Department of the Treasury
Fiscal Service

FY 2025

Capital Investment Plan

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

- **FY 2023 Actuals** Total actual obligations
- **FY 2024 Estimated Obligations** Anticipated obligation from all budgetary resources (i.e., balances from prior years, user fees, and FY 2024 Annualized CR).
- **FY 2025 Estimated Obligations** Anticipated obligation from all budgetary resources (i.e., balances from prior years, user fees, and FY 2025 President's Budget

Major IT Investments

Agency Accounting Services (AAS)

Description:

Agency Accounting Services (AAS) is supported by Oracle e-Business Suite, PRISM and WebTA systems, and includes BFEM, PAWS, GRB, and moveLINQ. This investment serves as the core system for providing administrative support to agencies subscribed to Fiscal Service's Shared Service Provider offerings.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	8.11	6.93	10.68	3.74	53.98%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	33.84	30.14	28.04	-2.10	-6.97%
Total Obligations	41.95	37.07	38.72	1.64	4.43%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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 benefits and time and attendance data. Revenue enhancement will occur through economies of scale as new customers are added to this platform. There are no dependencies between this investment and other investments. Continuing initiatives include the implementation of business intelligence tools (Oracle Analytics/Hyperion) to provide better reporting capabilities for our customers. AAS will continue to evaluate potential upgrades within the shared instance and manufacturing instance within Oracle for future implementation.

In FY 2023, ARC's IT system related accomplishments included a response to Presidential Executive Order 14028 and OMB Zero Trust Strategy by implementing single sign-on applications across ARC's IT systems to improve system security and end user experience. An expansion of the use of moveLINQ Portal secure data transmissions was completed and included third party vendor support. To improve time and attendance system functionality, a transition from ARC's WebTA system was initiated; customer migrations to the new GovTA system are expected through FY 2025. Assessments on the functionality for future state transitions continue for the full integration of the Oracle workflow into the ARC Customer Portal (Salesforce); fully integrated workflow modules are planned for FY 2024 deployment.

Supporting data modernization strategies in FY 2024, ARC's Oracle infrastructure system will be upgraded in conjunction with Oracle Business Intelligence (OBI) to allow for more efficient data reporting. Oracle's FY 2024 will primarily focus on expanding the infrastructure as well as creating Extract, Transform, Load (ETL) procedures to redefine the data model for specific OBI reports as a proof of concept to define a roadmap for future data modernization opportunities in FY 2025. The Budget Formulation Evaluation Management (BFEM) application will be decommissioned as it no longer supports ARC's Growth Strategy; the divestiture plan to support the discontinuation is underway and pending approval. The PRISM system and underlying Windows Server infrastructure will be modernized to provide the latest in functionality improvements and maintain a resilient system on supported software for internal and customer implementations. Customer collaboration with HUD to modernize the HUD PRISM contract writing system will continue with the implementation of real-time data analytics capabilities, a streamlined procurement workflow, and enhanced reporting capabilities. Additional FY 2024 objectives include updating OneStream to the latest FedRAMP compliant version; decommissioning PAWS and converting functions to an existing ISS managed system (Service Now-HRSM) and a Treasury managed system (HRConnect); and continuing to provide GRB as a self-service resource for ARC HR customer agency employees.

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 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	2.79	3.64	3.97	0.33	9.05%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	11.01	10.39	10.88	0.49	4.75%
Total Obligations	13.80	14.03	14.85	0.82	5.86%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

Consistent with the Fiscal Service and Treasury missions, ASAP is a shared service provider used to make federal grant payments; reimbursements to financial agents for services performed on behalf of the government; and authorized benefit disbursements to states. The Federal Reserve Bank, Treasury's fiscal agent (12 U.S.C. 391), develops and operates ASAP under Fiscal Service's direction. In FY 2023, ASAP had 23,538 active recipient organizations and made payments totaling over $701.4 billion, which reflects a 22% increase over FY 2022 volumes.

Primary beneficiaries of the investment include states, Financial Institutions, Universities, non- and for-profit organizations, Indian Tribal organizations, Federal Program Agencies (FPAs) and the Fiscal Service. As stakeholders, users receive direct benefit from using the system for payment and/or reporting/information services.

ASAP supports the Fiscal Service, Treasury, and user FPAs' abilities to exercise sound financial management practices and controls. ASAP's primary function is to make payments electronically via Automated Clearing House (ACH) and Fedwire. Its real-time interface with these systems provides next-day and same-day payments to recipients, as well as provides immediate financial information to recipients, FPAs and Treasury, to enable informed decision-making.

ASAP supports grant payment needs of FPAs through account management features that address federal cash management regulations such as the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990, Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, and Public Law 106-107 (Federal Financial Assistance Management Improvement Act of 1999). FPAs streamline the administration of grant payment processing by using ASAP's business processes and cash management functions.

ASAP was selected by the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Council as one of two approved grant payment systems. Design efficiencies and robust functionality eliminates the need for redundant payment systems.

ASAP management is dedicated to IT Portfolio Management (ITPfM) best practices, ensuring effective use of taxpayer dollars. An earned value management system is used to measure the project performance and certified project managers employ sound practices to manage development, production, and control activities.

Providing payment and payment information services for Federal Agencies (FA) and their recipient Organizations (RO), ASAP successfully processed over 600,000 ACH and Fedwire payments totaling over $700.0 billion during FY 2023. ASAP was directed to plan for and begin implementation of the Platform Evolution Requirement mandate for the Treasury Web Application Infrastructure (TWAI) Data Center closure. This included the development of a Transitional Cloud Platform Proof of Concept and Business Case for the Platform Evolution Program (PEP). As a part of the Platform Evolution Program (PEP), ASAP successfully completed a proof of concept which confirmed Non-Production Cloud (NPC) as a suitable hosting environment for the application. Based on that success, ASAP will rehost on Full Agent Production Cloud (FAPC) by September 2025 to address the TWAI Data Center Closure. Included as an element of the PEP, as part of an Executive Security Order, ASAP integrated Common Approach to Identity Assurance (CAIA) as part of an increased security posture, mandating and enforcing multifactor authentication and identity verification for all application users. In its efforts to meet the ISO20022 mandate which creates a common language for global payment processes, ASAP will continue to update the FedWire message format to prepare for mandatory testing in mid-year 2024 and implementation in March 2025. Continuing to improve its application, ASAP continued to enhance DVS XML Schema and Xray, which are primarily used to define a data file as well as depicting what format the data should be in. Additionally, ASAP continued to maintain the application by decommissioning reliance on WEBFocus servers and remedying other minor backlog items.

