

Department of the Treasury  
Bureau of the Fiscal Service

2024

Capital Investment Plan

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

- **FY 2022 Actuals** - Total actual obligations
- **FY 2023 Estimated Obligations** - Anticipated obligation from all budgetary resources (i.e., balances from prior years, user fees, and FY 2023 Operating Plan levels).
- **FY 2024 President's Budget** – Requested level reflecting the President’s FY 2024 budget submission.

## 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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	2.70	12.00	2.95	-9.05	-75.42%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	34.45	43.42	43.95	0.53	1.22%
Total Obligations	37.15	55.41	46.89	-8.52	-15.38%

**Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:**

Agency Accounting Services (AAS) is supported by Oracle e-Business Suite, PRISM and WebTA systems, and 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 2022 accomplishments include:

- Provided the ability to capture budget data and tag/classify data into different categories.
- Provided the ability to formulate the budget by Budgetary Resources (appropriated and non-appropriated funds) and by Full-time Equivalent.
- Identify and reimagine Budget Appropriation, Allocation, Apportionment and Allotment (HUD only) Processes.
- Implement Budget Appropriation, Allocation, Apportionment, and Allotment in a Salesforce Application.
- Creation of reports and dashboards for workflows.
- Create Dynamic Data Table Framework.
- Continued development of the Accounting Flex Fields (AFF) Segment Value integration.
- Continued UI tool enhancement/expansion by exploring the OmniStudio solution.
- Conduct and document qualitative and quantitative value analysis from both a customer and ARC perspective.
- Communicate with customers including monthly updates in the newsletter, email updates to our PI 1 participants, and engagement with selected pilot customers to prepare for user acceptance testing (UAT).
- Operational Readiness and Support Requirements.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Partner with HUD to implement the Insight Platform’s Accelerator and Data Validation applications in the Procurement Request Information System Management (PRISM) contract writing system to improve procurement workflow, strengthen internal controls, and enhance data collection and accessibility.
- Identify our customers and incorporate their expectations into the design of administrative processes.
- Modernize core businesses through comprehensive business transformation.
- Acquire and align diverse talent to support our mission.
- Improve the accuracy and completeness of data associated with ARC.
- Partner with agencies to deliver integrated and responsive administrative management solutions.
- Maintain compliant, integrated, and responsive administrative management solutions.

## 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 the debit cards program.

### **Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):**

Type	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	3.71	0.89	0.88	0.00	-0.47%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	8.53	9.60	10.16	0.56	5.87%
Total Obligations	12.23	10.48	11.04	0.56	5.34%

### **Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:**

Consistent with the Fiscal Service and Treasury missions, ASAP is a recipient-initiated electronic payment and information system used to make federal grant payments; reimbursements to financial agents for services performed on behalf of the government; and authorized benefit disbursements to states. It is a shared service provider. The Federal Reserve Bank, Treasury's fiscal agent (12 U.S.C. 391), develops and operates ASAP under Fiscal Service's direction. In FY 2022, ASAP had 21,055 active recipient organizations and made payments totaling over \$596 billion, which reflects a return to pre-COVID stimulus volumes.

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 ITPfM 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 2022 accomplishments include:

- Completed ASAP inquiry and reports modernization to allow ASAP to decommission WebFocus and complete decommission on schedule.
- Implemented Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) to Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) conversion which streamlines the entity identification and validation process, which lessens the burden for entities to do business with the Federal Government.
- Prepared for Disbursement Services Modernization Initiative (DSMI) integration with the development of a data migration strategy and identification of technical solutions currently in review by Treasury Web Application Infrastructure (TWA) and fiscal subject matter experts.
- Completed necessary update to comply with Internet Explorer 11 retirement.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Complete the ASAP investments migration from WebFocus.
- Complete Direct Voucher Submission (DVS) updates to use the latest format which enabled DVS to stop doing a manual process to fix files.
- Complete proof of concept for ASAP data replication capability to support DSMI integration.
- Decommission the legacy ASAP application.
- ASAP will also continue supporting stated benefits, all production efforts, required infrastructure upgrades, and enrolling new FPAs.

## **Central Accounting Services (CAS)**

### **Description:**

CAS is the central location for federal government-wide accounting and reporting. It is used to account for, monitor, and publish the government's debt and cash positions through daily, monthly, and annual reporting as well as to collect accounting data from the government-wide agency community and report on that data to multiple government and public audiences. CAS also provides centralized control over the government's appropriations and provides the means for the agency community to transfer funds between agencies. Its position as the hub of government-wide reporting allows Fiscal Service to drive significant improvements in the accuracy and completeness of government-wide accounting and reporting in conjunction with Treasury, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and the agency community.

