

Bureau of the Fiscal Service

FY 2016

Capital Investment Plan

Investment Name: Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

ASAP is a recipient-initiated electronic payment & information system used to make federal grant payments issued by federal agencies, reimbursements to financial agents for financial services on behalf of the government, & EBT disbursements.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	71.83	5.39	5.41	5.62	5.82	6.03	4.53	0.00	104.64
Total DME funding		5.39	5.41	5.62					16.42
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	72.40	6.33	6.95	7.22	7.47	7.75	5.86	0.00	113.97
Total O&M funding		5.93	6.95	7.22					20.10
Unallocated O&M funding		0.40	0.00	0.00					0.40
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	144.23	11.71	12.37	12.83	13.29	13.78	10.39	0.00	218.61
Total Gov FTE Cost	21.50	2.33	1.51	1.58	1.62	1.68	1.42	0.00	31.65
Number of FTE represented by costs	230.25	16.25	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	0.00	316.50

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

Consistent with Bureau of the Fiscal Service and Treasury missions, ASAP is a recipient-initiated electronic payment and information system used to make: federal grant payments; reimbursements to financial agents for services performed on behalf of the government; and EBT disbursements to states. It is a shared service provider. The Federal Reserve Bank, Treasury's fiscal agent (12 U.S.C. 391), develops and operates ASAP under Fiscal Services' direction. For CY 2013, ASAP had 14,000+ users and made payments totaling \$594 Billion - 20% of all Fiscal Service payments in dollars.

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. It does so by directly contributing to the Fiscal Service's Strategic Goal 1: "Achieve timely, accurate, and efficient disbursement of Federal payments"; and "Achieve timely and accurate financial information that contributes to the improved quality of financial decision making"; and Treasury's Strategic Goal 5: "Manage the government's finances in a fiscally responsible manner". ASAP's primary function is to make payments electronically via ACH and Fedwire. Its real-time interface with these systems provides next-day and same-day payments to recipients and immediate financial information to recipients, FPAs and Treasury, enabling informed decisions.

ASAP supports grant payment needs of FPAs through account management features that address Federal cash management regulations (CMIA 90, DCIA, PL 106-107). FPAs streamline the administration of grant payment processing using ASAP's business processes and cash

management functions.

ASAP was selected by the 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 capital planning investment control best practices, ensuring effective use of taxpayer funds. An earned valued management system is used to measure the project performance and certified project managers employ sound practices to manage development, production, and control activities.

Return on Investment:

The ASAP investment's 5-year rate of return is 29% and its payback period is 9 years. The following benefits noted are derived from an alternatives analysis with cost benefit analysis (AA/CBA) performed in 2014. The investment is planning to conduct another AA/CBA in winter/spring 2017/2018.

Quantitative benefits:

- 1) Time Saved due to ASAP Program Office and FRB Functions rolled into ASAP.gov: Achieved.
- 2) Streamlined Problem Diagnosis / System Process: FY 2014 - 2018
- 3) Alignment with Treasury's Enterprise Architecture: Ongoing.
- 4) Elimination of Duplicative FPA Payment Systems: Achieved.
- 5) O&M Savings: Ongoing.
- 6) Customer Satisfaction: Ongoing.
- 7) Repurpose Development Resources: Ongoing

Qualitative benefits:

- 1) ASAP remains operational and processes payment transactions timely and accurately.
- 2) ASAP support personnel have access to people and processes to support development and operational activities.
- 3) ASAP is accessible by technical support and external systems to perform business functions.
- 4) Security protocols appropriately protect sensitive information from access by unauthorized entities and inappropriate use by authorized entities.
- 5) ASAP and its host environment can be easily modified to meet new business and/or technical requirements.
- 6) The platform offers support and technology with demonstrated track record of success for a similar application type.
- 7) Ability of a platform to be operationally ready.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: Aligns with the U.S. Department of the Treasury Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014 - 2017 and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017.

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: The CFO Council, in conjunction with the Office of Management and Budget, selected ASAP as one of two approved grant payment systems for civilian grants. See OMB Circular A-110, "Grants and Agreements with Institutions of Higher Education, Hospitals and Other Non-Profit Organizations".

Accomplishments:

ASAP continues to exceed monthly operational metric goals and successfully completed a major mainframe migration, which relocated the entire system off the Federal Reserve Information Technology (FRIT) mainframe platform and onto the Treasury Web Application Infrastructure (TWA) distributed platform to improve both investment efficiency and save the federal government money by avoiding paying an additional \$24M in FRIT platform costs starting in FY 2014.

Major accomplishments:

- Migrated the ASAP system off the FRIT to the TWA in November 16, 2013 (R17.0).
- Integrated with Fiscal Service's Payment Information Repository (PIR) on April 12, 2014.
- Added 3 new FPA bureaus and several new business lines to FPAs that currently use ASAP.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

CY2015

Release 20.0 (March, 2015 implementation) will transition ASAP from using Entrust to Secure Payment System (SPS), an internal digital signature system and solution.

Release 21.0 (September, 2015 implementation) will upgrade ASAP's internal reporting architecture (WebFocus) and add enhancements for Sensitive But Unclassified (SBU) labeling for security classifications

Continue all production efforts and required infrastructure upgrades.

Continue to achieve stated benefits.

Enroll new FPAs, as planned.

Conduct Alternative Analysis with Cost Benefit Analysis

BY2016

Release 22.0 (March, 2016 implementation) will ultimately allow ASAP to use an enterprise PIV solution, as required by HSPD-12, enabling ASAP-agency customers to use their issued PIV credentials to authenticate and digitally sign funding transactions in ASAP.

Release 23.0 (September 2016 implementation) will implement the Straight-Through-Processing effort for immediate settlement of payments to improve Treasury's knowledge of their Treasury General Account (TGA) cash position. These future DME efforts contribute directly to the Fiscal Service's and Treasury's strategic goals.

Continue all production efforts and required infrastructure upgrades.

Continue to achieve stated benefits.

Enroll new FPAs.

FY2017+

Additional BY and out-year development initiatives will predominately include and focus on system enhancements and modernization. These initiatives include interfacing with external systems to improve system efficiency, customizable information reporting for FPAs, and system notification enhancements.

Continue all production efforts and required infrastructure upgrades. These future DME efforts contribute directly to Fiscal Service's and Treasury's strategic goals.

Continue to achieve stated benefits.

Enroll new FPAs.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Release 22.0 (March 2017 implementation) will interface with PPS to provide payment data given that PACER has been slated for sunset. Release 23.0 (September 10, 2017 implementation) will implement code to automate the ability to efficiently hold and control payments in a debt ceiling or budgetary crisis. ASAP will continue all production efforts and required infrastructure upgrades.

BY+2: Releases 24.0 and 25.0 (March 2018 and September 2018 implementations) will implement code to interface with TOP so ASAP can collect delinquent debts owed to the government by recipients. ASAP will continue all production efforts and required infrastructure upgrades.

BY+3: At this time, no DME is planned for ASAP in FY 2019. An AA/CBA and BCR is planned for 2017/2018 that will change the current baseline and extend DME beyond. ASAP will continue all production efforts and required infrastructure upgrades.

BY+4: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined. ASAP will continue all production efforts and required infrastructure upgrades.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Percent of timely and accurate reporting of end-of-day Governmentwide Accounting data by 07:00 daily. End-of-day accounting data reported to GWA must exceed 95% accuracy and timeliness. Metric supports the Bureau of the Fiscal Services strategic goal of Timely and Accurate Financial Information that Contributes to the Improved Quality of Financial Decision Making.	Over target	Monthly	Percent	95.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percent of ASAP Help Desk calls that are abandoned before answered. Percent of abandoned ASAP Help Desk calls should not exceed 3%. Metric supports the Bureau of the Fiscal Services performance measure to indicate an overall service rating of satisfactory or better in customer service.	Under target	Monthly	Percent	3.00	2.50	01/31/2015
Percent of payment system availability to users. Meet or exceed 99% system availability to ASAP users (M-F, 08:00 - 23:59 Eastern Time). Metric supports the Bureau of the Fiscal Services strategic goal of Timely, Accurate and Efficient Disbursement of Federal Payments.	Over target	Monthly	Percent	99.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percent of ASAP Help Desk calls from the call queuing system responded to timely. Answer at least 90% of help desk calls in the call queuing system within 60 seconds. Metric supports the Bureau of the Fiscal Services performance measure to indicate an overall service rating of satisfactory or better in customer service.	Over target	Monthly	Percent	90.00	93.00	01/31/2015
Percent of ASAP EFT payments made accurately (i.e., as directed by Federal program agency and payment recipient) and on time (i.e., based on requested settlement date). Meet or exceed 99.99% of accuracy and timeliness for all FPA approved ASAP EFT payments. Metric supports the Bureau of the Fiscal Services strategic goal of Timely, Accurate and Efficient Disbursement of Federal Payments.	Over target	Monthly	Percent	99.99	100.00	01/31/2015

Investment Name: Central Accounting and Reporting System (CARS)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

The Central Accounting and Reporting System (CARS) project completes the transition of the reporting and auditing features of the current central accounting system (STAR) to the TWAI.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	35.64	7.64	4.61	3.87	3.87	3.87	3.87	11.60	74.97
Total DME funding		7.64	4.61	3.87					16.12
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	29.60	12.71	13.55	11.96	11.96	11.96	11.96	35.89	139.61
Total O&M funding		12.71	13.55	11.96					38.22
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	65.25	20.35	18.16	15.83	15.83	15.83	15.83	47.50	214.58
Total Gov FTE Cost	5.91	2.33	2.59	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.65	7.96	29.39
Number of FTE represented by costs	61.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	72.00	277.00

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

CARS is the central accounting system for all federal agencies. As such, CARS implements a United States Standard General Ledger (USSGL) compliant general ledger to report the General Fund entity that tracks government-wide appropriation authority, borrowing authority, spending authority from offsetting collections, as well as non-budgetary receipts (e.g. miscellaneous, trust fund, and special fund receipt accounts). The Fiscal Service, acting as service provider, provides for Budgetary Reporting by completing the definition of the General Fund Entity, provides WebFocus to allow for generation of standard reports and generation of the Combined Statement and Monthly Treasury Statement and provides for ongoing maintenance and help desk support for the CARS Database and Web Services.

The core functionality of CARS will be complete and all activities to make CARS the system of record will occur during FY 2015. CARS offers the following benefits to government stakeholders.

