

FY 2018 Treasury Performance Validation and Verification Appendix

Introduction

This Appendix provides a detailed listing of all performance measures and indicators included in the Annual Performance Report (APR) with their respective definitions, data sources, data collection methodologies, assessments of reliability, and reporting frequency. Performance measures and indicators are listed by the strategic objective to which they align and, within each strategic objective, by component and in the order that the component reported them. Verification and Validation Process. The Department recognizes the importance of collecting complete, accurate, and reliable performance data since this helps determine progress toward achieving program and Department goals and objectives. Performance data are considered reliable if transactions and other data that support reported performance measures are properly recorded, processed, and summarized to permit the preparation of performance information in accordance with criteria stated by management. OMB Circular A-136, Financial Reporting Requirements, OMB Circular A-11 (A-11), and the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000 (P.L. No. 106-531) further delineate this responsibility by requiring Agency heads to attest to the completeness and reliability of the performance data they report. Treasury employs a central system of record for all publicly reported performance data and requires components to validate the data entered into that system on either a quarterly or annual basis, depending on the frequency with which the data are reported. Performance data are discussed with senior department leadership at Quarterly Performance Reviews (QPRs).

Analysis

A review was conducted at the department level to analyze the data limitations of these measures, as recommended in OMB Circular A-11. A cross-system consistency and verification check revealed that the definition, indicator type, and all other data fields were complete for each measure. Treasury will continue to maintain and strengthen its validation and verification practices, focusing on improved reporting of the most critical information (definitions, data capture source, and data verification and validation method).

Detailed Measure/Indicator Listing by Strategic Objective 2019

STRATEGIC GOAL: 1 - Boost U.S. Economic Growth

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 1.1 - Tax Law Implementation

MEASURE: Automated Underreporter (AUR) Coverage (%)

Definition: A percentage representing the total number of W&I and SB/SE contact closures (a closure resulting from a case where SB/SE and W&I made contact) divided by the total return filings for the prior year.

Effective: 10/2006

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: NUMERATOR: The sum of all individual returns closed will be extracted as follows: SB/SE AUR: AUR MISTLE Report; W&I AUR: AUR MISTLE Report .

DENOMINATOR: The source for the total individual return filings for the prior calendar year is the Office of Research Projections of return filings as shown in IRS Document 6187 (Table 1A). AUR MISTLE AUR Management Information System for Top Level Executives (MISTLE).

Data Verification and Validation: 1.AUR run controls are reviewed to see if the weekend processing has been completed and are accurate. 2.MISTLE reports are reviewed with other AUR reports to see if processing has been completed and are accurate. 3.MISTLE reports are reviewed to see if information is complete and accurate.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Collection Coverage (Units)

Definition: The volume of collection work disposed compared to the volume of collection work available.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The data comes from the Collection Activity Report (CAR).

Data Verification and Validation: 1. Changes to programming of Collection Activity Reports are generally made once a year. Those changes are tested and verified by program analysts at headquarters before the first new report is released. Monthly spot checks are also done to verify they match the data sent to the DataMart. 2. Accuracy of Automated Offer in Compromise database is validated by management checks in the operating units.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Conviction Rate (%)

Definition: The percent of adjudicated criminal cases that result in convictions. The conviction rate is defined as the total number of cases with CIMIS status codes of guilty plea, nolo-contendere, judge guilty, or jury guilty divided by these status codes and nolle prosequi, judge dismissed and jury acquitted.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Cases are tracked in CIMIS with frequent updates to the status code.

Data Verification and Validation: Criminal Investigation management dictates that the lead agent assigned to the investigation and/or the agent's manager(s) input investigation data directly into CIMIS. Agents and management directs first line managers to review individual work group CIMIS reports for accuracy each month to ensure any system input errors or omissions are corrected within 30 days of the initial issuance of the monthly data tables. (Rev. 1-07) Standardized reports extract data related to the status codes cited above on a monthly basis. This calculation is performed monthly.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Cost to Collect \$100

Definition: The cost to collect \$100 of revenue; measure ability to emphasize the use of data analytics, in conjunction with qualitative information, to select high-priority work.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The cost of collecting \$100 is computed as total operating costs divided by gross collection divided by 100. Total operating costs include dollars obligated, expended and disbursed against direct resources, including funds for Business Systems Modernizations and Health Insurance Tax Credit Administration; excluded are costs reimbursed by other federal agencies and private entities for services performed for these external parties. Gross collections are before refunds are issued and include penalties and interest in addition to taxes collected.

Data Verification and Validation: The data used is from the IRS Data Book prepared by Statistics of Income (SOI).

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Criminal Investigations Completed

Definition: The total number of subject criminal investigations completed during the fiscal year, including those that resulted in prosecution recommendations to the Department of Justice as well as those discontinued due to a lack of prosecution potential.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Criminal Investigations Management Information System (CIMIS)

Data Verification and Validation: The guidance and direction given by upper management to first line managers is that the first line managers should review their individual work group CIMIS data tables at the beginning of each month. The use of this procedure will assure that system input errors are corrected no later than 30 days after the error is initially reported in the monthly CIMIS data tables. Additionally, national standard monthly reports and statistical information are circulated among the senior staff and headquarter analysts for their review and use. If the published information on the official critical measure appears to be out of line with what is normal or expected, headquarters analysts or senior staff request that the CI research staff verify that the published and circulated information and/or report is accurate. If the published and circulated information is not accurate, then the CI research staff corrects the error and issues revised data for the month.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Customer Accuracy Customer Accounts (Phones)

Definition: The percentage of correct answers given by a live assistor on Toll-free account inquiries. The measure indicates how often customers receive the correct answer to their account inquiry and/or had their case resolved correctly based upon all available information and Internal Revenue Manual required actions.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Quality reviewers on the Centralized Quality staff complete a data collection instrument as calls are reviewed. Data is input to the Quality Review Database for product review and reporting.

Data Verification and Validation: Field 715 on the DCI is coded by the CQRS monitor as calls are reviewed. Data is input to the NQRS. The NQRS contains several levels of validation that occur as part of the review process. The input records are validated requiring entries and combinations of entries based upon the relationships inherent in different product lines or based upon an entry in a quality attribute. The national reviews conducted by CQRS site staff on telephone product lines are sampled by local management and management officials at the CQRS site. In addition, every review is available on-line to the site for verification purposes. Sites monitor their review records daily and have a small rebuttal period to contest any review.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Customer Accuracy Tax Law Phones (%)

Definition: The percentage of correct answers given by a live assistor on Toll-free tax law inquiries. The measure indicates how often customers receive the correct answer to their tax law inquiry based upon all available information and Internal Revenue Manual required actions.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Quality reviewers on the Centralized Quality staff complete a data collection instrument as calls are reviewed. Data is input to the Quality Review Database for product review and reporting.

Data Verification and Validation: Field 715 on the DCI is coded by the CORS monitor as calls are reviewed. Data is input to the NQRS. The NQRS contains several levels of validation that occur as part of the review process. The input records are validated requiring entries and combinations of entries based upon the relationships inherent in different product lines or based upon an entry in a quality attribute. The national reviews conducted by CORS site staff on telephone product lines are sampled by local management and management officials at the CORS site. In addition, every review is available on-line to the site for verification purposes. Sites monitor their review records daily and have a small rebuttal period to contest any review.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Customer Service Representative (CSR) Level of Service (LOS) (%)

Definition: The number of toll-free callers that either speak to a Customer Service Representative or receive automated informational messages divided by the total number of attempted calls.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Enterprise Telephone Database (ETD).

Data Verification and Validation: 1. Validation of monthly report data by W&I P&A staff. 2. The JOC validates CSR LOS data prior to publication of the weekly official Snapshot report. Independent weekly CSR LOS source data is also gathered and validated by comparing data with the data used to produce the official Snapshot report.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Enterprise Taxpayer Self Assistance Participation Rate (ESAPR)

Definition: This measure shows the success of the IRS in providing and marketing self-assistance channels to taxpayers. As more taxpayers use automated services for routine inquiries, the IRS frees valuable human resources to assist taxpayers who need the knowledge and skill of an IRS employee.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: Data comes from Aspect Automated Call Distributor (ACD), Intelligent Contact Management (ICM), Accounts Management Information Report (AMIR), Integrated Customer Communications Environment (ICCE) Web Applications (IRFOF, MOD I-EIN, EFP, Get Transcripts Mail (OAT), Get Transcripts Online (GT), Federal Student Aid – Data Share(FSA-D) and WMAR), SAP Business Objects (TDS (IRTDS04), TAC Contacts), Google Analytics (ITA), TRIS Product Line Detail by DNIS Report, CDDB Report, COINS Collections Reports and Miscellaneous Inventory Meeting Report.

Data Verification and Validation: Management Controls for items on critical path:

1. Data is compiled from several sources (see individual components).
2. Each area is responsible for component accuracy. See individual component controls

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Examination Coverage Business Assets >\$10 million (%)

Definition: The number of LB&I returns (C and S Corporations with assets over \$10 million and all partnerships) examined and closed by LB&I during the current fiscal year divided by the number of filings for the preceding calendar year.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The number of returns examined and closed during the Fiscal Year is from the Audit Information Management System (AIMS) closed case database, accessed via A-CIS (an MS Access application). Filings are from Document 6186, which is issued by the Office of Research, Analysis and Statistics.

Data Verification and Validation: 1. Examination Support & Processing (ESP) group (SBSE) validates data on AIMS (Detroit server) and makes necessary correction. 2. LMSB picks closing codes and downloads data down to (A-CIS) Access database (Atlanta server). Charles Johnson (Plantation, FL) validates data, uploads to A-CIS. 3. (LMSB - Chicago) downloads LMSB version of data and performs data validation before providing data to CPP. 4. The information is Document 6186 is validated by the Office of Research, Analysis and Statistics before it is released.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Examination Coverage Individual (1040)

Definition: The sum of all individual 1040 returns closed by Small Business/Self Employed (SB/SE), Wage & Investment (W&I), Tax Exempt and Government Entities (TEGE) and Large Business & International (LB&I) (Field Exam and Correspondence Exam programs) divided by the total individual return filings for the prior calendar year. In FY 2005, Automated Underreported (AUR) cases were included as part of this measure. In FY 2006, AUR is covered as a separate measure.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The data comes from the Audit Information Management System (AIMS) closed case data base, the automated underreporter Management Information System for Top Level Executives (MISTLE) reports and Research projections for individual return filings.

Data Verification and Validation: Management Controls for items on Critical Path:

SB/SE Field and LB&I Closures:

1. Case closing documents are reviewed for accuracy by managers before closing from the group and during sample reviews by quality reviewers.
2. Audit Information Management System (AIMS) data is validated prior to distribution.
3. Queries used to retrieve data are reviewed for thoroughness and accuracy.

SB/SE and W&I Campus Correspondence Exam - AIMS Closures:

1. Case closing documents are reviewed for accuracy during sample reviews by managers and quality reviewers.
2. Audit Information Management System (AIMS) data is validated prior to distribution.
3. Queries used to retrieve data are reviewed for thoroughness and accuracy.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Percent of Business Returns Processed Electronically

Definition: The percentage of electronically filed business tax returns divided by the total business returns filed.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Work Planning and Control reports from W&I Submission Processing campuses.

Data Verification and Validation: 1. At each Submission Processing Center, managerial oversight is used to ensure that the balancing instructions for the Balance Forward Listing are followed and that necessary adjustments are made. 2. Management Officials review Program Analysis Reports prior to its release to Headquarters personnel. 3. Headquarters Personnel release preliminary data for peer and managerial review prior to releasing data for the measure.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percent of Voluntary Compliance from Large Taxpayers in Filing Tax Payments Timely and Accurately (In Terms of Revenue)

Definition: The percentage of total revenue dollars from taxpayers who file over \$50,000 in tax payments annually collected on or before the scheduled due date (without notification of any delinquency from the National Revenue Center).

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The NRC maintains all tax return and payment information in the FET database.

Data Verification and Validation: The National Revenue Center (NRC) generates reports to identify late-filed returns and payments in the Federal Excise Tax (FET) database.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Repeat Non Compliance Rate

Definition: The percentage of individual taxpayers in a Fiscal Year with additional non-compliance two years after the initial tax year that contains a filing, payment, or reporting compliance issue, compared to total taxpayers.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The percentage of individual taxpayers with repeat non-compliance two years after the initial tax year for filing, payment, or reporting compliance. Reporting data includes data from Exam tax assessments, Automatic Underreporter (AUR) taxpayers who had a positive assessment after getting a "Proposed Amount Due" or "Your tax return doesn't match the information we have on file" notice resulting in a positive assessment, and Math Error cases that result in \$100+ owed.

Data Verification and Validation: Data used for this calculation is from the Enforcement Revenue Information Systems (ERIS) and Compliance Data Warehouse (CDW) databases.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Taxpayers Satisfied with the IRS

Definition: The percentage of Taxpayers Satisfied with the IRS According to the American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) Survey.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: This measure is calculated from separate ACSI Individual Paper Filer and Electronic Filer Customer Satisfaction Index Scores (Paper filer customer satisfaction score X percentage of paper returns) + (E-filer customer satisfaction score X percentage of e-filed returns) using the number of individual tax filers from Document 6187 Fall Update.

Data Verification and Validation: The American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI) is the only uniform, cross-industry/government measure of customer satisfaction with the quality of goods and services available to U.S. residents. It covers ten economic sectors, 43 industries, more than 200 private sector companies, two types of local government services, the U.S. Postal Service, and a substantial portion of the federal government.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Time to Resolve Compliance Issue After Filing

Definition: The average (mean) time it takes to close all individual income tax enforcement cases in days. This is an annual measure based on all cases closed in a Fiscal Year.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: Mean time to resolve compliance issue after filing.

Data Verification and Validation: Data collection will come from the Enforcement Revenue Information System, and comprises of three primary compliance workstreams: examination, underreporter, and collection.

Data Accuracy:

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Time to Start Compliance Resolution

Definition: Time to Start measures the ability to quickly identify compliance issues.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: The percentage of all individual income tax enforcement cases started within six months of the return posting date.

Data Verification and Validation: Data collection will come from the Enforcement Revenue Information System.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Timeliness of Critical Individual Filing Season Tax Products to the Public (%)

Definition: The percentage of critical individual filing season tax products (tax forms, schedules, instructions, publications, tax packages, and certain notices required by a large number of filers to prepare a complete and accurate tax return) available to the public in a timely fashion. This measure will assess the percentage of Critical Individual Filing Season (CIFS) tax products available to the public by the fifth workday in January. CIFS tax products are those tax forms, schedules, instructions, publications, tax packages, and certain notices required by a large number of filers to prepare a complete and accurate individual income tax return by April 15th.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Publishing Services Data (PSD) System.

Data Verification and Validation: Nightly processes provide analysts and management with reports concerning production status, missing data problems, and past due situations.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Timeliness of Critical TE/GE and Business Tax Products to the Public (%)

Definition: The percentage of Critical Other Tax Products, paper and electronic, available to the public in a timely fashion. Critical Other Tax Products are business tax products, Tax Exempt and Government Entities and miscellaneous tax products. This measure contains two components: (1) percentage of paper tax products that meet the scheduled start to ship date within five business days of the actual start to ship date and (2) percentage of scheduled electronic tax products that is available on the Internet within five business days of the ok-to-print date. The intent is to have the tax products available to the public 30 days before the form is required to be filed.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Publishing Services Data System (PSD).

Data Verification and Validation: Nightly processes provide analysts and management with reports concerning production status, missing data problems, and past due situations.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 1.2 - Strong Economic Fundamentals**MEASURE: ALL Number of Affordable Housing Units Developed or Produced**

Definition: Number of affordable housing units created by CDFI Fund programs. This includes real estate construction and rehabilitation financed in part by CDFI Program financial assistance awardees, New Markets Tax Credit allocatees and CMF awardees.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: Each awardee and allocatee collects and tracks information in its own management information system(s). The information is self-reported by awardees and allocatees. The Financial Strategies and Research Unit administers the Institution Level and Transaction Level Reports which contain business lending data for each CDFI Financial Assistance awardee and NMTC allocatee. CMF reporting systems will be established in 2011.

Data Verification and Validation: The Fund will collect affordable housing unit data through the annual Institution Level and Transaction Level Reports. Data provided is compared to the awardees' and allocatees' actual financial statements for accuracy and "reasonableness" as defined by the Fund. Awardees and allocatees are contacted regarding any discrepancies.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: BEA Increase in Community Development Activities Over Prior Year For All BEA Program Applicants (\$ million)

Definition: This measures the Bank Enterprise Award (BEA) applicants' increase in qualified community development activities over prior year.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: Each BEA Program applicant is required to submit an application containing a Report of Transactions. The BEA Program Unit administers the BEA application. All reports are submitted electronically and the data is stored in the Fund's databases.

Data Verification and Validation: The data is self-reported by applicants during the application process.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: CDFI Percentage of Loans & Investments Originated in Eligible Distressed or Underserved Communities by Dollar Amount of Loans (Annual %)

Definition: Percentage of loans and investments originated in eligible distressed communities or made to underserved populations by amount of loans reported by CDFI Financial Assistance awardees during the program year. By policy all certified CDFIs must originate 60% or more of their loans and investments in eligible distressed census tracts or to underserved communities or populations. Note the target is a threshold that must be met or exceeded. The objective is to make sure that the program is meeting its basic requirements for serving distressed and underserved communities. Also note that the threshold recognizes that CDFIs must balance their mission of serving distressed communities and underserved populations against their safety and soundness considerations so the threshold is not an increasing threshold as that might engender unacceptable financial risks.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Each awardee collects and tracks information in its own management information system(s). The information is self-reported by awardees in the Community Investment Impact System (CIIS). The geocoded transaction data on the location of the loans is then compared to eligible census tracts in distressed communities or the targeted populations to determine the percentage deployed to their target markets.

Data Verification and Validation: The Fund will collect data on loans and investments originated by awardees through the Institution Level and Transaction Level Reports. Data provided is compared to the underlying demographics and socioeconomic characteristics of the awardees' transactions and the volume of transactions is compared to their audited financial statements for accuracy and "reasonableness" as defined by the Fund. Awardees are contacted regarding any discrepancies.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: CDFI Percentage of Loans & Investments Originated in Eligible Distressed or Underserved Communities by Number of Loans

Definition: The percentage share of loans/investments originated in eligible distressed or made to underserved populations by reporting CDFI Financial Assistance awardees during the program year. By regulation all certified CDFIs must originate 60% or more of their loans and investments in eligible distressed census tracts or to underserved populations. Note the target is a threshold that must be met or exceeded. The objective is to make sure that the program is meeting its basic requirements for serving distressed communities and underserved populations. Also note that the threshold recognizes that CDFIs must balance their mission of serving distressed communities and underserved populations against their safety and soundness considerations so the threshold is not an increasing threshold as that might engender unacceptable financial risks.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Each awardee collects and tracks information in its own management information system(s). The information is self-reported by awardees in the Community Investment Impact System (CIIS). The geocoded transaction data on the location of the loans is then compared to eligible census tracts in distressed communities or the targeted populations to determine the percentage deployed to their target markets.

Data Verification and Validation: The Fund collects data on loans and investments originated by awardees through the Institution Level and Transaction Level Reports. Data provided is compared to the underlying demographics and socioeconomic characteristics of the awardees' transactions and the volume of transactions is compared to their audited financial statements for accuracy and "reasonableness" as defined by the Fund. Awardees are contacted regarding any discrepancies.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: EO 13771 Number of Deregulatory Actions Issued

Definition: EO 13771 encourages agencies to issue two de-regulatory items for each new regulatory action (as that term is defined in OMB guidance). Treasury has an inventory of EO 13771 items and through the work of the Regulatory Reform Task Force, will continue to add items to that list.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: Consult the EO 13771 inventory of planned de-regulatory actions.

Data Verification and Validation: The EO 13771 inventory of planned de-regulatory actions should be consulted and items can be confirmed as complete by consulting the Federal Register.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: EO 13771 Number of Deregulatory Actions Issued that Address Recommendations by the Regulatory Reform Task Force

Definition: EO 13771 regulatory actions are those designated as such by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), Office of Management and Budget. These regulations would be included in the Department's inventory of EO 13771 regulatory items and may include significant regulatory actions under EO 12866.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: A count can be made from items listed on the Department's EO 13771 inventory that have been designated by OIRA and have been issued as final and/or effective regulations.

Data Verification and Validation: Confirm the number is correct by reviewing the Department's EO 13771 inventory and confirm that the item has published in the Federal Register.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: EO 13771 Number of Deregulatory Actions Issued that Address Recommendations by the Regulatory Reform Task Force to the Agency Head Consistent with Applicable Law

Definition: EO 13777 authorizes a Regulatory Reform Task Force chaired by a Regulatory Reform Officer. The task force is reviewing items listed on Treasury's EO 13771 inventory as well as items recommended by stakeholders in response to a June 14, 2017 request for information. The task force makes periodic reports to the Secretary.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: The task force will produce a report that lists the EO 13771 de-regulatory actions that can be used to calculate this measure.

Data Verification and Validation: The task force's report will list and describe the de-regulatory actions it recommends to the Secretary.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: EO 13771 Number of Evaluations to Identify Potential Deregulatory Actions That Included Opportunity for Public Input and/or Peer Review

Definition: EO 13771 encourages agencies to seek public input on deregulatory actions to prioritize. The Department issued a request for information in the Federal Register on June 14, 2017 and the bureaus were encouraged to share that request with stakeholders. Additional contacts with stakeholders on this subject should be included in this count.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: This number should include any solicitation or follow-up with members of the public in soliciting de-regulatory actions, including email messages, phone calls, announcements at public meetings, notices, and other publications.

Data Verification and Validation: This information can be verified with cites to or copies of the solicitations if written, or a summary or statement (e.g., meeting minutes).

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: EO 13771 Number of Regulatory Actions Issued

Definition: EO 13771 regulatory actions are those designated as such by the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), Office of Management and Budget. These regulations would be included in the Department's inventory of EO 13771 regulatory items and may include significant regulatory actions under EO 12866.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: A count can be made from items listed on the Department's EO 13771 inventory that have been designated by OIRA and have been issued as final and/or effective regulations.

Data Verification and Validation: Confirm the number is correct by reviewing the Department's EO 13771 inventory and confirm that the item has published in the Federal Register

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: EO 13771 Total Incremental Cost of All Regulatory Actions and Deregulatory Actions (Including Costs or Cost Savings Carried Over From Previous Fiscal Years)

Definition: EO 13771 mandates that the cost of regulations must be zero and encourages agencies to achieve a cost savings. In order to achieve this zero cost, agencies must offset any costly regulations with de-regulatory actions that cover the cost (OMB has issued guidance to agencies on calculating costs).

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: Using the EO 13771 regulatory actions, identify the costs of such actions and subtract from that cost the savings from de-regulatory actions.

Data Verification and Validation: For EO 13771 regulatory actions and de-regulatory actions, the agency will have identified and analyzed the costs and cost savings in the regulatory or subregulatory documents.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: HFFI Retail Outlets Created/Preserved

Definition: Each HFFI awardee must report the number of retail food outlets that have been created or preserved as a result of the HFFI project financed by the awardee in a low-income/low-access area designated as a "food desert" under the program criteria.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: Each HFFI awardee will be required to submit an annual report on their activities. All reports are submitted electronically and the data is stored in the Fund's databases.

Data Verification and Validation: The data is self-reported by awardees but must include a complete address (or latitude and longitude) so that the investment can be verified as occurring in a qualified "food desert" as defined by program criteria.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: NACA Percentage of NACA Loans and Investments in Native Areas (# of Loans)

Definition: Quantifies the extent to which eligible areas are being serviced by NACA awardees in relation to Total Loan/Investment Activity, (# of loans).

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Each awardee collects and tracks information in its own management information system(s). The information is self-reported by awardees in the Community Investment Impact System (CIIS). The geocoded transaction data on the location of the loans is then compared to eligible census tracts in distressed communities or the targeted populations to determine the percentage deployed to their

target markets.

Data Verification and Validation: The Fund collects data on loans and investments originated by awardees through the Institution Level and Transaction Level Reports. Data provided is compared to the underlying demographics and socioeconomic characteristics of the awardees' transactions and the volume of transactions is compared to their audited financial statements for accuracy and "reasonableness" as defined by the Fund. Awardees are contacted regarding any discrepancies.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: NACA Percentage of NACA Loans and Investments in Native Areas (\$ Amount of Loans)

Definition: Quantifies the extent to which eligible areas are being serviced by NACA awardees in relation to Total Loan/Investment Activity, (\$ amount of loans).

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Each awardee collects and tracks information in its own management information system(s). The information is self-reported by awardees in the Community Investment Impact System (CIIS). The geocoded transaction data on the location of the loans is then compared to eligible census tracts in distressed communities or the targeted populations to determine the percentage deployed to their target markets.

Data Verification and Validation: The Fund collects data on loans and investments originated by awardees through the Institution Level and Transaction Level Reports. Data provided is compared to the underlying demographics and socioeconomic characteristics of the awardees' transactions and the volume of transactions is compared to their audited financial statements for accuracy and "reasonableness" as defined by the Fund. Awardees are contacted regarding any discrepancies.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: NMTC Percentage of Loans and Investments That Went Into Severely Distressed Communities

Definition: Portfolio data being reported by allocatees' at the project level is used to determine the percentage of loans going into a distressed community. A distressed community is composed of any of the following criteria:

- 1)Poverty > 30%
- 2)Median Income < 60%
- 3)Unemployment Rate 1.5x National Average

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Each allocatee collects and tracks their portfolio data in its own management information system(s). It is then uploaded into the CDFI Fund's Community Investment Impact System (CIIS). This information is self-reported by the awardees.

Data Verification and Validation: The CDFI Fund will collect portfolio data thru annual transaction level reports. Data provided is compared to the awardees' actual financial statements for accuracy and "reasonableness" as defined by the CDFI Fund. Awardees are contacted regarding any discrepancies.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Number of LEIs Issued Cumulatively in the United States and Internationally

Definition: Quarterly result equals the cumulative number of Legal Entity Identifiers (LEI) assigned in the U.S. and internationally based on registration date. Note: The Office of Financial Research (OFR) compiles the LEI data from public-access websites maintained by Local Operating Units ("pre-LOUs") that have been sponsored by public authorities across the globe. The compilation is done on a best-efforts basis, and the OFR makes no warranty as to the accuracy or completeness of these underlying data.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: Public LEI websites.

Data Verification and Validation: Data verified by measure manager designated by division chief or deputy director, followed by quality assurance check by SGP, certification by measure owner (chief or deputy director), and validation by PMO.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Number of Times That Data Standards Related are Incorporated in Rules and Regulations

Definition: Number of responses to Council data and research requests that meet delivery targets divided by the total number of data and research requests received.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: Report from OFR service desk on SharePoint.

Data Verification and Validation: Data verified by measure manager designated by division chief or deputy director, followed by quality assurance check by SGP, certification by measure owner (chief or deputy director), and validation by PMO.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of National Banks and Federal Savings Associations That Are Categorized As Well Capitalized

Definition: This measure reflects whether the national banking and federal savings association system is well capitalized at fiscal year-end. The Federal Deposit Insurance Act established a system of prompt corrective action (PCA) that classifies insured depository institutions into five categories (well capitalized; adequately capitalized; undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized; and critically undercapitalized) based on their relative capital levels. The purpose of PCA is to resolve the problems of insured depository institutions at the least possible long-term cost to the deposit insurance fund.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: National banks and federal savings associations file quarterly Reports of Condition and Income with the Federal Finance Institution Examination Council through the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's data processing center. The Supervisory Information office reviews the Reports of Condition and Income (i.e., call reports) for each quarter to identify national banks and federal savings association that meet all of the criteria for a well-capitalized institution. The number of national banks and federal savings association at fiscal year-end is obtained from the Federal Reserve Board's National Information Center database. The percentage is determined by comparing the number of national banks and federal savings associations that meet all of the established criteria for being well capitalized to the total number of national banks and federal savings association at fiscal year-end.

Data Verification and Validation: The banks' and thrifts' boards of directors attest to the accuracy of the reported data. The reliability of these quarterly reports is evaluated by OCC examiners during bank and thrift examinations.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of National Banks and Federal Savings Associations With Consumer Compliance Rating of 1 or 2

Definition: This measure reflects the national banking and federal savings association system's compliance with consumer laws and regulations. Bank regulatory agencies use the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System, Interagency Consumer Compliance Rating, to provide a general framework for assimilating and evaluating significant consumer compliance factors inherent in a bank. Each bank and thrift is assigned a consumer compliance rating based on an evaluation of its present compliance with consumer protection and civil rights statutes and regulations, and the adequacy of its operating systems designed to ensure continuing compliance. Ratings are on a scale of 1 through 5 in increasing order of supervisory concern.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: The Supervisory Information office identifies the number of banks and thrifts with current consumer compliance ratings of 1 or 2 and the total number of national banks and federal savings associations from Examiner View (EV) and Supervisory Information System (SIS) subject to consumer compliance examinations at fiscal year-end. The percentage is determined by comparing the number of national banks and federal savings associations with current consumer compliance ratings of 1 or 2 to the total number of national banks and federal savings associations subject to consumer compliance examinations at fiscal year-end.

Data Verification and Validation: Consumer compliance ratings are assigned at the completion of each consumer compliance examination. These ratings are entered into OCC's management information systems, Examiner View (EV) and Supervisory Information System (SIS), by the banks' Examiner-in-Charge and reviewed and approved by the Supervisory Offices' Assistant Deputy Comptroller (Mid-Size/Community banks) or Deputy Comptroller (Large banks).

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Rehabilitated National Banks And Federal Savings Associations As A Percentage Of Problem National Banks One Year Ago (CAMEL 3,4, or 5)

Definition: This measure reflects the successful rehabilitation of problem national banks and federal savings associations during the past twelve months. Problem banks and thrifts can ultimately reach a point where rehabilitation is no longer feasible. The OCC's early identification of and intervention with problem banks and thrifts can lead to successful remediation of problem banks and thrifts.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: The Supervisory Information office in OCC's headquarters office uses Examiner View (EV) and the Supervisory Information System (SIS) to identify and compare the composite CAMELS ratings for problem banks or thrfts from twelve months prior to the current period composite CAMELS ratings for the same banks or thrfts. The percentage is determined by comparing the number of national banks or federal savings associations that have upgraded composite CAMELS ratings of 1 or 2 from composite CAMELS ratings of 3, 4 or 5 to the total number of national banks or federal savings associations that had composite CAMELS ratings of 3, 4 or 5 twelve months ago.

Data Verification and Validation: Either quarterly or semi-annually, an independent reviewer compares a sample of Reports of Examination to the Examiner View (EV) and Supervisory Information System (SIS) data to ensure the accuracy of the recorded composite ratings. Any discrepancies between the supporting documentation and the systems data are reported to the respective Assistant Deputy Comptroller or Deputy Comptroller for corrective action.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 1.3 - Trusted Currency and Services

MEASURE: Customer Satisfaction Index (%)

Definition: The United States Mint conducts a quarterly Customer Satisfaction Measure (CSM) Tracking Survey among a random sample of active customers. The CSM Survey is intended to capture customer satisfaction with the United States Mint's performance as a coin supplier and the quality of specific products. The CSI is as a single quantitative score of CSM Survey results.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: A professional survey consultant administers quarterly CSM survey to a random sample of active customers.

Data Verification and Validation: Results and data are captured and verified by the professional survey consultant.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Customer Satisfaction Rate with TTB Permitting Process

Definition: Results of the TTB customer survey of the permitting process, including application length, complexity, assistance received, and the electronic filing system.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: TTB Permit satisfaction monthly survey using a commercial survey tool.

Data Verification and Validation: The survey data provides an indicator of satisfaction across qualitative and quantitative aspects of customer experience, with questions designed to support analysis of the effectiveness of efforts to reduce processing times, improve guidance, and decrease filing burdens. The data is subject to the data standards and security controls of the online survey tool. Reported results are verified by the Operations Services Branch chief at the National Revenue Center. All performance data are subject to annual internal audit.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Initial Error Rate on Label and Formula Applications

Definition: The total number of label and beverage formula applications received that required TTB to return to the applicant for corrections (missing or incomplete application fields) or revisions (noncompliance with federal labeling and/or production requirements).

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: COLAs Online and Formulas Online.

Data Verification and Validation: Errors on label and formula applications add to TTB's reprocessing work and delay overall approval times for industry. This measure enables ongoing review of compliance errors to drive strategic improvements. TTB uses automated queries to extract data from its online system, which are subject to strict data controls. Results are verified through TTB's Office of Analytics and reviewed by management in the Advertising, Labeling, and Formulation Division. All performance data are subject to annual internal audit.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Initial Error Rate on Permit Applications

Definition: The total number of applications received that required TTB to return to the applicant for corrections (missing or incomplete application fields) or additional information (missing or incomplete documentation to support the application). A high volume of errors impedes timely review and approval as the total processing time includes all back-and-forth with applicants.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Permits Online.

Data Verification and Validation: Errors on original permit applications add to TTB's reprocessing work and delay overall approval times for industry. This measure enables ongoing review of compliance errors to drive strategic improvements. TTB uses automated queries to extract data from its online systems, which are subject to strict data controls. Results are verified through TTB's Office of Analytics and reviewed by management in the National Revenue Center. All performance data are subject to annual internal audit.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Numismatic Sales Units (Million Units)

Definition: The numismatic sales units indicates the number of coin products sold to the public from numismatic operations. It quantifies the demand for the Nation's official numismatic products. Increases in units sold allow the Mint to potentially reduce the sales prices, as fixed costs will spread among more units. More units sold will also demonstrate that the Mint is meeting demand for products.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Net Product Sales (NPS) report

Data Verification and Validation: The cumulative Net Product Sales (NPS) report is derived from Oracle, the United States Mint's financial system of record. This system is subject to annual audit by independent auditors. The financial system of record is subject to periodic reviews conducted internally according to Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-123 requirements. On a monthly basis, analysts in the Numismatic and Bullion Directorate, the Accounting Division, and Policy, Planning and Budget (PPB) Division review the numismatic sales data for reasonableness and accuracy.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percent of Electronically Filed Label and Formula Applications

Definition: Measure of the rate at which TTB receives alcohol beverage label and formula applications via electronic filing systems (COLAs Online and Formulas Online).

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: COLAs Online and Formulas Online.

Data Verification and Validation: Increased use of e-Gov systems provides numerous advantages that increase efficiency for both internal and external users. All systems are subject to TTB IT data standards and security controls for data collection and maintenance. The method of data extraction is static and has been tested against back-up data sources. Reported results are verified by management in the Advertising, Labeling, and Formulation Division. All performance data are subject to annual internal audit.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percent of Electronically Filed Permit Applications

Definition: Measures the rate at which TTB receives original permit applications via its electronic filing system, Permits Online.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Permits Online; Integrated Revenue Information System (IRIS).

Data Verification and Validation: Increased use of e-Gov systems provides numerous advantages that increase efficiency for both internal and external users. All systems are subject to TTB IT data standards and security controls for data collection and maintenance. The method of data extraction is static and has been tested against back-up data sources. Reported results are verified by the Operations Services Branch chief at the National Revenue Center. All performance data are subject to annual internal audit.

Data Accuracy: Unknown

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Alcohol Beverage Label and Formula Applications Processed within Service Standards

Definition: Measures the percent of alcohol beverage label and formula applications that TTB processes within the customer service standards for the respective programs (annually reviewed for workload and resources and published).

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: COLAs Online and Formulas Online.

Data Verification and Validation: TTB's level of service in timely processing applications is central to its mission to facilitate compliant trade. TTB must pre-approve the label and, in many cases, formula for an alcohol beverage before it can enter domestic commerce. TTB uses automated queries to extract data from its online systems and results are verified by management in the Advertising, Labeling, and Formulation Division. All performance data are subject to annual internal audit.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Permit Applications Processed within Service Standards

Definition: Measures the percentage of original permit applications and registrations that TTB processes within its established service standards (reviewed annually based on workload and resources and published).

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Permits Online

Data Verification and Validation: TTB's level of service in timely processing applications is central to its mission to facilitate compliant trade. TTB must qualify and issue a permit to businesses before they can operate in the alcohol or tobacco industries. TTB uses automated queries to extract data from its online systems and results are verified by the Assistant Director, Applications Services at the National Revenue Center. All performance data are subject to annual internal audit.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Seigniorage per Dollar Issued (\$)

Definition: Seigniorage per total face value of circulated coinage shipped to Federal Reserve Banks.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The data is captured in Oracle Financials system and reported through Oracle's Discoverer Reporting system.

Data Verification and Validation: External auditors perform routine audits of financial statements. Seigniorage and the total value of circulating coinage shipped to the Federal Reserve Banks are included in the financial statements.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Yearly Currency Order

Definition: Monthly percent of currency order completed versus the yearly ordered planned. The target is 100 percent.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Actual currency produced.

Data Verification and Validation: Currency Manufacturing Dashboard.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

STRATEGIC GOAL: 2 - Promote Financial Stability**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 2.3 - Foreign Technical Assistance****MEASURE: OTA Program Engagement**

Definition: The degree to which a OTA's foreign counterparts are engaging proactively and constructively with OTA advisors, at the working and policy levels. Counterpart engagement is both a key outcome of OTA efforts to structure and execute effective technical assistance projects that support host country ownership as well as the most crucial input to the successful achievement of the intermediate goals and ultimate outcomes described in the project's terms of reference and work plan during the fiscal year – such as passage of law or regulation, an increase in government revenues, an improvement in a government's credit rating, or a reduction in economic crimes.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Generated by the Financial Technical Assistant Advisor who manage the project in the countries were technical assistant project exist.

Data Verification and Validation: The data is verified and validated by the five contracting office representatives, the Associate Director of OTA and approved by the Director of OTA.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 2.4 - Financial Sector Critical Infrastructure and Cybersecurity**MEASURE: Percentage of Tier I High Value Assets (HVA) with an overdue Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) or Security**

Architecture Review (SAR)

Definition: The percentage of Treasury's top tier high value assets scheduled for a third party risk assessment, but that did not undergo one on time. This is a measure of how often Treasury's most important systems are being actively reviewed and assessed for weaknesses that could be exploited by an adversary.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Number of overdue HVA RVAs / number of scheduled HVA RVAs.

Data Verification and Validation: A schedule denoting which HVAs will undergo an RVA will be established each year. If a scheduled system does not undergo an RVA in a given FY, it will be counted as overdue.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

STRATEGIC GOAL: 3 - Enhance National Security

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 3.1 - Strategic Threat Disruption

MEASURE: Impact of TFI Programs and Activities

Definition: This measure is used to assess TFI's impact as an organization through its sanctions, law enforcement, intelligence, regulatory and diplomatic programs to reduce threats to U.S. national security. The Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes is responsible for the impact of policy making, outreach and diplomacy. The Office of Foreign Assets Control is responsible for the impact of economic sanctions. The Office of Intelligence and Analysis is responsible for the impact of information and analysis used by Department decision makers. The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network is responsible for the impact of activities that create safer and more transparent financial systems.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: An annual survey is conducted by OIA. Performance measure actuals are captured in PRS to determine the rating for FinCEN's performance measures. OFAC and TFFC provide documentation of activities, and use a self assessment rating.

Data Verification and Validation: The Office of Strategic Planning and Performance Management validates all final information. TFFC and OFAC provide a self-assessed rating and supporting documentation. OIA uses an internal (within the Department) customer satisfaction survey to achieve its performance rating. The survey and raw data are provided, and validated at the SECRET level to ensure reliability of the data. The Department reviews/validations, and gives suggestions and recommendations to each office, with a chance to provide additional information.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Percent of Forfeited Cash Proceeds Resulting from High Impact Cases

Definition: A high impact case is a case resulting in a cash forfeiture deposit equal to or greater than \$100,000. The performance percentage is calculated by dividing the amount of forfeited cash proceeds from high impact cases, by the total amount of forfeited cash proceeds from all cases.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The Treasury Forfeiture Fund is able to capture this data on a monthly basis and the source of the data is the Detailed Collection Report (DCR). The Forfeiture Fund receives the DCR from the Customs and Border Protection's (CBP's) National Finance Center.

Data Verification and Validation: The source of the data that supports our performance calculation comes from the general ledger of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund which data is audited annually pursuant to our financial statement audit. Therefore, the annual financial statement audit process serves to "verify and validate" the data used to support our performance measure on an annual basis.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Percentage of Law Enforcement and Regulators who Assert that they Queried BSA Data that Led to Detection and Deterrence of Illicit Activity

Definition: This measure examines the survey responses of domestic law enforcement users directly querying the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) data in support of financial crime investigations. It also includes responses from regulators querying the system for their BSA compliance examinations. FinCEN has over 11,000 external users who rely on BSA data to identify financial crime. The survey looks at the value of BSA data, such as whether the data provided unknown information, supplemented or expanded known information, verified information, helped identify new leads, opened a new investigation or examination, supported an existing investigation or examination, and provided information for an investigative or examination report. This is a meaningful measure as valuable and useful BSA data contribute to the detection and deterrence of financial crime and improve BSA consistency and compliance.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Data are captured via a survey. The vendor survey team developed questionnaires for the customers, with FinCEN input. They conducted e-mail surveys of FinCEN's customers in law enforcement and regulatory agencies accessing BSA information.

Data Verification and Validation: Raw data are received from the survey vendor and results are calculated and verified.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Percentage of National Banks and Federal Savings Associations with Composite CAMELS Rating 1 or 2

Definition: Bank regulatory agencies use the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System, CAMELS, to provide a general framework for assimilating and evaluating all significant financial, operational and compliance factors inherent in a bank or Federal Savings Association. Evaluations are made on: Capital adequacy, Asset quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity, and Sensitivity to Market Risk. The rating scale is 1 through 5 where 1 is the highest rating granted.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The Supervisory Information office identifies the current composite rating from its supervisory information

systems. The percentage is determined by comparing the number of national banks with current composite CAMELS ratings of 1 and 2 to the total number of banks.

The data used is stored in the OCC's Operational Data Store system. The data is captured in the OCC's Supervisory Information Systems-Examiner View (SIS-EV), the application is used to capture all supervisory data related to national banks and federal savings associations. The data is accessed through FINDRS.

Data Verification and Validation: Validation continues throughout the life of each supervisory activity, first entered by supervisory staff, then reviewed and approved by the staff's immediate supervisor, and finally approved by the supervisory office.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Users Satisfied with FinCEN Information Sharing Systems

Definition: This measure is a composite survey measure and represents the users' satisfaction with the technology systems. This measure tracks satisfaction with BSA E-Filing, FinCEN Query, and the Egmont Secure Web questions. Starting with industry, FinCEN collects and maintains BSA reports filed by financial institutions and other filers. In turn, FinCEN provides internal users (including Treasury and TFI), and external law enforcement and regulatory users access to a query system containing 11 years of BSA data; provides internal users with a tool to conduct advanced analysis; and provides foreign FIUs in the Egmont Group with a secure system for exchanging financial intelligence to combat money laundering and terrorist financing. This measure is meaningful because the technology allows authorized persons to more readily access BSA information and better enable them to conduct investigations more efficiently and effectively.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Data are captured via a survey: Foreign FIU survey, the BSA E-filing survey, and the FinCEN portal/query satisfaction survey.

Data Verification and Validation: Raw data are received from the survey vendor and results are calculated and verified.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 3.2 - AML/CFT Framework

MEASURE: Percentage of Domestic Law Enforcement and Foreign FIUs who Assert that they Used Analytic Products that Led to Detection and Deterrence of Illicit Activity

Definition: This measure examines the survey responses of domestic law enforcement and Foreign FIU customers who have received FinCEN's analysis and products in support of financial crime investigations. Analytic products should assist customers in the detection and deterrence of financial crimes. Survey results help to facilitate refinement of analytic products and ensure that the products are relevant to law enforcement customers. The survey looks at the impact of FinCEN's analysis products, such as whether the product was used to open a new investigation, whether it generated new leads, or whether it provided information previously unknown. This measure is meaningful because valuable analysis contributes to the detection and deterrence of financial crime.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Data are captured via a survey.

Data Verification and Validation: Raw data are received from the survey vendor and results are calculated and verified.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 3.3 - Economic Strength and National Security

MEASURE: IA Timely Review of CFIUS Cases

Definition: Treasury tracks compliance with statutory deadlines for completing national security reviews of transactions notified to CFIUS to ensure that the CFIUS process is timely and efficient.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Manual updates of electronic tracker recording all cases reviewed.

Data Verification and Validation: Weekly review by Deputy Assistant Secretary and staff.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

STRATEGIC GOAL: 4 - Transform Government-wide Financial Stewardship

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 4.1 - Financial Data Access and Use

MEASURE: Clean Audit Opinion on TARP Financial Statements (ensure transparency of operations to the public)

Definition: This measure identifies whether OFS receives a clean audit opinion from the GAO on its TARP financial statements.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The OFS Office of the Chief Financial Officer generates the TARP financial statements and will receive and communicate the audit opinion from GAO.

Data Verification and Validation: TARP financial statements are subject to an audit conducted by GAO.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Count of Improper Payments Identified or Stopped Fiscal Year To Date [#]

Definition: For payments IDENTIFIED, DNP matches PAM payment data to death data and flags payments. Flagged records are provided to the agency to make determination. For improper payments that are STOPPED, DNP matches an OPM pre-payment file to death data, flag records, and OPM makes determination. OPM pulls deceased individuals from their certified payment file, thus preventing improper payments. Measure is based on the agency's/OPM's determination that a payment identified or prevented was improper.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Sum of # of payments identified improper after payment plus the number of payments stopped before they occur.

Data Verification and Validation: Do Not Pay (DNP) Analytics Director receives monthly file from OFAS and this data requires coordination with PAM and OPM to ensure accuracy. Often there is a one-month lag in reporting. DNP keeps record of these files and volumes and reports out accordingly.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Dollar Amount of Improper Payments Identified or Stopped Fiscal Year To Date

Definition: For payments IDENTIFIED, DNP matches PAM payment data to death data and flags payments. Flagged records are provided to the agency to make determination. For improper payments that are STOPPED, DNP matches an OPM pre-payment file to death data, flag records, and OPM makes determination. OPM pulls deceased individuals from their certified payment file, thus preventing improper payments. Measure is based on the agency's/OPM's determination that a payment identified or prevented was improper.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Sum of dollar of payments identified improper after payment plus the dollar of payments stopped before they occur.

Data Verification and Validation: Do Not Pay (DNP) Analytics Director receives monthly file from OFAS and this data requires coordination with PAM and OPM to ensure accuracy. Often there is a one-month lag in reporting. DNP keeps record of these files and volumes and reports out accordingly.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: IA Monitor Quality and Enhance Effectiveness of International Monetary Fund (IMF) Lending Through Review of IMF Country Programs

Definition: This measure tracks efforts by International Affairs (IA) staff to monitor quality of IMF country programs and ensure the application of appropriately high standards. IA staff endeavors to review each country program and provide a synopsis, analysis, and recommendation for action at least one day before the IMF Board voting date. The measure tracks the percentage of times the staff review is completed in a timely manner (at least one day before Board action) to allow for alterations in language or policy position if deemed necessary.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: International Affairs staff tracks and accounts for actions undertaken during the reporting period.

Data Verification and Validation: Publicly available accounts of meetings (press, etc.), communiqués issued following multilateral or bilateral meetings.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: IA Monitor Quality and Enhance Effectiveness of MDB Lending Through Review of MDB Grant and Loan Proposals

Definition: Treasury tracks the percentage of multilateral development bank grant and loan proposals it reviews to help ensure that proposed projects will have a measurable development impact, support long-term U.S. objectives, and are consistent with congressional mandates.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Loan Review Database and Weekly Operations Agenda.

Data Verification and Validation: Weekly review by Loan Review Staff.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: IA Percentage of MDB Grant and Loan Proposals Containing Satisfactory Frameworks for Results Measurement

Definition: The percentage of grant and loan project proposals that contain a satisfactory framework for measuring project results (such as outcome indicators, quantifiable and time-bound targets, etc.) This information is measured on an annual basis.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: MDB monthly operational report, special requests to MDBs for loan and grant approvals, MDB annual reports and U.S. voting positions

Data Verification and Validation: Data provided by the MDB is compared with Treasury MDB Office vote history database and internal supporting memoranda.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Number of Completed Audit Products Identifying Waste, Abuse, Mismanagement, Inefficiencies, or Referrals to Investigations Divisions (Units)

Definition: This measures the number of completed audit products that identify waste, abuse, mismanagement, inefficiencies, or referrals to SIGTARP Investigations Divisions in units.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: SIGTARP audit reports are sequentially numbered and posted on <http://www.sig tarp.gov/reports.shtml>.

Data Verification and Validation: Official audit files support the performance data.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Cases Accepted for Consideration by Civil or Criminal Authorities Resulting in a Positive Final Outcome

Definition: This measures the percentage of SIGTARP criminal or civil investigations that a federal, state, or local prosecutor has formally accepted to prosecute.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The Data originates from the assigned Case Agent and is stored on the SIGTARP ID Case Management System.

Data Verification and Validation: This data is entered into the CMS by the case agent and verified by the case supervisor. At the headquarters level SIGTARP Investigations staff validates the data with other Law Enforcement headquarters contacts as well as through weekly reports by the Investigative Squad's assigned ID Investigative Counsel.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Percentage of Cases Presented to Civil or Criminal Authorities within Eight Months of the Case Being Opened

Definition: This measures the percentage of SIGTARP criminal or civil investigations that a federal, state, or local prosecutor has presented to within eight months of the case being opened.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: When an investigator or supervisor assesses the information contained in an allegation of wrongdoing, a number of factors are considered prior to determining what type of case should be opened. For example, if the allegation includes significant supporting documentation or witness testimony showing illegal activity, then a case, or "full" investigation, would be opened immediately. However, if the allegation has only brief details, a "preliminary" investigation can be opened to provide a mechanism to develop further information regarding the allegation. The data originates with the case agent and the official case file. The data used to track this metric comes from the SIGTARP investigations Division (ID) Case Management System.

Data Verification and Validation: This measure is calculated in the case management system; the system tracks the dates remaining of cases that have not yet been converted as well as historic case conversion data. A report is run to show cases converted.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Percentage of Cases That are Joint Agency/Task Force Investigations

Definition: This is the overall percentage of cases during the reporting cycle that are joint with other law enforcement agencies.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The Data originates from the assigned Case Agent and is stored on the SIGTARP ID Case Management System.

Data Verification and Validation: This data is entered into the CMS by the case agent and verified by the case supervisor. At the headquarters level SIGTARP Investigations staff validates the data with other Law Enforcement headquarters contacts as well as through weekly reports by the Investigative Squad's assigned ID Investigative Counsel.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Congressional Constituent Correspondence Responses Completed within 10 Business Days of Receipt

Definition: This measure tracks the percentage of congressional correspondence letters sent to OFS that have a response letter completed (drafted, cleared and signed) within 10 business days of receipt.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Correspondence is logged in Main Treasury's TACT system.

OFS staff maintains a subsidiary tracking report in Excel to monitor and calculate the response time.

Data Verification and Validation: The OFS team lead confirms all correspondence response times by reviewing TACT-generated and COO response emails to verify dates and lapsed time.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Customers Satisfied with FinancialStability.gov (Self Selected Respondents) (ensure transparency of operations to the public)

Definition: This measure tracks the percentage of customers that are sufficiently satisfied with the information provided on our website as well as the ease of navigating the site itself.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The survey presents randomly to 60% of the visitors who have viewed at least 2 pages of the web site. Respondents are asked to evaluate a series of questions around the website's content, functionality, look & feel, navigation, transparency, and performance. The results are combined into a single customer satisfaction score.

Data Verification and Validation: ForeSee employs random sampling and seeks a response rate in excess of 8% to ensure data validity.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of FISMA Systems Which Are 100% Data Encrypted

Definition: This measure tracks the percentage of FISMA systems which are 100% data encrypted. Compliance with security control SC-28 – Protection of Information at Rest during annual System Security Assessments.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: # of systems where SC-28 is met during annual security assessment/# of FISMA systems.

Data Verification and Validation: Data is pulled from the Security Assessment Reports that are uploaded to TFIMS. These reports are from the tests that are conducted for oversight to ensure controls are operating as intended. There are specific test cases for those controls to ensure they are evaluated consistently.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Percentage of FOIA Assignments On Time or Less Than 30 Days Overdue (ensure transparency within the government)

Definition: Number of assigned FOIA cases on time divided by total number of assignments. An assignment is "on time" if it is closed out within 30 days.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The Office of Privacy, Transparency and Records (PTR) receives FOIA requests from the public and assigns them to the appropriate UST office with an assigned due date. The responses are required to be returned to PTR within 30 days.

Data Verification and Validation: The OFS Information Disclosure Coordinator (IDC) receives the request from the Office of Privacy, Transparency and Records and assigns it to the appropriate OFS Program Area with the applicable due date. The IDC coordinates with the OFS Program Office on any related records and uploads documents into the goFOIA database; closing out the case on OFS' end for processing by PTR. This process is completed within 30 days.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Government Wide Accounting Reports Issued Timely

Definition: All Governmentwide financial data that FMS publishes relating to U.S. Treasury cash-based accounting reports (i.e., the Daily Treasury Statement, the Monthly Treasury Statement, and the Annual Combined Report) will be on time 100% of the time.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: A monthly reporting system is used to track the release dates to the public of all of the various governmentwide statements.

Data Verification and Validation: Procedures are in place to validate that the statements are released on time to the public 100% of the time.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of SIGTARP and GAO Oversight Recommendations Responded to On Time (ensure transparency of operations to the public)

Definition: This measure tracks the percentage of SIGTARP and GAO oversight recommendations that were responded to within the required timeframes.

SIGTARP: 30 days.

GAO: 60 days.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Upon completion of an audit, SIGTARP and GAO have the opportunity to issue recommendations to which OFS provides responses detailing actions, if any, taken by Treasury to remedy the SIGTARP and GAO recommendations.

OFS staff inputs GAO recommendations and OFS responses into Treasury's Joint Management Enterprise System (JAMES). SIGTARP inputs SIGTARP recommendations into JAMES and OFS inputs the associated responses.

Data Verification and Validation: The data in the periodic reports are compared to data entered into JAMES. The number of recommendations and their associated statuses are tallied and analyzed by OFS analysts.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Statutorily Mandated Reports Submitted On Time (ensure transparency of operations to the public)

Definition: Timely submission of statutorily and other housing transaction required reports to the Congress:

§105 Report: by the 10th of each month

Transaction Report: 2 business days following a TARP transaction (investment).

Transaction Report: 2 business days following a TARP transaction (housing).

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: OFS posts all statutorily-mandated and other housing transaction reports submitted to the Congress on FinancialStability.gov.

Data Verification and Validation: The submission date for each report is posted alongside each report link on FinancialStability.gov.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Systems with Full Audit and Logging Capabilities

Definition: This measure tracks key system functionality associated with audits and logging capabilities. It affords Fiscal Service the ability to correlate information, access, and auditability across the enterprise and leverage user and behavior analytics.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: ISSO Data Call – Compliance with logging standard.

Data Verification and Validation: Quarterly surveillance will be performed via data call, and validate via annual assessment of key Audit controls.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 4.2 - Debt Management

MEASURE: All Delinquent Debt Collected FYTD as a Percentage of all Delinquent Debt Referred FYTD (%)

Definition: Tracks Fiscal Service's performance in reducing total delinquent federal debt growth. Measure tracks the total debt collections during a FY (regardless of originating FY) against the total delinquent debt referred in the fiscal year (dollars).

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: FYTD Cross-Servicing collections + FYTD TOP collections / FYTD Cross-Servicing referrals + FYTD TOP referrals.

Data Verification and Validation: The data for this measure is pulled from the CSNG database. The data is then reviewed for accuracy and completeness by the Business Analytics branch.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Percent of Auction Results Released Accurately

Definition: This measures the elapsed time from the auction close to the public release of the auction results. The annual percentage of auctions meeting the release time target of 2 minutes plus or minus 30 seconds is calculated for the fiscal year.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: BPD's automated auction processing systems.

Data Verification and Validation: For each auction, analysts verify and validate the system time stamps that record the auction close and auction posting times.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Auctions Successfully Completed by the Scheduled Close Date %

Definition: This indicates that all auctions will be conducted successfully, timely, and without any issues.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: (# of auctions successfully completed by the close date / # of auctions scheduled) * 100.

Data Verification and Validation: Use the press releases posted to TD.gov. The "auction announcement" provides the announced auction close date. The "auction results" provide when the auction actually closed. If there is a difference between those two, then we would miss the measure. Validation will be done by having two people calculate the measure. Excluded are instances where the auction close is moved by the Department for policy reasons.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Variance Between Estimated and Actual Receipts (Annual Forecast)(%)

Definition: Percentage error measures the accuracy of the Benchmark receipt forecasts produced monthly by the Office of Fiscal Projections (OFP). It measures the relative amount of error or bias in receipt forecasts.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: OFP within the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary creates estimates of Federal receipts by major categories (e.g., withheld income/FICA taxes, individual/SECA taxes, corporate taxes, customs deposits, estate and gift taxes and excise taxes) as well as by collection mechanisms (e.g., electronic and paper coupons) as a part of an extensive cash flow forecast used to inform Treasury's debt management decisions. OFP is also responsible for forecasting the daily tax receipts in order to manage the federal government's cash flow. Data on daily and monthly estimated and actual federal tax receipts are compiled by the office and used to report on the United States' daily, monthly, and annual cash position.

Data Verification and Validation: The percentage error is computed by subtracting the forecast value of tax receipts from the actual ($A_t - F_t$), and dividing this error of forecast by the actual value, and then multiplying it by 100. $PE_t = ((A_t - F_t)/A_t) * 100$ A_t is actual value of receipts at time t , and F_t is forecasted value of receipts at time t . The average percentage error is more general measure that will be used to compare the relative error in the forecasts. This measure adds up all the percentage errors at each point and divides them by the number of time point $APE = |(\sum_{t=1}^T PE_t)|/T$ where PE_t is the percentage error of forecasts in (1) and T is the total number of time point. The absolute value of the average percentage error will be used to measure the magnitude of error or bias in the receipts forecasts.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 4.3 - Federal Finance Performance

MEASURE: Amount of Delinquent Debt Collected Through All Available Tools (\$ billions)

Definition: This measure provides information on the total amount collected, in billions, through debt collection tools operated by Debt Management Services.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The process of collecting and reporting the debt collection data is performed on a monthly basis. The methodology and the origin of the data are consistent from month to month. The collection data is generated by the program systems (TOP and DMSC) and is reported on a monthly basis. The tools include: tax refund offset, administrative offset, private collection agencies, demand letters, and credit bureau reporting. FMS also collects debt through the State debt program and tax levy.

Data Verification and Validation: The data from the program systems is validated against the data contained in the Debt Management Account System (DMAS).

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Average Cost Per FTE

Definition: Measure the cost of Shared Services Programs for the Treasury customers.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Signed customer interagency agreements; Enacted FTE numbers.

Data Verification and Validation: Office of Treasury Franchise Fund Management and Oversight reviews for reasonability each quarter.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Customer Unmodified Audit Opinions %

Definition: Financial Management measure of percentage of audit opinions for items under ARC control and responsibility.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: From Financial Management staff reporting metrics using internal tracking log.

Data Verification and Validation: ARC Business Management Branch reviews for reasonability each quarter.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Percentage of the Active Delinquent Debt Portfolio Collected FYTD (%)

Definition: Measures Fiscal Service's performance in collecting debts which are eligible for debt collection activities (i.e. "Active" in the portfolio). Measure tracks the total debt collected Fiscal Year To Date (FYTD) against the total active debt portfolio. The active portfolio is defined as any debt which receives at least one payment during that Fiscal Year (FY). The active portfolio resets to "\$0" at the beginning of each FY.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: $\text{FYTD Cross-Servicing collections} + \text{FYTD TOP collections} / \text{FYTD Cross-Servicing Active Debts} + \text{FYTD TOP Active Debts}$.

Data Verification and Validation: The data for this measure is pulled from the CSNG database. The data is then reviewed for accuracy and completeness by the Business Analytics branch.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

STRATEGIC GOAL: 5 - Achieve Operational Excellence

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 5.1 - Workforce Management

MEASURE: Improved FEVS Satisfaction

Definition: BEP's Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS) results provide a window into how engaged the Federal workforce is and the level of satisfaction. Having an engaged workforce is critical to each agency's ability to achieve its mission of providing excellent service to the American people.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: FEVS(OPM) published results.

Data Verification and Validation: OPM survey results.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Treasury wide Engagement Index of the FEVS

Definition: The FEVS Engagement Index concentrates on factors that lead to an engaged workforce. OMB M-15-04, dated December 23, 2014, sets a top-line goal for federal agencies to achieve 67 percent rating in the Engagement Index on the 2016 survey.

Engagement is made up of Leaders Lead, Supervisors, and Intrinsic Work Experiences indices.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Treasury employees provide responses to the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS) questions; source FEVS.

Data Verification and Validation: The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) verifies and validates the employee responses to FEVS questions.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Treasury wide Leaders Lead Index of the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS)

Definition: Employees' perceptions of leadership's integrity as well as leadership behaviors such as communication and workforce motivation (Q. 53, 54, 56, 60, and 61).

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Treasury employees provide responses to the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS) questions; source FEVS.

Data Verification and Validation: The Office of Personnel Management (OPM) verifies and validates the employee responses to FEVS questions.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 5.2 - Treasury Infrastructure

MEASURE: Fiscal IT Hosting Percentage of Time Service is Operational (Up Time Excluding Planned Maint.)

Definition: Measurement of System Performance on non-scheduled outages.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Sitescope metrics - Alex.

Data Verification and Validation: This measure is calculated using data from the SiteScope monitoring tool. The tool is constantly monitoring the infrastructure, and collects real time data for critical programs and systems: Wholesale Securities Services (Auctions); Government Agency Investment Services; Retail Securities Services; Franchising; and IT Infrastructure. These data points are averaged to determine overall uptime. The process is repeatable, and the Sitescope data is stored and backed up for future review.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Lost Time Accident Rate per 100 Employees

Definition: Purpose: To improve employee safety and minimize unnecessary safety-related costs.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Data is collected from collecting lost time hours from NFC payroll reports as well as information from Human Resources; rate per 100 employees.

Data Verification and Validation: Subject matter experts from the Office of Environmental Health and Safety will collect and verify information.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Number of Major Incidents

Definition: The number of major incidents, as defined in OMB M-18-02, reported by Treasury to Congress in a given fiscal year. This is a measure of how effective Treasury's collective defenses are in mitigating the most damaging security threats as well as an indicator of the threat environment facing the Department.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: Any cybersecurity incident reported to Congress in accordance with OMB M-18-02 will be included in this metric.

Data Verification and Validation: Any cybersecurity incident reported to Congress in accordance with OMB M-18-02 will be included in this metric.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Number of Reported Incidents

Definition: The number of cybersecurity incidents reported by Treasury to US-CERT in a given fiscal year. This is a measure of how effective Treasury's defenses are at mitigating all security threats, as well as an indicator of how often Treasury is being targeted by malicious actors.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: The total number of incidents reported to US-CERT by Treasury.

Data Verification and Validation: Incidents are reported by bureaus through a central reporting portal maintained by the GSOC, and then onto US-CERT. A total of incidents is captured through this portal.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percent of Aged Hardware

Definition: Quantity of hardware in operation past its useful life as a share of total hardware in use.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The measure revision will only include "In Use" assets to more accurately reflect what's deployed into the IRS IT environment (Note: In Stock will continue to be monitored and tracked as part of IRS asset management). Additionally, the measure uses the hardware's actual received date to determine when it "ages." This approach removes the annual volatility, is more supportive of tracking progress, and is a better reflection of IRS's aged hardware level at the point in which the measure is reported.

Data Verification and Validation: Data will be collected from the IRS's asset management system (HP Knowledge, Incident/Problem, Service Asset Management – KISAM).

Data Accuracy:

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Percent of Major IT Investments within +/- 10% Cost Variance at the Investment Level

Definition: Number of major IT investments within +/-10 percent variance between planned total cost and projected/actual cost within a fiscal year divided by the total number of major IT investments in that fiscal year. Cost variances less than or equal to +/- 10% are categorized as being within acceptable tolerance thresholds. Cost variances greater than +/- 10% of the variance are categorized as being outside of acceptable thresholds.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The Treasury SharePoint Information Knowledge Exchange (SPIKE) system reports Major IT Business Case Detail performance data.

Data Verification and Validation: The baseline data will be reviewed/ validated by the Program Performance Management (PPM) Team and Manager. To indicate the baseline is valid and approved, the manager will send a notification that the data (Excel spreadsheets) may be placed in the PPM shared library. Before the measure is reported, the PPM Team and Manager will review/ validate the report. The PPM Manager will provide the monthly report to the Deputy Associate CIO for Business Integration for approval. Concurrence will be obtained from the Associate CIO for BSM. To indicate the report is validated and approved, the manager will send a notification to store the report in the PPM shared library and report on Improvement Measure externally.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Percent of Major IT Investments within +/- 10% Schedule Variance at the Investment Level

Definition: Number of major IT investments within +/-10 percent variance between planned days and projected/actual days within a fiscal year divided by the total number of major IT investments in that fiscal year. Schedule variances less than or equal to +/- 10% will be categorized as being within acceptable tolerance thresholds. If schedule variances are greater than +/- 10%, the variance will be categorized as being outside of acceptable thresholds.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The Treasury SharePoint Information Knowledge Exchange (SPIKE) system reports Major IT Business Case Detail performance data.

Data Verification and Validation: The baseline data will be reviewed/ validated by the Program Performance Management (PPM) Team and Manager. To indicate the baseline is valid and approved, the manager will send a notification that the data (Excel spreadsheets) may be placed in the PPM shared library. Before the measure is reported, the PPM Team and Manager will review/ validate the report. The PPM Manager will provide the monthly report to the Deputy Associate CIO for Business Integration for approval. Concurrence will be obtained from the Associate CIO for BSM. To indicate the report is validated and approved, the manager will send a notification to store the report in the

PPM shared library and report on Improvement Measure externally.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Risk Management Assessment Overall Rating

Definition: This is an assessment performed by OMB to evaluate agencies' overall cybersecurity risk management capabilities. It consists of a risk management rating and a maturity rating. This is a measure of how well Treasury is managing risk across the enterprise as well as the maturity level of the program.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The rating is determined by OMB.

Data Verification and Validation: The Risk Management Assessment Overall Rating is determined by OMB based on the Inspector General (IG) Federal Information Security Modernization Act (FISMA) audit report and quarterly self-assessments from the CIO's office.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Safety Incident Recordable Rate

Definition: Safety incident recordable rate measures the occurrence of work-related incidents involving death, lost time and restricted work, loss of consciousness, and medical treatment. This definition follows Part 1904 of Title 29, Code of Federal Register (29 CFR 1904).

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The data is captured in the Safety and Health Information Management System (SHIMS). SHIMS is used to record, track, and manage safety incidents and workers' compensation claims.

Data Verification and Validation: Results and data are captured and verified by United States Mint analysts.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: 5.3 - Customer Value

MEASURE: ALL Award Cycle Time (Months)

Definition: Cycle time from the date when applications are received to the date of award announcement (in months). Cycle time is calculated as a weighted average across all CDFI Fund programs, weighted by the number of awards per program in each round. A value that is less than or equal to the target is required to meet the target.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Application intake dates and award announcement dates posted.

Data Verification and Validation: Verification is derived from administrative data on dates of receipt of applications and date of award announcements.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: All Time to Initial Disbursement (# Months)

Definition: Number of months from the date when applications are received to the date of award announcement. Months is calculated as a weighted average across all CDFI Fund programs, weighted by the number of awards per program in each round.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Data on date of award announcements and date of initial disbursement are captured through the Awards Management and Information System managed by the CDFI Fund.

Data Verification and Validation: Verification is derived from administrative data on date of award announcements and date of initial disbursement.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Amount of Revenue Collected Per Program Dollar

Definition: Represents the amount of federal excise taxes collected divided by the amount of resources expended to collect the taxes.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: Taxes collected are captured by the Federal Excise Tax (FET) database; expense data are maintained in Oracle Financials.

Data Verification and Validation: Both of these components represent information that is subject to annual audits and routine reconciliation.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Annual Effective Spend Rate (CTAS)

Definition: This measures the obligation rate for CTAS programs, excluding funds that are collected for reserve programs.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The total approved CTAS budget is divided by the total CTAS obligations. Any reserve collections or obligations are excluded.

Data Verification and Validation: The denominator for this calculation is the CTAS approved budget from signed IAA's. This denominator excludes any collection for reserve funds. The numerator for this calculation is the CTAS obligations, as determined by Oracle after year-end close. This numerator excludes any spending out of a reserve fund.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Annual Effective Spend Rate (SSP)

Definition: This measures the obligation rate for CTAS programs, excluding funds that are collected for reserve programs.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Signed customer interagency agreements; Trial balance detail from Oracle database.

Data Verification and Validation: Office of Treasury Franchise Fund Management and Oversight reviews for reasonability each quarter.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Average Cost Per FTE

Definition: Measure the cost of Shared Services Programs for the Treasury customers.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Signed customer interagency agreements; Enacted FTE numbers.

Data Verification and Validation: Office of Treasury Franchise Fund Management and Oversight reviews for reasonability each quarter.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Currency Notes Delivered Returned Due to Defects (Parts per Million)

Definition: Measured to incentivize continuous product quality improvement and reduce defect-driven returns of currency notes by the Federal Reserve back to BEP.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: When BEP's Office of Security receives defective notes back from the Federal Reserve Banks, the notes are recorded and turned over to Office of Quality to investigate cause, determine date of issuance and possible remedy.

Data Verification and Validation: BEP's Office of Security collects and tracks the number of notes by denomination returned from the Federal Reserve Banks.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Customer Satisfaction with ARC Administrative Services

Definition: Business Line measure of the percentage of ARC customer satisfaction level determined by direct customer input.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Data gathered from survey results from ARC's 'OneVoice' Team led by the Office of Agency Outreach (OAO)

Data Verification and Validation:

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Customer Satisfaction with Centralized Treasury Administrative Services

Definition: Measure the Customers' Overall Satisfaction with the Services Received Through Centralized Treasury Administrative Services.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The percentage of survey respondents who answer a 4 or 5 on a 5 point satisfaction scale.

Data Verification and Validation: OTFFMO will send a yearly survey to its customer contact distribution list.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Customer Satisfaction with Shared Services Programs

Definition: Measure the customers' overall satisfaction with the services received through Shared Service Programs.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The percentage of survey respondents who answer a 4 or 5 on a 5 point satisfaction scale.

Data Verification and Validation: OTFFMO sends a yearly survey to its customer contact distribution list.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: FYTD Percentage of Total Federal Government Receipts Settled Electronically (in dollars) [%]

Definition: Measures the percentage of revenue collection dollars settled electronically. The comparison is with the total revenue collected.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: This measure considers the percentage of government collections that are collected by electronic mechanisms (Electronic Federal Tax Payment System, Plastic Card, FEDWIRE Deposit System, Automated Clearinghouse (ACH)) compared to total government collections. The system receives deposit and accounting information from local depositories and provides detailed accounting information to STAR, FMS' central accounting and reporting system.

Data Verification and Validation: The agencies that report collections are responsible for ensuring the deposit reports are correct. Financial institutions and Federal agencies report deposits into the CASH-LINK deposit reporting system using an Account Key which identifies the collection mechanism (lockbox, which is non-electronic or ACH, electronic) through which the collection was made. FMS analysts gather deposit information from CASH-LINK reports and then report totals and percentages on a monthly Collections Summary Report and on the Total Government Collections Report. The Total Government Collections Report totals all deposits divided into electronic/non-electronic mechanisms and tax and non-tax totals within the mechanisms.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Manufacturing Costs For Currency (Dollar Costs Per Thousand Notes Produced)

Definition: An indicator of currency manufacturing efficiency and effectiveness of program management. This standard is developed annually based on the past year's performance, contracted price factors, and anticipated productivity improvements. Actual performance comparison against the standard depends on BEP's ability to meet annual spoilage, efficiency, and capacity utilization goals established for this product line.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Cost data is collected through BEP's accrual-based cost accounting system.

Data Verification and Validation: BEP's accrual-based cost accounting system is audited annually as part of the financial statement audit.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Number of Completed Audit Products

Definition: Audits, attestation engagements, and evaluations: (1)promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of Treasury programs and operations; (2)prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse in those programs and operations; (3)keep the Secretary and the Congress fully informed; and (4)help the Federal government to be accountable to the public.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: OIG audits, attestation engagements, and evaluations result in sequentially numbered written products.

Data Verification and Validation: Official audit files support the performance data.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Number of Engagements in Strategic Sourcing, to Include New IT Customers, New Scope of Work for Existing Customers, or New FITARA Compliant Contracts Available Beyond Fiscal Service

Definition: Individual Security Assessment & Accreditation (SA&A). A strategic sourcing engagement is defined as a new customer,

performing completely new work for an existing customer, or a contract that can be used outside of Fiscal Service.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: Fiscal FISMA Inventory External SA&As Completed.

Data Verification and Validation: Additional customer engagements are documented by Interagency agreements, and Strategic Sourcing Contracts are documented through procurement documents that are signed and recorded in the PRISM system.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Percent of Currency Notes Delivered Returned Due to Defects

Definition: Purpose: To incentivize continuous product quality improvement and reduce defect-driven returns of currency notes by the Federal Reserve back to BEP.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: When BEP's Office of Security receives defective notes back from the Federal Reserve Banks, the notes are recorded and turned over to Office of Quality to investigate cause, determine date of issuance and possible remedy.

Data Verification and Validation: BEP's Office of Security collects and tracks the number of notes by denomination returned from the Federal Reserve Banks.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Percent of Procurement Dollars Spent on Small Business

Definition: This goal measures the percentage of procurement dollars obligated toward small businesses (or Treasury's overall small business goal) and highlights Treasury's efforts to ensure that small businesses have the maximum practicable opportunity to provide goods and services to the federal government.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Federal Procurement Data System-Next Generation.

Data Verification and Validation: Treasury Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization reviews for reasonability each week.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Percent of Statutory Audits Completed by the Required Date

Definition: Legislation mandating certain audit work generally prescribes, or authorizes OMB to prescribe, the required completion date for recurring audits and evaluations, such as those for annual audited financial statements. For other types of mandated audit work, such as a Material Loss Review (MLR) of a failed financial institution, the legislation generally prescribes a timeframe to issue a report (6 months for an MLR, as an example) from the date of an event that triggers the audit.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The date OIG issues an audit, attestation engagement, or evaluation report is printed on the cover. The required dates may vary each year and are specified in different legislation.

Data Verification and Validation: Official audit files and the dates on the reports themselves support the performance data.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage (%) of All Cases Closed During Fiscal Year that were Referred for Criminal/Civil Prosecution or Treasury

Administrative Action

Definition: In order to protect the integrity and efficiency of Treasury programs it is important that findings of criminal or civil misconduct be referred to the Justice Department, state and/or local governments for prosecution and litigation in a timely manner. Criminal and civil convictions have a greater impact and carry a greater deterrent effect when they are prosecuted expeditiously. Some investigations will identify violations of the Ethical Standards of conduct, Federal Acquisition Regulations, or other administrative standards, which do not rise to the level of criminal or civil prosecution. In these cases it is important that OIG findings are reported to the bureau or office in a timely manner to allow them to take administrative action against the individuals engaging in misconduct.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: This data will be retrieved from the Investigations case management system.

Data Verification and Validation: All case files will be reviewed to ensure that the case data is correct and supported by documentation.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Audit Products Delivered When Promised to Stakeholders

Definition: This measure tracks the percentage of TIGTA's audit products that are delivered on or before the contract date that TIGTA has committed to. It is critical that TIGTA's work be done in time to support Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Congressional decision making. The likelihood that our products will be used is enhanced if they are delivered on time.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Information regarding contract dates and actual delivery dates for audits is maintained on the Team Central Management Information System (TCMIS). TIGTA's Management Information System (MIS) coordinators in the Office of Audit's Operating/Business Units monitor overall data accuracy and maintain secure controls over key milestone and contract data entries.

Data Verification and Validation: Summary data used for purposes of reporting on this measure are extracted from the Office of Audit's Team Central Management Information System (TCMIS) and analyzed and summarized by personnel in TIGTA-OA's Office of Management and Policy. A qualified staff member independent of the process validates the statistics.

TCMIS data are reviewed and validated monthly by MIS coordinators, Audit Managers and Directors.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Closed Investigations Resulting in a Criminal, Administrative, or Law Enforcement Action

Definition: This measurement is based on the percentage of those cases within the universe of all TIGTA cases, which align with the mission of the organization. These mission-critical cases provide the greatest impact on the protection of the integrity of tax administration.

This percentage is determined by first taking the number of investigations closed during the fiscal year, then dividing that number by defined, quantifiable, value-added results derived from those cases.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The percentage is calculated by dividing the total number of cases closed that fiscal year by the number of cases with a reportable action taken. An example would be an Internal Revenue Service (IRS) employee receiving a suspension as result of a TIGTA investigation.

Data Verification and Validation: Information comes from results provided by the IRS, concerning actions taken as result of a TIGTA investigation, reported on Form 2076. Information also comes from court documents and other judicial or administrative actions. TIGTA validates this information through quality reviews of its investigations and investigative offices.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Licensing Applications and Notices Completed within Established Timeframes

Definition: This measure reflects the extent to which OCC meets its established timeframes for reaching decisions on licensing applications and notices. The OCC's timely and effective approval of corporate applications and notices contributes to the nation's economy by enabling national banks and federal savings associations to engage in corporate transactions and introduce new financial products and services.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The Chief Counsel's office uses the Corporate Activity Information System (CAIS) and the National Applications Tracking System (NATS) to identify applications completed during the fiscal year. For each filing, the actual decision date is compared to the target action date to determine whether the application was completed within established standards. The percentage is determined by comparing the number of licensing applications processed within the required timeframes to the total number of licensing applications processed during the fiscal year. The processing time is the number of calendar days from the date of OCC receipt to the date of OCC's decision. The established processing timeframe depends on the application type and if the application qualifies for expedited processing.

Data Verification and Validation: The Licensing Department tracks processing of all applications and notices through the Corporate Activity Information System (CAIS) and the National Applications Tracking System (NATS). The analyst who is assigned the application will verify the accuracy of the CAIS/NATS data as the application is processed. The senior analyst or manager who approves the final decision also verifies the accuracy of the CAIS/NATS data.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Recommendations Made That Have Been Implemented

Definition: The Office of Audit (OA) makes recommendations designed to improve administration of the Federal tax system. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) must implement these recommendations in order for TIGTA's work to produce financial or non-financial benefits. This measure assesses TIGTA's effect on improving the IRS's accountability, operations, and services. Because the IRS may need more than one year to fully implement some of our recommendations, TIGTA identifies the percentage of recommendations made four years ago that have since been implemented by the IRS. This timeframe is used because four years is the point at which TIGTA-OA believes that if a recommendation has not been implemented, it is not likely to be. For example, the FY 2017 actual percentage is the percentage of recommendations made in FY 2013 that the IRS has implemented.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The IRS records recommendations in the Department's Joint Audit Management Enterprise System (JAMES) as they are issued. Summary data regarding the status of the IRS's corrective actions taken in response to TIGTA's recommendations are

provided to the Office of Audit via JAMES reports. TIGTA-OA's Office of Management and Policy monitors implementation of recommendations as the IRS submits updated information to the JAMES.

Data Verification and Validation: Through a formal process, each audit team identifies the number of recommendations included in each report and the IRS enters the findings and corresponding recommendations into the Department of the Treasury's Joint Audit Management Enterprise System (JAMES). The database is updated frequently. TIGTA-OA's Office of Management and Policy receives summary data and monitors the data regularly to make sure the recommendations reported as implemented have been accurately recorded, as well as to accumulate data in regard to progress in meeting this measure. A qualified staff member independent of the process validates the progress related statistics.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Retail Securities Transactions That Are Unassisted

Definition: The percent of total closed retail customer service transactions that are processed without the assistance of customer service staff.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: Unassisted retail customer service transactions/Total retail transactions.

Data Verification and Validation: System Data

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Percentage of Shared Services Service Level Agreement Performance Metrics Met or Exceeded [%]

Definition: Business Line measure of SLA performance metrics that met or exceeded service levels compared to the total number of performance outcomes across all ARC clients.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: (Number of SLA performance metrics met /Total number of SLA performance metrics)* 100

Data Verification and Validation: ARC Business Management Branch reviews for reasonability each quarter. All service catalog cost per units factored with changes from prior period, while weighted ensures larger more impactful services influence calculation greater as is case for customer's overall price

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Percentage of Treasury Payments Made Electronically

Definition: The portion of the total volume of payments that is made electronically by FMS. Electronic payments include transfers through the automated clearinghouse and wire transfer payments through the FEDWIRE system.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: The volume of payments is tracked through FMS' Production Reporting System. The amount and number of payments are also maintained under accounting control.

Data Verification and Validation: Accounting controls provide verification that the number of payments, both checks and EFT, is accurately tracked and reported. The number of inquires made against Federal check payments, whether disbursed by FMS or by other agencies, is separately tracked and reported. Additionally, payment files are balanced with payment authorizations that are electronically certified and submitted to FMS by Federal program agencies. The Federal Reserve Banks also validate the payment files.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Rentable Square Feet Per Person

Definition: The amount of Rentable Square Feet the IRS maintains per Personnel requiring space.

Indicator Type: Indicator

Data Capture and Source: Data is from GDI – RSF data, personnel count. Data Limitations: RSF – IRS uses the GSA square footage based on the rent bill. If not billed for a particular month it may affect the totals for a particular location.

Data Verification and Validation: Measures Owners review measure results and work with the measures team on the analysis.

Associate Directors – Review, validate and approve the measures results and subsequent analysis.

FMSS Chief – Review and approve the measure results and analysis. Provide directions for further analysis.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Quarterly

MEASURE: Total OCC Costs Relative To Every \$100,000 in Bank And Federal Savings Associations Assets Regulated (\$)

Definition: This measure reflects the efficiency of OCC operations while meeting the increasing supervisory demands of a growing and more complex national banking and federal savings association system.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: OCC costs are those reported as total program costs on the annual audited Statement of Net Cost. Banks and thrift assets are those reported quarterly by national banks and federal savings associations on their Reports of Condition and Income.

Data Verification and Validation: OCC's financial statements and controls over the data are audited by an independent accountant each year. National banks and federal thrift associations file quarterly Reports on Condition and Income with the FFIEC through the FDIC's data processing center.

The banks' and thrifts' boards of directors attest to the accuracy of the reported data. The reliability of these quarterly reports is evaluated by OCC examiners during bank and thrift examinations.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually

MEASURE: Treasury wide Footprint (Square Footage)

Definition: This goal measures the total square footage occupied by Treasury's owned and leased buildings. To reduce the Department's real property footprint and maximize the use of existing real property assets, the Department maximized space utilization by undertaking space realignments, consolidations, and through improved work station standards.

NOTE: Actuals are determine at the end of the calendar year.

Indicator Type: Measure

Data Capture and Source: 1. GSA annually provides detailed inventory spreadsheet for the Department's GSA controlled space.

2. Treasury-controlled space inventory data is pulled from the Federal Real Property Profile.

Data Verification and Validation: Treasury Operations and the Bureau Real Property Officer's Working Group reviews for reasonability at the end of each calendar year.

Data Accuracy: Reasonable

Data Frequency: Annually