and at American Numismatic Association conventions. In our first year there has been substantial web activity which we hope will continue and customers for commemorative coins are enthusiastic about the opportunity to read about our efforts and offer suggestions to us.

As promising as the modern commemorative coin program's future may be, at the CCCAC, we're also concerned about our past – America's great history and the role that the nation's coinage plays in making it come alive. Our coins carry our legends, preserve our heritage and proclaim our pride. We believe every American wants to hold on to these pieces of history, celebrating America's accomplishments. American coins are time and travel machines – taking us to places we could never see, touching moments we could never experience. We're looking forward to the day – perhaps in the near future – when the American people will be able to view the National Numismatic Collection at a museum at U.S. Mint headquarters in Washington, D.C.

The CCCAC is committed to improving what has been an increasingly effective dialogue with Congress, as well as with those entities seeking to become recipient organizations of commemorative coin legislation. Enhancement of the commemorative coin program, which so clearly benefits our nation, deserves the advice of a committed citizens advisory group just as it depends on congressional protection, vision and strategic oversight and the professional administration and manufacturing capability of the United States Mint and United States Treasury. The CCCAC urges members of Congress to continue an interactive collaboration, which benefits all Americans through the modern commemorative coin program.

COMMITTEE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Since 1993, the CCCAC has:

Established Itself as a Resource for Congress, Treasury and the Mint

Pointing to its origin, the CCCAC, on numerous occasions, has proven to be an effective tool to assist legislators in communicating to their constituents the strengths and weaknesses of a potential or proposed commemorative coin bill. There are cases where dialogue with the CCCAC in the early stages of proposed legislation resulted in the CCCAC's opposition to themes, acknowledged by sponsoring organizations. There are other examples where the CCCAC worked with Congress to craft proposed legislation to better fit the criteria of a good commemorative coin program. One such example is the 1999 Dolley Madison Silver Dollar. Originally proposed as a James Madison commemorative to benefit restoration of Montpelier, the CCCAC counseled Congress that James Madison was also honored on a commemorative coin in 1993. One member suggested, instead, that the coin feature Madison's wife, Dolley. Legislation was changed, the bill passed, coin sales were strong, and the coin remains very popular among collectors.

Supported Congressional Limits on Programs and Mintages

In its first Annual Report to Congress in 1994, the committee outlined the serious condition of the commemorative coin program. Namely, that the commemorative coin market was saturated, sales were declining and limits needed to be set for both the number of coin programs per year and individual coin mintages. In 1996, Congress passed the Commemorative Coin Reform Act (CCRA), the result of strong collaboration among congressional leadership and the Mint. The law adopted the CCCAC's recommendations to limit Congress to the passage of two commemorative coin programs a year and established maximum mintages of a clad half dollar to 750,000, a silver dollar to 500,000 and a gold five-dollar to 100,000. A comparison of modern commemorative coin sales to authorized mintage levels is provided in the appendices of this report to illustrate the importance of adhering to and monitoring mintage limits. Fidelity to these principles remains a CCCAC priority.

Supported Reduced Mintage Levels for 1996 U.S. Olympic Coins

As a result of CCCAC member efforts, an agreement with the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games was reached to reduce the authorized mintage levels for the 1995/1996 U.S. Olympic commemorative coins. This recommendation was in response to numismatists' concerns that the program called for mintages in excess of those supportable by secondary markets. In 1995, legislation passed reducing the mintage limits by 4.65 million coins and ensured one program for the Salt Lake Olympics, thus protecting the modern commemorative coin program.

Increased Recipient Organization Responsibilities

The committee also recommended in its initial report that designated recipient organizations should assume more of the financial risk and responsibility of a commemorative coin program, thus reducing the possibility of a recipient organization receiving substantial surcharge revenues while the program itself incurred losses. This issue, as well, was addressed in the CCRA with the requirement that the Mint recover expenses before surcharges are paid to the recipient organization. The law also required recipient organizations to provide matching funds and to make its financial records available for review. In consultation with prospective recipient organizations, the CCCAC can explain the financial ramifications in a neutral voice.

