

Department of the Treasury
Fiscal Service

FY 2020

Capital Investment Plan

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¹ Previously reported under the Fiscal IT Infrastructure Services (FIIS) investment. Since OMBs adoption of the TBM framework, Fiscal Service Data Center/Cloud, End User, and Network are now considered Part 3. Standard IT investments.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Capital Planning Guidance changed how certain IT Investments are categorized. The Agency IT portfolio summary consists of Part 1: IT Investments for Mission Delivery; Part 2: IT investment for Administrative Services and Support Systems, and Part 3: IT Investments for IT infrastructure, IT Security, and IT Management (so called “standard investments”). The guidance no longer requires Part 3 investments to be reported as major or non-major investments. However, the Department of the Treasury’s Capital Investment Plan will continue to report these investments.

Consistent with the corresponding Summary of Capital Investments table, the columns included in the investment tables below are defined as:

- FY 2018: Actual obligations of budgetary resources including annual funding, prior year balances, user fees, and other sources;
- FY 2019: Estimated obligations based on the Annualized Continuing Resolution funding level assumed for the FY 2020 President’s Budget. Figures include annual funding, prior year balances, user fees, and other sources; and
- FY 2020: Estimated obligations based on the funding requested in the FY 2020 President’s Budget. Figures include annual funding, prior year balances, user fees, and other sources. The amount of new budget authority requested for a given investment can be found in the Summary of Capital Investments table (see “FY 2020 Budget Authority Request” column).

Treasury is committed to working with partners to further improve capital investment reporting and performance management. As a result, plan formatting may continue to evolve. Additional information about Treasury’s capital investments is available at the link below.

<https://itdashboard.gov/drupal/summary/015>

IT Investments

Agency Accounting Services (AAS)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	4.37	4.42	4.74	0.32	7.12%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	26.47	32.25	32.87	0.63	1.94%
Total Obligations	30.84	36.67	37.61	0.94	2.57%

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 2018 accomplishments include: • Managed Cloud Services infrastructure, and designed the structure for the reporting administrative layer. • Implemented the Financial Statement Reporting Tool that will assist in the preparation of financial statements and supporting reconciliations, and the Agency Financial Report (AFR) as required in the OMB A-136. • Released PRISM 7.3 upgrade that will maintain ARC in its maintenance agreement on the most up to date supported version of the application. • Deployed an updated Accounts Receivable and Debt Collection Solution that will improve the accounts receivable reporting and debt collection processes to gain efficiencies, reduce manual manipulation and increase internal control. FY 2019 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 Robotics Process Automation (RPA) software solution that will automate repetitive, labor-intensive tasks, and improve accuracy and efficiency.

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	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	4.29	3.12	3.17	0.05	1.52%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	4.81	5.59	5.91	0.32	5.67%
Total Obligations	9.10	8.71	9.07	0.36	4.19%

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 make 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. For FY 2018, ASAP ended with 17,464 active users and payments totaling \$584 billion (FY ending 9/30/2018). 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 2018 accomplishments include: • Release 26.0 Implemented Part 2 of "Same Day ACH" (Automated Clearing House) • Release 27.0 Completed Part 1 of move from Universal Provisioning System (UPS) to IBM Security Identity Manager (ISIM) • Two minor releases that focused on vital infrastructure upgrades • Continued and supported all production efforts • Continued to achieve stated benefits
FY 2019 objectives include: • Release 28.0 Part 2 of migration to ISIM user provisioning system • Release 29.0 Capture Recipient Organization (RO) grant activity and deliver to federal agencies • Continue all production efforts and required infrastructure upgrades FY 2019 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), and system notification enhancements. 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	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	10.17	10.15	12.08	1.93	19.06%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	59.65	71.55	70.77	-0.78	-1.09%
Total Obligations	69.82	81.70	82.85	1.16	1.41%

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), Government-wide 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 2018 accomplishments include: Upgraded User Interface framework within CARS to remove Struts 1.1 to meet industry standards and improve the user interface experience. Modernized architecture and database to enable more manageable and more easily deployable services, increase speed, and minimize testing. Implemented OMB Enhancements that provided support for Department of Defense's (DoD) requirements to resolve ongoing audit issues. Deployed GTAS 2.11 Intragovernmental and Financial Reporting that provided Architectural updates and WebFocus upgrade to support business improvements. Deployed GTAS 3.0 ATB Release which helped support the DATA Act by providing access to SF-133 data needed to perform edits and validations in the DATA Act data broker. Deployed G-Invoicing 2.1 and 2.2 that were designed to support IGT buy/sell activities in accordance with the Treasury Financial Manual. FY 2019 and beyond objectives include: Support enhanced business resiliency and continuity activities, including

quarterly rotations of production environments. Support Fiscal Service efforts to transition remaining agencies to daily CARS reporting. Continue replacement of the Java framework (Struts v1.x) in CARS to remediate potential security vulnerabilities. Enhance core modules and shift to micro-service architecture during framework Replacement. Implement tactics to improve efficiency and decrease routine agency inquiries. Provide support for planning and on-boarding FPA to G-Invoicing. Continue to remove inactive commercial code from G-Invoicing. Continue replacement of the G-Invoicing framework to remediate potential security vulnerabilities. Continue replacement of the Java framework in IPAC to remediate potential security vulnerabilities. Develop complete end-to-end mappings of cash information flowing through to the DTS (2020).

