

Department of the Treasury
Office of Terrorism and
Financial Intelligence

Congressional Budget
Justification and Annual
Performance Plan and Report

FY 2024

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Section I – Budget Request

A – Mission Statement

Enhance national security by applying Treasury’s unique policy, enforcement, intelligence, and regulatory tools to identify, disrupt and disable terrorists, criminals, and other national security threats to the United States and to protect the U.S. and international financial systems from abuse by illicit actors.

B – Summary of the Request

The Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI) requests \$244 million for fiscal year (FY) 2024. Funding at this request level would enhance TFI’s ability to protect the U.S. and international financial systems from both foreign and domestic abuse. Resources would be utilized to increase transparency in the domestic and international financial system and to facilitate the detection of illicit financial activity. These actions are essential to reaffirming Treasury’s global leadership in combating financial abuse. Resources would also be used to advance the Administration’s foreign policy and national security priorities through the application of targeted financial measures. TFI’s request prioritizes efforts to modernize the development, implementation, enforcement, and maintenance of U.S. sanctions to ensure that sanctions remain a streamlined and effective foreign policy and national security tool. Resources will support further development of Treasury’s sanctions expertise and expand Treasury’s external engagement and outreach on sanctions with key interagency and international partners. Additionally, the FY 2024 request prioritizes anti-money laundering, countering the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT), and countering the financing of proliferation (CFP) policy advancements both domestically and internationally.

1.1 – Appropriations Detail Table

Dollars in Thousands

Appropriated Resources	FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2024		FY 2023 to FY 2024	
	Operating Plan		Operating Plan		Request		% Change	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
New Appropriated Resources								
Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	562	\$195,192	576	\$216,059	685	\$244,000	18.9%	12.9%
Subtotal New Appropriated Resources	562	\$195,192	576	\$216,059	685	\$244,000	18.9%	12.9%
Other Resources								
Reimbursable	32	\$9,051	32	\$13,500	32	\$13,500	0.0%	0.0%
Transfer from Technology Modernization Fund (TMF)	0	\$0	0	\$11,145	0	\$0	NA	-100.0%
Subtotal Other Resources	32	\$9,051	32	\$24,645	32	\$13,500	0.0%	-45.2%
Total Budgetary Resources	594	204,243	608	\$240,704	717	\$257,500	17.9%	7.0%

Notes:

1) FY 2022 Other Resources and Full-time Equivalents (FTE) reflect actuals.

2) Table excludes Ukraine Supplemental appropriation.

1.2 – Budget Adjustments

Dollars in Thousands

	FTE	Amount
FY 2023 Operating Plan	576	\$216,059
Changes to Base:		
Maintaining Current Levels (MCLs):	0	\$7,650
Pay Annualization (4.6% average pay raise)	0	\$1,237
Pay Raise (5.2% average pay raise)	0	\$4,243
Non-Pay	0	\$2,170
Non-Recurring Costs	0	(\$10,655)
One-Time Contractor Support, Facility Buildouts, and IT Investments	0	(\$10,655)
Other Adjustments:	37	\$7,641
Absorption of Staff Supporting Ukraine	37	\$7,641
Subtotal Changes to Base	37	\$4,636
FY 2024 Current Services	613	\$220,695
Program Increases:	72	\$23,305
Creation of a Sanctions Economic Analysis Unit	9	\$2,680
OIA Office of Security Personnel Staffing, OpSec, and Blockchain/Digital Assets	21	\$4,578
Enhance the IC's Economic Security and Financial Intelligence	7	\$2,000
Office of Global Affairs (OGA) Regional Teams	6	\$1,940
OFAC Sanctions Support: Increased IT Staffing and Operational Funding	1	\$2,200
Improve Hiring and Recruitment Programs	0	\$200
Treasury's Secure Communications Program	3	\$3,800
Office of Strategic Policy Staff	5	\$2,040
OIA Staffing & OFAC Sanctions Tools and Staffing	20	\$3,767
Promote Evidence Act and Treasury Data Strategy	0	\$100
Subtotal Program Changes	72	23,305
FY 2024 President's Budget Request	685	\$244,000

Note: C-1 table does not include \$11.1M in funding for the secure cloud initiative funded by the TMF in FY 2023 (see tables 1.1 and 2.1.1).

