

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

Mission Statement

To design and manufacture high quality security documents that meet customer requirements for quality, quantity and performance, including counterfeit deterrence.

Program Summary by Budget Activity

Dollars in Thousands

	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010		
	Obligated	Estimated	Estimated	\$ Change	% Change
Manufacturing	\$476,700	\$519,650	\$530,000	\$10,350	2.0%
Protection and Accountability of Assets	\$61,500	\$61,000	\$61,000	\$0	0.0%
Total Resources	\$538,200	\$580,650	\$591,000	\$10,350	1.8%
Total FTE	2,300	2,200	2,075	(125)	-5.7%

FY 2010 Priorities

- Produce and deliver the most secure currency for the nation in the most cost effective manner possible. BEP expects to produce and deliver 7.2 billion notes to the Federal Reserve System in 2010, an increase of six percent over the 2009 program.
- Redesign the \$100 note. Development of a redesigned \$100 note is currently in process. BEP expects to gain design approval by Secretary of Treasury and begin production in the 2009/2010 time frame. In the past 5 years the Bureau has redesigned and issued a new \$5, \$10, \$20 and \$50 note. The redesign of the \$100 note will mark the completion of a multi-year initiative to implement the most ambitious currency redesign in United States history.
- Continue re-tooling and retrofitting of the currency production process. Successful implementation of new technology will improve productivity, reduce BEP's environmental impact, and provide needed capabilities to produce increasingly more complex currency note designs.
- Train and prepare the workforce for increasingly sophisticated technology integrated into 21st century manufacturing processes.
- Improve the Nation's currency to better serve the needs of Americans and others around the world, including the blind and visually impaired. To this end, The Bureau, in coordination with the Department of Treasury, commissioned a study that began in 2008 to assess improved methods for denominating currency for the blind and visually impaired; the results of the study will be released for public comment in 2009.

- Install a new wastewater recycling system that will recycle approximately 95% of water used in the printing process. This investment is indicative of the Bureau's commitment to keeping the greenback and the environment "green".
- Continue process improvements as required of an ISO 9001 certified organization, a designation that indicates to current and prospective customers that the Bureau employs a rigorous quality management program.
- Work in concert with the Advanced Counterfeit Deterrent Committee, and other Government agencies to research and develop state-of-the-art counterfeit deterrent features and systems for use in currency notes that will enhance and protect future notes.

Table of Contents

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.....	1
Section 1 – Purpose	4
1A – Description of Bureau Vision and Priorities	4
1B – Program History and Future Outlook.....	5
Section 2 – Budget Adjustments and Appropriation Language.....	8
2.2 – Operating Levels Table.....	8
2.3 – Resource Detail Table.....	9
2B – Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes.....	9
2C – Legislative Proposals	9
Section 3 – Budget and Performance Plan	10
3.1 – Budget by Strategic Outcome	10
3A – Manufacturing.....	10
3.2.1 – Manufacturing Budget and Performance Plan.....	11
Description of Performance:	11
3B – Protection and Accountability of Assets	11
3.2.2 – Protection and Accountability of Assets Budget and Performance Plan.....	12
Description of Performance:	12
Section 4 – Supporting Materials	14
4A – Human Capital Strategy Description	14
FY’s 2010’s human capital strategy includes:	14
4.1 – Summary of IT Resources Table	15
4B – Information Technology Strategy	16
4.2 – Program Assessment Table.....	17
http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/all.html	17

Section 1 – Purpose

1A – Description of Bureau Vision and Priorities

The mission of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is to design and manufacture high quality security documents that deter counterfeiting and meet customer requirements for quality, quantity and performance.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing began printing currency in 1862. The Bureau operates on the basis of authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by 31 U.S.C. 321(a) (4) to engrave and print currency and other security documents. Operations are financed by a means of a revolving fund established in 1950 in accordance with Public Law 81-656. This fund is reimbursed through product sales for direct and indirect costs of operations including administrative expenses. In 1977, Public Law 95-81 authorized the Bureau to include an amount sufficient to fund capital investment and to meet working capital requirements in the prices charged for products eliminating the need for appropriations from Congress.

