

Department of the Treasury
United States Mint

Congressional Budget
Justification and Annual
Performance Plan and Report

FY 2024

Table of Contents

Section I – Budget Request.....	3
A – Mission Statement.....	3
B – Summary of the Request	3
1.1 – Resource Detail Table	5
1.2 – Budget Adjustments Table.....	6
C – Budget Increases and Decreases Description.....	7
1.3 – Object Classification (Schedule O) Obligations	8
E – Legislative Proposals.....	9
Section II – Annual Performance Plan and Report.....	10
A – Strategic Alignment	10
B – Budget and Performance by Budget Activity	12
2.1.1 – Manufacturing Resources and Measures	12
A – Summary of Capital Investments	14

Section I – Budget Request

A – Mission Statement

To enable America’s economic growth and stability by protecting assets entrusted to us and manufacturing coins and medals to facilitate national commerce.

B – Summary of the Request

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2024, the United States Mint’s (Mint) total estimated budgetary requirements for operations, metal, and capital investments are \$4.7 billion. This budget will support the production of 14.4 billion circulating coins, as well as the production of bullion coins and other numismatic products sufficient to meet customer demand. The Mint has one budget activity: manufacturing, which encompasses the bureau’s two major programs, circulating coinage and numismatic products (including bullion coins, collector coins, and national medals).

To maintain its reputation as one of the finest mints in the world, the Mint is committed to operating according to the core values of service, quality, and integrity. The Mint has three strategic goals to help fulfill its mission and values: 1) Advance our circulating mission through innovation and technology; 2) Foster a safe, flexible, diverse, and engaged workforce; and 3) Introduce diverse products to new customers while simultaneously expanding the current Mint customer base through the use of industry-proven marketing approaches.

Mint operations are funded through the Mint Public Enterprise Fund (PEF), 31 U.S.C. § 5136. The Mint generates revenue through the sale of circulating coins to the Federal Reserve Banks (FRBs), numismatic products to the public, and bullion coins to authorized purchasers. All circulating and numismatic operating expenses, along with capital investments incurred for the Mint’s operations and programs, are paid out of the PEF. By law, all funds in the PEF are available without fiscal year limitation. Revenues determined to be in excess of the amount required by the PEF are transferred to the United States Treasury General Fund.

Circulating Coins

This activity funds the minting and issuance of circulating coins to the FRBs in amounts that the Secretary of the Treasury (Secretary) determines are necessary to meet the needs of the United States. Circulating coin production projections are based on current economic data and forecasts of FRB coin orders. Circulating coin production for FY 2023 and FY 2024 is forecasted at 14.4 billion coins each year. This level reflects a 19.0 percent increase from FY2022 for FY 2023 in shipments of all coin denominations, as compared to 12.1 billion coins shipped in FY 2022. Circulating revenue is forecasted at \$1.190 billion in FY 2023 and FY 2024. FY 2022 unit costs increased for all denominations compared to FY 2021. The penny’s unit cost rose by 29.5 percent, the nickel’s unit cost rose by 22.2 percent, the dime’s unit cost rose by 14.6 percent, and the quarter-dollar’s unit cost rose by 15.4 percent. The unit cost for both pennies (2.72 cents) and nickels (10.41 cents) remained above face value for the 17th consecutive fiscal year. The annual appropriations bill includes a statutory cap on Mint expenditures on circulating and protection capital investments. The cap for 2024 is \$50 million

Numismatic Program

The numismatic program, which includes bullion coins, is designed to prepare and distribute premium products to collectors and those who desire quality versions of coinage. Numismatic products are priced to cover metal and production costs.

Bullion Coins

The bullion coin program provides the public a means to acquire precious metal coins as part of an investment portfolio. In FY 2022, bullion ounces sold decreased to 17.7 million ounces compared to the 37.5 million ounces sold in FY 2021. Demand for bullion is forecasted at 38.6 million ounces for both FY 2023 and FY 2024. Bullion revenue is forecasted to be \$3.4 billion each year in FY 2023 and FY 2024.