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	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	7.85	7.72	7.35	-0.37	-4.81%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	14.41	16.53	17.63	1.10	6.63%
Total Obligations	22.25	24.25	24.97	0.73	2.99%

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. The Financial Information Repository (FIR) was added to the Data Services portfolio this year. 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 a 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 2018 accomplishments include: • Released Open Data enhancements on FIR Public. • Developed and published a Rosetta Crosswalk for the DAIMS, Deployed contracts over time, Delivered Sunburst v1.1. • Delivered Release 2.1 RSS, IDD, and Practices and Procedures. • Implemented Data Registry bug fixes on FIR Public and added administrative screen functionality to the PMA. • Consolidated Fed Spending Transparency sites to Fiscal Service site. • Implemented Open Data datasets, Data Registry, and API enhancements on FIR Public. • Deployed the USAspending.gov search capabilities. • Completed build out of the beta.usaspending.gov. • Sunset the legacy USAspending.gov site 04/02/18. • Migrated data capture solution to the Amazon Web Services (AWS) GovCloud infrastructure on FIR Public and DMS Monthly Collections Report enhancement. • DATA Lab was deployed to production on 3/29/18. • USAspending.gov went live on 3/2/18. • FIR Release 7.3 implemented including usability improvements and on FIR Private delivered additional PMA capabilities to monitor performance measure results and update enterprise tactical activity task status. • USAspending successfully deployed the DATA lab (beta version) providing users a platform upon which to explore USAspending data. FY 2019 objectives and beyond: • Automate the Metadata Repository. • Data Lab redesign of Citizens Guide. • 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 the final transition of FIR Private to the AWS GovCloud hosting environment. • Complete analysis of FIR program assets to facilitate integration with the Data Transparency Organization. • Continue to advance PMA based on end-user feedback. • Complete DMS Business Intelligence deliverables including Net Collections, TROR 2.0, 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	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	1.66	1.61	1.58	-0.03	-1.72%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	7.98	8.75	9.09	0.34	3.83%
Total Obligations	9.64	10.36	10.67	0.31	2.97%

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 2018 accomplishments included: • The implementation of Release 2.2 UI Upgrade, Application Column level Encryption Phase I, Correct various backlogged defects • Released 2.3 DG UI Upgrade, ACR Aggregation Enhancement, Application Encryption (Column-Level) – Phase II, Recompile DG with Java 8, Informatica Upgrade to 10.2 • Release 2.4 UI Upgrade, Schedule Purge from History to run monthly, Add Comments to ACR file for PAID Cases, Add Updated MICR to ACR file for ACR RRTs, Ensure the Debit Gateway keystore is not overwritten by the deployment process FY 2019 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. • Debit Gateway will enhance Incident Response and address any resiliency gaps. • Work with Fiscal Service to assess and implement cyber security measures which includes encrypting account numbers in the database and purge transaction data history after 7 years. • Roll out phased User Interface (UI) upgrades.

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. It includes the CSNG, TOP, CSNG, DIR, DUDE, DPAS IDMS and TROR.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	7.04	7.30	4.78	-2.52	-34.51%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	12.40	11.07	5.65	-5.42	-48.97%
Total Obligations	19.44	18.37	10.43	-7.94	-43.22%

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 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 Debt Information Repository (DIR) is a critical component of the Fiscal Service's efforts to increase the collection of delinquent debt owed to the federal government. The DIR standardizes data from operational data systems and other sources in a secure environment. It allows authorized users to access summary and transaction level data on government-wide receivables, delinquent debt and debt collection, as well as operational performance. DIR utilizes an architecture optimized to support sophisticated data analysis, reporting and enhanced operational processing efficiency. The Debt Program Accounting System (DPAS) project is a holistic redesign of DMS's approach to accounting for delinquent debt collection. DMS Accounting is modernizing systems, processes and practices to improve traceability and auditability of debts collected. It establishes the new Debt Information Repository Accounting Database (DIR-AD) as the hub of the architecture, summarizing financial information from the program systems and passing the summarized data to the accounting system. The accounting system will be Oracle Federal Financials on the Administrative Resource Center (ARC) cloud-based platform in the Bureau of the Fiscal Service. 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.

