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.

Executive Summary

FY 2013 President's Budget by Function

Dollars in thousands

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Enacted	FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Request	FY 2013 Increase/ Decrease	Percent Change
Management & Financial	$1,406,568	$1,373,497	$1,346,631	$1,310,700	(35,931)	-2.67%
Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses	304,888	306,388	308,388	301,216	(7,172)	-2.33%
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program	9,544	3,992	0	7,108	7,108	N/A
Office of Inspector General	29,700	29,641	29,641	28,593	(1,048)	-3.54%
Treasury IG for Tax Administration	152,000	151,696	151,696	153,834	2,138	1.41%
Special IG for TARP	23,300	36,227	41,800	40,225	(1,575)	-3.77%
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	246,750	226,546	221,000	221,000	0	0.00%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	111,010	110,788	110,788	102,407	(8,381)	-7.56%
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	103,000	100,798	99,878	96,786	(3,092)	-3.10%
Fiscal Service Operations	436,376	417,421	391,440	360,531	(30,909)	-7.90%
Legacy Treasury Direct User Fees	(10,000)	(10,000)	(8,000)	(1,000)	7,000	-87.50%
Net, Fiscal Service	426,376	407,421	383,440	359,531	(23,909)	-6.24%
Tax Administration	$12,146,123	$12,121,830	$11,816,696	$12,761,213	$944,517	7.99%
IRS Taxpayer Services	2,278,830	2,274,272	2,239,703	2,253,133	13,430	0.60%
IRS Enforcement	5,504,000	5,492,992	5,299,367	5,701,670	402,303	7.59%
IRS Operations Support	4,083,884	4,075,716	3,947,416	4,476,200	528,784	13.40%
IRS Business Systems Modernization	263,897	263,369	330,210	330,210	0	0.00%
IRS Health Insurance Tax Credit Administration	15,512	15,481	0	0	0	0.00%
Subtotal, Treasury Appropriations Committee						
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	(90,000)	(422,600)	(950,000)	(830,000)	120,000	-12.63%
Total, Treasury Appropriations Committee	**$13,462,691**	**$13,072,727**	**$12,213,327**	**$13,241,913**	**$1,028,586**	**8.42%**
Treasury International Programs	**$2,128,670**	**$2,023,529**	**$2,661,388**	**$2,900,792**	**$239,404**	**9.00%**
Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth (MDBs)	1,552,170	1,494,591	1,958,538	2,096,944	138,406	7.07%
Food Security	30,000	129,240	165,000	164,000	(1,000)	-0.61%
Environmental Trust Funds	461,500	324,350	324,350	364,400	40,050	12.35%
Debt Relief	60,000	49,900	186,500	250,000	63,500	34.05%
Technical Assistance	25,000	25,448	27,000	25,448	(1,552)	-5.75%
Total	**$15,591,361**	**$15,096,256**	**$14,874,715**	**$16,142,705**	**$1,267,990**	**8.52%**

Overview

The Department of the Treasury is working to fund and finance the operation of the federal government; establish a policy framework that promotes economic growth and job creation; and protect our financial system and prevent its illicit use. The FY 2013 President's Budget reflects our imperative to both continue moving forward on these key priorities while also finding new, more

efficient ways of carrying out the business of government.
Funding to meet Treasury's international development commitments and investments to improve enforcement of the nation's tax code are balanced with reductions and efficiency savings identified across the breadth of Treasury's programs. The Budget proposes an increase of $239 million to Treasury International Programs, to a total of $2.9 billion, to promote national security, support economic growth, and address key global challenges. The Budget provides $14 billion in total budgetary resources for Treasury's operating bureaus. The Budget also proposes an $830 million permanent cancellation from the Forfeiture Fund, making the total Appropriations request $13.2 billion. The Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) request includes $691 million provided through a program integrity cap adjustment to improve enforcement of the nation's tax code. This critical investment in tax administration will generate $1.5 billion in additional annual enforcement revenue once the new hires reach full potential in FY 2015 and approximately $40 billion in additional revenue over the budget window.

