Department of the Treasury
Bureau of the Fiscal Service

FY 2021 Capital Investment Plan

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Note to Reviewers

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 2019: Actual obligations of budgetary resources, which may include annual funding, prior year balances, user fees, and other sources;
- FY 2020: Estimated obligations based on the enacted funding level for FY 2020 as reflected in the FY 2021 President's Budget. Figures may include annual funding, prior year balances, user fees, and other sources; and
- FY 2021: Estimated obligations based on the funding requested in the FY 2021 President's Budget. Figures may 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 accompanying "Summary of Capital Investments" table (see "FY 2021 Budget Authority Request" column).

Additional information about Treasury's capital investments is available at the link below.
https://itdashboard.gov/drupal/summary/015

Major IT Investments

Agency Accounting Services (AAS)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	4.42	6.47	2.45	-4.02	-62.17%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	32.25	33.99	33.96	-0.03	-0.09%
Total Obligations	36.67	40.47	36.41	-4.05	-10.02%

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 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: - Implemented and deployed a Robotics Process Automation (RPA) software solution that will automate repetitive, labor-intensive tasks, and improve accuracy and efficiency. - Implemented a sustainment model within FA to maintain first set of production Robotics Process Automation Bots. - Successfully implemented 5 Robotics Process Automations (RPA). - Implemented a new version of the Oracle database and upgraded the application to Oracle 12.2 to modernize the U.S. Mint environment - Modernized the user interface for processing procurement awards by upgrading to PRISM version 7.3 in the shared customer environment FY 2020 and beyond objectives: - Implement a Data Warehousing/Data Analytics/Business Intelligence Reporting that will help handling large amounts of unstructured data to help identify, develop and otherwise create new strategic business opportunities. - Evaluate applications which will provide workflow management capabilities for both business and technology related processes. - Evaluate and enhance budget formulation services for existing and potential customers. - Complete planning for the Discovery phase of various new customer implementation projects. - Complete planning for the implementation phase of various new customers. - Support activities associated with Financial Innovation and Transformation (FIT) Office's Federal Integrated Business Framework (FIBF). - Work with Office of Shared Services to evaluate and improve contract vehicles for customer onboarding and ongoing support needs. - Develop a plan to implement system enhancements in support of platform only customers as a result of lessons learned with cabinet level agencies. - Implement BFEM technical modernization, including efforts for the technology to be accessible to people with disabilities in support of Section 508 Compliance. - Expand upon initial implementation of Robotics Process Automation.

Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	3.13	3.27	3.56	0.29	8.98%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	5.63	5.78	5.94	0.16	2.80%
Total Obligations	8.75	9.05	9.50	0.46	5.03%

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. FY 2019, ASAP had 14,160 users and made payments totaling over $594 billion, 20% of all Fiscal Service payments in dollars (FY ending Sept. 30, 2019). 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 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: - Implemented the migration from the Universal Provisioning System (UPS) to IBM Security Identity Manager (ISIM) tool for provisioning and managing user access to ASAP - Delivered the first phase of SF-425 functionality which will allow Receiving Organization Officials to access, complete, and save the OMB SF-425 within the ASAP application - Continued and supported all production efforts - Continued to achieve stated benefits FY 2020 objectives include: - Develop and implement legacy Fedwire funds format changes in preparation for development activity associated with ISO20022 compliance - Address technical debt of existing online reports and implement new reports - Continue all production efforts and required infrastructure upgrades For FY 2020 and beyond, development and operations objectives will predominately include and focus on system enhancements and modernization. These initiatives include interfacing with external systems to improve system efficiency, customizable information reporting for Federal Program Agencies (FPAs), system notification enhancements, and compliance with ISO 20022, the ISO standard for electronic data interchange between financial institutions. ASAP will also continue

supporting stated benefits, all production efforts, required infrastructure upgrades, and enrolling new FPAs.