## **Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):**

Type	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	13.14	14.95	16.60	1.66	11.10%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	91.71	80.61	96.60	15.99	19.84%
Total Obligations	104.84	95.55	113.20	17.65	18.47%

## **Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:**

The investment looks to improve reporting capabilities to advance Treasury initiatives for financial reporting, cash management, and management of securities. CAS future endeavors includes modernization efforts for IT platform hosting and supporting cyber security.

FY 2022 accomplishments include:

- Continued development to add functionality to CARS for agencies to properly record transfers and non-cash transactions which supports remediation of a scope limitation from the Schedules of the General Fund audit.
- Modernized CARS by utilizing cloud hosting for the Agency Transaction Module (ATM) and leverage approach for potential future platform refreshes for other applications.
- Deployed IPAC Release 22.6 which includes Struts remediation with Bulk File Processing, privacy controls, and upgrade to Angular 13.
- Published the remaining system interface specifications for certain high priority post-mandate enhancements to G-Invoicing.
- Deployed Release 4.6 for G-Invoicing that limits the use of special characters for General Terms and Conditions (GT&C). This release will allow Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) vendors to operate more efficiently.
- Successfully migrated DIMS from the Mainframe InvestOne (IO) engine to the distributed Java Enterprise Tier (JET).

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Complete G-Invoicing system enhancements for low dollar purchase (7600 EZ).
- Begin efforts to migrate the CARS, IPAC and GTAS applications from the TWAI data center to the FAPC prior to the WebSphere End of Life date.
- Begin efforts to migrate G-Invoicing, SAM, and CASH TRACK applications from the TWAI data center to the FAPC prior to the data center closure date.
- Support Bureau Mainframe modernization by transitioning remaining DIMS databases from the mainframe to a Cloud platform.
- Support the Bureau in their efforts to implement IT strategic priorities, including CAIA and API Strategy.
- Implement system modernizations and customer improvement changes to one or more DIMS components to improve customer experience and ensure accurate and timely reporting of the national debt.

## **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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	7.29	3.49	3.64	0.16	4.47%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	15.92	22.39	24.58	2.19	9.77%
Total Obligations	23.22	25.88	28.22	2.34	9.06%

**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 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 Fiscal Data Hub (FDH) solution simplifies user interactions as a centralized platform for reporting and analytics needs across the Bureau. From a technology perspective, the Fiscal Data Hub (FDH) solution reduces the effort needed to maintain individual system-to-system data mappings by reducing the number of system-to-system interfaces.

FY 2022 accomplishments include:

- Enhanced the data standards and DATA Act Information Model Schema (DAIMS) requirements through an annual release to reflect recent policy initiatives related to financial management data transparency.
- Executed data quality enhancements to USAspending and the DATA Act Broker to be in compliance with DAIMS reporting requirements.
- Consolidated public facing websites hosted by Fiscal Service by decommissioning the Data Lab and moving the data analyses to FiscalData.Treasury.gov.
- Increased the percentage of sustainable connections to create more automated data flows to reduce the amount of manual intervention to update data.
- Data Refreshes and Enhancements to USAspending.gov.
- Developed a suite of educational pages on FiscalData.
- Investigated potential to host open datasets from other Treasury Bureaus, improving compliance with Evidence Act.
- Continue migration of all open datasets (70 initially identified) to FiscalData with sustainable connections and sunset from legacy location.
- Improved search experience and made enhancements on the site to support Americans who are unfamiliar with government accounting jargon for mobile devices. New YouTube channel videos launched.



FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Enhance the data standards and DATA Act Information Model Schema (DAIMS) requirements through an annual release to reflect policy initiatives related to financial management data transparency.
- Make USAspending data architecture improvements that reduce the nightly data refreshing time from over 20 hours to around 8-10 hours. This nightly refreshing will update all new and all updated data from our source systems.
- Increase the number of users to our public data websites including USAspending.gov and FiscalData.Treasury.gov.
- Increase total number of data pipelines feeding into Fiscal Data Hub-This measure tracks the number of data pipelines that feed into Fiscal Data Hub, which tracks Fiscal Data Hub’s flexibility to bring in data of different types.

## 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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	4.14	4.57	4.82	0.25	5.48%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	12.63	16.00	16.84	0.84	5.27%
Total Obligations	16.77	20.57	21.66	1.09	5.31%

### **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 to a large number of government agencies in an efficient and cost-effective manner. This solution collects a large portion of the government's revenue through the application. The Debit Gateway replaced several unnecessarily duplicative solutions in favor of a single, dedicated application for this business line 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 2022 accomplishments include:

- Debit Gateway had three releases in FY2022 to enhance the system and ensure all required processing changes from Check 21 and ACH are incorporated into the Debit Gateway.
- Made substantial progress on the work involving User Interface (UI) upgrade project.
- Continued to enhance resiliency with the Disaster Recovery Exercise quarterly stay program.
- Worked to reduce technical debt.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Debit Gateway will continue to have three releases in FY2023 to enhance the system and ensure all required processing changes from Check 21 and ACH are incorporated into the Debit Gateway.
- Continue work on User Interface (UI) upgrade project.
- Work on the DG migration to AWS Fiscal Agent Production Cloud (FAPC).
- Continue to enhance resiliency with the Disaster Recovery Exercise quarterly stay program.
- Work to reduce technical debt
- Image Quality Improvements.
- Upgrade Angular.
- Align with Centera upgrade.
- Mitigate security vulnerabilities.
- Keep Alternative Settlement Tool/Alternative Settlement Recovery Tool (AST/ASRT) current and tested.