C – Budget Increases and Decreases Description

Maintaining Current Levels (MCLs) +\$7,650,000 / +0 FTE

Pay Annualization (4.6%) +\$1,237,000 / +0 FTE

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

Pay Raise (5.2% in 2024) +\$4,243,000 / +0 FTE

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

Non-Pay +\$2,170,000 / +0 FTE

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

Non-Recurring Costs-\$10,655,000 / -0 FTE
One-Time Contractor Support, Facility Buildouts, and IT Investments -\$10,655,000 / 0 FTE

During FY 2024 TFI anticipates non-recurring approximately \$10.7 million of funding used for one-time projects in FY 2023. This funding will be utilized during FY 2023 to support the growth in TFI’s footprint through critical investments in IT infrastructure and facilities. Funding will also be utilized for one-time contractor surge support to bridge the gap on critical TFI workstreams while the office hires additional permanent federal workers.

Other Adjustments+\$7,641,000 / +37 FTE
Absorption of Staff Supporting Ukraine +\$7,641,000 / +37 FTE

Two-year appropriations passed in FY 2022 to respond to the situation in Ukraine expire at the end of FY 2023. TFI currently estimates 37 FTEs are supporting Ukraine from this funding source. At the outset of FY 2024, these staff will be fully funded from the TFI Salaries and Expenses account.

Program Increases+\$23,305,000 / +72 FTE
Creation of a Sanctions Economic Analysis Unit +\$2,680,000 / +9 FTE

As envisaged, the Unit will be responsible for the development of economic and financial policy analysis to inform the design and implementation of sanctions policy and targeting options that may be approved by Treasury decision makers under existing or proposed authorities. The Unit will also provide firm- and industry-specific analysis of potential collateral effects of proposed sanctions and identify issues that may be appropriate to mitigate, including related to U.S. persons, in connection with OFAC actions. Lastly, the Unit will conduct after-action financial and economic policy analysis of collateral effects and work with sanctions regulatory and policy practitioners to recommend additional mitigation or program adjustments, as necessary.

The Unit is intended to provide a globally consistent approach to economic and financial policy analysis that better informs Treasury’s sanctions design and implementation work and develops a center of excellence for analyses on the effectiveness of sanctions policy. As such, the Unit will build a centralized repository of sanctions-specific institutional memory on economic and financial analytical processes, approaches, and results, leveraging existing knowledge management within TFI and IA components. Over time, the Unit will function as the Department’s internal knowledge base on sanctions-specific economic and financial policy analysis, capturing and documenting lessons learned on economic and financial policy analyses from prior sanctions episodes and the economic consequences of sanctions programs. As the Unit grows, it will work closely with OFAC to conduct analyses that contribute to periodic evaluations of sanctions policy and programs and provide data and information that can help OFAC make recommendations to modify sanctions policies.

The Unit will relieve what is presently unsustainable demands on existing units within IA, which are not adequately resourced to respond to “peak load” sanctions-related taskings from senior Treasury leadership and the interagency. The Unit will also relieve demands on IA for firm-specific economic and financial policy analysis. The Unit will also provide OFAC with a central source for technical excellence in financial market dynamics, balance sheet, and economic policy analysis, skills for which OFAC does not presently recruit.

OIA Office of Security Personnel Staffing, OpSec, and Blockchain/Digital Assets +\$4,578,000 / +21 FTE

TFI's Office of Intelligence Analysis (OIA), Office of Security Programs, Personnel Security program conducts security intake/onboarding for Departmental Offices employees; determines adjudicative suitability for employment of Department hires; interprets and assists bureaus in implementing national and Department personnel security policies; provides verification of security clearance and investigation information; evaluates implementation and effectiveness of security practices and procedures; recommends program enhancements; and supports Department and bureau offices in providing continuous real-time status reports of onboarding employees. TFI is requesting additional security officers to properly staff the intake, investigation, and adjudication functions and meet Department and National timeliness standards for clearing and onboarding employees and to assist with the establishment, implementation, and management of a Department-wide Operations Security program.

