

Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program

Program Summary by Budget Activity

Dollars in Thousands

Budget Activity	FY 2024 Operating Plan	FY 2025 Operating Plan	FY 2026 Request	FY 2025 to FY 2026 \$ Change	% Change
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program (DSCIP)	\$11,007	\$11,007	\$11,007	\$0	0%
Total Budgetary Resources	\$11,007	\$11,007	\$11,007	\$0	0%
Total Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	0	0	0	0	0

Summary

An icon of American architecture, the Main Treasury building is the third oldest in use Federal building in Washington, after the Capitol and the White House. Unlike the Capitol or the White House, the Main Treasury building is not under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol or GSA respectfully, but rather is the direct responsibility of the Department of the Treasury. The bulk of funding for its care through capital investments is provided through Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program (DSCIP).

The Main Treasury building was built with Congressional appropriations from 1836 to 1869. From 1909 to 1910, the building received a special appropriation to modernize its infrastructure, which helped to bring the building into the 20th century. A major fire in 1996 resulted in a series of Congressional appropriations that ushered the Treasury building into the 21st century. Now, 27 years later, the building faces a magnitude of issues that need to be addressed, some of which pose life safety concerns, including issues related to Main Treasury and the Freedman's Bank Building's external and internal infrastructure and security posture.

Treasury's FY 2026 request reflects a limited subset of previously identified needs, which the Department plans to continue to work to address over time. The FY 2026 request builds on prior year efforts to repair the outer envelope of the Main Treasury building and includes funding to address major repairs within the interior of the Main Treasury building. This request reflects Treasury's long-term strategy to continue to maintain and modernize its owned spaces.

The FY 2026 request also includes funding to be used for replacement of chillers and cooling tower, as well as the upgrade of the mass notification system and fire alarm system.

Budget Highlights

Dollars in Thousands

	FTE	Amount
FY 2025 Operating Plan	0	\$11,007
Changes to Base:		
Non-Recurring Costs	0	(\$11,007)
Subtotal Changes to Base	0	(\$11,007)
FY 2026 Current Services	0	\$0
Program Changes:		
Program Increases:	0	\$11,007
MT/FBB Mass Notification System/Fire Alarm Replacement	0	\$2,000
MT Exterior Repair and Restoration Masonry & Windows	0	\$1,100
Replace Chillers and Cooling Tower	0	\$4,289
Architectural and Engineering Design, Inspection, and Consultation	0	\$1,118
MT Carpet, Plaster, Paint, and Miscellaneous Repairs	0	\$2,500
Subtotal Program Changes	0	\$11,007
FY 2026 President's Budget Request	0	\$11,007

Budget Adjustments

Non-Recurring Costs **-\$11,007,000 / - 0 FTE**

This amount represents the non-recur of investments funded within the FY 2025 Enacted.

Program Increases **+\$11,007,000/ + 0 FTE**

MT/FBB Mass Notification System/Fire Alarm Replacement +\$2,000,000 / +0 FTE

The Main Treasury building's current fire alarm system is 25 years old. The existing system does meet basic code requirements. However, the system is limited to its primary function for building evacuations only. The system does not have the mass notification intelligence to accommodate alternate emergency scenarios such as shelter in place. The lack of this feature can lead to confusion during an emergency, increasing the risk of accident or injury during the event.

MT Exterior Repair and Restoration Masonry & Windows +\$1,100,000 / +0 FTE

Treasury's request continues funding for the maintenance and repair failed masonry joints and tile adjustments on the external porticos and staircases of the Main Treasury (MT) and Freedman's Bank Building (FBB). This work is critical to preventing from water intrusion, preserving clean stone surfaces, repairing existing damage, and replacing windows compromised by weather exposure. Without consistent funding, the overall cost of the project will increase due to escalating deterioration and inflation. Additionally, interruptions in progress will lead to repeated expenses for mobilization, site surveys, and studies with each restart, resulting in inefficiencies and further delays. Ongoing investment is essential to maintain project momentum and protect the long-term integrity of these facilities.

Replace Chillers and Cooling Tower +\$4,289,000 / +0 FTE

The MT building houses the entire chilled water plant for the Main Treasury Complex. There are 4 central chillers totaling 1,800 tons of refrigeration in a mechanical room under the northwest lawn. The four chillers provide over 98 percent of the cooling required for the entire Treasury Headquarters complex; therefore, the plant is operated 24/7, 365 days per year.

The FBB does not generate chilled water but rather uses chilled water from the main plant distributed by a dedicated secondary chilled water pump which serves most air handling units directly. The Chilled Water System is over 30 years old and has several issues with valves, piping, insulation, and other repairs. It is imperative that these items are repaired/replaced as there is no redundancy for the system. A system breakdown would indefinitely shutdown the Treasury Complex's daily operations. This is the second-year cost of this multi-year effort.

Architectural and Engineering Design, Inspection, and Consultation +\$1,118,000 / +0 FTE

These funds will provide project technical guidance, building code review and consultation, and third party inspections of MT and FBB projects. The consultation is necessary to progress on construction and repair projects. This is knowledge area that requires a level of experience and certifications that cannot be replicated in-house.

MT Carpet, Plaster, Paint, and Miscellaneous Repairs +\$2,500,000 / +0 FTE

There is currently a backlog of damaged building elements and finishes throughout MT and FBB. These include paint and plaster, frayed carpet, eroded connections and valves, door frames/door and windows, some of which is due to water intrusion. These funds will supplement other funding to address the backlog in repairing these problems and implementing a regular schedule of maintenance. Damage from water intrusion and worn carpeting pose safety hazards to the Treasury Department.

Legislative Proposals

DSCIP has no legislative proposals.