The Budget reflects the Department's commitment to continuous improvement in the efficacy and efficiency of Treasury programs.[1] Several innovative ideas were developed through the Department's quarterly performance review process, including the consolidation of the Bureau of the Public Debt (BPD) and the Financial Management Service (FMS) (saving $36 million over five years, starting in FY 2014) and the suspension of $1 coin production (reducing costs by $50 million annually).

The FY 2013 Budget request for Treasury's operating bureaus is 2.7 percent below the FY 2012 enacted level, and 6.8 percent below the FY 2010 enacted, excluding the IRS. The Budget identifies $286 million in efficiency savings and program reductions.

The Budget was developed to make progress toward the Department's new *FY 2012 to 2015 Strategic Plan*, Agency Priority Goals, and Federal Priority Goals.[2] This submission also serves as the Department's Annual Performance Report and provides a summary of Treasury's key achievements in FY 2011.

Treasury Strategic Goal: Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support Recovery in the Housing Market

Since the fall of 2008, Treasury has established a range of new programs to help repair the credit and housing markets, and promote economic recovery and a return to balanced growth.

Supporting Small Businesses

The Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 created the Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) and the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI). Treasury is charged with implementing both programs. The SBLF helps increase the availability of credit to small businesses by providing capital to community banks and community development loan funds with assets under $10 billion. The SSBCI program supports state-level, small-business lending programs. In FY 2011, SBLF provided more than $4 billion to 332 community banks, and SSBCI approved $435 million for disbursement to states. By the end of FY 2013, SSBCI will provide $1.5

[1] The 2013 Cuts, Consolidations, and Savings (CCS) Volume of the President's Budget identifies the lower-priority program activities under the GPRA Modernization Act, 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(10). The public can access the volume at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget.

[2] Per the GPRA Modernization Act, P.L. 111-352, requirement to address Federal Goals in the agency Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan, please refer to Performance.gov for information on Federal Priority Goals and the agency's contributions to those goals, where applicable.

billion of funding to state programs that support lending to small businesses.

Implementing Financial Reform

During FY 2011, Treasury continued to play a central role in implementing the comprehensive financial reforms included in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act). These reforms make the financial system more stable and help protect the American taxpayer by putting in place stronger protections for consumers and tougher limits on risk-taking by the financial sector.

Specifically, Treasury helped stand up a number of the new financial regulatory and oversight entities established by the Dodd-Frank Act, including the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB), the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC), the Federal Insurance Office (FIO), the Office of Financial Research (OFR), and the Office of Minority and Women Inclusion (OMWI). CFPB became fully independent from the Treasury Department with the appointment of its director on January 4, 2012.

The FSOC will identify threats to financial stability, promote market discipline, and respond to emerging risks to the stability of the U.S. financial system.

The FIO will monitor the insurance industry for economically-significant gaps in regulation. In addition, FIO will provide guidance and recommendations to the FSOC regarding insurers that may pose a systemic risk to the financial system, monitor the extent to which underserved communities have access to affordable insurance, consult with state regulators, and manage the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program.

The OFR will conduct and sponsor research designed to improve the quality and transparency of financial information and promote best practices in risk management among financial firms.

The OMWI is charged with ensuring racial, ethnic, and gender diversity throughout the Treasury Departmental Offices workforce and business activities.

Winding Down the Troubled Asset Relief Program and Mortgage-Backed Securities Portfolio

Over the past three years, the emergency actions Treasury has taken through the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) and other financial stability initiatives have limited the duration and severity of the economic downturn resulting from the 2008 financial crisis. TARP provided temporary support to banks, the credit market, the auto industry, and homeowners. While the government is no longer making new investments in these programs, Treasury continues to work to recover outstanding investments in the financial sector and auto industry in a manner that maximizes the return for taxpayers. Treasury will also continue to assist homeowners seeking to avoid foreclosure. As a result of improved financial conditions and careful stewardship of the program, the ultimate cost to the taxpayer of TARP investments is significantly lower than initially expected. In FY 2009, the program was projected to cost $341 billion, but as of November 2011, it was estimated to cost only $67.8 billion – a fraction of the $700 billion originally authorized.