The Bureau's vision is to maintain its position as a world-class securities printer providing its customers and the public superior products through excellence in manufacturing and technological innovation. It strives to produce United States currency of the highest quality, as well as many other security documents issued by the Federal Government. Other activities at the Bureau include engraving plates and dies; manufacturing inks used to print security products; purchasing materials, supplies and equipment; and storing and delivering products in accordance with the requirements of customers. In addition, the Bureau provides technical assistance and advice to other Federal agencies in the design and production of documents, which, because of their innate value or other characteristics, require counterfeit deterrence.

The Bureau's top priorities for FY 2010 include the continued re-tooling and retrofitting of the currency production process which will allow the BEP to improve productivity, reduce its environmental impact and provide the needed capabilities to produce increasingly more complex currency note designs. This new equipment will ensure that the BEP continues to operate in an efficient and cost-effective manner. Another top priority for FY 2010 is the redesign the \$100 note. Development of a redesigned \$100 note is currently in process. BEP expects to gain design approval by the Secretary of Treasury and the note will be scheduled for production in the 2009/2010 time frame. The Federal Reserve will determine when the new note is issued to the public. Because aggressive law enforcement, effective design, and public education are all essential components of a concerted anti-counterfeiting program, the Bureau will continue its work with the Advanced Counterfeit Deterrent Committee to research and develop future currency designs that will enhance and protect future notes.

Manufacturing – The Bureau of Engraving and Printing manufactures high quality security documents that deter counterfeiting while supporting commerce through safe and secure currency. These products are grouped into two programs: Federal Reserve notes and other security documents.

Protection and Accountability of Assets – The Bureau’s Protection and Accountability of Assets activity supports Treasury’s strategic objective, trust and confidence in United States currency worldwide. Because of the value of the products manufactured, the Bureau must maintain an accurate and cost effective system of accountability for all Bureau products, which will ensure that products are accounted for while in production and that its customers receive the correct quantity of the product ordered. The protection and accountability of assets is a joint effort crossing many divisions within the Bureau; products are tracked and accounted for at every step of the production process. The primary mission of the Bureau’s Office of Security is to preserve the integrity of and safeguard critical Bureau resources and assets such as personnel, products, facilities and equipment.

1B – Program History and Future Outlook

Redesigned Federal Reserve Notes: The Bureau of Engraving and Printing has a long term commitment to develop state-of-the-art counterfeit deterrent features for use in future currency notes through new and innovative technologies. The Bureau expects to redesign United States currency every seven to ten years in an effort to stay ahead of counterfeiters as advances in technology make counterfeiting of currency less difficult. The Advanced Counterfeit Deterrent Steering Committee, which includes members from BEP, other Department of the Treasury officials, the United States Secret Service, and the Federal Reserve Board, continually researches counterfeit deterrent features and systems for possible use in future currency designs that will enhance and protect notes from counterfeiting. Aggressive law enforcement, an effective design, and public education are all essential components of a concerted anti-counterfeiting program. The United States government continues to enhance the security of our Nation's currency in an effort to provide the public with safe and secure notes and the information needed to verify them, which instills public confidence and enables commerce.

The redesigned \$5 note began circulating on March 13, 2008. The redesigned \$5 was the fourth denomination in the new currency series that incorporated enhanced security features, as well as subtle background colors and symbols of freedom into the designs and a larger numeral on the back to assist the visually impaired in denominating currency. The \$5 note was selected to be redesigned before the \$100 Federal Reserve Note because ongoing scrutiny of counterfeiting techniques detected a pattern where counterfeiters bleached the ink off of old \$5 notes, and then printed counterfeit \$100 notes on the \$5 paper. While these counterfeit attempts posed no significant economic problems, Treasury and Federal Reserve officials determined that a redesign of the \$5 would help ensure such problems would not develop in the future. Development of a redesigned \$100 note is currently in process BEP expects to gain design approval by the Secretary of Treasury and to begin production in the 2009/2010 time frame. The Federal Reserve will determine when the new note is issued to the public.