TFI's Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) is also responsible for providing strategic intelligence analysis and support on digital assets and emerging technology, including central bank digital currencies, private virtual currencies, blockchain technology, state-sponsored financial infrastructure, artificial intelligence, and other emerging technologies. This request is for resources to track and provide analysis on rapidly changing trends in digital assets, such as usage by illicit actors, representing the highest priority needs of the Department. OIA will be able to provide persistent coverage and respond to large number of requests from Treasury policymakers, interagency officials, and the financial sector and more effectively research and analyze large global trends and technical data that are emerging and require sustained attention.

Enhance the IC's Economic Security and Financial Intelligence +\$2,000,000 / +7 FTE

This request completes the strategic investment started in FY 2023 to right-size the economic and finance related mission space within OIA. The FY 2024 funding will support the following programmatic areas:

- Strategic Economic and Financial Analysis – This funding would allow OIA to enhance its strategic macroeconomic and sectoral intelligence analysis in support of the Department's national security mission.
- Counterintelligence (CI) Threat Finance – This funding would allow OIA to expand its analysis of how foreign intelligence services pay to target and recruit U.S. government personnel.
- Enhance the Treasury Reporting Program – This funding would allow OIA to expand intelligence reporting to the intelligence, law enforcement, and policy communities as applicable, based on Treasury policymaker engagements and whether data sets are proprietary or shareable.

Office of Global Affairs (OGA) Regional Teams +\$1,940,000 / +6 FTE

This request is a critical need for additional staff to support Treasury's national security mission. Ongoing world events in Ukraine, expected national security concerns identified over the next five to ten years, and increased taskings from the National Security Council have increased OGA's workload exponentially—and often with extremely short timelines.

As an example of a metric, the use of sanctions as a tool of national security has increased by at least 50% since Russia first invaded Ukraine in 2014. Related to this is the work around foreign and private sector engagement, which has increased exponentially without a corresponding addition of personnel. This includes international digital assets work, including ransomware issues.

OFAC Sanctions Support: Increased IT Staffing and Operational Funding +\$2,200,000 / +1 FTE

The Office of Foreign Assets Control's (OFAC) Sanctions Support Division (SSD) requires funding for IT investments to enhance the role that technology plays in carrying out TFI business processes. Associated focus areas are:

- Enhancements - This development category addresses operational requirements larger than what can be covered in short maintenance sprints. Examples are modernizing the Licensing backend code, cloud-based sanctions list generation and publishing, cloud migration for both OFAC's internal case management system, OFAC Administrative System for Investigations and Sanctions (OASIS) and public facing Licensing application site, and expansion of the OFAC Reporting System public data management tool. Future projects will include modernization of OASIS review services, a full refresh of the OASIS user interface, additional enhancements to public facing services, classified case management, automation of the OFAC interdiction process, and integration between OFAC systems and intra/inter agency systems.
- Operations & Maintenance (O&M) of existing systems - The ideal support structure requires an applications maintenance team for each functional unit of OFAC: Targeting/Specially Designated Nationals, Compliance and Enforcement, and Sanctions Policy & Implementation, comprised of three pods of contractors (each contain developers, testers, and management). These pods work in revolving sprints throughout the year tackling the most pressing issues for each component of OFAC. The O&M sprints are typically business process focused. The goal is eight six-week sprints for each pod per year. In addition to the sprints, this structure allows for year-round "on demand" unforeseen issue resolution.
- Outsourced Services (maintenance and contractor support) - SSD leverages Treasury's Office of Chief Information Officer (CIO) services, Amazon cloud services (low and high), and off the shelf products to augment custom code solutions. This covers infrastructure (hardware and software), hosting services, commercial off the shelf (COTS) products (call center, eDiscovery), and odds and ends (secure file transfer portal). Contractors provide enhancements and maintenance to the OFAC and TFI SharePoint portals, and all other SharePoint related requirements. On the data science front this includes support for analyst data needs, development/automation of data solutions, and in collaboration with TFI contracted resources, integration into the TFI-wide data analysis tool.
- Personnel: OFAC's SSD has encountered increased project management and technical resource requirements. Two areas of need are in software development project management and additional staffing to meet the ever-expanding transformation of TFI business process with data driven analysis. In response to these needs, TFI is requesting a Project Management/Lead Developer position for OFAC's SSD.