During the FY 2024-2026, ASAP will complete full integration with CAIA by ending the ASAP dependency on legacy authentication systems, conform to the Fedwire mandate that changes how ASAP processes messages in the ISO20022 format, complete the implementation work required for migration to the Non Production Cloud, complete the prerequisite and implementation work required for migration to the Fiscal Agent Production Cloud (i.e. Remediate Risk Acceptances and Technical Debt), and decommission ASAP in TWAI. Payments on Demand (POD) is no longer expected to replace ASAP after FY2025 due to the decision to discontinue the application in January 2023. As a result, ASAP has shifted away from sustaining business operations and returned to performing development, modernization, and enhancement activities.

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 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	15.50	17.08	11.82	-5.26	-30.80%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	81.14	96.26	105.01	8.75	9.09%
Total Obligations	96.64	113.34	116.83	3.49	3.08%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

In FY 2023, the CAS investment's accomplishments included completion of the configuration services for the Cloud for our TWAI-hosted accounting applications. Governmentwide Treasury Account Symbol (GTAS) was our first application to migrate to the Cloud; it is operational in the lower region, with testing continuing into 2024. As part of the migration to the Cloud, CAS has created and maintained infrastructure pipelines and enhanced logging capability. Several security mandate remediation's were implemented for CAS applications to include CAIA, Data at Rest Encryption, and ZTA logging analysis. We successfully onboarded contractors to assist in Cloud migration work and continued efforts to create new Treasury Account Symbols and associated bulk file testing data.

In FY 2024, CAS will continue to focus on Cloud migration objectives for TWAI-hosted accounting applications and will ensure that onboarded production apps are put into operation. The main priorities focused on common processes and roles in Cloud production. CAS is complying with and supporting the standardization of the alerting incident outflow pattern from all boundaries for notifications, SLA reporting, Enterprise Patch Management Lifecycle reporting, and Enterprise Asset Management reporting. Also planned will be implementation and updates to the Enterprise IT Service Management (ITSM) Onboarding and Integration. Dashboard and optimization of Everbridge to utilize single organization vs. multi-organization.

Data Services

Description:

Data Services combines USAspending.gov, Fiscaldata, Treasury.gov, and Fiscal Data Hub. The site provides the public with government spending information in response to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA), and the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (DATA Act). USAspending.gov is also aligned with the Administration's Open Government Plan and Treasury's strategic goal to increase access to and use of federal financial data in order to strengthen government-wide decision-making and accountability to promote the principles of open government (transparency, participation, and collaboration).

Fiscal Data Hub (FDH) will provide access to the U.S. Treasury's Bureau of the Fiscal Service (Fiscal Service) financial management information and program data through the Fiscal Data Hub (FDH), a controlled access application that allows for analysis and correlation to detailed Fiscal Service financial information for authorized users in a single site. Fiscal data HUB (FDH) promotes the open government principles by making the data gathered from these sources available to OCFO users for analytics and decision-making in a single, easy to access and use location. Fiscal Data Hub (FDH) aligns with Treasury’s strategic goal to increase access to and use of federal financial data to strengthen government-wide decision-making and accountability to promote the principles of open government (transparency, participation, and collaboration).

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	3.07	5.45	5.55	0.11	1.94%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	17.67	21.90	24.03	2.13	9.72%
Total Obligations	20.75	27.35	29.58	2.23	8.17%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (FFATA) was signed into law on September 26, 2006. The legislation required that federal contract, grant, loan, and other financial assistance awards be displayed on a publicly accessible and searchable website to give the American public access to information on how their tax dollars are being spent.

Through the USAspending website and supporting services, the Bureau of the Fiscal Service delivers on Treasury's strategic goal to increase access to and use of federal financial data to strengthen government-wide decision-making and accountability through data transparency. This work seeks to provide the public and federal agencies with access to a greater range of financial data. The implementation of the DATA Act requirements is nearly completed, but the work of federal spending transparency and accountability continues. The Office of Data Transparency at Fiscal Service continuously improves data quality and usability and looks for ways to draw value and insights from federal spending data.

Improve Fiscal Service's Use of Data Internally and Improve Data Management Practices. Build and deploy analytics solutions leveraging internal administrative data and standardize data management practices to improve quality and reliability of data.

Fiscal Service transitioned the Federal Information Repository (FIR) to the Enterprise Data Infrastructure. Fiscal Service also focused several of our FY 2023 updates on improving or enhancing the customer experience. For example, improved the user's ability to use the financial data for research and projects by adding Federal Revenue Trends and the U.S. Economy sections to the America's Finance Guide. Added trend analysis data such as 'Spending Trends Over Time'. Developed YouTube video demonstrating how we updated the /v2/search/spending by geography API endpoint to allow for requests that include domestic and foreign country codes in the same request. Increased the number of data sets to include the: 1) Federal Credit Similar Maturity Rates approved for publication to the bureau's API Community; 2) Monthly Treasury Statement (MTS) to be processed in Customer Drop Zone (CDZ) vs. current scrape from Fiscal Service Reports site; and 3) U.S. Treasury Monthly Statement of the Public Debt (MSPD) Balancing Worksheet.

There were also several key technical improvements completed in FY 2023: 1) established security-related flags on the session cookie which resolved a finding from the 2022 CyberClean initiative; 2) added a new Currency Exchange Rates Converter Tool; and 3) created a new Glossary feature making key terms easier to identify and definitions easier to read, and enabling user's with ability to explore any additional terms that they might want to better understand. Lastly, upgraded to Google Analytics 4 and promoted the TCIR Annual, Quarterly and Monthly datasets to production. These, and many other technical improvements, allowed Data Services achieve our three goals in FY 2023 from the Fiscal Service Office of the Chief Data Officer's Strategic Plan for Transparency and Internal Data:

1. Improve architecture for performance and cost effectiveness.
2. Respond to mandates from legislation, changes in policy, and requests from users.
3. Connect new audiences to financial data.

In FY 2024 and beyond, Data Services plans to continue making site usability enhancements, and application monitoring and nightly processing improvements. Fiscal Service will also continue adding new data sets, new content (e.g., Explainer and Topics content), and making calendar usability improvements. Fiscal Service will also be focusing on improving the bureau's use of the data and improving data management practices. To accomplish this, the bureau plans to improve Budget Projections, and develop human resource and Chief Customer Office dashboards. Fiscal Service will also be completing Fiscal Service's inaugural data element survey to identify redundancies and areas for improvements.

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 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	4.73	4.54	4.55	0.01	0.28%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	15.40	19.10	17.29	-1.81	-9.46%
Total Obligations	20.13	23.64	21.85	-1.79	-7.59%

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 several 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.

In FY 2023, implemented CAIA User Provisioning functionality, completed proof of concept for Platform Evolution Program (PEP) Phase 1, began PEP phase 2 (Migrate Debit Gateway from WebSphere on Solaris to AWS Cloud FAPC), successfully implemented Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) requirements related to Multifactor Authentication, data at rest and data in transit encryption, addressed security findings, migrated to the supported image archive Dell ECS, implemented work on User Interface upgrade, and executed Disaster Recovery Exercises for FISMA compliance and improved resiliency.

The focus for FY 2024 is continuing PEP phase 2, implement all required ZTA and security enhancements, implement any necessary operational and maintenance updates and address any defects, execute Disaster Recovery Exercises for FISMA compliance and improved resiliency and participate in CyberClean and address any findings.

Debt Collection Services (DCS)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	9.08	9.37	9.56	0.19	2.02%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	31.33	33.64	34.66	1.01	3.02%
Total Obligations	40.40	43.02	44.22	1.20	2.80%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Cross-Servicing (CSNG) program uses demand letters, Private Collection Agencies (PCAs), administrative wage garnishment, repayment agreements, and other collection tools to collect non-tax delinquent debt owed to the federal government. In addition to debt collection, the systems within the DCS portfolio allows Federal Government users to access data, view reports and provide requested information to debtors.

The Treasury Offset Program (TOP) is a centralized offset program which collects delinquent debts owed to federal agencies and states.

The Integrated Document Management System (IDMS) was successfully replaced by FORMS is also being reported under the DCS investment. FORMs provides customers Digital Document Storage and Retrieval, Digital Business Processes, and Records Management Solutions for the Fiscal Service internal customers and is integrated with the CSNG application.

DDMAP houses all data for DDM collection tools and is primarily used by the Analytics team to forecast trends, review behavior and provide statistical data for decision making.

In FY 2023, CSNG dramatically reduced contract expenses to cut costs, concluded large stabilization efforts such as refinement of Administrative Wage Garnishment and updated system capabilities to manage multiple debtors on a single account. CSNG also implemented the Debtor Self Service/IVR functionality providing debtors more access to their debt information.

TOP is in the process of moving to the cloud. The FORMs application was successfully implemented for the document systems and integrated with Cross Servicing.

In FY 2024 and beyond, all applications, CSNG, TOP, TROR, DPAS will be migrated from antiquated mainframes to cloud environments saving money for storage solutions and enhanced usability and efficiencies of these applications. TOP and CSNG are implementing plans to program for the outcome of pending litigation, changes that will provide a more equitable for debt collection for debtors and operational changes that are dependent on items such as stimulus checks, hold on collection activities etc.

Do Not Pay (DNP)

Description:

Do Not Pay Business Center (DNPBC) provides centralized access to data as well as analytical services to help detect and prevent improper payments. DNPBC is comprised of the DNP Portal and Data Analytics Services.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	8.53	9.70	10.05	0.35	3.57%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	20.03	18.69	19.04	0.35	1.86%
Total Obligations	28.56	28.39	29.09	0.69	2.44%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

The Do Not Pay Business Center (DNPBC) investment provides centralized data access as well as analytical services to help detect and prevent potentially improper payments. The Business Center is comprised of the Do Not Pay (DNP) Portal and the Data Analytics Services. The DNP Portal is used by agencies to verify information about potential recipients of Federal payments or benefits to help agencies determine whether the payment is improper. Data Analytics Services employs advanced techniques to provide data and analytical insights to federal agencies which helps the agencies to enhance their decision-making and improve their operational excellence, including the reduction of improper payments made by federally funded programs.

Expected benefits of the DNPBC to the Department of the Treasury and the taxpayer include: 1) providing technical assistance to agencies on using database checking and business analytics to reduce improper payments; 2) enabling, encouraging, and assisting agencies in using database checks and analytics to identify improper payments at the pre-award and pre-payment stages through a centralized business center; and 3) identification of, investment in, and development of analytical tools or information resources that agencies can use to prevent or detect improper payments.

The DNPBC investment supports Treasury's stewardship of taxpayer dollars and fulfilling the Administration’s objective of reducing improper payments and eliminating waste, fraud, and abuse in the federal government.