Numismatic (Collector Coins and Medals)

The numismatic program funds the manufacturing of numismatic items, which include collectible coins and sets, medals, bullion coins, and other products for sale to collectors and other members of the public who desire high-quality or investment-grade versions of the Nation's coinage. FY 2022 numismatic revenue was \$559.4 million, down 3.1 percent (\$18.0 million) compared to FY 2021. The 2021 Morgan Silver Dollar and the 2022 American Eagle One Ounce Silver Proof were the most popular sellers (in terms of units) in FY 2022, selling a combined 1,574.6 thousand units. The 2022 American Eagle One Ounce Silver Proof and the 2022 United States Mint Proof Set unit sales were less than the 2021 versions. Gold and platinum numismatic products generated \$226.4 million, the largest share (40.5 percent) of revenue during FY 2022. This is compared to \$333.0 million revenue generated by the other categories. Although the annual recurring sets category recorded an \$18.0 million net loss in FY 2022, numismatic net margin in FY 2022 was positive, increasing to 23.1 percent from 18.4 percent in FY 2021. FY 2023 and FY 2024 numismatic revenues are projected to be \$339.6 million each year, based on projected demand for numismatic products of 3.5 million units each year, in FY 2023 and FY 2024.

1.1 – Resource Detail Table

Dollars in Thousands

Budgetary Resources	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024		FY 2023 to FY 2024		
	Actual		Revised Estimate		Estimate		% Change		
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	FTE	AMOUNT
Revenue/Offsetting Collections									
Circulating	0	\$1,020,700	0	\$1,190,000	0	\$1,190,000		NA	0.00%
Bullion/Numismatic	0	\$4,306,900	0	\$3,767,800	0	\$3,767,800		NA	0.00%
Total Revenue/Offsetting Collections	0	\$5,327,600	0	\$4,957,800	0	\$4,957,800		NA	0.00%
Expenses/Obligations									
Circulating	873	\$997,408	933	\$1,085,536	933	\$1,117,947		0.00%	2.99%
Bullion/Numismatic	714	\$4,208,620	772	\$3,590,646	772	\$3,566,775		0.00%	-0.66%
Total Expenses/Obligations	1,587	\$5,206,028	1,705	\$4,676,182	1,705	\$4,684,722		0.00%	0.18%
Net Results	1,587	\$121,572	1,705	\$281,618	1,705	\$273,078		0.00%	-3.03%
Coin Shipments (Units In Millions/Coins)									
	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024		% Change		
Circulating:									
One Cent	5,387		6,000		6,000		0.0%		
5-Cent	1,442		2,300		2,300		0.0%		
Dime	2,849		3,400		3,400		0.0%		
Quarter	2,426		2,700		2,700		0.0%		
Half-Dollar	7		-		-		0.0%		
Dollar	-		-		-		0.0%		
Total Circulating	12,111		14,400		14,400		0.0%		
Budget Category									
	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024		% Change		
	Actual		Revised Estimate		Estimate				
Administrative Operating Costs	439,275		\$519,982		\$528,522		1.6%		
Capital Investments	\$68,903		\$78,500		\$78,500		0.0%		
Metals and Materials Costs	\$4,697,850		\$4,077,700		\$4,077,700		0.0%		
Total Budgetary Resources	\$5,206,028		\$4,676,182		\$4,684,722		0.2%		