Improve Hiring and Recruitment Programs +\$200,000 / +0 FTE

DO completed a comprehensive time-to-hire review over the past several months. Since this assessment, DO has made a number of adjustments to its hiring support, including: 1) improving

long-term workforce planning, 2) emphasizing the importance of finalizing PDs and JAAs prior to recruit requests, 3) encouraging usage of the variety of recruitment methods available to DO staff (Sched A, Pathways, merit promotion, etc.), and 4) devoting additional resources to the security/adjudication process to improve security clearance process times. In order to properly tackle these issues, DO needs additional staffing in Human Resources and Human Capital.

Treasury's Secure Communications Program +\$3,800,000 / +3 FTE

TFI's Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) requires funding for hardware and personnel to expand Treasury's mobile, in-office, and residential secure communications capabilities in support of Treasury's national security mission. Treasury has grown to become a critical partner in the U.S. government's efforts to protect the United States and international financial system from malicious actors and countering networks that support terrorists. OIA has experienced a surge in requests from Treasury personnel to use its limited secure communication resources. This request will ensure that OIA can continue meeting customer demand by expanding the number of video and voice assets available and that the Department's capabilities are in with other national security focused agencies. .

Office of Strategic Policy Staff +\$2,040,000 / +5 FTE

The Office of Strategic Policy (OSP) in TFI's Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes (TFFC) has been critically understaffed for the past decade. OSP leadership serves as the head of the U.S. Financial Action Task Force (FATF) delegation and OSP staff spearheads many of the USG AML/CFT/CPF policy advancements both domestically and internationally. These six positions are required to expand TFI's subject matter expertise on environmental crimes and money laundering schemes related to opioids crisis, environmental crimes, cybercrimes, domestic violent extremism, and fraud, particularly health care fraud and theft of COVID stimulus funds. Expansion of staff will assist in mapping out and implementing policies to combat these threats.

OIA Staffing & OFAC Sanctions Tools and Staffing +\$3,767,000 / +20 FTE

Includes funding to annualize FY 2023 staffing increases for OIA and OFAC. Includes funding for OIA's Threat Finance, Strategic Economic and Financial Analysis, Program Management, and cybersecurity. In addition, provides support for The Office of Foreign Assets Control's (OFAC) sanctions programs to manage an increase in enforcement equities associated with greater connectivity between U.S. persons and the sanctions targets; handling increased private sector engagement; increasing investigations into complex targeting actions; and increasing policy, regulatory affairs, and licensing actions.

Promote Evidence Act and Treasury Data Strategy +\$100,000 / +0 FTE

Across the board, the Administration has set the expectation that agencies increase their use of evidence. Treasury has real challenges in meeting this goal—the Department has no staff supporting evaluations more broadly across Departmental Offices (DO). While appointments have been made for a Treasury Chief Data Officer and Deputy Chief Data Officer, they have no staff to support data priorities. The funding for this initiative request is needed to support TFI's contribution to DO's Evidence Act and Treasury data strategy.

1.3 – Object Classification (Schedule O) Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

