

Department of the Treasury
Fiscal Service

FY 2022

Capital Investment Plan

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Major IT Investments

Agency Accounting Services (AAS)

Description:

AAS includes Oracle e-Business Suite, PRISM, WebTA, PAWS, moveLINQ, and BFEM. This investment serves as the core system for providing administrative support to agencies subscribed to Fiscal Service Federal Shared Service Provider offerings.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	2.40	6.56	2.70	-3.86	-58.88%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	33.99	33.77	34.45	0.68	2.00%
Total Obligations	36.39	40.33	37.15	-3.19	-7.90%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

Agency Accounting Services (AAS) is supported by Oracle e-Business Suite, PRISM and WebTA systems, and also includes BFEM, PAWS and moveLINQ. This investment serves as the core system for providing administrative support to agencies subscribed to Fiscal Service's Shared Service Provider offerings. The use of a common platform and utilization of common resources eliminates duplication of effort leading to cost reduction and increased efficiencies within the federal government. The system enables financial management of budget execution, purchasing, accounts payable, accounts receivable, disbursements, fixed assets, project accounting, inventory and order management, and employee time and attendance data. Revenue enhancement will occur through economies of scale as new customers are added to this platform. There are no dependencies between this investment and other investments. Continuing initiatives include the implementation of business intelligence tools (Oracle Analytics/Hyperion) to provide better reporting capabilities for our customers. AAS will continue to evaluate potential upgrades within the shared instance and manufacturing instance within Oracle for future implementation.

FY 2020 accomplishments include:

- Successfully implemented 48 Robotics Process Automations (RPA).
- Implemented organizational/governance structure in relation to RPA.
- Implemented enhancements and new functionality for EOR to add upgrades and improvements as well as replacement of forms that used outdated technology.

FY 2021 and beyond objectives:

- Implement a Data Warehousing/Data Analytics/Business Intelligence Reporting that will help handling large amounts of unstructured data to help identify, develop and otherwise create new strategic business opportunities.

- Evaluate applications which will provide workflow management capabilities for both business and technology related processes.
- Evaluate and enhance budget formulation services for existing and potential customers.
- Complete planning for the Discovery phase of various new customer implementation projects.
- Complete planning for the implementation phase of various new customers.
- Support activities associated with Financial Innovation and Transformation (FIT) Office's Federal Integrated Business Framework (FIBF).
- Work with Office of Shared Services to evaluate and improve contract vehicles for customer onboarding and ongoing support needs.
- Develop a plan to implement system enhancements in support of platform only customers as a result of lessons learned with cabinet level agencies.
- Implement BFEM technical modernization, including efforts for the technology to be accessible to people with disabilities in support of Section 508 Compliance.
- Expand upon initial implementation of Robotics Process Automation.

Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP)

Description:

ASAP is a recipient-initiated electronic payment and information system used to make federal grant payments issued by federal agencies and reimbursements to financial agents for financial services on behalf of the government for debit cards program.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	3.42	3.69	3.83	0.14	3.78%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	7.92	7.66	8.60	0.94	12.29%
Total Obligations	11.34	11.35	12.43	1.08	9.52%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

Consistent with the Fiscal Service and Treasury missions, ASAP is a recipient-initiated electronic payment and information system used to make: federal grant payments; reimbursements to financial agents for services performed on behalf of the government; and authorized benefit disbursements to states. It is a shared service provider. The Federal Reserve Bank, Treasury's fiscal agent (12 U.S.C. 391), develops and operates ASAP under Fiscal Service's direction. FY 2020, ASAP had 15,798 users and made payments totaling over \$1 Trillion, which includes stimulus efforts (FY ending September 30, 2020). Primary beneficiaries of the investment include states, Financial Institutions, Universities, non- and for-profit organizations, Indian Tribal organizations, Federal Program Agencies (FPAs) and the Fiscal Service. As stakeholders, users receive direct benefit from using the system for payment and/or reporting/information services. ASAP supports the Fiscal Service, Treasury, and user FPAs' abilities to exercise sound financial management practices and controls. ASAP's primary function is to

make payments electronically via Automated Clearing House (ACH) and Fedwire. Its real-time interface with these systems provides next-day and same-day payments to recipients as well as provides immediate financial information to recipients, FPAs and Treasury, to enable informed decision-making. ASAP supports grant payment needs of FPAs through account management features that address federal cash management regulations such as the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990, Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, and Public Law 106-107 (Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999). FPAs streamline the administration of grant payment processing by using ASAP's business processes and cash management functions. ASAP was selected by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Council as one of two approved grant payment systems. Design efficiencies and robust functionality eliminates the need for redundant payment systems. ASAP management is dedicated to CPIC best practices, ensuring effective use of taxpayer dollars. An earned value management system is used to measure the project performance and certified project managers employ sound practices to manage development, production, and control activities.

FY 2020 accomplishments include:

- Developed an application dashboard that significantly improved Help Desk and system analysts at all levels to rapidly query and retrieve user and organizational information to resolve user challenges across ASAP core functions (enrollment, account maintenance, banking info status).
- In support of CASH forecasting request, developed new reporting that significantly improved transparency into ASAP 1031 Fedwire payments which account for over 75% of ASAP payments.
- Developed a bulk recipient enrollment capability to support federal agency migration to ASAP as their grants payment application. Supported over 4,300 new enrollments in July 2020.
- Continued to address technical debt of existing online reports and implement new reports.
- Supported all production efforts and required infrastructure upgrades.

FY 2021 objectives include:

- Implement new Same-Day ACH payment window to support Pacific Time Zone customers.
- Implement identity assurance changes to enforce 2-factor authentication for federal agency users in compliance with HSPD-12.
- Complete ASAP inquiry and reports modernization to allow ASAP to migrate from WebFocus.
- Address pre-execution tasks to support implementation of CAIA user provisioning implementation in FY 2022.

For FY 2021 and beyond, development and operations objectives will predominately include and focus on system enhancements and modernization. These initiatives include interfacing with external systems to improve system efficiency, customizable information reporting for Federal Program Agencies (FPAs), system notification enhancements, and compliance with ISO 20022, the ISO standard for electronic data interchange between financial institutions. ASAP will also continue supporting stated benefits, all production efforts, required infrastructure upgrades, and enrolling new FPAs.

Central Accounting Services (CAS)

Description:

CAS provides a central point and location for all government-wide accounting data and reports within Fiscal Service. CAS produces reports essential to the federal government using GFRS, GTAS, DIMS and FCAS systems. CAS also includes systems (IPAC and G-Invoicing) that monitor the transfer of funds from one agency to another with standardized descriptive data. Additionally, CAS includes CARS which enables close monitoring of the government's monetary assets and liabilities.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	8.11	12.59	11.36	-1.23	-9.78%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	77.55	85.35	87.09	1.74	2.04%
Total Obligations	85.66	97.94	98.45	0.51	0.52%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

Central Accounting Services (CAS) provides Fiscal Service with the systems necessary to advance informed decision-making and improve government effectiveness by providing timely, reliable and transparent financial services and information. It also instills confidence and promotes reliance on federal government accounting and reporting. CAS includes systems such as Central Accounting and Reporting System (CARS), Division of Infrastructure Management Services (DIMS), CASH TRACK, Foreign Currency Accounting System (FCAS), Government-wide Treasury Account Symbol (GTAS), Governmentwide Financial Reporting System (GFRS), and Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection (IPAC). It provides a central point and location for all government-wide accounting data and reports within Fiscal Service, including the Daily Treasury Statement (DTS), Monthly Treasury Statement (MTS), Schedules of Federal Debt, and the Financial Report (FR) of the United States Government. It also records investment and borrowing activity for government agencies.

The investment looks to improve reporting capabilities to advance Treasury initiatives for financial reporting, cash management, and management of securities. CAS also provides a foundation for future modernization efforts with a central accounting system founded on standard financial terms and formats that directly supports and enables Fiscal Service data transparency efforts and the President's Open Government Initiative.