Central Accounting Services (CAS)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	9.89	8.40	8.68	0.27	3.26%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	70.35	68.99	71.44	2.46	3.56%
Total Obligations	80.24	77.39	80.12	2.73	3.53%

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 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: - Completed Warrant Journal Vouchers, Appropriation Warrants, Non-Expenditure Transfers, Borrowings, Year End Closing, End of Day Processing, CTA – Reclassification, CTA – TDO Online, CTA – NTDO Online and Agency Files in support of the CARS 3.0 Iteration. - Completed and Implemented GTAS 3.0 TAS Processing & WebFocus Releases: Architectural updates and WebFocus upgrade. - Completed and Implemented

GTAS 4.0 USSGL Modules Release: Security remediation, business improvements, and FR support improvements. - Completed and deployed enhancements for Government-wide roll-out of order functionality; develop updated specifications for invoice and performance; conduct user centered design sessions. - Completed and deployed enhancements to finalize and release specifications for invoice and performance; develop enhancements for Government-wide roll-out of performance and invoice validation functionality; conduct user centered design sessions. - Completed governance for a new proof of concept infrastructure in the Amazon cloud. FY 2020 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 (2021).

Data Services

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	9.28	11.16	9.87	-1.29	-11.55%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	11.73	16.21	15.79	-0.42	-2.61%
Total Obligations	21.01	27.37	25.66	-1.71	-6.26%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) was signed into law on September 26, 2006. The legislation required that federal contract, grant, loan, and other financial assistance awards be displayed on a publicly accessible and searchable website to give the American public access to information on how their tax dollars are being spent. Through the USAspending website and supporting services, the Bureau of the Fiscal Service delivers on Treasury's strategic goal to increase access to and use of federal financial data in order to strengthen government-wide decision-making and accountability through data transparency. This work seeks to provide the public and federal agencies with access to a greater range of financial data. The implementation of the DATA Act

requirements is nearly completed, but the work of federal spending transparency and accountability continues. The Office of Data Transparency at Fiscal Service continuously improves data quality and usability and looks for ways to draw value and insights from federal spending data. To support the Federal Financial Management vision, the FIR provides timely, reliable, secure, and consumable data to authorized federal users and the public. The web-based application promotes transparency, increases accountability, facilitates better decision making, and improves operational efficiency. The FIR provides 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 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: - Made updates to USAspending.gov based on stakeholder feedback including links to Agency Congressional Justification of Budget to Agency Profile landing page. - Completed DMS Business Intelligence deliverables Net Collections and TROR 2.0. - Continue to advance PMA based on end-user feedback. - Completed analysis of FIR program assets to facilitate integration with the Data Transparency Organization. - Completed the final transition of FIR Private to the AWS GovCloud hosting environment - Continued to 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). - Continued to work on improving data quality by implementing new versions of the DAIMS in the DATA Act Broker. - Implemented Data Lab redesign of Citizens Guide. FY 2020 objectives and beyond: - Automate the Metadata Repository. - Continue to work on improving data quality by implementing new versions of the DAIMS in the DATA Act Broker. - Work on implementing Bureau-wide data strategy that leverages DATA Act data, as well as internal data, to improve Bureau operations and decision-making. - Work with the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, OMB, the CFO Council, and agency stakeholders to improve the quality of DATA Act data submitted to Treasury through policy changes and updates to the DATA Act Information Model Schema (DAIMS). - Complete integration of FIR program assets with the Data Transparency Organization. - Complete DMS Business Intelligence deliverables including DMS Branch KPI Dashboard, and Agency Relationship Management Scorecard.

Debit Gateway

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	1.59	1.34	1.29	-0.05	-3.76%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	8.46	8.69	9.19	0.50	5.78%
Total Obligations	10.04	10.03	10.48	0.45	4.51%

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 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: - Debit Gateway had three releases to enhance the system and ensure all required processing changes from Check 21 and ACH are incorporated into the Debit Gateway. - Debit Gateway enhanced Incident Response and addressed resiliency gaps. - Assessed and implemented cyber security measures which includes encrypting account numbers in the database and purge transaction data history after 7 years. - Several releases had User Interface (UI) upgrades. The User Interface project will continue of the next few years. FY 2020 and beyond objectives include: - Debit Gateway will have three releases per year to enhance the system and ensure all required processing changes from Check 21 and ACH are incorporated into the Debit Gateway. - Continue the User Interface (UI) upgrade project. - Continue to enhance resiliency with the Disaster Recovery Exercise quarterly stay program.