Object Classification	FY 2022 Actual Obligations	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations
11.1 - Full-time permanent	73,492	83,666	107,255
11.3 - Other than full-time permanent	423	413	413
11.5 - Other personnel compensation	2,712	3,137	3,307
11.8 - Special personal services payments	0	1,650	0
11.9 - Personnel Compensation (Total)	76,627	88,866	110,975
12.0 - Personnel benefits	26,783	30,287	34,652
Total Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$103,410	\$119,153	\$145,627
21.0 - Travel and transportation of persons	1,824	2,424	2,462
22.0 - Transportation of things	150	153	155
23.2 - Rental payments to others	7	126	128
23.3 - Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	0	14	14
24.0 - Printing and reproduction	0	353	358
25.1 - Advisory and assistance services	14,732	27,239	21,261
25.2 - Other services from non-Federal sources	1,649	8,815	6,138
25.3 - Other goods and services from Federal sources	54,145	59,849	64,618
25.7 - Operation and maintenance of equipment	6,627	7,780	8,300
26.0 - Supplies and materials	4,901	5,172	5,742
31.0 - Equipment	3,620	4,885	2,796
32.0 - Land and structures	5,097	7,100	3,530
42.0 - Insurance claims and indemnities	60	4	4
Total Non-Personnel	\$92,812	\$123,914	\$115,509
Total Obligations	\$196,222	\$243,067	\$261,136
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	594	608	717

Amounts reflect obligations of annually appropriated resources, carryover balances, reimbursables, and transfers. Funding does not include Ukraine appropriations.

D – Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes

Appropriations Language	Explanation of Changes
<p style="text-align: center;">DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE <i>Federal Funds</i> SALARIES AND EXPENSES</p> <p>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, \$244,000,000[\$216,059,000], 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[\$12,000,000] shall remain available until September 30, 2025[2024]. (<i>Department of the Treasury Appropriations Act, 2023.</i>)</p>	

E – Legislative Proposals

The Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence has no legislative proposals.

Section II – Annual Performance Plan and Report

A – Strategic Alignment

The TFI Salaries and Expenses account funds four major functions that support Treasury’s mission. TFI Salaries and Expenses includes funding for the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, the Office of Foreign Assets Control, and the Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes. In addition, TFI Salaries and Expenses funds the Office of the Undersecretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence which is responsible for oversight and leadership for the aforementioned offices as well as the other functions within the TFI portfolio which are not funded via the TFI Salaries and Expenses Account. This includes Treasury’s Executive Office of Asset Forfeiture (TEOAF) and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN).

To achieve its mission of enhancing national security TFI utilizes a variety of pressure, diagnostic and preventative tools to protect the U.S. and international financial system from abuse (see Figure 1 below).

How TFI Uses Its Tools to Combat Risks



Figure 1

In its role as one of Treasury’s most important tools to enhance national security, TFI leads or supports on a number of Treasury’s strategic plan goals and objectives. The following page includes a breakout that illustrates TFI’s alignment across the strategic plan.

B – Budget and Performance/Workforce Indicators by Budget Activity

2.1.1 – Terrorism and Financial Intelligence Resources and Measures

Dollars in Thousands

Resource Level	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Operating Plan	Enacted	Request
Appropriated Resources	\$141,778	\$159,000	\$169,712	\$175,000	\$195,192	\$216,059	\$244,000
Reimbursable	\$8,626	\$7,756	\$8,543	\$8,280	\$9,051	\$13,500	\$13,500
Transfer from Technology Modernization Fund	0	0	0	0	0	\$11,145	0
Budget Activity Total	\$150,404	\$166,756	\$178,255	\$183,280	\$204,243	\$240,704	\$257,500
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	444	480	516	559	594	608	717

Key: DISC - Discontinued; B - Baseline; I - Indicator

Notes:

- 1) FY 2022 Other Resources and Full-time Equivalents (FTE) reflect actuals.
- 2) Table excludes Ukraine Supplemental appropriation.

Performance Measure	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Target	Target
Number of new or modified sanctions programs modified by EO or Congressional mandate during the fiscal year	N/A	N/A	7	8	11	I	I	I
Regulatory documents published in the Federal Register within four months of publication of an Executive order or Congressional mandate during the fiscal year	N/A	N/A	67%	25%	0%	75%	75%	75%
Designations and identifications released on time to the public without errors	N/A	N/A	97%	98%	100%	90%	90%	90%
Conduct outreach events for the other US government agencies, the public, the business sector, and foreign government per calendar year	N/A	N/A	0	26	46	60	60	60
Participation in FATF international mutual evaluations and follow up reports	N/A	N/A	32	32	42	I	I	I
Number of roundtables with private sector on AML/CFT threats, vulnerabilities, and risk	N/A	N/A	13	13	16	I	I	I
# of overseas/domestic engagements with foreign officials by TFFC officials	N/A	N/A	> 690	500+	500+	I	I	I
Respond to de-confliction requests received from law enforcement	N/A	N/A	88%	97%	99%	100%	93%	93%
# of security clearances processed	N/A	N/A	1131	450	283	B	B	B
Number of analytic products published (includes number of IIRs published, number of finished intelligence pieces published)	N/A	N/A	446 IIRs/297 FI	317 IIRs/321 FI	584 IIRs/727FI	I	I	I