FY 2020 accomplishments include:

- Completed and Implemented GTAS functionality as prioritized by the Product Owner needed to collect and finalize agency closing package data for the Financial Report of the U.S. Government.
- Completed and Implemented Release of enhancements related to settlement and release 3.0.
- Completed and deployed enhancements for Governmentwide roll-out of order functionality; develop updated specifications for invoice and performance; conduct user centered design sessions.
- Improved continuous delivery pipeline, including matured test automation, automated deployments and built-in security testing.

- Completed CARS functions as prioritized by the Product Owner to support replacement of all Authority and Agency transaction processing and classification functions.
- Continue replacement of the current CARS framework to remediate potential security vulnerabilities.

FY 2021 and beyond objectives include:

- Complete activities to rewrite the Agency Transaction Module of Central Accounting Reporting System (CARS) (Release 3.0).
- Implement planned Financial Report (FR) Corrective Actions to achieve auditability of the FR, inclusive of the General Fund.
- Support Fiscal Service efforts to transition remaining agencies to daily CARS reporting.
- Complete final steps in decommissioning Governmentwide Financial Report System (GFRS).
- Further leverage Governmentwide Treasury Account Symbol (GTAS) data to reduce agency reporting burden
- Implement tactics to improve efficiency and decrease routine agency inquiries.
- Upgrade to Oracle e-Business Suite release 12.2.7 to support G-Invoicing functionality.
- Complete development and deploy the G-Invoicing solution to reduce buy/sell intragovernmental differences.
- Continue replacement of the G-Invoicing framework to remediate potential security vulnerabilities.
- Develop complete end-to-end mappings of cash information flowing through to the DTS (2021).

Data Services

Description:

Data Services combines USASpending.gov, Financial Information Repository (FIR) and Data Transparency. USASpending fulfills certain requirements of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency (FFAT) Act of 2006 and Digital Accountability and Transparency (DATA Act) of 2014. The Financial Information Repository (FIR) also includes capabilities for Enterprise Products and Services, and Business Intelligence and Data Analytics (BIDA).

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	16.63	8.29	8.40	0.11	1.38%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	16.74	25.00	26.04	1.04	4.16%
Total Obligations	33.37	33.29	34.44	1.16	3.47%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) was signed into law on September 26, 2006. The legislation required that federal contract, grant, loan, and other financial assistance awards be displayed on a publicly accessible and searchable website to give the American public access to information on how their tax dollars are being spent. Through the USAspending website and supporting services, the Bureau of the Fiscal Service delivers on Treasury's strategic goal to increase access to and use of federal financial data in order to strengthen government-wide decision-making and accountability through data transparency. This work seeks to provide the public and federal agencies with access to a greater range of financial data. The implementation of the DATA Act requirements is nearly completed, but the work of federal spending transparency and accountability continues. The Office of Data Transparency at Fiscal Service continuously improves data quality and usability and looks for ways to draw value and insights from federal spending data. To support the Federal Financial Management vision, the FIR provides timely, reliable, secure, and consumable data to authorized federal users and the public. The web-based application promotes transparency, increases accountability, facilitates better decision-making, and improves operational efficiency. The FIR provides an single touch-point to centrally manage, analyze, and report on the financial data that the U.S. Treasury's Bureau of the Fiscal Service (Fiscal Service) collects/receives. The FIR provides integrated financial management information across all Fiscal Service services and a robust Business Intelligence website that allows authorized users to analyze financial data trends, patterns, and other Business Intelligence concepts for improved decision-making. The centralized data is made available to Federal Program Agencies, OMB, Congress and public citizens. FIR employs financial management data standards to improve accessibility of financial management data for decision making and transparency reporting.

FY 2020 accomplishments include:

- Completed high fidelity mockups for enhancements to both Advanced Search results and Agency Profile pages of USAspending.gov.
- Developed a structure to improve performance with data growth and data quality of public data and strengthen DATA Act implementation.
- Launched agency data dashboard, obtain feedback, and update with improvements. Issue a major DATA Act Information Model Schema (DAIMS) release.
- Developed and issue Principles of Data Governance for the Fiscal Service. - Developed and internally published two data management and/or data quality policies for the bureau.
- Launched fiscaldata.treasury.gov (FDTG).
- Processed new Public datasets and buildout additional Central Accounting Reporting System (CARS) API connections.
- Continued to modernize infrastructure/improve on technical debt including, upgrade Java Platform to Standard Edition 11 Development Kit, Update API framework to provide a more flexible and robust API to query data, Jenkins consolidation, logging improvements through an Elk Backup, upgrade FIR Public Postgres, and clean-up current Amazon Web Services (AWS) by coordinating with Smartronix.

FY 2021 objectives and beyond include:

- Automate the Metadata Repository.
- Continue to work on improving data quality by implementing new versions of the DAIMS in the DATA Act Broker.
- Work on implementing Bureau-wide data strategy that leverages DATA Act data, as well as internal data, to improve Bureau operations and decision-making.

- Work with the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, OMB, the CFO Council, and agency stakeholders to improve the quality of DATA Act data submitted to Treasury through policy changes and updates to the DATA Act Information Model Schema (DAIMS).
- Complete integration of FIR program assets with the Data Transparency Organization.
- Complete DMS Business Intelligence deliverables including DMS Branch KPI Dashboard, and Agency Relationship Management Scorecard.

Debit Gateway

Description:

The Debit Gateway receives check and ACH debit data from collection channels, determines best clearing method, creates/delivers entry presentment/origination files to payment mechanisms, and processes returned items.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	1.53	1.53	1.60	0.07	4.78%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	9.25	11.92	11.49	-0.43	-3.57%
Total Obligations	10.78	13.45	13.10	-0.35	-2.62%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Debit Gateway is an application that processes electronic check and Automated Clearing House (ACH) debit transactions received from Fiscal Service collection channels and a handful of federal agencies, which result in the depositing of funds into the Treasury. It includes the ability to "decision" electronic check transactions whereby checks are converted to ACH debits or truncated and presented as image cash letters to optimize collectability and reduce unit clearing costs. It is built as a reusable service that can be utilized by other applications, so that these applications no longer need to present these transactions for settlement on their own. The Debit Gateway is designed to implement an enterprise architecture goal of having one (and only one) system per Fiscal Service business line. In this case, the business line is the settlement of electronic check and ACH debit transactions received via the collection channels on behalf of federal agencies, as opposed to each channel needing to provide settlement individually. The Debit Gateway benefits the Fiscal Service's mission of providing financial services, because a large portion of the government's revenue is received through this application. In addition, the Debit Gateway replaced a number of unnecessarily duplicative solutions in favor of a single, dedicated application for this business line. Also, the Debit Gateway benefits the Fiscal Service's mission of providing financial services to a large number of government agencies in an efficient and cost effective manner thus eliminating the need for redundant check/ACH clearing services offered by Financial Agents. Currently, the Debit Gateway processes transactions on behalf of multiple Fiscal Service collection channel applications: Pay.gov, OTCnet, Electronic Check Processing (ECP), and Agency Direct.

FY 2020 accomplishments include:

- Debit Gateway had three releases to enhance the system and ensure all required processing changes from Check 21 and ACH are incorporated into the Debit Gateway.
- Debit Gateway enhanced Incident Response and addressed resiliency gaps.
- Assessed and implemented cyber security measures which includes encrypting account numbers in the database and purge transaction data history after 7 years.
- Several releases had User Interface (UI) upgrades. The User Interface project will continue of the next few years

FY 2021 and beyond objectives include:

- Debit Gateway will have three releases per year to enhance the system and ensure all required processing changes from Check 21 and ACH are incorporated into the Debit Gateway.
- Continue the User Interface (UI) upgrade project.
- Continue to enhance resiliency with the Disaster Recovery Exercise quarterly stay program.
- Work to reduce technical debt.