- Consolidates multiple legacy systems.
- Facilitates the reconciliation of agency reporting and supporting elimination of some material weaknesses.
- Fully accounts for the intra-governmental assets and liabilities
- Resolve material weaknesses contributing to the disclaimer of the Audit of the Financial Report (FR)
- Resolve material weaknesses over internal controls associated with the production of the consolidated financial statement
- Improve the accuracy and timeliness of the deposit and disbursement data reflected in the Fund Balance with Treasury
- Reduce reconciliation period from 1 month to 1 day.
- Eliminate the Statement of Difference allowing agency transition from CA\$HLINK II to Transaction Reporting System (TRS)
- Eliminate the requirement for agencies to submit the 224, Statements of Accountability and

Statements of Transaction

- Allow for daily transaction posting
- Establish consistency with OMB
- Reduce the time to produce the Monthly Treasury Statement (MTS)
- Reduce the time to produce the Combined Statement (CS).

Return on Investment:

CARS has identified significant benefits including productivity improvements, cost avoidance and cost savings. Productivity savings include: elimination of time spent performing tasks related to end-of-month reporting and maintaining redundant data by eliminating Statement of Difference; reduced time required to publish the CS and MTS through automated commercial off-the-shelf tools; reduced transaction processing time; improved efficiencies; increased accuracy of data; and improved resource management, decision making and planning. Cost avoidance benefits include eliminating printing and distribution of Treasury Reports. Cost Savings are substantial and include productivity improvements; eliminated costs of maintaining outdated systems and from the elimination of redundant Help Desk services. The rate of return on the investment is 238%, the payback period is projected to be 3 years and the total benefits are \$203,968,476.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: -Eliminate all material weaknesses in the FR related to Treasury's systems, policies, and procedures used to collect and consolidate government-wide financial information by 2018.

-By implementing the General Fund Entity, the CARS Project addresses the Intra-governmental Elimination material weaknesses.

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: Treasury's Goal 3: Fairly and effectively reform and modernize federal financial management, accounting, and tax systems. To enable this goal, CARS supports Treasury's tactics of modernizing financial systems through deployment of a modernized central accounting system that enforces a government-wide standard for financial reporting. CARS enables and enforces standardized accounting practices government-wide. CARS allows for a continuous improvement of operations and processes and is generating efficiency savings.

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: -Provide timely and accurate financial information that contributes to the improved quality of federal decision making.

- Eliminates a reconciliation burden and delay resulting in more timely and accurate financial information by enabling agencies to classify transactions at inception.

- Reduces customer service dependencies from self-service reporting options.

-Improves the availability and timeliness of public financial information by producing the CS and MTS in a timelier manner.

-By implementing WebFocus, the project addresses the Financial Report compilation material weakness.

Accomplishments:

During FY 2014, CARS exceeded all of its performance goals and implemented the following critical milestones:

1. Completed the deployment of the General Fund USSGL at Fiscal Service Parkersburg.
2. Implemented additional Agency Standard Reports to provide agencies with improved access to financial data.

3. Implemented the Statement of Difference on the modern platform
4. Implemented reporting interfaces to enable significant system interactions.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

During FY 2015 and FY 2016, CARS will complete the implementation of the Bank Transaction Module, eliminating 34 bank interfaces and allowing for real-time posting to Treasury's general account supporting straight-through processing and intra-day payments and collections and implement functionality to complete confirmation as the system of record. CARS provides a foundation for future modernization efforts with a central accounting system founded on standard financial terms and formats. CARS enables the Data Transparency Office of the Fiscal Service and the President's Open Government Initiative. CARS transitions to an operations mode in FY 2016 with on-going DME activity to ensure system features remain relevant and support user demands.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Continue to provide operational support for the existing CARS and SAM functionality, help desk and general ledger.

BY+2: Continue to provide operational support for the existing CARS and SAM functionality, help desk and general ledger.

BY+3: Continue to provide operational support for the existing CARS and SAM functionality, help desk and general ledger.

BY+4: Continue to provide operational support for the existing CARS and SAM functionality, help desk and general ledger.

Useful Life:

Year the investment began: 2011

End Year of the current planning cycle: 2022

Description of why the investment is not consistent with life cycle model defined in OMB Circular A-131.: CARS is in compliance with the life cycle model as defined in OMB Circular A-131.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
New users will be enrolled within 48 hours 95 - 100% of the time.	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	95.00	100.00	12/31/2014
Maintain or increase the number of page hits for Account Statement	Over target	Quarterly	Count	99000.00	368022.00	12/31/2014
The CARS system will be available to Account Statement users 23 hours per day 7 days per week 99% of the time.	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	99.00	100.00	12/31/2014
The number of Agency Location Codes (ALC) not classified as CARS Reporters for at least one source system type (IPAC, Collections, or Payments) will decrease by 5% each quarter.	Over target	Quarterly	Percentage	4.00	18.28	12/31/2014
The CARS - Authority Transaction Module (ATM) will be available for end-user transaction input 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, 99% of the time.	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	99.00	100.00	12/31/2014

Investment Name: Debit Gateway

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

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 Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	16.46	0.74	1.23	1.57	1.61	1.63	1.73	0.00	24.96
Total DME funding		0.74	1.23	1.57					3.53
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	24.31	9.21	8.24	7.19	7.04	7.45	7.59	0.00	71.02
Total O&M funding		9.21	8.24	7.19					24.64
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	40.77	9.95	9.46	8.76	8.64	9.08	9.31	0.00	95.97
Total Gov FTE Cost	1.59	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	3.24
Number of FTE represented by costs	9.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	19.00

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

The Debit Gateway is an application that processes electronic check and Automated Clearing House (ACH) debit transactions received from other Fiscal Service systems and federal agencies, which results 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 on behalf of federal agencies.

The Gateway benefits the Fiscal Service's mission of providing financial services, because a large portion of the government's revenue is received through this application. In addition, the Debit Gateway replaced a number of unnecessarily duplicative solutions in favor of a single, dedicated application for this business line. In doing so, the Debit Gateway benefits agencies by providing better service and benefits the Fiscal Service by doing so at a reduced cost.

Currently, the Debit Gateway processes transactions on behalf of multiple Fiscal Service collection channel applications: Pay.gov, OTCnet, ECP and Agency Direct. Eventually it will also process ACH debit transactions for Electronic Federal Tax Payment System. These systems depend on the Debit Gateway for an important part of their daily operations.

Return on Investment:

Debit Gateway life cycle benefits are based on the historically-observed unit cost for processing collection transactions through multiple predecessor systems vs. the unit cost of processing through the Debit Gateway. The cost avoidance realized by processing through one system, the

Debit Gateway, is the cost avoidance benefit. This benefit is projected to yield a return on investment of 17.07% over the period FY 2013 through FY 2018.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: Aligns with the U.S. Department of the Treasury Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014 - 2017 and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017.

Presidential Priority: The Debit Gateway is a designated Treasury critical infrastructure and key resource (CI/KR) and is subject to Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-7, which superseded by PDD-63. A Critical Infrastructure Dependency and Interdependency Analysis for Debit Gateway was completed in March 2012. Based on this analysis, the Debit Gateway was found to have zero single points of failure. The CI/KR's and assets directly in contact with the Debit Gateway application have sufficient, redundant or alternate means to ensure the continued functionality of Debit Gateway in the event of failures of any of the components that are documented and tested annually, or, as warranted by major system changes.

Other Requirement: Fiscal Service Strategic Plan -- Goal 3: Deliver exceptional programs and services.

Accomplishments:

In FY 2013, the Debit Gateway implemented functionality to take advantage of NACHA rules changes for the ACH Network (DG r1.5: IAT and XCK processing) as well as other enhancements (March 2013). Additionally, enhancements to facilitate straight-through processing (Phase 1), including processing for non-appropriated fund agencies were planned for late-FY 2013 (DG r1.6). Both releases were on schedule and below planned cost; all operational performance metrics met or exceeded their targets.

In FY 2014, the Debit Gateway will finalize functionality (Phase 2) for operating in the straight-through processing environment in anticipation of planned FRB CASH-LINK decommissioning. Additionally, it will accommodate any Collection Channel-driven changes, and other performance and operational upgrades.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

The Fiscal Service has chosen the Treasury Web Application Infrastructure (TWA) as the Bureau cloud solution. Costs are reflected in the TWA investment costs.

For the current year the Debit Gateway implemented the final functionality necessary to facilitate straight-through processing, complete a standard interface to the image archive, and other enhancements (DG r1.7).

Proposed: In FY 2015, planned enhancements will include performance improvements, the final phase of new functionality to process image locator files from the channels to access images directly from the Centera database, and other enhancements (DG r1.8).

FY 2016 New channel functionality and performance enhancements (DG 1.9).

FY 2017 New channel functionality and performance enhancements (DG 1.10).

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: In FY 2017: necessary system improvements, 2017 TWA environmental changes,

Check21 image presentment and NACHA ACH operating rule updates if necessary, and other enhancements.

BY+2: In FY 2018: necessary system improvements, 2018 TWAI environmental changes, Check21 image presentment and NACHA ACH operating rule updates if necessary, and other enhancements..

BY+3: In FY 2019: necessary system improvements, 2019 TWAI environmental changes, NACHA ACH operating rule updates if necessary, and other enhancements.

BY+4: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined.

Useful Life:

Year the investment began: 2008

End Year of the current planning cycle: 2019

Description of why the investment is not consistent with life cycle model defined in OMB Circular A-131.: N/A.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Unit cost without overhead (in dollars, \$0.00) to collect Gateway transactions	Under target	Monthly	Cost	0.09	0.06	12/31/2014
Timely delivery of Agency report data to collection channels (by 10 am ET).	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	99.00	100.00	12/31/2014
ACH entries received by midnight are originated by 2:15 am ET.	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	99.00	100.00	12/31/2014
Check items/images received by 4:00 am ET sent to Check21 by 10:00 am ET.	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	99.00	100.00	12/31/2014
Overall success rate of presentment.	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	99.00	99.43	12/31/2014
Unit cost with overhead (in dollars, \$0.00) to collect Gateway transactions	Under target	Monthly	Cost	0.12	0.08	12/31/2014
Percentage of time DG is available to customers during normal processing time.	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	99.00	100.00	12/31/2014

Investment Name: Deposit and Data Management (DDM)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

DDM will improve financial performance by enabling Government agencies to more effectively manage financial transaction information and improve the efficiency of the collections information reporting processes.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	4.52	8.29	7.11	6.52	6.65	6.79	6.92	7.06	53.86
Total DME funding		8.29	7.11	6.52					21.92
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	118.66	14.06	13.94	13.95	14.23	14.51	14.80	15.10	219.25
Total O&M funding		14.06	13.94	13.95					41.95
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	123.18	22.36	21.05	20.47	20.88	21.30	21.72	22.16	273.11
Total Gov FTE Cost	12.54	0.93	0.96	0.76	0.78	0.79	0.81	0.82	18.40
Number of FTE represented by costs	66.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

Through the expanded use of web-based technologies, DDM supports the integration of financial and performance information government-wide by providing data on a daily basis.

DDM integrates collections transactions from all sources, enabling the Fiscal Service and Government agencies to more effectively manage financial transaction information by connecting disparate applications and coordinating the flow of information and processes that span them. DDM enables the Fiscal Service to normalize financial transaction reporting and standardize the availability of funds and financial information across all settlement mechanisms and collection systems.

Return on Investment:

DDM, which is comprised of the Collections Information Repository (CIR), is a transaction broker, data warehouse, and reporting solution that provides Trading Partners and the Fiscal Service with a single touch point to exchange all financial transaction information across all collection systems. CIR will greatly improve the way government agencies collect, analyze, and redistribute financial transaction information, which, in turn, will eliminate redundancies and disconnects across and between the numerous point-to-point connections currently in place between collection agents and Federal agencies. CIR is a self-contained system with various related external system interfaces.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: Aligns with the U.S. Department of the Treasury Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014 - 2017 and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017.

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: N/A

Accomplishments:

In PY 2014, DDM completed the following: Built the CIR Data Warehouse; created monthly ALC Collections Download Report, Operational Metric Reports, Ad hoc Sharing Reports for Ops/Fiscal Service users, a new ACH Download Report, and updated existing ACH Reports, new FT Download and Check Download reports; completed a metadata solution analysis; modernized the CIR GUI based on new Fiscal Service requirements; Updated Business Objects v3.1 to v4.1; developed documentation identifying missing, incomplete, and inaccurate high-priority data elements in CIR; completed development of partial voucher reporting capability for 4.6 partners with initial implementation by Pay.gov in anticipation of increased data volume; created interface to receive the Financial Institution Reconciliation Data (FIRD) file to support end of the day balancing for Straight Through Processing; completed agency system connections with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States Department of Agriculture – Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture – Federal Student Aid, General Services Administration, United States Department of the Interior – Interior Business Center, and United States Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

In CY 2015, CIR will be completing Phase Two of the Data Warehouse implementation, moving the Test and Development environments from PNC's dedicated platform to AWS Amazon Cloud, implementation of 5.0 XML schema for agency users, processing the FIRD File for Straight Through Processing to support FRB CL Decommissioning, and build interfaces with the Financial Information Repository, the Image Archive, and a new ABA Reference Data Source. In BY 2016, CIR will be moving its production and disaster recovery environments from PNC's dedicated platform to a new platform.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined. They are currently being finalized as part of the 3 year planning process.

BY+2: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined. They are currently being finalized as part of the 3 year planning process.

BY+3: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined. They are currently being finalized as part of the 3 year planning process.

BY+4: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
CIR Call Center average telephone wait time	Under target	Monthly	seconds	20.00	10.00	01/31/2015
CIR unscheduled outages per month	Under target	Monthly	hours	5.00	0.61	01/31/2015
CIR Severity 1 incidents resolved within 6 hours	Over target	Quarterly	Percentage of Severity 1 incidents	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015
CIR Severity 4 incidents resolved within 7 business days	Over target	Quarterly	Percentage of Severity 4 incidents	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015
CIR System Availability	Over target	Monthly	Percentage of CIR System Availability	98.00	98.37	01/31/2015
CIR Severity 2 incidents resolved within 8 hours	Under target	Monthly	hours	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015
CIR Severity 3 incidents resolved within 3 business days	Over target	Monthly	hours	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015

Investment Name: Do Not Pay (DNP)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

The DNP Business Center (DNPBC) investment will provide 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 Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	16.80	4.68	4.07	4.07	4.09	4.17	4.17	8.59	50.63
Total DME funding		4.68	4.07	4.07					12.81
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	4.49	6.36	6.64	6.64	6.85	6.98	7.07	14.35	59.37
Total O&M funding		6.36	6.64	6.64					19.63
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	21.29	11.04	10.70	10.70	10.94	11.15	11.24	22.94	110.00
Total Gov FTE Cost	4.56	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.98	8.31
Number of FTE represented by costs	63.00	46.00	46.00	43.00	45.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	384.00

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

The Do Not Pay Portal is used by agencies to verify information about potential recipients of Federal payments or benefits. To the extent permitted by law, the Data Analytics center employs data analytics to help federal and state users reduce the amount of improper payments made in federally-funded programs.

The DNPBC allows agencies administering federal programs to better utilize technology to access eligibility information through a single portal in a timely, more cost effective manner. The initial implementation allowed for on-line interaction by program offices and contracting officers through a user interface used for program decision-making. Since its initial launch, the investment added the capability to submit files for batch processing or to be continuously monitored in the Portal. The long-term strategic direction is to assist agencies in using database checks and analytics to identify improper payments through seamless integration into the Treasury payment stream. The DNPBC supports Fiscal Service's mission of promoting the financial integrity and operational efficiency of the U.S. government.

Return on Investment:

The DNPBC is a Treasury shared service that provides agencies access to information needed to identify, reduce, and prevent improper payments. The goal of the DNPBC is to prevent improper payments made through programs funded by the Federal Government. Improper payments occur when funds go to the wrong recipient, the recipient receives the incorrect amount of funds (including overpayments and underpayments), documentation is not available to support a payment, or the recipient uses funds in an improper manner.

By reducing the amount of improper payments, the Do Not Pay Business Center achieved \$2.08 million in gross cost-savings in FY 2014. In addition, by reducing the time employees spend verifying eligibility and payment accuracy, the Do Not Pay Business Center estimates

nearly \$23.28 million in gross cost-avoidance in FY 2014, for a total savings of \$25.36 million for FY 2014.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: 2010 Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act Requires agencies to assess their level of improper payments and establish internal controls to mitigate improper payments.

Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012 (IPERIA): Calls for the establishment of a "Do Not Pay Working System" and requires all Executive Branch agencies to review, as appropriate the five databases listed in the 2010 Presidential Memorandum prior to making a payment or award.

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: Aligns with the U.S. Department of the Treasury Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014 - 2017 and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017.

Presidential Priority: In June of 2010, the President issued the memorandum where he collectively referred to five data sources as the "Do Not Pay List". This memorandum calls for the establishment of a single point of entry to access these databases. The Do Not Pay Investment serves as this single point of entry.

Other Requirement: OMB issued Memorandum M-12-11 in April of 2012 asking CFO Act agencies to submit their plans for integrating Do Not Pay into their business processes. OMB issued Memorandum M-13-20 in August of 2013 clarifying IPERIA to include Do Not Pay as "Treasury's Working System".

Accomplishments:

The Do Not Pay Business Center is an investment mandated by OMB per Executive Order 13520, Presidential Memorandum dated June 18, 2010 and the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act

PY 2014

- Added functionality to match and display all Treasury-disbursed, non-tax payments against the Death Master File and Excluded Parties List System to meet IPERIA requirements
- Consolidated infrastructure for increased portal performance
- Onboarded 144 agencies to date for providing services.
- Developed and applied automated business rules to payments matched through the Do Not Pay Portal to facilitate the identification and prevention of improper payments.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

CY 2015

- Provide automated payment match results for the Excluded Parties List System and the Death Master File via the Do Not Pay Portal
- Expand the number of available data sources within the Do Not Pay Portal to assist agencies in identifying and preventing improper payments
- Add the Prisoner Updates Processing System to the Do Not Pay Portal
- Increase analytics capabilities to allow for pattern and trend analysis

BY 2016

- Continue to develop and refine automated business rules to payments matched through the Do Not Pay Portal
- Expand the number of available data sources within the Do Not Pay Portal to assist agencies

in identifying and preventing improper payments

- Develop web services capability to assist integration into agency business process
- Provide up-loadable results files to agency customers to assist integration into agency business process.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Add user-defined enhancements. Expand and enhance data analytics/fraud detection capabilities. Increase the number and quality of data sources.

BY+2: Implement new DNP Portal functionality. Enhance analytics services.

BY+3: Implement new DNP Portal functionality and other user-defined enhancements. Enhance analytics services.

BY+4: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined.

Useful Life:

Year the investment began: 2012

End Year of the current planning cycle: 2020

Description of why the investment is not consistent with life cycle model defined in OMB Circular A-131.: N/A.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Percentage of results available to users within 1 business day of a continuous monitoring file change or data source update	Over target	Monthly	percentage	96.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Average number of seconds to return online search results to user in the Portal	Under target	Quarterly	seconds	7.50	6.00	12/15/2014
Percentage of batch processing results available to users within 1 business day of successful file transmission	Over target	Monthly	percentage	96.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of payment integration reports available by the 2nd business day of the month	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	95.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of Payment Application Modernization (PAM) Payments received that are screened for improper payments.	Over target	Annual	Percentage	99.99		

Investment Name: Electronic Federal Tax Payment System (EFTPS)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

EFTPS was launched in 1996 in response to a Congressional mandate for the Department of the Treasury to process government collections electronically. EFTPS enables both business and individual taxpayers to pay all their federal taxes electronically.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	43.70	9.77	12.71	8.74	9.00	9.28	9.55	0.00	102.76
Total DME funding		9.77	12.71	8.74					31.23
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	455.55	76.35	98.74	100.77	104.94	106.98	109.76	0.00	1053.07
Total O&M funding		76.35	98.74	100.77					275.85
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	499.25	86.12	111.44	109.51	113.94	116.25	119.32	0.00	1155.84
Total Gov FTE Cost	3.59	0.88	0.92	0.96	0.99	1.02	1.05	0.00	9.43
Number of FTE represented by costs	31.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.00

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

EFTPS enables both business and individual taxpayers to pay all their federal taxes electronically via phone, Internet (www.eftps.gov), Fedwire, ACH credit, credit cards, or via a third party to initiate tax payments. EFTPS is managed by a designated Treasury Financial Agent (TFA), pursuant to the authority delegated to the Fiscal Service by the Secretary of the Treasury to designate financial institutions to provide banking services to the Federal government (12 U.S.C. 90 and 265). This multi-function investment directly supports the Government-wide financial management mission of the Fiscal Service and is a partnership program with the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

The primary justifications for investing in EFTPS are the following:

- Maximize the percentage of tax collections received electronically by the Federal government (General Government Taxation Management)
- Minimize the amount of time for taxpayers to complete a tax payment using electronic payments (Customer Results Timeliness and Responsiveness Response time)
- Reduce cost to the government of processing a federal tax payment (Processes and Activities Financial Savings and Cost Avoidance)
- Provide a 24 x 7 x 365 mechanism to collect federal tax revenue (Technology Reliability and Availability)

The Fiscal Service has been given authority for Permanent and Indefinite appropriation from Congress as part of the Consolidate Appropriations Act, 2004 (Pub. L 108-199) to perform critical banking services on behalf of the Federal Government including for the purposes of tax collection for FY 2004 and beyond. Funds for this investment are allocated from this authority and are submitted to OMB on an annual basis as part of the congressional justification for the President's Budget. EFTPS has been in existence since the 1996 appropriations to cover the operations and maintenance of the following critical functions:

New Taxpayer Enrollment;
Tax Payments Processing;
Fulfillment/Mail Services;
Customer Service; and
General Operations.