FY18 Accomplishments: CSNG. 1) Implementation of Cross Servicing Debt Collection System (CSDCS). 2) Implementation of configurations to CSDCS for newest PCA contract and distribute debts under the new PCA contract. DIR. 1) Completed initial DIR/CSNG integration after CSNG go-live in October 2017. 2) Completed Phase 1 of DIR post-Technical Refresh TOP database integration. Phase 2 expected to finish end of Sept 2018. 3) Provided ongoing support to CRS operations by implementing four quarterly CRS releases. 4) Provided support to TROR by implementing database and Extract Transform Load processing updates. 5) Completed DIR/WebFocus Technical Refresh. IDMS. 1) Resolved security findings from 2017 security assessment. 2) Deployed business pack patch to the Esker production environments. 3) Installed eFix 18 to IDMS RM. DUDE. 1) Completed task order to fully implement DEV, TEST, and PROD environments in 8 months. 2) Completed PILOT and approved next steps. DPAS. 1) Completed detail requirements needed for project. 2) Completed business process development. TOP. 1) Completed Data Analysis. 2) Incorporated new Payment Streams. FY19 and Future Objectives: CSNG. 1) Complete CSDCS Stabilization efforts. 2) Complete configurations required for the CSDCS interfaces to DPAS and Accounting DIR. 3) Implement enhancements to expand the functionality of the CSDCS system and improve performance and user experience. DIR. 1) Plan and implement DIR functionality migration to DUDE. 2) Plan DIR decommission. IDMS. 1) Complete the IDMS disaster recovery environment. 2) Resolve security findings from 2018 security assessment. 3) Migrate Esker Production from Windows 2008 physical servers (current) to compliant Windows 2012R2 virtual servers. 4) Install IDMS Version 8.1.3 to all environments. 5) Migrate IDMS Oracle Database to the Exadata Oracle Appliance. 6) Complete encryption of data in storage. DUDE. 1) Migrate DIR functionality to DUDE. 2) Decommission DIR infrastructure to realize multi-million dollar savings for DMS. DPAS. 1) Complete Design and Development of requirements. 2) Complete Testing of solution. 3) Implement/Go-Live of DPAS solution. TOP. 1) Increase operational effectiveness. 2) Incorporate new Payment Streams into TOP, resulting in higher collections. TROR 1) Assist with cloud migration. 2) Continue Operational Maintenance on current TROR system.

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	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	4.23	4.42	4.53	0.11	2.46%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	12.05	12.74	13.28	0.54	4.25%
Total Obligations	16.28	17.16	17.81	0.65	3.79%

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 18 accomplishments include: • Ensure operational resiliency of the DNP application and Program operations by completing an extended three week failover from East Rutherford Operations Center (EROC)-Dallas Operations Center (DOC)-EROC • Sustain business operations by providing leadership and business and technical expertise to deliver quality operations, including customer service and application support and maintenance. • Expand the DNP Analytics Center service and product offerings for agencies, focusing on enhancing predictive and risk-based modeling approaches to identify potential high risk improper payments. • Expand the use of the Analytics SAS tool by successfully onboarding the Philadelphia Financial Center (PFC) • Work with Fiscal Service to assess and implement its prioritized CyberClean security measures. • Implement the use of the newly approved and designated American Info Source (AIS) death data source within the Do Not Pay Portal

FY 19 objectives include: • Begin the onboarding of approved state agencies within the Do Not Pay Portal • Complete the development of the Application Program Interface (API) and initial onboarding of agencies. • Expand the use of the Analytics SAS tool by successfully onboarding the Office of Fiscal Projections (OFP) • Continue to incorporate the use of newly approved data sources within the Do Not Pay Portal (Department of Defense and Department of State) death data.

BY 20 Objectives include: • Development of cloud-based long-term solution for analytics processing platform working with our technology service partners. • Evaluation and implementation of additional payment streams, as appropriate and prioritized by the Product Owner and interfacing applications. • 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.

Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS)

Description:

EFTPS was launched in 1996 in response to a Congressional mandate for Treasury to process government collections electronically. EFTPS enables both business and individual taxpayers to pay federal taxes electronically.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	23.13	20.93	13.74	-7.20	-34.38%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	133.52	139.97	140.06	0.09	0.06%
Total Obligations	156.65	160.90	153.79	-7.11	-4.42%

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.

FY 2018 and beyond future objectives include implementing the following requirements and functionality: • Release 29.1.0 Annual statutory changes (2018 EFile & 2018 credit card updates), 508 mobile. • Release 29.2.0 Cybersecurity enhancement, Online Authentication. • Release 29.3.0 Resiliency-Entity validation redundancy • Release 29.4.0 Cybersecurity FY19 and beyond future objectives include implementing the following requirements and functionality: • Annual statutory changes (2019 EFile, Credit Card changes, Revisions OIC, Internal Revenue Code 965, Bipartisan Budget act 2015) • Resiliency phase 1 finding 4 • Cybersecurity Initiatives • Fraud Initiative.

Financial Management Line of Business (FMLOB)

Description:

FMLoB is a government-wide E-government initiative supporting efforts to implement business-driven solutions that transform federal financial management administrative services by reducing costs,

increasing transparency, and optimizing productivity. Treasury/Bureau of the Fiscal Service is the designated managing partner.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	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))	4.87	5.85	5.91	0.06	0.97%
Total Obligations	4.87	5.85	5.91	0.06	0.97%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The primary beneficiaries of the investment are the 24 CFO-Act federal agencies as they move to implement financial system solutions (processes and technologies) that reduce cost and/or improve productivity of back-office financial accounting operations. Federal agencies should also experience additional resource availability for mission delivery, as a result. The American citizen will also benefit from the delivery of financial accounting information that is more timely and reliable, compliant with open standards, and available in modern and secure systems.

FY2018 accomplishments include: • providing operational funding to agencies (e.g., GSA, DOI, NSF) to execute additional FMLoB initiatives, such as the federal integrated business framework, government-wide grants management initiatives, and advancing innovation in FM; • building a federal FM standards program that maintains and expands on current standards. Published and defined newly documented federal FM data elements necessary to support the core FM capabilities required in FM systems. • establishing a cross-government FM working group made up of subject matter experts to weigh-in and advise on the FM policy and emerging issues. • managing the Financial Management Steering Committee (FMSC) that informs on future FM policy and serves as a change management board for commonly used systems/or services. The FMSC functions as the FM community’s platform to discuss FM needs and develop standardized solutions that promote financial integrity and operational efficiency across government. FY2019 and beyond objectives include: -reducing waste by eliminating low-value financial reporting activities. The FMSC aims to focus on FM policy to eliminate duplicity, reduce waste, and prioritize high-value work. -improving the effectiveness of Federal programs with emerging technologies. The FMLoB is launching an FM innovation program aimed at promoting emerging technologies to improve effectiveness of federal FM. • achieving economies-of-scale in Federal FM through common approaches and standardization. The FMLoB will continue to refine, define and publish the Financial Management Standards that include the Treasury Financial Manual; Federal Financial Management System Requirements (FFMSR); FM Functions & Activities List; Federal FM Business Use Cases; and FM Data Element Definitions. • engaging the Federal financial management community in FIT’s program to improve back office productivity, eliminate wasteful reporting, and improve program effectiveness. FMLoB will promote and socialized automation technologies, such as Robotic Process Automation, that will improve FM program effectiveness. The FMLoB will leverage the FM standards and the FMSC to promote this improvement.

Fiscal Agent Infrastructure Services (FAIS)

Description:

FAIS includes the Treasury Web Application Infrastructure (TWAI) platform which is a multi-tiered web environment for highly secure systems that provide public access.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	10.39	6.73	5.73	-1.00	-14.85%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	101.00	108.10	119.27	11.17	10.33%
Total Obligations	111.39	114.84	125.01	10.17	8.86%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

FAIS investment includes the Treasury Web Application Infrastructure (TWAI), which provides a multi-tiered web environment that balances the business need for a highly secure access system with the need to provide public access to the applications. TWAI currently houses over 20 Treasury applications including Central Accounting Reporting System (CARS), Pay.gov, Electronic Check Processing (ECP), Treasury Check Information System (TCIS), International Treasury Services (ITS) and Post Payment System (PPS). Federal Reserve Information Technology (FRIT) is the entity responsible for managing and maintaining the TWAI environment on behalf of the Fiscal Service. The investment's goals and anticipated benefits include: • assure exceptional performance of TWAI daily operations; • deliver on TWAI commitments; • enhance the end-to-end customer experience; • generate exceptional value for TWAI's invested capital and application of critical resources; and • develop, challenge, and grow TWAI Team Members.

FY 2018 accomplishments include: 1. East Rutherford Operations Center (EROC) annual FISMA compliance disaster recovery exercise completed August 2018. A total of sixteen applications participated in the Disaster Recovery Exercise (DRE) with three applications (Financial Projection System (FPS), Treasury Cash Management System (TCMS) and CashTrack Web) operating at their alternate site (Dallas) for a two week extended stay. FY 2019/2020 key Initiatives for 2019 and beyond: 1. Treasury Business Technology Strategy and Implementation (TBTS) - series of projects to address technology debt. These projects will migrate infrastructure components to Solaris Thereafter and modernize the underlying hardware. 2. Treasury Business Technology Strategy and Implementation (TBTS) - phase 2 include efforts to establish or further build the service groupings, and includes Public Cloud and Analytics. 3. Achieve operational efficiency, effectiveness, stability and resilience through multiple aspects of the Treasury Business Technology Strategy initiatives and the implementation of mandates from the Treasury Cyber Security Activities. 4. Improvement, enhancement and development of existing and new cybersecurity related capabilities are required over the next 3 years.

Fiscal IT Infrastructure Services (FIIS)

Description:

FIIS includes platform, application, and delivery services to support the Bureau of the Fiscal Service.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	18.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	102.96	51.81	54.99	3.18	6.14%
Total Obligations	121.93	51.81	54.99	3.18	6.14%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Fiscal IT Infrastructure Services (FIIS) non-standard investment provides application, platform, delivery, and output services to support Fiscal Service's IT infrastructure and end users. The goal of the FIIS investment is to deliver exceptional programs and services through information technology strategies that establish flexible, adaptable, and practical applications and processes while at the same time minimizing overall IT infrastructure expenses.

Objectives for the FIIS investment include continuing to provide support for mainframe processes, servers, application development, and project management delivery services. 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. FY2018 Accomplishments: 1. Completed infrastructure related project with activities that provided infrastructure hardware refresh processes, infrastructure upgrades, data center upgrades, virtualization infrastructure maintenance, and infrastructure capacity expansion to meet increased demand. 2. Completed platform related project with activities that provided platform hardware refresh processes, servers deployed for file transfer and proxy enhancements, and platform maintenance and growth. 3. Completed end user related project with activities that provided network, telephony, and video teleconference infrastructure upgrades, remote access enhancement, and a building move that included additional video systems installation.

Fiscal Service Data Center/Cloud

Description:

The objective of this investment is to provide data center services to support the Bureau of the Fiscal Service.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	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))	0.00	48.48	49.21	0.73	1.50%
Total Obligations	0.00	48.48	49.21	0.73	1.50%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The 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.

Objectives for the Data Center/Cloud investment in FY19 and future fiscal years include continuing to provide 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. FY18 accomplishments not applicable due to creation of this Standard Investment in FY19.

Fiscal Service End User

Description:

This investment provides end user services to support the Bureau of the Fiscal Service.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	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))	0.00	38.46	39.03	0.58	1.50%
Total Obligations	0.00	38.46	39.03	0.58	1.50%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The End User Standard Investment provides end user services (e.g., laptops, desktops and mobile devices) 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.

Objectives for the End User investment in FY19 include continuing to provide support for the Fiscal IT infrastructure to 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. FY18 accomplishments not applicable due to creation of this Standard Investment in FY19.

Fiscal Service IT Security and Compliance (ITSEC)

Description:

ITSEC includes security program and services costs for the Bureau of the Fiscal Service.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	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))	17.86	51.87	55.32	3.45	6.24%
Total Obligations	17.86	51.87	55.32	3.45	6.24%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Fiscal Service ITSEC 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.

The goal of the ITSEC investment in FY19 and future fiscal years 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.

Fiscal Service Network

Description:

This investment provides enterprise-wide wide-area network (WAN) and local-area network (LAN) network services to support the Bureau of the Fiscal Service.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	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))	0.00	8.07	8.20	0.12	1.50%
Total Obligations	0.00	8.07	8.20	0.12	1.50%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The 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.

Objectives for the Network investment in FY19 and future fiscal years include continuing to provide 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. FY18 accomplishments not applicable due to creation of this Standard Investment in FY19.

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	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	4.85	4.07	4.21	0.14	3.51%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	9.64	9.50	9.82	0.32	3.34%
Total Obligations	14.49	13.56	14.02	0.46	3.39%

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 more than 200 foreign countries or territories in over 100 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 2018 ITS.gov processed more than 7.8 million foreign payment transactions valued at more than \$27.2 billion US Dollars. ITS provides OFAC screening shared services for more than 3.5 million domestic Fedwire and IAT ACH transactions valued at more than \$205 billion USD. In total for FY2018, ITS processed more than 11.2 million payments valued at over \$233 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 2018 accomplishments include: • Oracle and Java system and Infrastructure updates. • System Library and data archiving updates • User Help System enhancements • AUS Address requirement changes and support • Report system and file enhancements • SWIFT Security enhancements FY 2019 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	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	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))	17.02	18.90	19.65	0.75	3.94%
Total Obligations	17.02	18.90	19.65	0.75	3.94%

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 2018 accomplishments included: • On boarded more than 100 Federal Agencies. • Successfully deployed RAD Releases 5.1 & 5.2. • Held its annual Agency User Group Meeting on June 4, 2018. • Successfully completed the compliance with annual audit requirements including SSAE-18. • Invoice volumes continually increased month-to-month for 2018 compared against 2017 volumes which reflects IPP's increased usage across the government. FY 2019 and beyond 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.

