

Department of the Treasury
Office of the Comptroller of the
Currency

Congressional Budget
Justification

FY 2026

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Section I – Budget Request

A – Mission Statement

To ensure that national banks and federal savings associations operate in a safe and sound manner, provide fair access to financial services, treat customers fairly, and comply with applicable laws and regulations.

B – Summary of the Request

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) was created by Congress in 1863 to charter national banks; oversee a nationwide system of banking institutions; and ensure national banks are safe and sound, competitive and profitable, and capable of serving in the best possible manner the banking needs of their customers. Effective on July 21, 2011, Title III of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act), transferred to the OCC the responsibility for the supervision of federal savings associations and rulemaking authority for all federal savings associations.

As of September 30, 2024, the OCC supervised 751 national bank charters, 49 federal branches and agencies, and 240 federal savings associations. In total, the OCC supervises approximately \$16.0 trillion in financial institution assets.

Goals:

The OCC's priorities focus on strengthening the resiliency of the institutions subject to its jurisdiction through its supervisory and regulatory programs and activities. The OCC organizes its programs under three activities: 1) Supervise; 2) Regulate; and 3) Charter. Effective supervision and a fair regulatory framework are the key tools that the OCC uses to ensure that national banks and federal savings associations operate in a safe and sound manner and that they provide fair access to financial services and fair treatment of their customers. A robust chartering program allows new entrants into the financial services sector while ensuring that they have the necessary capital, managerial, and risk management processes to conduct activities in a safe and sound manner.

The OCC receives no appropriated funds from congress for any portion of its operations. Operations are funded primarily (approximately 96 percent) from semiannual assessments levied on national banks and federal savings associations. Revenue from investments in Treasury securities and other income comprise the remaining four percent of the OCC's funding.

FY 2025 and 2026 Priorities

The mission of the OCC is to ensure that national banks and federal savings associations operate in a safe and sound manner, provide fair access to financial services, treat customers fairly and comply with applicable laws and regulations. To meet this mission, the OCC has four priorities: 1) reducing regulatory burden; 2) promoting financial inclusion and fair access; 3) embracing innovation through bank-fintech partnerships; and 4) expanding responsible bank activities involving digital assets. The common theme across these priorities is modernization of the financial system and recognition that supervision of the system must evolve as well.

The overall strength of the federal banking system remains sound. The OCC expects banks to remain diligent and adhere to prudent risk management practices across all risk areas.

To ensure that the federal banking system remains a source of capital to support economic growth, the OCC is committed to reducing regulatory burden. Regulations must be effective, not excessive. The OCC's regulatory framework should safeguard the public interest while enabling banks—especially community institutions—to thrive and innovate. The OCC, along with the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, continued with the decennial regulatory review pursuant to the Economic Growth and Regulatory Paperwork Reduction Act of 1996 (EGRPRA). EGRPRA requires the agencies to review their regulations every 10 years to identify outdated, unnecessary, or unduly burdensome regulations applicable to insured depository institutions. From a supervisory perspective, the OCC rejects a one-size-fits-all model. Instead, the OCC applies a risk-based approach to supervision, tailoring oversight according to each bank's size, complexity, business model, and risk profile. This ensures that every national bank and federal savings association benefits from an individualized supervisory strategy—aligned with both its challenges and its potential.

The OCC continues to focus on addressing obstacles and barriers to financial inclusion. Without access to fair and affordable financial services, the unbanked and underbanked remain vulnerable—to predatory lenders, to economic shocks, and to exclusion from opportunity. To meet this challenge, the OCC's REACH, the Roundtable for Economic Access and Change, continues to bring together leaders in banking, community development, and technology to forge creative and sustainable solutions to close the access gap. Inside the OCC, the agency is developing a comprehensive financial inclusion strategy that enlists the entire financial ecosystem in the effort to expand opportunity and promote shared prosperity.

The OCC has long embraced a forward-looking approach to innovation. In today's digital age, innovation is not optional—it is essential. Financial technology, when deployed responsibly, can broaden access, enhance efficiency, and deepen relationships between banks and their customers. Recently, the OCC's Office of Financial Technology resumed Office Hours, a program designed to provide greater transparency into the OCC's supervisory expectations while also learning about new technologies and innovative products and services in the financial sector. Also, in March 2025, the OCC conditionally approved a fintech company to acquire a national bank, noting that a safe, sound, and fair fintech business model has a place in today's federal banking system.

The digitalization of financial services is not a trend—it is a transformation. In response, the OCC has taken several actions designed to provide clear and prudent guidance. Interpretive Letter 1183 confirmed that national banks and federal savings associations may engage in certain digital asset activities, provided they do so safely and soundly and under appropriate risk management standards. This guidance offers a framework for innovation while maintaining our high expectations for compliance and consumer protection.