Less than 10% of each BY funding is allocated to minor software enhancements each year to accommodate changes to the tax code.

Return on Investment:

Based on the current Alternative Analysis the ROI for this investment is \$138 million based on the cost avoidance of processing electronic payment vs. paper.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: Aligns with the U.S. Department of the Treasury Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014 - 2017 and the following goals in the Bureau of the Fiscal Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017:

- Strategic Goal One: Serve as a catalyst for effective government through initiative and innovation.

- Strategic Goal Three: Deliver exceptional programs and services.

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: All Electronic Treasury
Treasury Directive 9507 Regulation 153340-09.

Accomplishments:

EFTPS successfully completed the following enhancements in the PY 2014:

EFile 2013

Batch Provider Inquiry Pin

Against the baseline goal, EFTPS has exceeded the following metrics:

Percentage of Depository Employment Taxes Received Electronically

Mean time to complete a payment

Percentage of calls answered in 30 seconds

Percentage of Reports issued on time

Accuracy of Paper Reports Data Captured

Duration of outages during critical periods

EFTPS has not missed any of its baseline goals.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

EFTPS will engage in the following enhancement projects:

Affordable Care Act

Bulk provider Inquiry Pin

Call Center Transition

Direct Pay

Direct Pay Capacity

EFile 2014

Email Confirmation
 Enrollment Enhancement & Website Redesign
 Municipal Tax Levy & Alaska Permanent Fund Dividend Program
 Online Bill Pay.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Implementation of statutory changes to meet IRS mandates.

BY+2: Implementation of statutory changes to meet IRS mandates.

BY+3: Implementation of statutory changes to meet IRS mandates.

BY+4: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Duration of Outages during Critical times	Under target	Monthly	Minutes	133.92	0.00	12/31/2014
Percentage of Depository Employment Taxes Received Electronically	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	99.00	99.99	12/31/2014
Service Level (non-peak)	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	95.00	90.98	12/31/2014
Service Level (Peak)	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	95.00	98.90	12/31/2014
Accuracy of Paper Enrollment Data Captured	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	99.50	100.00	12/31/2014
Reports transmitted late	Under target	Monthly	Percentage	0.00	0.00	12/31/2014
Payment Dollars Received	Over target	Annual	Trillions of Dollars	2.60		

Investment Name: FedDebt

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

The FedDebt investment supports the Federal government's delinquent debt collection programs, which were centralized in Treasury by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	67.16	15.32	14.37	13.44	14.62	15.15	15.45	0.00	155.51
Total DME funding		15.32	14.37	13.44					43.13
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	56.70	7.46	7.02	7.69	8.44	8.69	8.82	0.00	104.82
Total O&M funding		7.46	7.02	7.69					22.17
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	123.86	22.78	21.39	21.13	23.06	23.84	24.27	0.00	260.33
Total Gov FTE Cost	31.37	8.34	8.34	7.82	6.94	7.07	7.20	0.00	77.09
Number of FTE represented by costs	176.00	72.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	0.00	508.00

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

FedDebt provides Treasury's delinquent debt collection business with an integrated system that combines the legacy Treasury Offset Program (TOP) system with the legacy Debt Management Servicing Center/Private Collection Agency Monitoring and Control. FedDebt provides the Fiscal Service organization with a single platform for its business applications, a single entry portal for its business applications, online access for creditor agencies via a web-based customer interface, and a single database for reporting. FedDebt integrates the collection services that Fiscal Services provides to Federal Program Agencies through its TOP and Cross-Servicing programs. TOP matches a database of delinquent debtors against outgoing Federal payments and offsets or levies those payments to recipients who owe delinquent debts. The Cross-Servicing program uses Treasury demand letters, Private Collection Agencies, administrative wage garnishment, repayment agreements, and other collection tools to collect delinquent debt owed to the Government.

DMIS/Treasury Report on Receivables is a system that enables Federal agencies to transmit their non-tax receivable information to the Fiscal Service via the Internet and enables Fiscal Service to monitor agency compliance with the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. The project Integrated Document Management System is also being added to the FedDebt investment. IDMS has been in operation since 1999 and currently supports 632 internal users in sixteen configurations at seven locations throughout the United States. IDMS provides customers Digital Document Storage and Retrieval, Digital Business Process, and Records Management Solutions for the Fiscal Service internal customers. Both IDMS and DMIS/TROR integrate and support Treasury Offset Program as well as Cross Servicing.

The Debt Information Repository (DIR) is a critical component of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service efforts to increase the collection of debt owed to the government. The DIR standardizes data from operational data systems and other sources in a secure environment. DIR allows authorized users to access summary and transaction level data on government-wide receivables, delinquent debt and debt collection, as well as operational performance. DIR

utilizes an architecture optimized to support sophisticated data analysis, reporting and enhanced operational processing efficiency. DIR will integrate with Financial Information Repository.

Return on Investment:

The Return on Investment bottom line, over a five year (2015-2019) life cycle is 292.97%.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996.

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: Aligns with the U.S. Department of the Treasury Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014 - 2017 and the following goals in the Bureau of the Fiscal Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017:

- Strategic Goal One: Serve as a catalyst for effective government through initiative and innovation.
- Strategic Goal Two: Cultivate an engaged, highly effective and skilled workforce.
- Strategic Goal Three: Deliver exceptional programs and services.
- Strategic Goal Four: Promote data transparency and usefulness as a public good.

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: The FedDebt investment is mission-critical to the Fiscal Service in carrying out its responsibilities under DCIA and in bringing in over \$7 billion annually in collections.

Accomplishments:

Scheduled to complete Cross Servicing Next Generation 3 and 4 on 4/20/15 and 9/30/15 respectively.

TOP NG: The Fiscal Service implemented processes to improve the architecture, requirements, testing, and systems development life cycle for the Treasury Offset Program's next generation application.

DIR: Completed DIR 3 and 4 on 4/20/15 and 9/30/15 respectively.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

Collection Tools: This will implement Department of Education and Veteran's Affairs into Cross Servicing Next generation system.

TOP: DMS will implement functional enhancements to support the collection and reporting of analytics and automated interfaces to skip tracing tools. Additionally, DMS will improve the architecture, requirements, testing, and systems development life cycle for the Treasury Offset Program.

TOP NG: Enhance the ability to meet stakeholder request. Improve the timeliness of implementation of new application functionalities and improve offset matching effectiveness using Agile project development methodology.

A cloud alternative was chosen for this investment and associated costs are accounted for in the TWAI investment.

DIR: Enhanced with Centralized Receivables Service (CRS) and (Treasury Reports on Receivables) TROR data.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: At this time, specific DME activities have not been finalized.

BY+2: At this time, specific DME activities have not been finalized.

BY+3: At this time, specific DME activities have not been finalized.

BY+4: At this time, specific DME activities have not been finalized.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Total dollars of delinquent debt collected	Under target	Annual	Dollars in billions	7.10	6.91	09/30/2014
Online system uptime as a percentage of scheduled system uptime	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	99.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Severity 1 production problems for all applications in the investment	Under target	Monthly	Number	8.00	3.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of total incoming TOP calls handled by automation.	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	90.00	98.00	01/31/2015
Dollars collected per dollar spent on the IT investment (Added 04/2014).	Over target	Annual	Dollars	314.00	219.93	09/30/2014

Investment Name: Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

FMLoB is a government-wide E-government initiative supporting efforts to implement business-driven solutions that transform federal financial management, reduce costs, and increase transparency. Fiscal Service/OFIT is the designated managing partner.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	9.08	3.14	0.85	0.98	1.07	1.10	1.14	0.00	17.37
Total DME funding		3.14	0.85	0.98					4.98
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	0.00	0.00	3.99	4.12	4.20	4.24	4.28	0.00	20.85
Total O&M funding		0.00	3.99	4.12					8.12
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	9.08	3.14	4.85	5.11	5.27	5.35	5.43	0.00	38.22
Total Gov FTE Cost	0.00	0.00	1.71	1.97	2.13	2.21	2.29	0.00	10.30
Number of FTE represented by costs	0.00	0.00	11.21	12.47	13.02	13.02	13.02	0.00	62.74

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

The primary beneficiaries of the investment include Federal agencies, as they move to implement financial systems or financial system solutions at less cost with emphasis on a build once and use many model. Federal agencies should also potentially experience a reduction in the cost of their financial accounting operations. The general public will also benefit from the delivery of financial accounting information that is more timely and reliable and that is compliant with open standards.

Return on Investment:

A formal AA/CBA has not been conducted for this investment so there are no dollarized benefits at this time, but a full AA/CBA is expected in the future (pending OMB decision). However, the following benefits of the FMLoB investment were recognized in the Annual Report to Congress dated January 8, 2014

(http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/egov_docs/fy14_omb_report_to_congress_on_the_benefits_of_e-government_initiatives.pdf):

- Facilitate stronger internal controls to ensure integrity in accounting and other stewardship activities;
- Reduce costs by enabling agencies to implement and operate financial management systems through shared service provider solutions;
- Standardize systems, business processes, and data elements;
- Close performance gaps in Federal financial management;
- Improve public reporting of Federal financial data; and
- Decrease redundancy in financial systems which will drive cost-savings through the reduction in DME and O&M.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: OMB Memorandum M-13-08

Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990;
Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996;
Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (ITMRA or Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996) 40 U.S.C. 11302;
Economy Act, 31U.S.C.1535.

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: Aligns with the U.S. Department of the Treasury Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014 - 2017 and the following goal in the Bureau of the Fiscal Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017:

- Move federal financial management and administrative services to an affordable, sustainable service provider.

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: OMB designated Treasury as the FMLoB Managing Partner in FY 2013 to provide support to partner agencies under the guidance and strategic direction of OMB, CFOC, and the COFAR. The FMLoB initiative is charged with implementing business-driven solutions that respond to the management needs of participating agencies.

Accomplishments:

FY 2014 [Funded by FY 2013 Funds]

1. Developed and established the FIT Agency Modernization Evaluation (FAME) process to assist agencies and streamline the process agencies take as they decide to modernize their financial systems.
2. Monetarily supported the Single Audit initiative at the Department of Commerce (Census Bureau).
3. The strategy for the Federal Financial Management Benchmarking project changed significantly, and FIT made the decision to terminate the work under the contract for the convenience of the government. As of August 2014, the settlement costs are still under negotiations, so the full impact of the strategy change for this project has not been fully realized, yet.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

CY (FY 2015) Objectives [Funded by FY2014 Funds]

1. FMLoB PMO: Support the creation of the Concept of Operations for the Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) Program Management Office (PMO). The FMLoB PMO will work to reduce the footprint of Federal financial management by promoting Financial Management shared service solutions to agencies and tracking agencies' progress toward adopting those solutions.
2. Begin planning Momentum Consortium Shared Services Strategy to leverage existing Momentum software-based investments to determine if a possible shared service solution exists for agencies with classified needs.
3. Provide operational monies to agencies to execute additional FMLoB initiatives.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Define, analyze and implement options that will enable improved financial management systems solutions for the financial management community using a "shared first" approach, and to further government-wide grants management and federal spending transparency goals. Specific DME activities have not been defined.

