

A BILL

To abolish the United States Mint, repeal section 304 of title 31, United States Code, and for other purposes.

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 “United States Mint Abolition Act of 2026”.

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

- (1) The United States Mint, a component of the Department of the Treasury, produces circulating coins, bullion coins, and commemorative coins, most circulating coins being made of base metals with no fixed precious-metal content.
- (2) By producing circulating coin of base metal with no fixed weight of gold or silver, the Mint exceeds the power granted in Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 “To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures,” which the Founders understood to require money of fixed metallic weight and fineness, as established by the Coinage Act of 1792, and disregards Article I, Section 10, which permits the States to make nothing “but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts.”
- (3) The functions of the Mint are not “necessary and proper for carrying into Execution” any power vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States and therefore find no support in Article I, Section 8, Clause 18, which Madison in Federalist No. 44 described as a means of executing powers already granted rather than a source of new ones, as the Anti-Federalist writer Brutus warned in his first essay of 1787 it would otherwise become.
- (4) In carrying out its functions, the Mint disregards the Ninth Amendment, which provides that “The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people,” including the right of the people to order their own lives, property, and affairs free of federal direction in matters the Constitution does not commit to the Federal Government.
- (5) The Constitution delegates to the United States no power over the coinage of money not of fixed metallic standard. By producing circulating coin of base metal with no fixed weight of gold or silver, the Mint exercises powers that the Tenth Amendment reserves “to the States respectively, or to the people,” contrary to Federalist No. 45, in which Madison described the powers delegated to the Federal Government as “few and defined” and those remaining in the States as “numerous and indefinite.”

(6) The Declaration of Independence affirms that governments are instituted to secure the unalienable rights of the people and derive “their just powers from the consent of the governed,” and it charged the Crown with having “erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.” The Mint perpetuates the centralized administration the Declaration condemned.

(7) Abolishing the United States Mint and repealing section 304 of title 31, United States Code, will reduce the size and cost of the Federal Government, return to the States and to the people the powers the Constitution reserves to them, and restore the constitutional principles of limited government and enumerated powers.

SECTION 3. ABOLITION OF THE UNITED STATES MINT.

(a) In General.—The United States Mint, a component of the Department of the Treasury, is hereby abolished effective immediately following the enactment of this Act.

(b) Wind-Down Operations.—Immediately following the enactment of this Act, the President shall designate an appropriate official to expeditiously wind down the operations of the United States Mint, ceasing all functions, except that the coining of gold and silver money of fixed weight and fineness, as authorized by Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 of the Constitution, shall be transferred to such other department or officer of the United States as determined by such official.

(c) Transfer of Assets and Liabilities.—All assets, liabilities, contracts, property, and records of the United States Mint shall be transferred to the designated official under subsection (b) for appropriate disposition.

(d) Employee Transition.—Employees of the United States Mint shall be offered opportunities for reassignment within the federal government or provided with severance and retraining assistance as prescribed by existing federal law.

SECTION 4. REPEAL OF PROVISIONS OF LAW ESTABLISHING THE UNITED STATES MINT.

(a) In General.—Section 304 of title 31, United States Code, and any other provision of law establishing the United States Mint or vesting functions in the United States Mint, are hereby repealed.

(b) Conforming Amendments.—The United States Code and all other relevant Federal laws are amended by—

(1) striking all references to the United States Mint and to any office, officer, or function established in or vested in the United States Mint;

(2) reassigning only the coining of gold and silver money of fixed weight and fineness, as authorized by Article I, Section 8, Clause 5 of the Constitution, in accordance with section 3(b), and terminating every other function of the United States Mint; and

(3) making such other conforming changes as necessary to reflect the repeal and the permanent abolition of the United States Mint.

(c) Effective Date.—The repeal under this section shall take effect immediately following the enactment of this Act.

SECTION 5. TRANSITION PROVISIONS.

(a) No Restoration of Prior Structures.—No element of the United States Mint shall revert to its organizational structure as it existed prior to the establishment of the United States Mint, and no function of the United States Mint shall be restored to any predecessor department, agency, or office.

(b) Permanent Abolition.—No department, agency, office, or other entity shall be established to carry out the functions of the United States Mint abolished by this Act, other than the enumerated functions transferred under section 3(b).

SECTION 6. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances shall not be affected thereby.