Supported a Circulating Commemorative Coin

The CCCAC endorsed the issuance of a circulating commemorative coin (program), without a surcharge, as a way of responding to collector's interests and improving the commemorative coin program. In fact, the CCCAC specifically supported the concept of a quarter program honoring the fifty states. With the committee's help, the Commemorative Coin Act of 1996 made this concept a law and the 50 State Quarters ™ Program was created. The committee continues to voice support for further circulating commemorative coins and for coin re-design, a process that should increase coin usage and further stimulate the modern commemorative market.

Provided Research about the Collector Market

To stay abreast of current trends, the CCCAC reaches out to collectors to get their input on the commemorative coin program and reports back to the Mint and Congress and to numismatists and citizens with what they hear. Traditionally, the committee conducts forums at the American Numismatic Association's annual convention and has recently developed tools to collect comments from citizens, hobbyists and dealers. Last year, the committee created a website and e-mail address to capture comments from the collector community, both of which have been well received by the numismatic community. This information helps distinguish the CCCAC as an appropriate advisor and to assist in making decisions about commemorative coin legislation because of the real data and information collected and because the CCCAC is unbiased as an advisory body.

Provided a Voice for American Citizens

On numerous occasions - most recently with the American Buffalo Commemorative Coin program - the CCCAC has spoken out about the sanctity of legislation as an agreement with American citizens. The CCCAC also provides feedback to collectors and takes their comments into account when making its recommendations. The numismatic community - including the trade media - has noticed our efforts and has begun seeing the CCCAC as an unbiased voice of interested Americans.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

As part of this annual report, continuing the CCCAC tradition, the following are recommendations made in support of the commemorative coin program.

- Continue Congressional Adherence of the Commemorative Coin Reform Act

In its first report to Congress, the CCCAC indicated a drop in commemorative coin sales by 80% from 1986 to 1994. Inflated mintage limits depressed value in the secondary markets and undermined collector confidence. Recipient organizations collected two-thirds less total surcharges from the sale of coins than in previous years. In recent years, we have seen a gradual recovery in the numbers; however, we believe it is still vitally important for Congress to adhere to the guidelines established in the Commemorative Coin Reform Act.

- Maintain Integrity of Legislation as it was Passed

The Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee asks Congress to stand by the legislation it passes and to ensure that programs are implemented in the same manner that they were signed into law. Recent attempts to change mintage limits and surcharges after bills become law undermine the numismatic community's trust in the program. The CCCAC voiced similar concerns in 1997 when individuals affiliated with the Jackie Robinson commemorative coin's recipient organization attempted to change the legislation after the bill had been signed into law.

- Develop and Adhere to a Commemorative Coin Program Timeline

A proposed timeline for the creation and implementation of a typical commemorative coin program is provided in the Appendix of this report. The Committee suggests that the time necessary for a commemorative coin program from it's proposal to Congress through its sales introduction to the general public typically requires three to five years. We ask Congress to consider the importance of allowing sufficient time for the passage of commemorative coin legislation. Currently, there are no commemorative coin programs legislated beyond 2004. The committee has recommendations for commemoratives for issuance in 2005 and 2006 and asks Congress to consider these recommendations since we are at the critical point for meeting the preferred timeframe.

- Continue and Improve Committee Collaboration with Congress and the Mint

The CCCAC believes they serve an important role in the commemorative coin process. We appreciate the dialogue we have had with Congress and the Mint over the years and hope for and encourage a stronger collaboration with all in the coming years.

- Continue and Improve Committee Outreach to Citizens and Collectors

The CCCAC intends to continue its outreach to citizens to better understand their thoughts and interests in the commemorative coin program. We hope and plan to continue to reach collectors and the general public through our website, and through attendance at major numismatic conventions and shows. Through this outreach, we can provide better recommendations the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress in an effort to strengthen the hobby.

- Ensure Continuity in CCCAC Membership and Define a Clearer Role for the Committee.

