

Department of the Treasury
Financial Crimes Enforcement
Network (FinCEN)

Congressional Budget
Justification and Annual
Performance Plan and Report

FY 2024

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Section I – Budget Request

A – Mission Statement

To safeguard the financial system from illicit use, combat money laundering and its related crimes including terrorism, and promote national security through the strategic use of financial authorities and the collection, analysis, and dissemination of financial intelligence.

B – Summary of the Request

The FY 2024 President’s Budget requests additional resources totaling \$38,715,000 above the FY 2023 enacted level, including for the continued implementation of the Anti-Money Laundering Act of 2020 (AMLA) (which includes the Corporate Transparency Act (CTA), and is part of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (NDAA), to strengthen, modernize, and streamline the existing Anti-Money Laundering/Countering the Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) regime, and for the mandatory creation of the Beneficial Ownership Information Technology (IT) System as the first national repository for beneficial ownership information.

In FY 2022, FinCEN was fortunate to be allocated a total of \$41.3 million from two Ukraine supplemental funding bills. FinCEN used this funding to hire additional contractors and pay for additional investigative tools that staff used in their investigations into suspected sanctions evasion activity or to support notices and alerts to help U.S. financial institutions identify sanctions evasions. Funds were also used to expand FinCEN’s secure facilities where the investigations and analysis were conducted. A few highlights of FinCEN’s accomplishments that were made possible with Ukraine supplemental funding:

- FinCEN developed and implemented a methodology to identify and analyze relevant information from special collections and SAR filings; instituted a SAR monitoring review process; prioritized supporting document requests; and made information available in multiple formats to the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI), law enforcement, and intelligence partners.
- FinCEN identified Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) information for spontaneous disclosure to foreign financial intelligence unit (FIU) partners; worked closely with FinCEN colleagues to create and actively participate in the RRIFS forum; produced numerous proactive and responsive tactical analytic products to inform U.S. government and foreign partners.
- FinCEN developed strategic products that informed the U.S. intelligence picture; analyzed thousands of transactions and made findings available to European FIUs to inform their sanctions and implementation; responded to numerous requests for information from Intelligence Community (IC) counterparts; and issued numerous serialized reports derived from BSA information for sharing with national security partners.
- FinCEN developed materials and briefed substantive information in FinCEN Exchanges and PPP dialogues with foreign partners.
- FinCEN’s efforts have been instrumental to the multilateral Russian Elites, Proxies, and Oligarchs (REPO) task force in identifying the corrupt proceeds of sanctioned Russian persons.
- Most recently, Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) recognized the key data provided by FinCEN in support of their action to impose full blocking sanctions against 22 individuals and entities across multiple countries related to a sanctions evasion network supporting Russia’s military-industrial complex.

FinCEN appreciates and continues to make great use of Ukraine supplemental funding. This funding expires at the end of FY 2023. FinCEN has requested additional funding in this request to continue resources such as investigative tools upon which our staff and our federal and international partners have come to rely so that this work is not continued at the expense of other mission work.

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	
New Appropriated Resources	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
BSA Administration and Analysis	285	\$161,000	289	\$190,193	350	\$228,908	21.1%	20.4%
Subtotal New Appropriated Resources	285	\$161,000	289	\$190,193	350	\$228,908	21.1%	20.4%
Other Resources								
Reimbursable	1	\$2,100	3	\$3,500	3	\$3,500	0.0%	0.0%
Recoveries from Prior Years	0	\$6,089	0	\$0	0	\$0	NA	NA
Unobligated Balances from Prior Years	0	\$20,189	0	\$41,656	0	\$41,656	NA	0.0%
Transfers In/Out (TEOAF)	0	\$22,500	0	\$0	0	\$0	NA	NA
Subtotal Other Resources	1	\$50,878	3	\$45,156	3	\$45,156	0.0%	0.0%
Total Budgetary Resources	286	\$211,878	292	\$235,349	353	\$274,064	20.9%	16.5%

1 FY2022 Other Resources and Full-time Equivalents (FTE) reflect actuals.

2 Table does not include \$19.0 million in funding provided under Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022, Division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103) and \$22.3 million provided by the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128).