Public Education: Because the improved overt security features in the redesigned currency are most effective when the public knows about and uses the features to

authenticate their currency, a broad, public education program is crucial to the anti-counterfeiting effort. In cooperation with the Federal Reserve, BEP administers a public education program to support the introduction of new currency designs. The program offers public education and training materials to the public in order to inform them about the latest currency designs and how to authenticate their currency. These materials are also available online and can be downloaded from www.moneyfactory.gov/newmoney. This site has received over 200 million hits since its launch in May 2003.

The goal of this program is to build an adequate threshold of awareness to support commerce and ensure seamless, "business as usual" transitions as new currency designs are introduced to the public. Overall, counterfeiting of United States currency remains at low levels – due primarily to a combination of improvements in the notes' security features, aggressive law enforcement and public education efforts. Statistics continue to indicate that the amount of counterfeit United States currency worldwide is less than one percent of genuine U.S. currency in circulation. An education program will be conducted for the new \$100 notes following the successful campaigns for the redesigned \$20, \$50, \$10 and \$5 notes. No domestic paid advertising will be used to introduce the new notes, but paid media of some nature may prove necessary in certain foreign markets. \$100 notes comprise more than 50 percent of outstanding United States currency, an estimated two-thirds of which is held outside the United States' borders. This education program ensures that people all over the world accept, recognize and use the enhanced security features of the new currency.

Quality: Along with innovative, cutting-edge designs, BEP will maintain its focus on producing high quality security products in the most cost effective manner possible. It will continue to pursue process improvements as required of an ISO 9001 certified organization, a designation that indicates to current and prospective customers that the Bureau employs a rigorous quality management program. Continuous process improvements will be the catalyst for world class quality and improved cost performance through streamlined processes and low spoilage. In FY 2007, the BEP attained ISO 14001 certification for its environmental management systems institutionalizing its commitment to sound environmental stewardship.

Cost Reduction Efforts: The Bureau strives to provide its customers with superior products for the lowest possible price. The BEP continuously looks for ways to cut costs without compromising quality. Significant capital investments are planned in FY 2009 and FY 2010 that will enhance productivity, lessen BEP's environmental impact. During FY 2006 the Bureau streamlined the organization by realigning and grouping similar functions together. This has improved efficiency, reduced response time, and facilitated currency redesign efforts.

Developments in image inspection technology have led to the development of sophisticated inspection systems that BEP uses in its currency manufacturing processes. These systems use a proprietary software package to provide real time inspection of printed work. The Bureau's investment in automated inspection systems has proven to be more cost effective than the system it replaced. It has also afforded BEP some flexibility

in redeploying resources to other areas while enhancing its capability of delivering a high quality product.

BEP's success would not be possible without the contributions of its people. The Bureau remains strongly committed to the development of its workforce through an array of career development programs tailored to the demand and skill requirements of a high-technology workplace. In FY 2010, BEP plans continued focus on training identified to prepare the workforce for increasingly sophisticated technology that is integrated into 21st century manufacturing processes as well as knowledge management to prepare for the anticipated wave of baby-boomer retirements. Strategic investment in people and technology will continue to be critical factors in maintaining the Bureau's status as a world class securities manufacturer.