1.2 – Budget Adjustments Table

Dollars in Thousands

	FTE	Materials	Operating & Capital	Total
FY 2023 President's Budget	1,705	\$2,860,000	\$537,145	\$3,397,145
Program Changes				
Program Increases:	0	\$1,217,700	\$61,337	\$1,279,037
Metal Due to Forecasted Increase in Bullion and Numismatic Production	0	\$1,217,700	\$0	\$1,217,700
ARC Services (Procurement Insight Tool plus Inflation)	0	\$0	\$3,247	\$3,247
Catalogs and Other Direct Mail	0	\$0	\$2,238	\$2,238
Advertising	0	\$0	\$3,680	\$3,680
Numismatic Capital Increase	0	\$0	\$8,500	\$8,500
IT Services	0	\$0	\$9,089	\$9,089
Enterprise Sales and Marketing	0	\$0	\$17,223	\$17,223
Operating Cost	0	\$0	\$17,360	\$17,360
Subtotal Program Changes	0	\$1,217,700	\$61,337	\$1,279,037
FY 2023 Revised Estimate	1,705	\$4,077,700	\$598,482	\$4,676,182
Changes to Base				
Maintaining Current Levels (MCLs)	0	\$0	\$19,910	\$19,910
Pay Annualization (4.6%)	0	\$0	\$2,950	\$2,950
Pay Raise (5.2%)	0	\$0	\$10,121	\$10,121
Non-Pay (2%)	0	\$0	\$6,839	\$6,839
FY 2024 Current Services	1,705	\$4,077,700	\$618,392	\$4,696,092
Program Changes				
Program Decreases	0	\$0	(\$11,370)	(\$11,370)
ARC Services (Procurement Insight Tool plus Inflation)	0	\$0	(\$1,500)	(\$1,500)
Enterprise Sales and Marketing	0	\$0	(\$9,870)	(\$9,870)
Subtotal Program Changes	0	\$0	(\$11,370)	(\$11,370)
FY 2024 Estimate	1,705	\$4,077,700	\$607,022	\$4,684,722

C – Budget Increases and Decreases Description

Program Increases..... +\$1,279,037,000 / +0 FTE

Metal due to Forecasted Increase in Bullion Demand +\$1,217,700,000 / +0 FTE

FY 2023 forecasted bullion coin demand is projected to remain at the elevated levels experienced in FY 2022, and metal prices are also anticipated to remain high.

ARC Services +\$3,247,000 / +0 FTE

The bureau is looking to add the Insight Tool to its Administrative Resource Center (ARC) contract for enhanced procurement activities. The tool will provide more robust analytics, reporting, and dashboard capabilities. Increases in operating costs and labor rates are also anticipated in the ARC service agreement.

Catalogs and Direct Mail +\$2,238,000 / +0 FTE

This funding will assist with efforts to expand the customer base. An increase in mailings of catalogs and other direct mail pieces are targeted to draw additional customers as various audiences are reached.

Advertising +\$3,680,000 / +0 FTE

In accordance with the Treasury Strategic Plan and the President’s Management Agenda, customer experience is important to the Mint. It will be further enhanced through digital advertising and increased information with a goal of customer acquisition.

Numismatic Capital Increase +\$8,500,000 / +0 FTE

Investments in capital are a critical part of regular manufacturing operations. To continue effective coin production, equipment replacements and facility maintenance are mandatory. An increase to numismatic capital investments is required to effectively support equipment and facility maintenance needs that have been deferred in prior years, including a proof press overhaul as well as an HVAC renovation at the San Francisco Mint.

IT Services +\$9,089,000 / +0 FTE

This funding is for costs related to information technology systems’ cyber security (\$3.7M), application development (\$700K), enterprise architecture (\$1.2M), and infrastructure operations (\$3.5M).

Enterprise Sales and Marketing +\$17,223,000 / +0 FTE

The Mint’s current Order Management System services contract is in its final year. The increase would support contract transition from the current vendor. Support includes reporting, project plans, meetings, testing plans, data migration, and project management. Onboarding activities of the new vendor include discovery, design, execution, testing, and training.

Operating Costs +\$17,360,000 / +0 FTE

Several of the Mint’s service and utility contracts are experiencing significant increases in costs. Higher fuel prices and shortages of goods have resulted in increased utility costs and have caused many vendors to cover these costs by passing them on to the customer. Some of these contracts include: all utilities – steam, electricity, gas and water; building and equipment maintenance; janitorial services; and production supplies.

Maintaining Current Levels (MCLs)..... +\$19,910,000 / +0 FTE

Pay Annualization (4.6%) +\$2,950,000 / +0 FTE

Funds are required for annualization of the January 2023 4.6 percent average pay raise.

Pay Raise (5.2%) +\$10,121,000 / +0 FTE

Funds are required for a 5.2 percent average pay raise in January 2024.

Non-Pay (2.0%) +\$6,839,000 / +0 FTE

Funds are required for non-labor expenses such as travel, contracts, rent, supplies, and equipment.

Program Decreases..... -\$11,370,000 / -0 FTE

ARC Services -\$1,500,000 / -0 FTE

Implementation of the Procurement Insight Tool will be completed in FY 2023. These costs are being reduced from the base; however, related maintenance costs remain.

Enterprise Sales and Marketing -\$9,870,000 / -0 FTE

The costs associated with this contract are anticipated to be reduced since much of the transition expense will occur in FY 2023. As the new system will include various improvements and capabilities, budget year and out year costs will continue to reflect this requirement.

1.3 – Object Classification (Schedule O) Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

Object Classification	FY 2022 Actuals	FY 2023 Revised Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate
11.1 - Full-time permanent	142,591	172,895	185,904
11.3 - Other than full-time permanent	141	161	161
11.5 - Other personnel compensation	17,320	14,480	14,480
11.9 - Personnel Compensation (Total)	160,053	187,536	200,545
12.1 - Personnel benefits	58,321	68,721	68,721
13.0 - Benefits for former personnel	150	300	300
Total Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$218,524	\$256,557	\$269,566
21.0 - Travel and transportation of persons	976	2,719	2,719
22.0 - Transportation of things	35,847	28,243	28,243
23.2 - Rental payments to others	11,351	14,000	14,000
23.3 - Communication, utilities, and misc charges	14,818	21,095	21,095
24.0 - Printing and reproduction	1,135	3,139	3,139
25.1 - Advisory and assistance services	62,325	92,871	82,843
25.2 - Other services	21,163	22,601	22,601
25.3 - Other purchases of goods & serv frm Govt accounts	23,780	23,833	23,833
25.4 - Operation and maintenance of facilities	11,124	11,067	13,567
25.5 - Research and development contracts	0	0	0
25.6 - Medical care	1,794	1,969	1,969
25.7 - Operation and maintenance of equip	13,733	15,880	18,939
26.0 - Supplies and materials	19,866	22,371	22,371
26.0 - Raw Materials	4,697,850	4,077,700	4,077,700
31.0 - Equipment	51,071	67,127	67,127
32.0 - Land and structures	20,670	15,010	15,010
Total Non-Personnel	4,987,503	4,419,625	4,415,156
Total Obligations	\$5,206,028	\$4,676,182	\$4,684,722
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1,587	1,705	1,705

D – Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes

Appropriations Language	Explanation of Changes
<p style="text-align: center;">DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY United States Mint <i>Federal Funds</i></p> <p>Pursuant to section 5136 of title 31, United States Code, the United States Mint is provided funding through the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund for costs associated with the production of circulating coins, numismatic coins, and protective services, including both operating expenses and capital investments: Provided, That the aggregate amount of new liabilities and obligations incurred during fiscal year [2023] 2024 under such section 5136 for circulating coinage and protective service capital investments of the United States Mint shall not exceed \$50,000,000. (<i>Department of the Treasury Appropriations Act, 2023.</i>)</p>	

E – Legislative Proposals

Alternative metal compositions for circulating coins

The Coin Modernization, Oversight, and Continuity Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-302) (Act) authorized the Department of the Treasury to conduct research and development activities with regard to alternative metallic materials for circulating coins. The Act also requires a biennial report to Congress that includes information on the production costs for circulating coins, recommendations for changes to coin composition, and recommendations for changes to coin production. The budget proposes legislation enabling changes to coin metal composition if they: a) reduce cost; b) are seamless; and c) have as minimal an adverse impact as possible on stakeholders and the public. Two alternative compositions to the current cupronickel alloy used in nickels, dimes, quarters, and half dollars are currently under consideration at the Mint for movement: 80/20 composition, which has been fully tested; and, a leaner potentially seamless alternative, C99750T-M, which is still in development.

While the Mint continues its extensive research, it recommends this proposal to give the Secretary the authority to prescribe the metal compositions of circulating coins under certain conditions. Currently, the metal composition of each coin is prescribed by statute. A revision to current law that would authorize the Secretary to have flexibility and agility to implement small changes to the circulating coin metal compositions could result in incremental material savings for the Mint with little or no impact to stakeholders, including the vending industry and general public.

Section II – Annual Performance Plan and Report

A – Strategic Alignment

U.S. Mint FY22-26 Strategic Plan		Treasury FY22-26 Strategic Plan	
Goal	Objective	Goal	Objective
1: Advance Circulating Mission Through Innovation & Technology	1.1 Coin Design and Process Improvement	2: Enhance National Security	2.1: Cyber Resilience of Financial Systems and Institutions
		3: Protect Financial Stability and Resiliency	3.3: Financial Innovation
		5: Modernize Treasury Operations	5.4: Customer Experience Practices
	1.2 Combat Climate Change	4: Combat Climate Change	4.4: Sustainable Treasury Operations
	1.3 Innovation	3: Protect Financial Stability and Resiliency	3.3: Financial Innovation
		5: Modernize Treasury Operations	5.3: Better Use of Data
2: Foster a Safe & Engaged Workforce	2.1 Safety	5: Modernize Treasury Operations	5.2: Future Work Routines
	2.2 Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility		5.1: Recruit and Retain a Diverse and Inclusive Workforce
	2.3 Capacity		5.2: Future Work Routines
3: Revitalize Products and Customer Base	3.1 Customer Experience	5: Modernize Treasury Operations	5.4: Customer Experience Practices

Circulating Coinage Program

Circulating coinage includes the minting and issuing of pennies, nickels, dimes, quarter dollars, and half dollars. The Mint delivers circulating coinage to the FRBs in quantities to support their service to commercial banks and other financial institutions. These financial institutions then meet the coinage needs of retailers and the public. The Mint recognizes revenues from the sale of circulating coins at face value when they are shipped to the FRBs.

In FY 2022, the Mint introduced the first in a series of new quarter-dollar designs – the American Women Quarters™ Program. This program will run through 2025 and will present five new designs each year featuring prominent American women who have made an impact in American history in a variety of fields, including women’s suffrage, civil rights, government, humanities, science, and the arts. The first women to be honored included Maya Angelou, Dr. Sally Ride, Wilma Mankiller, Nina Otero-Warren and Anna May Wong. Honorees in 2023 include Bessie Coleman, Edith Kanaka’ole, Eleanor Roosevelt, Jovita Idar, and Maria Tallchief. Honorees in 2024 will include Patsy Takemoto Mink; Dr. Mary Edwards Walker; Pauli Murray; Zitkala-Ša (meaning “Red Bird”), also known as Gertrude Simmons Bonnin; and Celia Cruz (Celia Caridad Cruz Alfonso).

Numismatic Program

The Mint's numismatic program provides high-quality versions of circulating coinage, precious metal coins, commemorative coins, and national medals for sale directly to the public. For some numismatic products, authorizing legislation specifies program requirements, such as design theme, mintage level, and duration of product availability. Other programs are structured by law to grant the Secretary discretion in determining product specifications.

Bullion Coins

The Mint produces and issues gold, silver, platinum, and palladium bullion coins to authorized purchasers through the American Eagle and American Buffalo Coin Programs. The authorized purchasers agree to maintain an open, two-way market for these coins, ensuring their availability for consumers who desire them for investment portfolios. Demand for bullion coins is greatly influenced by the performance of other investment options, such as equities or currency markets, and therefore is highly unpredictable. The content and purity of the precious metal in the bullion coins are backed by the United States Government.

Other Numismatic Products

The Mint will continue to mint and issue \$1 coins commemorating the important contributions made by Indian tribes and individual Native Americans to the development and history of the United States in accordance with the Native American \$1 Coin Act (Public Law 110-82). In addition, the Mint initiated the American Innovation \$1 Coin Program in 2018 in accordance with Public Law 115-197. This is a multi-year \$1 coin series to honor innovation and innovators for each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the five U.S. territories – Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Four new \$1 coins with distinctive reverse designs will be released each year through 2032, in the order the States ratified the Constitution of the United States or were admitted to the Union. Once a coin is issued for each state, coins will be released for the District of Columbia and the territories.