The OCC is committed to ensuring that OCC-supervised banks operate in a safe, sound, and fair manner, meet the credit needs of their communities, treat all customers fairly, and comply with laws and regulations. As the OCC works to ensure that the federal banking system remains a source of strength to the U.S. economy, we will continue to advance key agency priorities to

ensure the federal banking system is well positioned to respond to the needs of all Americans well into the future.

Table 1.1 – Resources Detail

Dollars in Thousands

| Budgetary Resources | FY 2024 Actual | | FY 2025 Revised Estimate | | FY 2026 Estimate | | FY 2025 to FY 2026 % Change | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Revenue/Offsetting Collections | FTE | AMOUNT | FTE | AMOUNT | FTE | AMOUNT | FTE | AMOUNT |
| Assessments ¹ | 0 | \$1,147,517 | 0 | \$1,284,497 | 0 | \$1,284,497 | NA | 0.0% |
| Interest | 0 | \$46,952 | 0 | \$59,943 | 0 | \$59,943 | NA | 0.0% |
| Other Income | 0 | \$25,617 | 0 | \$20,017 | 0 | \$20,017 | NA | 0.0% |
| Unobligated Balances from Prior Years | 0 | \$1,829,560 | 0 | \$1,762,931 | 0 | \$1,740,168 | NA | -1.3% |
| Total Revenue/Offsetting Collections | 0 | \$3,049,646 | 0 | \$3,127,388 | 0 | \$3,104,625 | NA | -0.7% |
| Obligations^{2,3,4,5} | | | | | | | | |
| Supervise | 3,178 | \$1,132,892 | 3,247 | \$1,221,381 | 2,263 | \$950,142 | -30.3% | -22.2% |
| Regulate | 370 | \$131,884 | 378 | \$142,186 | 264 | \$110,610 | -30.2% | -22.2% |
| Charter | 62 | \$21,939 | 63 | \$23,653 | 44 | \$18,401 | -30.2% | -22.2% |
| Total Expenses/Obligations | 3,610 | \$1,286,715 | 3,688 | \$1,387,220 | 2,571 | \$1,079,153 | -30.3% | -22.2% |
| Net Results | 3,610 | 1,762,931 | 3,688 | \$1,740,168 | 2,571 | \$2,025,472 | -30.3% | 16.4% |

The FY 2025 revised estimate is the approved funding level set by the Acting Comptroller.

¹The 2026 Notice of Fees has not been formulated or approved by the Acting Comptroller. The assessments are kept flat but there will be possible adjustments.

²The FY 2026 budget has not been formulated or approved by the Acting Comptroller. FY 2026 will continue to support and advance the OCC mission as it relates to supervision, regulation, and charter. The FY 2026 estimate assumes FTE reductions resulting from the OCC's Voluntary Transition Program (VTP) and both iterations of Treasury's Deferred Resignation Program (DRP). These FTE reductions are subject to change as the employee separations associated with these programs are not final.

³The Comptroller may impose and collect assessments, fees, or other charges as necessary or appropriate to carry out his responsibilities and to meet the expenses of the OCC. 12 U.S.C. 482. As of September 30, 2024, the net position of the OCC was \$1,750.6 million.

⁴The Comptroller has sole authority to determine how OCC funds are obligated and its expenses incurred and paid. 12 U.S.C. 16.

⁵OCC funds are not appropriated funds or government monies. 12 U.S.C. 481.

Table 1.3 – Object Classification (Schedule O) Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

| Object Classification | FY 2024 Actual Obligations | FY 2025 Revised Estimated Obligations | FY 2026 Estimated Obligations ¹ |
|---|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 11.1 - Full-time permanent ² | 646,240 | 673,675 | 500,000 |
| 11.3 - Other than full-time permanent | 4,633 | 4,929 | 3,337 |
| 11.5 - Other personnel compensation | 3,762 | 4,211 | 2,851 |
| 11.9 - Personnel Compensation (Total) | 654,635 | 682,815 | 506,188 |
| 12.0 - Personnel benefits | 298,868 | 316,423 | 214,204 |
| 13.0 - Benefits for former personnel | 148 | 225 | 152 |
| Total Personnel and Compensation Benefits | \$953,651 | \$999,463 | \$720,544 |
| 21.0 - Travel and transportation of persons | 34,500 | 36,784 | 30,000 |
| 22.0 - Transportation of things | 1,645 | 1,628 | 1,600 |
| 23.1 - Rental payments to GSA | 567 | 597 | 600 |
| 23.2 - Rental payments to others | 54,941 | 55,890 | 57,000 |
| 23.3 - Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges | 10,290 | 12,695 | 12,000 |
| 24.0 - Printing and reproduction | 683 | 686 | 600 |
| 25.1 - Advisory and assistance services | 33,224 | 42,422 | 39,342 |
| 25.2 - Other services from non-Federal sources | 38,188 | 54,714 | 50,741 |
| 25.3 - Other goods and services from Federal sources | 8,081 | 8,882 | 8,237 |
| 25.4 - Operation and maintenance of facilities | 5,200 | 6,366 | 5,904 |
| 25.7 - Operation and maintenance of equipment | 89,807 | 97,884 | 90,776 |
| 26.0 - Supplies and materials | 9,400 | 10,086 | 9,500 |
| 31.0 – Equipment | 40,279 | 58,814 | 52,000 |
| 32.0 – Land and structures | 4,609 | 0 | 0 |
| 33.0 – Investment and loans | 1,096 | 0 | 0 |
| 42.0 - Insurance claims and indemnities | 554 | 309 | 309 |
| Total Non-Personnel | \$333,064 | \$387,757 | \$358,609 |
| Total Obligations | \$1,286,715 | \$1,387,220 | \$1,079,153 |
| Full-time Equivalents (FTE) | 3,610 | 3,688 | 2,571 |