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, and coins transacted at federal agency Point of Sale locations worldwide.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	11.47	11.62	12.25	0.63	5.45%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	10.72	11.00	9.93	-1.08	-9.77%
Total Obligations	22.19	22.62	22.18	-0.44	-1.95%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

OTCnet is a web-based system that enables federal agencies to integrate check conversion and deposit reporting activities, so that all checks and cash deposits are handled by one web-based application. 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. Future functionality includes: data quality management enhancements, and corrections functionality for deposits. 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 2018 Accomplishments Included: -Implemented Duplicate Check Detection Functionality. - Completed Active X Replacement. -Implemented OTCnet Purge Functionality. FY 2019 and Beyond Objectives Include: In FY 2019 and FY 2020 OTCnet will enter into a phase of adopting new payment methods. Major FY 2019 Projects Include: -Support for Credit/ Debit Card Functionality. -User Experience and User Interface Redesign. -Support Treasury Cyber security strategy. -Sustain and improve business operations and operational and business resiliency.

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	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	5.39	6.21	6.18	-0.03	-0.53%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	17.10	21.24	21.46	0.23	1.07%
Total Obligations	22.49	27.45	27.64	0.19	0.71%

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 2018 accomplishments included collecting \$166 billion and 200 million transactions (Oct 2017 – July 2018). -Invested in a comprehensive fraud prevention solution for Pay.gov (HPO #6) that will provide a suite of enterprise fraud prevention services. These services include the monitoring, queuing, and rejection of ACH and card transactions, detecting fraudulent email addresses during registration, and identifying fraudulent use of devices through device fingerprinting. -Integrated with an online analytics solution to provide valuable insight into customer usage of the Pay.gov public website (HPO #7). -Adopted US Web Design Standards for the Pay.gov public website (HPO #7) which has increased the usability and accessibility of the public website, decrease friction, and boost consumer confidence. -Partnered with high-profile agencies, including the White House Military Office (WHMO), to enhance the billing services (HPO #5) to allow a customer to pay their bill automatically. -The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Universal Service Fee cashflow, which collects more than \$10 billion annually from cable and telecommunications companies, started accepting ACH Credit payments from their customers through Pay.gov's new ACH Credit service, collecting \$2.2 in FY18. -To support agencies (HPO#7), there were five webinars hosted throughout 2018 – January, May, August, November (2) – which were attended by 830 agency contacts. -Future of the Forms Service (HPO #5) – Completed RFP for forms solution and validated proof of concept. Next step is to get pilot and implementation contracts finalized, which is driven by National IT. FY 2019

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

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	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	9.50	8.69	8.83	0.14	1.63%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	37.78	27.77	28.45	0.67	2.43%
Total Obligations	47.28	36.47	37.28	0.82	2.24%

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 DNP 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. It also includes Certifying Officer Training, which is provided to FPA users to improve the accuracy and data quality with the payment initiation process.

FY 2018 accomplishments included: SameDay ACH origination in PAM/SPS; DSSV 2.0 upgrade went live -PAM resiliency; new hardware installed in both data centers to support site switch; CO Training implemented a standard training tool government wide; SPS implemented functionality for users to obtain PAM Notification Report via SPS. FY 2019 and beyond objectives include enhancing application capabilities to include the following: SPS resiliency; new hardware installed in both data

centers to support site switch; SPS/PAM Self Service Operational requests to allow users to request Notification report through SPS, file status, etc; SameDay Bulk File origination; Wire Offset eligibility screening from SPS/PAM; Real-Time reporting to CashTrack (vs end of day batch jobs); Regular site switches of both PAM and SPS (2-3 per year); SPS User experience enhancements; and total redesign of User Interface.

Payment Services (PS)

Description:

The Post Payment Services Investment cover 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	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	13.69	9.39	9.53	0.14	1.44%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	42.40	40.46	41.65	1.19	2.94%
Total Obligations	56.09	49.85	51.18	1.33	2.66%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Post Payment Services investment supports the Treasury IRM Strategic Plan Goal 5, “Create a 21st-century approach to government by improving efficiency, effectiveness and customer interaction” with “streamlined business processes and accountability” & “a culture of service through relentless pursuit of customer value.” It also supports the Fiscal Service Strategic Goal 3, “Deliver exceptional programs and services and FS Tactical Priority for System Development and Stabilization”. We are abiding by Executive Order 13800 on “strengthening the cybersecurity of Federal networks and critical infrastructure”. The investment will consolidate all post-payment processing into one comprehensive application by merging processing currently performed by legacy systems: Post Payment System, Treasury Check Information System, Payments, Claims and Enhanced Reconciliation, Treasury Receivable, Accounting and Collection System, & Treasury Offset Program Control System. The consolidation of post payment systems will reduce costs associated with operations & maintenance of legacy systems, reduce duplicative functionality, eliminate redundancy of data across systems & provide a single source for post payment processing for Treasury Disbursed Federal agencies. Post Payment Services 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, improve fraud detection, 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. Quantitative & qualitative 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 to customer inquiries more accurately and quickly •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 •reduce manual operations •modernize operations •modernize technology & technical environment Beneficiaries include Federal Agencies, Non-Treasury Disbursing Offices, Federal Reserve Bank and the American public.

