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Collection Code:

SECLOG

Staff Name:

Document Date:

Correspondent:

TIM SAUNDERS

Subject/Description:

OVERSIZE ATTACHMENT # 9466 NARA # 9357 BOX 2 FOLDER 15B BILL FILE RECEIVED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE CLERK - JUL 23 02 ENROLLED BILL S. 2594 - SUPPORT OF AMERICAN EAGLE SILVER BULLION

PROGRAM ACT



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

APPROVED
JUL 2 3 2002

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THE DIRECTOR

July 16, 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill S. 2594 - Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act

Sponsors - Sen. Reid (D) Nevada and 5 cosponsors

Last Day for Action

July 23, 2002 - Tuesday

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

07-23-00

Purpose

Allows the Department of the Treasury to purchase silver for the American Eagle Silver Bullion program from other sources when the United States' strategic stockpile of silver is depleted.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget	· A
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Office of Management and Dudget	110010 141

Department of the Treasury
Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of the Interior
Department of Justice
Department of Justice
Approval
Defers to Treasury
Defers to Treasury (Informally)
Defers to Treasury (Informally)
Defers to Treasury (Informally)

Discussion

Under current law, Treasury is required to mint and issue, in quantities sufficient to meet public demand, one-dollar coins which weigh one ounce, contain 99.9 percent fine silver, and have a design symbolic of Liberty on one side and of an eagle on the other side. Since 1986, the United States has minted these silver coins, known as "Silver Eagles," as part of its American Eagle Bullion program. Current law also requires Treasury to obtain the silver for these coins by purchase from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. According to House floor debate on June 27th of this year, "earlier this month the last of the stockpile was delivered to processors for refining and to be turned into the blanks from which the coins eventually will be struck."

S. 2594 would require Treasury, at such time as the silver stockpile is depleted, to obtain silver for these coins by buying silver mined from natural deposits in the United States that is brought to a U.S. mint or assay office within one year after the month in which the ore from which it is derived was mined. If it is not economically feasible to obtain silver in this way, Treasury would be authorized to obtain silver for these coins from "other available sources." The enrolled bill would prohibit Treasury from paying more than the average world price for silver under any circumstances. "Average world price" would be defined as the price determined by a "widely recognized" commodity exchange at the time the silver is obtained by Treasury. Treasury would be required to issue regulations to implement this provision of the enrolled bill.

The enrolled bill would require Treasury, within one year of enactment, to submit a report to specified congressional committees on the impact on the United States silver market of the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program. In addition, the United States Mint would be required to prepare and submit to Congress an annual report on the purchases of silver made pursuant to the authorities provided by the enrolled bill. This report could be incorporated into the United States Mint's annual report on the operations of the mint and assay offices.

Conclusion and Recommendations

We join Treasury in recommending approval of S. 2594, which passed both the Senate and the House by unanimous consent.

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.

ME Daniel

Director

Enclosures

One Hundred Seventh Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of January, two thousand and two

An Act

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver on the open market when the silver stockpile is depleted, to be used to mint coins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the American Eagle Silver Bullion coin leads the global market, and is the largest and most popular silver coin program in the United States;

(2) established in 1986, the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program is the most successful silver bullion program in the world;

(3) from fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 2001, the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program generated—

(A) revenues of \$264,100,000; and

(B) sufficient profits to significantly reduce the national debt:

(4) with the depletion of silver reserves in the Defense Logistic Agency's Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile, it is necessary for the Department of the Treasury to acquire silver from other sources in order to preserve the American Fagle Silver Bullion Program:

Eagle Silver Bullion Program;
(5) with the ability to obtain silver from other sources, the United States Mint can continue the highly successful American Eagle Silver Bullion Program, exercising sound business judgment and market acquisition practices in its approach to the silver market, resulting in continuing profitability of the program;

(6) in 2001, silver was commercially produced in 12 States, including, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington;

(7) Nevada is the largest silver producing State in the Nation, producing—

(A) 17,500,000 ounces of silver in 2001; and

(B) 34 percent of United States silver production in 2000;

(8) the mining industry in Idaho is vital to the economy of the State, and the Silver Valley in northern Idaho leads

the purchases of silver made pursuant to this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(2) CONCURRENT SUBMISSION.—The report required by paragraph (1) may be incorporated into the annual report of the Director of the United States Mint on the operations of the mint and assay offices, referred to in section 1329 of title 44, United States Code.

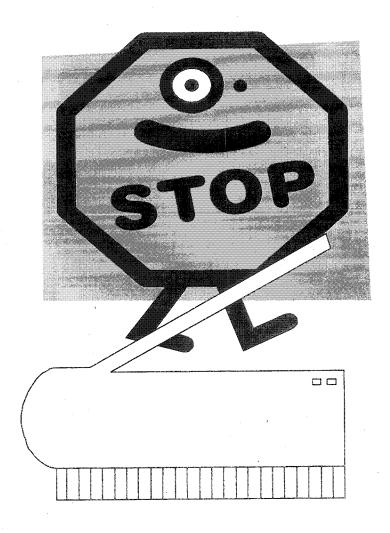
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APPROVED

JUL 2 3 2002

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY WASHINGTON

July 2, 2002

The Honorable Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr. Director, Office of Management and Budget Executive Office of the President Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Daniels:

This responds to your request for the views of this Department on enrolled bill S. 2594, the "Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act."

The enrolled bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver on the open market when the silver stockpile is depleted, to be used to mint coins pursuant to the American Silver Eagle Bullion Act. The Secretary is currently restricted to obtaining silver for bullion coins by purchase from silver stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. The enrolled bill removes that limitation and authorizes the Secretary to obtain silver from silver mined from natural deposits in the United States. If it is not economically feasible to obtain such silver, the Secretary may obtain the silver from other available sources.

The enrolled bill allows the United States Mint (Mint) to continue its popular and valuable American Silver Eagle Bullion program. The Mint is the largest seller of silver coins in the world.

In view of the foregoing, the Department recommends that the President sign the enrolled bill.

Sincerely,

John Duncan

Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs)



United States Department of Agriculture

Office of the Secretary Washington, D.C. 20250

The Honorable Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr. Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Director Daniels:

This letter is in response to the June 28, 2002, request from your office concerning the views of the Department of Agriculture on S. 2594, the "Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act." The Department defers to the recommendations of the Department of the Treasury on whether or not the President should sign the bill.

S. 2594 is a bill that would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver on the open market when the silver stockpile is depleted to be used to mint coins. S. 2594 would prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from paying more than the average world price for silver under any circumstances. S. 2594 would require the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct a study on the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program and report that study to the Congress not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Act. The Department of Agriculture believes enactment of S. 2594 would have nominal effects upon the extraction of silver from National Forest System lands.

Thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the Department of Agriculture.

Sincerely,

Ann M. Veneman

Secretary

One Hundred Seventh Congress of the United States of America

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(1) the American Eagle Silver Bullion coin leads the global market, and is the largest and most popular silver coin program in the United States;

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(B) sufficient profits to significantly reduce the national

debt:

(4) with the depletion of silver reserves in the Defense Logistic Agency's Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile, it is necessary for the Department of the Treasury to acquire silver from other sources in order to preserve the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program;

(5) with the ability to obtain silver from other sources, the United States Mint can continue the highly successful American Eagle Silver Bullion Program, exercising sound business judgment and market acquisition practices in its approach to the silver market, resulting in continuing profitability of the program;

(6) in 2001, silver was commercially produced in 12 States, including, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington;

(7) Nevada is the largest silver producing State in the Nation, producing—

(A) 17,500,000 ounces of silver in 2001; and

(B) 34 percent of United States silver production in

(8) the mining industry in Idaho is vital to the economy of the State, and the Silver Valley in northern Idaho leads

the world in recorded silver production, with over 1,100,000,000

ounces of silver produced between 1884 and 2001;

(9) the largest, active silver producing mine in the Nation is the McCoy/Cove Mine in Nevada, which produced more than 107,000,000 ounces of silver between 1989 and 2001;

(10) the mining industry in Idaho—

(A) employs more than 3,000 people;

(B) contributes more than \$900,000,000 to the Idaho economy; and

(C) produces \$70,000,000 worth of silver per year;

(11) the silver mines of the Comstock lode, the premier silver producing deposit in Nevada, brought people and wealth to the region, paving the way for statehood in 1864, and giving Nevada its nickname as "the Silver State";

(12) mines in the Silver Valley—

(A) represent an important part of the mining history of Idaho and the United States; and

(B) have served in the past as key components of

the United States war effort; and

(13) silver has been mined in Nevada throughout its history, with every significant metal mining camp in Nevada producing some silver.

SEC. 3. PURCHASE OF SILVER BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(a) PURCHASE OF SILVER.—

(1) In GENERAL.—Section 5116(b)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: "At such time as the silver stockpile is depleted, the Secretary shall obtain silver as described in paragraph (1) to mint coins authorized under section 5112(e). If it is not economically feasible to obtain such silver, the Secretary may obtain silver for coins authorized under section 5112(e) from other available sources. The Secretary shall not pay more than the average world price for silver under any circumstances. As used in this paragraph, the term 'average world price' means the price determined by a widely recognized commodity exchange at the time the silver is obtained by the Secretary."

(2) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall issue regulations to implement the amendments

made by paragraph (1).

(b) STUDY REQUIRED.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall conduct a study of the impact on the United States silver market of the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program, established under section 5112(e) of title 31, United States Code.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report of the study conducted under paragraph (1) to the

chairman and ranking minority member of-

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban

Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the United States Mint shall prepare and submit to Congress an annual report on

the purchases of silver made pursuant to this Act and the

amendments made by this Act.

(2) CONCURRENT SUBMISSION.—The report required by paragraph (1) may be incorporated into the annual report of the Director of the United States Mint on the operations of the mint and assay offices, referred to in section 1329 of title 44, United States Code.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

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THE DIRECTOR

July 16, 2002

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill S. 2594 - Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act

Sponsors - Sen. Reid (D) Nevada and 5 cosponsors

Last Day for Action

July 23, 2002 - Tuesday

Office of Management and Budget

<u>Purpose</u>

Allows the Department of the Treasury to purchase silver for the American Eagle Silver Bullion program from other sources when the United States' strategic stockpile of silver is depleted.

Agency Recommendations

office of Management and Budget	ripprovar
Department of the Treasury	Approval
Department of Agriculture	Defers to Treasury
Department of Commerce	Defers to Treasury (Informally)
Department of Defense	Defers to Treasury (Informally)
Department of the Interior	Defers to Treasury (Informally)
Department of Justice	No comment (Informally)

Approval

Discussion

Under current law, Treasury is required to mint and issue, in quantities sufficient to meet public demand, one-dollar coins which weigh one ounce, contain 99.9 percent fine silver, and have a design symbolic of Liberty on one side and of an eagle on the other side. Since 1986, the United States has minted these silver coins, known as "Silver Eagles," as part of its American Eagle Bullion program. Current law also requires Treasury to obtain the silver for these coins by purchase from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. According to House floor debate on June 27th of this year, "earlier this month the last of the stockpile was delivered to processors for refining and to be turned into the blanks from which the coins eventually will be struck."

S. 2594 would require Treasury, at such time as the silver stockpile is depleted, to obtain silver for these coins by buying silver mined from natural deposits in the United States that is brought to a U.S. mint or assay office within one year after the month in which the ore from which it is derived was mined. If it is not economically feasible to obtain silver in this way, Treasury would be authorized to obtain silver for these coins from "other available sources." The enrolled bill would prohibit Treasury from paying more than the average world price for silver under any circumstances. "Average world price" would be defined as the price determined by a "widely recognized" commodity exchange at the time the silver is obtained by Treasury. Treasury would be required to issue regulations to implement this provision of the enrolled bill.

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Conclusion and Recommendations

We join Treasury in recommending approval of S. 2594, which passed both the Senate and the House by unanimous consent.

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.

ME Came of

Director

Enclosures

SS/ RM NO.

Date: 07-16-02 9:00 PM ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: 07-17-02 12:00 PM ENROLLED BILL S. 2594 -- SUPPORT OF AMERICAN EAGLE SILVER BULLION Subject: PROGRAM ACT

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
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REMARKS:

PLEASE FORWARD COMMENTS TO JIM JUKES, X53458, OR FAX 56148, BY 12:00 P.M., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 2002, WITH A COPY TO THE STAFF SECRETARY'S OFFICE. THANK YOU.

RESPONSE:

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SS/	RM NC).				

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FY
VICE PRESIDENT			HUBBARD		. [
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RESPONSE:



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

July 16, 2002

THE DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill S. 2594 - Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act

Sponsors - Sen. Reid (D) Nevada and 5 cosponsors

Last Day for Action

July 23, 2002 - Tuesday

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Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget		
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Approval

Department of the Treasury Approval Department of Agriculture Defers to Treasury

Department of Commerce Defers to Treasury (Informally) Department of Defense Defers to Treasury (Informally) Department of the Interior Defers to Treasury (Informally)

Department of Justice No comment (Informally)

Discussion

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Director

Enclosures



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The enrolled bill allows the United States Mint (Mint) to continue its popular and valuable American Silver Eagle Bullion program. The Mint is the largest seller of silver coins in the world.

