

Department of the Treasury
Bureau of the Fiscal Service

FY 2023

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 2021 Actuals** -Total actual obligations
- **FY 2022 Estimated Obligations** - Anticipated obligation from all budgetary resources (i.e., balances from prior years, user fees, and FY 2022 CR levels).
- **FY 2023 President's Budget** – Requested level reflecting the President’s FY 2023 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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	6.56	2.70	2.75	0.05	1.81%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	33.77	34.45	35.10	0.65	1.85%
Total Obligations	40.33	37.15	37.85	0.70	1.85%

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. AAS will continue to evaluate potential upgrades within the shared instance and manufacturing instance within Oracle for future implementation.

FY 2021 accomplishments include:

- Successfully implemented 18 Robotics Process Automations (RPA)
- Developed plan to implement Single-Sign-On (SSO) functionality for all applications under the Oracle E-Business Suite security portfolio
- Upgraded Oracle to support G-Invoicing functionality and to PRISM to support Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) implementation
- Completed implementation of Oracle Business Intelligence (OBI) for the U.S. Mint
- Strengthened payroll reporting by completing Phase 1 of the re-write of E-Payroll to Oracle (EOR) to ARC Payroll
- Expanded the use of OneStream for customer service offerings by developing and implementing a plan to support a direct connection with OneStream and Oracle for the Reconciliation Control Module.

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include:

- Create and execute a roadmap for future Salesforce implementations to improve efficiency and contribute to customer experience
- Complete implementation of the OneStream Global Standard Model (GSM) for full customer rollout
- Complete transition from HPSM to the new service desk solution, ServiceNow's Customer Service Management to ensure continuity of support desk services
- Partner with customer agency to implement the Insight Platform's Accelerator and Data Validation applications in the Procurement Request Information System Management (PRISM) contract writing system to improve workflow, strengthen internal controls, and enhance data collection and accessibility
- Complete Oracle and PRISM integration enhancements to support transition from Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) to Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) to comply with government-wide transition
- Complete full transition to fully automated G-Invoicing solution for customer agency intra-governmental buy/sell transactions
- Plan for and migrate Oracle's Business Intelligence/PRISM/Service-Oriented Architecture (SOA) infrastructure to the new Oracle Cloud Infrastructure Data Center
- Implement GTAS bulk file changes to account for expanded Disaster Emergency Fund Code (DEFC) and Budget Object Class (BOC) to comply with the new bulk file format
- Complete activities for new customer integrations.

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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	3.62	3.86	4.02	0.16	3.98%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	9.86	8.48	7.28	-1.20	-16.48%
Total Obligations	13.48	12.34	11.30	-1.04	-9.20%

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. 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 2021 accomplishments include:

- Enhanced user functionality to create efficiencies through standardization as well as a more streamlined external user experience
- Enhanced ASAP's security compliance posture
- Converted existing WebFocus reports
- Remediation of ongoing maintenance and backlog defect fixes

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include:

- Complete ASAP inquiry and reports modernization to allow ASAP to migrate from WebFocus
- Implement DUNS to UEI conversion; prepare for DSMI integration in FY2023
- Complete necessary updates to comply with IE11 retirement
- Complete necessary FedWire updates
- Complete ASAP migration from WebFocus
- Complete DSMI integration; decommission legacy ASAP
- 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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	13.55	13.27	13.66	0.39	2.86%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	85.98	90.49	93.42	2.93	3.14%
Total Obligations	99.52	103.77	107.08	3.31	3.09%

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 Reporting System (CARS), Debt Information Management System (DIMS), CASH TRACK, Government-wide Treasury Account Symbol Adjusted Trial Balance System (GTAS), Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection (IPAC), Financial Accounting Reporting Suite (FARS), Shared Accounting Module (SAM), Surety Information Management System (SIMS), and Government Invoicing (G-Invoicing). 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 2021 accomplishments include:

- Successfully prepared the InvestOne component of DIMS for a migration to distributed architecture
- Production implementation was completed in FY22 Q1 following the conclusion of the Debt Issuance Suspension Period (DISP) and year-end processing
- Updated GTAS to produce financial statements at the federal entity level as well as at the sub-component level for a large agency
- Utilized GTAS to standardize agency and government-wide Balance Sheet reporting for the first time in production of the FR Performed functionality testing within G-Invoicing for vendor integration to support readiness for the October 2022 governmentwide mandate
- Completed final steps to decommission the Governmentwide Financial Report System (GFRS)

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include:

- Complete G-Invoicing system enhancements to support the government-wide mandate that agencies implement G-Invoicing for new buy/sell orders by October 2022 and existing buy/sell orders by October 2023
- Implement the SLGSafe component of DIMS under Common Approach to Identify Assurance (CAIA)
- Complete updates to the Agency Transaction Module of CARS to support remediation activities related to the General Fund of the U.S. Government
- Continue efforts to onboard remaining agencies as full CARS reporters
- Support enterprise objectives to implement an Application Programming Interface (API) solution, plan for data center closures, and further CAIA implementations

Data Services

Description:

Our data is a catalyst for driving digital transformation, ensuring efficient use of resources, allowing us to deliver a better customer experience, and enhancing transparency for agencies, businesses, and the public. Data Services focuses on internal and external data products such as USAspending.gov, FiscalData.Treasury.gov., and other data initiatives.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	10.12	7.27	7.50	0.23	3.11%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	23.58	15.10	15.51	0.42	2.68%
Total Obligations	33.69	22.36	23.01	0.65	2.82%

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 and Fiscal Data websites and other data initiatives, the Bureau of the Fiscal Service delivers on Treasury's strategic goal to increase timely access to and use of quality data and other types of evidence to inform decision-making. The Fiscal Service seeks to leverage data as a strategic asset to empower us to make better business decisions. The Office the Chief Data Officer at Fiscal Service is committed to ensuring that our data is high quality, interoperable, secure, accessible across business lines, and lives within infrastructure designed to optimally use resources. We will improve our data architecture so that data is accessible across business lines, secure, and uses the minimum resources, and ensure that data is standardized across business lines to achieve objectives such as interoperability. We seek to engage and inform the American people about federal finance so that they have trust in government. We will increase adaptability, resiliency, and timeliness of public financial data architectures and increase the usability, accessibility, and engagement of our public data products.

FY 2021 accomplishments include:

- Continued to migrate Fiscal Service datasets to FiscalData.Treasury.gov - at the end of FY 2021, 37 datasets were successfully migrated, and we established 7 sustainable connections
- Increased number of data quality improvement plans created and implemented, to include at least one per portfolio by conducting data quality research on six datasets spanning all portfolio areas to improve data quality, develop parameters and a framework for reviewing data quality
- Partnered with Enterprise Risk Management to inform analytics components of systems that commonly address suspicious or anomalous data detection and use education to drive Artificial Intelligence and Machine learning adoption in the Bureau
- Executed data quality enhancements to USAspending and the broker based on DAIMS reporting requirements

- Enhanced the data standards and DAIMS requirements through an annual release (DAIMS v2.1) to reflect recent policy initiatives related to financial assistance data transparency
- Updates made to USAspending.gov in response to OMB memorandums, increase transparency of the information shared on the website and usability, and address bugs
- USAspending.gov continued to see increased traffic to the site, including a 90% increase in September 2021 compared to September 2017
- Sunset Transparency.Treasury.gov on March 31, 2021

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include:

- Enhance 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
- Execute data quality enhancements to USAspending and the DATA Act Broker to comply with DAIMS reporting requirements
- Consolidate public facing websites hosted by Fiscal Service by decommissioning the Data Lab and moving the data analyses to FiscalData.Treasury.gov; Evolve USAspending to a more scalable data processing architecture for current load and future data exploration
- Migrate eight FA datasets to FiscalData.Treasury.gov which will support the Bureau’s mission to provide the public and agencies with data in one central location
- Establish sustainable connections for six FA datasets on FiscalData.Treasury.gov through Application Programming Interface (API), Database Connection, or the Customer Drop Zone and decommission datasets from their legacy location
- Revise the Daily Treasury Statement (DTS) to add additional line details which will make the document more transparent to the public

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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	1.53	1.62	1.66	0.04	2.35%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	11.92	11.62	11.78	0.16	1.36%
Total Obligations	13.45	13.24	13.45	0.22	1.60%

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 2021 accomplishments include:

- Had three releases to enhance the system and ensure all required processing changes are incorporated into the Debit Gateway for NACHA same day ACH processing
- Enhanced Incident Response and addressed resiliency gaps; user interface (UI) upgrades which will continue of the next few years
- Completed Operational and Security tabletop exercises with RCM channel participation

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include:

- Will have three releases per year to enhance the system and ensure all required processing changes from Check 21 and ACH are incorporated into the Debit Gateway
- Continue the User Interface (UI) upgrade project; continue to enhance resiliency with the Disaster Recovery Exercise quarterly stay program
- Work to reduce technical debt. Review Resiliency Assessment and implement the changes needed
- Continue to support T2C integration project