## Debt Collection Services (DCS)

### Description:

DCS collects delinquent nontax debt and tax via levy, prevents improper payments and strives to be fiscally responsible with federal funds. Systems covered in this investment include the CRS, CSNG, CTS, DDMAP (DUDE), ESKER and IDMS which is to be sunset, TOP, FORMS (replacement for IDMS) and TROR.

### Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	7.69	9.31	9.94	0.63	6.77%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	37.21	36.10	34.38	-1.72	-4.76%
Total Obligations	44.90	45.40	44.31	-1.09	-2.40%

### 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) soon to be replaced by FORMS 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 DDMAP 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. DDMAP 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 2022 accomplishments include:

- CSNG dramatically reduced contract expenses to cut costs. Concluded large stabilization efforts such as refinement of Administrative Wage Garnishment and updating system's capability to manage multiple debtors on a single account. Received the Authority to Operate for the Debtor Self Service/IVR functionality.
- TOP is in the process of moving to the cloud.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- CSNG will implement Debtor Self Service (IVR and Web) modules for CSNG; implement segmentation strategies as an effort for improved and more efficient debt collection.
- IDMS will decommission and replaced with a COTS application called FORMS.
- TOP plans to program for the outcome of pending litigation, changes that will provide a more equitable for debt collection for debtors and operational changes that are dependent on items such as stimulus checks, hold on collection activities etc.

## 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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	3.52	8.27	9.74	1.48	17.86%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	19.49	19.47	19.13	-0.34	-1.76%
Total Obligations	23.01	27.74	28.87	1.13	4.09%

### **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 2022 accomplishments include:

- Transitioned from DUNS (Data Universal Numbering System) to UEI (Unique Entity ID), a new identifier required by the federal government.
- Implemented UEI EPLS (Excluded Parties List) in Online Search and CAIVRS (Credit Alert System) data source in Continuous Monitoring.
- Implemented UEI SAMENT transition of Online Search.
- Implemented UEI EPLS and SAMENT in Batch Match and Continuous Monitoring.
- Implemented EVVE FOD (Electronic Verification of Vital Events Fact of Death) data source and removed all references of DUNS from Portal.
- Performed first upgrade of Aurora since migrating to Fiscal Agent Production Cloud (FAPC).
- Implemented Lof4J fix in DNP Portal.
- Transitioned state PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) users to username and password.
- DNP began the transition of moving its platform to AWS (Amazon Web Services) Cloud. API and UI now reside on the AWS cloud.
- DNP added CAIVRS data as well as multiple IRS data sources to the Portal.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Re-platform the DNP UI and API to AWS Cloud infrastructure to align with the recently transitioned Database.
- Build AGA UI, a user interface that will allow CBF users to insert, update and delete access group administration information for Do Not Pay users. The axis group administration process is currently a manual process administered by the App Ops team. This change will allow this process to be user interface driven.
- Implement CAIA (Common Approach to Identity Assurance), which delivers an enterprise-wide service that programs can leverage to create and manage digital identities via credential service providers.
- Build Announcements portal, which will allow credentialed members of the Fiscal Service Outreach team to log in and craft targeted announcements to users that will appear in a new dialog window after they have logged into the application.
- Ingest the IRS EOSC (Tax Exempt Organization) data. This data will assist agencies in making grant payment decisions that require tax exempt status.
- Build DMF Direct Ingestion, which will provide a fuller picture of the Death Master File, which include state deaths. DNP will begin efforts to secure the full private and public DMF, offering users a more comprehensive look into recorded deaths.
- Onboard as many data sources as are available to the DNP application. One of those sources is The Bureau of Prisons (BoP). This effort will entail modifying the DNP application to account for new information and functionality.

## e-Invoicing Services

### **Description:**

e-Invoicing Services provides a centralized electronic invoicing and payment information portal (Invoice Processing Platform (IPP)) accessible to all participants in federal payment transactions.