Since the CCCAC was established in 1993, a total of ten representatives have served on the committee in voting and non-voting capacity. Authorizing law establishes a four-year term for members. It further states that each member appointed may continue to serve after the expiration of the term to which such member was appointed until a successor has been appointed and qualified. The U.S. Mint is currently drafting its recommendation for the next term of appointments. We recommend that it would not be prudent to appoint all new members in 2002. We recommend, instead, holding over a certain number of the current committee for a period of time to provide continuity as new members are appointed.

Current law mandates that the design process for commemorative coins include comment and review by the CCCAC and the Commission of Fine Arts before the design is submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for final approval. While this guarantees that final designs enjoy the imprimatur of the organizations best qualified to judge their value, requirements for coin design is often incorporated into the legislation without the input from either advisory group. Furthermore, commemorative coins programs passed by Congress do not always follow the recommendations of the CCCAC. The committee believes that Congress should consider endowing it with the same authority vested in the Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee and allow the CCCAC to have more effect on the themes, mintage levels and design parameters for proposed commemorative coin legislation.

- Extend Quarter Program to include DC and U.S. territories

The CCCAC believes the 50 State Quarters™ Program has been a tremendous boost to the hobby and an exciting opportunity for Americans. More Americans are collecting coins - in both circulating and numismatic varieties - than ever before. We believe the program should be extended for an eleventh year, to include coins in 2009 featuring reverse designs emblematic of the nation's capital and the U.S. territories of Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, U.S. Virgin Islands and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands.

- Explore Improved Coin Design and Redesign for all Coinage - including quarters following the 50 State Program

The CCCAC believes that the coins of our nation should embody the best work of our American artists. It has been decades since designs on any of our nation's coinage - aside from the Golden Dollar introduced in 2000 to replace the Susan B. Anthony dollar - have been changed and we encourage Congress and the Mint to work to bring new designs to circulating coins for the 21st century. As is evident through the public interest in the 50 States Quarters and Golden Dollar Programs, a fresh look to our currency invigorates American citizens to collect coins, which stimulates interest in coin collecting and strengthen the hobby.

- Support the Need for Copyright Protection for Designs

In previous annual reports, the CCCAC has identified problems the U.S. Mint encounters when private mints use designs similar to those created by the U.S. Mint. In these cases, the public often believes that the coins issued by private mints are affiliated with or endorsed by the U.S. Mint, which leads to confusion among collectors and the general public and damages the integrity of the commemorative coin program. The committee applauds the Mint on the creation of a consumer and business awareness page on its website (www.usmint.gov/consumer) providing information to consumers confused about coin products available in the market and guidance to businesses interested in manufacturing, advertising and selling replicas of United States coinage. To further support protection of the integrity of official U.S. commemorative coins, we ask Congress to include language in commemorative coin legislation providing copyright protection for the designs.

- Support the Establishment of a Mint Museum

The CCCAC endorses the creation of a museum to display the National Numismatic Collection at the U.S. Mint headquarters building in Washington, DC. The museum would be located on the ground floor of the new Mint building and would provide an excellent opportunity for visitors to see the history behind U.S. coinage. The public tours of the Denver and Philadelphia Mints are major tourist attractions in those cities, drawing more than 300,000 visitors a year. A numismatic museum in Washington, D.C. promises to be just as strong a draw. It also would offer collectors, who have contributed so much to the nation through the commemorative coin program, a permanent exhibition of the coins they treasure and the national memorials, museums and programs they have funded. To date, collectors have contributed over $400 million in surcharges raised over the last nineteen years. These surcharges have helped create and restore such national icons as the Statue of Liberty, Mount Rushmore, and the Vietnam Memorial and have supported the staging of all U.S.-hosted Olympic games since 1984, including providing all funding for the Olympic Aquatic Center in Colorado Springs, CO.

FIVE-YEAR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COMMEMORATIVE PROGRAMS

Since the inception of the CCCAC, the committee has met and worked closely with Congress and many individual sponsoring organizations to ensure that the commemorative coin program meets the criteria for the development of a commemorative issue. Through due diligence by all, the proliferation of commemorative coin programs has dramatically slowed and the CCCAC finds itself in a position where the committee can make recommendations for 2005 and 2006 void of any other legislated commemorative programs for those years.