Commemorative coins are authorized by law to recognize and honor people, places, events, institutions, and other subjects of historic or national significance. Each coin is minted and issued by the Mint in a limited quantity and is available only for a limited time. Included in the price is a surcharge that is authorized to be paid to the designated recipient organizations, assuming all legal requirements have been met. Recipient organizations must use the proceeds for the purposes specified in the enabling legislation. The Mint does not have authorization for any commemorative coins in 2023. However, two commemorative coin programs have been authorized for 2024: the Harriet Tubman Bicentennial Commemorative Coin program (Public Law 117-163) and the Greatest Generation Commemorative Coin program (Public Law 117-162).

B – Budget and Performance by Budget Activity

2.1.1 – Manufacturing Resources and Measures

Dollars in Thousands

Resource Level	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Revised Estimate	Estimate
Expenses/Obligations	\$1,424,770	\$1,555,462	\$3,462,361	\$5,029,975	\$5,206,028	\$4,676,182	\$4,684,722
Budget Activity Total	\$1,424,770	\$1,555,462	\$3,462,361	\$5,029,975	\$5,206,028	\$4,676,182	\$4,684,722
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	1,545	1,536	1,539	1,566	1,587	1,705	1,705

Performance Measure	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Seigniorage per Dollar Issued (\$)	0.37	0.40	0.47	0.37	0.30	0.33	0.34	0.34
Safety Incident Recordable Rate	1.90	1.45	2.29	0.71	1.29	2.26	2.10	2.04
Customer Satisfaction (%)	93.6	93.6	91.7	84.5	80.2	84.5	84.5	84.5
Numismatic Sales Units (million units)	3.3	4.3	3.4	3.7	4.7	3.5	3.5	3.5
Circulating Ship Complete on Time (%)	100	100	100	100	100	97.5	97.5	97.5

Manufacturing Budget and Performance

(\$4,684,722,000 from offsetting collections) The Mint will mint and issue circulating coins and produce numismatic products, including bullion, to meet demand.

Description of Performance:

Several key performance measures are used to gauge the bureau's progress in achieving its strategic goals and to assess its Manufacturing Budget Activity performance.

Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI)

The Mint conducts a quarterly survey of a random sample of active numismatic customers. The survey is intended to capture customer satisfaction with the Mint's service performance as a coin products supplier and with the quality of specific products. The CSI metric is a quantitative score summarizing the survey's results into one consolidated value. This metric gauges performance results in the effort to achieve the Mint's internal strategic plan goal to "Revitalize products and customer base" and the Mint's internal strategic objective linked to this goal, "Customer experience."

In FY 2022, the CSI was 80.2 percent, which failed to reach its 84.5 percent target. The Mint fell short of the target as a result of operational changes necessitated by the COVID-19 pandemic and related causes, and the trend continued in FY 2022. Warehouse and fulfillment operations continue to suffer due to both social distancing requirements and several COVID-19 outbreaks. These constraints have been exacerbated by serious labor shortages, and continue to negatively impact time-to-deliver metrics.

Additionally, the Mint is still experiencing a shortage of silver blanks, making it impossible to fully meet consumer demand for some of its most popular products. As a result, the Mint has experienced a large spike in call volume and email traffic from customers. This shortage remains outside of the Mint's control, and will likely continue to hinder attempts to improve

customer satisfaction in FY 2023. As we work to address these challenges, the Mint proposes the CSI target of 84.5 remains for both FY 2023 and FY 2024.

Numismatic Sales Units

The numismatic sales unit metric measures public demand for coin products sold from numismatic operations. This metric also measures performance results in achieving the Mint's internal strategic plan goal to "Revitalize products and customer base." The Mint's numismatic products include annual proof and uncirculated sets, gold coins, silver coins, and products derived through legislation such as commemorative coins. The degree of popularity of commemorative coins and other coin programs featuring unique gold, silver, platinum, and palladium coins can at times strongly impact the comparability of year-over-year sales results.

Numismatic product sales for FY 2022 totaled 4.7 million units, exceeding its 3.5 million unit target primarily as a result of the delivery of the 2021 Morgan and Peace products in November 2021, along with the residual impact of the American Eagle gold and silver redesign and continued strong demand for silver products across all programs. In FY 2023, the Mint expects muted demand for numismatic products. While the extension of the popular Morgan and Peace program is expected to generate substantial interest, economic headwinds and inflation, combined with price increases (driven by increased costs for most inputs), may depress overall demand. The Mint proposes a target of 3.5 million numismatic sales units for both FY 2023 and FY 2024, which is in line with pre-COVID trends and represents a return to normal sales levels.