### **Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):**

Type	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.21	0.33	0.32	-0.01	-2.04%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	25.68	27.86	28.83	0.98	3.51%
Total Obligations	25.89	28.18	29.16	0.97	3.45%

### **Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:**

The IPP System provides a centralized electronic invoicing and payment information portal accessible to all participants in federal payment transactions: agencies, payment recipients, and the Fiscal Service. The IPP System enables the presentation of electronic orders, receipt of electronic invoices, automated routing and approval (workflow), electronic notifications and Treasury payment information.

The IPP System 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. e-Invoicing Services supports the Fiscal Service's goal to provide accurate, timely payments by optimizing agency use of electronic mechanisms. The IPP System stakeholders include federal agencies and their commercial vendors.

FY 2022 accomplishments included:

- Processed 735,215 invoices and approximately \$78.5 billion.
- Onboarded & now serves as the eInvoice solution for 178 agencies across the federal government.
- Successfully deployed four RAD releases which includes the remaining security remediation issues identified during CyberClean and defect/agency request tickets.
- On average, e-Invoicing Services has exceeded performance metric targets related to customer support, number of invoices processed and cost savings across the federal government as a result of "IPP Agency User Group and Working Group Meetings".

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Increase electronic invoicing transactions submitted through IPP system.
- Onboard additional agencies and suppliers.
- Address security remediation, agency demand and IPP system defect tickets.
- Implement CAIA and Encryption.
- Begin activities to support the IPP application's future migration to the Fiscal Agent Production Cloud (FAPC).

## Electronic Check Processing (ECP)

### **Description:**

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

### **Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):**

Type	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	2.28	3.61	3.62	0.01	0.32%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	9.72	8.82	9.22	0.40	4.57%
Total Obligations	12.00	12.42	12.84	0.41	3.33%

### **Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:**

ECP is a pass-through application that allows batch processing of lockbox and mobile paper-based transactions, receiving check/remittance data and images and serves as a repository for agency research and reporting needs. ECP receives thousands of files per day from Financial Agents and forwards the items to Debit Gateway for settlement via ACH or Check 21. ECP is used by agencies, Financial Agents, Debit Gateway and ECP administration for reconciliation and balancing purposes, reporting, and item research.

ECP improves transactional paper government collections, as measured funds availability provides cost savings to taxpayers and the federal government by eliminating paper check transportation and reducing settlement time with the following benefits:

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

FY 2022 accomplishments include:

- Starting October 2021 through August 2022, ECP processed 67 million transactions, with revenue collection volume of \$13.3 billion.
- Implemented Common Access for Identity Assurance (CAIA) login through release of ECP 5.0. In this FY, all users have been moved to CAIA; this move supports fiscal service strategic goal number two of our operational plan.
- ECP release 5.1 addressed upgrading the underlying libraries along with related code changes, removed obsolete frames from code and a few proofs of concept for future technology upgrades.
- Enhanced that mail channel by implementing new technology and processes. Supported testing efforts for quarterly patching of Weblogic and Oracle database in all environments.
- Met the requirement to complete a one-day Disaster Recovery Exercise (DRE).
- ECP handled record volume of tax collections during the IRS peak season without any hitch. The operations for the full month were smooth. ECP met RCM's strategic goal 3.8 "Improve efficiency of transaction reporting and cash concentrating" by implementing new technologies that streamline processing.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Upgrade Centera library that is bundled with ECP code, and other related updates, to facilitate migration of Centera image content to new repository ECS.
- Discontinue legacy login method; so far 64% of users have converted to CAIA login; others will be redirected to CAIA to set up their credentials. This move supports fiscal service strategic goal number two of our operational plan.
- ECP 6.0 will significantly alter and upgrade the look and feel of ECP user interface (UI) and bring it in line with other Fiscal Service applications per recommended application interface standards. The objective of this release is to improve customer experience. With the release of 6.0, ECP has met the fiscal service strategic goal #2 of RCM’s operational plan, “Revolutionize revenue collections, enhance customer experiences, and achieve operational excellence.”
- ECP 6.1 will integrate SailPoint for role authorizations and provisioning, thereby discontinuing provisioning from within ECP application. The primary objective of this release is phase one of updating the ECP user interface to improve usability and customer experience to align with other Fiscal Service applications.

## Fiscal IT Data Center/Cloud

### Description:

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

### Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	13.66	18.25	4.59	33.63%
Total Obligations	0.00	13.66	18.25	4.59	33.63%

### Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

The accomplishment for the Fiscal IT Data Center/Cloud investment in FY 2022 was continuing data center and cloud services to support Fiscal IT infrastructure 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. In FY 2023, this Standard Investment continues providing development support to structure cloud environments for Fiscal IT cloud adoption. The investment's objective is to continue providing development support, when needed, for implementing cloud infrastructure environments for Fiscal IT cloud adoption and further IT modernization.

