

Department of the Treasury
Office of the Comptroller of the
Currency

Congressional Budget
Justification and Annual
Performance Plan and Report

FY 2023

Table of Contents

Section I – Budget Request	3
A – Mission Statement.....	3
B – Summary of the Request	3
1.1 – Resource Detail Table.....	4
1.3 – Object Classification (Schedule O) Obligations	5
D – Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes	5
E – Legislative Proposals.....	5
Section II – Annual Performance Plan and Report	6
A – Strategic Alignment	6
B – Budget and Performance by Budget Activity	6
2.1.1 – Supervise Resources and Measures	6
Supervise Budget and Performance	7
2.1.2 – Regulate Resources and Measures.....	9
Regulate Budget and Performance.....	9
2.1.3 Charter Resources and Measures	10
Charter Budget and Performance.....	10
C – Changes in Performance Measures	10
Section III – Additional Information	11
A – Summary of Capital Investments.....	11

Section I – Budget Request

A – Mission Statement

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

B – Summary of the Request

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) was created by Congress in 1863 to charter national banks; oversee a nationwide system of banking institutions; and ensure national banks are safe and sound, competitive and profitable, and capable of serving in the best possible manner the banking needs of their customers. Effective on July 21, 2011, Title III of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act), transferred to the OCC rulemaking authority and responsibility for the supervision of federal savings associations. As of September 30, 2021, the OCC supervised 797 national bank charters, 52 federal branches and agencies, and 269 federal savings associations with approximately \$14.9 trillion in financial institution assets.

Effective supervision and a comprehensive regulatory framework are the key tools that the OCC uses to ensure that national banks and federal savings associations operate in a safe and sound manner and that they provide fair access to financial services and fair treatment of their customers. A robust chartering program allows new entrants into the financial services sector while ensuring that they have the necessary capital, managerial, and risk management processes to conduct activities in a safe and sound manner. The OCC's operations are funded primarily (approximately 97 percent) from semiannual assessments levied on national banks and federal savings associations. Revenue from investments in Treasury securities and other income comprise the remaining three percent.

FY 2022 and 2023 Priorities

A major focus for FY 2022 and forward involves reviews of existing regulations to consider changes consistent with safety and soundness and fair treatment of bank customers, with the goal of enhanced regulatory coordination, reducing unnecessary regulatory burden, and increasing examination efficiency. OCC supervised banks are showing resilience in the current environment with satisfactory credit quality and strong earnings, but weak loan demand and low net interest margins continue to weigh on performance. While economic activity is rebounding, there is significant ongoing financial risk.

The OCC noted operational, credit, compliance, and strategic risks, among the key risks. Pandemic-related supply chain disruptions are a potential concern and have the possibility to limit borrower revenue and cash flow, while inflationary pressures could cause interest rates and labor costs to rise. In addition, a higher volume of consumer mortgage loans benefiting from COVID-19 forbearance began expiring in June 2021 and will continue into early 2022. Although data indicate that forbearance customers generally have a significant level of home equity, which will likely mitigate losses to banks in the event of foreclosures absent sale of a property, these elevated levels of mortgage forbearance pose increased operational, compliance, and reputation risks that will require diligent oversight.

Strategic risk remains an emerging issue due to the impact on bank profitability of the historically low-rate environment and potential credit stress. Operational risk is elevated as

cyberattacks evolve, become more sophisticated, and cause damage to a variety of industries including software systems commonly used by large numbers of OCC-supervised banks. Compliance risk remains heightened, as banks' efforts to serve customers in the end stages of assistance programs create challenges for change management, as well as for product and service risk management practices.

The OCC is committed to acting on the risks that climate change presents to the financial system. Banks are exposed to physical and transition risks presented by climate change which may impact the safety and soundness of supervised institutions. Physical and transition risks can have an associated material impact on the financial system by damaging property, impeding business activity, shifting the values of assets (both up and down), and affecting income.

The OCC will conduct examinations based on the risk profile of individual national banks and federal savings associations to ensure they are safe and sound, sufficiently capitalized, and comply with all laws and regulations, including consumer protection laws and regulations. The expiration of federal stimulus programs, eviction moratoriums, and other support programs presents a near-term challenge to community banks. Priorities and activities will include supervisory reviews of commercial and retail credit quality and credit risk management functions, implementation and preparedness for the current expected credit losses accounting standard, risk management systems related to the financial risks of climate change, cybersecurity and operational resiliency, the impact of a low-rate environment and the transition to alternative reference rates given the phaseout of the London Interbank Offering Rate (LIBOR), fintech partnerships for potential cryptocurrency, payment systems products, and other services, Bank Secrecy Act/Anti Money Laundering (BSA/AML) under delegated authority from Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network and in line with Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC) guidance, and fair access and fair lending. Examiners will work to resolve problem national bank and federal savings association situations effectively by identifying problems at the earliest possible stage, clearly communicating concerns and expectations to bank management through Reports of Examination and appropriate enforcement actions and ensuring timely follow-up on needed corrective actions.