FY 2018 accomplishments included: • All systems scanned infrastructures for CyberClean initiative. Post Payment System (PPS): • Conducted IV&V to evaluate of architecture. • Demonstrated improvements through proofs of concept developed based on IV&V recommendations. • Leveraged existing legacy applications to allow the VA Financial Service Center to continue to view their correspondence with returned checks to avoid interruption to their agency processes. Treasury Check Information System (TCIS): • Converted enrollment from ITIM to ISIM. • Began conversion to PIV. FY 2019 and beyond objectives include: Post Payment System (PPS): • Complete cloud pilot • Support four critical use cases • Stand down components not needed • Stand down user interface. Post Payment Modernization Initiative (PPMI): • Redesign and implement post payment modernization initiative • Redesign the architectural platform utilizing cloud technologies • Iterative deliverables through agile methodologies • Improve the following business functions with technological enhancements and efficiencies: payment verification and reconciliation, post payment transactions, exception resolution, information sharing, and security controls. Treasury Check Information System (TCIS): • Transfer support operations from FRB Philadelphia to Kansas City for TCIS • Centrally locate components to improve performance • Allow a centralized group of resources to maintain all components • Shutdown username and password access for TCIS • Convert IKEY users to PIV Payments, Claims and Enhanced Reconciliation (PACER) • Move ACH non-receipt workload from Teletrace tool.

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. First, to sell and service U.S. Treasury securities held directly by private individuals and organizations. Second, to manage the disbursement of payments to Judgement Fund claimants, and maintain the audit trail to document these transactions.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	2.56	2.03	2.42	0.39	19.19%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	34.59	40.62	41.17	0.55	1.35%
Total Obligations	37.15	42.65	43.59	0.94	2.20%

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. 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. In FY18, Retail sold almost \$63.5 billion worth of securities, and in FY19 we are on track to sell over \$70 billion. 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 addition to servicing Treasury securities, Retail is also responsible for managing the disbursement of payments to Judgement Fund claimants, and maintain the audit trail to document these transactions. 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 Servicing (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.

FY18 accomplishments and FY19 goals include the following:

- Retail started a project to develop a replacement system for a legacy mission critical payment application that is near the end of its supportable life. The replacement will be more technologically current and sustainable, and is expected to yield a \$660k savings in annual O&M expenses, and Retail's FY19 Goal is to complete this project by the 3rd quarter of FY19.
- Retail is in the process of getting approval to replace two legacy custom-coded application with a single COTS products. This product will enable Retail to decommission the two legacy applications that cost an average of \$397k per year to operate and maintain, while the COTS solution is expected to cost \$5k per year to operate and maintain. Retail's FY19 goal is to acquire and install the COTS product by the 2nd quarter of FY19, and complete decommissioning of the legacy applications by FY20.
- Retail initiated a detailed re-evaluation of its ongoing project to build a replacement for its current public-facing application, TreasuryDirect. Alternative development and hosting solutions are being considered that will yield a more cost effective and efficient solution that can be implemented in less time. Retail's FY19 goal is to complete this re-evaluation, re-establish the project's baseline schedule and costs, and then resume work on the project in FY19. For future objectives, the RSS investment consists of multiple custom-coded applications of an older vintage. Retail is consequently partnering with its IT service provider to identify viable alternatives. The goal is to mutually develop a modernization strategy that will replace these older systems with more technologically current applications that will increasingly leverage more cost effective enterprise-wide solutions. These options include cloud computing. Our IT service provider has contracted with a consultant to evaluate options. This evaluation is not expected to be completed until the end of FY19. So, implementation of this objective will be long-term, and not expected until after FY20/21.

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	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	8.07	6.55	5.77	-0.79	-11.99%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	19.23	23.83	23.55	-0.28	-1.18%
Total Obligations	27.29	30.39	29.32	-1.07	-3.51%

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.