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, DIR, DUDE, DPAS IDMS and TROR.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	7.30	6.53	6.70	0.17	2.55%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	11.07	22.79	20.53	-2.26	-9.91%
Total Obligations	18.37	29.33	27.24	-2.09	-7.14%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Cross-Servicing (CSNG) program uses demand letters, Private Collection Agencies (PCAs), administrative wage garnishment, repayment agreements, and other collection tools to collect non-tax delinquent debt owed to the federal government. In addition to debt collection, the systems within the DCS portfolio allows Federal Government users to access data, view reports and provide requested information to debtors. The Treasury Offset Program (TOP) is a centralized offset program which collects delinquent debts owed to federal agencies and states. The Integrated Document Management System (IDMS) is also being reported under the DCS investment. IDMS provides customers Digital Document Storage and Retrieval, Digital Business Processes, and Records Management Solutions for the Fiscal Service internal customers. The 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.

FY 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: CSNG - 53 high-risk legal cases have been resolved and closed - CIR was implemented in February, combining payment streams into one source. - Metro 2 (Commercial Credit Monitoring) is now online. - 67 releases have been tracked in Jira since January 2018. - Top Sync Phase I resolved 5,030 IDMS - Added Top Trace ID number field to IDMS - Created a weekly or monthly report for average worked per hour for the Correspondence Team - Created average per hour performance metrics report for calendar year 2018 - Created Disputes & Proof of Debt report for actual processing time for cases DUDE - Completed documentation required for issuance of Authority To Operate (ATO). - Successfully designed and implemented the file ingest

process via SFTP and NiFi servers. - Onboarded CRS as a data source. Configured file ingest process to load and process CRS daily files and full data extracts. Loaded and processed over 100 CRS files in development and populated data in S3. - Onboarded TROR as a data source. DPAS - Continued the ongoing development of the system. TOP - Continued addition of new payment streams. - Utilization and release of fuzzy logic. FY20 and Future Objectives: CSNG - CSNG Core Team will work to implement the LINK module and Debtor Self Service (IVR and Web) modules for CSNG. - CSNG Core Team will also work on implementing Contact Savvy, third party data integration and letters modernization. IDMS - Complete and deploy TOP, AWG and CSNG integration projects. DUDE - Develop and implement bug fixes as needed. Develop and implement curated data schema(s) in Red Shift data warehouse. Import and utilize metadata and other data objects in IGC. Adjust and update data ingest process as required by data source systems (TOP, CSNG, CRS, and TROR). Automate release deployment and testing processes. - Onboard new data source systems as required. Design and develop data reconciliation. DPAS - Implement go-live of the system TOP - Migrate Audit Database to cloud to reduce infrastructure costs in ISS and implement one new payment stream in TOP. - Ensure 75% of the application functionality can work in Oracle Times Ten in preparation for Cloud Migration, and implement at least 2 new States debt programs and 2 new payment streams. TROR - Migrate users to PIV - Lay the groundwork for cloud migration.

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 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	4.82	4.51	4.66	0.14	3.20%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	15.05	17.17	18.94	1.77	10.33%
Total Obligations	19.87	21.68	23.60	1.92	8.85%

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 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: -Implementation of American Info Source data into the DNP Portal -Front end re-architecture of the DNP application, including automating the system by implementing application programming interface. - Added DOD data source to legacy payments, and payment business rules. Added LEIE-R, AIS, DOD, and DoS data sources into Batch Match and Continuous Monitoring in the legacy portal. -Code changes to permanently remediate the current Data Exchange issues. - Complete re-write of the DNP portal user interface. - New user interface in Batch Match. -Update the Payment Adjudication API, allowing an automated adjudication system for users. - Addition of continuous monitoring to the DNP portal for user access. FY 20 Objectives include: - Development of cloud-based long-term solution for development and analytical data processing platforms due to end of life/support of current database appliance working with our technology service partners. - Evaluation and implementation of additional payment streams, as appropriate and prioritized by the Product Owner and interfacing applications. - 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. - Implementation of Application Programming Interface with government agencies.

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 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	23.05	15.08	14.17	-0.91	-6.06%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	133.44	146.24	148.02	1.79	1.22%
Total Obligations	156.49	161.32	162.19	0.87	0.54%

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.

EFTPS accomplished the following objectives for FY19 - Annual statutory Tax type changes (2019 E-File, Credit Card changes, Revisions OIC, Internal Revenue Code 965, Bipartisan Budget act 2015) - Resiliency Initiatives - Cybersecurity Initiatives - Fraud monitoring tools EFTPS plans to complete the following future objectives: - Annual regulatory tax type changes - Fraud Initiatives - Cybersecurity Initiatives.