We encourage Congress to consider these commemorative coin theme recommendations and the committee would welcome the opportunity to discuss the likelihood of identifying possible recipient organizations to benefit from surcharges or to introduce the idea of having a commemorative coin legislated without a surcharge added. The CCCAC supports the commemorative coin programs described below. Each has been identified as either a recommended program or a program supported by Public Law.

2002 - United States Military Academy (Public Law 103-328)

- Commemorating the 200th anniversary of the founding of the United States Military Academy at West Point, NY
- Maximum mintage: 500,000 Silver Dollar Coins
- Surcharges from the sale of coins provided to the Association of Graduates to assist their efforts to support the United States Military Academy Corps of Cadets

Salt Lake City Olympics (Public Law 106-435)

- Commemorating the 2002 Winter Olympic Games
- Sales to begin no later than October 1, 2001
- Issuance of the coin to begin on January 1, 2002.
- Maximum mintage of 400,000 Silver Dollar Coins bearing a $10 surcharge per coin, and 80,000 $5 Gold Coins bearing a $35 surcharge per coin

2003 - First Flight (Public Law 105-124)

- Commemorating the centennial anniversary of the first manned flight of Orville and Wilber Wright in Kitty Hawk, N.C. on December 17, 1903
- Maximum mintage: 100,000 Gold $10 Dollar Coins, 500,000 Silver Dollar Coins and 750,000 Clad Half Dollar Coins
- Surcharges from the sale of coins provided to the First Flight Foundation for the purposes of repairing, refurbishing and maintaining the Wright Brothers Monument on the Outer Banks of North Carolina. Also to support expanding, maintaining or, if necessary, replacing the visitor center and other facilities at the Wright Brothers National Memorial Park on the Outer Banks of North Carolina

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. (Pending legislation)

- Commemorating the accomplishments and life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
- A maximum mintage of 500,000 Silver Dollar Coins with a $10 surcharge per coin
- The Committee recommends the surcharges generated by the sales of these coins be used for purposes of acquiring the personal papers of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the preservation of these papers, and the creation of wide public access to these documents and others related to the Civil Rights Movement

2004 - Thomas Alva Edison (Public Law 105-331)

- Commemorating the 125th anniversary of the invention of the light bulb
- Maximum mintage: 500,000 Silver Dollar Coins
- Surcharges from the sale of coins provided to the following organizations:
  Museum of Arts and History, for the endowment and construction of a museum on the life of Edison in Port Huron, MI.; Edison Birthplace Association, to assist in the efforts to raise an endowment for the repair and maintenance of his birthplace, a national historic landmark in Milan, OH;
  National Park Service for use in protecting, restoring and cataloguing historic documents at Edison's invention factory in West Orange, NJ;
  Edison Plaza Museum for expanding educational programs and for the repair and maintenance of the museum in Beaumont, TX;
  Edison Winter Home and Museum, for historic preservation, restoration and maintenance of the historic home and chemical laboratory in Fort Myers, FL;
  Edison Institute, for use in maintaining and expanding displays and educational programs in Greenfield Village in Dearborn, MI;
  Edison Memorial Tower, for preservation, restoration and expansion of the tower and museum in Edison, NJ;
  Hall of Electrical History, for historic preservation of materials and development of educational programs in the Schenectady Museum Association in Schenectady, NY

Lewis and Clark (Public Law 106-126)

- Commemorating the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.
- Maximum mintage: 500,000 Silver Dollar Coins
- Surcharges from the sale of coins provided to the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council and the National Park Service for activities associated with commemorating the bicentennial of the Expedition

2005 - Dr. Jonas Salk (Proposed theme)

- Commemorating the 50th Anniversary of the polio vaccine.
- Maximum mintage: 500,000 Silver Dollar Coins
- A $10 surcharge added to the price of the coin could support an organization or research project supporting health issues such as the Jonas Salk Foundation, the National Institute of Health or Centers for Disease Control

American Railway (Proposed theme)