1.2 – Budget Adjustments Table

Dollars in Thousands

	FTE	Amount
FY 2023 Operating Plan	289	\$190,193
Changes to Base:		
Maintaining Current Levels (MCLs):	0	\$5,568
Pay Annualization (4.6% average pay raise)	0	\$655
Pay Raise (5.2% average pay raise)	0	\$2,248
Non-Pay	0	\$2,664
Subtotal Changes to Base	0	\$5,568
FY 2024 Current Services	289	\$195,761
Program Changes:		
Program Increases:	61	\$33,147
AMLA Implementation	40	\$18,224
CTA Implementation and BOSS	20	\$11,123
FinCEN Investigative Tools	0	\$3,000
DEIA Staffing and Program Support	1	\$800
Subtotal Program Changes	61	\$33,147
FY 2024 President's Budget Request	350	\$228,908

C – Budget Increases and Decreases Description

Maintaining Current Levels (MCLs)+\$5,568,000 / +0 FTE

Pay Annualization (4.6%) +\$655,000 / +0 FTE

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

Pay Raise (5.2%) +\$2,248,000 / +0 FTE

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

Non-Pay (2.0%) +\$2,664,000 / +0 FTE

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

Program Increases+\$33,147,000 / +61 FTE

AML/CTA Implementation +\$29,347,000 / +60 FTE

The enactment of the FY 2021 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) included significant reforms to the U.S. AML/CFT regime through the AMLA and the CTA. The AMLA and CTA seek to strengthen, modernize, and streamline the existing AML/CFT regime by promoting innovation, regulatory reform, and industry engagement through forums such as the Bank Secrecy Act Advisory Group (BSAAG) and FinCEN Exchange. The AMLA calls for FinCEN to work closely with our regulatory, national security, and law enforcement partners to better identify risks and priorities and provide valuable feedback to industry and the general public.

Within the AMLA, the CTA establishes a framework for uniform beneficial ownership information (BOI) reporting requirements for many corporations, limited liability companies, and other similar entities formed or registered to do business in the United States. The CTA instructs FinCEN to collect BOI, store it in a secure system that FinCEN must build, and share it with authorized government authorities and financial institutions, subject to effective safeguards and controls that FinCEN must establish. FinCEN has issued a final rule implementing the BOI reporting requirements, which will become effective January 1, 2024. FinCEN estimates that there will be approximately 32.6 million reporting companies filing BOI reports during the first year of the rule’s implementation. FinCEN received Treasury Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture (TEOAF) Strategic Support and appropriated funds that allowed us to develop the Beneficial Ownership (BO) Minimal Viable Product (MVP), and FinCEN has now received sufficient funds to support the expected operations and maintenance expenses of the BO MVP in the out-years.

The AMLA and the CTA together mandate approximately 40 rulemaking or other requirements, including periodic Congressional reporting on implementation efforts, assessments, and findings. Some key requirements under these acts include:

1. Establishing standards for the reporting of BOI, building an information technology system to collect and secure the data, and creating access protocols, and ensuring enforcement of and compliance with the new reporting requirements;
2. Establishing national anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism priorities, issuing regulations to implement those priorities and other related requirements, and ensuring enforcement of and compliance with the new requirements;
3. Enhancing whistleblower provisions to ensure a robust program for whistleblowers with

- information regarding violations of the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) and U.S. economic and trade sanctions programs to participate in the program and potentially receive awards;
4. Establishing an Office of Domestic Liaison;
 5. Establishing foreign financial intelligence liaison positions;
 6. Establishing Innovation Officer and an Information Security Officer positions;
 7. Reviewing and revising Currency Transaction Report (CTR) and Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) requirements, and other existing BSA regulations and guidance;
 8. Expanding BSA requirements and obligations to persons engaged in the trade of antiquities;
 9. Hosting a Financial Crimes Tech Symposium, and establishing two new Bank Secrecy Act Advisory Group subcommittees to enhance public-private partnerships in the areas of innovation and technology as well as information security;
 10. Establishing a BSA Analytical Hub;
 11. Conducting a formal review of regulations and guidance implementing the BSA;
 12. Formalizing a pilot program to allow financial institutions to share SARs with their foreign branches, subsidiaries, and affiliates, and ensuring enforcement of and compliance with the new requirements;
 13. Establishing an ongoing, timely process to receive and evaluate requests from law enforcement to financial institutions to keep accounts open; and
 14. Establishing an annual BSA training program for all Federal examiners in the United States.