In FY 2011, Treasury commenced the orderly wind down of its mortgage-backed securities (MBS) portfolio acquired in response to the financial crisis. Treasury has authorized the sale of up to $10 billion in MBS (principal) per month, subject to market conditions. As of December 2011, Taxpayers have received cumulative total proceeds of $217.5 billion from Treasury's MBS portfolio – more than 96 percent of the original $225 billion investment. Based on current market conditions, Treasury expects to make a profit for taxpayers on its MBS portfolio.

Stabilizing the Housing Government Sponsored Enterprise (GSE) Programs

Using authority granted under the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA), the Department has stabilized the two largest GSEs, the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), as well as the Federal Home Loan Banks. Under the Preferred Stock Purchase Agreements (PSPA), Treasury has helped to ensure the viability of the GSEs by providing $146.4 billion of investment, net of dividends the GSEs paid to Treasury, as of December 31, 2011. That support has been essential to preserving access to mortgage credit for Americans in the wake of the financial crisis.

Treasury Strategic Goal: Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth

Supporting Economic Growth and Opportunity

In FY 2011, Treasury focused on spurring economic growth for local communities and American small businesses through funding for projects that would encourage job creation and further investment. The FY 2013 Budget request of $221 million for the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund provides funding to promote economic development investments in underserved and distressed communities. Of the total request, up to $25 million for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative will support increased availability of affordable, healthy food alternatives in underserved communities. In addition, the request includes $15 million for the Bank Enterprise Award, which provides funding to federally-insured banks to invest in CDFIs to increase their lending and financial services in economically distressed communities. Within the total funding for the CDFI fund, up to $20 million is requested for the Bank on USA Program, which promotes access to affordable and appropriate financial services and basic consumer credit products for individuals without access to such products and services (the "unbanked"). Finally, the CDFI Fund will promote economic growth and opportunity through non-monetary award programs. These include the Bond Guarantee Program, which will support CDFI lending and investment activities by providing a source of long-term, patient capital, and the New Markets Tax Credit Program, which includes $7 billion in allocation authority, including $2 billion to support qualified equity investment in communities affected by military base closures or mass layoffs.

Encouraging International Economic Growth and Stability

The Budget includes funding for Treasury to continue working bilaterally and multilaterally to foster strong, sustainable, and balanced global growth; to promote stable international financial markets; to encourage foreign investment in the United States while protecting national security; to promote a level playing field for U.S. financial institutions; and to enhance U.S. competitiveness.

For example, in 2011, concerns about financial stability in the eurozone have posed a risk to both the strength of the U.S. and global recoveries. Treasury encouraged its European counterparts to put in place a robust policy framework to stem the contagion to the larger economies in Europe and restore confidence in the European banking system.

In 2011, Treasury also worked through the Group of Twenty (G-20) to promote strong, sustainable, and balanced growth, including through efforts to foster more flexible, market-determined exchanges rates and to boost domestic demand in surplus economies, notably China.

In addition, Treasury played a lead role in international discussions with other major and emerging financial centers to lead a "race to the top" on financial regulation. Our objective are a level playing field for U.S. firms and financial stability in an interconnected global financial system.

The FY 2013 Budget request of $2.9 billion for Treasury's International Programs provides cost-effective development assistance that advances our national security interests in fragile and war-torn countries, supports the growth of emerging markets that will provide enhanced export opportunities for American firms, and addresses key global challenges, such as food security and the environment.

Of the total, $2.1 billion is requested for a continuation of funding for the General Capital Increases (GCI) at the Multilateral Development Banks (MDB) and funding for the concessional windows at the MDBs, which are the most important sources of financing for development in the world's poorest countries. Our investments in these institutions represent outstanding value and advance key U.S. objectives. In 2011, for example, we obtained the support of the MDBs in leveraging economic reform in the Middle East and North Africa and continued to look to the MDBs to develop the open and transparent markets that will become the next generation of U.S. export markets and trading partners.