Section 2 – Budget Adjustments and Appropriation Language

2.2 – Operating Levels Table

Bureau: Bureau of Engraving and Printing	FY 2008 Obligated	FY 2009 Estimated	FY 2010 Estimated	% Change FY 2009 to FY 2010
FTE	2,018	2,075	2,050	-1.20%
Object Classification:				
11.1 - Full-time permanent	172,000	186,000	191,500	2.96%
11.5 - Other personnel compensation	13,000	12,000	13,000	8.33%
12 - Personnel benefits	47,000	50,750	52,250	2.96%
21 - Travel and transportation of persons	2,000	2,250	2,250	0.00%
22 - Transportation of things	100	250	300	20.00%
23.1 - Rental payments to GSA	2,000	2,000	2,000	0.00%
23.2 - Rental payments to others	1,000	1,000	1,000	0.00%
23.3 - Comm, utilities, and misc charges	13,000	15,000	15,000	0.00%
24 - Printing and reproduction	1,000	1,000	1,000	0.00%
25.1 - Advisory and assistance services	4,500	3,500	3,500	0.00%
25.2 - Other services	44,000	45,000	45,000	0.00%
25.4 - Operation and maintenance of facilities	8,500	9,500	9,500	0.00%
25.5 - Research and development contracts	3,000	3,250	3,500	7.69%
25.7 - Operation and maintenance of equip	7,000	9,000	9,000	0.00%
26 - Supplies and materials	155,000	180,000	182,000	1.11%
31 - Equipment	65,000	60,000	60,000	0.00%
42 - Insurance claims and indemnities	100	150	200	33.33%
Total Budget Authority	\$538,200	\$580,650	\$591,000	1.78%
Budget Activities:				
Manufacturing	476,700	519,650	530,000	1.99%
Protection and Accountability of Assets	61,500	61,000	61,000	0.00%
Total Budget Authority	\$538,200	\$580,650	\$591,000	1.78%

2.3 – Resource Detail Table

	FY 2008		FY 2009		FY 2010		% Change
Description	FTE	Actual	FTE	Estimated	FTE	Estimated	FY 2009 to FY 2010
Revenue:							
Federal Reserve Notes		\$531,200		\$573,650		\$584,000	1.8%
Other Security Products		7,000		7,000		7,000	0.0%
Total Revenue/Offsetting Collections		\$538,200		\$580,650		\$591,000	1.8%
Expenses:							
Direct Manufacturing							
Paper and Ink		\$155,000		\$163,000		\$165,000	1.2%
Direct Labor	750	86,250	750	90,000	750	94,500	5.0%
Other Direct Mfg Costs		7,500		7,500		7,500	0.0%
Subtotal Direct Manufacturing Costs		248,750		260,500		267,000	2.5%
Indirect Manufacturing Support	1268	227,950	1325	259,150	1300	263,000	1.5%
Total Manufacturing Activity Costs		476,700		519,650		530,000	2.0%
Total Protection & Accountability of Assets Activity Costs		61,500		61,000		61,000	0.0%
Total Expenses/Obligations		\$538,200		\$580,650		\$591,000	1.8%
Net Results		\$0		\$0		\$0	
Federal Reserve Notes Manufactured (in Billions)		7.7		6.8		7.2	5.9%

2B – Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes

The BEP receives no appropriated funds from Congress.

2C – Legislative Proposals

Representation Funds

This legislative proposal would authorize the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to expend up to \$5,000 per fiscal year from its revolving fund for official reception and representation expenses.

The Bureau's head will use the representation funds to pay for expenses associated with official Bureau events, characterized by a mix of social and/or business purpose when hosting foreign dignitaries involved in the security printing and banking industries.

Section 3 – Budget and Performance Plan

This table lists all FY 2010 resources by strategic goal, objective and outcome outlined in the FY 2007-2012 Treasury Department Strategic Plan. The Treasury Strategic Plan is a corporate level plan for the Department that provides a description of what the agency intends to accomplish over the next five years.

For detailed information about the FY 2007-2012 Treasury Strategic Plan, please go to: http://www.treasury.gov/offices/management/budget/strategic_plan.shtml

3.1 – Budget by Strategic Outcome

Dollars in Thousands

Treasury Strategic Outcome	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2010 Request	Percent Change
U.S. notes & coins	580,650	591,000	1.78%
Total	\$580,650	\$591,000	1.78%

3A – Manufacturing (\$530,000,000 from reimbursable programs): BEP manufactures high quality security documents that deter counterfeiting. These manufactured products are grouped into two programs: Federal Reserve notes and other security documents. The Bureau's manufacturing activity supports Treasury's strategic objective, trust and confidence in U.S. currency worldwide.

