

Goss	Lucas (OK)	Sensenbrenner	DeLay	Keller	Riley	Manzullo	Owens	Slaughter
Graham	Manzullo	Sessions	DeMint	Kelly	Rogers (KY)	Markey	Pallone	Smith (MI)
Granger	McCrery	Shadegg	Diaz-Balart	Kennedy (MN)	Rogers (MI)	Mascara	Pascarell	Smith (WA)
Graves	McHugh	Shaw	Doolittle	Kerns	Rohrabacher	Matsui	Pastor	Snyder
Green (WI)	McInnis	Shays	Dreier	King (NY)	Ros-Lehtinen	McCarthy (MO)	Payne	Solis
Greenwood	McKeon	Sherwood	Duncan	Kingston	Royce	McCarthy (NY)	Pelosi	Spratt
Grucci	Mica	Shimkus	Dunn	Kirk	Ryan (WI)	McCollum	Phelps	Stark
Gutknecht	Miller, Dan	Shuster	Ehlers	Knollenberg	Ryun (KS)	McDermott	Pomeroy	Stenholm
Hansen	Miller, Gary	Simmons	Ehrlich	Kolbe	Saxton	McGovern	Price (NC)	Strickland
Hart	Miller, Jeff	Simpson	English	LaHood	Schaffer	McIntyre	Rahall	Stupak
Hastert	Moran (KS)	Skeen	Everett	Latham	Schrock	McKinney	Rangel	Tanner
Hastings (WA)	Morella	Smith (MI)	Ferguson	LaTourette	Sensenbrenner	McNulty	Reyes	Tauscher
Hayes	Myrick	Smith (NJ)	Fletcher	Leach	Sessions	Meehan	Rivers	Taylor (MS)
Hayworth	Nethercutt	Smith (TX)	Foley	Lewis (CA)	Shadegg	Meek (FL)	Rodriguez	Thompson (CA)
Hefley	Ney	Souder	Forbes	Lewis (KY)	Shaw	Meeks (NY)	Roemer	Thompson (MS)
Herger	Northup	Stearns	Fossella	Linder	Shays	Menendez	Ross	Thurman
Hilleary	Norwood	Stump	Frelinghuysen	LoBiondo	Sherwood	Millender-	Rothman	Tierney
Hobson	Nussle	Sullivan	Galleghy	Lucas (KY)	Shimkus	McDonald	Roybal-Allard	Turner
Hoekstra	Osborne	Sununu	Ganske	Lucas (OK)	Shuster	Miller, George	Rush	Udall (CO)
Horn	Ose	Sweeney	Gekas	Maloney (CT)	Simmons	Mink	Sabo	Udall (NM)
Hostettler	Otter	Tancred	Gibbons	Matheson	Simpson	Mollohan	Sanchez	Velazquez
Houghton	Oxley	Tauzin	Gilchrist	McCrery	Skeen	Moore	Sanders	Visclosky
Hulshof	Pence	Taylor (MS)	Gillmor	McHugh	Smith (NJ)	Moran (VA)	Sandlin	Waters
Hunter	Peterson (PA)	Taylor (NC)	Gilman	McInnis	Smith (TX)	Murtha	Sawyer	Watson (CA)
Hyde	Petri	Terry	Goode	McKeon	Souder	Nadler	Schakowsky	Watt (NC)
Isakson	Pickering	Thomas	Goodlatte	Mica	Stearns	Napolitano	Schiff	Waxman
Issa	Pitts	Thornberry	Goss	Miller, Dan	Stump	Neal	Scott	Weiner
Istook	Platts	Thune	Graham	Miller, Gary	Sullivan	Oberstar	Serrano	Wexler
Jenkins	Pombo	Tiahrt	Granger	Miller, Jeff	Sununu	Obey	Sherman	Woolsey
Johnson (CT)	Portman	Walsh	Graves	Moran (KS)	Sweeney	Olver	Shows	Wu
Johnson (IL)	Pryce (OH)	Wamp	Green (WI)	Morella	Tancred	Ortiz	Skelton	Wynn
Johnson, Sam	Putnam	Watkins (OK)	Greenwood	Myrick	Tauzin			
Jones (NC)	Quinn	Watts (OK)	Grucci	Nethercutt	Taylor (NC)	Clay	Paul	Towns
Keller	Radanovich	Weldon (FL)	Hall (TX)	Ney	Terry	Jefferson	Roukema	Trafficant
Kelly	Ramstad	Weldon (PA)	Hansen	Northup	Thomas			
Kennedy (MN)	Regula	Weller	Hart	Norwood	Thornberry			
Kerns	Rehberg	Whitfield	Hastert	Nussle	Thune			
King (NY)	Reynolds	Wicker	Hastings (WA)	Osborne	Tiahrt			
Kingston	Riley	Wilson (NM)	Hayes	Otter	Tiberi			
Kirk	Roemer	Wilson (SC)	Hayworth	Oxley	Toomey			
Knollenberg	Hefley	Wolf	Hefley	Pence	Upton			
Kolbe	Rogers (MI)	Young (AK)	Herger	Peterson (MN)	Vitter			
LaHood	Rohrabacher	Young (FL)	Hilleary	Peterson (PA)	Walden			
Latham	Ros-Lehtinen		Hobson	Petri	Walsh			
Leach	Royce		Hoekstra	Pickering	Wamp			
Lewis (CA)	Ryan (WI)		Horn	Pitts	Watkins (OK)			
Lewis (KY)	Ryun (KS)		Houghton	Platts	Watts (OK)			
Linder	Saxton		Hulshof	Pombo	Weldon (FL)			
LoBiondo	Schaffer		Hunter	Portman	Weldon (PA)			
	Schrock		Hyde	Putnam	Weller			
			Isakson	Quinn	Whitfield			
			Israel	Radanovich	Wicker			
			Issa	Ramstad	Wilson (NM)			
			Jenkins	Regula	Wilson (SC)			
			Johnson (CT)	Rehberg	Wolf			
			Johnson (IL)	Reynolds	Young (AK)			
			Johnson, Sam		Young (FL)			
			Jones (NC)					

