117TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION

11

H. R. 9157

To define the dollar as a fixed weight of gold, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OCTOBER 7, 2022

Mr. Mooney introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Financial Services

A BILL

To define the dollar as a fixed weight of gold, and for other purposes.

1	Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
2	tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled
3	SECTION 1. FINDINGS.
4	Congress finds the following:
5	(1) The Federal Reserve note has lost more
6	than 30 percent of its purchasing power since 2000
7	and 97 percent of its purchasing power since the
8	passage of the Federal Reserve Act in 1913.
9	(2) Under the Federal Reserve's 2 percent in
10	flation objective, the dollar loses half of its pur-

chasing power every generation, or 35 years.

- 1 (3) At times, including 2021 and 2022, Federal
 2 Reserve actions helped create inflation rates of 8
 3 percent or higher, increasing the cost of living for
 4 many Americans to untenable levels.
 - (4) American families need long-term price stability to meet their household spending needs, save money, and plan for retirement.
 - (5) The Federal Reserve policy of long-term inflation has made American manufacturing uncompetitive, raising the cost of United States manufactured goods by more than 40 percent since 2000, compared to less than 20 percent in Germany and France.
 - (6) Since 2000, United States manufacturing employment has declined by at least 25 percent after having remained steady at nearly 18,000,000 jobs for more than 30 years.
 - (7) The American economy needs a stable dollar, fixed exchange rates, and money supply controlled by the market not the government.
 - (8) The gold standard puts control of the money supply with the market instead of the Federal Reserve, discourages excessive deficit spending, and encourages the balancing of Federal budgets.

1	(9) The gold standard means legal tender de-
2	fined by and convertible into a certain quantity of
3	gold.
4	(10) Under the gold standard through 1913 the
5	United States economy grew at an annual average of
6	four percent, one-third larger than the growth rate
7	since then and twice the level since 2000.
8	(11) The Federal Reserve's trickle down policy
9	of expanding the money supply has primarily en-
10	riched the owners of financial assets while it has en-
11	dangered the jobs, wages, and savings of blue-collar
12	workers.
13	(12) Restoring American middle-class pros-
14	perity requires change in monetary policy authorized
15	to Congress in Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 of the
16	Constitution.
17	SEC. 2. DEFINE THE FEDERAL RESERVE NOTE DOLLAR IN
18	TERMS OF GOLD.
19	Not later than the date that is 30 months after the
20	date of the enactment of this Act—
21	(1) the Secretary of the Treasury (in this Act
22	hereafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall define
23	the Federal Reserve note dollar in terms of a fixed
24	weight of gold, based on that day's closing market
25	price of gold;

- 1 (2) Federal Reserve banks shall make Federal
 2 Reserve notes redeemable for and exchangeable with
 3 gold at the fixed price determined under paragraph
 4 (1) and create processes that facilitate such redemp5 tions and exchanges between member banks and the
 6 public; and
- 7 (3) if a Federal Reserve bank does not fulfill its 8 duties under paragraph (2), the Secretary shall 9 make the redemption or exchange as guarantor and 10 place a corresponding first and paramount lien on 11 all assets of such bank.

12 SEC. 3. DISCLOSURE OF HOLDINGS.

To enable the market and market participants to ar-14 rive at the fixed Federal Reserve note dollar-gold parity 15 in an orderly fashion, during the 30-month period fol-

lowing the date of enactment of this Act—

17 (1) the Secretary and the Board of Governors 18 of the Federal Reserve shall each make publicly 19 available, in both electronic and published format, all 20 holdings of gold, with a report of any purchases, 21 sales, swaps, leases, and any other financial trans-22 actions involving gold, since the temporary suspen-23 sion in August 15, 1971, of gold redeemability obli-24 gations under the Bretton Woods Agreement of 25 1944; and

(2) the Secretary and the Board of Governors 1 2 of the Federal Reserve shall make publicly available, 3 in both electronic and published formats, all records 4 pertaining to redemptions and transfers of United States gold in the 10 years preceding the temporary 5 15, 1971, 6 suspension in August of redeemability obligations under the Bretton Woods 7 8 Agreement of 1944.

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