In view of the foregoing, the Department recommends that the President sign the enrolled bill.

Sincerely,

John Duncan

Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs)



United States Department of Agriculture

Office of the Secretary Washington, D.C. 20250

The Honorable Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr. Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Director Daniels:

This letter is in response to the June 28, 2002, request from your office concerning the views of the Department of Agriculture on S. 2594, the "Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act." The Department defers to the recommendations of the Department of the Treasury on whether or not the President should sign the bill.

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Ann M. Veneman

Secretary

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(A) represent an important part of the mining history of Idaho and the United States; and

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Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 07-16-02 9:00 PM ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: 07-17-02 12:00 PM

ENROLLED BILL S. 2594 -- SUPPORT OF AMERICAN EAGLE SILVER BULLION

Subject: PROGRAM ACT

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT			HUBBARD		
CARD			IRASTORZA		
BARTLETT			JOHNSON		
BLAKEMAN			LINDSEY		
BOLTEN			MARBURGER		- -
BRIDGELAND			MIERS		
CALIO			RICE		□ -
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HAWKINS	□ □				

REMARKS:

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 07-16-02 9:00 PM ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: 07-17-02 12:00 PM

ENROLLED BILL S. 2594 -- SUPPORT OF AMERICAN EAGLE SILVER BULLION

Subject: PROGRAM ACT

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	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT			HUBBARD		
CARD			IRASTORZA		
BARTLETT			JOHNSON		
BLAKEMAN			LINDSEY		
BOLTEN			MARBURGER		-
BRIDGELAND			MIERS		
CALIO			RICE		
CONNAUGHTON			RIDGE		
DANIELS	Ð		ROVE		
FLEISCHER			SPELLINGS		
GERSON			CLERK		
GONZALES					
HAGIN			. 		
HAWKINS	□ Z				

REMARKS:

PLEASE FORWARD COMMENTS TO JIM JUKES, X53458, OR FAX 56148, BY 12:00 P.M., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 2002, WITH A COPY TO THE STAFF SECRETARY'S OFFICE. THANK YOU.

RESPONSE:

2001 07/16/02 TUE 22:53 FAX ************** TX REPORT ******* TRANSMISSION OK 0096 TX/RX NO CONNECTION TEL 51005 CONNECTION ID ST. TIME 07/16 22:51 02'16 USAGE T PGS. SENT 8 RESULT OK

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 07-16-02 9:00 PM ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: 07-17-02 12:00 PM

ENROLLED BILL S. 2594 - SUPPORT OF AMERICAN EAGLE SILVER BULLION

Subject: PROGRAM ACT

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT			HUBBARD		
CARD			IRASTORZA		
BARTLETT			ЛОНИЅОИ		
BLAKEMAN			LINDSEY		
BOLTEN	II.		MARBURGER		
BRIDGELAND			MIERS		
CALIO			RICE		
CONNAUGHTON			RIDGE		
DANIELS			ROVE		
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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

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VICE PRESIDENT	ACTION	FYI	HUBBARD	ACTION	FY
CARD			IRASTORZA		
BARTLETT			JOHNSON		
BLAKEMAN			LINDSEY		
BOLTEN			MARBURGER		
BRIDGELAND			MIERS		
CALIO			RICE		
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DANIELS			ROVE		
FLEISCHER			SPELLINGS		
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RESPONSE:

07/16/02 TUE 22:50) FAX				2 001
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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 07-16-02 9:00 PM ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: 07-17-02 12:00 PM

ENROLLED BILL S. 2594 -- SUPPORT OF AMERICAN EAGLE SILVER BULLION

Subject: PROGRAM ACT

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT			HUBBARD		
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BLAKEMAN			LINDSEY		
BOLTEN			MARBURGER		
BRIDGELAND			MIERS		
CALIO			RICE		
CONNAUGHTON			RIDGE		
DANIELS	•		ROVE		
FLEISCHER			SPELLINGS		
GERSON			CLERK		
GONZALES					
HAGIN				. • •	
HAWKINS	Q				

RM NO.		

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT			HUBBARD		
CARD			IRASTORZA		
BARTLETT			JOHNSON		
BLAKEMAN			LINDSEY		
BOLTEN	II.		MARBURGER		المد
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CALIO			RICE		
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HAGIN				_ 🗖	
HAWKINS				_ 🗆	

RESPONSE:



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

July 16, 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill S. 2594 - Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act

Sponsors - Sen. Reid (D) Nevada and 5 cosponsors

Last Day for Action

July 23, 2002 - Tuesday

Purpose

Allows the Department of the Treasury to purchase silver for the American Eagle Silver Bullion program from other sources when the United States' strategic stockpile of silver is depleted.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management		
		Approval

Department of the Treasury
Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of Defense
Department of the Interior
Department of Justice
Approval
Defers to Treasury
Defers to Treasury (Informally)
Department of Justice
No comment (Informally)

Discussion

Under current law, Treasury is required to mint and issue, in quantities sufficient to meet public demand, one-dollar coins which weigh one ounce, contain 99.9 percent fine silver, and have a design symbolic of Liberty on one side and of an eagle on the other side. Since 1986, the United States has minted these silver coins, known as "Silver Eagles," as part of its American Eagle Bullion program. Current law also requires Treasury to obtain the silver for these coins by purchase from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. According to House floor debate on June 27th of this year, "earlier this month the last of the stockpile was delivered to processors for refining and to be turned into the blanks from which the coins eventually will be struck."

S. 2594 would require Treasury, at such time as the silver stockpile is depleted, to obtain silver for these coins by buying silver mined from natural deposits in the United States that is brought to a U.S. mint or assay office within one year after the month in which the ore from which it is derived was mined. If it is not economically feasible to obtain silver in this way, Treasury would be authorized to obtain silver for these coins from "other available sources." The enrolled bill would prohibit Treasury from paying more than the average world price for silver under any circumstances. "Average world price" would be defined as the price determined by a "widely recognized" commodity exchange at the time the silver is obtained by Treasury. Treasury would be required to issue regulations to implement this provision of the enrolled bill.

The enrolled bill would require Treasury, within one year of enactment, to submit a report to specified congressional committees on the impact on the United States silver market of the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program. In addition, the United States Mint would be required to prepare and submit to Congress an annual report on the purchases of silver made pursuant to the authorities provided by the enrolled bill. This report could be incorporated into the United States Mint's annual report on the operations of the mint and assay offices.

Conclusion and Recommendations

We join Treasury in recommending approval of S. 2594, which passed both the Senate and the House by unanimous consent.