In FY 2023, the Portal Application completed the Key Project for Cloud Phase 2, which included the migration of the UI to the Fiscal Agent Production Cloud (FAPC) and the Common Approach to Identity Assurance (CAIA), both deployed to production on March 25, 2023. Additionally, as of August 24, 2023, the DNP Portal is fully compliant with the Executive Order Mandate on Cybersecurity (over a month ahead of schedule). Purge development was also completed and deployed to comply with 7-year retention policy. The Portal Application also successfully integrated the IRS 990-N data source giving 4 Federal funded programs, 2 Federal agencies,1 State agency, and the Treasury Special Inspector General for Pandemic Recovery (SIGPR) insight into tax-exempt status of beneficiaries and grantees.

In FY 2023, DNP Analytics also enhanced the comprehensiveness and accuracy of its death data, which allowed the program to provide better death matches for DNP customers, leading to increased adoption and identifying improper payments. DNP also was able contract with the Social Security Administration to acquire the Full Death Master File (DMF) to be used in assisting DNP customers to prevent improper payments to deceased individuals beginning on December 27, 2023. Additionally, DNP’s Cross-Agency product resulted in the highest dollars of improper payments from any product reported this year – about $40M. There has also been further development in the Eligibility Tool to provide advanced data matching; new use-cases have been proven and demand is growing. Lastly, DNP supported and matured program reporting, including prototyping new outcomes monitoring and provided valuable enterprise projects to two other business lines this year.

Additionally, the Analytics Platform application began a tools assessment to evaluate a cloud-native alternative to SAS Viya. As a result, the collective Analytics Platform and DNP Analytics teams have identified Amazon Web Services (AWS) SageMaker as a new tool to complete analytics projects. The Analytics Platform has also implemented application changes to comply with the Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA), Encryption mandate and CAIA utilization. The DB Hawk tool has utilized CAIA since March 2023 and the SAS Viya tool since October 2023.

e-Invoicing Services

<u>Description:</u>

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

<u>Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):</u>

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	4.29	7.10	6.91	-0.19	-2.75%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	14.68	19.53	19.85	0.32	1.61%
Total Obligations	18.97	26.64	26.77	0.13	0.49%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

The IPP System is designed to yield government-wide efficiencies by (1) reducing or eliminating paper-based processing by accounts payable, (2) enhancing Treasury's value and service to its citizens by increasing access to and quality of payment data, and (3) providing a single central application in which government finance departments can engage with their suppliers, and in which government suppliers can engage with agencies. e-Invoicing Services supports the Fiscal Service's goal to provide accurate, timely payments by optimizing agency use of electronic mechanisms. The IPP system stakeholders include federal agencies and their commercial vendors.

In FY2023, IPP processed 953,835 invoice transactions totaling $106.B. IPP currently serves as the eInvoice solution for 179 agencies across the federal government. E-Invoicing Services is currently conducting implementations for six agencies that plan to onboard in 2024. The IPP system successfully deployed four releases which included the implementation of the Common Approach to Identity Assurance (CAIA) enterprise solution on the Treasury Web Application Infrastructure (TWAI). In addition to the implementation of CAIA, IPP also completed security remediation issues for several issues identified during CyberClean assessment. The above accomplishments support Fiscal Service Goal 1, to deliver modern and innovative financial management operations and services that are inclusive, efficient, sustainable, and secure.

On average, e-Invoicing Services exceeded performance metric targets related to application availability and performance. This supports Fiscal Service Goal 3, to improve the customer experience throughout the journey with Fiscal Service.

In FY 2024 and beyond, IPP will continue to support Goals 1 and 3 above through the following objectives: Increase electronic invoicing transactions submitted through IPP system, onboard additional agencies and suppliers, address security requirements/mandates, agency demand and IPP system defect tickets and continue activities to support the IPP application’s future migration to the Fiscal Agent Production Cloud (FAPC).

Electronic Check Processing (ECP)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	3.73	3.65	0.92	-2.73	-74.80%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	8.34	8.85	13.23	4.38	49.51%
Total Obligations	12.07	12.50	14.15	1.65	13.19%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

ECP improves transactional paper government collections, as measured funds availability provides cost savings to taxpayers and the federal government by eliminating paper check transportation and reducing settlement time with the following benefits: 1) provides improved financial and remittance information to agencies; 2) receives real-time data containing settlement and return information; 3) increases the speed of collections while decreasing the cost; and 4) automates the preparation of settlement reporting and government wide remittance image repository access.

In early 2023, ECP Implemented Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA). To comply with the ZTA mandates, ECP enabled data-at-rest encryption for all user and system tables across all ECP Environments; implemented Event Logging Level 3 (EL3) that allows for improved and standardized logging through ECP to Splunk; and enabled Identity Access Level 2 (IAL2) for ECP that ensures the identity of the end user through a government-issued ID thereby improving security. In March 2023, ECP significantly revamped the user interface, thereby drastically improving user experience by eliminating pop-ups, minimizing the use of scroll bars, typable dropdowns, collapsible widgets to expand search criteria and results, ease of access via fonts and icons, enhanced date-selector and modernized the appearance.

In September 2023, ECP Delivered SailPoint IIQ and ECP integration that centralizes User Authorization at SailPoint thereby adhering to Fiscal Service's strategic goal and incorporated ZTA related items along the way. The ECP team participated in testing support for partner applications, and also supported IRS peak season through additional volume tests for a flawless tax season. Some FAs needed support for their configuration changes, which ECP was able to provide. Passport lockbox needed support for adding 31 new cashflows; the end-to-end support was provided by ECP team.

Finally, to wrap up 2023, ECP Kicked-off its Cloud Migration Strategy with Fiscal Service and other service partners. ECP will move out of the TWAI hosting model and transfer to the Azure Cloud. In anticipation of this move, ECP team has submitted governance documents to Fiscal Service to support execution of this narrative.

In the future, ECP plans to upgrade its security features with the enforcement of CSP nonce. We will implement maker-checker process towards improving the data integrity, known as dual control. Lastly, ECP will work with service providers to operationalize lower environments like Integration Testing and

Functional Testing in Azure Cloud with the ultimate goal of migrating the entire ECP application to that environment.