FY 2018 accomplishments include: BMS deployed release 1.3 in July 2018 which addressed backlog and security updates. ACES reports were created and issued in December 2017 for all agencies. CIR implemented Release 4.3 which included assisting the Credit Gateway with their same day ACH initiative, Download Report enhancements, and supported NavyCash with their transition from JP Morgan Chase to the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston (FRBB). CIR Release 5.0 included changes in support of the Data Movement Strategy, moving to the Fiscal Service LDAP, enhanced reporting, data quality and governance, and technical debt, and Informatica being available in production. CMIAS began rolling out Adobe Sign to electronically route and sign all Treasury-State Agreements (TSAs), thereby eliminating the manual paper-intensive signature process for the TSAs by both State governments and the Bureau of Fiscal Service. CMIAS added enhanced reporting capability. The CMIAS Program Office completed a partial Business Process Management (BPM) review of how CMIA is currently being executed. This BPM exercise will eventually feed into requirements for CMIAS' first major upgrade planned for 2021. TCMM deployed TCMM 1.10 in April 2018 which addressed reports, user guide changes and SA&A findings. Additionally, the development of TCMM 2.0 is underway and it will be released in production during Q3 2019. Business operations were sustained as staff continued to help customers with questions via phone and email. Prepared support for individual sureties pledging assets to secure government contracts. TCMS achieved operational excellence in processing vouchers to meet NSS, CIR and PIR deadlines. Implemented DVS

replacement for CIR manual voucher entry, including commercial vouchers. Future objectives include: BMS releases into production that will address security requirements, infrastructure changes, and minor enhancements; CIR release 5.2 which will include changes in support of the Data Movement Strategy (Phase 3), re-write of the User Interface, and enhanced reporting; CMIAS rewrite “as-is” on a newer cloud infrastructure which will help correct ongoing database issues and improve system response time; TCMM release 2.0 which will address the system’s technical debt and present a new user interface; and TCMS will separate infrastructure of the TCMS and DVS applications.

Stored Value Card (SVC)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	16.31	16.37	17.05	0.68	4.14%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	37.49	37.81	33.45	-4.35	-11.52%
Total Obligations	53.80	54.18	50.50	-3.68	-6.79%

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 63.5 Million electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) transactions in excess of \$8.9 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 130 Navy 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 \$481 million by FY 2022. 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 Boston (FRBB); Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (FRBKC); and PNC Bank.

SVC accomplishments for the fiscal year 2018 (through July) include: -Issued over 438K cards: 100K EagleCash, 176K EZpay, and 162K Navy Cash cards; -Processed over 26M financial transactions for \$29M; -Began Phase 1 (development) of the 3 Phase EMV One-Card program to replace all legacy SVC programs with one Closed-loop card and one Open/Closed-loop card. The One-Card initiative is a large, multi-year project that involves several organizations, complex technology, and significant development areas. Every SVC component will require updating to support the new One-Card; - Selected One-Card logo/brand, and title; -Released a major patch and minor patch for Navy Cash in order to address issues found after cutover and transition from JPMC to FRB Boston and PNC. - Performed yearly Security Assessments and Authorizations (SA&A) processes. Fiscal Services requires that the SVC Program conduct an annual SA&A on all systems forward facing and back office; focusing on all changes to SVC systems and forward facing devices that have occurred since the last SA&A; -Completed development for PNC Bank to replace JPMC strip card Open-loop processing. FY19 goals/plans (high level): -Continue Phase 1, Procure, Design and Develop, of the 3-Phase EMV One-Card project to replace all legacy SVC programs with one Closed-loop card and one Open/Closed-loop card. -Begin Phase 2 which will deploy the One-Card and EMV-compliant devices to the bases and ships. -Continue with the FAC Transition from FRB Boston to FRB Kansas City. - Continue to expand SVC's footprint.

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	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	17.77	18.56	11.57	-6.99	-37.68%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	25.28	38.02	36.17	-1.85	-4.86%
Total Obligations	43.05	56.58	47.74	-8.84	-15.63%

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.

FY 2018 accomplishments included: • Migration of the TAAPS reporting application servers and databases into the Treasury Web Application Infrastructure, a highly secure environment provided by the Federal Reserve, to support several enterprise-wide Treasury applications. With this migration, the investment delivered on all major milestones associated with a project to stabilize and modernize the auction infrastructure. • Continuation of a multi-year effort to modernize the TAAPS application software and associated technology components to ensure that critical auction processes continue to work flawlessly, remain secure, and operate without service disruptions. • Implementation of enhancement releases to ensure the security and resiliency of the current application. Objectives for subsequent fiscal years will be associated with the program's continued investment in the resiliency and security of the auction system. In FY 2019, this will include a continuation of the multi-year effort to modernize the auction application, culminating with a production deployment in FY 2020. Once complete, WSS anticipates subsequent releases to address additional requirements as well as recommendations from internal and external security assessments.