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.

ME Camely

Director

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY WASHINGTON

July 2, 2002

The Honorable Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr. Director, Office of Management and Budget Executive Office of the President Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Daniels:

This responds to your request for the views of this Department on enrolled bill S. 2594, the "Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act."

The enrolled bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver on the open market when the silver stockpile is depleted, to be used to mint coins pursuant to the American Silver Eagle Bullion Act. The Secretary is currently restricted to obtaining silver for bullion coins by purchase from silver stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. The enrolled bill removes that limitation and authorizes the Secretary to obtain silver from silver mined from natural deposits in the United States. If it is not economically feasible to obtain such silver, the Secretary may obtain the silver from other available sources.

The enrolled bill allows the United States Mint (Mint) to continue its popular and valuable American Silver Eagle Bullion program. The Mint is the largest seller of silver coins in the world.

In view of the foregoing, the Department recommends that the President sign the enrolled bill.

Sincerely,

John Duncan

Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs)



United States Department of Agriculture

Office of the Secretary Washington, D.C. 20250

The Honorable Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr. Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Director Daniels:

This letter is in response to the June 28, 2002, request from your office concerning the views of the Department of Agriculture on S. 2594, the "Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act." The Department defers to the recommendations of the Department of the Treasury on whether or not the President should sign the bill.

S. 2594 is a bill that would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver on the open market when the silver stockpile is depleted to be used to mint coins. S. 2594 would prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from paying more than the average world price for silver under any circumstances. S. 2594 would require the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct a study on the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program and report that study to the Congress not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Act. The Department of Agriculture believes enactment of S. 2594 would have nominal effects upon the extraction of silver from National Forest System lands.

Thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the Department of Agriculture.

Sincerely,

Ann M. Veneman

Secretary

One Hundred Seventh Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of January, two thousand and two

An Act

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver on the open market when the silver stockpile is depleted, to be used to mint coins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the American Eagle Silver Bullion coin leads the global market, and is the largest and most popular silver coin program in the United States;

(2) established in 1986, the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program is the most successful silver bullion program in the world;

(3) from fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 2001, the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program generated—

(A) revenues of \$264,100,000; and

(B) sufficient profits to significantly reduce the national

debt;

(4) with the depletion of silver reserves in the Defense Logistic Agency's Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile, it is necessary for the Department of the Treasury to acquire silver from other sources in order to preserve the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program;

(5) with the ability to obtain silver from other sources, the United States Mint can continue the highly successful American Eagle Silver Bullion Program, exercising sound business judgment and market acquisition practices in its approach to the silver market, resulting in continuing profitability of the program;

(6) in 2001, silver was commercially produced in 12 States, including, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington;

(7) Nevada is the largest silver producing State in the

Nation, producing—

(A) 17,500,000 ounces of silver in 2001; and

(B) 34 percent of United States silver production in

(8) the mining industry in Idaho is vital to the economy of the State, and the Silver Valley in northern Idaho leads

the world in recorded silver production, with over 1,100,000,000

ounces of silver produced between 1884 and 2001;

(9) the largest, active silver producing mine in the Nation is the McCoy/Cove Mine in Nevada, which produced more than 107,000,000 ounces of silver between 1989 and 2001;

(10) the mining industry in Idaho—

(A) employs more than 3,000 people;

(B) contributes more than \$900,000,000 to the Idaho economy; and

(C) produces \$70,000,000 worth of silver per year;

(11) the silver mines of the Comstock lode, the premier silver producing deposit in Nevada, brought people and wealth to the region, paving the way for statehood in 1864, and giving Nevada its nickname as "the Silver State";

(12) mines in the Silver Valley—

(A) represent an important part of the mining history of Idaho and the United States; and

(B) have served in the past as key components of

the United States war effort; and

(13) silver has been mined in Nevada throughout its history, with every significant metal mining camp in Nevada producing some silver.

SEC. 3. PURCHASE OF SILVER-BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(a) PURCHASE OF SILVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 5116(b)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: "At such time as the silver stockpile is depleted, the Secretary shall obtain silver as described in paragraph (1) to mint coins authorized under section 5112(e). If it is not economically feasible to obtain such silver, the Secretary may obtain silver for coins authorized under section 5112(e) from other available sources. The Secretary shall not pay more than the average world price for silver under any circumstances. As used in this paragraph, the term 'average world price' means the price determined by a widely recognized commodity exchange at the time the silver is obtained by the Secretary.".

(2) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall issue regulations to implement the amendments

made by paragraph (1). (b) STUDY REQUIRED.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall conduct a study of the impact on the United States silver market of the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program, established under section 5112(e) of title 31, United States Code.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report of the study conducted under paragraph (1) to the

chairman and ranking minority member of-

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban

Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the United States Mint shall prepare and submit to Congress an annual report on

S. 2594-3

the purchases of silver made pursuant to this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(2) CONCURRENT SUBMISSION.—The report required by paragraph (1) may be incorporated into the annual report of the Director of the United States Mint on the operations of the mint and assay offices, referred to in section 1329 of title 44 United States Code 44, United States Code.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 07-16-02 9:00 PM ___ ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: 07-17-02 12:00 PM

ENROLLED BILL S. 2594 -- SUPPORT OF AMERICAN EAGLE SILVER BULLION

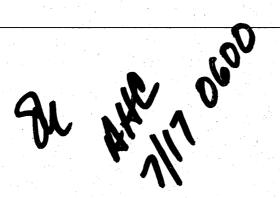
Subject: PROGRAM ACT

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT			HUBBARD		
CARD			IRASTORZA		
BARTLETT			JOHNSON		
BLAKEMAN			LINDSEY		
BOLTEN			MARBURGER		
BRIDGELAND			MIERS		
CALIO			RICE		
CONNAUGHTON			RIDGE		
DANIELS	•		ROVE	Ø	
FLEISCHER			SPELLINGS		
GERSON			CLERK		
GONZALES					
HAGIN					
HAWKINS					

REMARKS:

PLEASE FORWARD COMMENTS TO JIM JUKES, X53458, OR FAX 56148, BY 12:00 P.M., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 2002, WITH A COPY TO THE STAFF SECRETARY'S OFFICE. THANK YOU.