BY+2: Define, analyze and implement options that will enable improved financial management

systems solutions for the financial management community using a “shared first” approach, and to further government-wide grants management and federal spending transparency goals. Specific DME activities have not been defined.

BY+3: Define, analyze and implement options that will enable improved financial management systems solutions for the financial management community using a “shared first” approach, and to further government-wide grants management and federal spending transparency goals. Specific DME activities have not been defined.

BY+4 At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined.

Useful Life:

Year the investment began: 2010

End Year of the current planning cycle: 2019

Description of why the investment is not consistent with life cycle model defined in OMB Circular A-131.: The lifecycle cost model defined assumes a finite lifecycle with a known end date as well as disposal costs. FMLoB is a line of business established by OMB to expand E-government initiatives and is not planned for replacement or decommissioning. All known DME efforts were included through FY 2015 and O&M estimates through FY 2019. To date, FMLoB has not conducted an alternatives analysis but one is expected in the future pending OMB approval. Given the above, the only inconsistencies between the standard cost model and the one FMLoB used in determining its costs are: 1) no disposal costs were included, and 2) FMLoB is expected to continue operating beyond the implied end date of FY 2019.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Performance metrics are only required for investments that have useable components in production. Since FMLoB is a business line and not an IT system there is no performance to measure.

Investment Name: Fiscal Service End User Systems and Services (EUSS)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

This investment is comprised of office automation tools (i.e. MS Office) as well as workstations, desktops, laptop computers, help desk, call centers, telephones, fax machines, printers, workgroup distributed servers and other software.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	2.37	1.68	1.22	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.68	0.70	8.55
Total DME funding		1.68	1.22	0.62					3.52
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	35.47	15.89	9.77	10.06	10.37	10.68	11.00	11.33	114.55
Total O&M funding		15.89	9.77	10.06					35.72
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	37.84	17.56	10.99	10.68	11.00	11.33	11.67	12.02	123.10
Total Gov FTE Cost	23.50	5.56	4.41	4.54	4.68	4.82	4.96	5.11	57.57
Number of FTE represented by costs	215.00	60.90	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	503.90

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

This investment provides meaningful and timely operational performance information to Fiscal Service and Treasury management, which meets the Treasury strategic objective to create a 21-st century approach to government by improving efficiency, effectiveness, and customer interaction. As service demand increases, this investment improves access to Fiscal Service's infrastructure and provides the desktop capability and capacity necessary to increase internal systems' performance. This is accomplished through effective and efficient processing of accurate, timely, and accessible information concerning customer service, operational, and transactional information gained through customer satisfaction surveys, issues tracking, statistics, and quality assurance. Anticipated benefits include initiatives that will change the manner in which users interact with the Fiscal Service data network. This includes use of devices that are mobile or easily moved and more streamlined than traditional PCs. This is part of a universal trend toward ubiquitous connectivity, and industry experts expect that wireless technology will be the means of providing network access to these types of devices. Wireless LAN offers users seamless mobility and greatly facilitates enforcement of security policies. These capabilities enable Fiscal Service to support latency, security, throughput, and mobility requirements of virtual desktop and Voice Over Internet Protocol (VOIP) users. Other initiatives include leveraging virtual technologies and modernizing voice communications to create a streamlined, more efficient approach to the delivery of end user services.

Return on Investment:

As of August 2014, the estimated five year return on investment for the EUSS portfolio is 5.07%. The estimate is based on the cost avoidance of obtaining end user support services from an alternative provider.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: N/A

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: N/A

Accomplishments:

1. Fiscal Service Lotus Notes Domain Consolidation.

-Consolidated the legacy FMS and legacy BPD email systems and is a prerequisite for implementing the Fiscal Service messaging/collaboration solution.

2. Anti-Virus Replacement.

-Standardized the anti-virus solution for Fiscal IT end user environments. Included the acquisition and installation of the products and decommissioning products that will no longer be the standard.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

FY 2015

1. Mobile Device Initiative.

2. Virtual Desktop Infrastructure Initiative.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Specific DME activities will be defined as part of the annual ISS Franchise Fund pricing exercise based on business requirements determined during tactical planning. Continue maintaining operations.

BY+2: Specific DME activities will be defined as part of the annual ISS Franchise Fund pricing exercise based on business requirements determined during tactical planning. Continue maintaining operations.

BY+3: Specific DME activities will be defined as part of the annual ISS Franchise Fund pricing exercise based on business requirements determined during tactical planning. Continue maintaining operations.

BY+4: Specific DME activities will be defined as part of the annual ISS Franchise Fund pricing exercise based on business requirements determined during tactical planning. Continue maintaining operations.

Useful Life:

Year the investment began: 1970

End Year of the current planning cycle: 2025

Description of why the investment is not consistent with life cycle model defined in OMB

Circular A-131.: The investment is comprised of services of on-going nature, not discrete systems. The services are evaluated for maintenance, routine refresh, and transition to new technological capability. Each service uses a five year planning cycle.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Service Request Resolution - Percentage of end user service requests resolved on time. (Request is considered met when resolved within established time frames.)	Under target	Monthly	percentage	85.00	77.38	01/31/2015
Abandoned Call Rate - Percentage of inbound IT service desk calls abandoned at 30 or more seconds.	Under target	Monthly	percentage	10.00	8.97	01/30/2015
Customer Satisfaction - Percentage of end user customer satisfaction survey results rating good (4.00) to excellent (5.00).	Over target	Monthly	percentage	85.00	90.87	01/30/2015
24 Hour Incident Resolution - Percentage of end user incidents resolved within 24 hours.	Over target	Monthly	percentage	90.00	96.09	01/30/2015
Incident Resolution - Percentage of end user incident resolution time met. (Incident is considered met when resolved within established time frames.)	Over target	Monthly	percentage	70.00	89.48	01/30/2015

Investment Name: Fiscal Service Mainframe and Servers Support and Services (MSSS)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

This investment is comprised of centralized data center facilities, mainframe computers and servers, data storage, support operations, and management oversight in support of reliable and secure technology.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	13.41	18.10	9.35	9.63	9.92	10.22	10.53	10.84	92.01
Total DME funding		18.10	9.35	9.63					37.08
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	142.66	52.31	64.98	66.93	68.94	71.01	73.14	75.33	615.31
Total O&M funding		52.31	64.98	66.93					184.22
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	156.07	70.40	74.34	76.57	78.86	81.23	83.67	86.18	707.32
Total Gov FTE Cost	52.86	16.19	23.37	24.07	24.80	25.54	26.31	27.10	220.23
Number of FTE represented by costs	458.20	172.20	203.00	203.00	203.00	203.00	203.00	203.00	1848.40

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

The Mainframe and Server Support and Services investment provides meaningful and timely operational performance information to Fiscal Service and Treasury management, which meets the Treasury strategic objective to create a 21-st century approach to government by improving efficiency, effectiveness, and customer interaction. This investment also addresses aging systems that are unreliable, expensive to maintain, and lack the features and functionality inherent in more modern equipment, which supports the Fiscal Service strategic goal of delivering exceptional programs and services through information technology strategies that establish flexible, adaptable, and practical systems and processes. Fiscal Service must provide reliable service while minimizing overall IT infrastructure expenses. The use of next generation technologies available with newer equipment can improve infrastructure reliability, reduce operating expenses, and minimize the floor space required to support infrastructure services. In addition, server virtualization for Windows platforms provides primary and backup support for hosted applications of Fiscal Service and Treasury Franchise customers. Finally, this investment directly supports the data center consolidation initiative as mandated by OMB. The Fiscal IT initiative included consolidating five data centers into two Fiscal IT data centers, upgrading mainframes to modernize hardware and software products to meet the highest level of compliance to promote customer confidence, implementing a software engineering infrastructure for all Fiscal Service systems, and installing shared architectures, policies, and best practices to effectively manage IT resources.

Return on Investment:

As of August 2014, the estimated five year return on investment for the MSSS portfolio is 8.9%. The estimate is based on the cost avoidance of obtaining mainframe and server support services from an alternative provider.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: N/A

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: N/A

Accomplishments:

1. Replaced Kansas City (KC) Mainframe.

-KC data center mainframe computer system reached the end of useful life requiring replacement to continue supporting Fiscal Service programs.

2. Refreshed Data Storage Infrastructure.

-Data storage infrastructure reached end of useful life requiring replacement to ensure continued service availability.

3. Implemented Application Monitoring Solution.

- Installed application performance monitoring solutions to assist in data collection and analysis for application performance in Fiscal IT hosting environment.

4. Expanded Software Components to Support Fiscal Service Consolidation and Growth.

-Expanded software components as Fiscal IT continues shift to standard hosting service offerings including intrusion detection, monitoring, and patch/vulnerability management.

5. Expanded Enterprise Log Management Capability to Mainframes.

- Expanded enterprise log management solution for distributed environment to mainframe environment.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

FY 2015

1. Increase Capacity of Mainframe/Server Hosting Environments to Meet Demand and Utilization.

2. Enhance Security Posture in Private Key Infrastructure (PKI) Shared Services Environment.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Specific DME activities will be defined as part of the annual ISS Franchise Fund pricing exercise based on business requirements determined during tactical planning. Continue maintaining operations.

BY+2: Specific DME activities will be defined as part of the annual ISS Franchise Fund pricing exercise based on business requirements determined during tactical planning. Continue maintaining operations.

BY+3: Specific DME activities will be defined as part of the annual ISS Franchise Fund pricing exercise based on business requirements determined during tactical planning. Continue maintaining operations.

BY+4: Specific DME activities will be defined as part of the annual ISS Franchise Fund pricing exercise based on business requirements determined during tactical planning. Continue maintaining operations.