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, DUDE, ESKER and IDMS (which is to be sunset), TOP, FORMS (replacement for IDMS) and TROR.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	5.43	5.88	6.84	0.96	14.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	38.98	36.39	40.99	4.60	11.23%
Total Obligations	44.41	42.27	47.83	5.56	11.63%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Cross-Servicing (CS) 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 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 2021 accomplishments include:

- Beginning in April 2021, the Unified Call Center (UCC) began supporting the Treasury Department to implement the American Rescue Plan – since the start of the Covid-19 Pandemic in March 2020, the UCC collected \$4.5 M. TOP: 7 federal agencies and 5 State programs, which historically have accounted for 55% of total TOP collections, remain suspended due to the pandemic
- TOP achieved collections totaling \$4,653,000,405.26 to date during FY21
- Selected pursuant to Executive Order, TOP completed an equity assessment and review of its program to reveal potential barriers for underserved communities
- Distributed high level and detailed project information for the Debtor Self-Service applications to keep both internal and external groups informed
- Enhanced the administrative wage garnishment (AWG) program by refining several processes and identifying more collection opportunities, which resulted in setting a new monthly record for DMS AWG collections of \$5.3M
- Created the Service Phase to replace the Passive at TOP process which allowed us to perform AWG processing and new outbound dialing campaigns on these older debts, increasing collections and resolution of the debts
- Developed and tested the Fiscal Service Operational Records Management system (FORMS) which will replace IDMS in FY22
- Provided oversight to fully staff the project in DMS and support the award of the professional services support and the new document management product contracts
- Migrated Treasury Report and Receivables (TROR) system to the Amazon Cloud Platform in March 2021

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include:

- Implement Fiscal Service Operational Records Management (FORMS) as more cost-effective replacement for IDMS
- Move Call Management System (CMS) data to the DMS Universal Data Ecosystem (DUDE)
- Complete Proof of Concept for Hosting DMS Input Management in the Cloud
- Document DMS letter File Processing off the Mainframe
- Continue Development of 2023 PCA Task Orders
- Renegotiate the National Directory of New Hires Agreement
- Implement Self-Service & Enhance Interactive Voice Response (IVR) for Cross-Servicing Debtors
- Integrate Debtor Self-Service Online with the Common Approach to Identity Assurance (CAIA)
- Update TOP Fee Structure

- Complete the architecture upgrades and technical refresh to stabilize the Treasury Offset Program (TOP) application in Fiscal IT;
- Optimize the Cloud architecture to reduce operating costs for the Treasury Offset Program (TOP)
- DMS Future Compensation Model; and Debt Segmentation.

Do Not Pay (DNP)

Description:

The 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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	4.93	4.41	4.39	-0.01	-0.32%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	26.53	33.02	35.27	2.25	6.39%
Total Obligations	31.46	37.42	39.66	2.24	5.65%

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 number 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 continuously monitor 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 2021 accomplishments include:

- Re-write Whitelist Management user interface (UI) and all remaining legacy UI (Release 7.1)
- Deployed the Portal application and AWS infrastructure to the Production environment, re-platforming from TWAI's Greenplum database to AWS Aurora database, migrating file processing from Informatica to Java batch, and AGA data source expansion (Release 7.2)
- Added IRS Auto Revocation List (ARL) to our available data sources and CAIVRS data source to the Batch Match functionality in the DNP Portal (Release 7.3)
- Development of cloud-based long-term solution for development and analytical data processing platforms due to end of life/support of current database appliance working with our technology service partner
- Evaluation and implementation of additional payment streams, as appropriate and prioritized by the Product Owner and interfacing applications

- Implementation of Application Programming Interface with government agencies
- Implementation of new architecture replacing specialized software with open-source mainstream technologies
- Implement Payment Adjudication Application Programming Interface
- Automating Rules of Behavior checkbox in the Do Not Pay application
- Expanded data source Access Group Administration

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include:

- Adding Unique Entity Identifier (UEI) EPLS to Online Search, multi-search API restriction, and CAIVRS data source to the Continuous Monitoring functionality in the Portal (Release 7.4)
- Continue to add new available data sources to the DNP Portal (EVVE is DNP's top priority)
- Create a long-term data purge strategy
- Complete UEI for SAM-ENT data source in Online Single Search (Release 7.5)
- Complete UEI Batch Match and Continuous Monitoring updates (Release 7.6)
- Continuous Integration with automated unit tests on code check-in and development builds; implementation of Application Programming Interface with government agencies.