The FY 2025 revised estimate is the approved funding level set by the Acting Comptroller.

¹ FY 2026 Estimated Obligations are based on projections where the OCC plans to end FY 2025.

² FY 2026 Estimated Obligations for Personnel and Compensation Benefits assumes 3% merit increase. Also includes estimated costs associated with both iterations of Treasury DRP and OCC's VTP such as annual leave pay outs and lump sum salary payments.

C – Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes

The OCC receives no appropriated funds from Congress.

D – Legislative Proposals

The OCC has no legislative proposals.

Section II – Additional Information

A – Summary of Capital Investments

Modernizing the OCC's approach to bank supervision through standardizing data and information, reducing duplication of effort, enhancing cybersecurity, and leveraging technology is an agency priority. A single supervisory platform will provide data, information, and analytics

to OCC staff to assist in making better decisions, in near real time, to support the agency's mission. By prioritizing these efforts, the agency reaffirms its dedication to maintaining public trust and safeguarding the supervision technology ecosystem.

The OCC Chief Information Officer's (CIO) strategy aligns information technology initiatives and investments to the OCC's core mission, including the development of new or enhanced applications and services and the disposition of redundant or "end-of-lifecycle" applications, capabilities, and services.

The CIO strategy is implemented through the budget formulation and the Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) processes. These processes ensure all IT investments are aligned with the OCC's mission, goals, and objectives, before a project is funded. The OCC ensures funding and staff resources are available to address IT investment priorities and considers risk mitigation strategies for IT investments to ensure they are meeting stated performance goals. Performance metrics are linked to the delivery, alignment, and achievement of the OCC's strategic objectives to support evaluation of cost effectiveness for each investment.

FY 2025 and FY 2026 Plans - The OCC has the following four investments:

- *Server Support Services (SSS)* - The SSS supports the OCC's server Operations and Maintenance, including refreshes of End-of-Life hardware. The infrastructure staff continues to manage capacity to meet business requirements and support server technology refresh, business resiliency, and enterprise storage needs.
- *Telecommunications Services and Support (TSS)* - TSS includes telecommunications Wide Area Network (WAN) and Local Area Network (LAN) infrastructure. Remote access to the OCC systems is provided via a virtual private network and secure access to cloud services. This includes connectivity services supporting highly mobile bank examiners and the OCC workforce. The OCC will continue to incrementally refresh network and telecommunications infrastructure each year to manage capacity, provide resilient services, and maintain our security posture.
- *End User Services and Support (EUSS)* - EUSS includes help desk and customer service support, workstation (laptop & desktop) hardware and software operations and maintenance, mobile devices, printers, computer asset management, workstation engineering and image management, conference room technology management, and management of Microsoft Cloud services (Exchange, Teams, SharePoint, OneDrive, Azure, Defender, Power platforms, and others). In FY 2026, the OCC will complete its mobile device refresh which began during FY 2025 and will begin to refresh computers using a Uniform Refresh Cycle approach where approximately 1/3 (33percent) of deployed computers are refreshed each year.
- *Cyber Security (CS)* – CS includes technologies, processes and practices aligned to protect networks, computers, programs, and data from attack, damage, or unauthorized access strengthening OCC's cybersecurity and enhance safeguards of confidential information vital to economic stability. In alignment with Federal and Treasury requirements, the OCC has transitioned the Agency's systems and applications into Information System Continuous Monitoring and Ongoing Authorization. In FY 2025 and FY 2026, the OCC will continue to focus on modernizing its solutions and deploying additional cloud-based services. This effort aims to minimize dependency on the legacy technology for critical supervision solutions. Additionally, the OCC will automate cybersecurity detection and response capabilities and

enhance investments in Security Orchestration Automation and Response (SOAR) and User Behavior Analytics (UBA) technologies to reduce complexity and gain efficiencies. OCC will continue to improve its incident response practices, implement Zero Trust practices, and meet Cybersecurity Executive Order requirements. The OCC will also continue to leverage engagements with third party cybersecurity experts to perform proactive assessments of the OCC environment.

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>.