RESPONSE:



Harriet E. Miers
Assistant to the President
and Staff Secretary
Ext. 62702



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

July 16, 2002

THE DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill S. 2594 - Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act

Sponsors - Sen. Reid (D) Nevada and 5 cosponsors

Last Day for Action

July 23, 2002 - Tuesday

<u>Purpose</u>

Allows the Department of the Treasury to purchase silver for the American Eagle Silver Bullion program from other sources when the United States' strategic stockpile of silver is depleted.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and	Budge	t
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Department of the Treasury
Department of Agriculture
Department of Commerce
Department of Defense
Department of the Interior
Department of Justice

Approval

Approval
Defers to Treasury
Defers to Treasury (Informally)
Defers to Treasury (Informally)
Defers to Treasury (Informally)
No comment (Informally)

Discussion

Under current law, Treasury is required to mint and issue, in quantities sufficient to meet public demand, one-dollar coins which weigh one ounce, contain 99.9 percent fine silver, and have a design symbolic of Liberty on one side and of an eagle on the other side. Since 1986, the United States has minted these silver coins, known as "Silver Eagles," as part of its American Eagle Bullion program. Current law also requires Treasury to obtain the silver for these coins by purchase from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. According to House floor debate on June 27th of this year, "earlier this month the last of the stockpile was delivered to processors for refining and to be turned into the blanks from which the coins eventually will be struck."

S. 2594 would require Treasury, at such time as the silver stockpile is depleted, to obtain silver for these coins by buying silver mined from natural deposits in the United States that is brought to a U.S. mint or assay office within one year after the month in which the ore from which it is derived was mined. If it is not economically feasible to obtain silver in this way, Treasury would be authorized to obtain silver for these coins from "other available sources." The enrolled bill would prohibit Treasury from paying more than the average world price for silver under any circumstances. "Average world price" would be defined as the price determined by a "widely recognized" commodity exchange at the time the silver is obtained by Treasury. Treasury would be required to issue regulations to implement this provision of the enrolled bill.

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Conclusion and Recommendations

We join Treasury in recommending approval of S. 2594, which passed both the Senate and the House by unanimous consent.

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.

ME Carrely

Director

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY WASHINGTON

July 2, 2002

The Honorable Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr. Director, Office of Management and Budget Executive Office of the President Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Daniels:

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The enrolled bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver on the open market when the silver stockpile is depleted, to be used to mint coins pursuant to the American Silver Eagle Bullion Act. The Secretary is currently restricted to obtaining silver for bullion coins by purchase from silver stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. The enrolled bill removes that limitation and authorizes the Secretary to obtain silver from silver mined from natural deposits in the United States. If it is not economically feasible to obtain such silver, the Secretary may obtain the silver from other available sources.

The enrolled bill allows the United States Mint (Mint) to continue its popular and valuable American Silver Eagle Bullion program. The Mint is the largest seller of silver coins in the world.

In view of the foregoing, the Department recommends that the President sign the enrolled bill.

Sincerely,

John Duncan

Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs)



United States Department of Agriculture

Office of the Secretary Washington, D.C. 20250

The Honorable Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr. Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

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Thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the Department of Agriculture.

Sincerely,

Ann M. Veneman

Secretary

One Hundred Seventh Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of January, two thousand and two

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(2) established in 1986, the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program is the most successful silver bullion program in the world;

(3) from fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 2001, the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program generated—

(A) revenues of \$264,100,000; and

(B) sufficient profits to significantly reduce the national

(4) with the depletion of silver reserves in the Defense Logistic Agency's Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile, it is necessary for the Department of the Treasury to acquire silver from other sources in order to preserve the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program;

(5) with the ability to obtain silver from other sources, the United States Mint can continue the highly successful American Eagle Silver Bullion Program, exercising sound business judgment and market acquisition practices in its approach to the silver market, resulting in continuing profitability of the program;

(6) in 2001, silver was commercially produced in 12 States, including, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington;

(7) Nevada is the largest silver producing State in the Nation, producing—

(A) 17,500,000 ounces of silver in 2001; and

(B) 34 percent of United States silver production in

(8) the mining industry in Idaho is vital to the economy of the State, and the Silver Valley in northern Idaho leads

the world in recorded silver production, with over 1,100,000,000

ounces of silver produced between 1884 and 2001;

(9) the largest, active silver producing mine in the Nation is the McCoy/Cove Mine in Nevada, which produced more than 107,000,000 ounces of silver between 1989 and 2001;

(10) the mining industry in Idaho—

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(B) contributes more than \$900,000,000 to the Idaho economy; and

(C) produces \$70,000,000 worth of silver per year;

(11) the silver mines of the Comstock lode, the premier silver producing deposit in Nevada, brought people and wealth to the region, paving the way for statehood in 1864, and giving Nevada its nickname as "the Silver State";

(12) mines in the Silver Valley—

(A) represent an important part of the mining history of Idaho and the United States; and

(B) have served in the past as key components of

4

the United States war effort; and

(13) silver has been mined in Nevada throughout its history, with every significant metal mining camp in Nevada producing some silver.

SEC. 3. PURCHASE OF SILVER-BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(a) PURCHASE OF SILVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 5116(b)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: "At such time as the silver stockpile is depleted, the Secretary shall obtain silver as described in paragraph (1) to mint coins authorized under section 5112(e). If it is not economically feasible to obtain such silver, the Secretary may obtain silver for coins authorized under section 5112(e) from other available sources. The Secretary shall not pay more than the average world price for silver under any circumstances. As used in this paragraph, the term 'average world price' means the price determined by a widely recognized commodity exchange at the time the silver is obtained by the Secretary.".

(2) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall issue regulations to implement the amendments

made by paragraph (1).

(b) STUDY REQUIRED.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall conduct a study of the impact on the United States silver market of the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program, established under section 5112(e) of title 31, United States Code.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report of the study conducted under paragraph (1) to the

chairman and ranking minority member of-

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban

Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the United States Mint shall prepare and submit to Congress an annual report on

S. 2594-3

the purchases of silver made pursuant to this Act and the

amendments made by this Act.

(2) CONCURRENT SUBMISSION.—The report required by paragraph (1) may be incorporated into the annual report of the Director of the United States Mint on the operations of the mint and assay offices, referred to in section 1329 of title 44, United States Code.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date:	07-16-02 9:00 PM	ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: 07-17-02 12:00 PM	
			4.
	ENROLLED BIL	L S. 2594 SUPPORT OF AMERICAN EAGLE SILVER BULLION	

Subject: PROGRAM ACT

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT			HUBBARD		
CARD			IRASTORZA		
BARTLETT			JOHNSON		
BLAKEMAN			LINDSEY		
BOLTEN	G		MARBURGER		- /□
BRIDGELAND			MIERS		
CALIO	IZ.	D	RICE		
CONNAUGHTON		٦	RIDGE		
DANIELS			ROVE		
FLEISCHER			SPELLINGS		
GERSON			CLERK		
GONZALES					
HAGIN				ū	
HAWKINS					

REMARKS:

PLEASE FORWARD COMMENTS TO JIM JUKES, X53458, OR FAX 56148, BY 12:00 P.M., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 2002, WITH A COPY TO THE STAFF SECRETARY'S OFFICE. 1 Manuell THANK YOU.

RESPONSE:

Harriet E. Miers Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary Ext. 62702

SS/ RM NO.			
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WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM Date: 07-16-02 9:00 PM ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: 07-17-02 12:00 PM **ENROLLED BILL S. 2594 -- SUPPORT OF AMERICAN EAGLE SILVER BULLION** OZII ITMBIJI Subject: PROGRAM ACT ACTION FYI FYI ACTION П VICE PRESIDENT П HUBBARD CARD **IRASTORZA BARTLETT JOHNSON** П \Box **BLAKEMAN** LINDSEY **BOLTEN MARBURGER** -BRIDGELAND MIERS П **CALIO** RICE CONNAUGHTON RIDGE П ROVE DANIELS THE STATE OF **FLEISCHER SPELLINGS GERSON** CLERK **GONZALES** П П HAGIN П **HAWKINS** REMARKS: PLEASE FORWARD COMMENTS TO JIM JUKES, X53458, OR FAX 56148, BY 12:00 P.M., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 2002, WITH A COPY TO THE STAFF SECRETARY'S OFFICE. THANK YOU.

NO Commen

RESPONSE:

700 :Z IN ZI TO TOZ

MN 218/98/5/5 SELECTION EX

Harriet E. Miers Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary Ext. 62702

55/ RM NO:

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 07-16-02 9:00 PM ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: 07-17-02 12:00 PM

ENROLLED BILL S. 2594 -- SUPPORT OF AMERICAN EAGLE SILVER BULLION

Subject: PROGRAM ACT

OF THE PHISTS ACTION FYI ACTION FYI **VICE PRESIDENT** HUBBARD П CARD **IRASTORZA** П H BARTLETT JOHNSON П **BLAKEMAN** П LINDSEY П BOLTEN MARBURGER $\neg'\Box$ BRIDGELAND MIERS **CALIO** RICE CONNAUGHTON RIDGE П T. O ROVE П DANIELS **FLEISCHER SPELLINGS** П GERSON. CLERK . **GONZALES** HAGIN HAWKINS

REMARKS:

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RESPONSE:

No objections
Brett Kareway Harriet E. Miers Assistant to the President and Staff Secretary Ext. 62702

SSI	RM	NO.		
•••				

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
ICE PRESIDENT			HUBBARD		
ARD			IRASTORZA		
BARTLETT			JOHNSON		· · □ '.
BLAKEMAN			LINDSEY		
BOLTEN			MARBURGER		🗖 لير
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RESPONSE:



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

July 16, 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill S. 2594 - Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act

Sponsors - Sen. Reid (D) Nevada and 5 cosponsors

Last Day for Action

July 23, 2002 - Tuesday

Purpose

Allows the Department of the Treasury to purchase silver for the American Eagle Silver Bullion program from other sources when the United States' strategic stockpile of silver is depleted.

Agency Recommendations

Office of N	lanagement a	nd Budget
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Approval

Approval

Department of the Treasury Department of Agriculture Department of Commerce Department of Defense Department of the Interior Department of Justice

Defers to Treasury (Informally)
Defers to Treasury (Informally)

Defers to Treasury (Informally) No comment (Informally)

Discussion

Under current law, Treasury is required to mint and issue, in quantities sufficient to meet public demand, one-dollar coins which weigh one ounce, contain 99.9 percent fine silver, and have a design symbolic of Liberty on one side and of an eagle on the other side. Since 1986, the United States has minted these silver coins, known as "Silver Eagles," as part of its American Eagle Bullion program. Current law also requires Treasury to obtain the silver for these coins by purchase from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. According to House floor debate on June 27th of this year, "earlier this month the last of the stockpile was delivered to processors for refining and to be turned into the blanks from which the coins eventually will be struck."

S. 2594 would require Treasury, at such time as the silver stockpile is depleted, to obtain silver for these coins by buying silver mined from natural deposits in the United States that is brought to a U.S. mint or assay office within one year after the month in which the ore from which it is derived was mined. If it is not economically feasible to obtain silver in this way, Treasury would be authorized to obtain silver for these coins from "other available sources." The enrolled bill would prohibit Treasury from paying more than the average world price for silver under any circumstances. "Average world price" would be defined as the price determined by a "widely recognized" commodity exchange at the time the silver is obtained by Treasury. Treasury would be required to issue regulations to implement this provision of the enrolled bill.

The enrolled bill would require Treasury, within one year of enactment, to submit a report to specified congressional committees on the impact on the United States silver market of the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program. In addition, the United States Mint would be required to prepare and submit to Congress an annual report on the purchases of silver made pursuant to the authorities provided by the enrolled bill. This report could be incorporated into the United States Mint's annual report on the operations of the mint and assay offices.

Conclusion and Recommendations

We join Treasury in recommending approval of S. 2594, which passed both the Senate and the House by unanimous consent.

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.

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Director

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY WASHINGTON

July 2, 2002

The Honorable Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr. Director, Office of Management and Budget Executive Office of the President Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Mr. Daniels:

This responds to your request for the views of this Department on enrolled bill S. 2594, the "Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act."

The enrolled bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver on the open market when the silver stockpile is depleted, to be used to mint coins pursuant to the American Silver Eagle Bullion Act. The Secretary is currently restricted to obtaining silver for bullion coins by purchase from silver stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. The enrolled bill removes that limitation and authorizes the Secretary to obtain silver from silver mined from natural deposits in the United States. If it is not economically feasible to obtain such silver, the Secretary may obtain the silver from other available sources.

The enrolled bill allows the United States Mint (Mint) to continue its popular and valuable American Silver Eagle Bullion program. The Mint is the largest seller of silver coins in the world.

In view of the foregoing, the Department recommends that the President sign the enrolled bill.

Sincerely.

John Duncan

Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs)



United States Department of Agriculture

Office of the Secretary Washington, D.C. 20250

The Honorable Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr. Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20503

Dear Director Daniels:

This letter is in response to the June 28, 2002, request from your office concerning the views of the Department of Agriculture on S. 2594, the "Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act." The Department defers to the recommendations of the Department of the Treasury on whether or not the President should sign the bill.

S. 2594 is a bill that would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver on the open market when the silver stockpile is depleted to be used to mint coins. S. 2594 would prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from paying more than the average world price for silver under any circumstances. S. 2594 would require the Secretary of the Treasury to conduct a study on the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program and report that study to the Congress not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of the Act. The Department of Agriculture believes enactment of S. 2594 would have nominal effects upon the extraction of silver from National Forest System lands.

Thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the Department of Agriculture.

Sincerely,

Ann M. Veneman

Secretary

One Hundred Seventh Congress of the United States of America

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Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of January, two thousand and two

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Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the American Eagle Silver Bullion coin leads the global market, and is the largest and most popular silver coin program in the United States;

(2) established in 1986, the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program is the most successful silver bullion program in the world;

(3) from fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 2001, the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program generated—

(A) revenues of \$264,100,000; and

(B) sufficient profits to significantly reduce the national debt:

(4) with the depletion of silver reserves in the Defense Logistic Agency's Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile, it is necessary for the Department of the Treasury to acquire silver from other sources in order to preserve the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program;

(5) with the ability to obtain silver from other sources, the United States Mint can continue the highly successful American Eagle Silver Bullion Program, exercising sound business judgment and market acquisition practices in its approach to the silver market, resulting in continuing profitability of the program;

(6) in 2001, silver was commercially produced in 12 States, including, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington;

(7) Nevada is the largest silver producing State in the Nation, producing—

(A) 17,500,000 ounces of silver in 2001; and

(B) 34 percent of United States silver production in

(8) the mining industry in Idaho is vital to the economy of the State, and the Silver Valley in northern Idaho leads

the world in recorded silver production, with over 1,100,000,000

ounces of silver produced between 1884 and 2001;

(9) the largest, active silver producing mine in the Nation is the McCoy/Cove Mine in Nevada, which produced more than 107,000,000 ounces of silver between 1989 and 2001:

(10) the mining industry in Idaho—

(A) employs more than 3,000 people;

(B) contributes more than \$900,000,000 to the Idaho economy; and

(C) produces \$70,000,000 worth of silver per year;

(11) the silver mines of the Comstock lode, the premier silver producing deposit in Nevada, brought people and wealth to the region, paving the way for statehood in 1864, and giving Nevada its nickname as "the Silver State";

(12) mines in the Silver Valley—

(A) represent an important part of the mining history of Idaho and the United States; and

(B) have served in the past as key components of

the United States war effort; and

(13) silver has been mined in Nevada throughout its history, with every significant metal mining camp in Nevada producing some silver.

SEC. 3. PURCHASE OF SILVER-BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(a) PURCHASE OF SILVER.—

(1) In GENERAL.—Section 5116(b)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: "At such time as the silver stockpile is depleted, the Secretary shall obtain silver as described in paragraph (1) to mint coins authorized under section 5112(e). If it is not economically feasible to obtain such silver, the Secretary may obtain silver for coins authorized under section 5112(e) from other available sources. The Secretary shall not pay more than the average world price for silver under any circumstances. As used in this paragraph, the term 'average world price' means the price determined by a widely recognized commodity exchange at the time the silver is obtained by the Secretary."

(2) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall issue regulations to implement the amendments

made by paragraph (1).

(b) STUDY REQUIRED.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall conduct a study of the impact on the United States silver market of the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program, established under section 5112(e) of title 31, United States Code.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report of the study conducted under paragraph (1) to the

chairman and ranking minority member of-

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban

Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the United States Mint shall prepare and submit to Congress an annual report on

the purchases of silver made pursuant to this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(2) CONCURRENT SUBMISSION.—The report required by paragraph (1) may be incorporated into the annual report of the Director of the United States Mint on the operations of the mint and assay offices, referred to in section 1329 of title 44, United States Code.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.



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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT WASHINGTON

July 17, 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR JIM JUKES

FROM:

JONATHAN BURKS

DEPUTY STAFF SECRETARY TO THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill S. 2594 – Support of American Eagle

Silver Bullion Program Act

The Office of the Vice President has reviewed the above-referenced draft and has no comments.

cc: Harriet Miers

Staff Secretary

SS/	RM NO				

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 07-16-02 9:00 PM ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: 07-17-02-12:00 PM ENROLLED BILL S. 2594 -- SUPPORT OF AMERICAN EAGLE SILVER BULLION Subject: PROGRAM ACT ACTION FYI **ACTION** FYI **VICE PRESIDENT HUBBARD** CARD **IRASTORZA** П **BARTLETT JOHNSON BLAKEMAN** П П LINDSEY BOLTEN MARBURGER **BRIDGELAND MIERS** П **CALIO** RICE П **CONNAUGHTON RIDGE** П **DANIELS** F **ROVE** П **FLEISCHER SPELLINGS** П **GERSON CLERK GONZALES** П **HAGIN HAWKINS** П **REMARKS:** PLEASE FORWARD COMMENTS TO JIM JUKES, X53458, OR FAX 56148, BY 12:00 P.M., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 2002, WITH A COPY TO THE STAFF SECRETARY'S OFFICE. THANK YOU.

RESPONSE:



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

July 16, 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT:

Enrolled Bill S. 2594 - Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act

Sponsors - Sen. Reid (D) Nevada and 5 cosponsors

Last Day for Action

July 23, 2002 - Tuesday

Purpose

Allows the Department of the Treasury to purchase silver for the American Eagle Silver Bullion program from other sources when the United States' strategic stockpile of silver is depleted.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Bud	get	Approval
Department of the Treasury		Approval
Department of Agriculture		Defers to Treasury
Department of Commerce		Defers to Treasury (Informally)
Department of Defense		Defers to Treasury (Informally)
Department of the Interior		Defers to Treasury (Informally)
Department of Justice		No comment (Informally)

Discussion

Under current law, Treasury is required to mint and issue, in quantities sufficient to meet public demand, one-dollar coins which weigh one ounce, contain 99.9 percent fine silver, and have a design symbolic of Liberty on one side and of an eagle on the other side. Since 1986, the United States has minted these silver coins, known as "Silver Eagles," as part of its American Eagle Bullion program. Current law also requires Treasury to obtain the silver for these coins by purchase from stockpiles established under the Strategic and Critical Materials Stock Piling Act. According to House floor debate on June 27th of this year, "earlier this month the last of the stockpile was delivered to processors for refining and to be turned into the blanks from which the coins eventually will be struck."

S. 2594 would require Treasury, at such time as the silver stockpile is depleted, to obtain silver for these coins by buying silver mined from natural deposits in the United States that is brought to a U.S. mint or assay office within one year after the month in which the ore from which it is derived was mined. If it is not economically feasible to obtain silver in this way, Treasury would be authorized to obtain silver for these coins from "other available sources." The enrolled bill would prohibit Treasury from paying more than the average world price for silver under any circumstances. "Average world price" would be defined as the price determined by a "widely recognized" commodity exchange at the time the silver is obtained by Treasury. Treasury would be required to issue regulations to implement this provision of the enrolled bill.