Useful Life:

Year the investment began: 1970

End Year of the current planning cycle: 2025

Description of why the investment is not consistent with life cycle model defined in OMB

Circular A-131.: The investment is comprised of services of on-going nature, not discrete

systems. The services are evaluated for maintenance, routine refresh, and transition to new technological capability. Each service uses a five year planning cycle.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Incident Resolution - Percentage of mainframe and server services (hosting) incident resolution time met. (Incident is considered met when resolved within established time frames.)	Over target	Monthly	percentage	70.00	82.51	01/30/2015
Service Request Resolution - Percentage of mainframe and server services (hosting) service requests resolved on time. (Request is considered met when resolved within established time frames.)	Over target	Monthly	percentage	85.00	92.91	01/30/2015
Customer Satisfaction - Percentage of mainframe and server services (hosting) customer satisfaction survey results rating good (4.00) to excellent (5.00).	Over target	Monthly	percentage	85.00	92.77	01/30/2015
System Availability - Percentage of time service is operational excluding scheduled outages.	Over target	Monthly	percentage	98.00	100.00	01/30/2015
Security Patching - Percentage of critical or high security patches missing 30 days after release of the patch by the vendor.	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	80.00	100.00	01/30/2015

Investment Name: Fiscal Service Telecommunications Systems and Support (TSS)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

This investment is comprised of, but not limited to, trunking and network services, lines and services, switching systems and components, local voice, long distance, inbound/outbound Internet services, TIC services, and virtual private networks.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	2.77	3.42	6.83	7.04	7.25	7.47	7.69	7.92	50.39
Total DME funding		3.42	6.83	7.04					17.30
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	40.86	18.65	19.14	19.72	20.31	20.92	21.55	22.19	183.33
Total O&M funding		18.65	19.14	19.72					57.51
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	43.63	22.07	25.98	26.76	27.56	28.39	29.24	30.11	233.73
Total Gov FTE Cost	17.96	6.11	5.30	5.45	5.62	5.79	5.96	6.14	58.32
Number of FTE represented by costs	131.00	52.50	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	46.00	459.50

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

This investment provides meaningful and timely operational performance information to Fiscal Service and Treasury management, which meets the Treasury strategic objective to create a 21-st century approach to government by improving efficiency, effectiveness, and customer interaction. In addition, Fiscal Service has several initiatives underway that will change the manner in which users interact with the data network. These capabilities enable Fiscal Service to support latency, security, throughput and mobility requirements for virtual desktop and Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) users. Fiscal Service is in the process of modernizing voice communications to increase the capabilities of end users through these initiatives.

Return on Investment:

As of August 2014, the estimated five year return on investment for the TSS portfolio is 8.68%. The estimate is based on the cost avoidance of obtaining telecommunications support services from an alternative provider.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: N/A

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: N/A

Accomplishments:

1. Upgraded Network Infrastructure.

-Covered annual refresh and upgrade of network equipment and software to ensure a stable, reliable, and secure environment is available to support Fiscal Service.

2. Enhanced Network Monitoring.

- Procured and installed solution to enhance Fiscal Service network monitoring capability to improve detection, alert, and notification for potential and real threats.

3. Expanded Trusted Internet Connection (TIC).

-Expanded TIC capability of Fiscal Service in order to provide enhanced services to the Department of the Treasury and Treasury bureaus.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

FY 2015

1. Multi-agency Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) Initiative.
2. Upgrade Telephony Infrastructure/Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP) Initiative.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Specific DME activities will be defined as part of the annual ISS Franchise Fund pricing exercise based on business requirements determined during tactical planning. Continue maintaining operations.

BY+2: Specific DME activities will be defined as part of the annual ISS Franchise Fund pricing exercise based on business requirements determined during tactical planning. Continue maintaining operations.

BY+3: Specific DME activities will be defined as part of the annual ISS Franchise Fund pricing exercise based on business requirements determined during tactical planning. Continue maintaining operations.

BY+4: Specific DME activities will be defined as part of the annual ISS Franchise Fund pricing exercise based on business requirements determined during tactical planning. Continue maintaining operations.

Useful Life:

Year the investment began: 1970

End Year of the current planning cycle: 2025

Description of why the investment is not consistent with life cycle model defined in OMB

Circular A-131.: The investment is comprised of services of on-going nature, not discrete systems. The services are evaluated for maintenance, routine refresh and transition to new technological capability. Each service uses a five year planning cycle.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Service Request Resolution - Percentage of network/communication service requests resolved on time. (Request is considered met when resolved within established time frames.)	Over target	Monthly	percentage	85.00	92.52	01/30/2015
Network Availability - Percentage of network/communication service available to customers during normal hours of operation excluding planned maintenance outages.	Over target	Monthly	percentage	99.00	100.00	01/30/2015
Customer Satisfaction - Percentage of network/communications customer satisfaction survey results rating good (4.00) to excellent (5.00).	Over target	Monthly	percentage	85.00	87.50	01/30/2015
Service Request Processing - Number of weeks to process a network/communication service request. (Service request is considered met when resolved within established time frames.)	Under target	Monthly	weeks	2.00	1.27	01/30/2015
Incident Resolution - Percentage of network/communications incident resolution time met. (Incident is considered met when resolved within established time frames.)	Over target	Monthly	percentage	70.00	93.67	01/30/2015

Investment Name: Franchise Financial and Administrative Services (FFAS)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

FFAS delivers effective and efficient administrative support allowing agencies to focus on their core missions. It is the system backbone of these administrative services. Customers recognize significant cost avoidance by sharing the operations and maintenance as well as the enhancement costs associated with FFAS. FFAS is supported by Oracle e-Business Suite: a web-enabled, integrated, accounting, budgeting, procurement, and reporting commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) system, and is funded by Treasury Franchise Fund Administrative Services (TFF-Admin) customer agreements.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	18.11	6.89	4.33	4.40	4.46	4.53	4.66	0.00	47.39
Total DME funding		6.89	4.33	4.40					15.62
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	56.68	18.15	20.36	21.33	22.34	23.40	24.10	0.00	186.35
Total O&M funding		18.15	20.36	21.33					59.83
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	74.80	25.04	24.69	25.72	26.80	27.93	28.76	0.00	233.73
Total Gov FTE Cost	43.16	9.91	11.80	12.27	12.77	13.29	13.69	0.00	116.90
Number of FTE represented by costs	226.00	73.00	91.00	92.00	93.00	95.00	98.00	0.00	768.00

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

FFAS requires an integrated system that supports a full service federal financial management operation. The system must be adaptable to Treasury Franchise Fund's (TFF) complex business model and easily configured to meet the diverse financial needs of any federal organization. Oracle e-Business Suite (OeBS) is the major system that supports the FFAS requirements. OeBS is a web-enabled COTS application providing an integrated accounting, budgeting, and reporting system comprising multiple subsystems. The system enables financial management of budget execution, purchasing, accounts payable, accounts receivable, disbursements, fixed assets, project accounting, and inventory and order management. Functions in Oracle are accounted for on a general ledger double entry accounting basis and allow for management reporting in addition to required external reporting. Oracle was deployed into production in October 2002 and has been integrated with many key feeder systems.

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 Financial Management team. We will continue to evaluate potential upgrades within the shared instance and manufacturing instance within Oracle for future implementation.

Return on Investment:

The organization is able to function as a Shared Service Provider. The organization uses a common platform and utilizes common resources in order to eliminate duplication of efforts

across government agencies. This can lead to cost reductions and increased efficiencies across the Federal Government. It also allows agencies to focus on their core missions.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: U.S. Department of the Treasury, Bureau of the Fiscal Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017.

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: N/A

Accomplishments:

Development, testing, and migration of the manufacturing instance of Oracle R11 (C3) to Oracle R12 was completed successfully in FY 2014. Performance of investment stayed within acceptable variance of target while zero corrective actions were needed due to no performance deficiencies.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

Business needs were reassessed during the FY 2015 costing exercise which resulted in the initiatives listed below for FY 2015 and FY 2016.

- 1) Complete planning, requirements, design, development, testing, and preparation for implementation of Housing and Urban Development into Oracle R12.
- 2) Implement performance analysis and business intelligence tools (report writing and analytical tools).

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Specific DME activities will be defined as customer requirements are determined during tactical planning.

BY+2: Specific DME activities will be defined as customer requirements are determined during tactical planning.

BY+3: Specific DME activities will be defined as customer requirements are determined during tactical planning.

BY+4: Specific DME activities will be defined as customer requirements are determined during tactical planning.

Useful Life:

Year the investment began: 1999

End Year of the current planning cycle: 2022

Description of why the investment is not consistent with life cycle model defined in OMB Circular A-131.: As the FFAS investment does not have an identifiable end point, it does not fit all of the criteria to be considered consistent with the life cycle model. All other criteria are met.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Percentage of monthly closings within three days	At target	Monthly	Percentage	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Average call response time (seconds) for system support	Over target	Monthly	Seconds	8.00	8.13	01/31/2015
Percentage of system availability for the month	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	99.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of financial system audits resulting in no material weaknesses for Public Debt	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	95.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of help desk tickets closed within 60 minutes of being logged	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	50.00	71.05	01/31/2015

Investment Name: International Treasury Services (ITS.gov)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

ITS.gov consolidates multiple Federal government international payment and collection systems and services into a single application. ITS.gov supports the Fiscal Service mission to provide centralized federal payments and Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC) screening.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	7.74	4.08	4.53	4.59	4.08	0.24	0.25	0.00	25.52
Total DME funding		4.08	4.53	4.59					13.20
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	13.79	6.88	5.87	6.15	6.48	6.35	6.37	0.00	51.90
Total O&M funding		6.88	5.87	6.15					18.90
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	21.54	10.96	10.40	10.74	10.57	6.59	6.61	0.00	77.41
Total Gov FTE Cost	1.72	0.74	0.94	0.96	1.15	1.17	1.20	0.00	7.88
Number of FTE represented by costs	18.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	63.00

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

ITS.gov supports the Fiscal Service mission and Enterprise Architecture to provide centralized federal payment, collection, and reporting services. ITS.gov supports Fiscal Service and Treasury strategic goals: Fiscal Service Goal 1: Serve as a catalyst for effective government through initiative and innovation, Fiscal Service Goal 3: Deliver exceptional programs and services, Fiscal Service Goal 4: Promote data transparency and usefulness as a public good, Fiscal Service Goal 5: Move Federal financial Management and Admin services to an affordable, sustainable service provider, Treasury Goal 3: Fairly and effectively reform and modernize financial management, accounting, and tax systems, and Treasury Goal 5 Create a 21st Century approach to government by improving efficiency, effectiveness, and customer interaction.

ITS.gov is a single comprehensive international payment, collection, reporting system to Treasury-Disbursed Offices (TDO) and Non Treasury-Disbursed Offices (NTDO). ITS.gov processes payments to more than 200 international destinations using over 100 currencies on behalf of 65 Federal Agencies, including Department of Defense, Veterans Administration, and Social Security Administration. In FY 2013 ITS processed 6.6 million items valued at \$32 billion. ITS.gov benefits include: consolidation of multiple legacy payment systems across government, eliminates the need for Agencies to maintain large cash balances outside of Treasury, provides OFAC screening as a shared service for all international payments, expedites payment settlement in 2 business days for EFTs, consolidates development efforts to improve enhancement deployment scheduling, reduces manual processing to improve data integrity, supports manual and bulk file processing, on-demand electronic reports enabling Agencies to meet Treasury financial reporting requirements and deadlines. ITS was developed as a distributed stable processing platform with data consolidation in a single relational database. ITS supports single sign-on and encrypted security authentication including separations of duties processing requirements. ITS project management ensures efficiently implementation of

legislative mandated programming changes and improves operational efficiencies by reducing manual processing. ITS provides cost saving to the government through reduced foreign exchange costs based on the realized economy of scale, as well as formalized performance management and tracking.