- Commemorating 175th anniversary of the first American-built railroad train.
- Maximum mintage: 500,000 Silver Dollar Coins
- A $10 surcharge added to the price of the coin could support refurbishing abandoned rail stations or tracks or fund development or maintenance of American railway museums

2006 - Discovery of Pike's Peak (Proposed theme)

- Commemorating the 200th anniversary of the discovery of Pikes Peak
- Maximum mintage: 500,000 Silver Dollar Coins

Centennial of the Denver Mint (Proposed theme)

- Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the establishment of the U.S. Mint in Denver, Colorado
- Maximum mintage 500,000 Silver Dollar Coins
- A $10 surcharge added to the price of the coin could support the proposed national numismatic museum at the U.S. Mint in Washington, DC

APPENDICES

The Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee (CCCAC) was established in 1993 under Public Law 102-390. According to Public Law 102-390, the CCCAC shall:

> "(A) designate annually the events, persons, or places that the Advisory Committee recommends be commemorated by the issuance of commemorative coins in each of the 5 calendar years succeeding the year in which such designation is made;
>
> (B) make recommendation with respect to the mintage level for any commemorative coin recommended under subparagraph (A); and
>
> (C) submit a report to the Congress containing a description of the events, persons, or places which the Committee recommends be commemorated by a coin, the mintage level recommended for any such commemorative coin, and the Committee's reasons for such recommendation."

SELECTION CRITERIA

In order to fulfill the CCCAC's purpose, the following criteria were developed by the CCCAC and reported to Congress in the committee's 1994 Annual Report. These criteria continue to provide parameters and guidelines for recommendations relating to commemorative coin issues. The criteria were developed in conjunction with public review and comment; comments from the public were actively solicited through the general and numismatic press; through a public forum on July 30, 1994; at the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association in Detroit, Michigan; and through direct contact with CCCAC members, who made themselves available to the public by telephone, fax and mail. Since its inception, the CCCAC has continued to solicit comment from the public, numismatic community and from Congress and the support for the original criteria continues to be positive. Adherence to these criteria remains a priority and a necessity for a strong commemorative coin program.

CRITERIA FOR COMMEMORATIVE COIN SUBJECT SELECTION (1994)

Our nation's coinage should be a permanent reflection of its values and culture. The Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee is committed to the selection of themes and designs for commemorative coins that represent the noblest values and achievements of the nation, recognizing the widest variety of contributions to our history and culture. A primary goal of the committee is to ensure that all commemorative themes and designs meet the highest standards for artistic excellence. In furtherance of these goals, the Citizens Commemorative Coin Advisory Committee has established the following criteria for the selection of commemorative themes for coins of the United States:

- Historical persons, places, events and themes to be commemorated should have an enduring effect on the nation's history or culture. Their significance should be national or international in scope
- Events to be commemorated should have national or international significance and draw participation from across America or around the world
- No living person should be honored by commemoration on U.S. coins
- United States commemorative coins should be issued in the appropriate year of commemoration
- Historical events should generally be considered for commemoration on important or significant anniversaries
- Commemorative themes and designs should not be considered if one treating the same subject has been issued in the past 10 years
- Commemorative coinage designs should reflect traditional American coin iconography as well as contemporary developments in the arts
- Designs should be determined in consultation with sponsoring organizations but should not be determined by legislation
- Commemorative coinage should not be required to contain logos and emblems of non-governmental organizations as part of the design
- Coins should be dated in the year of their issuance
- Legislation authorizing the production of coins should be enacted no less than nine months prior to the date on which the coins may first be available to the public

CITIZENS COMMEMORATIVE COIN ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S RECENT SURVEYS OF CITIZENS AND COLLECTORS

In December of 2000, the *CCCAC* posted a brief survey on its website to get consumer reactions to general questions regarding the commemorative coin program. The survey, consisting of several questions, asked the public:

1) whether they had purchased a commemorative during the past year
2) to identify, from a list, proposed commemorative coin programs and themes they felt they would support
3) whether they supported the reasonable addition of surcharges to commemorative coins to fund programs related to that commemorative coin issue.

The *CCCAC* received over 6,000 responses to the questions.

- Seventy percent of respondents to the survey had purchased a commemorative coin in 2000.