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Conclusion and Recommendations

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Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.

ME Camely

Director

Enclosures



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY WASHINGTON

July 2, 2002

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In view of the foregoing, the Department recommends that the President sign the enrolled bill.

Sincerely,

John Duncan

Assistant Secretary (Legislative Affairs)



United States Department of Agriculture

Office of the Secretary Washington, D.C. 20250

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Thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the Department of Agriculture.

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Congress finds that-

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(6) in 2001, silver was commercially produced in 12 States, including, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington;

(7) Nevada is the largest silver producing State in the Nation, producing—

(A) 17,500,000 ounces of silver in 2001; and

(B) 34 percent of United States silver production in

(8) the mining industry in Idaho is vital to the economy of the State, and the Silver Valley in northern Idaho leads

the world in recorded silver production, with over 1,100,000,000

ounces of silver produced between 1884 and 2001;

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Affairs of the Senate; and

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(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the United States Mint shall prepare and submit to Congress an annual report on

S. 2594-3

the purchases of silver made pursuant to this Act and the

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Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

SS/	RM NO.		

WHITE HOUSE STAFFING MEMORANDUM

Date: 07-16-02 9:00 PM ACTION / CONCURRENCE / COMMENT DUE BY: 07-17-02 12:00 PM

ENROLLED BILL S. 2594 -- SUPPORT OF AMERICAN EAGLE SILVER BULLION

Subject: PROGRAM ACT

	ACTION	FYI		ACTION	FYI
VICE PRESIDENT			HUBBARD		
CARD			IRASTORZA		
BARTLETT			JOHNSON		
BLAKEMAN			LINDSEY		
BOLTEN			MARBURGER		
BRIDGELAND			MIERS		
CALIO			RICE		
CONNAUGHTON			RIDGE		
DANIELS	•		ROVE	E	
FLEISCHER			SPELLINGS		
GERSON			CLERK		
GONZALES					
HAGIN				. 🗖	
HAWKINS	□ Z			. 🗆	

REMARKS:

PLEASE FORWARD COMMENTS TO JIM JUKES, X53458, OR FAX 56148, BY 12:00 P.M., WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 2002, WITH A COPY TO THE STAFF SECRETARY'S OFFICE. THANK YOU.

RESPONSE:

Cegaletin Affin CHoward) - de



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

July 16, 2002

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July 23, 2002 - Tuesday

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Office of Management and Budget	Approval		
Department of the Treasury	Approval		
Department of Agriculture	Defers to Treasury		
Department of Commerce	Defers to Treasury (Informally)		
Department of Defense	Defers to Treasury (Informally)		
Department of the Interior	Defers to Treasury (Informally)		
Department of Justice	No comment (Informally)		

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(11) the silver mines of the Comstock lode, the premier silver producing deposit in Nevada, brought people and wealth to the region, paving the way for statehood in 1864, and giving Nevada its nickname as "the Silver State";

(12) mines in the Silver Valley—

(A) represent an important part of the mining history of Idaho and the United States; and

(B) have served in the past as key components of

the United States war effort; and

(13) silver has been mined in Nevada throughout its history, with every significant metal mining camp in Nevada producing some silver.

SEC. 3. PURCHASE OF SILVER BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(a) PURCHASE OF SILVER.—

(1) In GENERAL.—Section 5116(b)(2) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the second sentence the following: "At such time as the silver stockpile is depleted, the Secretary shall obtain silver as described in paragraph (1) to mint coins authorized under section 5112(e). If it is not economically feasible to obtain such silver, the Secretary may obtain silver for coins authorized under section 5112(e) from other available sources. The Secretary shall not pay more than the average world price for silver under any circumstances. As used in this paragraph, the term 'average world price' means the price determined by a widely recognized commodity exchange at the time the silver is obtained by the Secretary."

(2) RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall issue regulations to implement the amendments

made by paragraph (1). (b) STUDY REQUIRED.—

(1) STUDY.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall conduct a study of the impact on the United States silver market of the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program, established under section 5112(e) of title 31, United States Code.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report of the study conducted under paragraph (1) to the

chairman and ranking minority member of-

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban

Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the United States Mint shall prepare and submit to Congress an annual report on

S. 2594-3

the purchases of silver made pursuant to this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

(2) CONCURRENT SUBMISSION.—The report required by paragraph (1) may be incorporated into the annual report of the Director of the United States Mint on the operations of the mint and assay offices, referred to in section 1329 of title 44, United States Code.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

One Hundred Seventh Congress of the United States of America

AT THE SECOND SESSION

Begun and held at the City of Washington on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of January, two thousand and two

An Act

To authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver on the open market when the silver stockpile is depleted, to be used to mint coins.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) the American Eagle Silver Bullion coin leads the global market, and is the largest and most popular silver coin program in the United States;

(2) established in 1986, the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program is the most successful silver bullion program in the world;

(3) from fiscal year 1995 through fiscal year 2001, the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program generated—

(A) revenues of \$264,100,000; and

(B) sufficient profits to significantly reduce the national debt;

(4) with the depletion of silver reserves in the Defense Logistic Agency's Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile, it is necessary for the Department of the Treasury to acquire silver from other sources in order to preserve the American Eagle Silver Bullion Program;

(5) with the ability to obtain silver from other sources, the United States Mint can continue the highly successful American Eagle Silver Bullion Program, exercising sound business judgment and market acquisition practices in its approach to the silver market, resulting in continuing profitability of the program;

(6) in 2001, silver was commercially produced in 12 States, including, Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington;

(7) Nevada is the largest silver producing State in the Nation, producing-

(A) 17,500,000 ounces of silver in 2001; and (B) 34 percent of United States silver production in

(8) the mining industry in Idaho is vital to the economy of the State, and the Silver Valley in northern Idaho leads the world in recorded silver production, with over 1,100,000,000

ounces of silver produced between 1884 and 2001;

(9) the largest, active silver producing mine in the Nation is the McCoy/Cove Mine in Nevada, which produced more than 107,000,000 ounces of silver between 1989 and 2001;

(10) the mining industry in Idaho—

(A) employs more than 3,000 people;

(B) contributes more than \$900,000,000 to the Idaho conomy; and

(C) produces \$70,000,000 worth of silver per year;

(11) the silver mines of the Comstock lode, the premier silver producing deposit in Nevada, brought people and wealth to the region, paving the way for statehood in 1864, and giving Nevada its nickname as "the Silver State";

(12) mines in the Silver Valley—

(A) represent an important part of the mining history of Idaho and the United States; and

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