## Fiscal IT Delivery

### **Description:**

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

### **Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):**

Type	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	13.55	17.73	18.27	0.54	3.02%
Total Obligations	13.55	17.73	18.27	0.54	3.02%

### **Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:**

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

The accomplishment for the Fiscal IT Delivery Standard Investment in PY 2022 was to continue providing operations and maintenance support for an enterprise-wide shared delivery capability that includes enabling capabilities such as delivery resources, products, and services shared across the enterprise. In CY 2023, the objective for this Standard Investment remains the same, providing an enterprise-wide shared delivery capability.

## Fiscal IT End User

### **Description:**

A Fiscal Service IT infrastructure Standard Investment providing end user services including computing devices and building, managing, and running user computing devices for the enterprise, as well as delivering centralized support to end users.

### **Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):**

Type	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.45	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	17.71	20.02	20.41	0.40	1.98%
Total Obligations	18.16	20.02	20.42	0.40	1.98%



**Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:**

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

The accomplishment for FY 2022 and continued goal for FY 2023 in the Fiscal IT End User Standard Investment is to continue providing operations and maintenance support for 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 Service IT infrastructure Standard Investment comprised of Architecture and Engineering (EA), IT Portfolio Management (ITPm), IT executive management and strategic planning, and IT finance services.

**Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):**

Type	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	20.44	20.63	20.99	0.35	1.72%
Total Obligations	20.44	20.63	20.99	0.35	1.72%

**Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:**

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

The Fiscal IT - IT Management Standard Investment accomplishes the management of costs to administer and plan IT for Fiscal Service. This includes executive management, strategic management, enterprise architecture, IT finance, capital planning and investment reporting, and vendor management. In PY 2022 and continuing in CY 2023, this Standard Investment provided operations and maintenance support of managerial areas and provided development support for establishing infrastructure and professional services for ServiceNow and Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) to further IT modernization efforts.

## Fiscal IT Security and Compliance (ITSEC)

### **Description:**

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

### **Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):**

Type	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.08	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.31%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	24.50	27.74	28.51	0.76	2.75%
Total Obligations	24.57	27.98	28.74	0.76	2.73%

### **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 PY 2022 accomplishment and CY 2023 continuing goal of the Fiscal IT ITSEC Standard Investment are 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. Also in FY 2023, the investment plans to continue security and compliance technical and identity assurance modernization. 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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	3.52	4.49	5.06	0.56	12.53%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	21.92	17.36	17.58	0.22	1.30%
Total Obligations	25.44	21.85	22.64	0.79	3.61%

**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 244 foreign countries or territories in over 145 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 2022, ITS.gov processed more than 8 million foreign payment transactions valued at more than \$30 billion. ITS provided OFAC screening shared services for more than 3 million domestic Fedwire and IAT ACH transactions valued at more than \$400 billion. In total for FY 2022, ITS processed and screened more than 11 million payments valued at over \$430 billion. ITS.gov is:

- Web-based, secure payment and collections portal.
- Designed around a distributed, stable processing platform with consolidated database support.

ITS.gov benefits include:

- 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 2022 accomplishments include:

- Analyzed alternative service providers for Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT) messages.
- Analyzed work required to address SWIFT Message Text to be International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 20022 compliant.
- Completed an Automatic Transmit Exchange rate report to government agencies.
- Addressed Internet Explorer end of life.
- Completed Updates for wires to conform to Fedwire Application Interface Manual (FAIM) 3.0.7 to support cross-border payment interoperability.
- Completed enhancements and fixes for performance issues and defects with existing functions for high volume Treasury Disbursing Office (TDO) payment files used by the Operations team.
- Finalized the ability for agencies to trace individual payments using payment Identifications’.
- Accomplished International Direct Deposit enhancements.
- Completed Legacy Update and Vulnerability remediation.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Accept International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 20022 compliant payment files in the International Payment Standard format and process in existing legacy ITS.gov functionality and output.
- Review future ITS.gov Cloud objectives.

- Introduce ITS.gov Transition Cloud pilot.
- ITS.gov to replace a legacy vulnerability mitigation application Struts for Spring Model-View-Controller (MVC).
- Continued efforts toward WebSphere End of Life.
- Security Executive Order requires ITS.gov to integrate Common Approach to Identity Assurance (CAIA) as part of an increased security posture.
- Implementation of Fedwire ISO 20022 compliance which creates a common language for global payment processes.
- Move out of the Treasury Web Application Infrastructure (TWA) data center.
- Enhancements to Operational functions in the international payment application.
- Continued Legacy update and vulnerability remediation.

## Over the Counter Channel Application (OTCnet)

### **Description:**

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

### **Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):**

Type	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	10.57	12.59	15.70	3.11	24.71%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	15.49	15.45	12.36	-3.09	-20.02%
Total Obligations	26.06	28.04	28.05	0.02	0.06%

### **Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:**

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

FY 2022 accomplishments include:

- Completed all applicable operational and maintenance updates and addressed any defects and enhancements.
- Implemented the OTCnet Operational Dashboard.
- Initiated the onboarding of OTCnet users to the new Mobile Check Capture functionality and transitioning the current mobile check capture users to OTCnet.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Implement/support CAIA User Provisioning and the Platform Evolution Program (PEP).
- Continue supporting agencies and their needs.