With respect to the CTA, the funding request from FinCEN is to support FTEs needed to fully implement the mandates by: (i) drafting required regulations and related compliance materials and guidance; (ii) conducting stakeholder outreach to communicate information about the requirement; (iii) drafting required Congressional reports; (iv) developing and providing training on how to use the required Beneficial Ownership IT systems; (v) establishing access to BOI for authorized users; (vi) monitoring and auditing compliance with the CTA and enforcing violations of its requirements; (vii) establishing administrative processes to grant exemptions and provide relief from the CTA's requirements; (viii) establishing a BOI call center to respond to inquiries from the public about how to comply with the CTA; (ix) conducting BO-related data management and analysis; and (x) providing related legal, administrative, security, and human resources support.

The funding request from FinCEN will also support: (i) FTEs who can draft the regulations and related guidance and respond to requests for administrative rulings regarding the interpretation of the regulations issued pursuant to the AMLA/CTA; (ii) the funding for regulatory economist FTEs who are necessary to develop regulatory impact analyses pursuant to Executive Orders (E.O.s) 12866 ("Regulatory Planning and Review") and 13563 ("Improving Regulations and Regulatory Review"), the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA), the Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA), the Unfunded Mandates Act (UMRA), and the Congressional Review Act (CRA) and other similar applicable statutes; and (iii) FTEs to staff the compliance hotline to respond to incoming inquiries relating to the AMLA and associated regulations and guidance issued by FinCEN. Timely and effective AMLA and CTA implementation continues to be FinCEN's top priority and presents significant complexity and resource challenges. FinCEN is working diligently with private sector and civil society stakeholders and law enforcement and regulatory

counterparts to implement these numerous provisions to further the national security, financial integrity, and innovative strength of the United States and protect the American people.

The Whistleblower Program: Section 6314 of the AMLA modified and enhanced the whistleblower provisions of the BSA by, among other things, significantly increasing the maximum possible award FinCEN can issue to an eligible whistleblower who voluntarily provides information to FinCEN, the Department of Justice (DOJ), or the whistleblower's employer regarding certain violations of the BSA. Consistent with these statutory requirements, FinCEN established an Office of the Whistleblower that is responsible for: receiving and adjudicating tips, complaints, and referrals; designing and implementing the policies and procedures of the whistleblower program; and processing award applications for eligible whistleblowers.

The Anti-Money Laundering Whistleblower Improvement Act, which passed as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, P.L. 117-328, further enhanced FinCEN's whistleblower program by: (i) establishing a \$300 million revolving fund to pay eligible whistleblowers (Financial Integrity Fund); (ii) expanding the whistleblower program to include awards for violations of U.S. economic and trade sanctions programs, including, but not limited to, those targeting Russia and its malign activities; and (iii) requiring the payment of awards to eligible whistleblowers that are equal to 10 to 30 percent of what has been collected of the monetary sanctions imposed in a covered enforcement action. FinCEN expects the establishment of this fund will very likely increase interest and participation in FinCEN's whistleblower program. FinCEN will use the funding from this request to: (i) administer and manage the \$300 million revolving award fund, including disbursing awards in a timely and secure manner; (ii) develop a public facing information technology system for the submission of tips and award applications; (iii) develop the capacity to securely share tips and facilitate review by FinCEN and law enforcement partners; (iv) recruit enforcement personnel dedicated to investigating BSA and other violations submitted by whistleblowers; and (v) recruit personnel dedicated to the administration of the whistleblower program to review tips, adjudicate award applications, coordinate with DOJ and other relevant agencies, and engage in outreach and education campaigns with the public. Such funding will also help ensure that any tips related to cyber-crimes, corruption, drug trafficking, Russia, and other illicit finance and national security priorities are reviewed and referred to appropriate offices for investigation and prosecution in a comprehensive and swift manner.

This funding level assumes continuous hiring actions to get FinCEN to an onboard strength of 400 positions by the end of FY 2024 (yielding 350 FTE in FY 2024 given staff will be hired throughout the year).

FinCEN Investigative Tools +\$3,000,000 / +0 FTE

Funding will enable FinCEN to maintain the expanded access to additional software, databases and licenses for greater threat research capabilities that was made possible with Ukraine supplemental funding in FY 2022 and FY 2023.

DEIA Staffing and Program Support +\$800,000 / +1 FTE

Diversity, Equality, Inclusion and Accessibility (DEIA) is a priority of the Biden Administration, the Treasury and FinCEN. With only one FTE, FinCEN currently lacks resources to adequately

staff and support its DEIA program and proactively develop impactful programs and bureau strategies. One additional staff and contract support will help FinCEN devote much-needed attention and resources to this important program.