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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	3.34	2.09	3.74	1.65	44.12%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	7.83	9.28	8.18	-1.10	-13.45%
Total Obligations	11.17	11.37	11.91	0.54	4.53%

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 serving 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; and automates the preparation of settlement reporting and government wide remittance image repository access.

FY 2021 accomplishments include:

- Processed \$450 billion and 100 million transactions

- Implemented necessary code to being able to purge records in accordance with the record retention schedule
- Successfully extended stay Disaster Recovery exercise
- Onboarded Social Security Administration from Agency Direct to assist with COVID related backlogs
- Completed a proof of concept for future enterprise Common Approach to Identity Assurance integration to enable multi-factor authentication in ECP
- Supported testing efforts for implementation of quarterly Oracle database and WebLogic patching; in support of the economic impact payment, we partnered with TWAI to retrieve and transfer data
- Supported JP Morgan and US Bank IRS Image Cash Letter ICL Contingency Testing; completed annual IRS peak volume testing; completed annual ECP user recertification
- Implemented changes to support IRS Tax Class ‘0’
- Supported CIR R6.6 by generating data for 90 cashflows
- Partnered with TWAI to add 2GB of additional app server memory and test; in support of Child Care Tax Credit, we partnered with TWAI to retrieve and transfer data
- Supported testing efforts for OHS upgrade to version 12.2.1.4
- Partnered with IRS lockbox and Debit Gateway to update IRS from full Check 21 to conversion
- Deployed reporting enhancements, security remediation, and other fixes
- Implemented deployment automation for Java code (Continuous deployments)
- deployed a patch release for required code changes to support WebLogic upgrade to version 12.2.1.4 & small PDF download fix
- Supported testing efforts for WebLogic upgrade to version 12.2.1.4
- Dropped partitions in Online database greater than 24 months old to free up space (August 2021)

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include:

- Implement first phase of CAIA onboarding; complete annual ECP Security Assessment and achieve Authority to Operate (ATO)
- Complete one-day Disaster Recovery Exercise
- Implement secure plus / TLS 1.2 for DOEd Nelnet

Fiscal IT Application

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	3.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Total Obligations	3.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

This 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).

FY 2021 accomplishments included providing development support, when needed, for preparing enterprise application capabilities to utilize Cloud services and further application IT modernization.

FY 2022 and beyond objective include continuing to provide development support as needed and continuing to further application IT modernization efforts.

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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Total Obligations	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

This 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.

FY 2021 accomplishments include continuing data center services for support of Fiscal IT infrastructure users which enabled Fiscal Service to improve results, manage IT resources effectively to accomplish the Bureau's mission, and deliver quality customer service. This led 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 2021, this investment also provided development support to structure Cloud environments for Fiscal IT Cloud adoption.

FY 2022 and beyond 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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% 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))	6.50	5.91	5.91	0.00	0.00%
Total Obligations	6.50	5.91	5.91	0.00	0.00%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

This investment provides 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.

FY 2021 accomplishments include continued providing operations and maintenance support for an enterprise-wide shared delivery capability that included enabling capabilities such as delivery resources, products, and services shared across the enterprise.

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include continuing to provide 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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.87	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	21.19	17.73	17.87	0.14	0.77%
Total Obligations	22.06	18.16	18.30	0.14	0.75%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

This 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.

FY 2021 accomplishments include providing operations and maintenance support for Fiscal IT infrastructure service users. This enabled the Fiscal Service to improve results, manage IT resources effectively to accomplish the Bureau's mission, and deliver quality customer service. This led to improved operational effectiveness, improved timeliness of investment information to investors, and increased opportunities in meeting the borrowing needs of the federal government.

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include continuing to provide operational support to the Fiscal IT infrastructure service users.

Fiscal IT Management (ITM)

Description:

A Fiscal Service IT infrastructure Standard Investment comprised of Architecture and Engineering (EA), IT Portfolio and Financial Management (ITPfm), IT executive management and strategic planning, and IT finance services.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	3.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	15.59	20.44	20.44	0.00	0.00%
Total Obligations	18.99	20.44	20.44	0.00	0.00%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

This investment provides 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.

FY 2021 accomplishments included: management of costs to administer and plan IT for Fiscal Service which included executive management, strategic management, enterprise architecture, IT finance, IT portfolio management, and vendor management; and provided operations and maintenance support of these managerial areas and provided development support for establishing infrastructure and professional services for ServiceNow and Application Programming Interfaces (APIs) to further IT modernization efforts.

FY 2022 and beyond future objectives include continuing to manage costs to administer and plan IT for Fiscal Service.

Fiscal IT Network

Description:

This investment provides 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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Total Obligations	1.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

This 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.