- Three commemorative coin program concepts suggested were supported by over half of those taking the survey.

  - A Veterans Commemorative Coin program, commemorating all veterans of the Armed Forces with surcharges supporting the transportation of veterans to and from VA hospitals, received the highest support, with 61% of respondents selecting that theme
  - A coin commemorating the 175th anniversary of the first American train scored next, with 57% support from survey-takers
  - The other concept receiving a majority of respondents support was the 400th anniversary of Jamestown, with a total of 51%

- Other commemorative coin program concepts listed included U.S. Marine Corps Commemorative Korean War Coin and a commemorative coin commemorating the 250th anniversary of the birth of Alexander Hamilton (both receiving 39% support), a USS New Jersey Commemorative Coin, with surcharges supporting the cost of berthing the ship to a new location (36%), Dr. Jonas Salk Commemorative, recognizing the 50th anniversary of the polio vaccine (30%) and an African-American Civil War Memorial Commemorative Coin, with surcharges supporting a memorial and museum (29%)

- Regarding themes,

  - Seventy percent of respondents selected American "Firsts" as appropriate commemorative coin theme
  - Sixty-seven percent of respondents chose "People"
  - "Armed Forces/Military Actions and Events" was the other category selected by a majority of survey participants (59%)
  - Themes of monuments, institutions, architecture, sporting events, art & entertainment, science, inventions, industrial achievements, and business were each selected by less than 40% of respondents

Approximately 73 percent of those responding to the survey support the reasonable use of surcharges to fund commemorative coin programs. Thirteen percent do not support this practice and 14 percent were not sure.

MODERN-ERA COMMEMORATIVE COIN PROGRAMS

Year	Commemorative	Authorized Mintages	Final Sales	Sales as Percent of Mintages	Surcharges Collected
1982	George Washington	10,000,000 Silver	7,104,502	71.6%	NA
1984	1984 Olympics	2,000,000 Gold 50,000,000 Silver	573,364 4,472,110	28.6% 8.9%	$ 73,400,000
1986	Statue of Liberty -- Ellis Island	500,000 Gold 10,000,000 Silver 25,000,000 Clad	499,261 7,138,273 7,853,635	99.8% 71.4% 31.1%	$ 83,100,000
1987	Bicentennial of the U. S. Constitution	1,000,000 Gold 10,000,000 Silver	865,884 3,198,745	86.5% 31.9%	$ 52,700,000
1988	1988 Olympics	1,000,000 Gold 10,000,000 Silver	344,378 1,550,734	34.4% 15.5%	$ 22,900,000
1989	Bicentennial of the United States Congress	1,000,000 Gold 3,000,000 Silver 4,000,000 Clad	211,589 897,401 931,650	21.1% 29.9% 23.2%	$ 14,600,000
1990	Dwight David Eisenhower	4,000,000 Silver	1,386,130	34.6%	$ 9,700,000
1991	Mount Rushmore	500,000 Gold 2,500,000 Silver 2,500,000 Clad	143,950 871,558 926,011	28.7% 34.8% 37.0%	$ 12,000,000
	Korean War Veterans Memorial Thirty-Eighth Anniversary	1,000,000 Silver	831,537	83.1%	$ 5,800,000
	United Services Organization's 50th Anniversary	1,000,000 Silver	446,233	44.6%	$ 3,100,000
1992	1992 Olympics	500,000 Gold 4,000,000 Silver 6,000,000 Clad	105,045 692,057 681,252	21.0% 17.3% 11.3%	$ 9,200,000
	White House	500,000 Silver	499,654	99.9%	$ 5,000,000
	Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Coins	500,000 Gold 4,000,000 Silver 6,000,000 Clad	104,059 492,190 525,856	20.8% 12.3% 8.7%	$ 7,600,000
1993	James Madison -- Bill of Rights	300,000 Gold 900,000 Silver 1,000,000 Clad	101,917 632,384 779,661	33.9% 70.2% 77.9%	$ 9,200,000
	World War II 50th Anniversary	300,000 Gold 1,000,000 Silver 2,000,000 Clad	90,698 449,281 514,468	30.2% 44.9% 25.7%	$ 7,800,000
1994	World Cup USA	750,000 Gold 5,000,000 Silver 5,000,000 Clad	112,061 658,614 777,562	14.9% 13.1% 15.5%	$ 9,300,000
	Thomas Jefferson	600,000 Silver	599,818	99.9%	$ 6,000,000