Fiscal Agent Delivery

Description:

Fiscal Agent Delivery standard investment 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 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	6.73	8.71	5.78	-2.93	-33.67%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	108.10	125.06	133.89	8.83	7.06%
Total Obligations	114.84	133.77	139.67	5.90	4.41%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

Fiscal Agent Delivery Standard 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. The 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 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: - East Rutherford Operations Center (EROC) annual FISMA compliance disaster recovery exercise completed August 2019. 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. CY 2020 key Initiatives for 2020 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 Application

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	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	23.42	23.77	0.35	1.50%
Total Obligations	0.00	23.42	23.77	0.35	1.50%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

Not applicable due to the FY 2020 restructuring of the portfolio to Standard Investments.

Fiscal IT Data Center/Cloud

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	5.05	0.00	-5.05	-100.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	48.48	66.39	67.39	1.00	1.50%
Total Obligations	48.48	71.44	67.39	-4.06	-5.68%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

Objectives for the Fiscal IT Data Center/Cloud investment in FY 2020, 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.

Fiscal IT Delivery

Description:

A Fiscal IT infrastructure standard investment for providing an enterprise-wide shared IT services delivery capability. Delivery resources, products, and services shared across the enterprise, such as PMO personnel and account managers, are also included.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	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))	12.61	18.41	18.69	0.28	1.50%
Total Obligations	12.61	18.41	18.69	0.28	1.50%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

Not applicable due to the FY 2020 restructuring of the portfolio to Standard Investments.

Fiscal IT End User

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	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))	38.46	35.17	35.69	0.53	1.50%
Total Obligations	38.46	35.17	35.69	0.53	1.50%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

The main objective for the Fiscal IT End User Standard Investment in FY 2020 is to continue providing support Fiscal IT infrastructure service users. The investment enables Fiscal Service to improve results, manage IT resources effectively to accomplish the Bureau's mission, and deliver quality customer service. This leads to improved operational effectiveness, improved timeliness of

investment information to investors, and increased opportunities in meeting the borrowing needs of the federal government.

Fiscal IT Management (ITM)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	2.20	0.00	-2.20	-100.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	8.85	15.69	15.93	0.24	1.50%
Total Obligations	8.85	17.89	15.93	-1.96	-10.98%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The main objective for the Fiscal IT - IT Management Standard Investment in FY 2020 is to continue providing enterprise architecture and strategic planning support to Fiscal Service. The investment enables Fiscal Service to improve results, manage IT resources effectively to accomplish the Bureau's mission, and deliver quality customer service. This leads to improved operational effectiveness, improved timeliness of investment information to investors, and increased opportunities in meeting the borrowing needs of the federal government.

The Fiscal IT - IT Management Standard Investment accomplishes the management of costs to administer and plan IT for Fiscal Service. This includes executive management, strategic management, enterprise architecture, IT finance, capital planning and investment reporting, and vendor management.

Fiscal IT Network

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	11.50	0.00	-11.50	-100.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	8.07	12.44	12.62	0.19	1.50%
Total Obligations	8.07	23.94	12.62	-11.31	-47.27%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

Objectives for the Fiscal IT Network Standard Investment in FY 2020, 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.

Fiscal IT Platform

Description:

A Fiscal IT infrastructure standard investment for provisioning an enterprise-wide platform capability, including database, middleware, mainframe database, and mainframe middleware.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	0.38	0.00	-0.38	-100.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	28.41	15.05	15.28	0.23	1.50%
Total Obligations	28.41	15.43	15.28	-0.15	-1.00%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

Not applicable due to the FY 2020 restructuring of the portfolio to Standard Investments.

Fiscal IT Security and Compliance (ITSEC)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	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))	37.51	62.27	56.79	-5.48	-8.80%
Total Obligations	37.51	62.27	56.79	-5.48	-8.80%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

The goal of the Fiscal IT ITSEC Standard Investment in FY 2020, 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.

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 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	4.13	4.51	4.87	0.36	8.02%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	9.63	10.50	10.96	0.46	4.39%
Total Obligations	13.76	15.01	15.83	0.82	5.48%

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 2020 ITS.gov will process more than 8.2 million foreign payment transactions valued at more than $28 billion US Dollars. ITS will provide OFAC screening shared services for more than 3.6 million domestic Fedwire and IAT ACH transactions valued at more than $229 Billion USD. In total for FY 2020, ITS will process more than 11.7 million payments valued at over $257 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; - Provides on-demand, customizable electronic reporting capabilities.

