

H.R. 1773, Rosie the Riveter Congressional Gold Medal Act of 2019

As introduced on March 14, 2019

By Fiscal Year, Millions of Dollars	2019	2019-2024	2019-2029
Direct Spending (Outlays)	0	*	*
Revenues	0	0	0
Increase or Decrease (-) in the Deficit	0	*	*
Spending Subject to Appropriation (Outlays)	0	0	0
Statutory pay-as-you-go procedures apply?	Yes	Mandate Effects	
Increases on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2030?	No	Contains intergovernmental mandate?	No
		Contains private-sector mandate?	No
* = between zero and \$500,000.			

H.R. 1773 would authorize the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate to present on behalf of the Congress a gold medal to recognize, collectively, women who were employed and volunteered to support the war efforts during World War II. The medal would be displayed at the National Museum of American History in Washington, D.C. To help recover the costs of the medal, the bill would authorize the U.S. Mint to strike and sell bronze duplicates of the medal at a price that covers production costs for both the medal and the duplicates.

Based on the costs of recent medals produced by the Mint, CBO estimates that enacting H.R. 1773 would increase direct spending from the U.S. Mint Public Enterprise Fund by about \$30,000—\$25,000 for the cost of the gold and \$5,000 for the costs to design, engrave, and manufacture the medal. Using information from the Mint about the sales of bronze duplicates of other medals, CBO expects that the Mint would recoup some of its costs by selling bronze duplicates to the public.

The CBO staff contact for this estimate is Matthew Pickford. The estimate was reviewed by H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.