The FY 2013 request also includes funding to address complex global challenges with $134 million for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and $364 million requested for the Environmental Trust Funds administered by the World Bank.

Finally, the FY 2013 request includes $25 million for the Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) to maintain its current global footprint of technical assistance programs. OTA helps finance ministries and central banks of developing countries strengthen their capacity to manage public finances, which encourages stability abroad, supports broad U.S. government goals, such as reducing corruption, and ultimately, reduces these countries' reliance on development assistance.

Treasury Strategic Goal: Protect Our National Security through Targeted Financial Actions

The Department's financial intelligence and enforcement activities have had a significant impact in combating money laundering and terrorist financing. The Budget maintains investments in Treasury's national security mission in FY 2013.

Continued Success of Iranian Sanctions

Under authorities granted by Executive Orders and statute, Treasury continued to target individuals and entities facilitating Iran's illicit activities – its nuclear proliferation, its support for terrorism, and its abuse of human rights. The Department developed and increased the number and variety of sanction designations and blocked property identifications under these authorities. Twenty-three Iranian-linked financial institutions, including all of Iran's largest state-owned banks, have been sanctioned by the United States based on their involvement in Iran's illicit activities. Most recently, in January 2012, Treasury designated Iran's third-largest bank, Bank Tejarat, for providing financial services to several Iranian banks and firms already subject to international sanctions for their involvement in Iran's weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation activities. Treasury officials also have actively engaged foreign partners to encourage them to increase pressure on Iran through the implementation of existing United Nations and autonomous measures and through the adoption of new measures in order to convince Iran to change its strategic calculus regarding its illicit nuclear activities and to bring about a diplomatic resolution.

Successful Implementation of Libyan Sanctions

The often unpredictable and shifting nature of threats to our security and the security of the financial system from non-state actors, hostile regimes, and terror and organized crime networks require flexibility and the ability to quickly adjust to changes on the ground. In response to recent unrest in the Middle East and North Africa, the Department tracked the assets of regimes that violently suppressed protestors, and imposed sanctions on the Syrian and Libyan governments for human rights violations. In the case of Libya, the Department's primary goal was not to prevent an ousted regime from looting the nation's coffers, but rather to deprive a sitting regime of the resources it needed to sustain a campaign of violent repression. The Department worked to increase financial pressure on the Qadhafi regime and hasten its downfall. Just three days after the President issued the Executive Order, more than $30 billion of Libyan assets had been frozen. The combination of speed, coordination, and comprehensiveness led to the implementation of one of the most successful sanctions regimes ever put in place.

Collection of Major Asset Forfeitures Supports Deficit Reduction

The Treasury Forfeiture Fund received close to $1 billion in forfeitures and recoveries in FY 2011 and is projected to have another year of robust collections in FY 2012. The success of Treasury's asset forfeiture program allows the Department to make priority investments in law enforcement and national security, without requesting additional resources from taxpayers. Further, it enables Treasury to contribute to deficit reduction with a proposed permanent cancellation of $830 million from the Forfeiture Fund's unobligated balances.

Treasury Strategic Goal: Pursue Comprehensive Tax and Fiscal Reform

Agency Priority Goal: Increase Voluntary Tax Compliance

Treasury continues to work to increase voluntary tax compliance through the fair and uniform application of the tax code. The FY 2013 Budget maintains resources and services available to the public and provides targeted investments for additional tax law enforcement and implementation of recent tax legislation.

Enforcement of the Tax Code

The Budget includes an additional $907 million to implement new tax changes, including the Affordable Care Act; to restore a portion of the personnel lost to FY 2012 budget reductions; and to augment the IRS enforcement activities. This increase includes a program integrity cap adjustment proposal of $691 million. Investments in enforcement activities will contribute significantly to increasing voluntary compliance and reducing the nation's tax gap. The tax gap results in $385 billion in lost revenue each year, even after IRS intervention. Investing in new enforcement initiatives funded out of this cap adjustment will generate $1.5 billion in additional annual enforcement revenue once the new hires reach full potential in FY 2015, and approximately $40 billion over the budget window.