FY 2019 accomplishments 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. FY 2020 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 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	18.65	19.76	20.11	0.35	1.77%
Total Obligations	18.65	20.03	20.38	0.35	1.75%

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. IPPs key stakeholders are federal agencies and vendors.

FY 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: - Onboarded more than 108 Agencies, received two new signed APAs from Department of Health & Human Services and Successfully deployed RAD 5.3, 5.4, 5.4.1 and 5.4.2. - User Group meeting December 2018 and June 2019. - Invoice volumes continually increased for 2019 compared against 2018 volumes which reflects IPP's increased usage across the government. FY 2020 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 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	11.58	8.58	14.45	5.87	68.42%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	11.05	14.74	8.80	-5.94	-40.31%
Total Obligations	22.63	23.32	23.25	-0.07	-0.31%

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. Future enhancements to OTCnet will provide the integration of Credit and Debit card transactions. OTCnet is a complex system that utilizes a broad range of technologies with 12 external interfaces and a substantial user community who uses the system across the globe. The primary beneficiaries of this investment are the agency end users, Financial Institutions, and government. OTCnet yields substantial cost savings as a shared service across the government servicing over 96 agencies and over 80 Financial Institutions.

FY 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: - Implemented important enhancements and upgrades. - Implemented the first phase of the OTCnet Credit and Debit Card Project. - Created the credit and debit card webservice for the self-service kiosk. FY 20 Objectives Include: - Implement phase two of the Credit and Debit Card Project, and rollout the functionality to users. - Implement important technology upgrades and address important defects and enhancements. - Enhance OTCnet to support Chrome Browser. - 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 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	6.25	6.08	6.27	0.19	3.08%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	19.89	24.50	25.01	0.52	2.11%
Total Obligations	26.14	30.57	31.28	0.70	2.30%

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.

FY 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: As of September, FY 2019 accomplishments included collecting $206 billion and 218 million transactions .The overall status of Pay.gov is green and the overall trend is steady due to projects remaining on schedule with no significant issues and production operations running stable. No outstanding risks without mitigation strategies. - Begun Continuous Availability project to improve uptime and availability by leveraging cloud infrastructure. - Implemented strategic forms solutions, including an integration with a newer and more modern forms technology solution that will also be used by the Mobile Program. - Executed communication plan for converting all agencies off the legacy OCI Interactive interface by 4Q 2020. - Prioritized, develop, and implement billing and usability enhancements for CRS and other billing agencies. Future Objectives: - Sustain Business Operations - by holding monthly and quarterly meetings with all business partners. - Cybersecurity - Web Application Firewall (WAF) phase 1 and 2 rollout. Potential long-term solutions to CyberClean. - Forms & Billing Solutions - Forms migration tactical plan work to determine waves and how to prioritize. - OCI-I Conversion - All strategic priority agencies will actively convert. Engage three additional groups of agencies for batch conversion conversations and commitments. - Mobile - Public App updates to address feedback from UX Testing and Public App survey. Potentially implement Google Analytics in PROD. Use remittance info for payment info to speed up payment. Add survey for agency user feedback. Improve error messaging throughout App.

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 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	8.69	9.07	9.11	0.04	0.43%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	27.77	34.39	36.03	1.64	4.77%
Total Obligations	36.47	43.46	45.14	1.68	3.87%

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 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: - SPS/PAM Self Service Operational requests to allow users to request Notification report through SPS, file status, etc. - SameDay Bulk File origination and certifications - 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 – total redesign of User Interface. FY20 and beyond objectives include enhancing application capabilities to include the following: - SPS resiliency - new hardware installed in both data centers to support site switch. Preproduction is complete but Production will be complete in January, 2020. - Wire Offset eligibility screening from SPS/PAM - Update the PAM Operations request functionality to allow notifications to be sent to the Help Desk. - Enhancing PIV functionality to include new users as well as migrating iKey users. - Improving GUI to standardize date formats and validate data entry. - Regular site switches of both PAM and SPS (2-3 per year) - Address technical debt and security enhancements - Enhance CashTrack Real-Time reporting - Mailstream updates for increased operational efficiency.