## 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 provides a suite of services allowing agencies to obtain and process collections in an efficient and timely manner. Pay.gov is web-based allowing customers make payments and to access their accounts from any computer with Internet access.

### **Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):**

Type	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	11.32	11.64	12.27	0.63	5.38%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	32.10	31.25	28.29	-2.96	-9.48%
Total Obligations	43.42	42.89	40.56	-2.34	-5.44%

### **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 2022 accomplishments include:

- Collected \$232 billion and 93 million transactions.
- Completed several milestones in the Pay.gov Continuous Availability project to move key Pay.gov services to a cloud infrastructure. Those milestones included the introduction of a new cloud-based service API that agencies will use for collections. Future deliverables will complete the project and offer 99.9% availability (24/7/365) for agency collections.
- Completed proof of concept for modernized login authentication on the public-facing website, Agency Website, Admin Website. Using Third Party Credential Service Providers like ID.me, the public will be able to interact with Pay.gov and many other Federal government websites using a single ID and password.
- Completed the migration of 1200 forms from Adobe Service to new Form.IO Service.

- Removed all legacy Adobe code from Pay.gov.
- Integrated with Fiscal Service Enterprise Account Validation Service to comply with new NACHA rule requiring account validation be done on all new accounts.
- Hosted 8 webinars for Pay.gov Agency Users to educate them on Pay.gov services. Webinars have consistently rated over 90% for beneficial and informative and has increased support of our international users. Pay.gov also launched On-Demand Learning via recorded webinars that are available 24/7.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Complete deliverables on the Continuous Availability project. When complete, agencies will have a suite of cloud-based services available 24/7/365 for agency collections. The new Pay.gov website will offer a robust, cloud-based interface to access public forms and bills, while the API allows agencies to connect their website to Pay.gov collection services utilizing ACH, plastic card, and Digital Wallet payment options (PayPal and Amazon Pay).
- Deploy the new authentication services for Pay.gov login will be deployed, offering customers a more secure experience, and the convenience of a single ID and password for all compatible Federal websites. The new services are fully compliant with recent Executive Orders guiding the security stance on Federal websites.
- Upgrade software used to integrate with Digital Wallet partners.
- Develop a new process to offer electronic refunds on ACH Debit transactions.
- Implement new technologies in accordance with Federal guidelines on Zero Trust Architecture.
- Continue to keep web design standards and software up the latest revisions.

## 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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	9.81	21.48	23.29	1.81	8.42%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	46.89	47.74	48.17	0.43	0.89%
Total Obligations	56.70	69.22	71.46	2.23	3.23%

### Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

information. In addition, it includes the provisioning system that distributes etokens (iKeys) to users needed to access Payment applications.

FY 2022 accomplishments include:

- Enhanced Recertification process for SPS.
- Implemented FedNOW RealTime payments.
- DataStage Parallel Job Component Conversion.
- Stood up DSMI production environment.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Continue to enhance Recertification process for SPS.
- Complete Webserver and MQ resiliency updates.
- Continue DataStage Parallel Conversion.
- Fiscal Service Mainframe Transformation (PAM).

## Post Payment Services

### Description:

The Post Payment Services Investment, under the National Payment Integrity and Resolution Center, covers the legacy post payment systems and development of a new solution 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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	10.96	12.98	13.65	0.67	5.17%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	59.68	65.58	66.55	0.96	1.47%
Total Obligations	70.64	78.56	80.20	1.64	2.08%

### Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Post Payment Services investment supports Treasury Strategic Plan Goal 5 - Modernize Treasury Operations. This is covered under the Bureau's Plan via Goal 1: Our Operations. The investment is abiding by Executive Order 13800 on “strengthening the cybersecurity of Federal networks and critical infrastructure”.

The investment is consolidating all post payment processing into a comprehensive solution by merging processing currently performed by multiple legacy systems. This consolidation will reduce costs associated with operations & maintenance of legacy systems, reduce duplicative functionality, eliminate redundancy of data across systems & provide a source of payment data and post payment processing for Treasury Disbursed Federal agencies.

This initiative will enhance and streamline business processes and provide productivity gains that will simplify reconciliation activities, improve information exchange, reduce paper-based processes, integrate disparate processes, reduce improper payments, and enable self-service functions for agencies. The system will include functionality to process claims/adjudications, cancellations, check reconciliation, settlements, offsets, and accounting. Benefits will be realized through cost avoidance, cost savings, and performance improvements as measured by:

- Decommission of legacy systems.