Debt Collection Services (DCS)

Description:

DCS collects delinquent non-tax debt & tax via levy, prevents improper payments and strives to be fiscally responsible with federal funds. Systems covered in this investment include the CRS, CSNG, CTS, DUDE, ESKER/IDMS, TOP and TROR.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	6.53	5.26	5.54	0.27	5.15%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	22.84	32.41	31.44	-0.97	-2.99%
Total Obligations	29.38	37.68	36.98	-0.70	-1.85%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Cross-Servicing (CSNG) program uses demand letters, Private Collection Agencies (PCAs), administrative wage garnishment, repayment agreements, and other collection tools to collect non-tax delinquent debt owed to the federal government. In addition to debt collection, the systems within the DCS portfolio allows Federal Government users to access data, view reports and provide requested information to debtors. The Treasury Offset Program (TOP) is a centralized offset program which collects delinquent debts owed to federal agencies and states. The Integrated Document Management System (IDMS) is also being reported under the DCS investment. IDMS provides customers Digital Document Storage and Retrieval, Digital Business Processes, and Records Management Solutions for the Fiscal Service internal customers. The DMS Universal Data Ecosystem (DUDE) is cloud based modern BI, Reporting, and Advanced Analytics platform on the AWS GovCloud commercial cloud. This modern, industry standard, data management platform will digitally transform the legacy

Information Repository data warehouse. DUDE enhanced the ability of data analysts to leverage both relational and unstructured data to achieve greater insights to support data driven making to project, predict, and achieve delinquent debt collection targets.

FY 2020 accomplishments include:

- CSNG programmed to put debts of creditor agencies on “hold” for collection activities due to the CARE S Act and COVID-19. • Supported the launch of streaming data into the DUDE.
- Concluded large stabilization efforts such as refinement of Administrative Wage Garnishment and updating system’s capability to manage multiple debtors on a single account.
- Gathered data from ex IDMS.
- Decommissioned 2 physical servers and migrated to enhanced virtual servers infrastructure, new storage, more current and secure versions of the Windows Server O/S.
- Doubled number of fax lines and migrated to enhanced digital telephony trunks for the fax service.
- Established and tested switch over to Esker DR DB DUDE.
- Received issuance of Authority To Operate (ATO). System went live on 7/20/20 with data ingested, processed, and curated from four (4) source systems (TOP, CSNG, CRS, TROR).
- System integrated metadata management into the data ingest process which strengthens our data governance maturity posture.
- System has first in class data streaming capability which allows for dynamic near real time reporting and visual System went live on 7/20/20 with data ingested, processed, and curated from four (4) source systems.
- TOP programmed to only offset debts not impacted by the CARES Act and COVID-19, i.e. child support.
- DPAS implementation – Implemented December 2019.
- Returned Mail with the use of Rules Engine for ONI – Implemented on February 2020.
- Returned Mail with the use of Rules Engine for Warning letters – Implemented on June 2020.

FY 2021 and future objectives include:

- CSNG Core Team will worked to implement the LINK module and Debtor Self Service (IVR and Web) modules for CSNG. CSNG Core Team will also work on implementing Contact Savvy, third party data integration and letters modernization.
- IDMS/IBML Scanner Windows Upgrade: Upgrade Production scanning environment to a supported and more secure version of Windows server.
- IDMS Technical Refresh Development Environment: Perform technical refreshes on the development application server hardware, application server software, application and database to supported versions.
- IDMS Technical Refresh Preproduction Environment: Perform technical refreshes on the preproduction application server hardware, application server software, application and database to supported versions.
- IDMS Technical Refresh Production Environment.

Do Not Pay (DNP)

Description:

Do Not Pay Business Center (DNPBC) provides centralized access to data as well as analytical services to help detect and prevent improper payments. DNPBC is comprised of the DNP Portal and Data Analytics Services.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	4.51	4.45	4.46	0.00	0.06%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	17.17	24.09	26.27	2.18	9.06%
Total Obligations	21.68	28.54	30.73	2.19	7.66%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Do Not Pay Portal is used by agencies to verify information about potential recipients of federal payments or benefits. To the extent permitted by law, the Data Analytics Center employs data analytics to help federal and state users reduce the amount of improper payments made in federally-funded programs. The DNPBC (Do Not Pay Business Center) allows agencies administering federal programs to better utilize technology to access eligibility information through a single portal in a timely, more cost effective manner. The initial implementation allowed online interaction by program offices and contracting officers through a user interface to improve program decision-making. Since its initial launch, the investment added the capability to submit files for batch processing or to be continuously monitored in the Portal. The long-term strategic direction is to assist agencies in using database checks and analytics to identify improper payments through seamless integration into the Treasury payment stream. The DNPBC supports Fiscal Service's mission of promoting the financial integrity and operational efficiency of the U.S. government.

FY 2020 accomplishments include:

- Rewrite the user interface for Batch Match in the Do Not Pay portal. (Release 6.1).
- Rewrite the Continuous Monitoring module within the Do Not Pay user interface. (Release 6.2).
- Implementation of the Continuous Monitoring Application Programming Interface. (Release 6.2).
- Rewrite the Reports user interface in the Do Not Pay application. (Release 6.3).
- Implementation of the Reports Application Programming Interface (Release 6.3).
- Development of cloud-based long-term solution for development and analytical data processing platforms due to end of life/support of current database appliance working with our technology service partners.
- Evaluation and implementation of additional payment streams, as appropriate and prioritized by the Product Owner and interfacing applications.
- Implementation of Application Programming Interface with government agencies.

FY 2021 objectives include:

- Continuous Integration with automated unit tests on code check-in and development builds.
- Implementation of new architecture replacing specialized software with open source mainstream technologies.
- Rearchitecture of Payments User Interface.
- Implement Payment Adjudication Application Programming Interface.
- Enhance Whitelist management in the Do Not Pay application.
- Automating Rules of Behavior checkbox in the Do Not Pay application.
- Expanding data source Access Group Administration.
- Implement IRS Death Data into the Do Not Pay Portal.

Electronic Check Processing (ECP)

Description:

The ECP (Electronic Check Processing) system facilitates and streamlines the check clearing process via Lockbox Networks. Checks written to the government will be electronically converted or truncated via Check 21 and settled by the Debit Gateway. The system is used by Federal agencies and their vendors, Financial Agents and Fiscal Agents.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	2.53	3.34	2.09	-1.26	-37.56%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	5.16	7.83	9.28	1.46	18.60%
Total Obligations	7.69	11.17	11.37	0.20	1.79%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

ECP is a pass-through application that allows batch processing of lockbox and mobile paper-based transactions, receiving check/remittance data and images and serves as a repository for agency research and reporting needs. ECP receives thousands of files per day from Financial Agents and forwards the items to Debit Gateway for settlement via ACH or Check 21. ECP is used by agencies, Financial Agents, Debit Gateway and ECP administration for reconciliation and balancing purposes, reporting, and item research. ECP improves transactional paper government collections, as measured funds availability provides cost savings to taxpayers and the federal government by eliminating paper check transportation and reducing settlement time with the following benefits:

- Provides improved financial and remittance information to agencies.
- Receives real-time data containing settlement and return information.
- Increases the speed of collections while decreasing the cost.
- Automates the preparation of settlement reporting and government wide remittance image repository access.

FY 2020 accomplishments include:

- Processing of 78,068,387 items with a total value of \$426.1 billion.
- Release 3.1.1 (maintenance, optimization) – November 2019.
- Release 3.2 (Chrome Browser Support) – March 2020.
- Release 3.2.1 (CSRF Remediation) – March 2020.
- OHS 12C Upgrade – March 2020.
- Release 3.2.2 & Release 3.2.3 (WebLogic Upgrade, production issue fix) – May 2020.
- Release 4.0 (Oracle 19c Upgrade) – May 2020.
- Release 4.1 (Functional) – August 2020.
- Release 4.1.1 (patch release) – September 2020.
- Successful 3 week extended stay Disaster Recovery exercise – October 2019.
- Successful 1 day Disaster Recovery Exercise – August 2020.
- ECP Table Top Exercise – August 2020.
- Completed Annual ECP Security Assessment and achieved Authority to Operate (ATO) for 2020.

Through February, the investment's FY 2021 accomplishments included processing \$113.9 billion and 17,612,311 million transactions. Overall, ECP is trending steady due to projects remaining on schedule with no significant issues and production operations running stable.