NOT VOTING—8

Clay
Gutierrez
Jefferson

□ 0215

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY.) The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 221, noes 208, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 282]

AYES—221

Aderholt
Akin
Armey
Bachus
Baker
Ballenger
Barr
Bartlett
Barton
Bass
Bereuter
Biggart
Bilirakis
Blunt
Boehlert
Boehner

Bonilla
Bono
Boozman
Boswell
Brady (TX)
Brown (SC)
Bryant
Burr
Burton
Buyer
Callahan
Calvert
Culberson
Cunningham
Cannon
Cantor
Capito

Castle
Chabot
Chambliss
Coble
Combest
Condit
Cooksey
Cox
Crane
Crenshaw
Cubin
Collins
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Davis, Tom
Deal

Abercrombie
Ackerman
Allen
Andrews
Baca
Baird
Baldacci
Baldwin
Barcia
Barrett
Becerra
Bentsen
Berkley
Berman
Berry
Bishop
Blagojevich
Blumenauer
Bonior
Borski
Boucher
Boyd
Brady (PA)
Brown (FL)
Brown (OH)
Capps
Capuano
Cardin
Carson (IN)
Carson (OK)
Clayton
Clement
Clyburn
Collins
Conyers
Costello
Coyne
Cramer
Crowley

NOES—208

Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis (FL)
Davis (IL)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delahunt
DeLauro
Deutsch
Dicks
Dingell
Doggett
Dooley
Doyle
Edwards
Emerson
Engel
Eshoo
Etheridge
Evans
Farr
Fattah
Filner
Flake
Ford
Frank
Frost
Gephardt
Gonzalez
Gordon
Green (TX)
Gutierrez
Gutknecht
Hall (OH)
Harman
Hastings (FL)
Hill
Hilliard
Hinchey

Hinojosa
Hoeffel
Holden
Holt
Honda
Hooley
Hostettler
Hoyer
Inslee
Istook
Jackson (IL)
Jackson-Lee
(TX)
John
Johnson, E. B.
Jones (OH)
Kanjorski
Kaptur
Kennedy (RI)
Kildee
Kilpatrick
Kind (WI)
Kleczka
Kucinich
LaFalce
Lampson
Langevin
Lantos
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowey
Luther
Lynch
Maloney (NY)

NOT VOTING—6

Clay
Jefferson

□ 0232

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUPPORT OF AMERICAN EAGLE SILVER BULLION PROGRAM ACT

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Financial Services be discharged from further consideration of the Senate bill (S. 2594) 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, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the Senate bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THORNBERRY.) Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

S. 2594

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 2000;

(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.

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2594, the Support of American Eagle Silver Bullion Program Act.

The language is identical to language introduced in the House by the gentleman from Idaho, Mr. OTTER, as H.R. 4971, and virtually identical to language passed 417–1 by the House Tuesday in H.R. 4846, a larger bill authored by the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. LUCAS.

Mr. Speaker, the American Silver Eagle coin program is the most successful silver bullion coin program in the world. Since its introduction in 1983, nearly 115 million of the one-troy-ounce silver coins have been sold. The coin now controls roughly 80 percent of the silver bullion coin market in the world.

The silver for the coin is .999 fine, much more pure than the old "cartwheel" silver dollars, such as the Morgan dollar, that used to be issued by the United States and which were 90 percent pure.

Silver for the coin has come since the coin's inception from the United States strategic stockpile of silver, as mandated in law. However, a decade ago Congress, noting reduced need, ordered that stockpile and several others sold off, and 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. While the United States Mint will have adequate coin blanks to meet demand for several weeks yet, I am told the refiners will have to start layoffs of key staff shortly after the Fourth of July if this legislation is not immediately passed and sent to the President.

Mr. Speaker, the silver industry is important to the economy of the United States, and preservation of jobs is an important goal of the Financial Services Committee, especially as this Nation's economy comes out of the doldrums in which it has stood for more than a year. To that end I believe we must pass this legislation and do so quickly, and I ask its immediate approval.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TIBERI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members

may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous material on S. 2594, the Senate bill just passed.

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

There was no objection.

CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OR RECESS OF THE SENATE AND CONDITIONAL ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 461, the Chair lays before the House the following Senate concurrent resolution:

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 125

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the Senate recesses or adjourns at the close of business on Thursday, June 27, 2002, or Friday, June 28, 2002, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand recessed or adjourned until 12:00 noon on Monday, July 8, 2002, or until such other time on that day as may be specified in the motion to recess or adjourn, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first; and that when the House adjourns on the legislative day of Thursday, June 27, 2002, Friday, June 28, 2002, or Saturday, June 29, 2002, on a motion offered pursuant to this concurrent resolution by its Majority Leader or his designee, it stand adjourned until 2:00 p.m. on Monday, July 8, 2002, or until Members are notified to reassemble pursuant to section 2 of this concurrent resolution, whichever occurs first.

SEC. 2. The Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, acting jointly after consultation with the Minority Leader of the Senate and the Minority Leader of the House, shall notify the Members of the Senate and House, respectively, to reassemble at such place and time as they may designate whenever, in their opinion, the public interest shall warrant it.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

HOURLY OF MEETING ON TUESDAY, JULY 9, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Monday, July 8, 2002, it adjourn to meet at 10:30 a.m. on Tuesday, July 9, for morning hour debates.

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

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 2002

Mr. ARMEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday