

FY 2026 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

President's Budget Discretionary Appropriation Request

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2024 Enacted (Pre IRS Transfer)	FY 2024 Enacted (Post IRS Transfer)	FY 2025 Enacted (Pre IRS Transfer)	FY 2025 Enacted (Post IRS Transfer)	FY 2026 President's Budget	% Change from FY 2025 Enacted (Post IRS Transfer) to FY 2026 President's Budget
Management & Financial	\$1,857,819	\$1,857,819	\$1,858,726	\$1,858,726	\$1,657,208	-10.8%
Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses ¹	\$287,576	\$287,576	\$287,576	\$287,576	\$292,476	1.7%
Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) Fund	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	\$21,000	0.0%
CFIUS Fees	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	(\$21,000)	0.0%
Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence ¹	\$226,862	\$226,862	\$227,770	\$227,770	\$237,662	4.3%
Cybersecurity Enhancement Account	\$36,500	\$36,500	\$36,500	\$36,500	\$59,000	61.6%
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program	\$11,007	\$11,007	\$11,007	\$11,007	\$11,007	0.0%
Office of Inspector General	\$48,389	\$48,389	\$48,389	\$48,389	\$47,160	-2.5%
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration ¹	\$172,508	\$172,508	\$172,508	\$172,508	\$137,661	-20.2%
Special Inspector General for TARP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery	\$11,880	\$11,880	\$11,879	\$11,879	\$0	-100.0%
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	\$324,000	\$324,000	\$324,000	\$324,000	\$133,146	-58.9%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network ¹	\$190,193	\$190,193	\$190,193	\$190,193	\$190,192	0.0%
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	\$157,795	\$157,795	\$157,795	\$157,795	\$157,795	0.0%
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	\$391,109	\$391,109	\$391,109	\$391,109	\$391,109	0.0%
Tax Administration ^{1,2}						
Internal Revenue Service Total	\$12,319,054	\$12,319,054	\$12,319,054	\$12,319,054	\$9,831,368	-20.2%
Taxpayer Services	\$2,780,606	\$3,257,506	\$2,780,606	\$2,780,606	\$3,633,338	30.7%
Enforcement	\$5,437,622	\$5,165,722	\$5,437,622	\$5,437,622	\$3,600,006	-33.8%
Technology and Operations Support	\$4,100,826	\$3,895,826	\$4,100,826	\$4,100,826	\$2,598,024	-36.6%
Business Systems Modernization	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0%
Subtotal, Treasury Appropriations excluding TEOAF	\$14,176,873	\$14,176,873	\$14,177,780	\$14,177,780	\$11,488,576	-19.0%
Treasury Executive Office of Asset Forfeiture (TEOAF) Permanent Rescission	(\$647,500)	(\$647,500)	(\$400,000)	(\$400,000)	(\$500,000)	25.0%
Subtotal, Treasury Appropriation including TEOAF	\$13,529,373	\$13,529,373	\$13,777,780	\$13,777,780	\$10,988,576	-20.2%
Treasury International Programs						
Multilateral Development Banks	\$1,925,625	\$1,925,625	\$1,882,015	\$1,882,015	\$1,326,943	-29.5%
Energy and Environment Funds	\$275,200	\$275,200	\$275,200	\$275,200	\$0	-100.0%
Food Security	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$53,000	\$0	-100.0%
Office of Technical Assistance	\$38,000	\$38,000	\$38,000	\$38,000	\$30,000	-21.1%
Debt Restructuring and Relief	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0	-100.0%
Treasury Int'l Assistance Programs	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000	0.0%
Subtotal, excluding rescissions	\$2,366,825	\$2,366,825	\$2,323,215	\$2,323,215	\$1,406,943	-39.4%
Rescission: Debt Restructuring	\$0	\$0	(\$111,000)	(\$111,000)	(\$11,975)	-89.2%
Treasury International Programs Subtotal, including rescissions	\$2,366,825	\$2,366,825	\$2,212,215	\$2,212,215	\$1,394,968	-36.9%
Total, Treasury Appropriations excluding TEOAF and Debt Restructuring Rescissions	\$16,543,698	\$16,543,698	\$16,500,995	\$16,500,995	\$12,895,519	-21.9%
Total, Treasury	\$15,896,198	\$15,896,198	\$15,989,995	\$15,989,995	\$12,383,544	-22.6%

¹Excludes IRA resources, or one-time mandatory funding.

²FY 2024 Enacted (post IRS transfer) includes a transfer of \$271.9 million from Enforcement and \$205.0 million from Operations Support to Taxpayer Services (\$476.9 million).

³SIGTARP completed operations per statute in FY 2024. The FY 2025 Budget assumes SIGPR wind down in FY 2025 as in current law.

MISSION STATEMENT

Maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad; strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system; and manage the U.S. government's finances and resources effectively.

OVERVIEW OF REQUEST

The Budget requests \$11.5 billion in base discretionary resources for the Department of the Treasury's domestic programs, a \$2.7 billion or 19 percent decrease from the FY 2025 enacted level.

Fiscal Year Comparison of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Staffing (Direct and Reimbursable)

Appropriation ¹	FY 2024 Operating Plan			FY 2025 Operating Plan			FY 2026 President's Budget		
	Direct	Reimb.	Total	Direct	Reimb.	Total	Direct	Reimb.	Total
Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses ²	849	45	894	800	99	899	842	63	905
<i>DO-IRA (non-add)</i>	65	-	65	71	-	71	52	-	52
Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	646	44	690	657	67	724	659	67	726
Cybersecurity Enhancement	20	-	20	28	-	28	28	-	28
Office of Inspector General	232	-	232	203	-	203	183	-	183
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	642	2	644	634	2	636	515	2	517
<i>TIGTA-IRA (non-add)</i>	125	-	125	129	-	129	143	-	143
Special Inspector General for TARP	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery	35	-	35	11	-	11	-	-	-
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	91	-	91	88	-	88	76	-	76
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	269	2	271	270	3	273	270	3	273
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	502	11	513	507	12	519	443	11	454
Bureau of the Fiscal Service ³	1,717	7	1,724	1,739	7	1,746	1,424	7	1,431
Internal Revenue Service ⁴	73,518	488	74,006	68,078	717	68,795	68,230	753	68,983
<i>IRS-IRA (non-add)</i>	16,234	-	16,234	26,563	-	26,563	7,460	-	7,460
<i>IRS Energy Security (non-add)</i>	764	-	764	57	-	57	-	-	-
Subtotal, Treasury Appropriated Level, Excluding IRA	78,528	599	79,127	73,015	907	73,922	72,670	906	73,576
Subtotal, Treasury Appropriated Level	95,716	599	96,315	99,835	907	100,742	80,325	906	81,231
Office of Financial Stability (Administrative Account)	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Capital Access ⁵	75	-	75	53	-	53	23	-	23
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, Emergency Support	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3
Capital Magnet Fund	9	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	9
Office of Financial Research	162	-	162	196	-	196	72	-	72
Financial Stability Oversight Council	36	-	36	35	-	35	27	-	27
Treasury Franchise Fund	-	2,080	2,080	-	2,086	2,086	-	1,843	1,843
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	-	1,917	1,917	-	2,009	2,009	-	1,650	1,650
United States Mint	-	1,639	1,639	-	1,705	1,705	-	1,335	1,335
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency	-	3,610	3,610	-	3,688	3,688	-	2,571	2,571
Terrorism Insurance Program	13	-	13	14	-	14	14	-	14
IRS Private Collection Agent Program	823	-	823	1,285	-	1,285	1,285	-	1,285
Subtotal, Treasury Non-Appropriated Level	1,123	9,246	10,369	1,595	9,488	11,083	1,433	7,399	8,832
Total, Treasury, Excluding IRA	79,651	9,845	89,496	74,610	10,395	85,005	74,103	8,305	82,408
Total, Treasury	96,839	9,845	106,684	101,430	10,395	111,825	81,758	8,305	90,063

1/ Presentation for appropriated accounts include FTE funded with annual appropriated resources, user fees, carryover, multiyear authority, IRA, and supplemental funding.

2/ Departmental Offices presentation include Direct FTE funded from the Social Impact Demonstration Projects account, the Office of Technical Assistance account, and the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Fund.

3/ Direct FTE for the Bureaus of the Fiscal Service include FTE funded from the Debt Collection Fund.

4/ The IRS presentation includes FTE funded with user fees and multi-year authority.

5/ The Office of Capital Access presentation include FTE related to Transportation Services, Payroll Support Program, Air Carrier Worker Support & Pandemic Relief for Aviation Workers, Economic Stabilization Program, Coronavirus Relief Fund, Homeowner Assistance Fund, Emergency Rental Assistance, State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) and Emergency Capital Investment Program.

Summary of FY 2026 Increases and Decreases

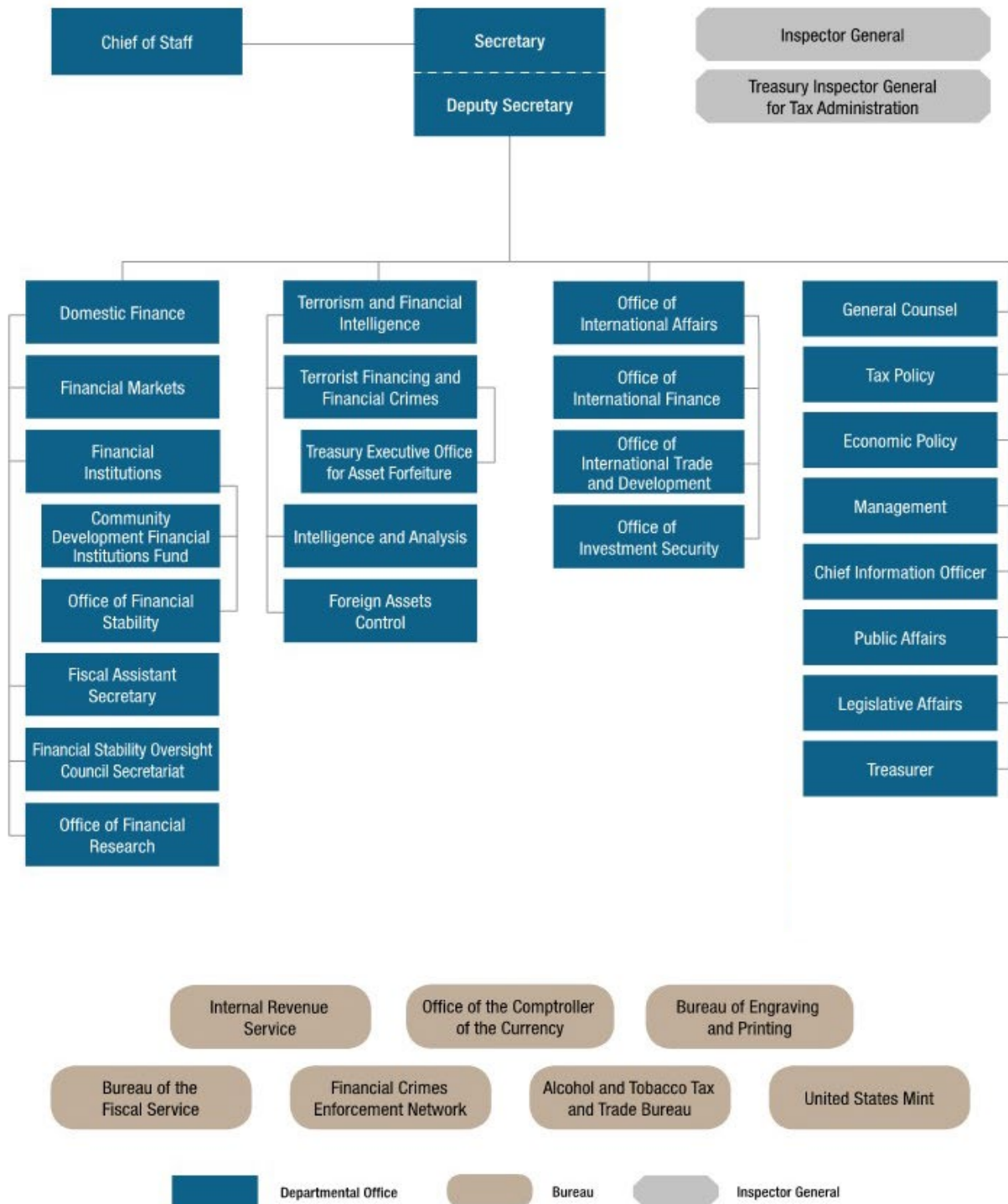
Dollars in Thousands

	DO	CFIUS ¹	TFI	Cyber ²	SIGPR ³	DSCIP	OIG	TIGTA	CDFI	FinCEN	TTB	BFS	IRS	Total
FY 2025 Operating Plan	\$287,576	\$0	\$227,770	\$36,500	\$11,879	\$11,007	\$48,389	\$172,508	\$324,000	\$190,193	\$157,795	\$391,109	\$12,319,054	\$14,177,780
Maintaining Current Levels (MCLs)	\$854	\$0	\$668	\$34	\$0	\$0	\$172	\$700	\$90	\$306	\$457	\$1,227	\$45,938	\$50,446
Pay Annualization	\$854		\$668	\$34			\$172	\$700	\$90	\$306	\$457	\$1,227	\$45,938	\$50,446
Non-Recurring Costs			(\$908)			(\$11,007)								(\$11,915)
Efficiency Savings	(24,241)		(\$668)						(\$90)	(\$17,857)				(42,856)
Technical Adjustments					(\$11,879)		(\$1,401)	(\$27,104)			(\$7,722)	(\$47,545)		(\$95,651)
Adjustments to Base	(\$23,387)	\$0	(\$908)	\$34	(\$11,879)	(\$11,007)	(\$1,229)	(\$26,404)	\$0	(\$17,551)	(\$7,265)	(\$46,318)	\$45,938	(\$99,976)
FY 2026 Base	\$264,189	\$0	\$226,862	\$36,534	\$0	\$0	\$47,160	\$146,104	\$324,000	\$172,642	\$150,530	\$344,791	\$12,364,992	\$14,077,804
Program Decreases				(34)				(\$8,443)	(\$290,854)			(\$2,470)	(\$3,386,356)	(\$3,688,157)
CFIUS Fund Appropriation		\$21,000												\$21,000
CFIUS User Fees		(\$21,000)												(\$21,000)
Program Increases/Reinvestments	\$28,287		\$10,800	\$22,500		\$11,007			\$100,000	\$17,550	\$7,265	\$48,788	\$852,732	\$1,098,929
Subtotal, Program Changes	\$28,287	\$0	\$10,800	\$22,466	\$0	\$11,007	\$0	(\$8,443)	(\$190,854)	\$17,550	\$7,265	\$46,318	(\$2,533,624)	(\$2,589,228)
FY 2026 President's Budget funded from discretionary resources	\$292,476	\$0	\$237,662	\$59,000	\$0	\$11,007	\$47,160	\$137,661	\$133,146	\$190,192	\$157,795	\$391,109	\$9,831,368	\$11,488,576

1/ CFIUS Fund Annualized CR levels are net appropriations including CFIUS Fees.
2/ Cyber refers to the Treasury Cybersecurity Enhancement Account (CEA).
3/ SIGTARP completed operations per statute in FY 2024. The FY 2026 Budget assumes SIGPR has sunset in FY 2025.

ORGANIZATION

Treasury is organized into the Departmental Offices, seven bureaus, and two offices of the Inspectors General. The Departmental Offices are primarily responsible for headquarters operations and formulating policy, while the bureaus are the operating divisions within the organization.



DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES



Domestic Finance works to support economic growth and financial stability through policies that increase the resilience of financial institutions and markets, and which increase access to credit for small businesses and low-to-moderate income communities. It focuses on Treasury Department activities in the areas of financial institutions, federal and municipal debt finance, financial regulation, and capital markets.



Terrorism and Financial Intelligence uses unique policy, intelligence, enforcement, and regulatory tools and authorities to disrupt and disable terrorists, criminals, and other national security threats while also safeguarding the financial system against abuse by illicit actors.



International Affairs promotes US economic interests and protects national security by working to foster a most favorable external environment for sustained jobs and economic growth.



Tax Policy develops and implements tax policies and programs, reviews regulations and rulings to administer the Internal Revenue Code, and provides revenue estimates for proposals and receipt estimates for the President's Budget.



Economic Policy reports on economic developments and assists in the determination of appropriate economic policies. It also reviews and analyzes domestic economic issues and financial market developments.



The **Treasurer of the United States** serves as a principal advisor to the Secretary, including coordinating Tribal relations across the Department, directly overseeing the U.S. Mint and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and liaising with the Federal Reserve.



The **Office of Management and Chief Financial Officer** manages the Department's financial resources and oversees Treasury-wide programs, including human capital, organizational performance, enterprise risk management, information technology, acquisition, and data.



Other offices within Departmental Offices include **General Counsel**, **Legislative Affairs**, and **Public Affairs**.

INSPECTORS GENERAL



Two Inspectors General—the **Office of Inspector General (OIG)**, and the **Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA)**—provide independent audits, investigations, and oversight of Treasury and our programs.

BUREAUS



The **Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB)** collects federal excise taxes on alcohol, tobacco, firearms, and ammunition, while enforcing and administering laws covering the production, use, and distribution of alcohol and tobacco products.



The **Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP)** develops and produces U.S. currency notes, as well as secure documents for government use.



The **Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN)**

safeguards the financial system from illicit use, combats money laundering and its related crimes—including terrorism—and promotes national security through the strategic use of financial authorities and the collection, analysis, and dissemination of financial intelligence.



The **Bureau of the Fiscal Service (Fiscal Service)** promotes financial integrity and operational efficiency by operating the U.S. government's collections and deposit systems and providing central payment services to the American public on behalf of federal agencies. It also manages the collection of delinquent debt, borrows funds needed to operate the U.S. government through the sale of marketable and special-purpose U.S. Treasury securities, and accounts for the resulting debt. Additionally, it delivers administrative shared services to federal agencies and conducts government-wide accounting and reporting.

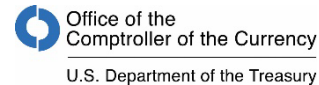


The **Internal Revenue Service (IRS)** determines, assesses, and collects U.S. tax revenue and helps taxpayers understand their tax responsibilities, while aiming to prevent tax-related fraud.



UNITED STATES MINT

The **United States Mint (U.S. Mint)** designs, mints, and issues U.S. circulating coins, as well as numismatic and bullion coins and strikes, Congressional gold medals and other medals of national significance. It maintains physical custody and protection of most of the nation's gold and silver assets.



The **Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC)** charters, regulates, and supervises national banks and federal savings associations, as well as federal branches and agencies of foreign banks, to ensure that they operate in a safe and sound manner, provide fair access to financial services, treat customers fairly, and comply with applicable laws and regulations.

TREASURY STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

FRAMEWORK

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) and the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 require agencies to identify goals, report progress against targets, and conduct data-driven reviews. These practices allow stakeholders within and outside the organization to assess the organization's health and impact, while promoting effective decision-making, and improving the execution of its strategies and resource allocations. In this spirit, we developed a framework using best-in-class organizational performance practices to help achieve our strategic goals and objectives. Currently, we are developing Treasury's FY 2026-2030 Strategic Plan.

ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW CYCLE

Our organizational performance reviews provide a regular forum for open dialogue and coordination between the bureaus and the Departmental Offices' management and leadership. We bring together different perspectives to set and align priorities, identify and solve problems, review agency performance, and drive results. We review agency results quarterly to measure progress on our goals. Also, as required by the *Program Management Improvement Accountability Act*, we integrate portfolio reviews of programs within our performance review cycle activities. Through our Strategic Objective Annual Review (SOAR) process, we conduct an annual exercise to validate our supporting objectives as well as analyze performance results across Treasury components to identify a set of strategic objectives as priority focus areas for the following year. The *Foundation for Evidence-Based Policy Act* further advances the U.S. government's evidence-building functions. In this past fiscal year, we continued to implement the evidence-building requirements by leveraging our strategic management framework, including the SOAR, and to discuss our evidence-building efforts and learning agenda.

At designated points throughout the fiscal year, we assess annual priorities, evaluate progress against goals and objectives, discuss new strategies to improve program outcomes, and align our available funding to maximize results for the agency. We describe our process and framework for managing our strategic objectives and performance outcomes in Table 1 on the following page.

TABLE 1: TREASURY ANNUAL ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE REVIEW CYCLE

Sessions	Fall (September - December)	Winter (January - April)	Spring (May)	Summer (April to June)
Focus	Bureau Organizational Health and Annual Priorities	Enterprise progress toward Treasury Strategic Plan/ Strategic Objective Annual Review (SOAR)	Enterprise Risks	Alignment of upcoming budget request to Enterprise Risks and Priorities; Strategic Planning, as needed
Chair	Deputy Secretary, Assistant Secretary for Management/Performance Improvement Officer (ASM/PIO)	Deputy Secretary; Goal Leads	ASM/PIO	ASM/PIO and Budget Officer, Strategic Goal Leads
Goals/Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Discuss key issues identified in organizational health assessment ▲ Align on bureau's priorities and departmental coordination cadence of touch points for the year ahead 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Assess progress toward strategic goals and objectives (including progress of critical programs and projects) ▲ Update strategy and identify emerging resource priorities ▲ Outline potential topics for OMB annual review and support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Issue-based sessions: deep dives on cross-cutting issues identified in the SOAR and enterprise risks ▲ Identify near-term improvement strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▲ Align funding to priorities, performance impacts, and risk mitigation ▲ Strengthen IT acquisition and budgeting accountability

The Annual Performance Plan will be updated in FY 2027 to reflect the completed FY 2026-2030 Strategic Plan.

FY 2026 – 2030 STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

The strategic framework provides the foundation for the Department’s FY 2026 – 2030 strategic goals and objectives, which are under development. All bureaus align their programs and performance within this framework. Our proposed goals and objectives for FYs 2026-2030 are reflected below.

STRATEGIC PLAN CROSSWALK		● Lead Organization ○ Supporting Organization							
		DO	BEP	FINCEN	FISCAL	IRS	MINT	OCC	TTB
Goal 1: Create Affordable Abundance									
1.1	Increase Main Street Growth and Affordability	●							○
1.2	Modernize the U.S. Financial System	●		○				○	
1.3	Rebalance Global Trade and End Unfair Practices	●							○
Goal 2: Improve Stewardship of Taxpayer Dollars									
2.1	Manage U.S. Debt Responsibly	●			○				
2.2	Improve Payment Integrity	●		○	○	○			
2.3	Deliver a Modern Taxpayer Experience to Improve Service, Privacy and Collection	○				●			○
Goal 3: Enhance National Security									
3.1	Strengthen the Integrity of Global Financial System and Address Threats Through Strategic Use of Treasury Financial Tools	●		○					
3.2	Secure the Homeland Through Strategic Use of Treasury Financial Tools	●		●		○			
3.3	Expand Investment Security	●							
3.4	Defend Against Cyber Threats	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Goal 4: Improve the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Treasury Operations									
4.1	Improve Enterprise Decision-making and Problem- solving	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
4.2	Improve Processes to Increase Customer Value and Mission Outcomes	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
4.3	Reshape and Optimize the Workforce	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
4.4	Deliver High-quality Common Services to the Treasury Enterprise	●	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Goal 5: Celebrate American Achievement and Be a Model Host									
		●	○				○		

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

We carry great responsibility for fostering prosperity and security for the American people. We play a critical role both in the U.S. economy and globally to meet the needs of the nation. The *Treasury Strategic Plan 2026–2030* will chart a course to guide meeting our responsibilities to the public. This plan is still under development and will be published in 2026. The following performance overview reflects our status in several core operations.