Other accomplishments include:

- Implementing the necessary code to being able to purge records in accordance to the record retention schedule.
- Enabled monthly archiving job in October 2020.
- Completed Table Top Exercise – November 2020.
- Successful extended stay Disaster Recovery exercise November 2020 – January 2021.
- Onboarded Social Security Administration from Agency Direct to assist with COVID related backlogs.
- Completed a proof of concept for future enterprise Common Approach to Identity Assurance integration to enable multi-factor authentication in ECP.

FY 2021 future objectives include:

- Patch Release 4.2.1 (IRS Tax Class '0') – March 2021.
- Release 4.3 (Functional release/reporting) – June 2021.
- Release 5.0 (CAIA Onboarding) – June 2021 – January 2022.
- Complete annual ECP Security Assessment and achieve Authority to Operate (ATO).

Fiscal IT Application

Description:

A Fiscal Service IT infrastructure Standard Investment providing enterprise-wide shared application capability including application development, application support and operations, and business software expenditures. Also included are application resources shared across the enterprise (e.g., testing personnel, integrated development environments, and testing software).

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	3.91	0.00	-3.91	-100.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	23.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Total Obligations	23.42	3.91	0.00	-3.91	-100.00%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Fiscal IT Application Standard Investment provides enterprise-wide shared application capability including application development, application support and operations, and business software expenditures. Also included are application resources shared across the enterprise (e.g., testing personnel, integrated development environments, and testing software).

In FY 2020, the Fiscal IT Application Standard Investment continued to provide support for an enterprise-wide shared application capability related to application maintenance and operations. In FY 2021, the Standard Investment is providing DME support for preparing the enterprise application capability to utilize Cloud services and further application IT modernization.

Fiscal IT Data Center/Cloud

Description:

A Fiscal Service IT infrastructure Standard Investment for provisioning data center and cloud services with purpose-built facilities to securely maintain computer equipment as well as provide racks/cabinets and cabling, redundant power, data connectivity, environmental controls relative to temperature, humidity and fire suppression, physical security, and the personnel necessary to run and operate the facilities and infrastructure.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	5.05	1.53	0.00	-1.53	-100.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	66.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Total Obligations	71.44	1.53	0.00	-1.53	-100.00%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Fiscal IT Data Center/Cloud Standard Investment provides data center services to support Fiscal Service's IT infrastructure and users. The goal of the investment is to deliver exceptional programs and

services through information technology strategies that establish flexible, adaptable, and practical services and processes while at the same time minimizing overall IT infrastructure expenses.

The accomplishment for the Fiscal IT Data Center/Cloud investment in FY 2020 was to continue providing data center services for the Fiscal IT infrastructure to support users. The investment enables Fiscal Service to improve results, manage IT resources effectively to accomplish the Bureau's mission, and deliver quality customer service. This leads to improved operational effectiveness, improved timeliness of investment information to investors, and increased opportunities in meeting the borrowing needs of the federal government. Also in FY 2020, the Standard Investment provided DME support to structure Cloud environments for Fiscal IT Cloud adoption. In FY 2021, the investment's objective is to continue providing DME support for implementing Cloud infrastructure environments for Fiscal IT Cloud adoption and further IT modernization.

Fiscal IT Delivery

Description:

A Fiscal Service IT infrastructure Standard Investment for providing an enterprise-wide shared IT services delivery capability. Delivery resources, products, and services shared across the enterprise, such as Project Management Office (PMO) personnel and account managers, are also included.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	18.41	6.40	6.50	0.10	1.50%
Total Obligations	18.41	6.40	6.50	0.10	1.50%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The purpose and goal of the Fiscal IT Delivery Standard Investment is to provide an enterprise-wide shared delivery capability that includes enabling capabilities such as delivery resources, products, and services shared across the enterprise (e.g., PMO personnel and account managers) are included.

The accomplishment for the Fiscal IT Delivery Standard Investment in FY 2020 was to continue providing operations and maintenance support for an enterprise-wide shared delivery capability that includes enabling capabilities such as delivery resources, products, and services shared across the enterprise. In FY 2021, the objective for this Standard Investment remains the same, providing an enterprise-wide shared delivery capability.

Fiscal IT End User

Description:

A Fiscal Service IT infrastructure Standard Investment providing end user services including computing devices and support for end users and costs to build, manage, and run end user computing devices for the enterprise and deliver centralized support to end users.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	0.30	0.00	-0.30	-100.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	35.17	21.03	21.34	0.32	1.50%
Total Obligations	35.17	21.33	21.34	0.02	0.07%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Fiscal IT End User Standard Investment provides end user services to support Fiscal Service's IT infrastructure and users. The goal of the investment is to deliver exceptional programs and services through information technology strategies that establish flexible, adaptable, and practical services and processes while at the same time minimizing overall IT infrastructure expenses.

The accomplishment for FY 2020 and continued goal for FY 2021 in the Fiscal IT End User Standard Investment is to continue providing operations and maintenance support Fiscal IT infrastructure service users. The investment enables Fiscal Service to improve results, manage IT resources effectively to accomplish the Bureau's mission, and deliver quality customer service. This leads to improved operational effectiveness, improved timeliness of investment information to investors, and increased opportunities in meeting the borrowing needs of the federal government. Also, in FY 2021, the Standard Investment plans to provide DME support to implement a hardware related workspace management network redesign to further technology modernization.

Fiscal IT Management (ITM)

Description:

A Fiscal Service IT infrastructure Standard Investment comprised of Architecture and Engineering (EA), Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC), IT executive management and strategic planning, and IT finance services.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	2.20	3.40	0.00	-3.40	-100.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	15.69	15.59	15.82	0.23	1.50%
Total Obligations	17.89	18.99	15.82	-3.17	-16.68%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The main objective for the Fiscal IT - IT Management Standard Investment is to continue providing enterprise architecture and strategic planning support to Fiscal Service. The investment enables Fiscal Service to improve results, manage IT resources effectively to accomplish the Bureau's mission, and deliver quality customer service. This leads to improved operational effectiveness, improved timeliness of investment information to investors, and increased opportunities in meeting the borrowing needs of the federal government.

The Fiscal IT - IT Management Standard Investment accomplishes the management of costs to administer and plan IT for Fiscal Service. This includes executive management, strategic management, enterprise architecture, IT finance, capital planning and investment reporting, and vendor management. In FY 2020, the Standard Investment provided operations and maintenance support of these managerial areas and provided DME support for establishing infrastructure and professional services for ServiceNow and Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) to further IT modernization efforts. In FY 2021, the investment will continue the operations and maintenance support and continue DME support to utilize professional serviced to prepare infrastructure to deploy ServiceNow and APIs.

Fiscal IT Network

Description:

A Fiscal Service IT infrastructure Standard Investment providing network services including data and voice equipment along with transport methods to connect systems and personnel for communication purposes and providing core connectivity within enterprise data centers as well as connectivity to and access within office buildings and remote locations.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	11.50	1.06	0.00	-1.06	-100.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	12.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Total Obligations	23.94	1.06	0.00	-1.06	-100.00%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Fiscal IT Network Standard Investment provides network services to support Fiscal Service's IT infrastructure and users. The goal of the investment is to deliver exceptional programs and services through information technology strategies that establish flexible, adaptable, and practical services and processes while at the same time minimizing overall IT infrastructure expenses.

Accomplishments in FY 2020 for the Fiscal IT Network Standard Investment include providing operations and maintenance support for the Fiscal IT network infrastructure, network devices, and end user service. The investment enables Fiscal Service to improve results, manage IT resources effectively to accomplish the Bureau's mission, and deliver quality customer service. This leads to improved operational effectiveness, improved timeliness of investment information to investors, and increased opportunities in meeting the borrowing needs of the federal government. In FY 2020, the investment also provided DME support for a Software Defined Network (SDN) solution, a Wide Area Network (WAN) redesign, and preparation for a Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) move to co-located data centers. Objectives for FY 2021 include continuing operations and maintenance support for network infrastructure, network devices, and end user service and also includes continued infrastructure development DME support for moving TIC to co-located data centers.