Fiscal IT Data Center/Cloud

Description:

A Fiscal Service IT infrastructure Standard Investment for provisioning data center and cloud services with purpose-accessed facilities to securely maintain computer equipment and data access as well as provide redundant power, data connectivity, and the personnel necessary to run and operate data facilities and infrastructure.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	13.34	12.38	8.07	-4.31	-34.81%
Total Obligations	13.34	12.38	8.07	-4.31	-34.81%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

The accomplishment for the Fiscal IT Data Center/Cloud Investment continued to be supporting data center and cloud services for Fiscal IT infrastructure users. The investment enables Fiscal Service to improve results, manage IT resources effectively to accomplish the Bureau's mission, and deliver quality customer service. This leads to improved operational effectiveness, improved timeliness of investment information to investors, and increased opportunities in meeting the borrowing needs of the federal government. For the future, this Standard Investment provides support to structure cloud environments for Fiscal IT cloud adoption. The investment's objective is to continue providing development support, when needed, for implementing cloud infrastructure environments for Fiscal IT cloud adoption and further IT modernization.

Fiscal IT Delivery

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	10.62	7.35	8.40	1.05	14.29%
Total Obligations	10.62	7.35	8.40	1.05	14.29%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

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

Fiscal IT End User

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.01	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	18.43	18.79	18.96	0.16	0.87%
Total Obligations	18.44	18.88	19.04	0.16	0.87%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

The accomplishment and continued goal for the Fiscal IT End User infrastructure Standard Investment is to continue providing operations and maintenance support for Fiscal IT service users. The investment enables Fiscal Service to improve results, manage IT resources effectively to accomplish the Bureau's mission, and deliver quality customer service. This leads to improved operational effectiveness, improved timeliness of investment information to investors, and increased opportunities in meeting the borrowing needs of the federal government.

Fiscal IT Management (ITM)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	20.63	22.53	23.22	0.69	3.05%
Total Obligations	20.63	22.53	23.22	0.69	3.05%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

The Fiscal IT - IT Management Standard Investment accomplishes the management of costs to administer and plan IT for Fiscal Service. This includes executive management, strategic management, enterprise architecture, IT finance, capital planning and investment reporting, and vendor management. Continuing in the future for this Standard Investment, the goals are to provide operations and maintenance support of managerial areas and provide development support for establishing infrastructure and professional services for programming efforts to further IT modernization.

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 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	0.31	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.07%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	27.77	24.24	25.35	1.10	4.55%
Total Obligations	28.07	24.25	25.36	1.10	4.55%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

The accomplishment and continuing goal of the Fiscal IT ITSEC Standard Investment are to continue supporting the mission of Fiscal Service to promote the financial integrity and operational efficiency of the federal government through exceptional accounting, financing, collections, payments, and shared services. Also, the investment plans to continue security and compliance technical and identity assurance modernization. The benefit of annotating a security investment allows security program resources and costs to be individually quantified and reflects the importance of data security to the Fiscal Service mission.

International Treasury Services (ITS.gov)

Description:

ITS.gov is the federal government shared service system for processing international payments and collections. ITS supports the Fiscal Service mission to provide centralized payments and provides screening for Office of Foreign Asset Control compliance.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	6.61	6.61	6.18	-0.42	-6.43%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	20.01	19.01	16.49	-2.52	-13.25%
Total Obligations	26.62	25.62	22.68	-2.94	-11.49%

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 250 foreign countries or territories in over 153 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 2023, ITS.gov processed more than 8.6 million foreign payment transactions valued at more than $32 billion. ITS also provided OFAC screening shared services for more than 3.3 million domestic Fedwire and IAT ACH transactions valued at more than $522 billion. In total for FY 2023, ITS processed and screened more than 11.9 million payments valued at over $555 billion.

ITS.gov is a web-based, secure payment and collections portal designed around a distributed, stable processing platform with consolidated database support. The benefits of ITS.gov include: 1) enforces encrypted access controls with separation of duties to ensure payment security and integrity; 2) eliminates multiple legacy foreign payment systems across government and allows Treasury to realize savings through a consolidated economy of scale system; 3) reduces the need for agencies to maintain large cash balances outside of Treasury; 4) provides Office of Foreign Asset Control screening for all payments and as a shared service to other Fiscal Service applications; 5) expedites foreign payment settlement; 6) automates processing to improve data integrity; 7) supports manual and bulk file processing; and 8) provides on-demand, customizable electronic reporting capabilities.

ITS.gov supports the mission of the Department of Treasury by providing efficient and cost-effective payment and collection services for Federal Agencies (TDO & NTDO customers), and by supporting the efficient management of the U.S. Government's finances and resources and by protecting the integrity of the U.S. and global financial system. In Fiscal Year 2023, ITS.gov was faced with meeting the Platform Evolution Requirement mandate for the Treasury Web Application Infrastructure (TWAI Data Center closure. This included the development of a Transitional Cloud Platform Proof of Concept and Business Case for the Platform Evolution Program (PEP). As a part of the Platform Evolution Program (PEP), ITS.gov successfully completed a proof of concept in November 2022 which confirmed Non-Production Cloud (NPC) as a suitable hosting environment for the application. Based on that success, ITS.gov will rehost on Full Service FAPC by September 2025 to address the TWAI Data Center Closure. Included as an element of the PEP mandate, ITS.gov will remediate the Struts 1.1 framework from the ITS.gov application before the application can transition to the Fiscal Agent Production Cloud (FAPC-Staging or FAPC-Production) with Spring Model-View Controller (MVC). Additionally, during the transition to FAPC, ITS.gov will upgrade to WebSphere 8.5.5 RedHat Enterprise Linux Operating System to address WebSphere Solaris 8.5 End-of-Life. ITS.gov also developed and implemented Security Executive Order requiring ITS.gov to Integrate Common Approach to Identity Assurance (CAIA) as part of an increased security posture. ITS continued to implement updates for wires to conform to Fedwire Application