1.1 – Resource Detail Table

Dollars in Thousands

Budgetary Resources	FY 2021		FY 2022		FY 2023		FY 2023 to FY 2022	
	Actual		Estimated		Estimated		% Change	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
Assessments	0	\$1,130,960	0	\$1,158,673	0	\$1,158,673	NA	0%
Interest	0	\$17,320	0	\$17,771	0	\$17,771	NA	0%
Other Income	0	\$18,847	0	\$14,067	0	\$14,067	NA	0%
Unobligated Balances from Prior Years	0	\$1,664,755	0	\$1,718,848	0	\$1,692,000	NA	-2%
Total Revenue/Offsetting Collections	0	\$2,831,882	0	\$2,909,359	0	\$2,882,511	NA	-1%
Supervise	3,073	\$978,890	3,130	\$1,071,065	3,130	\$1,078,520	0.00%	1%
Regulate	330	\$105,202	336	\$115,109	336	\$115,910	0.00%	1%
Charter	88	\$27,887	89	\$30,513	89	\$30,726	0.00%	1%
Total Expenses/Obligations	3,491	\$1,111,979	3,555	\$1,216,687	3,555	\$1,225,156	0.00%	1%
Net Results		\$1,719,903		\$1,692,672		\$1,657,355	NA	-2%

- OCC funds are not appropriated funds or government monies. 12 U.S.C. § 481. The Comptroller may impose and collect assessments, fees, or other charges as necessary or appropriate to carry out his responsibilities and to meet the expenses of the OCC. 12 U.S.C. § 482. As of September 30, 2021, the net position of the OCC was \$1,642.5 million.

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

-As part of its annual budget formulation process, the OCC re-evaluates the size of the reserve based on a disciplined analysis of the impact of material events on its ability to fund operations.

1.3 – Object Classification (Schedule O) Obligations

Dollars in Thousands

Object Classification	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023
	Actual Obligations	Estimated Obligations	Estimated Obligations
11.1 - Full-time permanent	549,908	580,324	586,127
11.3 - Other than full-time permanent	4,329	3,027	3,027
11.5 - Other personnel compensation	3,898	3,769	3,769
11.9 - Personnel Compensation (Total)	558,135	587,120	592,923
12.0 - Personnel benefits	260,109	266,610	269,276
13.0 - Benefits for former personnel	225	230	230
Total Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$818,469	\$853,960	\$862,429
21.0 - Travel and transportation of persons	4,692	22,840	22,840
22.0 - Transportation of things	2,502	2,556	2,556
23.1 - Rental payments to GSA	80	91	91
23.2 - Rental payments to others	65,585	65,805	65,805
23.3 - Communication, utilities, and misc charges	22,998	15,947	15,947
24.0 - Printing and reproduction	491	613	613
25.1 - Advisory and assistance services	26,219	40,075	40,075
25.2 - Other services	30,589	36,961	36,961
25.3 - Other purchases of goods & serv frm Govt accounts	9,142	8,767	8,767
25.4 - Operation and maintenance of facilities	6,256	7,640	7,640
25.7 - Operation and maintenance of equip	77,090	108,169	108,169
26.0 - Supplies and materials	4,954	6,838	6,838
31.0 - Equipment	29,072	35,839	35,839
32.0 - Land and structures	12,636	10,202	10,202
42.0 - Insurance claims and indemnities	1,204	384	384
Total Non-Personnel	293,510	362,727	362,727
Total Budgetary Resources	\$1,111,979	\$1,216,687	\$1,225,156
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	3,491	3,555	3,555

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

D – Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes

The OCC receives no appropriated funds from Congress.

E – Legislative Proposals

The OCC has no legislative proposals.

Section II – Annual Performance Plan and Report

A – Strategic Alignment

This year, OCC is working to align budget activities and performance measures to the new objectives in the Treasury FY 2022 – 2026 Strategic Plan. This work will include benchmarking performance and may result in changes to performance measures in the FY 2024 budget.

As such, the OCC’s nationwide staff of bank examiners conducts on-site and off-site reviews of banks and provides sustained supervision of these institutions’ operations. Examiners have used enhanced off-site tools and processes during the pandemic to support their supervision responsibilities. Examiners analyze asset quality, capital adequacy, earnings, liquidity, and sensitivity to market risk for all banks, and assess compliance with federal consumer protection laws and regulations. Examiners also evaluate management’s ability to identify and control risk and assess banks’ performance in meeting the credit needs of the communities in which they operate, pursuant to the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA).