Fiscal IT Platform

Description:

A Fiscal Service IT infrastructure Standard Investment for provisioning an enterprise-wide platform capability, including database, middleware, mainframe database, and mainframe middleware.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	1.80	0.00	-1.80	-100.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	15.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Total Obligations	15.05	1.80	0.00	-1.80	-100.00%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Fiscal IT Platform Standard Investment includes managing costs associated with distributed and mainframe databases and middleware systems. This includes DBMS software and tools, labor, and outside services.

The accomplishment for FY 2020 and continued goal for FY 2021 in the Fiscal IT Platform Standard Investment is to continue providing operations and maintenance support for Fiscal IT infrastructure platform service users. The investment enables Fiscal Service to improve results, manage IT resources effectively to accomplish the Bureau's mission, and deliver quality customer service. This leads to improved operational effectiveness, improved timeliness of investment information to investors, and

increased opportunities in meeting the borrowing needs of the federal government. Also, in FY 2021, the investment plans to provide DME support to implement an Application Programming Interface (API) platform management tool and continue modernization of application orchestration and delivery.

Fiscal IT Security and Compliance (ITSEC)

Description:

A Fiscal Service IT infrastructure Standard Investment providing security programs and services including costs related to IT security compliance and disaster recovery as well as costs to define, establish, enforce, and measure security, compliance, and disaster recovery readiness for the enterprise.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	0.06	0.00	-0.06	-100.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	62.27	23.91	24.26	0.36	1.50%
Total Obligations	62.27	23.97	24.26	0.30	1.25%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Fiscal IT ITSEC Standard Investment covers costs associated with IT security resources setting policy, establishing process and means, measuring compliance, and responding to security breaches. Additionally, the investment captures costs associated with IT compliance such as establishing controls and measuring compliance to relevant legal and compliance requirements. Costs associated with a specific system's Security Assessment and Accreditation (SA&A) or Information System Security Officer (ISSO) labor costs are not included. The investment also includes costs associated with privacy, but does not include mission (non-IT) security and compliance. Also in FY 2021, the investment plans to continue security and compliance technical and identity assurance modernization.

The FY 2020 accomplishment and FY 2021 continuing goal of the Fiscal IT ITSEC Standard Investment is to continue supporting the mission of Fiscal Service to promote the financial integrity and operational efficiency of the federal government through exceptional accounting, financing, collections, payments, and shared services. The benefit of annotating a security investment allows security program resources and costs to be individually quantified and reflects the importance of data security to the Fiscal Service mission.

International Treasury Services (ITS.gov)

Description:

ITS.gov is the federal government shared service system for processing international payments and collections. ITS supports the Fiscal Service mission to provide centralized payments and provides screening for Office of Foreign Asset Control compliance.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	4.90	4.76	5.20	0.44	9.21%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	14.88	15.79	17.76	1.97	12.45%
Total Obligations	19.79	20.55	22.96	2.40	11.70%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

ITS.gov supports the Fiscal Service mission to provide centralized federal payment, collection, and reporting services. ITS.gov provides consolidated, web-based international payment, collection, and reporting, with Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC) screening, for federal agencies. ITS.gov supports payments to 240 foreign countries or territories in over 142 currencies for both Treasury-Disbursed Offices (TDO) and Non Treasury-Disbursed Offices (NTDO), including the Department of Defense, Veterans Administration, and Social Security Administration. For FY 2020, ITS.gov will process more than 8.2 million foreign payment transactions valued at more than \$28.5 billion US Dollars. ITS will provide OFAC screening shared services for more than 3.6 million domestic Fedwire and IAT ACH transactions valued at more than \$500 Billion USD. In total for FY 2020, ITS will process and screen more than 11.8 million payments valued at over \$528 billion US Dollars. ITS.gov benefits include:

- Web-Based, secure payment and collections portal;
- Designed around a distributed, stable processing platform with consolidated database support;
- Enforces encrypted access controls with separation of duties to ensure payment security and integrity;
- Eliminates multiple legacy foreign payment systems across government and allows Treasury to realize savings through a consolidated economy of scale system;
- Reduces the need for agencies to maintain large cash balances outside of Treasury
- Provides Office of Foreign Asset Control screening for all payments and as a shared service to other Fiscal Service applications; - Expedites foreign payment settlement;
- Automates processing to improve data integrity;
- Supports manual and bulk file processing; and
- Provides on-demand, customizable electronic reporting capabilities.

FY 2020 accomplishments include:

- Multi-year effort to enhance ITS to support ISO 20022 standards for all processing and outputs.
- SWIFT VPN and Security Enhancements.
- OFAC System Updates and Process Enhancements.

- International Direct Deposit Updates and Enhancements.
- Service Provider Interface updates - Technical Debt remediation.
- Supporting continued PM2020+ Future State system requirements.

FY 2021 and beyond objectives include:

- Multi-year effort to enhance ITS to support ISO 20022 standards for all processing and outputs.
- SWIFT VPN and Security Enhancements.
- OFAC System Updates and Process Enhancements.
- International Direct Deposit Updates and Enhancements.
- Service Provider Interface updates - Technical Debt remediation.
- Supporting continued PM2020+ Future State system requirements.

Invoice Processing Platform (IPP)

Description:

IPP provides a centralized electronic invoicing and payment information portal accessible to all participants in federal payment transactions.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.25	0.46	0.53	0.07	14.92%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	21.73	22.46	22.77	0.31	1.38%
Total Obligations	21.98	22.93	23.30	0.38	1.65%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

IPP provides a centralized electronic invoicing and payment information portal accessible to all participants in federal payment transactions: agencies, payment recipients, and the Fiscal Service. IPP enables the presentation of electronic orders, receipt of electronic invoices, automated routing and approval (workflow), electronic notifications and Treasury payment information. IPP is designed to yield government-wide efficiencies by (1) reducing or eliminating paper based processing by accounts payable, (2) enhancing Treasury's value and service to its citizens by increasing access to and quality of payment data, and (3) providing a single central application in which government finance departments can engage with their suppliers, and in which government suppliers can engage with agencies. IPP supports the Fiscal Service's goal to provide accurate, timely payments by optimizing agency use of electronic mechanisms. IPP stakeholders include federal agencies and their commercial vendors. IPP's key stakeholders are federal agencies and vendors.

FY 2020 accomplishments include:

- Onboarded 145 Agencies.

- Successfully deployed RADs 5.5.1, 5.6, 5.6.1, and 5.6.2.
- Conducted User Group meetings in December 2019 and June 2020.
- IPP processed \$51.8 B in total dollars that represent all invoices processed using IPP.

Future objectives include:

- Increase of electronic invoicing transactions submitted through IPP.
- Onboarding of additional agencies and suppliers.
- Security fixes, infrastructure modernization and optimization.
- Outreach expansion for agencies and suppliers.
- Modernization efforts for the platform to adapt to the customer's needs.

Over the Counter Channel Application (OTCnet)

Description:

OTCnet is the government's one system solution for the collection of \$150 billion annually in all types of checks, currency, credit/ debit cards and coins transacted at federal agency Point of Sale locations worldwide.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	8.64	9.88	10.23	0.36	3.60%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	15.60	14.66	14.90	0.24	1.61%
Total Obligations	24.23	24.54	25.13	0.59	2.41%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

OTCnet is the government's one system solution for the collection of \$150 billion annually in all types of checks, currency, credit/ debit cards and coins transacted at federal agency Point of Sale locations worldwide. OTCnet is a complex system that utilizes a broad range of technologies with 12 external interfaces and a substantial user community who uses the system across the globe. The primary beneficiaries of this investment are the agency end users, Financial Institutions, and government. OTCnet yields substantial cost savings as a shared service across the government servicing over 96 agencies and over 80 Financial Institutions.