Year	Commemorative	Authorized Mintages	Final Sales	Sales as Percent of Mintages	Surcharges Collected
1994	U.S. Capitol	500,000 Silver	347,911	69.5%	$ 5,200,000
1995	1996 Atlanta Centennial Olympics Games	600,000 Gold 4,000,000 Silver 6,000,000 Clad	217,731 1,241,695 966,418	36.2% 31.0% 16.1%	$ 26,200,000
	Civil War Battlefield	300,000 Gold 1,000,000 Silver 2,000,000 Clad	67,981 375,868 449,619	22.6% 37.5% 22.4%	$ 5,900,000
	1995 Special Olympics World Games	500,000 Silver	441,065	88.2%	$ 4,400,000
1996	Smithsonian Institution Sesquincentennial	100,000 Gold 500,000 Silver,	30,840 160,382	30.8% 32.0%	$ 2,700,000
	National Community Service	500,000 Silver	125,043	25.0%	$ 1,200,000
1997	United States Botanic Garden	500,000 Silver	248,176	49.6%	$ 3,500,000
	Franklin Delano Roosevelt	100,000 Gold	41,368	43.6%	$ 1,400,000
	Jackie Robinson	100,000 Gold 200,000 Silver	29,246 140,182	29.2% 70.0%	$ 1,400,000
	National Law Enforcement Officers Memorial	500,000 Silver	139,003	27.8%	$ 1,400,000
1998	Robert F. Kennedy Memorial	500,000 Silver	205,442	41.0%	$ 2,000,000
	Black Revolutionary War Patriots	500,000 Silver	112,280	22.4%	$ 1,000,000
1999	Dolley Madison	500,000 Silver	313,507	62.7%	$ 3,100,000
	George Washington	100,000 Gold	64,204	64.2%	$ 2,200,000
	Yellowstone National Park	500,000 Silver	270,158	54.0%	$ 2,700,000
2000	Library of Congress Bicentennial	200,000 Bi-metallic 500,000 Silver	34,706 293,734	17.3% 58.7%	$ 2,994,000
	Lief Ericson Millenium	650,000 Silver	274,981	42.3%	$ 2,749,000
2001	Capitol Visitors Center	100,000 Gold 500,000 Silver 750,000 Clad	33,100* 178,100* 152,600*	33.1%* 35.6%* 20.3%*	$ 3,397,000*
	American Buffalo	500,000 Silver	500,000*	99.9%*	$ 5,000,000*
	TOTAL				$409,040,000*

* Estimated Figures

COMMEMORATIVE COIN IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE

The U.S. Mint requires a minimum of 18 months to sufficiently implement a commemorative coin program from the date the public law is signed to the launch of the coin(s) to the general public.

The process begins well in advance of the public law, as the commemorative goes from a concept presented by a constituent or recipient organization to the passage of legislation by Congress.

History shows that the pre-law process can take anywhere from 1 to 5 years, as discussion are held with recipient organizations and with members of Congress. What follows is a reasonable timeframe for the development of a commemorative coin from design through launch of sales.

The CCCAC and the Commission on Fine Arts are also required by law to review the final designs; that process can take from one to three months, depending on schedules.

Informal consultation among sponsors, recipient organizations, the CCCAC and others with members of Congress and others until Legislation is completed can take from 1 to 5 Years prior to the beginning of the following time line.

Coin Design Process — 20 weeks
- Create Drawing
- CCCAC Review
- Modifications
- CFA Review
- Modifications
- Secretary's Review

Engraving/Coin Process — 12 – 14 weeks

Pre-Issue Marketing — 14 – 16 weeks

Print Materials — 4 weeks

Coin Launch
- Pre-Issue Sales — 6 weeks