BEP uses the latest technologies for security printing and processing, including automated inspection equipment used in the production of the nation's currency. The Bureau's production equipment is operated by highly skilled craft personnel that have developed their unique skills through multi-year apprenticeship programs. The manufacturing of state-of-the-art currency deters counterfeiting, contributes to public confidence, and facilitates daily commerce ensuring seamless, "business as usual" transitions as new currency designs are introduced to the public.

In FY 2008, the Bureau delivered 7.7 billion Federal Reserve Notes to the Federal Reserve Banks. The currency order was fulfilled on schedule, at lower cost than anticipated. The Federal Reserve has ordered 6.8 billion notes for delivery in FY 2009 and their order is estimated at 7.2 billion notes for FY 2010 based on their projections of currency demand.

3.2.1 – Manufacturing Budget and Performance Plan

Manufacturing Budget Activity						
Resource Level		FY 2006 Obligated	FY 2007 Obligated	FY 2008 Obligated	FY 2009 Estimated	FY 2010 Estimated
Appropriated Resources		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Reimbursable Resources		\$445,000	\$493,000	\$476,700	\$519,650	\$530,000
Total Resources		\$445,000	\$493,000	\$476,700	\$519,650	\$530,000
Budget Activity Total		\$445,000	\$493,000	\$476,700	\$519,650	\$530,000
Budget Activity		FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Manufacturing	Manufacturing costs for currency (dollar costs per thousand notes produced) (\$) (E)	27.49	28.71	29.47	37.00	37.00
Manufacturing	Percent of currency notes delivered to the Federal Reserve that meet customer quality requirements (%) (Oe)	99.90	100	100	99.90	99.90

Key: Oe - Outcome Measure, E - Efficiency Measure, Ot - Output/Workload Measure, and M - Management/Cust. Satisfaction

Description of Performance:

Manufacturing Costs for Currency (dollar cost per 1,000 notes produced) is an indicator of manufacturing efficiency and effectiveness of program management. This measure is based on contracted price factors, and anticipated productivity improvements. Actual performance against standard depends on BEP's ability to meet annual spoilage, efficiency, and capacity utilization goals. Performance against this measure has been favorable for the past eight years.

Percent of Currency Notes Delivered to the Federal Reserve that meet customer quality requirements has an annual target of 99.9 percent. The Bureau has met or exceeded this target for the last four years as indicated. BEP's ability to consistently meet this annual target enables commerce by ensuring that currency notes delivered will work the first time and every time in day-to-day financial transactions.

3B – Protection and Accountability of Assets (\$61,000,000 from reimbursable programs): The purpose of the Bureau's Protection and Accountability of Assets Activity is to provide effective and efficient security and accountability during the manufacture and delivery of United States currency to the Federal Reserve, as well as protect thousands of BEP employees and contractors, facilities and equipment. The activity supports Treasury's strategic objective, Increase the Reliability of the United States Financial System. BEP's ability to provide product security and accountability during the manufacture and delivery of currency notes preserves the integrity of the nation's currency.

The value of what the Bureau produces requires it to have the highest standards of accountability and control available. The Bureau must maintain an accurate and cost effective system of accountability for all Bureau products which will ensure that products

are accounted for while in production and that customers receive the correct quantity of products ordered. The protection and accountability of assets is a joint effort crossing many divisions within the Bureau; products are tracked and accounted for at every step of the production process.

The Bureau's annual financial statement audit represents an assessment by an independent, certified public accounting firm of the integrity of the Bureau's revolving fund and the reliability of the financial data used for managerial decision making. Successful financial reporting at the Bureau is a joint effort that requires coordination between financial management, operations, and information technology personnel, as well as close coordination with the independent, certified public accounting firm contracted to perform the annual audit and the Office of Inspector General, which oversees their work. In addition, the Bureau's Office of Security's primary mission is to preserve the integrity of and safeguard critical Bureau resources and assets such as personnel, products, plant facilities and equipment.