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	39,170	41,482	53,338
11.3 - Other than full-time permanent	221	150	150
11.5 - Other personnel compensation	1,081	1,023	1,023
11.9 - Personnel Compensation (Total)	40,473	42,655	54,511
12.0 - Personnel benefits	14,300	14,337	17,800
Total Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$54,773	\$56,992	\$72,311
21.0 - Travel and transportation of persons	149	1,339	1,755
23.1 - Rental payments to GSA	4,093	3,630	4,563
23.2 - Rental payments to others	34	0	1,021
23.3 - Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2,186	2,600	3,504
24.0 - Printing and reproduction	150	415	69
25.1 - Advisory and assistance services	2,214	22,880	23,441
25.2 - Other services from non-Federal sources	53,618	64,357	73,767
25.3 - Other goods and services from Federal sources	14,452	15,000	13,030
25.4 - Operation and maintenance of facilities	21	0	0
25.6 - Medical care	180	180	180
25.7 - Operation and maintenance of equipment	7,463	22,000	15,792
26.0 - Supplies and materials	148	300	2,851
31.0 - Equipment	25,396	4,000	20,124
Total Non-Personnel	\$110,104	\$136,701	\$160,097
Total Obligations	\$164,877	\$193,693	\$232,408
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	286	292	353

Amounts reflect obligations of annually appropriated resources, carryover balances, reimbursables, and transfers.

Table does not include \$19.0 million in funding provided under Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022, Division N of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103) and \$22.3 million provided by the Additional Ukraine Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-128)

D – Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes

Appropriations Language	Explanation of Changes
<p style="text-align: center;">DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK <i>Federal Funds</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SALARIES AND EXPENSES</p> <p>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, \$228,908,000 [\$190,193,000] of which not to exceed \$94,600,000 [\$55,000,000] shall remain available until September 30, 2026 [2025]. (<i>Department of the Treasury Appropriations Act, 2023.</i>)</p>	<p>Changes to the appropriations language represent the additional amount for necessary expenses of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network for the implementation of Division F of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116-283), the Anti-Money Laundering Whistleblower Improvement Act (AML Whistleblower Improvement Act), which is Title IV of Division AA of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023, Public Law 117-328 (December 29, 2022), and for expansion of the Diversity, Equality, Inclusion, and Accessibility program.</p>

E – Legislative Proposals

FinCEN has no legislative proposals.

Section II – Annual Performance Plan and Report

A – Strategic Alignment

FinCEN aligns budget activities and performance measures to the new objectives in the Treasury FY 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan. Most notably, FinCEN’s work supports Treasury’s Strategic Objective 2.2: Economic Measures to Advance National Security which seeks to enhance and protect national security through the application of targeted financial measures and review of certain foreign investments; and Strategic Objective 2.4: Transparency in the Financial System which seeks to increase transparency in the domestic and international financial system.

Since the start of FY 2022, FinCEN had several noteworthy accomplishments highlighted below:

Implementation of the AMLA and the CTA:

FinCEN has carried a heavy workload since the enactment of the AMLA, including the CTA, in early 2021. With regard to rulemakings and information collection actions, FinCEN has been working on eight significant rulemaking initiatives (initiatives include final rules, those at the initial research and development phase, those issued, or soon to be issued for public comment, and those that are being researched and developed to be issued as final rule changes) and six regulatory actions that renew information collection requirements with respect to existing regulations. In particular, FinCEN issued the final rule regarding BOI reporting requirements pursuant to the CTA.

FinCEN also led or provided substantive support to non-AMLA related efforts, particularly with a focus on Russia and the Administration’s anti-corruption initiative and issued the following products or participated in the following activities:

- Advisory on Ransomware (November 8, 2021);
- Alert on Potential Russian Sanctions Evasion Attempts (March 7, 2022);
- Alert on Real Estate, Luxury Goods, and Other High Value Assets Involving Russian Elites, Oligarchs, and their Family Members (March 16, 2022);
- Advisory on Kleptocracy and Foreign Public Corruption (April 14, 2022);
- Advisory on Elder Financial Exploitation (June 15, 2022);
- Joint Alert with the Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security related to Potential Export Control Evasion Attempts (June 28, 2022);
- Provided substantial support to Treasury’s implementation of Executive Order 14067, “Ensuring Responsible Development of Digital Assets,” including supporting the development and publication of an action plan to address illicit finance risks posed by digital assets;
- Real Estate Geographic Targeting Orders (GTOs) (October 29, 2021, April 29, 2022, October 26, 2022);
- Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPRM) on Real Estate (December 6, 2021);
- Identification of virtual currency exchange Bitzlato as a “primary money laundering concern” in connection with Russian illicit finance, pursuant to section 9714(a) of the Combating Russian Money Laundering Act, as amended. (January 18, 2023); and
- Supported U.S. Government and international efforts to combat Russia-related illicit finance following Russia’s further invasion of Ukraine, including the multilateral Russian Elites,

Proxies, and Oligarchs (REPO) Task Force.