Return on Investment:

ITS.gov ROI is calculated at 378%. ITS.gov provides a unique and valuable combination of payment and collection capabilities and represents a valuable shared services provider for the Federal Agency community. ITS.gov is a web-based international payments and collections application that provides Federal Agencies with the ability to use either automated batch or ad-hoc solutions to process international payments and collections. ITS.gov provides a single point of delivery to over 200 countries and territories and in more than 100 currencies. This investment has allowed the Fiscal Service to continue to expand its international financial service capabilities while saving money by leveraging a critical mass of volume to achieve economies of scale and realize significant cost avoidance and savings related to foreign exchange cost savings. ITS.gov has been able to significantly reduce the cost associated with processing payments to foreign recipients by converting large numbers of transaction to electronic payments, and has achieved large savings by supporting both spot and guaranteed advanced exchange rate options. ITS.gov provides valuable shared services with the enterprise OFAC screening tools that are integrated in the payment flow which allows other Treasury applications to leverage these capabilities to compare payments to various source lists without BFS incurring additional start-up or operating costs for each business line. Additionally, ITS.gov provides an international collection facility which is being further automated to enhance the interface with Treasury's Credit Gateway application and Credit Information Repository (CIR). ITS will begin providing payment information to the Payment Information Repository for all Treasury Disbursed Organization payment activity in FY 2015, and will begin interfacing with the new Post-Payment System starting with FY 2016 all designed to support compliance with improved financial data reporting and transparency.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: N/A

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: N/A

Accomplishments:

For PY 2014 ITS.gov processing continues to trend up and is on pace to exceed previous year processing - FY13 processed 6.6 million payments valued at \$32 billion. PY accomplishments included updates to support Single European Payments Area (SEPA) requirements and mandates, convert from Entrust & TruePass to the Enterprise Siteminder solution, support all CARS & TAS BETC initiatives for the October 1, 2014 mandate, enhance & automate OFAC screening/reporting, support expanded customer file & return requirements, automate enrollments & reclamation processing, deploy Credit Gateway interface, implement file acknowledgements consistent with PAM application standards, automate end of day processing, support PACER enhancements, develop Fedwire messaging support, and consolidate & transition all project management activities to the National Payment Center while managing all active projects and initiatives within scope, schedule, and budget and reduced unit costs per transaction by 32% since FY 2012.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

CY 2015 & BY 2016 Objectives include high priority objectives to address Standardization of a file schema to support TDO benefit agencies and develop requirements to prepare the investment to accommodate the capacity, additional detail information, and enrollment criteria, Continue country expansion for benefit payments in support of the all-electronic Treasury initiative, Transition NTDO processing to the National Payment Center, Implement new interface for the Direct Voucher System initiative, upgrade WebSphere and Jasper reporting tool environmental systems, and address legacy system software risks requiring modernization including file intake and outtake optimization, conversion of EJBs to Spring, Struts elimination efforts. Additional BY and out-year initiatives will include developing and supporting SSA iClaim initiatives to support recipient self-enrollment, Post-Payment System interface and reporting, additional PIR interface requirements, System, software, and infrastructure modernization and upgrade activities, and PM Business architecture requirements to support increased application integration efforts.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Support Payment Management Architecture Integration requirements. Enhancements to PIR and PPS interfaces.

BY+2: Maintaining operations.

BY+3: Maintaining operations.

BY+4: Maintaining operations.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Percentage of ITS.gov EFT and check payments made on time based on the requested settlement date, as directed by Federal agency and payment recipient. (The number of business days in which ITS did not need to request an extension of Citi's 2:00pm EST deadline divided by the number of business days).	Over target	Monthly	Percent	97.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of Fedwire payments made on time based on the requested settlement date, as directed by the Federal agency and payment recipient. (The number of business days in which ITS.gov submits all Fedwire payments timely divided by the number of business days).	Over target	Monthly	Percent	97.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of straight-through processing of payments. (The total number of payments less returned payments divided by total number of payments).	Over target	Monthly	Percent	97.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of timely availability of FX rate files to customers by 8:00am ET. (The number of business days in which ITS.gov has FX rates available for customers by 8:00am ET divided by the number of business days).	Over target	Monthly	Percent	96.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of system availability to users (Monday-Friday). (Actual application availability divided by scheduled application availability).	Over target	Monthly	Percent	97.00	100.00	01/31/2015

Investment Name: Invoice Processing Platform (IPP)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

The (IPP) provides a centralized electronic invoicing and payment information portal accessible to all participants in Federal payment transactions.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	15.75	3.51	3.48	3.58	2.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.66
Total DME funding		3.51	3.48	3.58					10.56
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	45.09	12.76	11.38	11.59	15.93	17.73	0.38	0.38	115.23
Total O&M funding		12.76	11.38	11.59					35.73
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	60.84	16.27	14.86	15.16	18.27	17.73	0.38	0.38	143.89
Total Gov FTE Cost	2.70	0.79	0.65	0.65	0.58	0.38	0.38	0.38	6.49
Number of FTE represented by costs	9.00	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	52.00

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

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

IPP is designed to yield Government-wide efficiencies by: (1) reducing or eliminating paper based processing by accounts payable; (2) enhancing Treasury's value and service to its citizens by increasing access to and quality of payment data; and (3) providing a single central application in which government finance departments can engage with their suppliers, and in which government suppliers can engage with agencies. IPP supports the Fiscal Service's goal to provide accurate, timely payments by optimizing agency use of electronic mechanisms. IPP investment supports presentation of electronic orders, receipt of electronic invoices, automated routing and approval, and electronic notifications to ensure accurate and timely payments.

IPP stakeholders include Federal Agencies and their commercial vendors.

Responsive customer service is a key performance indicator for most Federal agencies. Fiscal Service and the Federal agencies it serves encounter difficulties and delays in obtaining information needed to respond to customer inquiries about payment transactions. Currently detailed data required by agencies to address inquiries and handle payment disputes is housed in multiple, disparate systems (procurement, accounts payable, and Treasury accounting systems), which makes research time consuming and costly for the agencies and suppliers. IPP will provide a single central repository that will allow suppliers access to the data they need to handle many inquiries on their own and avoid numerous disputes.

Return on Investment:

The projected return on investment by the end of FY 2018 is 238.32%, resulting in a financial cost saving of approximately \$121,200,000. The current cost savings is based on the cost to process an invoice electronically via IPP versus manually. A year to year estimate of savings is dependent on the scope of adoption and operational savings realized by customers. IPP will prove to be beneficial both within the government (to Agencies) and external to the government (to Vendors) in the following ways:

Federal Agency Benefits

Federal agencies can save time and money by adopting IPP:

- IPP saves time by automating a formerly paper-intensive procurement process.
- IPP is available at no charge to federal agencies.
- IPP helps federal agencies avoid Prompt Payment penalties and capture early payment discounts.
- IPP supports paperwork reduction initiatives.
- IPP leverages cloud computing best practices to help federal agencies comply with the federal cloud first policy.

Vendor Benefits

IPP makes it easier for vendors to do business with the government:

- IPP provides multiple options for vendors to create and submit invoices electronically.
- IPP provides vendors with greater visibility into all transaction data and documents associated with a PO.
- IPP has self-service features that save time by enabling vendors to quickly answer payment-related questions.
- IPP is available at no charge to vendors.
- IPP enables vendors to better manage their cash flow projections.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: Aligns with the US Department of the Treasury Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017 and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017.

Presidential Priority: In July 2011, in support of President Obama's "Campaign to Cut Waste" across the federal government, the U.S. Department of the Treasury announced that it was mandating that all Treasury Bureaus implement the Invoice Processing Platform formerly known as Internet Payment Platform (IPP), an electronic invoice processing solution, by the end of FY 2012. Additionally, in FY 2013, the Department required that its commercial vendors submit their invoices using IPP. This mandate only applies to Treasury Bureaus and does not require additional government agencies to adopt IPP.

Other Requirement: OMB and Treasury established the Do Not Pay Program or solution (donotpay.treasury.gov), which enables agencies to access specified data sources for the purpose of reducing improper payments. On April 12, 2012, OMB issued a Memorandum (M-12-11) directing Executive Branch agencies to develop plans for using this solution. As of July 23, 2012, Invoice Processing Platform (IPP) began utilizing the Do Not Pay continuous monitoring feature as a value-added service to assist agencies in their efforts to reduce improper payments.

Accomplishments:

FY 2014's accomplishments include continued acceptance of IPP among government agencies. IPP has implemented 11 new agencies & processed more than 275K invoices in FY 2014. DoD continues making progress adding Joint Chief of Staff and WHS. IPP held its Second Annual Agency Forum which was well attended and received high marks on the post agency survey. Rel 3.1 & 3.2 were implemented in Dec. 2013 and June 2014 respectively. Rel 3.1 encompassed seven requirements to include the PAM Interface, Disburser Filtering, Invoice Attachments, Intra-Gov Workflow Notifications, IG PO Download and IG Invoice Upload/Download and migrated used notifications to new framework . Rel. 3.2 included an Intra-Gov Separate module, Vendors w/o TINS, Gen. Reference Table, Distribution Record Limits, Order Upload, Automated Novations & other enhancements. Rel 3.3 started on schedule in June 2014.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

IPP activities over this planning period are focused on the following initiatives: Increase electronic invoicing transactions submitted through IPP; electronic invoicing enhancements; Enhancements to intra-governmental processing functions; Infrastructure modernization and optimization; outreach expansion for agencies and suppliers; and implementation of agencies and suppliers. Activities in CY will address the following: Intra-Gov Sep. Module; Order Upload, Automated Novations, Vendors w/o TIN, FRAC, and Distribution Record Limits. Activities in BY will address the following: IGT GT&C Identifier Filtering; Security Enhancements; Notification Enhancements; Resubmit Rejected Invoices; Dollar Only POs & other enhancements. Other planned activities include, Auto Fix PO, additional Security Enhancements; User provisioning; Automate reconciliation between IPP and agency systems; Split IGT and Commercial; Support native EDI Invoices, Integrate automatic file transfer into and out of IPP for CSC e-File via TWAI Integration, IGT Reporting; Add CLIN/SLIN to PO and Invoice Data, Separate Void, Deny and Reject functionality; modernization and CQ fixes. A cloud alternative was chosen for this investment and associated costs are accounted for in the TWAI investment.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Develop additional intra-gov interfaces. Support BPN data import. Focus on enrolling more agencies and vendors. Continue excellent customer services and user training.