KEY PERFORMANCE DATA HIGHLIGHTS

Bureau	Performance Measures	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target*	FY 2026 Target*
BEP	Manufacturing Costs – Dollar Costs per Thousand Notes Produced ¹	\$56.19	\$61.81	\$63.96	\$59.81	\$66.97	\$74.19	\$81.04	TBD
DO	Engagement of Partner Countries in Programs – 5 point scale ²	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	4	3.6	3.6	3.6
DO	Percentage of CFIUS Cases Reviewed within Statutory Timeframes, reported by calendar year ³	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%
DO	Number of New or Modified Sanctions Programs Established by Executive Order or Congressional Mandate ⁴	7	8	11	2	3	I	I	I
DO	Percent of Procurement Dollars spent on Small Business ⁵	46.00%	39.90%	37.60%	36.20%	40.00%	37.00%	36.80%	TBD
DO	Treasury-wide Footprint (Thousands of Square Feet) ⁶	32,517	32,006	31,691	31,540	31,763	31,230	30,875	28,510
DO	Treasury-wide EVS Satisfaction Index ⁷	75.00%	67.00%	65.00%	65.00%	65.00%	66.00%	N/A	N/A
Fiscal Service	Percentage of Treasury Payments Made Electronically ⁸	96.00%	96.20%	96.40%	96.50%	96.90%	96.90%	97.00%	97.00%

KEY PERFORMANCE DATA HIGHLIGHTS CONTINUED

Bureau	Performance Measures	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2024 Target	FY 2025 Target*	FY 2026 Target*
Fiscal Service	Dollar Amount of Improper Payments Identified or Stopped Fiscal Year To Date	43.50%	47.60%	35.80%	DISC	DISC	DISC	DISC	DISC
Fiscal Service	Count Potential Improper Payments Identified (indicator) (\$Million)	N/A	N/A	N/A	162,775	1,080,576	I	I	I
Fiscal Service	Percentage of Total Federal Government Receipts Initiated Electronically ⁹	84.10%	83.00%	83.20%	84.80%	88.40%	84.00%	84.50%	85.00%
IRS	Timeliness of Critical Individual Filing Season Tax Products to the Public (%) ¹⁰	78.40%	92.00%	96.40%	96.40%	96.60%	89.00%	91.00%	89.00%
IRS	Enterprise Self-Assistance Participation Rate (ESAPR) ¹¹	90.60%	92.30%	93.90%	94.20%	95.80%	94.00%	94.00%	94.00%
IRS	Customer Service Representative (CSR) Level of Service (LOS) (%) ¹²	53.10%	18.50%	17.40%	51.80%	65.10%	60.00%	60.00%	60.00%
IRS	Percent of Aged Hardware ¹³	16.00%	9.30%	7.10%	19.90%	17.60%	20.00%	20.00%	20.00%
Mint	Seigniorage per Dollar Issued ¹⁴	0.47	0.37	0.3	0.26	0.18	0.12	0.1	0.1
TTB	Percentage of Permit Applications Processed within Service Standards ¹⁵	84.10%	92.00%	91.00%	86.00%	85.00%	85.00%	85.00%	85.00%

Note: Treasury will work with stakeholders to update key performance indicators for FY 2026-2030, consistent with the goals and objectives outlined in Treasury's forthcoming FY 2026-2030 strategic plan. This includes refreshing the IRS's taxpayer access, experience, and efficiency measures to present a more complete and accurate view of what is happening across all service channels.

Explanation of Results

¹Manufacturing Costs for Currency (dollar cost per 1,000 notes produced) is an indicator of manufacturing efficiency and effectiveness of program management. The measure is based on contracted price factors, productivity improvements, as well as the mix of denominations ordered. Actual performance against standard costs depends on BEP's ability to meet spoilage, efficiency, and capacity utilization goals. Information on the cost per dollar estimate for FY 2026 will be available August 2025

²Measures the degree to which foreign counterparts are engaging proactively and constructively with Office of Technical Assistance (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. The result for FY 2023 is 3.5, which is level with the FY 2022 result.

³This measure tracks compliance with statutory deadlines for completing national security reviews of transactions notified to the CFIUS to ensure that the CFIUS process is timely and efficient. We report results on a calendar year basis, at which time the comparison can be made of actual results versus target.

⁴This indicator tracks the number of new or modified sanctions programs that we must implement and enforce. However, the indicator does not capture the levels of relative complexity for each sanction program or the complexity of individual national security objectives that sanctions attempt to achieve. We do not set targets for new or modified sanctions programs since the existence of a sanctions program is not itself a measure of success.

⁵This goal measures the percentage of eligible small business procurement dollars obligated toward small businesses (or our overall small business goal) and highlights our efforts to ensure that small businesses have the maximum practicable opportunity to provide goods and services to the federal government. We exceeded meeting our FY 2024 small business goal of 37 percent. We overperformed and exceeded the socio-economic small business goals.

⁶The actual FY 2025 square footage of Treasury-wide real property will not be available until December 2025, at which time the comparison can be made of actual results versus target.

⁷The Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey (FEVS) is the primary tool that agencies use to measure employee sentiment. Each year, we track and report on the FEVS Overall Satisfaction Index which comprises three FEVS satisfaction questions. This Survey has been paused in FY 2025.

⁸This measure provides the percentage of the total volume of electronic payments that are disbursed electronically. FY 2021, and FY 2022 data does not include pandemic-related relief payments, such as economic impact payments and advance child tax credit payments.

⁹This measure provides the percentage of total federal government revenue collection dollars initiated electronically

¹⁰Timeliness of Critical Individual Filing Season (CIFS) Tax Products to the Public was 96.6 percent and exceeded plan of 89 percent. 84 of 87 CIFS tax products were available to the public seven calendar days before the official IRS start of the (individual) filing season. In most years, the Tuesday after the Martin Luther King Jr. holiday is the official IRS tax season start date. This year, the official IRS tax season start date was pushed to January 29, allowing an additional week to complete and release tax products to the public. Actions taken to achieve this success were increased staffing levels, granting overtime, credit, and compensatory time during workdays, weekends, and holidays. Employees prioritized work on the release of critical products, such as forms and instructions.