- Improved ability to deliver services and respond quickly to customer inquiries more accurately.
- Elimination of duplicate assets.
- Minimized interfaces and duplication of data.
- Improved reliability of systems.
- Ability scale to meet increases in workload demand.
- Modernize technology and technical environment.

Stakeholders include Federal Agencies, Non-Treasury Disbursing Offices, Federal Reserve Bank, Financial Institutions, and the public.

FY 2022 accomplishments include:

- Completed decommissioning of the Post Payment System (PPS).
- Transitioned disaster recovery exercise functionality from PPS to Distributed Voucher System (DVS) for the end of day file back-up of Payment Information Repository (PIR) files.
- Upgraded the Treasury Check Information System (TCIS) to change over to Treasury SSO and deployed to the Fiscal Service standard URL.
- Made updates in support of IAW Presidential Executive Order 14028.
- Continued support for the economic impact payments and advanced child tax credit.
- Deployed necessary minor releases of legacy applications for minor data changes and bug fixes.
- Participated in annual disaster recovery exercises.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Analyze current development and operational state to meet new enterprise timeline requirements to decommission mainframe and data centers. Includes alternative options for check and ACH functionality.
- Continue improvements and technological enhancements to business functions as they relate to post payment activities e.g., exception resolution, information sharing, and security controls.
- Continue legacy applications decommissioning planning activities.
- Continue to support and maintain legacy applications until decommissioning.
- Continue to participate in annual disaster recovery exercises.

## Retail Securities Systems (RSS)

### Description:

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

### Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	31.52	39.47	32.84	-6.63	-16.80%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	60.31	64.15	71.96	7.80	12.16%
Total Obligations	91.83	103.62	104.80	1.17	1.13%

### 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.

The Retail program is also responsible for servicing older Treasury debt instruments that matured but remain unredeemed. This servicing is not provided as a courtesy, but directly serves a core goal of the Treasury to maintain the "full faith and credit of the U.S. Federal government," by honoring all debt obligations of the Federal government regardless of its age.

In order to achieve its mission, the Retail program maintains multiple IT applications to sell and service its products. These systems are maintained under the consolidated investment portfolio known as the Retail Securities Services (RSS). These applications include relatively new internet-based systems and older mainframe-based systems that are hosted on various IT platforms maintained by both Fiscal Service and Federal Reserve personnel.

For the last twenty years, the Retail program has aggressively pursued its goals by utilizing IT innovations, telecommunication improvements, and the internet to upgrade its product line, services, and operations. The internet has provided us an opportunity to provide our customers more interactive services that empower self-servicing. These innovations and on-going project plans enable the Retail program to continue to remain relevant into the 21st century, while still being able to efficiently service legacy debt obligations.

FY 2022 accomplishments include:

- Continue progress made in developing myTreasury (aka TRIM) to ultimately replace the TreasuryDirect (TD) as Retail primary public-facing solution.
- Completed conversion of the first batch physical savings bond ownership records into digitized and indexed data for the Mature Unredeemed Debt (MUD) effort and anticipate early completion of the second batch of records.
- Continuing in-depth planning and preparation with Retail's IT service providers to modernize Retail aging IT architecture.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Deploy the first release of myTreasury.
- Finalize plans for the Modernization effort and begin development efforts.
- Complete the current MUD project to digitize and index physical savings bond records.
- Define and evaluate legal requirements stemming from the SECURE Act, determine a technical solution and publish final regulations governing the data-exchange with the state governments.

## 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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	6.59	7.35	7.99	0.64	8.68%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	54.76	56.25	56.14	-0.11	-0.19%
Total Obligations	61.35	63.60	64.13	0.53	0.83%

### **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.

FY2022 accomplishments include:

- BMS implemented backlog requests, security updates, Angular framework, new report enhancements along with the deployment of exception templates for programs to upload, reimbursable reporting functionality, and budget reporting templates.
- CIR deployed an upgrade to the Business Objects (BO) reporting tool and released a new Application Program Interface (API) to support developing initiatives of new payment types.
- TCMM incorporated defects and security related items.
- TCMS/DVS converted user interface framework to Angular; legacy interface/ removed during this same period.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- BMS implementing Common Approach to Identity Assurance (CAIA) in the TWAI, migrate to a cloud infrastructure.
- CIR implementing CAIA, adding another BO instance to improve the service patch deployments, converting APIs to MuleSoft and migrating to the cloud.
- TCMM implementing CAIA and migrating to a cloud infrastructure.
- TCMS/DVS migrating to a cloud infrastructure.