3.2.2 – Protection and Accountability of Assets Budget and Performance Plan

Protection and Accountability of Assets Budget Activity						
Resource Level		FY 2006 Obligated	FY 2007 Obligated	FY 2008 Obligated	FY 2009 Estimated	FY 2010 Estimated
Appropriated Resources		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Reimbursable Resources		\$61,000	\$63,000	\$61,500	\$61,000	\$61,000
Total Resources		\$61,000	\$63,000	\$61,500	\$61,000	\$61,000
Budget Activity Total		\$61,000	\$63,000	\$61,500	\$61,000	\$61,000
Budget Activity		FY 2006 Actual	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Protection and Accountability of Assets	Currency shipment discrepancies per million notes (%) (Oe)	0.01	0.0	0.01	0.01	0.01
Protection and Accountability of Assets	Security costs per 1000 notes delivered (\$) (E)	6.25	5.92	5.63	5.65	5.60

Key: Oe - Outcome Measure, E - Efficiency Measure, Ot - Output/Workload Measure, and M - Management/Cust. Satisfaction

Description of Performance:

Currency Shipment Discrepancies is an indicator of the Bureau's ability to provide effective product security and accountability. This measure refers to product overages or underages of as little as a single currency note in shipments of finished notes to the Federal Reserve Banks. This target is very difficult to achieve, given the amount of currency notes produced and the speed at which the notes are processed. However, BEP continually strives to meet its long term goal of zero percent, and has been able to do so several times. For several years, this measure has had an annual target of .01 percent. The Bureau has been able to meet or exceed this target on a regular basis.

The measure security cost per 1000 notes delivered reflects the cost of providing product security. The measure is kept at the lowest level possible without compromising the security posture of the Bureau. BEP strives to reduce the target on an annual basis

through a combination of competitive sourcing initiatives, leveraging of the best practices of other federal law enforcement agencies, targeted system investments, and improvements in facility design that incorporate security attributes.

For detailed information about each performance measure, including definition, verification and validation, please go to:

<http://www.treasury.gov/offices/management/dcfo/accountability-reports/>

Section 4 – Supporting Materials

4A – Human Capital Strategy Description

To best position the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the future, the Bureau will continue to focus on training identified in a 2008 competency/skill assessment to prepare the workforce for increasingly sophisticated technology integrated into 21st century manufacturing processes.

FY's 2010's human capital strategy includes:

- Leverage the use of newly implemented Treasury Learning Management System, a web-based system that provides all employees access to professional development courses, online training, and reference books.
- Expansion of the BEP Telework program. During 2008, BEP implemented a secure, information technology solution that facilitates teleworking enhancing employee work life and increasing work flexibilities that benefit employee recruitment and retention programs.
- Continued evaluation of staffing needs, as new, more efficient technology is deployed.
- Use of pay incentive flexibilities to retain and recruit unique expertise that enables the Bureau to meet its human capital goals.
- Linking management's annual performance goals to the achievement of organizational goals that support BEP's strategic goals.
- Updating all employee performance plans to include core elements directly linked to organizational goals.