FY 2021 accomplishments included providing development support for a Software Defined Network (SDN) solution, a Wide Area Network (WAN) redesign, and preparation for a Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) move to co-located data centers.

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include continuing operations and maintenance support for network infrastructure, network devices, and end user services. This support improves operational effectiveness, timeliness of investment information to investors, and realizing opportunities in meeting the borrowing needs of the federal government.

Fiscal IT Platform

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	1.80	2.47	2.79	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	3.85	3.88	0.00	0.00%
Total Obligations	1.80	6.32	6.67	0.00	0.00%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

This investment provides services associated the development of distributed and mainframe databases and middleware systems. This includes data base management software and tools, labor, and outside services.

FY 2021 accomplishments included providing development support to implement an Application Programming Interface (API) platform management tool and continue modernization of application orchestration and delivery which 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.

FY 2022 and beyond future objectives include continuing to provide development support to implement an Application Programming Interface (API) platform management tool and continue modernization of application orchestration and delivery.

Fiscal IT Security and Compliance (ITSEC)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	25.63	27.84	28.02	0.18	0.62%
Total Obligations	25.65	27.92	28.10	0.18	0.62%

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.

FY 2021 accomplishments and continuing FY 2022 objectives includes continuing support of 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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	5.03	5.23	5.47	0.24	4.35%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	20.44	18.22	18.49	0.27	1.44%
Total Obligations	25.46	23.45	23.96	0.50	2.11%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

ITS.gov supports the Fiscal Service mission to provide centralized federal payment, collection, and reporting services. ITS.gov provides consolidated, web-based international payment, collection, and reporting, with Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC) screening, for federal agencies. ITS.gov supports payments to 240 foreign countries or territories in over 142 currencies for both Treasury-Disbursed Offices (TDO) and Non Treasury-Disbursed Offices (NTDO), including the Department of Defense, Veterans Administration, and Social Security Administration. For FY 2021, ITS.gov processed more than 8.2 million foreign payment transactions valued at more than \$30.1 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 \$600 Billion USD. In total for FY 2021, ITS will process and screen more than 11.8 million payments valued at over \$630 billion US Dollars. ITS.gov benefits include: Web-Based, secure payment and collections portal; designed around a distributed, stable processing platform with consolidated database support; enforces encrypted access controls with separation of duties to ensure payment security and integrity; eliminates multiple legacy foreign payment systems across government and allows Treasury to realize savings through a consolidated economy of scale system; reduces the need for agencies to maintain large cash balances outside of Treasury; provides Office of Foreign Asset Control screening for all payments and as a shared service to other Fiscal Service applications; expedites foreign payment settlement; automates processing to improve data integrity; supports manual and bulk file processing; and provides on-demand, customizable electronic reporting capabilities.

FY 2021 accomplishments include: enhancements and fixes for performance issues and defects with existing functions for high volume TDO payment files used by the Operations team; oracle database

upgrade; accept ISO 20022 compliant payment files in the International Payment Standard format and process in existing legacy ITS.gov functionality and output; ability for agencies to trace individual payments using payment IDs. International Direct Deposit enhancements; upgrade SWIFT platform; and defect and Vulnerability remediation.

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include: analyze alternative service providers for SWIFT messages; analyze work required to address SWIFT MT messages to ISO; automatically Transmit Exchange rate report to agencies; address IE End of Life. Update wires to conform to FAIM 3.0.7; enhancements to Operational functions in the application; and defect and Vulnerability remediation.

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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.41	0.56	0.58	0.02	3.79%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	23.16	23.45	23.49	0.04	0.16%
Total Obligations	23.57	24.01	24.07	0.06	0.25%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

FY 2021 accomplishments include: onboarded 145 Agencies; successfully deployed RADs 5.4 and 5.7.1; conducted User Group meetings in January 2021 and June 2021; processed \$41.4 B in total dollars that represent all invoices processed using IPP.

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include: increase electronic invoicing transactions submitted through IPP; onboard additional agencies and suppliers; security fixes, infrastructure modernization and optimization; outreach expansion for agencies and suppliers; and modernization efforts for the platform to adapt to the customer's needs.

Over the Counter Channel Application (OTCnet)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	9.88	10.25	11.57	1.32	11.39%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	16.02	14.94	14.03	-0.91	-6.47%
Total Obligations	25.90	25.19	25.59	0.41	1.60%

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 2021 accomplishments include: introduced Mobile Check Capture functionality into OTCnet; implemented operational and maintenance updates and addressed important defects and enhancements; completed the design of the Operational Dashboard; and deployed first OTCnet Kiosk and Card Terminal for an OTCnet agency.