FY 2020 accomplishments include:

- Completed the implementation of credit and debit card functionality in OTCnet, and rollout to agencies.
- Implemented Chrome Browser Support for Check Processing.
- Implement important technology upgrades and address important defects and enhancements.
- Implemented the Credit and Debit Card Support for OTCnet Kiosk Tablet. Customers using the OTC Kiosk Tablet will have the option to pay using credit, debit, or gift cards.

- Enhanced OTCnet to support an alternative Chrome Browser in addition to Internet Explorer to keep up with rapid changes in browsers.

FY 2021 and FY 2022 objectives include:

- Provide Mobile Check Capture capability in OTCnet.
- Implement important technology upgrades and address important defects and enhancements.
- Conduct evaluation of Operational Dashboard design options.
- Implement Operational Dashboard Minimal Viable Product (MVP) and full built out. • Introduce detail transactions for Deposit Reporting.

Pay.gov

Description:

Pay.gov satisfies agencies and consumers demands for electronic alternatives by providing the ability to complete forms, make payments and submit queries 24 hours a day electronically. Pay.gov is web based allowing customers to access their accounts from any computer with Internet access. Pay.gov provides a suite of services allowing agencies to obtain and process collections in an efficient and timely manner.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	6.08	7.70	8.55	0.85	11.09%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	24.49	36.11	39.20	3.09	8.56%
Total Obligations	30.56	43.80	47.75	3.94	9.00%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

Pay.gov Services (Pay.gov) provides a government-wide Internet collection channel for Federal Program Agencies (FPAs) to collect non-tax revenue. It provides a suite of electronic financial services and interfaces to enable federal agencies to make financial collections electronically, specifically over the Internet. By providing the Internet collection channel, Pay.gov helps promote the all-electronic Treasury vision. Pay.gov Services directly support the collection and deposit of funds into the Treasury on behalf of federal agencies. This is a key component of the multi-faceted government-wide financial management mission of the Fiscal Service. One of the critical goals of the Fiscal Service is to convert paper-based transactions to electronic methods; Pay.gov is the primary program supporting this goal. Fiscal Service also had the goal of providing citizens with convenient and secure payment options, Pay.gov delivers this medium. Previous strategic goals that Pay.gov has helped the Fiscal Service meet include: 1) Providing timely collection of federal government receipts, at the lowest cost, through an all-electronic Treasury; and 2) Establishing policies and processes to facilitate the integration of e-commerce technologies into the payments and collections infrastructure. Pay.gov services support the Fiscal Service's mission by providing a secure, efficient, and user-friendly collection channel for citizens and businesses to use when paying an agency. This service promotes operational efficiency

and financial integrity. The key beneficiaries of Pay.gov are the FPAs and citizens. By collecting funds over the Internet, Treasury and FPAs receive the funds faster, more securely and more accurately than mailed or in person transactions. Citizens benefit from Pay.gov by being able to make payments from any Internet-capable device. In addition, the cost per payment through Pay.gov is less than the cost per paper payment. As a service, FPAs are both the primary customers and stakeholders of Pay.gov.

As of July, FY 2020 accomplishments included collecting \$162 billion and 138 million transactions. The overall status of Pay.gov is green and the overall trend is steady due to projects remaining on schedule with no significant issues and production operations running stable. No outstanding risks without mitigation strategies. Other accomplishments include:

- Begun Continuous Availability project to improve uptime and availability by leveraging cloud infrastructure.
- Implemented strategic forms solutions, including an integration with a newer and more modern forms technology solution that will also be used by the Mobile Program.
- Executed communication plan for converting all agencies off the legacy OCI Interactive interface by 4Q 2020.
- Prioritized, develop, and implement billing and usability enhancements for CRS and other billing agencies.

Future objectives include:

- Sustain Business Operations by holding monthly and quarterly meetings with all business partners.
- Cybersecurity: Web Application Firewall (WAF) phase 1 and 2 rollout. Potential long-term solutions to CyberClean.
- Forms & Billing Solutions: Forms migration tactical plan work to determine waves and how to prioritize.
- OCI-I Conversion: All strategic priority agencies will actively convert. Engage three additional groups of agencies for batch conversion conversations and commitments.
- Mobile Program (Public Facing App): Implemented eGov common components accordions on Proof-of-Purchase page.
 - Indicated clearly on the confirmation page when an email receipt is sent.
 - Auto-formatted Case ID field for U.S. Courts Public App forms.
 - Added quick actions (share email receipt) to main conf. page for better access.
 - Added Error messaging on form fields.
 - Added Dropdowns/picklists.
 - Added Text boxes.
 - Field Labels & Font Style/Sizing.
 - Added Buttons.

Payment Services (PS)

Description:

Payment Services is the domestic payment disbursement engine of the federal government. The systems included in the investment are used by agencies to create and disburse all checks, EFT and wire transfer payments in a secure manner.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	9.07	11.27	11.67	0.40	3.51%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	34.39	48.10	50.31	2.21	4.60%
Total Obligations	43.46	59.37	61.97	2.61	4.39%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

Payment Services (PS) is the only resource for Federal Program Agencies (FPAs) to certify ACH, Check, wire transfers, IAT, CTX, ASAP, and ITS.gov payments. PS reduces costs for the federal government by eliminating redundant certification tools, overhead, and unique applications for over 200 agencies (such as Social Security Administration (SSA), Office of Personnel Management (OPM), and the Internal Revenue Service (IRS)). PS provides a security assurance level 4 system for payment certification and maintains the only resources for processing, settlement, and distribution payments. In addition, PS is the conduit for all eligible payments to be screened thru Do Not Pay and TOP for possible elimination of improper payments, and payment offsets when debts are owed, therefore saving the government dollars. This investment also includes the system of record for all payment voucher data eliminating the need for agencies to have their own infrastructure for maintaining this information. In addition, it includes the provisioning system that distributes etokens (iKeys) to users needed to access Payment applications.

FY 2020 accomplishments include:

- Updated the PAM Operations request functionality to allow notifications to be emailed to the Help Desk.
- SPS resiliency - new hardware was installed in both data centers to support site switch.
- Improved SPS GUI to standardized date formats and validate data entry.
- Performed regular site switches of both PAM and SPS (2-3 per year). –
- Addressed technical debt and security enhancements.
- Enhanced Same Day ACH capability; increased single item maximum to \$100K.
- Successfully supported all payment volume increases related to CARES ACT without performance issues.

FY 2021 and beyond objectives include enhancing application capabilities to include the following:

- Enhance PIV functionality to include new users as well as migrating iKey users.
- Wire Offset eligibility screening from SPS/PAM.
- Enhance CashTrack Real-Time reporting.
- Mailstream updates for increased operational efficiency.

- STEM - Secure Trust Enrollment Module: enhance enrollment process to be more secure and efficient.
- Enhance Recertification process for SPS.
- Complete Webserver and MQ resiliency updates.

Post Payment Services

Description:

The Post Payment Services Investment covers the legacy post payment systems and development of a new platform to provide a single source for aftermath payment processing for Federal Program Agencies. It simplifies reconciliation activities, improves information exchange, and reduces paper-based processes for users.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	8.07	9.56	10.12	0.55	5.78%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	34.46	52.71	55.58	2.87	5.45%
Total Obligations	42.53	62.27	65.70	3.43	5.50%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Post Payment Services investment supports Treasury Strategic Plan Goal 4, via Strategic Objective 4.3 "Federal Financial Performance" which is improve federal financial management performance using innovative practices to support effective government. Strategy 4.3A identifies the Bureau of the Fiscal Service to provide new tools and capabilities in support of the financial management community. This is covered under the Bureau's Plan via Objective 1.1 "Modernize core businesses through comprehensive business transformation". The investment is abiding by Executive Order 13800 on "strengthening the cybersecurity of Federal networks and critical infrastructure". The investment is consolidating all post payment processing into one comprehensive application by merging processing currently performed by multiple legacy systems. This consolidation will reduce costs associated with operations & maintenance of legacy systems, reduce duplicative functionality, eliminate redundancy of data across systems & provide a single source of payment data and post payment processing for Treasury Disbursed Federal agencies. The Post Payment Modernization Initiative will enhance and streamline business processes and provide productivity gains that will simplify reconciliation activities, improve information exchange, reduce paper-based processes, integrate disparate processes, modernize business processes, reduce improper payments, and enable self-service functions for agencies. The system will include functionality to process claims/adjudications, cancellations, check reconciliation, settlements, offsets, and accounting along with customer service and self-service applications. Benefits will be realized through cost avoidance, cost savings, and performance improvements as measured by:

- decommission of legacy systems;
- improved ability to deliver services and respond quickly to customer inquiries and more accurately;
- elimination of duplicate assets;
- minimized interfaces and duplication of data;

- improved reliability of systems;
- develop reusable services within and beyond post payments;
- scale to accommodate increases in workload or demand;
- streamline automation of operations;
- re-engineer all post payment activity to a modernize real time business processing; and
- modernize technology & technical environment Beneficiaries include Federal Agencies, Non-Treasury Disbursing Offices, Federal Reserve Bank and the American public.