## 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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	5.74	11.23	13.37	2.14	19.04%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	48.80	43.46	44.32	0.85	1.96%
Total Obligations	54.54	54.70	57.69	2.99	5.47%

### **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 \$76.8 million electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) transactions in excess of \$10.5 billion have been processed through the SVC e-commerce program. SVC helps Fiscal Service reach the President's mandate to complete government-wide implementation of shared electronic commerce solutions. SVC has effectively replaced or reduced cash at over 80 military bases and installations in 19 countries (including the U.S.) and on over 150 ships. The primary goal of the SVC program is to provide a cost-effective solution for the government that enables them to meet their electronic cash management needs. In this effort, SVC is consolidating the current three separate and distinct SVC programs (EZpay, EagleCash, and Navy Cash/Marine Cash) into a universal One-Card Solution to minimize duplication, avoid proprietary technologies, and gain more economies of scale through reuse of shared services across military services. The successful consolidation will result in a cost savings of over \$527 million by FY 2023.

SVC's key customers are the military starting in basic training and continuing through the life of the military personnel while deployed on land as well as on ships at sea. The primary stakeholders are - The Departments of the U.S. Army, Air Force, Marine Corp. and Navy; Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS); Navy Supply System (NAVSUP); Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City (FRBKC); and PNC Bank.

FY 2022 accomplishments include:

- Completed the modernization of the EagleCash and EZpay environments by piloting and limited deployment of the One-Card, while continuing to make progress on the replacement of devices that have exceeded end-of-life.
- Completed laying the groundwork for piloting of the One-Card equipment suit in the Navy Cash 2.0 environment.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Complete the One-Card Navy Cash 2.0 modernization Pilot.
- Complete the Cybersecurity executive order of the encryption and multifactor authentication (MFA) requirements with a few exceptions.
- Complete the governance and lay the groundwork for the Platform Evolution Plan (PEP) enablement and Common Approach to Identity Assurance (CAIA) adaptation for the SVC Program prioritizes and adheres to Fiscal Service mandates.

## Tax Collection Services (TCS)

### **Description:**

TCS which is EFTPS enables both business and individual taxpayers to pay federal taxes electronically following a Congressional Mandate for Treasury to process government collections electronically.

### **Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):**

Type	FY 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	72.16	95.18	51.69	-43.49	-45.69%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	157.86	152.18	183.04	30.86	20.28%
Total Obligations	230.01	247.36	234.74	-12.62	-5.10%

### **Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:**

TCS 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. TCS 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 TCS 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. TCS 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.
- General operations.

FY 2022 accomplishments include:

- EFTPS: Update Annual statutory Tax type changes (2022 EFile, Credit Card changes); Offer in Compromise Application: If a taxpayer selects Offer in Compromise - Accepted Offer, show a pop-up (or alternative) that states "Use to make a payment toward your accepted offer in compromise"; Added code change to reflect for Federal employees in observance of Juneteenth National Independence Day holiday; Compliance with NACHA rules for Same Day Dollar limits, EFTPS updated the threshold from \$1,000 to \$1 million to align with NACHA rules changes; Upgraded work with Chromium EDGE and Google

Chrome due to Internet Explorer 11 IE11 being unsupported; Account Verification: Functionality to filter new enrollments and payments against historical EFTPS data to identify legacy RTN/Account numbers.

- T2C: Began development efforts for core/bulk capabilities including established a target architecture, bulk enrollments, and payment functionality for debit ACH, and established Mutual TLS in the staging environment.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Annual regulatory tax type changes.
- IRS Online detection of Duplicate Payments.
- Direct Pay data exchange updates.
- Security Protocol Remediation.
- NACHA compliance.

## 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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Estimated Obligations	FY 2024 President's Budget	Change in \$	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	16.63	19.04	18.94	-0.09	-0.49%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	42.77	57.16	60.85	3.70	6.47%
Total Obligations	59.40	76.19	79.79	3.60	4.73%

### 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 2022 accomplishments include:

- Conducted 398 auctions in FY 2022.
- Concluded the discovery (research) phase of the modernization program to develop a new debt financing system. The new system will support operations, meet customer expectations, become current with existing technologies, manage technical debt, and improve the delivery of secure, flexible, and resilient financing services.
- Began implementation phase of the debt financing system modernization program.
- Operated and maintained the current debt financing system while continuing to eliminate technical debt and bolster system security.
- Increased automated testing and successfully deployed multiple enhancement releases to the current financing system with zero defects.
- Completed an annual review of the Treasury debt financing strategic plan.

- Created a framework to baseline debt financing contingency capabilities to develop roadmaps for the future.

FY 2023 and beyond objectives include:

- Meet the evolving financing needs through high quality products.
- Maintain a broad and diverse customer base (e.g., submitters, bidders, investors).
- Cultivate a deep understanding of the Treasury market and promote conditions that support a healthy Treasury market.
- Maintain reliable, accurate, timely, and secure systems and processes to meet the debt financing needs.
- Complete the debt financing program modernization.