Key: DISC - Discontinued; B - Baseline; I – Indicator

Terrorism and Financial Intelligence Budget and Performance

(\$244,000,000 from direct appropriations, \$13,500,000 from reimbursable resources):

TFI has been designated as the Treasury lead for three strategic plan objectives within Treasury's *Goal 2 – Enhance National Security*. During FY 2022, TFI continued to make significant progress across these objectives. Below is a brief discussion of the organization's impact across each, respectively.

Objective 2.2: Economic Measures to Advance National Security

Since the start of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, Treasury has taken unprecedented action to isolate Russia from the global financial system. To do so, Treasury has brought to bear both well-established tools from our economic arsenal, as well as innovative approaches to push the boundaries of economic statecraft that will have severe short- and long-term effects on the Russian economy. This includes hundreds of designations against a wide variety of Russian entities and sectors that have undercut Russia's financing for imports forcing it to rely on reserves for defense industry support and production. In addition, Treasury worked with its international partners to impose a price cap on Russian-origin oil to reduce the Kremlin's oil revenues in an effort to both promote global energy stability and keep Russia's oil on the market. In addition, Treasury also expanded its efforts on investigations into and enforcement of Russian entities tied to the military-industrial complex, financial sector, Kremlin-linked oligarchs, and other focal points for corruption through the Russian Elites, Proxies, and Oligarchs (REPO) Task Force and other venues.

In addition, Treasury continued to apply its tools and authorities against bad actors in Iran, North Korea, Syria, Burma, Zimbabwe among others while also targeting terrorist financiers, transnational and cyber criminals, human rights abusers, kingpins, others who seek to abuse the financial system.

Objective 2.3: Modernize Sanctions Regime

TFI/OFAC continues to carry out recommendations made from Treasury's review of economic and financial sanctions. This includes developing a framework to ensure all sanctions are linked to clear policy objectives, are coordinated with partners, easily understandable, enforceable, and carefully calibrated to avoid unintended economic or humanitarian consequences. Furthermore, to implement these recommendations and invest in additional operational capabilities, TFI/OFAC has created a new sanctions unit to be staffed by sanctions experts, economists, and others to achieve this goal.

Objective 2.4: Transparency in the Financial System

Treasury continues to protect the U.S. and international financial system from abuse by illicit actors by promoting transparency both domestically and internationally.

Through the release of key risk assessments in 2022 that address money laundering, proliferation financing, and terrorist financing, Treasury identified trends, threats, and vulnerabilities in each of these areas. Each assessments' data analysis and information informed the development and release of the 2022 National Strategy for Combating Terrorist and Other Illicit Financing. Release of this strategy provided key allies with specific recommendations on how to further strengthen the AML/CFT and CFP regimes and mitigate abuse of the financial system.

TFI also worked with interagency partners to develop an action plan that addresses illicit financing risks of digital assets. Additionally, Treasury continues addressing the financing of domestic violent extremism (DVE) by providing resources to counter the financing of DVE and assisting financial institutions and law enforcement on detecting and combating the financing of DVE. Treasury has also engaged with domestic regional financial institutions to discuss risks associated with financing domestic violent extremism and is planning a workshop with virtual currency firms on domestic violent extremist use of virtual assets.

C – Changes in Performance Measures

Please note the following change for the measure concerning program’s OIA products rated by a customer survey:

Performance Measure or Indicator	Proposed Change and Justification
Percent customer satisfaction with OIA products	Measure was discontinued in FY 2022

Section III – Additional Information

A – Summary of Capital Investments

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

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