Taxpayer Services

The FY 2013 Budget provides $2.3 billion to continue delivering services to taxpayers using a variety of in-person, telephone, and web-based methods to help taxpayers understand their tax obligations, correctly file their returns, and pay taxes due in a timely manner. Taxpayer Services play a key role in lowering the tax gap. Activities in IRS Taxpayer Services appropriation support voluntary compliance by addressing millions of taxpayers' questions in their efforts to comply with the law and are an integral component of IRS's enforcement activities. For example, IRS taxpayer service representatives answered over 34 million phone calls in FY 2011. Of these, 9.5 million were from taxpayers attempting to resolve balance-due issues or to set up installment agreements to resolve their outstanding tax obligations.

Legislative Proposals to Reduce the Tax Gap

The FY 2013 Budget Request includes legislative proposals intended to improve tax compliance with minimal taxpayer burden through expanding information reporting, improving compliance by businesses, and strengthening tax administration. These changes are expected to generate $12 billion in returns over the next ten years. The Budget also proposes to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (BBEDCA), as amended by the Budget Control Act (BCA) of 2011, to allow adjustments to the 9-year (FYs 2013-2021) discretionary caps to permit program integrity cap adjustments in support of additional IRS investments.

Treasury Strategic Goal: Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner

In FY 2013, Treasury will implement a number of initiatives to improve operational efficiency and effectiveness within its fiscal service.

Agency Priority Goal: Increase Electronic Transactions with the Public to Improve Service, Prevent Fraud, and Reduce Costs

Treasury has implemented a multi-pronged effort to expand the use of electronic transactions in conducting the business of government, including through electronic payroll savings bonds, electronic benefit payments, and electronic tax collection. These efforts have resulted in reduced costs, improved customer service, and decreased susceptibility to fraud. The payroll sale of paper savings bonds and the sale of paper savings bonds at financial institutions have already been discontinued, and businesses are now required to pay taxes electronically rather than by paper coupon. The Department will continue to make progress toward its "Paperless Treasury" initiative by paying benefits electronically and working to increase the electronic filing (e-file) rate. Treasury's paperless initiatives are estimated to save $500 million over five years from FY 2011 to FY 2015.

The Fiscal Service

In FY 2013, Treasury plans to consolidate BPD and FMS. The consolidation will enable Treasury to leverage the expertise and resources of the two bureaus to better address the financial management needs of the federal government and to deliver value to the American public at reduced cost. The Fiscal Service will retain core federal financial management responsibilities essential to the successful operation of the federal government while eliminating overlap and duplication. The consolidation will save an estimated $36 million government-wide over from 2014 to 2018 due to management, administrative, and support services savings.

Preventing Improper Payments: GOVerify Business Center Initiative

In accordance with the June 2010 Presidential Memorandum on *Enhancing Payment Accuracy Through a "Do Not Pay List"* Treasury is working to prevent ineligible recipients from receiving payments from the federal government. The GOVerify Business Center provides a one-stop shop for verifying eligibility and employing fraud detection tools and data analytics to help prevent and reduce improper payments. GOVerify supports the Administration's efforts to aggressively address the substantial government-wide improper payments problem. The initiatives and legislative proposals to prevent, identify, and recoup improper payments, and other monies owed to the government will strengthen the nation's finances.

Improving Debt Collection Capabilities

The Budget incorporates legislative proposals and administrative improvements that will enable the Department to maximize collection of delinquent debt owed to the government. Proposals include increasing levy authority for payments to Medicare providers with delinquent tax debt, and allowing Treasury to offset federal income tax refunds to collect delinquent state tax obligations for debtors who currently reside in other states. These legislative changes are projected to generate an additional $2 billion in debt collection over the next ten years, a substantial portion of which are returned to states.