Safety Incident Recordable Rate

The safety incident recordable rate is the number of injuries and illnesses meeting the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) recording criteria per 100 full-time workers. It measures the occurrence of work-related incidents involving death, lost time and restricted work, loss of consciousness, or medical treatment. The safety incident recordable rate indicates performance results in the effort to achieve the Mint's internal strategic plan goal to "Foster a safe, flexible, diverse, and engaged workforce."

In FY 2022, the total recordable case rate reached 1.29, well below the Mint's FY 2021 target of 2.26, and still significantly below the most recently published industry average rate of 5.2 published in 2015 by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the comparable Non-Automotive Metal Stamping industry. During FY 2022, the Mint continued implementing and updating risk management guidelines to prioritize resources and mitigate risks in advance of injuries or catastrophic events at each plant. Mint facility leadership and employees continue to interact on a daily basis regarding the importance of safety. The performance targets for the safety incident recordable rate are 2.10 for FY 2023 and 2.04 for FY 2024.

Seigniorage per Dollar Issued

Seigniorage per Dollar Issued is the financial return on circulating operations, calculated as seigniorage divided by the total face value of circulating coins shipped to the FRBs. Seigniorage is the difference between the face value and cost of producing circulating coinage. It measures the cost effectiveness of minting and issuing the United States' circulating coinage. It also measures performance results in achieving the Mint's internal strategic plan goal, "Advancing the circulating mission through innovation and technology." At the end of FY 2022, Seigniorage

per Dollar Issued was \$0.30, slightly below the FY 2022 performance target of \$0.33 as a result of a decrease in circulating units shipped. FY 2023 and FY 2024 target increases are a result of projected increases in production volumes. Circulating shipments are expected to increase by nearly 14 percent to 14.4 billion coins in FY 2023. The seigniorage per dollar issued performance targets are set at \$0.34 for both FY 2023 and FY 2024.

Circulating On-time Delivery

Circulating On time Delivery is the percentage total of scheduled circulating coin orders shipped on time to the FRBs. Each month, the FRB provides the Mint a report detailing the next month's requirements for coinage. Based on this report, the Mint establishes a shipment schedule that is captured in its manufacturing system. Changes to the schedule are only made when the FRB provides formal documentation of a requested adjustment to scheduled orders. The Mint will continue to respond to FRB orders as needed, as well as make every effort to have the appropriate amount of coinage available to accommodate timely shipments. Performance over the past few years has consistently averaged around 100%. On time delivery for FY 2022 was 100 percent. The Mint is proposing performance targets for circulating on-time delivery remain at 97.5 percent for both FY 2023 and FY 2024.

Section III – Additional Information

A – Summary of Capital Investments

The Mint's capital investment requirements are predominantly for manufacturing-type equipment. Capital investments, along with its operating expenses, are paid out of the Mint's PEF. Current annual appropriations legislation caps the aggregate amount of new liabilities and obligations incurred during a fiscal year for capital investments in circulating coinage operations and protective service at \$50 million.

The Mint's manufacturing capital investment projects focus on safety, equipment replacement, protection, and facility improvements.

In addition, the Mint's capital investments encompass a robust information technology (IT) portfolio of investments and programs that modernize and secure the bureau's infrastructure. The bureau's governance structures ensure that the IT portfolio is managed in accordance with cost, schedule, risk, and performance goals, and that expected results and benefits are achieved. Enterprise architecture reviews assess and reinforce alignment to the bureau's strategic plan and the strategic enterprise direction of the Department of the Treasury.

In accordance with the Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standard (SFFAS) No. 6, the Condition Index and the Deferred Maintenance assessments for purposes of Federal Real Property Profile, the Mint's maintenance is scheduled and performed regularly to keep the manufacturing equipment operating at optimal levels.

A summary of capital investment resources, including major information technology and non-technology investments, can be found at:

<https://www.treasury.gov/about/budget-performance/Pages/summary-of-capital-investments.aspx>.