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include: complete all applicable operational and maintenance updates and address any defects and enhancements; implement the OTCnet Operational Dashboard; implement Phase 1 of the Detailed Transaction project for deposit reporting; initiate the onboarding of OTCnet users to the new Mobile Check Capture functionality and transitioning the current mobile check capture users to OTCnet; and deploy first standalone credit card OTCnet SCA solution.

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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	7.71	9.40	9.69	0.29	2.97%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	35.30	41.68	39.60	-2.08	-5.26%
Total Obligations	43.01	51.08	49.29	-1.80	-3.64%

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 2021 accomplishments include: collected \$210 billion and 84 million transactions; implemented a change control process to help approve and prioritize change requests; implemented agile processes; – presented final SAFR findings to AO and received verbal approval; continued cloud preparation design work to implement cloud architecture skeleton and define logging aggregation strategy with the Pay.gov 7.17 release; validated connectivity from AWS to TWAI as part of the cloud architecture skeleton for Pay.gov 7.17 release; completed logging MVP 1 & 2 for building a log aggregation solution as part of the cloud architecture skeleton in the Pay.gov 7.17 release; completed initial design and verified connectivity to Worldpay's authorization API from AWS; and generated settlement file and sent to Worldpay for validation.

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include: complete design of ACH Collection APIs and start endpoint implementation; complete design for moving agency configuration data from TWAI to AWS; confirm proof of concept through testing; begin Worldpay Authorization Service implementation in AWS; and work with TSD to define SOAP Compatibility Layer solution to support backwards compatibility of API.

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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	9.03	11.26	11.36	0.09	0.82%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	66.59	41.44	41.88	0.44	1.06%
Total Obligations	75.63	52.70	53.23	0.54	1.00%

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, including the Social Security Administration (SSA), the 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 2021 accomplishments include: enhanced PIV functionality to include new users as well as migrating iKey users; enhanced CashTrack Real-Time reporting; updated Mailstream for increased operational efficiency; enhanced STEM (Secure Trust Enrollment Module) enrollment process to be more secure and efficient.

FY 2022 and beyond objectives include: enhance application capabilities to include the recertification process for SPS; complete Webserver and MQ resiliency updates; and implement FedNOW RealTime payments and DataStage Parallel Job Component Conversion.

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 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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	9.38	11.38	11.45	0.07	0.64%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	50.87	59.11	60.65	1.54	2.54%
Total Obligations	60.24	70.49	72.10	1.62	2.24%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Post Payment Services investment supports Treasury Strategic Plan Goal 5, Modernize Treasury Operations. The investment is abiding by Executive Order 13800 on “strengthening the cybersecurity of Federal networks and critical infrastructure” and is working toward Executive Order 14028 on "encryption of data at rest and in transit". The investment is consolidating all post payment processing into one comprehensive application by merging processing currently performed by multiple legacy systems. This consolidation will reduce costs associated with operations & maintenance of legacy systems, reduce duplicative functionality, eliminate redundancy of data across systems and provide a single source of payment data and post payment processing for Treasury Disbursed Federal agencies. The Post Payment Modernization Initiative will enhance and streamline business processes and provide productivity gains that will simplify reconciliation activities, improve information exchange, reduce paper-based processes, integrate disparate processes, modernize business processes, reduce improper payments, and enable self-service functions for agencies. The system will include functionality to process claims/adjudications, cancellations, check reconciliation, settlements, offsets, and accounting. Benefits will be realized through cost avoidance, cost savings, and performance improvements as measured by: decommission of legacy systems; improved ability to deliver services and respond quickly to customer inquiries and more accurately; elimination of duplicate assets; minimized interfaces and duplication of data; improved reliability of systems; develop reusable services across the Fiscal Service enterprise; ability scale to meet increases in workload demand; streamline post payment operations; re-engineer post payment functionality to modern and expedient business processes; and modernize technology and technical environment Stakeholders include Federal Agencies, Non-Treasury Disbursing Offices, Federal Reserve Bank and the public.

FY 2021 accomplishments include: continued post payment legacy application support - the Economic Impact Payments and Advanced Child Tax Credit; the Treasury Check Verification System (TCVS), deployed in 2020, was instrumental for financial institutions to verify issued U.S; finalized the Post Payment Modernization Initiative (PPMI) development of check cancellation processing; adjusted schedule to accommodate for delays related to implementation of the Fiscal Agency Product Cloud which impacted the start of PPMI parallel operations validation; PPMI parallel operations validation was successfully completed in August 2021 with only minor issues identified; deployed ACH Reclamation Processing leveraging Pay.Gov in February 2021 as an electronic solution for financial institutions to electronically interact with Fiscal Service; continued efforts towards the decommissioning of the legacy Post Payment System (PPS) as PPS data is being sent to the Do Not Pay Analytics environment for use by Payment Integrity Center of Excellence (PICOE); deployed necessary minor releases of legacy applications for minor data changes and bug fixes; and participated in annual disaster recovery exercises.