Evolving Threats:

In response to evolving threats, including ransomware, nefarious use of digital assets, anti-corruption, including Russia-related illicit finance, and other illicit activities, FinCEN produced strategic and tactical analytic products and assessments for U.S. Government and domestic law enforcement partners. Reports received by FinCEN as part of its statutory reporting requirements support significant law enforcement investigations and prosecutions, as well as the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) designations to protect U.S. national security and foreign policy interests. FinCEN also published publicly available Financial Trend Analysis and Financial Threat Analysis reports focused on ransomware and illicit finance threats involving wildlife trafficking. In coordination with Treasury's Office of Cybersecurity and Critical Infrastructure Protection (OCCIP), FinCEN published joint analytic products for the financial industry on cyber indicators and threats to inform cyber security efforts. FinCEN and OCCIP also published joint products on cyber threats with Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)/ Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) for industry consumption. FinCEN also trained domestic and foreign law enforcement, regulatory, and industry stakeholders in detecting, investigating, and disrupting cyber-enabled and emerging technology financial crimes.

Enforcement and Compliance:

FinCEN finalized three enforcement actions in response to violations of the BSA which resulted in the assessment of civil money penalties pursuant to 31 U.S.C. § 5321 totaling, in the aggregate, \$148,275,000.

FinCEN's Office of the Whistleblower reviewed and adjudicated 67 tips, referrals, and complaints during FY 2022, and made 13 referrals for further investigation.

Public-Private Engagement:

- FinCEN continued to enhance and effectively execute its Rapid Response Program (RRP), which assists law enforcement in the recovery of funds stolen from U.S. victims of cyber-enabled fraud schemes. The RRP has been used to confront cyber threats involving approximately 85 foreign jurisdictions and since its inception in 2015 has successfully assisted in the recovery of over \$1.1 billion. In FY 2022, the RRP received 806 requests from law enforcement with a total value of approximately \$357 million, of which the RRP assisted in recovering approximately \$174 million for U.S. victims (49% of the value reportedly stolen).¹
- FinCEN hosted Innovation Hours meetings with Financial Technology, Regulatory Technology, and other firms creating innovative solutions to AML/CFT challenges, which FinCEN is using to enhance our national security through the promotion of responsible financial services innovation that furthers the purposes of the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA).
- The Bank Secrecy Act Advisory Group (BSAAG) conducted two plenary meetings in FY 2022 that were primarily focused on AML Act implementation efforts. The subcommittees continue to focus on innovations such as Artificial Intelligence (A.I.), digital identification,

¹ <https://www.fincen.gov/sites/default/files/shared/RRP%20Fact%20Sheet%20Notice%20FINAL%20508.pdf>

and privacy enhancing technologies (PETs), and how these technologies might advance BSA compliance. These subcommittees bring together financial institutions, trade groups, and federal and non-federal regulators and law enforcement agency representatives.

- The FinCEN Exchange is FinCEN’s voluntary public-private information sharing partnership among law enforcement, national security agencies, financial institutions, and other relevant private sector entities aimed at effectively and efficiently combating money laundering, terrorism financing, organized crime, and other financial crimes; protecting the financial system from illicit use; and promoting national security. FinCEN hosted eight FinCEN Exchanges in FY 2022, and as of February 10, 2023, FinCEN has already hosted six in FY 2023.

Enhance Systems and Analytical Capabilities:

- FinCEN completed a FISMA High Government Cloud Environment (FinCloud), which will be used as the primary hosting platform for the bureau’s mission-essential applications.
- FinCEN completed the detailed Planning and Design for the BO IT systems and made progress towards the development efforts.
- FinCEN completed a major upgrade of FinCEN’s public-facing website, FinCEN.gov, to ensure ongoing support and maintain the appropriate security posture.
- FinCEN expanded its enterprise analytics environment, which connects data to more advanced tools to provide capabilities such as dashboarding, visualization, and notebooks.