Post Payment Services

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 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	8.48	8.37	7.98	-0.39	-4.68%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	39.94	36.03	36.70	0.67	1.87%
Total Obligations	48.41	44.40	44.68	0.28	0.64%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Post Payment Services investment supports Goal 5: Achieve Operational Excellence; Objective 5.2 Treasury Infrastructure, to "Better enable mission delivery by improving the reliability, security, and resiliency of Treasury's infrastructure". It also supports the Fiscal Service Strategic Goals 1 - Operational Excellence, 2 - Innovation & Customer Experience, 4 - Data Integrity & Transparency and 5 - Financial Community. 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 multiple legacy systems. 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 - streamline automation of operations - re-engineer and streamline the claims & exception processing - modernize technology & technical environment Beneficiaries include Federal Agencies, Non-Treasury Disbursing Offices, Federal Reserve Bank and the American public.

FY 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: - Completed Cloud Pilot. - Continued to support 3 critical uses in legacy Post Payment System (PPS). - Stood down components not needed and removed user interface from legacy PPS. - Redesigned the architectural platform utilizing cloud technologies for the Post Payment Modernization Initiative (PPMI). - Began redesigning by creating a

value chain and implementing value streams for PPMI as guard rails to ensure core functionality is delivered. - Delivering iterative deliverables into a non-production environment using agile methodology for our check first approach for PPMI. - Award contract and started work on the ACH non-receipt workload from the Teletrace tool (PAC-13 Project). - SSA Users were converted from federated access and completed PIV enrollment for TCIS. - RFC Cancellation Reports were moved from Pay.Gov to TCIS. - TCIS IKey user that could be were converted to PIV. FY 2020 and beyond objectives include: - Complete the development and implement the ACH non-receipt workload (PAC-13 Project). - Some TCIS users have PIV cards that cannot be linked or don't have PIV cards - working with Fiscal Service on future solution. - Continue to support 2-3 remaining critical use cases in legacy PPS. - Continue to redesign and implement PPMI by streamlining automation of operations and re-engineering of the claims and exception processes. - Continue Iterative deliverables through agile methodologies for PPMI. - Begin parallel processing for PPMI in production for internal Fiscal Service users only in FY 2020. - Continue to improve the following business functions with technological enhancements and efficiencies: payment verification &reconcilement, post payment transactions, exception resolution, information sharing, and security controls. - Continue to support and maintain legacy applications until decommissioned. – Moved support operations from FRB Philadelphia to Kansas City in December 2019. Legacy applications will continue to maintain operations. - Legacy applications will continue to maintain operations.

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. To sell and service U.S. Treasury securities held directly by private individuals and organizations, and managing the Judgment Fund appropriation used to pay most court settlements and Justice Department compromise settlements against the United States.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	3.08	9.08	9.91	0.83	9.16%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	33.89	27.75	29.99	2.24	8.06%
Total Obligations	36.97	36.83	39.90	3.07	8.33%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The mission of the Retail program is to offer Americans simple and accessible Treasury securities to build savings and help enable financial confidence. To achieve our mission, Retail maintains public-facing applications to sell and service U.S. Treasury Securities directly to U.S. citizens to promote savings. In addition to servicing Treasury securities, Retail is also responsible for managing the Judgment Fund appropriation used to pay most court settlements and Justice Department compromise settlements against the United States. The program's mission crosswalks to the Fiscal Service goal to "deliver innovative financial management solutions that provide a modern, seamless customer experience," which in turn crosswalks to the Department's goals of Transforming Government-Wide

Financial Stewardship and Achieve Operational Excellence. To achieve our mission, Retail maintains public-facing applications to sell and service U.S. Treasury Securities directly to U.S. citizens to promote savings. The Retail program is also responsible for servicing older Treasury debt instruments that matured, but remain unredeemed. The Retail program is still in the early stages of procurement to obtain a vendor that will be used to extract and perfect savings bond data from current issue record images in preparation for positioning data availability to bondholders and states. We do not anticipate that a contract will be awarded until the end of FY 2020. Based on the award of the contract, and subsequent data extraction efforts, Retail will define necessary IT investments to support this effort. This legacy debt dates back to the founding of our federal republic in 1789. This servicing is not provided as a courtesy, but directly serves a core goal of the Treasury to maintain the "full faith and credit of the U.S. Federal government," by honoring all debt obligations of the Federal government regardless of its age. In order to achieve its mission, the Retail program maintains multiple IT applications to sell and service its products. These systems are maintained under the consolidated investment portfolio known as the Retail Securities 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.