Interface Manual (FAIM) 3.0.7 to support cross-border payment interoperability. These updates are being made to reduce the risk of cross-border interoperability issues given that the Fedwire Funds Service has not yet migrated to the ISO 20022 format, a group of U.S. global banks worked with the Federal Reserve Banks to create a market practice for mapping SWIFT ISO 20022 messages to the proprietary Fedwire Funds Service message format. Finally, ITS.gov continued to develop legacy update and vulnerability remediation that included enabling the ITS.gov platform to automate its communication with agencies regarding payment activity; fixes for performance issues and defects with existing functions for high volume Treasury Disbursing Office (TDO) payment files used by the Operations team; continued procedural enhancements to accomplish International Direct Deposit activities and

Continuing into FY 2024 and beyond, ITS.gov will work to complete its successful transition from Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT) messages to a new alternative service provider in Citibank. This transition will be one of the final steps to fully implement the Fedwire ISO 20022 compliance which creates a common language for global payment processes. ITS.gov will continue efforts to remediate STRUTS with Spring Model-View Controller (MVC) before migrating to FAPC. Once complete, ITS.gov will begin transitioning to the Fiscal Agent Production Cloud (FPAC) environment as an effort to address WebSphere End of Life and exit the Treasury Web Application Infrastructure (TWAI) data center.

As part of the continued assurance to application improvements, ITS.gov will continue to review future Cloud objectives as well as continuing to address legacy updates for critical issues and security vulnerability remediation.

Over the Counter Channel Application (OTCnet)

Description:

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

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	16.72	0.32	17.83	17.51	5,451.75%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	11.34	29.20	12.56	-16.63	-56.97%
Total Obligations	28.06	29.52	30.40	0.88	2.97%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

OTCnet is a complex system that utilizes a broad range of technologies with 11 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.

In FY 2023, OTCnet accomplished several Fiscal Service's organizational priorities which included- fully Implementing CAIA User Provisioning functionality and Initiated the Platform Evolution Program (PEP) planning. Additionally, OTCnet Implemented Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) requirements and addressed several security findings. In FY 2024, OTCnet will continue the PEP planning to include strategy, proof of concept and testing with the full implementation scheduled for the end of 2025. Additionally, OTCnet will continue to Implement all necessary ZTA requirements, security enhancements, operational and maintenance updates and address any defects.

Pay.gov

Description:

Pay.gov satisfies agencies and consumers demands for electronic alternatives by providing the ability to complete forms, make payments and submit queries 24 hours a day electronically. Pay.gov provides a suite of services allowing agencies to obtain and process collections in an efficient and timely manner. Pay.gov is web-based allowing customers make payments and to access their accounts from any computer with Internet access.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	11.75	12.26	12.71	0.46	3.72%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	32.07	28.76	29.41	0.65	2.27%
Total Obligations	43.82	41.02	42.13	1.11	2.70%

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.

In 2023, as Pay.gov processed $292 billion and 109 million transactions, it also paved the way for a transformed future of federal collections. The platform's Continuous Availability project took center stage, with key services migrating to the cloud, promising 24/7/365 uptime and a modernized API for seamless agency use. This is just the first act, with the complete project aiming to deliver a robust, cloud-based website and diverse payment options.

But Pay.gov went beyond infrastructure by recognizing the user experience as paramount, the team implemented and enhanced login authentication system. Teaming up with Login.gov and ID.me, a common, federated login was deployed and can be used on Pay.gov and other federal websites, boosting convenience and security. This aligns with stringent executive orders and lays the groundwork for a Zero Trust architecture – the future of secure government transactions.

To empower users, Pay.gov hosted informative webinars, launched on-demand learning, and garnered international acclaim for its helpful resources.

The journey continues in 2023/2024 and beyond. Completing the Continuous Availability project, deploying single-sign-on authentication, and exploring electronic refunds and Digital Wallet integrations are just a few of the exciting goals. Pay.gov remains dedicated to building a secure, efficient, and accessible platform for federal collections, proving itself a leader in government financial transactions.

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 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	23.63	24.91	13.60	-11.31	-45.40%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	47.35	58.57	59.00	0.42	0.72%
Total Obligations	70.98	83.48	72.59	-10.89	-13.04%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

In FY 2023, the Secure Payment Services (SPS) enhanced the recertification process to allow customers a more streamlined experience when recertifying their users. The Payment Automation Manager (PAM) Project completed the first two Phases of the Migration Off of Mainframe Technology Initiative. Phase 0 included completing Webserver AIX to RHEL and MQ resiliency updates. Phase 1 included progress on Datastage Parallel Conversions and moving PAM to the IBM Smartcloud. In addition, all applications were made compliant with Zero Trust Architecture mandates.

FY 2024 and beyond objectives include completing the PAM Migration off of the Mainframe Project. and moving the other Payment Service applications to the Cloud. We will also continue to implement Security requirements as mandated.

Post Payment Services

Description:

The Post Payment Services Investment, under the National Payment Integrity and Resolution Center, covers the legacy post payment systems and development of a new solution for aftermath payment processing for Federal Program Agencies. It simplifies reconciliation activities, improves information exchange, and reduces paper-based processes for users.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	15.10	13.36	12.71	-0.65	-4.84%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	65.25	57.10	49.29	-7.81	-13.68%
Total Obligations	80.36	70.46	62.00	-8.46	-12.00%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

The investment is replacing and modernizing the infrastructure including the application and technology components of post payment systems. This effort will ensure technical currency, align with security requirements, reduce duplication across systems, and improve operational efficiency.

This initiative will enhance and streamline business processes and provide productivity gains that will simplify reconciliation activities, improve information exchange, reduce paper-based processes, integrate disparate processes, reduce improper payments, and enable self-service functions for agencies. The system will include functionality to process claims/adjudications, cancellations, check reconciliation, settlements, offsets, and accounting. Benefits will be realized through cost avoidance, cost savings, and performance improvements as measured by:
- Decommission of legacy systems.
- Improved ability to deliver services and respond quickly to customer inquiries and more accurately.
- Elimination of duplicate assets.
- Minimized interfaces and duplication of data.
- Improved reliability of systems.
- Ability scale to meet increases in workload demand.
- Modernize technology and technical environment.