Ongoing administrative improvements include improving the Treasury Offset Program match process, expanding analytical capabilities, increasing call center capacity, and expanding the Administrative Wage Garnishment program.

Suspending Production of $1 Coins

Treasury suspended the production of $1 coins for circulation, as nearly 1.4 billion excess dollar coins sat unused in Federal Reserve Bank vaults at the end of FY 2011 – enough to meet demand for more than a decade. Halting production of $1 coins for circulation will reduce costs by at least $50 million per year.

Producing Coins More Efficiently

The Budget proposes legislation to provide the Secretary flexibility to change the composition of coins to more cost-effective materials. Currently, the cost of making the penny and the nickel is over twice the face value of each coin. Treasury also is working to improve the efficiency of the coin and currency production efforts, including more than $75 million in savings proposed in the Budget through efforts such as improved manufacturing practices and aggressive administrative overhead cost reduction.

Achieving Small Business Procurement Goals

In FY 2013, the Department plans to build on its success in achieving small business contracting goals. In FY 2011, Treasury met all of its small business contracting goals and exceeded its overall Small Business contracting goal by six percent. The Department achieved more than double its contracting goals for Women Owned Small Businesses and for Small Disadvantaged Businesses. During FY 2011, Treasury spent $770 million or approximately 35 percent of its $2.2 billion contracting budget on purchases of goods and services from small businesses.

Securing Americans Value and Efficiency (SAVE)

The Administration held its third SAVE Award contest for federal employees to submit ideas to improve the operations of government. One Treasury employee, Kevin Korzeniewski, was chosen as a finalist for his suggestion that the government stop automatically buying hard copies of U.S. code books each year, since the information is available online. The Department has incorporated Korzeniewski's suggestion, as well as additional suggestions on fleet management, utilizing online training, and energy efficiency into the Budget.

Additional Savings

Treasury's FY 2013 Budget includes efficiency savings of $111.5 million in discretionary funding and additional savings in mandatory programs. Treasury's bureaus have found savings from: reducing the Materials Loss Review workload for the Office of the Inspector General, reducing reporting requirements for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration, eliminating IT legacy systems at the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, increasing e-filing with the IRS, utilizing the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau's Permits Online e-filing system, manufacturing efficiencies in Bureau of Engraving Printing, and data center consolidation and administrative efficiencies in multiple bureaus.

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

Direct and Reimbursable

	2011 Actual			2012 Enacted			2013 President's Budget		
Departmental Offices - S & E	1,180	147	1,327	1,199	172	1,371	1,187	172	1,359
Administrative Expenses, Recovery Act	81	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Inspector General	163	19	182	172	19	191	172	19	191
Inspector General for Tax Administration	822	1	823	835	2	837	864	2	866
Special IG for TARP	140	0	140	192	0	192	192	0	192
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	65	0	65	79	0	79	79	0	79
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	314	1	315	327	1	328	322	1	323
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	482	10	492	496	15	511	482	15	497
FSO total*	2,378	256	2,634	2,077	561	2,638	1,954	619	2,573
Internal Revenue Service**	94,127	782	94,909	90,907	743	91,650	95,453	743	96,196
Subtotal, Treasury Appropriated Level									
Office of Financial Stability	209	0	209	207	0	207	165	0	165
Small Business Lending Fund	23	0	23	30	0	30	28	0	28
State Small Business Credit Initiative	5	0	5	12	0	12	12	0	12
Office of Financial Research	12	7	19	153	26	179	282	30	312
Working Capital Fund	0	185	185	0	246	246	0	244	244
Treasury Franchise Fund	0	1,026	1,026	0	1,237	1,237	0	1,256	1,256
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	0	1,895	1,895	0	1,925	1,925	0	1,862	1,862
United States Mint	0	1,787	1,787	0	1,847	1,847	0	1,772	1,772
Office of Thrift Supervision	0	804	804	0	0	0	0	0	0
Office of Comptroller of the Currency	0	3,150	3,150	0	3,822	3,822	0	3,898	3,898
Terrorism Insurance Program	7	0	7	10	0	10	10	0	10
Total	**100,008**	**10,070**	**110,078**	**96,696**	**10,616**	**107,312**	**101,202**	**10,633**	**111,835**

*A portion of the Offsetting Collections/Reimbursable/Fee FTE is funded by fee revenue as authorized by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (DCIA) of 1996.

