

Department of the Treasury
Office of the Comptroller of the
Currency

Congressional Budget
Justification and Annual
Performance Plan and Report

FY 2027

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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 Currency¹ (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 OCC the responsibility for the supervision of federal savings associations and rulemaking authority for all federal savings associations.

As of September 30, 2025, OCC supervised 961 national bank and federal savings associations, and 49 federal branches and agencies of foreign banks. In total, OCC supervises approximately \$16.7 trillion in financial institution assets.

Goals:

OCC's priorities focus on strengthening the resiliency of the banking institutions subject to its jurisdiction through its supervisory and regulatory programs and activities. 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 OCC uses to ensure national banks and federal savings associations operate in a safe and sound manner and 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 they have the necessary capital, managerial, and risk management processes to conduct activities in a safe and sound manner.

OCC receives no appropriated funds from Congress for any portion of its operations. Operations are funded primarily (approximately 94 percent) from semiannual assessments levied on national banks and federal savings associations. Revenue from investments in Treasury securities and other income comprise the remaining six percent of OCC's funding.

FY 2026 and 2027 Priorities

To meet OCC's mission, it has four priorities: 1) reducing regulatory burden; 2) promoting fair access to financial services; 3) embracing innovation through bank-financial technology 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. OCC expects banks to remain diligent and adhere to prudent risk management practices across all risk areas.

¹ OCC funds are not appropriated funds or government monies. 12 U.S.C 481.

To ensure that the federal banking system remains a source of capital to support economic growth, OCC is committed to reducing regulatory burden. Regulations must be effective, not excessive. OCC’s regulatory framework should safeguard the public interest while enabling banks — especially community institutions — to thrive and innovate. From a supervisory perspective, OCC rejects a one-size-fits-all model. Instead, 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. In addition, OCC, along with the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, has 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.

The digitalization of financial services is not a trend—it is a transformation. In response, 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.

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 OCC works to ensure 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 2025 Actual		FY 2026 Revised Estimate		FY 2027 Estimate		FY 2026 to FY 2027 % Change	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Revenue/Offsetting Collections								
Assessments ¹	0	\$1,203,204	0	\$1,088,527	0	\$1,088,527	NA	0.0%
Interest	0	\$47,015	0	\$58,290	0	\$58,290	NA	0.0%
Other Income	0	\$16,826	0	\$20,361	0	\$20,361	NA	0.0%
Unobligated Balances from Prior Years	0	\$1,796,416	0	\$1,761,591	0	\$1,725,221	NA	-2.1%
Total Revenue/Offsetting Collections		\$3,063,462		\$2,928,769		\$2,892,399	NA	-1.2%
Obligations^{2,3,4,5}								
Supervise	3,090	\$1,155,059	2,455	\$1,067,823	2,443	\$1,019,810	-0.5%	-4.5%
Regulate	331	\$123,867	263	\$114,512	262	\$109,363	-0.5%	-4.5%
Charter	61	\$22,945	49	\$21,213	49	\$20,259	-0.5%	-4.5%
Total Expenses/Obligations	3,482	\$1,301,871	2,767	\$1,203,548	2,754	\$1,149,432	-0.5%	-4.5%
Net Results	3,482	1,761,591	2,767	\$1,725,221	2,754	\$1,742,967	-0.5%	-2.2%

¹The 2027 Notice of Fees has not been formulated or approved by the Comptroller. The assessments are kept flat but there will be possible adjustments.

²The FY 2027 budget has not been formulated or approved by the Comptroller. FY 2027 will continue to support and advance the OCC mission as it relates to supervision, regulation, and charter.

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 OCC. 12 U.S.C. 482. As of September 30, 2025, the net position of OCC was \$1,767.2 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 2025 Actual Obligations	FY 2026 Estimated Obligations	FY 2027 Estimated Obligations
11.1 - Full-time permanent ²	627,878	535,228	515,399
11.3 - Other than full-time permanent	3,768	2,532	3,709
11.5 - Other personnel compensation	3,157	3,722	3,169
11.9 - Personnel Compensation (Total)	634,804	541,482	522,277
12.0 - Personnel benefits	286,342	250,464	249,470
13.0 - Benefits for former personnel	46,360	34,208	290
Total Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$967,505	\$826,154	\$772,037
21.0 - Travel and transportation of persons	29,871	28,999	29,339
22.0 - Transportation of things	1,788	1,699	1,299
23.1 - Rental payments to GSA	545	286	580
23.2 - Rental payments to others	56,427	56,725	54,323
23.3 - Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	8,463	10,232	12,339
24.0 - Printing and reproduction	706	695	548
25.1 - Advisory and assistance services	34,238	43,447	43,453
25.2 - Other services from non-Federal sources	48,799	67,114	56,043
25.3 - Other goods and services from Federal sources	8,768	8,949	9,098
25.4 - Operation and maintenance of facilities	4,181	6,782	6,521
25.7 - Operation and maintenance of equipment	79,824	89,504	100,262
26.0 - Supplies and materials	7,238	7,916	8,065
31.0 – Equipment	48,153	52,593	54,016
32.0 – Land and structures	3,546	944	0
33.0 – Investment and loans	945	0	0
42.0 - Insurance claims and indemnities	874	1,509	1,509
Total Non-Personnel	\$334,366	\$377,394	\$377,395
Total Obligations	\$1,301,871	\$1,203,548	\$1,149,432
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	3,482	2,767	2,754

C – Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes

OCC does not require annual appropriations language.

D – Legislative Proposals

OCC has no legislative proposals.

Section II – Annual Performance Plan and Report

A – Budget and Performance

As a bureau of the Treasury Department, OCC carries a great responsibility for fostering prosperity and security for the American people. OCC plays a critical role both in the U.S. economy and globally to meet the needs of the nation.

Treasury carries a great responsibility for fostering prosperity and security for the American people. We play a critical role both in the U.S. economy and globally to meet the needs of the nation. The [Treasury Strategic Plan 2026–2030](#) charts a course to guide meeting the responsibilities to the public. As the Bureau Strategic Plans are finalized, information on measures such as definitions, validation and verification of data, and explanations of results will be developed.

Table 2.1 – Budget Activities

Dollars in Thousands

Resource Level	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2026 Revised Estimate	FY 2027 Estimate
Supervise Resources and Measures	\$978,890	\$991,454	\$1,059,145	\$1,132,892	\$1,155,059	\$1,067,824	\$1,019,810
Expense/Obligations	\$978,890	\$991,454	\$1,059,145	\$1,132,892	\$1,155,059	\$1,067,824	\$1,019,810
Regulate Resources and Measures	\$105,202	\$111,661	\$126,758	\$142,186	\$123,867	\$114,512	\$109,363
Expense/Obligations	\$105,202	\$111,661	\$126,758	\$142,186	\$123,867	\$114,512	\$109,363
Charter Resources and Measures	\$27,887	\$24,497	\$22,625	\$21,939	\$22,946	\$21,213	\$20,259
Expense/Obligations	\$27,887	\$24,497	\$22,625	\$21,939	\$22,946	\$21,213	\$20,259
Budget Activity Total	\$1,111,979	\$1,127,612	\$1,208,528	\$1,297,017	\$1,301,871	\$1,203,548	\$1,149,432
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	3,491	3,481	3,475	3,618	3,482	2,767	2,754

Table 2.2 – Performance Measures

Performance Measure	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Actual	FY 2025 Actual	FY 2025 Target	FY 2026 Target	FY 2027 Target
Percentage of National Banks and Federal Savings Associations with Composite CAMELS Rating 1 or 2	96	96	95	94	93	90	90	90
Percentage of National Banks and Federal Savings Associations That Are Categorized as Well Capitalized	99	99	99	99	98	95	95	95
Percentage of National Banks and Federal Savings Associations with Consumer Compliance Rating of 1 or 2	98	98	98	97	97	94	94	94
Total OCC Costs Relative to Every \$100,000 in Bank and Federal Savings Associations Assets Regulated (\$)	6.79	6.78	7.04	7.45	7.14	7.55	6.4	6.22
Percentage of Licensing Applications and Notices Completed within Established Timeframes	98	98	99	99	99	95	95	95

2.3 – Performance Summary

Supervise

An effective supervision program is the cornerstone of OCC’s activities that support its strategic goals. Specifically, the Supervise Program consists of ongoing supervision and enforcement activities that directly support OCC’s mission to foster a safe, sound, and fair system of national banks, federal savings associations and federal branches of foreign banks and agencies of foreign banks that is a source of economic strength and opportunity that meets the evolving needs of consumers, businesses, and communities. The condition and risk management practices of national banks and federal savings associations and requiring corrective actions when material financial weaknesses are found, directly supports Treasury’s goal to promote financial stability.

Description of Performance:

Percentage of National Banks and Federal Savings Associations with Composite CAMELS Rating of 1 or 2:

The composite Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality, Management, Earnings, Liquidity, and Sensitivity (CAMELS) rating reflects the overall condition of a national bank or federal savings association. Bank regulatory agencies use the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System, CAMELS, to provide a general framework for evaluating all significant financial, operational, and compliance factors inherent in a national bank or federal savings association. The rating scale is 1 through 5 of which 1 is the highest rating granted and represents the lowest supervisory risk. These CAMELS ratings are assigned at the completion of every supervisory cycle or when there is a significant event leading to a change in CAMELS.