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

In FY 2023, our team achieved noteworthy milestones, highlighting our commitment to technological advancement and system resilience. We successfully completed the analysis and development of a delivery roadmap tailored to meet enterprise timeline requirements. This strategic plan will not only ease the decommissioning of costly mainframe services and data centers but also prioritize the maintenance of technology currency for legacy systems. The upgrade of technology components within the Treasury Check Information System (TCIS) and the implementation of changes to follow the Cyber Security Executive Order underscore our dedication to enhancing system functionality and cybersecurity.

Looking ahead to FY 2024 and beyond, our objectives are clear. We aim to implement the Payment Information and View of Transactions (PIVOT) system, migrate mainframe applications to new infrastructure, and maintain the technical currency of post-payment systems. Our focus extends to continuous improvements in various business functions related to post-payment activities, emphasizing exception resolution, information sharing, and security controls. We are steadfast in our decommissioning planning activities for legacy applications and will provide unwavering support until their decommissioning is complete. Additionally, our commitment to participating in annual disaster recovery exercises reflects our proactive approach to ensuring the resilience and reliability of our systems in the face of potential challenges.

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 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	42.80	33.62	11.19	-22.43	-66.72%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	67.27	86.52	91.45	4.94	5.71%
Total Obligations	110.07	120.13	102.64	-17.49	-14.56%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

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

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

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

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

During FY 2023, the Retail investment continued progress on the development for myTreasury (aka Treasury Investment Retail Manager or TRIM), to ultimately replace the investment's current primary public-facing solution, TreasuryDirect (TD). Additionally, the investment completed digitization of physical ownership records associated with savings bonds issued between 1974 and 1993 as part of an initiative to digitize and distribute the Department's records of matured unredeemed savings bonds. The investment also partnered with its IT service providers to plan for the modernization of the investment's aging IT architecture.

Objectives in FY 2024 and later include improving the customer experience through deploying the myTreasury application and modernizing the Retail program's customer relationship management solution for both Retail program operations, as well as the Judgment Fund. The investment will also be continuing progress on efforts to improve the security of Retail program's IT applications and systems in accordance with Federal guidelines associated with Zero Trust Architecture, while modernizing the IT architecture and eliminating the dependency on the enterprise mainframe. Additionally, the investment will be completing efforts to digitize savings bond records associated with bonds issued as early as 1957, while also supporting the development of a technical solution to support requirements stemming from the SECURE Act.

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 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	9.79	11.72	12.46	0.74	6.36%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	66.87	69.84	70.83	0.99	1.42%
Total Obligations	76.66	81.56	83.29	1.73	2.13%

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.

The RCSS investment undertook several initiatives during the FY 2023 performance period that met strategic accomplishments agency wide. All the programs within the RCSS investment successfully accomplished the implementation of critical components as identify in the Executive Order for Cyber Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA). 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/Direct Voucher System (TCMS/DVS) successfully implemented multi-factor authentication and data encryption for data at rest. In addition, BMS successfully implemented an angular upgrade as well as other enhancements. CIR is now able to support FedNow in the deployment of faster payment options and improved the 7-day FIRD support. Finally, TCMS/DVS began work on the migration to the Fiscal Agent Production Cloud which is positioning the program for full transition to the cloud, as well as updates to Angular and other technical enhancements.

Looking forward, the FY 2024 and beyond objectives continue to move the investment in the strategic direction set forth by the agency. BMS will be completing two product increments (PIs) related to the agencies Platform Evolution Program (PEP). The two increments are reported as infrastructure build out and AWS changes; and to restart angular transition of pages by March 2024. Additionally, BMS will start deployment activities and implement a WebFocus upgrade as the BMS hosting solution is to migrate and optimize the application in the Fiscal Agent Production Cloud (FAPC) which is expected to be completed by June 30, 2026. In support of PEP, the CIR and TCMS/DVS are also preparing for the move to FAPC. CIR is upgrading Business Objects to SP4 for legacy CIR during this fiscal year and developing intraday reports to enhance its capability in support of FedNow. CIR expects to cutover to FAPC FY 2025. TCMS/DVS is presently working on the migration to the cloud and expects to go live in FAPC by year end.

Stored Value Card (SVC)

Description:

SVC is a cash management solution that utilizes a chip-enabled smartcard to replace cash, currency, checks, and all other non-electronic payment mechanism in our unique operating environments. The SVC portfolio’s primary mission is to reduce and eliminate cash and its associated workload and risk in closed environments such as military bases and ships. SVC allows Fiscal Service to provide an electronic commerce solution to our Department of Defense and U.S. Armed Forces partner agencies.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	11.41	16.95	18.03	1.08	6.38%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	34.25	49.83	53.64	3.82	7.66%
Total Obligations	45.66	66.78	71.67	4.90	7.33%

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 securing, transporting, and accounting for cash. Since inception, over $78.4 Million electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) transactions in excess of $10.7 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 50 military bases and installations in 20 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 U.S. Armed Forces that enable them to meet their electronic cash management needs. In this effort, SVC has started the process to consolidate its three separate and distinct programs (EZpay, EagleCash and Navy Cash/Marine Cash) into a universal One-Card solution, to streamline operations, reduce duplication, and enhance efficiency, avoid proprietary technologies, and gain more economies of scale through reuse of shared services across military services. The costumer-facing side of the consolidation is complete; the final phase is to aggregate the SVC-back offices into a single, unified, cloud-enabled solution.