FY 2022 and beyond include: continue redesign and implement the check first approach to replace TCIS and TRACS by streamlining automation of operations and re-engineering of the check cancellations, claims and exception processes through iterative deliverables using agile methodologies; continue improvements and technological enhancements to business functions as they relate to check payments e.g., exception resolution, information sharing, and security controls; begin PPMI ACH functionality

planning; continue legacy applications decommissioning planning activities related to PIVOT check functionality; transition disaster recovery exercise functionality from PPS to Distributed Voucher System (DVS) for the end of day file back-up of Payment Information Repository files; continue to support and maintain legacy applications until decommissioning and participate in annual disaster recovery exercises; and complete decommissioning of PPS.

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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	22.83	43.21	33.87	-9.34	-27.57%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	50.92	44.96	46.36	1.40	3.02%
Total Obligations	73.75	88.17	80.23	-7.94	-9.89%

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 "Improve the customer experience throughout the journey with Fiscal Service, which in turn crosswalks to the Department's goals to, "Put the customer at the center of improvements across high-impact services/journeys using human-centered design and continuous process improvement." 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. 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.

Based on input from an independent consultant, Retail reformed the project management structure for the TRIM project. A primary change was the establishment of a Project Management Organization (PMO) to centralize the project’s management and implementation of an Integrated Master Schedule (IMS). Both reforms have improved the project’s performance and long-range planning. The effort to digitize and index static physical bond ownership records was delayed because of the inability to find a suitable vendor. Retail is reviewing potential vendors and expects to start the effort in 2Q-FY22. The revised timeline for this effort will now occur in FY22/23 instead of FY21/22. Retail continues planning efforts to modernize our system architecture and moving to the cloud to better support our customers. RSS’s current inventory of applications are too technologically dated to support an aggressive program to reduce the MUD balance by enabling more active self-service on the customers’ part. In addition, Retail has partnered with its IT service providers to initiate an extensive modernization program to replace its outdated architecture. This will provide a more interactive architecture that will leverage the dynamic ownership record database. Throughout FY21, Retail partnered with its IT service provider to integrate this effort into the Bureau’s overall initiative to migrate from an on-premise mainframe platform to a public cloud hosting effort. The digitization and indexing effort will now start in FY22. Detailed project planning for the modernization piece of the MUD project began in FY21 and is forecasted to continue into FY22. Development efforts are expected to begin in FY22. The development effort to modernize RSS and migrate off the mainframe is expected to continue through to FY24/25. The strategic goal of the MUD project is to transform our customers from passive actor’s dependent on customer service intervention into active players by providing them with the necessary tools to perform self-service. These efforts will significantly reduce the Retail program support and overhead costs, empower our customers, and expediate the processing of servicing requests.

Revenue Collections Support Services (RCSS)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	7.56	8.49	8.41	-0.09	-1.06%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	52.55	38.27	39.14	0.87	2.23%
Total Obligations	60.11	46.77	47.55	0.78	1.65%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

operate and serve the public. The systems provide a general support role in the revenue collections broader business line. Most of the systems are in a steady state and have a low funding level.

BMS Accomplishment - Release 1.10 included high priority enhancements and defect tickets, including new batch process to generate and email transaction and pricing data feeds on quarterly basis. BMS Future Objective: Future releases will include enhancements for Budget reporting. TCMM Accomplishment - Release 2.6 included enhancements to support and comply with 508 Accessibility and updates to allow enhanced usability on extracts for Tableau reporting. TCMM Future Objective: Begin Onboarding process of moving TCMM to the Fiscal Agent Public Cloud (FAPC), with go live planned for Sept 2023. CIR Accomplishment - Release 6.4 which included the Business Objects upgrade to V4.2. It was completed in 12/2020. Future objectives include upgrading BusinessObjects to V4.3 and building CIR API for T2C project. CMIAS Accomplishments - successfully rebuilt on the Salesforce cloud platform thereby becoming the first system within the RCM AC area to move to a cloud platform and, as the first Fiscal Service (FS) system to deploy into Salesforce's low-code environment, serves as a model or template for community building for all of FS. FS was able to avoid \$1M in costs to fix STRUTS on Legacy CMIAS and after Legacy CMIAS is decommissioned, FS will realize an annual hosting savings of about \$130K compared to Legacy CMIAS. CMIAS' objective for FY22 is to continue rolling out the use of this New CMIAS, decommission the Legacy CMIAS and start mapping out enhancements that will make the New CMIAS an intelligent tool capable of improving implementation of the Cash Management Improvement Act (CMIA). TCMS/DVS Accomplishment - Completed four of the five phases of the upgrade of the DVS User Interface from Wicket to Angular framework. The final phase will be completed in October 2021. Future Objectives: TCMS Commercial Settlement Process Change which will remove the CIR dependency for TCMS and then the channels will send settlement data for the movement of government funds straight-through to TCMS.