OCC established a target outcome measure that 90 percent of the institutions under its supervision have a composite CAMELS rating of 1 or 2. Such a rating is consistent with the goal of a safe and sound banking system and that banks maintain adequate capital and liquidity and have strong risk management practices. As of September 30, 2025, 93 percent of national banks and federal savings associations earned composite CAMELS ratings of either 1 or 2. Degradation in CAMELS can reflect weaknesses in risk management systems that need corrective action. OCC, consistent with Treasury’s goals of boosting U.S. economic growth and promoting financial stability, has instructed bank examiners to identify and seek corrective action at the earliest stage to address material financial weaknesses. OCC’s primary focus is to ensure that CAMELS ratings are an accurate reflection of each institution's current financial position and risk controls.

Percentage of National Banks and Federal Savings Associations that are Considered Well-Capitalized:

The Federal Deposit Insurance Act established a system that classifies insured depository institutions into five categories (well capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized, and critically undercapitalized) based on their capital levels relative to their risks. OCC established a target outcome measure that 95 percent of national banks and federal savings associations will meet or exceed the well-capitalized threshold.

OCC works closely with problem national banks and federal savings associations to develop rehabilitation plans. Such plans typically include directives to improve or restore capital levels. These efforts, combined with a more stable operating environment, have resulted in

improvement in this performance measure since FY 2009. As of September 30, 2025, 98 percent of national banks and federal savings associations were classified as well capitalized.

Percentage of National Banks and Federal Savings Associations with Consumer Compliance Rating of 1 or 2:

To ensure fair access to financial services and fair treatment of national bank and federal savings association customers, OCC evaluates an institution's compliance with consumer laws and regulations. Federal bank regulatory agencies use the Uniform Interagency Consumer Compliance Rating, to provide a general framework for evaluating significant consumer compliance factors inherent in an institution. Each institution is assigned a consumer compliance rating based on an evaluation of its present compliance with consumer protection and civil rights statutes and regulations, and the adequacy of its operating systems designed to ensure continuing compliance. Ratings are on a scale of 1 through 5 of which 1 is the highest rating granted and 5 represents the lowest risk for noncompliance.

OCC established target remains unchanged at 94 percent. As of September 30, 2025, national banks and federal savings associations continue to show strong compliance with consumer protection regulations with 97 percent earning a consumer compliance rating of either 1 or 2. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, OCC has enforcement and supervisory authority for those institutions with total assets of no more than \$10 billion.

Total OCC Costs Relative to Every \$100,000 in National Bank and Federal Savings Association Assets Regulated:

OCC measures the efficiency of its operations while meeting the increasing supervisory demands of a growing and more complex national banking system.

OCC costs are those reported as total program operating costs that include obligations incurred in each fiscal year. National bank and federal savings association assets are those reported quarterly by national banks and federal savings associations on the Reports of Condition and Income. Total national bank and federal savings association assets represent the growth and complexity of the financial institutions under the jurisdiction of OCC. This measure supports OCC's efficient use of agency resources. OCC's ability to control its costs while ensuring the safety and soundness of national banks and federal savings associations benefits all national bank and federal savings association customers. As of September 30, 2025, total OCC cost relative to every \$100,000 in assets regulated was \$7.14 compared to the FY 2025 target of \$7.55. OCC continues to meet its efforts to ensure that resources are used prudently and that programs are carried out in a cost-effective manner ensuring that OCC operates as efficiently and effectively as possible.

Regulate

The Regulate Program supports OCC's strategic goal of a vibrant and diverse system of national banks and federal savings associations that supports a robust U.S. economy. Specifically, the Regulate Program consists of ongoing activities that result in the establishment of regulations, policies, operating guidance, and interpretations of general applicability to national banks and federal savings associations. These regulations, policies, and interpretations may establish system-wide standards, define acceptable national banking and federal savings association

practices, provide guidance on risks and responsibilities facing national banks and federal savings associations, or prohibit (or restrict) national banking or federal savings association practices deemed to be imprudent or unsafe. They also establish standards for ensuring fair access to financial services and fair treatment of national bank and federal savings association customers. This program includes establishing examination policies and handbooks; interpreting administrative, judicial, and congressional proceedings; and establishing the applicable legal and supervisory framework for new financial services and products. OCC works closely with other Federal financial regulators on major rulemakings to ensure quality and consistency.