4.1 – Summary of IT Resources Table

Dollars in Thousands

Information Technology Investments		FY 2006 & Earlier Enacted	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 President's Budget	% Change from FY08 to FY09	FY 2010 Requested	% Change from FY09 to FY10
Major IT Investments/Funding Source	Budget Activity						
		0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Subtotal, Major IT Investments		\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	\$0	0%
Non-Major IT Investments Technology¹							
Manufacturing Support Systems	Manufacturing	2800	1400	1600	14%	1700	6%
Public Sales System	N/A	1240	780	1100	41%	1100	0%
WebTA	N/A	60	70	80	14%	100	25%
Subtotal, Non-Major IT Investments		\$4,100	\$2,250	\$2,780	24%	\$2,900	4%
Infrastructure Investments² Server Services and Support							
BEP Data Ctr. Sys. & Serv. (for Consolidation)	Manufacturing	6600	5700	6000	5%	6600	10%
BEP End User Sys. & Serv. (for Consolidation)	Manufacturing	6900	6200	6500	5%	7100	9%
BEP Telecommunications (for Consolidation)	Manufacturing	960	300	670	123%	700	4%
BEP Infrastructure Security (for Consolidation)	Protection and Accountability	3200	0	0	0%	0	0%
Subtotal, Infrastructure Investments		\$17,660	\$12,200	\$13,170	8%	\$14,400	9%
Enterprise Architecture	N/A	20,271	50	0	-100%	0	0%
Subtotal, Enterprise Architecture Investments		\$20.27	\$50	\$0	-100%	\$0	0%
IT Investments		\$21,780	\$14,500	\$15,950	10%	\$17,300	8%

Note¹: In FY 2005 and prior years, costs for these systems were included in BEP's Infrastructure and Office Automation programs.

Note²: Infrastructure funding is consolidated into the Treasury Departmental Integrated IT Infrastructure Exhibit 300.

4B – Information Technology Strategy

Information Technology (IT) and IT-Embedded Investments are fully aligned with the Department of the Treasury's and BEP's Strategic Plan to support the technical development and manufacturing of Federal Reserve notes.

Major Investments: BEP has no planned independent major investments. BEP participates as a partner in significant Treasury-wide enterprise level investments such as T/Net (Treasury's implementation of General Services Administration's (GSA) Network), Homeland Security Presidential Directive -12 (again through Treasury's partnership with GSA), HRConnect (an Human Resources Line of Business service provider) and Internet Protocol version 6.

Non-Major Investments: BEP adheres to the Treasury's Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) program as well as BEP's own IT CPIC processes. Limited additional non-major investments are planned to garner savings in administrative costs and provide organizational efficiencies.

Infrastructure Investments: Appropriately categorized as part of Treasury Optimized Enterprise IT Infrastructure.

Enterprise Architecture: It is the policy of the Bureau to implement and comply with the requirements of the Clinger-Cohen Act, the Government Performance and Results Act, the Federal Information Security Reform Act, Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-130, "Management of Federal Information Resources," OMB Circular A-11, Part 7, and associated Capital Programming Guide, and all applicable Federal Enterprise Architecture guidance issued by OMB, to include both the Federal Enterprise Architecture and associated reference models.

4.2 – Program Assessment Table

Program Name: New Currency Manufacturing

OMB Major Findings/Recommendations

1. The program's New Currency program has a clear purpose, is well planned, and is managed effectively.
2. The program met the initial production and timeline goals of its New Currency program with the rollout of the new twenty dollar bill in 2003.
3. The program has adequate long-term targets and timeframes, including planned rollouts of counterfeit deterrent features for use in future generation notes through the next 7 to 10 years.

Bureau Actions Planned or Underway

1. Working closely with the Advanced Counterfeit Steering Committee to identify and evaluate future counterfeit deterrent designs.
2. Continuing to work with the Advanced Counterfeit Deterrent Steering Committee to assess impact of New Currency on counterfeiting performance measures across government.
3. Monitoring design and overhead costs related to the manufacture of currency to ensure the most efficient production and distribution of future denominations.

Program Name: Protection and Accountability

OMB Major Findings/Recommendations

1. This program is on track to reduce security costs by 43% from 2006 to 2012.
2. This program maintains high consistency and reliability standards, demonstrated by its ISO 9001 certification.
3. Guarding against theft is a priority of this program.

Bureau Actions Planned or Underway

1. Perform in-depth, annual assessments of the program's security and accountability processes by an internal group not associated with the program and contracting with an outside group on a 2-to-3-year cycle.
2. Ensure that proper accountability and security features are identified and addressed during each stage of acquisition and installation of new equipment.

For a complete list of program results visit the following website:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore/all.html>