¹¹The Enterprise Taxpayer Self-Assistance Participation Rate of 95.8 percent exceeded the fiscal year plan of 94 percent. In FY 2024 total self-assisted services were 2.3 billion, which is 43 percent higher than 1.6 billion in FY 2023, assisted services were 100.8 million, which is 1.4 percent higher than 99.4 million in FY 2023, and total FY 2024 services rose to 2.4 billion, which is almost 41 percent higher than 1.7 billion in FY 2023. The increase in self-assisted services was due to growth in taxpayer's use of Where's My Refund and the Interactive Tax Assistance tools, and third-party transcript requests. Using the self-assistance services, taxpayers made almost 234.8 million electronic payments, and set up nearly 2.8 million online payment agreements.

¹²CSR LOS was 65.1 percent, which exceeded the target of 60 percent and was an increase of around 26 percent over the prior year actual level of service of 51.8 percent. The level of service for the 2024 filing season was 87.6 percent. Customer service representatives answered around 19.9 million calls in FY 2024. CSR phone demand was around 34.5 million, which was an 11 percent decrease from last year's demand of 38.8 million. In FY 2024, around 17.2 million taxpayers were offered a callback and 66.1 percent accepted. This resulted in around 5.3 million hours saved for the taxpayer, providing a better experience.

Explanation of Results

¹³The percent of aged hardware was 17.6 percent which met the 20 percent target for FY 2024. The major driver in meeting this goal was the focus on hardware selections and timely refresh implementations. For FY 2025, IRS will continue with risk-based management to prioritize funding of assets with highest risk values.

¹⁴Seigniorage per dollar issued is the seigniorage generated from each dollar of circulating coinage face-value shipped to the Federal Reserve Banks.

¹⁵This measure represents the overall rate at which the TTB is meeting its annual service standard (75 days for FYs 2020 – 2025) for all original permit applications and registrations. The measure reflects the efficiency and consistency of TTB's permitting process and supports effective communication with industry members regarding TTB's level of service. In FY 2024, TTB issued 85 percent of applications within its 75-day service standard, meeting its target. With sustained high application volume, to maintain performance at target, TTB is undertaking a major initiative to simplify permit application requirements, streamline internal processes, and migrate its legacy IT system to a modern platform.

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

OMB Circular No. A-123, *Management's Responsibility for Enterprise Risk Management and Internal Control*, provides guidance to federal managers to effectively manage risks to achieve strategic objectives. Management, together with the Chief Risk Officer (CRO), is responsible for establishing a governance structure to implement a robust process of risk management and internal control, as well as an enterprise-wide risk profile. Successful implementation requires us to establish and foster an open and transparent culture that encourages personnel to communicate information about potential risks and other concerns that impact our programs and operations.

The CRO meets regularly with senior leaders to discuss top risks to critical programs, systems, projects, and priorities, including response strategies. This includes the Bureau Deputies Council which serves as the Department's Enterprise Risk management (ERM) Committee. The ERM Council, chaired by the Deputy CRO, brings together risk managers from each of our bureaus on a bimonthly basis to share best practices and discuss risks. The Enterprise Strategy, Performance, and Risk team in the Office of Strategy, Planning, and Performance Improvement works with our bureaus and policy offices to monitor and annually update our risk profile and helps ensure our risk profile is well integrated with Treasury's strategic direction.

The Deputy CRO also leads an interagency ERM community of practice including officials from more than 50 federal agencies. This group originated from our efforts to support agencies' implementation of ERM. This government-wide working group meets bimonthly to discuss common risks and various methods of implementing the guidelines of the circular.

Treasury conducted a process in FY 2024 to identify cross-cutting risks and challenges to the Department, which is outlined in the FY 2024 Treasury Annual Financial Report. As Treasury finalizes its upcoming FY 2026-2030 strategic plan, we are conducting a robust process to analyze and address current risks and challenges.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

HUMAN CAPITAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

In FY 2026, Treasury's Human Capital Community will focus on efforts to improve the effectiveness of operations, specifically as we are reshaping and optimizing the Treasury workforce. Additionally, we are focused on identifying opportunities to create efficiencies and improve Human Capital management through centralization and standardization. For example, we will focus on:

- Implementing Position Budget Management to enhance workforce planning, position management capabilities, and enable a centralized reporting capability for tracking, monitoring, leveraging, and forecasting Treasury-wide budget and workforce data.
- Increasing employee accountability and performance.
- Normalizing in-office work routines and improving the employee experience.
- Enhancing HR data integration across the full spectrum of Treasury operational business partners (e.g., facilities, budget, IT, EEO).
- Developing technological solutions to increase visibility by leadership and program managers of workforce time and attendance data.
- Redesigning human capital operations to capitalize on efficiencies enabled by scalable shared service solutions.

IDEA ACT

Utilizing the framework established in the Office of Management and Budget's M-23-22, Delivering a Digital-First Public Experience memo, Treasury continues its work on implementing Public Law 115-336, the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (IDEA). Treasury has a responsibility to manage customer experience and mature service delivery to ensure ease of use, trustworthiness, and accessibility for the American public. Treasury's ongoing commitment to modernizing operations will continue modernization, digitization of services, standardization, and customer experience enhancements. Through these efforts, Treasury and its high impact service providers will adhere to policy guidance and reporting requirements while providing transparency in assessment of its 21st Century IDEA progress.

MACHINE READABLE SUMMARY TABLES

Treasury has developed, for online posting, machine-readable files of the budget summary tables in the executive summary chapter of the FY 2026 Congressional Budget Justification. Please see the following link for more information: <https://home.treasury.gov/about/budget-financial-reporting-planning-and-performance/budget-requestannual-performance-plan-and-reports>.

SUMMARY OF FY 2026 APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE

Note.—Most of these accounts are operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119–4).

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Departmental Offices including operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Freedman's Bank Building; hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs, and improvements of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for, real properties leased or owned overseas, when necessary for the performance of official business; executive direction program activities; international affairs and economic policy activities; domestic finance and tax policy activities, including technical assistance to State, local, and territorial entities; and Treasury-wide management policies and programs activities, \$292,476,000: Provided, That of the amount appropriated under this heading— (1) not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, for reception and representation expenses to host and support G20-related events, and not to exceed \$350,000 shall be available for other official reception and representation expenses; (2) not to exceed \$258,000 is for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate; and (3) not to exceed \$43,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027, for— (A) the Treasury-wide Financial Statement Audit and Internal Control Program; (B) information technology modernization requirements; (C) the audit, oversight, and administration of the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund; (D) the development and implementation of programs within the Office of Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection, including entering into cooperative agreements; (E) operations and maintenance of facilities; (F) international operations; and (G) the hosting of the G20 Financial Summit in the United States.

OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the necessary expenses of the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence to safeguard the financial system against illicit use and to combat rogue nations, terrorist facilitators, weapons of mass destruction proliferators, human rights abusers, money launderers, drug kingpins, and other national security threats, \$237,662,000, of which not less than \$3,000,000 shall be available for addressing human rights violations and corruption, including activities authorized by the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note): Provided, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, up to \$16,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027.

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

For salaries and expenses for enhanced cybersecurity for systems operated by the Department of the Treasury, \$59,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028: Provided, That such funds shall supplement and not supplant any other amounts made available to the Treasury offices and bureaus for cybersecurity: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading \$6,500,000 shall be available for administrative expenses for the Treasury Chief Information Officer to provide oversight of the investments made under this heading: Provided further, That such funds shall supplement and not supplant any other amounts made available to the Treasury Chief Information Officer.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAM

For development and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment, software, and services and for repairs and renovations to buildings owned by the Department of the Treasury, \$11,007,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028: Provided, That these funds shall be transferred to accounts and in amounts as necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Department's offices, bureaus, and other organizations: Provided further, That this transfer authority shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to support or supplement "Internal Revenue Service, Operations Support" or "Internal Revenue Service, Business Systems Modernization".

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code, \$47,160,000, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General of the Treasury; of which up to \$2,800,000 to remain available until September 30, 2027, shall be for audits and investigations conducted pursuant to section 1608 of the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (33 U.S.C. 1321 note); and of which not to exceed \$1,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

For development and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment, software, and services and for repairs and renovations to buildings owned by the Department of the Treasury, \$11,007,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028: Provided, That these funds shall be transferred to accounts and in amounts as necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Department's offices, bureaus, and other organizations: Provided further, That this transfer authority shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to support or supplement "Internal Revenue Service, Operations Support" or "Internal Revenue Service, Business Systems Modernization".

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration in carrying out chapter 4 of title 5, United States Code, including purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Inspector General for Tax Administration; \$137,661,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027; of which not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall be available for official travel expenses; of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General for Tax Administration; and of which not to exceed \$1,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and training expenses of non-Federal and foreign government personnel to attend meetings and training concerned with domestic and foreign financial intelligence activities, law enforcement, and financial regulation; services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; not to exceed \$25,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for assistance to Federal law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, \$190,192,000 of which not to exceed \$55,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of operations of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, \$391,109,000 of which not to exceed \$8,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028, is for information systems modernization initiatives; and of which \$5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

In addition, \$242,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to reimburse administrative and personnel expenses for financial management of the Fund, as authorized by section 1012 of Public Law 101–380.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of carrying out section 1111 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$157,795,000; of which not to exceed \$6,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses; and of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for cooperative research and development programs for laboratory services; and provision of laboratory assistance to State and local agencies with or without reimbursement[: Provided, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, \$5,000,000 shall be for the costs of accelerating the processing of formula and label applications: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2026, shall be for the costs associated with enforcement of and education regarding the trade practice provisions of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 U.S.C. 201 et seq.)].

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

Pursuant to section 5136 of title 31, United States Code, the United States Mint is provided funding through the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund for costs associated with the production of circulating coins, numismatic coins, and protective services, including both operating expenses and capital investments: Provided, That the aggregate amount of new liabilities and obligations incurred during fiscal year 2026 under

such section 5136 for circulating coinage and protective service capital investments of the United States Mint shall not exceed \$50,000,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

TAXPAYER SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service to provide taxpayer services, including pre-filing assistance and education, filing and account services, taxpayer advocacy services, and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, \$3,633,338,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$206,500,000 of the amounts provided under this heading shall remain available until September 30, 2027, of which not less than \$17,000,000 shall be for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program; not less than \$22,000,000 shall be available for low-income taxpayer clinic grants, including grants to individual clinics of up to \$200,000; not less than \$62,500,000 shall be available for the Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) Matching Grants Program for tax return preparation assistance; and not more than \$5,000,000 shall be available for the VITA Incubator Grant Program: Provided further, That not less than \$251,600,000 of the amounts provided under this heading shall be available for operating expenses of the Taxpayer Advocate Service, of which not less than \$7,000,000 shall be for identity theft and refund fraud casework.

ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses for tax enforcement activities of the Internal Revenue Service to determine and collect owed taxes, to provide legal and litigation support, to conduct criminal investigations, to enforce criminal statutes related to violations of internal revenue laws and other financial crimes, to purchase and hire passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)), and to provide other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, \$3,600,006,000; of which not to exceed \$250,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027; of which not less than \$55,257,000 shall be for the Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement program; and of which not to exceed \$35,000,000 shall be for investigative technology for the Criminal Investigation Division: Provided, That the amount made available for investigative technology for the Criminal Investigation Division shall be in addition to amounts made available for the Criminal Investigation Division under the "Operations Support" heading.

TECHNOLOGY AND OPERATIONS SUPPORT

For necessary expenses to operate the Internal Revenue Service to support taxpayer services and enforcement programs, including rent payments; facilities services; printing; postage; physical security; headquarters and other IRS-wide administration activities; research and statistics of income; telecommunications; information technology development, enhancement, operations, maintenance and security; the hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); the operations of the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board; and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; \$2,598,024,000, of which not to exceed \$275,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2027; of which not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall remain available until expended for acquisition of equipment and construction, repair and renovation of facilities; of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2028, for research; and of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, the Internal Revenue Service shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Comptroller General of the United States detailing major information technology investments in the Internal Revenue Service portfolio, including detailed, plain language summaries on the status of plans, costs, and results; prior results and actual expenditures of the prior quarter; upcoming deliverables and costs for the fiscal year; risks and mitigation strategies associated with ongoing work; reasons for any cost or schedule variances; and total expenditures by fiscal year: Provided further, That the Internal Revenue Service shall

include, in its budget justification for fiscal year 2027, a summary of cost and schedule performance information for its major information technology systems.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS— INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

SEC. 101. Not to exceed 5 percent of an appropriation in this Act made available to the Internal Revenue Service may be transferred to any other Internal Revenue Service appropriation upon the advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 102. The Internal Revenue Service shall maintain an employee training program, which shall include the following topics: taxpayers' rights, dealing courteously with taxpayers, cross-cultural relations, ethics, and the impartial application of tax law.