OCC has recently undertaken actions to reduce regulatory burden on and expand economic opportunity. OCC and other federal banking agencies together issued a Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) proposal to reinstate the CRA framework to limit regulatory burden on banks. OCC also reduced supervisory burden through removing fixed, policy-based examination requirements for community banks and applying only core assessment standards to examine retail non-deposit investment products. These adjustments reflect OCC's commitment to relieve community banks of unproductive supervisory requirements and better position community banks for economic growth. Additionally, OCC clarified its model risk management practices, highlighting that these guidelines do not impose prescriptive requirements. These proposed changes support future corporate activities and transactions by community banks depending on their business model and align with OCC's priority of better tailoring community bank supervision.

OCC continued its work to provide a framework for responsible innovation in banking. The Guiding and Establishing National Innovation for U.S. Stablecoins Act (GENIUS Act) gave OCC authority to integrate payment stablecoins safely into the regulated banking and financial system. OCC began drafting rules that balance innovation with prudence. In addition, OCC clarified permissible digital asset activities for national banks and solicited comments from community banks to support future actions addressing the challenges and barriers they face in adopting and implementing digital banking solutions.

Charter

The Charter Program consists of ongoing activities that result in the chartering of national banks and federal savings associations and the evaluation of the permissibility of structures and activities of national banks and federal savings associations and their subsidiaries. This includes the review and approval of new national bank and federal savings association charters, federal branches and agencies, mergers, acquisitions, conversions, business combinations, corporate reorganizations, changes in control, operating subsidiaries, branches, relocations, and subordinated debt issuances. By supporting the entry of new products and institutions into the financial system with a national charter in a manner consistent with safety and soundness, the Charter Program supports OCC's strategic goals of assuring safety and soundness while allowing national banks and federal savings associations to offer a full competitive array of financial services.

Description of Performance:

Percentage of Licensing Applications and Notices Completed within Established Time Frames:

OCC's timely and effective approval of corporate applications contributes to the nation's economy by enabling national banks and federal savings associations to complete various corporate transactions and introduce new financial products and services. Delays in providing prompt decisions on applications and notices can deprive a national bank or federal savings association of a competitive or business opportunity, create business uncertainties, or diminish financial results. Time frames have been established for completing each type of application and notice. As of September 30, 2025, OCC completed 99 percent of national bank and federal savings association applications and notices within the required time frame, above the target of 95 percent. OCC will continue to meet its Charter Program goals by providing staff training, coordinating efforts between charter and supervisory staff on safety and soundness and compliance matters, issuing updated procedures, and maintaining an emphasis on accessibility and early consultation with national bank and federal savings association organizers and others proposing national bank and federal savings association structure changes.

Section III – Additional Information

A – Summary of Capital Investments

Improving the efficiency of OCC's approach to bank supervision through standardizing data and information, reducing duplication of effort, enhancing cybersecurity, and leveraging technology is an agency priority. Application improvements will provide data, information, and analytics to OCC staff to assist in making better decisions, 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 OCC's mission, goals, and objectives, before a project is funded. 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 OCC's strategic objectives to support evaluation of cost effectiveness for each investment.

FY 2026 and FY 2027 Plans - OCC has the following four investments:

- *Server Support Services (SSS)* - The SSS supports OCC's server Operations and Maintenance, including refreshes of End-of-Life hardware. The infrastructure staff continues to manage capacity to meet business requirements; enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of day-to-day operations; 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/or secure access to cloud services.

This includes connectivity services supporting the OCC workforce, including highly mobile bank examiners. The OCC will continue to evaluate and incrementally refresh network and telecommunications infrastructure each year to manage capacity, provide resilient services, maintain our security posture, and identify opportunities to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of network operations.

- *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 the first quarter of FY 2026, OCC completed its mobile device refresh which began during FY 2025. OCC will continue to ensure the laptops in use across the OCC workforce are refreshed regularly, with replacement activities planned during the remainder of FY 2026 and through FY 2027.
- *Cyber Security (CS)* – CS includes technologies, processes and practices aligned to protect networks, computers, programs, and data from attack, damage, or unauthorized access. These activities strengthen OCC’s cybersecurity and enhance safeguards of confidential information vital to economic stability. In alignment with Federal and Treasury requirements, OCC has transitioned the Agency's systems and applications into Information System Continuous Monitoring and Ongoing Authorization. In FY 2026 and FY 2027, OCC will continue to focus on improving its solutions and deploying additional cloud-based services. This effort aims to minimize dependency on legacy technology for critical supervision solutions. Additionally, OCC will continue to 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. 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>.