FY 2020 accomplishments include:

- Multiple post payment legacy applications supported the Economic Impact Payments.
- Treasury Check Verification Application (TCVA) extended the hours of availability to accommodate the demand due to Stimulus payments.
- Implemented Treasury Check Verification System (TCVS) solution as a replacement for TCVA.
- The Post Payment Modernization Initiative (PPMI) finalized the TCIS/TRACS value chain & value streams & completed check processing by re-engineering the check reconciliation process (VS 1).
- PPMI migrated from the Cloud Pilot environment to the Fiscal Agency Production Cloud (FA PC) & to staging in Prod.
- PPMI took on added functionality to ingest ACH payment data for analytics.
- PPMI began development for the check cancellation processing (VS 2).
- Complete development & implement the ACH non-receipt workload (PAC-13 Project).
- Began the ACH Reclamation Process via Pay.Gov (PAC-46 Project).
- Deployed minor releases of legacy applications for minor data changes & bug fixes.
- TCIS implemented PIV access for Dept. of State in lieu of a PKI token.
- Applications participated in annual disaster recovery exercises.
- The Post Payment System (PPS) continued to support 3 critical use cases.

FY 2021 & beyond objectives include:

- Due to a schedule adjustment from the dependency of the FA PC ATO the PPMI parallel processing will not start as planned in the last qtr. CY 2020 but in the first qtr. CY 2021.
- PPMI will continue the redesign and implement the check first approach to replace TCIS and TRACS by streamlining automation of operations and re-engineering of the check cancellations, claims & exception processes through iterative deliverables using agile methodologies.
- PPMI will continue to improve the following business functions as they relate to check payments with technological enhancements and efficiencies for: post payment transactions, exception resolution, information sharing, and security controls.
- Migrate ACH Reclamation Process via Pay.Gov to PACER upon completion of successful testing and make available for Financial Institutions to respond electronically instead of using the paper form.
- PPS data will be moved to the future Do Not Pay cloud hosted analytic environment for use by the Payment Integrity Center of Excellence.
- Identify alternative solutions for remaining use cases in PPS.
- Continue to support and maintain legacy applications until decommissioned.

Retail Securities Services (RSS)

Description:

RSS is a consolidated investment containing multiple systems and applications to support the two primary missions of the Retail program: (1) to sell and service U.S. Treasury securities held directly by private individuals and organizations, and (2) to manage the Judgment Fund appropriation used to pay most court settlements and Justice Department compromise settlements against the United States.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	7.87	47.10	60.57	13.47	28.60%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	28.55	47.98	61.88	13.91	28.98%
Total Obligations	36.42	95.07	122.45	27.38	28.80%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The mission of the Retail program is to offer Americans simple and accessible Treasury securities to build savings and help enable financial confidence. To achieve our mission, Retail maintains public-facing applications to sell and service U.S. Treasury Securities directly to U.S. citizens to promote savings. In addition to servicing Treasury securities, Retail is also responsible for managing the Judgment Fund appropriation used to pay most court settlements and Justice Department compromise settlements against the United States. The program's mission crosswalks to the Fiscal Service goal to "deliver innovative financial management solutions that provide a modern, seamless customer experience," which in turn crosswalks to the Department's goals of Transforming Government-Wide Financial Stewardship and Achieve Operational Excellence. To achieve our mission, Retail maintains public-facing applications to sell and service U.S. Treasury Securities directly to U.S. citizens to promote savings. The Retail program is also responsible for servicing older Treasury debt instruments that matured, but remain unredeemed. This legacy debt dates back to the founding of our federal republic in 1789. This servicing is not provided as a courtesy, but directly serves a core goal of the Treasury to maintain the "full faith and credit of the U.S. Federal government," by honoring all debt obligations of the Federal government regardless of its age. In order to achieve its mission, the Retail program maintains multiple IT applications to sell and service its products. These systems are maintained under the consolidated investment portfolio known as the Retail Securities Services (RSS). These applications include relatively new internet-based systems and older mainframe-based systems that are hosted on various IT platforms maintained by both Fiscal Service and Federal Reserve personnel. For the last twenty years, the Retail program has aggressively pursued its goals by utilizing IT innovations, telecommunication improvements, and the internet to upgrade its product line, services and operations. The internet has provided us an opportunity to provide our customers more interactive services that empower self-servicing. These innovations and on-going project plans enable the Retail program to continue to remain relevant into the 21st century, while still being able to efficiently service legacy debt obligations.

In FY 2020, Retail began development work to replace its aging TreasuryDirect (TD) application with a more modernized public-facing application called Treasury Retail Investment Manager (TRIM). With the deployment of TRIM, Retail will also roll out a new type of savings security for the public.

This security will have much simpler, and easy to understand terms and conditions. Also in FY 2020, Retail received a Congressional mandate to take pro-active steps to reduce the outstanding balance of Matured and Un-redeemed Debt (MUD). To comply with this mandate, Retail is initiating an extensive project to modernize its operations and IT application support. First, security ownership records maintained in physical form are being digitized and indexed so that the information will be converted to a dynamic and integrated database. Second, Retail's current IT application inventory is too technologically dated to support an aggressive program to reduce the MUD balance by enabling more active self-service on the customer's part. Consequently, Retail partnering with its IT service providers to initiate an extensive modernization program to replace its outdated architecture with a modernized and more interactive architecture that will leverage the dynamic ownership record database. The digitization and indexing effort will begin in FY 2021 and likely run through FY 2022. Detailed project planning for the modernization piece of the MUD project will start in FY 2021 with development efforts expected to begin in FY 2022 and run through FY 2024. The strategic goal of the MUD project is to transform our customers from passive actors dependent on customer service intervention into active players by providing them with the necessary tools to perform self-service. These efforts will significantly reduce the Retail program support and overhead costs, empower our customers, and expediate the processing of servicing requests.

Revenue Collections Support Services (RCSS)

Description:

RCSS collectively encompasses revenue collection data and associated information that enables the federal government to operate and serve the public. The systems provide a general support role in the revenue collections broader business line. RCSS includes the following systems: Bank Management Service (BMS), Collections Information Repository (CIR), Cash Management Improvement Act System (CMIAS), Treasury Collateral Management and Monitoring (TCMM), and Treasury Cash Management System (TCMS).

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	7.42	7.58	8.36	0.79	10.38%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	38.41	36.21	40.02	3.81	10.52%
Total Obligations	45.83	43.78	48.38	4.59	10.49%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

RCSS consolidates the following systems: Bank Management System (BMS), Collections Information Repository (CIR), Cash Management Improvement Act System (CMIAS), Treasury Collateral Management and Monitoring (TCMM) and Treasury Cash Management System (TCMS). Collectively, these systems enable revenue collection and associated information that enables the federal government to operate and serve the public. The systems provide a general support role in the revenue

collections broader business line. Most of the systems are in a steady state and have a low funding level.