In addition, under the bank supervision program, the OCC will also:

- Approve or deny applications for new charters, branches, capital, or other changes in corporate or banking structure;
- Take supervisory and enforcement actions against banks that do not comply with laws and regulations or that otherwise engage in unsafe or unsound practices;
- Remove and prohibit officers and directors, negotiate agreements to change banking practices, and issue cease-and-desist orders as well as Civil Money Penalties (CMPs); and
- Issue rules and regulations, legal interpretations, supervisory guidance, and corporate decisions governing investments, lending, and other practices.

B – Budget and Performance by Budget Activity

2.1.1 – Supervise Resources and Measures

Dollars in Thousands

Resource Level	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimated	FY 2023 Estimated
Expenses/Obligations	\$993,680	\$1,105,022	\$939,193	\$953,433	\$978,890	\$1,071,065	\$1,078,520
Budget Activity Total	\$993,680	\$1,105,022	\$939,193	\$953,433	\$978,890	\$1,071,065	\$1,078,520
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	3,498	3,434	3,289	3,202	3,073	3,130	3,130

Measure	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2021 Target	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target
Percentage of National Banks and Federal Savings Associations with Composite CAMELS Rating 1 or 2	94	96	96	96	96	90	90	90
Percentage of National Banks and Federal Savings Associations That Are Categorized as Well Capitalized	97	95	98	95	99	95	95	95
Percentage of National Banks and Federal Savings Associations with Consumer Compliance Rating of 1 or 2	97	98	98	98	98	94	94	94
Rehabilitated National Banks and Federal Savings Associations as A Percentage of Problem National Banks One Year Ago (CAMEL 3,4, or 5)	40	44	15	23	28	40	Disc	Disc
Total OCC Costs Relative to Every \$100,000 in Bank and Federal Savings Associations Assets Regulated (\$)	9.49	9.12	8.07	7.78	6.79	7.71	7.37	7.37

Key: DISC- Discontinued

Supervise Budget and Performance

(\$1,078,521 from revenue/offsetting collections):

An effective supervision program is the cornerstone of the OCC's activities that support its strategic goals. Specifically, the Supervise Program consists of ongoing supervision and enforcement activities that directly support the OCC's strategic goal 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 weaknesses are found, directly supports Treasury's goal to promote financial stability. In FY 2021, the OCC took a number of enforcement actions, including imposition of large CMPs to address violations of the Bank Secrecy Act and Anti-Money Laundering requirements, and/or failure to maintain effective risk management programs for enterprise-wide risk management, compliance risk management, internal controls, or IT risk governance that are commensurate with the bank's size, complexity, and risk profile.

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.

The 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 strategic goal of a safe and sound banking system, that banks maintain adequate capital and liquidity and have strong risk management practices. As of December 31, 2021, 96 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. The 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 potential problems or weaknesses. The OCC's primary focus is to ensure that CAMELS ratings are an accurate reflection of each institution's current financial position and risk controls, and thus the OCC would not prematurely restore a favorable CAMELS rating.

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. The OCC established a target outcome measure that 95 percent of national banks and federal savings associations will meet or exceed the well-capitalized threshold. The 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. As of December 31, 2021, 99 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, the OCC evaluates an institution's compliance with consumer laws and regulations. Bank regulatory agencies use the Uniform Financial Institutions Rating System, 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 represents the lowest risk for noncompliance. The target for FY 2022 is 94 percent. As of December 31, 2021, national banks and federal savings associations continue to show strong compliance with consumer protection regulations with 96 percent earning a consumer compliance rating of either 1 or 2. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, the OCC has enforcement and supervisory authority for those institutions with total assets of no more than \$10 billion.

Rehabilitated National Banks and Federal Savings Associations: The OCC's early identification and intervention with problem financial institutions can lead to a successful rehabilitation. As of September 30, 2021, 28 percent of national banks and federal savings associations with composite CAMELS ratings of 3, 4, or 5 one year ago have improved their ratings to either 1 or 2 this year. In addition, there were no national bank or federal savings association failures in FY21. Moving forward, in conjunction with Treasury, OCC will discontinue this performance measure in FY22 and re-evaluate in FY23 with OCC's new Strategic Plan.

Total OCC Costs Relative to Every \$100,000 in National Bank and Federal Savings Association Assets Regulated: The OCC measures the efficiency of its operations while meeting the increasing supervisory demands of a growing and more complex national banking system. The 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 the OCC. This measure supports the OCC's strategic goal of efficient use of agency resources. The 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, 2021, total OCC cost relative to every \$100,000 in assets regulated was \$6.79 compared to the FY 2021 target of \$7.71. The 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 the OCC operates as efficiently and effectively as possible.