FY 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: In FY19, Retail initiated a project to replace a mission critical application that was approaching the end of its supportable life. This application is used to process redemption payments worth over $1 billion to thousands of savings bond customers. The replacement application will be cloud based, and be more technologically current. The project is expected to be completed in early FY20. In FY19, Retail obtained approval to proceed on a multi-year project to establish a customer centric solution to improve the customer experience by offering simple, safe, and accessible products and services, allowing customers to purchase, reinvest, and manage their retail securities holdings. Development of this solution will begin in late FY19, with on-going development through FY24.

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 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	6.55	5.80	5.74	-0.06	-1.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	24.54	24.88	24.66	-0.21	-0.85%
Total Obligations	31.09	30.68	30.41	-0.27	-0.88%

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 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: BMS - Code, test and deployed BMS Release 1.4 into production in May 2019. This release addressed user notification, related interfaces, backlog, P&I reporting. ACES reports were created and issued in December 2018 for all agencies. Currently, BMS is looking to migrate from the Iterative SDLC to Agile, and is preparing to migrate to a Mircoservices architecture. Future objectives for BMS are - Implement releases into production that will address security requirements, infrastructure changes, and minor enhancements. TCMM-Code, test and deployed TCMM Release 2.0 into production in July 2019. This was a major release, which addressed the aging technical building blocks. It provided the users with the same functionality as before, but with a modern framework. Currently, TCMM is looking to migrate from the Iterative SDLC to Agile. Future objective -TCMM -Implement releases into production that will address security requirements, infrastructure changes, and minor enhancements. Prepare to move to GovCloud in 2020-2021. CIR Release 5.3 included the adoption of the IBM Security Identity Manager (ISIM) Rules of Behavior Enforcement; implementation of the final phase of the User Interface Upgrade which concluded the removal of struts (a security vulnerability) from the CIR application; and changes in support of the Data Movement Strategy. (Completed 5/18/19). CIR Release 6.0 included changes in support of the Data Movement Strategy as well as UI enhancements. (Completed 8/24/19). The CIR will implement Release 6.1 which includes the final changes needed in support of the Data Movement Strategy to decommission DataStage and Tidal. CIR Release 6.2 will promote infrastructure improvements and ongoing maintenance items. This includes enhancements to the CIR user interface; upgrading the Oracle Database and Business Objects version, and addressing technical debt. CMIAS - CMIAS has proposed rebuilding CMIAS on the FRB's National IT AWS Gov. Cloud which will result in fixing the Struts vulnerability and CMIAS' data integrity problems, as well as provide a host of benefits in the implementation of the Cash Management Improvement Act. These benefits will be quantified and described in detail once formal approval is received. TCMS/DVS-Achieve operational excellence in processing vouchers to meet NSS, CIR and PIR deadlines. Replace the User Interface. Future objectives: Separate TCMS/DVS application into two stand-alone applications in the cloud.

Stored Value Card (SVC)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	16.37	11.68	9.10	-2.58	-22.11%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	37.69	35.75	37.92	2.17	6.08%
Total Obligations	54.06	47.43	47.02	-0.41	-0.86%

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.

FY 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: During FY19, SVC had many accomplishments, primarily made progress on One-Card phase 1 development; full replacement of Navy Cash ship-side equipment to replace aging equipment in the fleet (Device Replacement 1.4.7.4); and completed the Navy Cash Major Version Release. The objectives for FY20 will be to continue to developing the One-Card solution, which includes device development and testing to replace legacy equipment.

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 2019	FY2020	FY2021	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	17.44	17.26	5.66	-11.60	-67.21%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	36.95	34.34	21.79	-12.55	-36.54%
Total Obligations	54.39	51.60	27.45	-24.15	-46.80%

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 2019 accomplishments and beyond objectives include: 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. All core application, BI, and analytics code was delivered by March 2019. 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 2020, this will include a continuation of the multi-year effort to modernize the auction application. Once complete, WSS anticipates subsequent releases to address additional requirements as well as recommendations from internal and external security assessments.