BMS - Code, test and deployed BMS Release 1.6 into production in April 2020. This release included BMS Software Upgrades, Security Updates, Report Enhancements and High Priority Backlog items). Future objectives for BMS are - Implement releases into production that will address security requirements, infrastructure changes, and minor enhancements. TCMM-Code, test and deployed TCMM Release 2.1 and 2.2 into production in December 2019 and May 2020. These two releases included Software Upgrades, Security Updates, Report Enhancements and High Priority Backlog items. Future objective -TCMM - Incorporate HP Fortify tool and other security tools, Selenium scripting, and high priority defects and minor enhancements CIR Release 6.2 included an Oracle upgrade. It was completed 6/2020. Future objectives include addressing technical debt through upgrading the database and changes to the commercial settlement process CMIAS -CMIAS has proposed rebuilding CMIAS on the FRB’s National IT AWS Gov Cloud which will result in fixing the Struts vulnerability and CMIAS’ data integrity problems, as well as provide a host of benefits in the implementation of the Cash Management Improvement Act. These benefits will be quantified and described in detail once formal approval is received. TCMS/DVS-Achieve operational excellence in processing vouchers to meet NSS, CIR and PIR deadlines. Replace the User Interface. Future objectives: Separate TCMS/DVS application into two stand-alone applications in the cloud.

Stored Value Card (SVC)

Description:

SVC is a cash management service that uses smart cards to reduce cash and associated workload and risks in unique "closed" operational environments such as military bases and ships.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	11.25	8.75	9.30	0.55	6.24%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	48.23	46.76	48.29	1.53	3.27%
Total Obligations	59.48	55.51	57.59	2.08	3.74%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

SVC reduces the more than \$2 Billion in coins, currency, and checks in circulation at military bases across the world with electronic currency, thus reducing the high costs associated with security, transporting, and accounting for cash. Since inception, over \$73.2 Million electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) transactions in excess of \$9.9 Billion have been processed through the SVC e-commerce program. SVC helps Fiscal Service reach the President's mandate to complete government-wide implementation of shared electronic commerce solutions. SVC has effectively replaced or reduced cash at over 80 military bases and installations in 19 countries (including the U.S.) and on over 150 ships. The primary goal of the SVC program is to provide a cost effective solution for the government that

enables them to meet their electronic cash management needs. In this effort, SVC is consolidating the current three separate and distinct SVC programs (EZpay, EagleCash, and Navy Cash/Marine Cash) into a universal One-Card Solution to minimize duplication, avoid proprietary technologies, and gain more economies of scale through reuse of shared services across military services. The successful consolidation will result in a cost savings of over \$527 million by FY 2023. SVC's key customers are the military starting in basic training and continuing on through the life of the military personnel while deployed on land as well as on ships at sea. The primary stakeholders are - The Departments of the U.S. Army, Air Force, Marine Corp. and Navy; Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS); Navy Supply System (NAVSUP); Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (FRBKC); and PNC Bank.

During FY 2021, the SVC program successfully completed the initiative for modernization of the EagleCash and EZpay environments by piloting and limited deployment of the One-Card, while continuing to make progress on the replacement of devices that have exceeded end-of-life. The objectives for FY 2022 will be to complete the replacement of end-of-life devices with new equipment and continue the deployment on the One-Card initiative and Navy Cash Modernization. In addition, we will continue the back-office consolidation consisting of multiple phases.

Tax Collection Services (TCS)

Description:

TCS enables both business and individual tax payers to pay federal taxes electronically following a Congressional Mandate for Treasury to process government collections electronically. TCS includes EFTPS and development of a new Transforming Tax Collections (T2C) system which modernizes tax collection services for the federal government and provides a better customer experience.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	27.94	16.70	85.27	68.57	410.59%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	149.93	143.44	161.71	18.27	12.73%
Total Obligations	177.87	160.14	246.98	86.84	54.22%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

EFTPS enables both business and individual taxpayers to pay federal taxes electronically via phone, internet (www.eftps.gov, IRS Direct Pay), Fedwire, ACH credit, credit cards, or via a third party. EFTPS is managed by a designated Treasury Financial Agent (TFA), pursuant to the authority delegated to the Fiscal Service by the Secretary of the Treasury to designate Financial Institutions to provide banking services to the federal government (12 U.S.C. 90 and 265). This multi-function investment directly supports the government-wide financial management mission of the Fiscal Service, and is a partnership program with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The primary justifications for investing in EFTPS are the following:

- Maximize the percentage of tax collections received electronically by the federal government.
- Minimize the amount of time for taxpayers to complete a tax payment using electronic payments.
- Reduce the government cost to process a federal tax.
- Provide a 24 x 7 x 365 mechanism to collect federal tax revenue.

The Fiscal Service has been given authority for a Permanent and Indefinite appropriation from Congress as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004 (Pub. L 108-199) to perform critical banking services on behalf of the federal government, including for the purposes of tax collection for FY 2004 and beyond. Funds for this investment are allocated from this authority and are submitted to OMB on an annual basis as part of the congressional justification for the President's Budget. EFTPS has been in existence since the FY 1996 appropriations to cover the operations and maintenance of the following critical functions: New taxpayer enrollment; Tax payment processing; Fulfillment/mail services; Customer service; and General operations. Less than 10 percent of each FY funding is allocated to minor software enhancements to accommodate changes to the tax code. The Transforming Tax Collections (T2C) initiative will transform and modernize EFTPS, one of the nation's most valuable assets. T2C will transform the business operations of tax collections through process improvements and modernization, safeguarding this critical function for future years while improving the customer experience and streamlining operations. This transformation will also help reduce operating costs and increase taxpayer compliance and confidence.

EFTPS accomplished the following objectives for FY 2020:

- Annual statutory Tax type changes (2020 EFile, Credit Card changes, Internal Revenue Code 965)
- Cybersecurity Initiatives
- Fraud monitoring tools

TCS plans to complete the following future objectives:

- Annual regulatory tax type changes
- Fraud Initiatives
- Cybersecurity Initiatives
- NACHA compliance
- T2C Phase One

Wholesale Securities Services (WSS)

Description:

WSS effectively finances government operations through the announcement, auction, and issuance of marketable Treasury bills, notes, bonds, Treasury inflation-protected securities, and floating rate notes through the Treasury Automated Auction Processing System (TAAPS).

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY2020 Actual Obligations	FY2021 Estimated Obligations	FY2022 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	2.25	8.84	16.76	7.91	89.46%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	37.34	31.29	33.20	1.91	6.10%
Total Obligations	39.59	40.14	49.96	9.82	24.47%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Wholesale Securities Services investment is used to effectively finance government operations by offering Treasury securities through reliable, accurate, and secure electronic systems. Treasury auctions are high dollar volume, time critical operations, and include a broad range of bidders participating in each auction. To execute this important role, the investment leverages the Treasury Automated Auction Processing System (TAAPS), which handles the announcement, auction, and issuance of Treasury securities.

In FY 2020 WSS conducted over 350 auctions and awarded over \$15.3T in Treasury marketable securities (through July). This represents a 27% increase in the number of auctions and a 48% increase in awarded securities over 2019 activity. For comparison, 325 auctions were held and \$11.7T was awarded in FY 2019. This increase in activity and effort has not gone unnoticed by Fiscal Service, Treasury, and the American people as this effort supported the CARES Act Economic Impact Payments that eased stress on the economy during the pandemic crisis. This level of activity represents a record-breaking year in financing the Federal Government. Financing Operations began conducting auctions 100% remotely on Mar 24 in response to the pandemic and has continued mandatory telework through the remainder of the year, with no significant deficiencies or issues reported. The first 20-year bond since 1986 was auctioned successfully on May 20. A new borrowing record was set the week of May 25-29, auctioning \$624B, and on May 27 five auctions in a single day were conducted for the first time ever. - Due to the deactivation and official close-out of the TITAN program in Mar 2020, the TAAPS Sustainable Operations and Maintenance program was created to ensure that the system remains operational and up to date. A network targeted resiliency assessment of TAAPS was completed in February and an implementation plan to address findings was completed in May. A modernization activity to explore options for a new financing system is in the discovery phase of assessment. Analysis will determine a go-forward strategy to ensure auction capabilities and core functionality, system sustainability, and the ability to support developing debt financing requirements.