2.1.2 – Regulate Resources and Measures

Dollars in Thousands

Resource Level	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimated	FY 2022 Estimated
Expenses/Obligations	\$92,151	\$106,649	\$93,323	\$94,738	\$105,202	\$115,109	\$115,910
Budget Activity Total	\$92,151	\$106,649	\$93,323	\$94,738	\$105,202	\$115,109	\$115,910
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	324	331	327	318	330	336	336

Regulate Budget and Performance

(\$115,910 from revenue/offsetting collections):

The Regulate Program supports the 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.

Description of Performance:

The OCC has recently undertaken actions to reduce regulatory burden on and expand economic opportunity, including in response to the pandemic. The OCC took an important step towards strengthening and modernizing the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) by issuing a final rule to rescind its June 2020 CRA rule and pledged to work with the other federal banking agencies to develop consistent framework across all banks that will encourage higher levels of responsible lending, investments, services, and greater community engagement, particularly focused on helping to meet the needs of low- and moderate-income and other underserved communities across the nation, including communities that have been disproportionately affected by the pandemic. The OCC, with its FFIEC counterparts, updated sections of the BSA/AML Examination Manual to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the BSA/AML regime and reduce unnecessary burden on banks.

The OCC issued draft principles designed to support the identification and management of climate-related financial risks by large OCC-supervised institutions. The draft principles support banks’ efforts to focus on key aspects of climate-related financial risk management and outline the OCC’s initial supervisory expectations for climate-related financial risk management within existing OCC rules and guidance.

The OCC is approaching crypto-related activities in its regulated and supervised institutions with a high degree of caution and expects its supervised institutions to do the same. The OCC participated with the other Federal banking agencies in an interagency “policy sprint” on crypto-assets. The agencies issued a statement announcing several initiatives to provide greater clarity

on permissibility, safety and soundness, consumer protection, and compliance with existing laws and regulations related to crypto-asset-related activities in which banks may engage.

2.1.3 Charter Resources and Measures

Dollars in Thousands

Resource Level	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Estimated	FY 2023 Estimated
Expenses/Obligations	\$24,426	\$24,033	\$20,212	\$20,519	\$27,887	\$30,513	\$30,726
Budget Activity Total	\$24,426	\$24,033	\$20,212	\$20,519	\$20,887	\$30,513	\$30,726
Full-time Equivalents (FTE)	86	75	71	69	88	89	89

Measure	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2021 Target	FY 2022 Target	FY 2023 Target
Percentage of Licensing Applications and Notices Completed within Established Timeframes	96	97	99	98	98	95	95	95

Charter Budget and Performance

(\$30,726 from revenue/offsetting collections):

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 the 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:

The 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 December 31, 2021, the 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.

C – Changes in Performance Measures

With the publication of Treasury’s Strategic Plan for FY 2022-2026, OCC will work this year to baseline performance against the new strategic objectives. This could result in changes to performance measures in the FY 2024 budget.

Section III – Additional Information

A – Summary of Capital Investments

Modernizing the OCC’s approach to bank supervision through standardizing data and information, reducing duplication of effort, and leveraging technology is an agency priority. A single supervisory platform will provide data, information, and analytics to OCC staff to assist in making better decisions, in near real time, to support the agency’s mission.

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 processes. These processes ensure that all IT investments are aligned with the OCC’s mission, goals, and objectives, before a project is funded. The OCC ensures funding and staff resources to address IT investment priorities and considers risk mitigation strategies for IT investments to ensure that they are meeting stated performance goals. Performance metrics are linked to the delivery, alignment, and achievement of the OCC’s strategic program objectives to support evaluation of cost effectiveness for each investment.

FY 2022 and 2023 Plans - The OCC has 4 major IT initiatives in FY 2022 and 2023:

- *Server Support Services (SSS)* – The SSS supports the OCC’s server Operations and Maintenance, including refreshes of End-of-Life hardware. The infrastructure staff continues to build out additional capacity and support server technology refresh, business resiliency, and enterprise storage capacity.
- *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 facilitated via a virtual private network and secure access to cloud services. This includes messaging services supporting highly mobile bank examiners and the OCC workforce. In FY 2022, the OCC will continue to refresh telecommunication infrastructure to increase capacity, maximize uptime, and ensure maintenance and security are maintained.
- *End User Services and Support (EUSS)* – EUSS includes help desk/customer service support, computer hardware and software operations and maintenance, mobile devices, printers, asset management, and desktop engineering and image management. In FY 2022, OCC will refresh mobile devices and begin the planning for the next computer refresh.
- *Cyber Security (CS)* – CS includes technologies, processes and practices aligned to protect networks, computers, programs and data from attack, damage, or unauthorized access. In alignment with Federal and Treasury requirements, the OCC has transitioned the Agency's systems and applications into Information System Continuous Monitoring and Ongoing Authorization. In FY 2022, the OCC will continue to deploy technologies to meet Cybersecurity Executive Orders and additional cloud-based services to minimize dependence on the OCC Data Center for critical network security and infrastructure services.

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>.