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

SVC's achievements in FY 2023 stand out prominently, encompassing the successful completion of three major releases, updates to instant issue card orders, and adept transaction processing with key partners such as G&D, PNC Bank, and Visa. Notably, the organization achieved successful pilots for One-Card equipment, Kiosk on the LAN, and POS on the LAN. Furthermore, pivotal milestones were reached in governance, laying the groundwork for the Platform Evolution Plan (PEP) enablement, and adapting the Common Approach to Identity Assurance (CAIA) for the Stored Value Card (SVC) Program.

Looking ahead to FY 2024 and beyond, SVC's objectives are comprehensive and forward-thinking. These involve finalizing the One-Card equipment suite in the Navy Cash 2.0 environment, seamlessly implementing Kiosk on the LAN, ensuring compliance with cybersecurity executive order requirements for encryption and multifactor authentication, proactively replacing end-of-life devices, deploying POS on the LAN to stateside EZPay sites, transitioning to Europay, Visa, and Mastercard (EMV) cards, and migrating Windows environments to the Fiscal Agent Production Cloud (FAPC), incorporating Windows Server Update Services (WSUS). This strategic roadmap positions SVC at the forefront of innovation and efficiency in the financial landscape.

Tax Collection Services (TCS)

Description:

TCS, through the Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS), enables both business and individual taxpayers to pay federal taxes electronically following a Congressional Mandate for Treasury to process government collections electronically.

Investment Obligations: (In Millions of $):

Type	FY 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	39.27	42.58	62.98	20.40	47.91%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	151.65	160.78	168.57	7.79	4.84%
Total Obligations	190.92	203.36	231.55	28.19	13.86%

Purpose, Accomplishments, Future Objectives:

TCS enables both business and individual taxpayers to pay federal taxes electronically via phone, internet (www.eftps.gov, IRS Direct Pay), Fedwire, ACH credit, credit cards, or via a third party. TCS is managed by a designated Treasury Financial Agent (TFA), pursuant to the authority delegated to the Fiscal Service by the Secretary of the Treasury to designate Financial Institutions to provide banking services to the federal government (12 U.S.C. 90 and 265). This multi-function investment directly supports the government-wide financial management mission of the Fiscal Service and is a partnership program with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS). The primary justifications for investing in TCS are the following:
- Maximize the percentage of tax collections received electronically by the federal government.
- Minimize the amount of time for taxpayers to complete a tax payment using electronic payments.
- Reduce the government cost to process a federal tax - provide a 24 x 7 x 365 mechanism to collect federal tax revenue.

The Fiscal Service has been given authority for a Permanent and Indefinite appropriation from Congress as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2004 (Pub. L 108-199) to perform critical banking services on behalf of the federal government, including for the purposes of tax collection for FY 2004 and beyond. Funds for this investment are allocated from this authority and are submitted to OMB on an annual basis as part of the congressional justification for the President's Budget. TCS has been in existence since the FY 1996 appropriations to cover the operations and maintenance of the following critical functions:
- New taxpayer enrollment.
- Tax payment processing.
- Fulfillment/mail services.
- Customer service.
- General operations.

In FY 2023, the investment shifted to an indefinite sustainability model to enhance and began preliminary planning to migrate the current infrastructure to the cloud which is targeted to be completed in 2027. In addition, the investment is designating a new Financial Agent through a limited competition Financial Agent Selection Process (FASP). The Investment implemented annual Tax Type regulatory changes for processing year 2023, so that payments are timely and accurately processed for EFile, Annual Credit Card updates, implemented the Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA) requirement for tax payment websites accessed directly by taxpayers or tax providers using login identification and password authentication. EFTPS also planned and developed support to system changes stemming from the Inflation Reduction Act including enhancement to the IRS Online Account channel which is the suite of Application Interfaces utilized for IRS' Online Account that enabled scheduled payments for individual taxpayers, business taxpayers, and tax professionals.

In FY 2024 and beyond, EFTPs will continue to complete all Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) logging requirements, implement IRS annual mandated tax code changes for the efile credit card updates for processing year 2024, complete system changes from the Inflation Reduction Act which are enhancements to IRS Online account service and initiation of business online account, and ensure the EFTPS can deliver and accept working code in Azure Pre-production for cloud migration efforts. Lastly, begin the transitioning process to a new Financial Agent designated from the FASP.

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 2023 Actuals	FY 2024 Estimated Obligations	FY 2025 Estimated Obligations	Change in $	% Change
Sub-Total DME Obligations (Including Internal labor (Govt. FTE))	22.41	19.15	19.55	0.41	2.12%
Sub-Total O&M Obligations (Including Internal Labor (Govt. FTE))	57.20	64.26	69.25	5.00	7.77%
Total Obligations	79.61	83.40	88.80	5.40	6.48%

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, high transactions 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.

In FY 2023, WSS operated and maintained TAAPS while continuing to eliminate technical debt and bolster system security and resiliency. This included deploying multiple system maintenance releases with zero defects. These efforts allowed WSS to conduct 416 auctions (5% increase from FY 2022), award $20.2 trillion in securities (14% increase from FY 2022) and receive over 2.5 million auction bids (431% increase from FY 2022). WSS also began implementation of zero trust architecture cybersecurity requirements and planning for re-platforming TAAPS in case the new system development goes beyond its targeted completion.

WSS also continued work on the Financing Modernization effort, a multi-year initiative to modernize the financing system in alignment with Treasury's strategic priorities and long-term business requirements. In FY 2023, 165 capabilities were delivered, and a beta site was built that included the future production environment. The project is on track as of the end of FY 2023 and will continue into FY 2026.

In FY 2024 and beyond, WSS will continue efforts to ensure TAAPS remains secure, such as implementing infrastructure upgrades, completing zero trust architecture cybersecurity requirements, and upgrading core software components to remediate technical debt. Other efforts will focus on cybersecurity (e.g., security assessments, cyberclean reviews, vulnerability scans) and contingency (e.g., devolutions, war gaming, small-value buyback exercises). WSS will also complete contingency planning for re-platforming TAAPS.