

118TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9647

To award a Congressional Gold Medal to former President Jimmy Carter
in recognition of his service to the Nation.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEPTEMBER 18, 2024

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia (for himself, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. FERGUSON, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. MCCORMICK) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Financial Services

A BILL

To award a Congressional Gold Medal to former President
Jimmy Carter in recognition of his service to the Nation.

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. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “President Jimmy Car-
5 ter Congressional Gold Medal Act”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

7 Congress finds the following:

8 (1) President Jimmy Carter served as the 39th
9 President of the United States from 1977 to 1981.

1 (2) President Jimmy Carter, whose full name is
2 James Earl Carter, Jr., was born on October 1,
3 1924, in Plains, Georgia, a small farming town.

4 (3) President Carter graduated from the United
5 States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland in
6 1946 and actively served as a submarine officer for
7 7 years. He served in the Navy Reserve for another
8 8 years, separating from the Navy with the rank of
9 Lieutenant in 1961.

10 (4) President Carter married his wife and life
11 partner of 77 years, Rosalynn Smith, on July 7th,
12 1946, in Plains, Georgia.

13 (5) President Carter entered state politics in
14 1962 and was elected to the Georgia State Senate
15 from the 14th District in 1963. He was sworn in as
16 the 76th governor of Georgia in 1971. During his
17 tenure, he emphasized government efficiency and re-
18 moving racial discrimination.

19 (6) Guided by his moral values and deep reli-
20 gious faith, Jimmy Carter's presidency was charac-
21 terized by a commitment to championing civil and
22 human rights around the world. His foreign policy
23 accomplishments include the Panama Canal treaties,
24 the Camp David Accords, the normalization and
25 treaty of peace between Egypt and Israel following

1 the Fourth Arab-Israeli War, the SALT II nuclear
2 limitation treaty with the Soviet Union, and the es-
3 tablishment of United States diplomatic relations
4 with the People's Republic of China.

5 (7) President Jimmy Carter's domestic legacy
6 includes the Alaska National Interest Lands Con-
7 servation Act (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.), one of the
8 most significant pieces of environmental legislation
9 ever approved by Congress; the Nation's first na-
10 tional energy policy; and the creation of the Depart-
11 ments of Education and Energy.

12 (8) After his presidency, he founded the Carter
13 Center along with his wife Rosalynn, which is dedi-
14 cated to conflict resolution, supervising democratic
15 elections abroad, and combating neglected tropical
16 diseases.

17 (9) Through their work with the Carter Center,
18 Jimmy and Rosalynn Carter are credited with the
19 near eradication of the painful parasitic infection
20 known as Guinea worm disease, reducing cases from
21 an estimated total of 3,500,000 in 1986 to just 14
22 in 2023.

23 (10) Through a partnership with Habitat for
24 Humanity known as the Carter Work Project,
25 Jimmy and his wife Rosalynn led and worked along-

1 side over 100,000 volunteers across 14 countries to
2 build, improve, and repair over 4,400 homes.

3 (11) In 2002, Jimmy Carter became the third
4 American President to win the Nobel Peace Prize
5 for his “decades of untiring effort to find peaceful
6 solutions to international conflicts, to advance de-
7 mocracy and human rights, and to promote eco-
8 nomic and social development”.

9 (12) President Carter exemplifies American vol-
10 untarism through his countless service activities in
11 his home State of Georgia, throughout the United
12 States, and across the world.

13 **SEC. 3. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL.**

14 (a) PRESENTATION AUTHORIZED.—The Speaker of
15 the House of Representatives and the President pro tem-
16 pore of the Senate shall make appropriate arrangements
17 for the presentation, on behalf of Congress, of a single
18 gold medal of appropriate design to former President
19 Jimmy Carter in recognition of his service to the Nation.

20 (b) DESIGN AND STRIKING.—For purposes of the
21 presentation referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary
22 of the Treasury (referred to in this Act as the “Sec-
23 retary”) shall strike a gold medal with suitable emblems,
24 devices, and inscriptions, to be determined by the Sec-
25 retary.

1 **SEC. 4. DUPLICATE MEDALS.**

2 The Secretary may strike and sell duplicates in
3 bronze of the gold medal struck under section 3, at a price
4 sufficient to cover the costs thereof, including labor, mate-
5 rials, dies, use of machinery, and overhead expenses.

6 **SEC. 5. STATUS OF MEDALS.**

7 (a) NATIONAL MEDAL.—Medals struck pursuant to
8 this Act are national medals for purposes of chapter 51
9 of title 31, United States Code.

10 (b) NUMISMATIC ITEMS.—For purposes of sections
11 5134 and 5136 of title 31, United States Code, all medals
12 struck under this Act shall be considered to be numismatic
13 items.

14 **SEC. 6. AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS; PROCEEDS OF**
15 **SALE.**

16 (a) AUTHORITY TO USE FUND AMOUNTS.—There is
17 authorized to be charged against the United States Mint
18 Public Enterprise Fund such amounts as may be nec-
19 essary to pay for the costs of the medals struck under
20 this Act.

21 (b) PROCEEDS OF SALE.—Amounts received from the
22 sale of duplicate bronze medals authorized under section
23 4 shall be deposited into the United States Mint Public
24 Enterprise Fund.

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