B – Budget and Performance by Budget Activity

2.1.1 – BSA Administration and Analysis Resources and Measures

Dollars in Thousands

Resource Level	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Operating Plan	FY 2024 Request	
Appropriated Resources	\$115,003	\$117,800	\$126,000	\$126,963	\$161,000	\$190,193	\$228,908	
Reimbursable Resources	\$2,198	\$1,771	\$3,000	\$1,941	\$2,100	\$3,500	\$3,500	
TEOAF	0	0	0	\$6,728	\$22,500	0	0	
Budget Activity Total	\$117,201	\$119,571	\$129,000	\$135,632	\$185,600	\$193,693	\$232,408	
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	281	273	265	271	286	292	353	
Workload Output/Activity	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2023 Estimate	FY 2024 Estimate
Number of SARs filed	2,537,225	2,698,841	3,039,421	3,524,610	4,307,713	3,595,102	3,667,004	4,307,713
Number of total BSA reports filed	20,393,947	20,755,285	20,051,834	23,036,995	26,930,703	23,497,735	23,967,690	26,930,703
Number of BSA users	11,739	12,801	13,047	13,260	13,651	13,525	13,796	13,651
Performance Measure	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target	FY 2024 Target
Percentage of Domestic Law Enforcement and Regulators Who Assert Queried BSA Data Led to Detection and Deterrence of Illicit Activity	85%	92%	90%	93%	92%	90%	90%	90%
Percentage of Users Satisfied with existing FinCEN Information Sharing Systems	86%	89%	88%	87%	87%	85%	85%	85%

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

BSA Administration and Analysis Budget and Performance

(\$228,908,000 from direct appropriations, \$3,500,000 from reimbursable sources):

FinCEN is a bureau of the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The Director of FinCEN reports to the Under Secretary for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI). FinCEN serves two primary roles in the financial regulatory and anti-money laundering framework: 1) administrator and primary regulator of the BSA; and 2) FIU for the United States. In carrying out its mission, FinCEN has numerous statutory areas of responsibility:

- Developing and issuing regulations under the BSA, including the regulatory requirements of the AMLA/CTA which are codified as part of the BSA;
- Enforcing compliance with the BSA, at times in partnership with law enforcement and other regulatory partners;
- Maintaining a network of information sharing with FIUs in 166 partner countries that are part of the Egmont Group of FIUs;
- Receiving millions of new financial reports each year;
- Securing and maintaining the BSA database, with over 300 million reports;
- Analyzing and disseminating financial intelligence to federal, state, and local law enforcement, federal and state regulators, foreign FIUs, and industry; and
- Promoting authorized information sharing and coordination among law enforcement, FIUs, regulatory partners, and industry.

Description of Performance:

FinCEN conducts four annual surveys of the BSA user-facing systems, information sharing tools, and to assess the value of FinCEN's data and analysis. The results provide valuable feedback on FinCEN's performance safeguarding the financial system from illicit use, combatting money laundering, and promoting national security.

Additionally, FinCEN monitors the percentage of domestic law enforcement and regulators who assert that queried BSA data led to the detection and deterrence of illicit activity. The survey looks at the value of FinCEN data, such as whether the data provided unknown information; supplemented or expanded known information; verified information; helped identify new leads; opened a new investigation or examination; supported an existing investigation or examination; or provided information for an investigative or examination report.

Section III – Additional Information

A – Summary of Capital Investments

As the administrator of the BSA, FinCEN receives valuable information reported and collected under BSA requirements, which totaled nearly 27 million filings in FY 2022. To successfully fulfill its mission, FinCEN relies on secure, advanced IT to manage the collection, processing, storage, analysis, and dissemination of BSA information that contributes to the strength of and confidence in the U.S. financial system. The CTA requires that many companies report beneficial ownership information to FinCEN. As a result, FinCEN, has expanded its IT investment portfolio to include the resources necessary to securely collect, process, store, and disseminate beneficial ownership information (BOI).

FinCEN's IT strategy takes into account the growing need for financial institutions to meet

obligations as efficiently as possible, while ensuring that FinCEN and law enforcement agencies receive accurate, timely, and reliable BSA information and BOI to track money trails, identify money laundering, and unravel terrorist financing networks. FinCEN's IT strategy also focuses on the critical need to improve the quality and accessibility of its data and increase responsiveness to stakeholders by maintaining and building upon flexible and innovative technical solutions. In FY 2023, FinCEN received additional funds, which has allowed the bureau to fully support its foundational mission architecture and BSA systems. This increase of funds also provides the requisite funds to allow FinCEN to operate and maintain the BO IT system's minimum viable product (MVP), targeting production deployment on January 1, 2024.

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>.