**IRS FY 2011 Actuals do not include 575 FTE from the Health Insurance Reform Implementation Fund, 7 FTE from the Federal Highway Transportation Authority Account and 10 FTE from Therapeutic Discovery Grants and Administration; IRS FY 2012 Enacted does not include 856 FTE from the Health Insurance Reform Implementation Fund and 7 FTE from the Federal Highway Transportation Authority Account; FY 2013 Request does not include 7 FTE from the Federal Highway Transportation Authority Account.

Summary of FY 2013 Increases and Decreases

(Dollars in Thousands)

	DO	DSCIP	OIG	TIGTA	SIGTARP	CDFI	FinCEN	TTB	FSO	IRS	Subotal	Offsetting Fees/ Cancellations/ Rescissions	Total, Treasury Appropriations Committee*
FY 2012 Enacted	**308,388**	**0**	**29,641**	**151,696**	**41,800**	**221,000**	**110,788**	**99,878**	**391,440**	**11,816,696**	**13,171,327**	**(958,000)**	**12,213,327**
Non-pay Inflation, Benefit Annualization and other adjustments	2,544	0	144	1,092	258	237	759	782	2,613	77,357	**85,786**	**0**	85,786
Pay Inflation Adjustment (0.5%)	661	0	81	430	75	32	171	205	926	31,066	**33,647**	**0**	33,647
Maintaining Current Levels, Net	**3,205**	**0**	**225**	**1,522**	**333**	**269**	**930**	**987**	**3,539**	**108,423**	**119,433**	**0**	**119,433**
Non-Recurring Costs	(1,650)	0	(784)	0	0	(300)	0	(2,000)	(5,582)	0	(10,316)	0	(10,316)
Efficiency Savings	(6,610)	0	0	(3,828)	(1,992)	(780)	(6,232)	(1,079)	(20,110)	(70,850)	(111,481)	0	(111,481)
Subtotal, Adjustments to Base	(5,055)	0	(559)	(2,306)	(1,659)	(811)	(5,302)	(2,092)	(22,153)	37,573	(2,364)	0	(2,364)
FY 2013 Base	**303,333**	**0**	**29,082**	**149,390**	**40,141**	**220,189**	**105,486**	**97,786**	**369,287**	**11,854,269**	**13,168,963**	**(958,000)**	**12,210,963**
Program Decreases	(2,117)	0	(549)	(56)	0	(22,189)	(9,871)	(1,000)	(10,296)	0	(46,078)	0	(46,078)
Restoration of Lost Revenue from FY 2012 Reductions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200,481	200,481	0	200,481
Program Reinvestments	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,792	0	0	0	6,792	0	6,792
Program Increases	0	7,108	60	4,500	84	23,000	0	0	1,540	706,463	742,755	0	742,755
Subtotal, Program Changes	(2,117)	7,108	(489)	4,444	84	811	(3,079)	(1,000)	(8,756)	906,944	903,950	0	903,950
Change to Offsetting Fees/Cancellations/Rescissions	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127,000	127,000
FY 2013 President's Budget	**301,216**	**7,108**	**28,593**	**153,834**	**40,225**	**221,000**	**102,407**	**96,786**	**360,531**	**12,761,213**	**14,072,913**	**(831,000)**	**13,241,913**

* Total resources for FY 2012 include $8 million in projected Legacy Treasury Direct user fee collections and a $950 million Forfeiture Fund rescission: total resources for FY 2013 include $1 million in projected Legacy Treasury Direct User Fee collections and an $830 million Forfeiture Fund cancelllation.