SEC. 103. The Internal Revenue Service shall institute and enforce policies and procedures that will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information and protect taxpayers against identity theft.

SEC. 104. Funds made available by this or any other Act to the Internal Revenue Service shall be available for improved facilities and increased staffing to provide sufficient and effective 1–800 help line service for taxpayers. The Commissioner shall continue to make improvements to the Internal Revenue Service 1–800 help line service a priority and allocate resources necessary to enhance the response time to taxpayer communications, particularly with regard to victims of tax-related crimes.

SEC. 105. The Internal Revenue Service shall issue a notice of confirmation of any address change relating to an employer making employment tax payments, and such notice shall be sent to both the employer's former and new address and an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service shall give special consideration to an offer-in-compromise from a taxpayer who has been the victim of fraud by a third party payroll tax preparer.

SEC. 106. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service to target citizens of the United States for exercising any right guaranteed under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 107. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service to target groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs.

SEC. 108. None of funds made available by this Act to the Internal Revenue Service shall be obligated or expended on conferences that do not adhere to the procedures, verification processes, documentation requirements, and policies issued by the Chief Financial Officer, Human Capital Office, and Agency-Wide Shared Services as a result of the recommendations in the report published on May 31, 2013, by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration entitled "Review of the August 2010 Small Business/Self-Employed Division's Conference in Anaheim, California" (Reference Number 2013–10–037).

SEC. 109. None of the funds made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service may be obligated or expended— (1) to make a payment to any employee under a bonus, award, or recognition program; or (2) under any hiring or personnel selection process with respect to re-hiring a former employee; unless such program or process takes into account the conduct and Federal tax compliance of such employee or former employee.

SEC. 110. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to confidentiality and disclosure of returns and return information).

SEC. 111. The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate) may use the funds made available in this Act, subject to such policies as the Secretary (or the Secretary's delegate) may establish, to utilize direct hire authority to recruit and appoint qualified applicants, without regard to any notice or preference requirements, directly to positions in the competitive service to process backlogged tax returns and return information.

SEC. 112. Notwithstanding section 1344 of title 31, United States Code, funds appropriated to the Internal Revenue Service in this Act may be used to provide passenger carrier transportation and protection between the Commissioner of Internal Revenue's residence and place of employment. Not to exceed 8 percent of any funds made available in this Act or any other provision of law to the Internal Revenue Service may be transferred to any other Internal Revenue Service appropriation upon the advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC 113. *Appropriations to the Department of the Treasury in this Act shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; purchase of motor vehicles without regard to the general purchase price limitations for vehicles purchased and used overseas for the current fiscal year; entering into contracts with the Department of State for the furnishing of health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries; and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.*

SEC 114. *Not to exceed 4 percent of any appropriations in this title made available under the headings "Departmental Offices--Salaries and Expenses", "Office of Inspector General", "Financial Crimes Enforcement Network", "Bureau of the Fiscal Service", and "Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau" may be transferred between such appropriations upon the advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided, That no transfer under this section may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 10 percent*

SEC 115. *Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service may be transferred to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration's appropriation upon the advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided, That no transfer may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.*

SEC 116. *None of the funds appropriated in this Act or otherwise available to the Department of the Treasury or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing may be used to redesign the \$1 Federal Reserve note.*

SEC 117. *The Secretary of the Treasury may transfer funds from the "Bureau of the Fiscal Service--Salaries and Expenses" to the Debt Collection Fund as necessary to cover the costs of debt collection: Provided, That such amounts shall be reimbursed to such salaries and expenses account from debt collections received in the Debt Collection Fund.*

SEC 118. *None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used by the United States Mint to construct or operate any museum without the advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House Committee on Financial Services, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.*

SEC 119. *None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act or source to the Department of the Treasury, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the United States Mint, individually or collectively, may be used to consolidate any or all functions of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the United States Mint without the advance notification to the House Committee on Financial Services; the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.*

SEC 120. *Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for the Department of the Treasury's intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2026 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2026.*

SEC 121. *Not to exceed \$5,000 shall be made available from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's Industrial Revolving Fund for necessary official reception and representation expenses.*

SEC 122. *Within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit an itemized report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the amount of total funds charged to each office by the Franchise Fund including the amount charged for each*

service provided by the Franchise Fund to each office, a detailed description of the services, a detailed explanation of how each charge for each service is calculated, and a description of the role customers have in governing in the Franchise Fund.

SEC 123. *(a) Not later than 60 days after the end of each quarter, the Office of Financial Research shall submit reports on their activities to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (b) The reports required under subsection (a) shall include—(1) the obligations made during the previous quarter by object class, office, and activity; (2) the estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year by object class, office, and activity; (3) the number of full-time equivalents within each office during the previous quarter; (4) the estimated number of full-time equivalents within each office for the remainder of the fiscal year; and (5) actions taken to achieve the goals, objectives, and performance measures of each office. (c) At the request of any such Committees specified in subsection (a), the Office of Financial Research shall make officials available to testify on the contents of the reports required under subsection (a).*

SEC 124. *Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act for the Department of the Treasury may be transferred to the Department's information technology system modernization and working capital fund (IT WCF), as authorized by section 1077(b)(1) of title X of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91), for the purposes specified in section 1077(b)(3) of such Act, upon the prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided, That amounts transferred to the IT WCF under this section shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2029.*

SEC 125. *Of the unobligated balances available in the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund, established by section 9705 of title 31, United States Code, \$500,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled not later than September 30, 2026.*

SEC 126. *Of the unobligated balances of amounts made available under sections 10301(1)(A)(iii) and 13802 of Public Law 117-169, \$16,500,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled not later than September 30, 2026.*