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 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	6.34	9.33	9.52	0.19	1.95%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	39.62	48.77	50.02	1.25	2.51%
Total Obligations	45.96	58.10	59.54	1.44	2.42%

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 million electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) transactions in excess of \$10.4 billion have been processed through the SVC e-commerce program. SVC helps Fiscal Service reach the President's mandate to complete government-wide implementation of shared electronic commerce solutions. SVC has effectively replaced or reduced cash at over 80 military bases and installations in 19 countries (including the U.S.) and on over 150 ships. The primary goal of the

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

FY 2021 accomplishments include: successfully completed the initiative for modernization of the EagleCash and EZpay environments by piloting and limited deployment of the One-Card, while continuing to make progress on the replacement of devices that have exceeded end-of-life.

FY 2022 and beyond include: The objectives for FY 2022 will be to complete the replacement of end-of-life devices with new equipment and continue the deployment on the One-Card initiative and Navy Cash Modernization. In addition, we will continue the back-office consolidation consisting of multiple phases.

Tax Collection Services (TCS)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	106.14	155.77	117.96	-37.80	-32.05%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	183.02	191.80	208.71	16.91	8.10%
Total Obligations	289.16	347.57	326.67	-20.90	-6.40%

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; and 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; and General operations. Less than 10 percent of each FY funding is allocated to minor software enhancements to accommodate changes to the tax code. The Transforming Tax Collections (T2C) initiative will transform and modernize TCS, one of the nation's most valuable assets. T2C will transform the business operations of tax collections through process improvements and modernization, safeguarding this critical function for future years while improving the customer experience and streamlining operations. This transformation will also help reduce operating costs and increase taxpayer compliance and confidence.

TCS accomplished the following objectives for FY22 - Annual statutory Tax type changes (2020 EFile, Credit Card changes, Internal Revenue Code 965) -Cybersecurity Initiatives -Fraud monitoring tools TCS plans to complete the following future objectives: -Annual regulatory tax type changes -Fraud Initiatives - Cybersecurity Initiatives -NACHA compliance -T2C Phase One.

Wholesale Securities Services (WSS)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of \$):

Type	FY 2021 Actuals	FY2022 Estimated Obligations	FY2023 President's Budget	\$ Change	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	11.65	15.88	17.84	1.96	10.97%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	31.87	31.86	32.53	0.67	2.07%
Total Obligations	43.51	47.74	50.37	2.63	5.22%

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.

During the coronavirus pandemic, the number of Treasury auctions and amount awarded have reached record levels, peaking in the third quarter of FY 2020, to help fund the Economic Impact Payments. In third quarter of FY 2020, \$6.99 trillion was awarded in 142 auctions; in third quarter of FY 2021, \$5.15 trillion was awarded in 108 auctions. For comparison, the pre-pandemic level in second quarter of FY 2020 was \$3.39 trillion awarded in 85 auctions. -Conducted over 440 auctions and awarded over \$18.77

trillion in FY21 between 10/1/2020 and 9/1/2021. The WSS portfolio has supported this increased need with no significant issues, despite conducting all auction activities remotely. All auctions have been completed on time, and all auction results have been released accurately to the public. The program hit another record on April 26, 2021: highest single day total amount awarded of \$267.1 billion. WSS finished decommissioning all TITAN environments on schedule in December 2020. WSS began reporting the Financing Modernization (FinMod) project in FY 2021. The project is in discovery phase and implementation readiness phase through early FY 2022. A key deliverable of the discovery phase is a detailed approach, scope, and plan (ASP) for modernization, which is on schedule to be approved by the end of October 2021. The ASP will inform the next project phase—implementation. Implemented Application Lifecycle Management (ALM) Replacement. Completed Containerized/Modular version of TAAPS for contingency Proof of Concept. -Completed DHS Resiliency Assessment of TAAPS.