BY+2: O&M only - focus on enrolling more agencies and vendors, continuing excellent customer service, and continuing user training on the application.

BY+3: O&M only - focus on enrolling more agencies and vendors, continuing excellent customer service, and continuing user training on the application.

BY+4: O&M only - focus on enrolling more agencies and vendors, continuing excellent customer service, and continuing user training on the application.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Percentage of helpdesk calls answered within 60 seconds	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	80.00	87.00	01/31/2015
Major Software Releases and patches Deployed with No Service Disruption	Over target	Quarterly	Percentage	98.00	99.00	12/31/2014
The cost savings for invoices processed using IPP equates to \$15 cost savings per invoice.	Over target	Monthly	Dollars	405000.00	438570.00	01/31/2015
IPP is available to meet its user's needs with minimum interruption.	At target	Monthly	Percentage	99.00	99.00	01/31/2015
Number of agencies enrolling in IPP (out of 27,000)	Over target	Annual	Number	27000.00	29238.00	01/31/2015

Investment Name: Over the Counter Channel Application (OTCnet)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

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

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	47.26	14.03	11.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.28
Total DME funding		14.03	11.99	0.00					26.02
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	23.32	9.31	9.71	11.48	11.12	11.24	11.71	0.00	87.89
Total O&M funding		9.31	9.71	11.48					30.50
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	70.58	23.34	21.70	11.48	11.12	11.24	11.71	0.00	161.17
Total Gov FTE Cost	2.53	1.08	1.09	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	0.00	8.78
Number of FTE represented by costs	17.35	6.30	6.35	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	54.00

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

OTCnet is a web-based system that enables federal agencies to integrate check conversion and deposit reporting activities, so that all checks and cash deposits are handled by one web-based application. As part of Fiscal Services strategic Collections and Cash Management Modernization (CCMM) initiative, OTCnet has redesigned its business lines by developing one system per channel and streamlining the collection process. OTCnet has fully incorporated the functionality of the two legacy systems (PCC OTC and TGAnet) into OTCnet. TGAnet was decommissioned in June 2011 and all PCC OTC agencies were converted to OTCnet in 2012. PCC OTC has been de-activated for all agency access and it was fully decommissioned at the infrastructure level in August 2013. Additional conversion activities in 2012 included converting agencies from CashLink Ca\$hLink II to OTCnet to support CashLink Ca\$hLink II decommissioning. By implementing the GWA/TRS project in 2012, OTCnet has facilitated data capture to support Central Accounting and Reporting System reporting requirements for both check conversion and deposit reporting. OTCnet is a complex system that utilizes a broad range of technologies with 12 external interfaces and a substantial user community who uses the system across the globe. Future functionality enhancements include: Supporting Straight Through Processing, Archiving and Dynamic TAS. The primary beneficiaries of this investment are the end users from agencies, financial institutions and government as this investment yields substantial cost savings being a shared service across the government servicing over 96 Agencies and over 130 Financial Institutions, from decommissioning the two legacy systems and Ca\$hLink II as well as providing efficiency gains through improved reconciliation processes.

Return on Investment:

OTCnet replaces two legacy systems, TGAnet and PCC OTC and utilizes one service provider instead of two from the legacy systems. By providing a shared service across the government for all OTC collections globally, it eliminates the need of multiple systems across the government. Using automated check processing functionality in OTCnet eliminates the need for

manually processing the checks at TGA locations. Using ITIM system for single sign-on and automated user recertification provides productivity improvements to agencies for large number of users and less manual effort from the customer support team. Utilizing a web-based training tool for agencies reduces number of the Instructor Led training requests in OTCnet and provides cost benefits. Having a single organization hierarchy in OTCnet provides efficiency gains to set up the hierarchy in one system as opposed to two systems in the past. GWA/TRS project provides functionality to capture accounting information at the point of deposit and transmits the information to CIR. The Dynamic TAS project will provide the capability to support the capture of multiple accounting code classifications at the batch level (summary level classification) and the individual check level (item level classification) in both online and offline applications. This provides cost savings for the government in streamlining and centralizing the reporting of revenue collection information and eliminates agency's redundant reconciliation processes. With summary classification for TGA deposits and with the C-Key classification for checks, agencies can be GWA compliant.

With the implementation of Straight through Processing, all deposits processed through OTCnet will include the Treasury RTN information which will post directly to the TGA structure and update the TGA balance throughout the day. This will support the Treasury goals of intra-day cash position, earlier end-of-day close and faster proofing, balancing and reconciliation processes.

Processing of Adjustment/Correction and Rescinds for checks in addition to deposits will improve agency reporting, support decommissioning of FRB CashLink Ca\$hLink and also improve reconciliation processes.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: Aligns with the U.S. Department of the Treasury Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014 - 2017 and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017.

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: N/A

Accomplishments:

The GWA/TRS release has been implemented in OTCnet Release 1.3 on October 16, 2012, a key milestone to achieve CCMM goal. The implementation included capturing government-wide accounting classification at the point of entry for checks for the first time and transmitting the check information to Collections Information Repository (CIR - formerly TRS). TCMS change for cash concentration (instead of CashLink Ca\$hLink II) was also implemented as part of this project. Additionally, both deposit processing and check processing have upgraded to the FMS Enterprise Schema version 4.6.

All conversions from multiple systems including PCC OTC, FRB CashLink Ca\$hLink and CashLink Ca\$hLink II have been completed to meet the 2012 timeline for decommissioning the two systems (i.e. PCC OTC and CashLink Ca\$hLink II). In order to address the large volume of financial transactions OTCnet has accumulated in the TWAI since 2001, the Archiving and Architectural project was implemented in June 2014.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

Supporting Straight Through Processing (STP) and Archiving Phase 1 started in FY 2013 and it was implemented in June 2014. This included processing Treasury Routing Transit Number information, transmitting the information to Collections Information Repository and ultimately to TGA accounts. Archiving Phase 1 separates the Online Transaction Processing database from Archive database containing historical information.

STP full implementation including processing Adjustments/Corrections/Rescinds for checks will be implemented in March 2015. This implementation also includes Dynamic Split which will allow agencies to classify check transactions with single or multiple Classification Keys (C-Keys) or TAS string at the point of check capture, and support the image archive effort with Debit Gateway. Full solution for Archiving will include deposit processing and reports and is also scheduled in 2015.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Maintaining operations.

BY+2: Maintaining operations.

BY+3: Maintaining operations.

BY+4: Maintaining operations.

Useful Life:

Year the investment began: 2009

End Year of the current planning cycle: 2019

Description of why the investment is not consistent with life cycle model defined in OMB Circular A-131.: N/A.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
System Availability, percent of system will be available 24x7x365.	Over target	Monthly	%	97.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Provide Timely ACH File Processing via Debit Gateway. ACH/ Check 21 transactions received before the daily cutoff times of, 1:30AM (FedACH) and 8:30AM(Check 21), are sent on time to the Debit Gateway per month.	Over target	Monthly	%	94.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Deposit reports received by OTCnet, before daily cutoff times of 2:30PM (Fedwire) and 9:10PM (End of Day), are transmitted on time to TRS per month.	Over target	Monthly	%	94.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percent of Deposit and Debit Voucher Reports that are available on time or delivered to agencies by 10AM daily.	At target	Monthly	%	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Monthly customer service telephone call abandonment rate will not exceed 3%	Under target	Monthly	%	3.00	0.71	01/31/2015

Investment Name: Pay.gov

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

Pay.gov is the Government's Internet Collection channel for all non-tax collections. Pay.gov offers a suite of electronic financial services to assist agencies in their electronic collection.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	43.03	3.33	3.68	3.79	3.89	4.00	0.00	0.00	61.73
Total DME funding		3.33	3.68	3.79					10.80
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	95.69	15.98	17.21	17.32	18.14	18.48	0.00	0.00	182.81
Total O&M funding		15.98	17.21	17.32					50.51
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	138.72	19.32	20.89	21.11	22.03	22.48	0.00	0.00	244.54
Total Gov FTE Cost	5.20	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	8.20
Number of FTE represented by costs	29.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	54.00

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

Pay.gov Services (Pay.gov) provide a Government-wide Internet collection channel for Federal Program Agencies (FPAs) to collect non-tax revenue. Pay.gov provide 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 Revenue Collection Management (RCM) is to convert paper based transactions to electronic methods; Pay.gov is the primary program supporting this goal. RCM 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 than mailed or in person transactions. Also by collecting the funds electronically, FPAs are able to collect payments more accurately since the risk of human error is removed. Citizens benefit from Pay.gov by being able to make payment from any Internet capable device. There is also benefit in that the cost per payment through Pay.gov is less than the cost per paper payment. As a service, FPAs are also the primary customers and stakeholders of Pay.gov.

Return on Investment:

Pay.gov life cycle benefits are based on the historically-observed unit cost for processing Internet based collection transactions vs. the unit cost of paper based collection methods. The cost avoidance realized by processing transactions over the Internet, is the cost avoidance benefit.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: Aligns with the U.S. Department of the Treasury Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014 - 2017 and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017.

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: N/A

Accomplishments:

As of July 31, 2014, Pay.gov has collected over \$96 billion and 114 million transactions this fiscal year. Both metrics are ahead of schedule for meeting the fiscal year goal of \$115 billion collection through 117 million transactions. Pay.gov currently hosts 978 agency applications, which is well ahead of the fiscal year goal. Also as of July 31, 2014, Pay.gov has maintained an annual production availability metric of 99.77%, which is slightly behind schedule of the 100% fiscal year goal. To date Pay.gov has successfully implemented all planned software releases on schedule with the exception of one late release (6.0) due to an increase in scope deliverables . These releases successfully accomplished milestones. No corrective actions have been taken to date.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

CY objectives include collecting \$115 billion through 117 million transactions while increasing agency applications to 900 applications. The System availability goal for CY is 100%.

BY objectives include collecting \$115 billion through 117 million transactions while increasing agency applications to 1000 applications. The System availability goal for BY is 100%.

Planned milestones for each target benefit include: for CY- User Interface redesign, PayPal Implementation -Phase 2, Recurring CC transaction functionality, eBilling enhancements include a new email solution, and Payment Service Provider #2. For BY- Payment service provider #3, online banking bill presentment, Adjustment and Corrections interface with the Debit Gateway, and final SOA re-architecture tasks.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Support e-commerce, NTPI, and e-Billing projects, and infrastructure and environmental upgrades.

BY+2: Support e-commerce, NTPI, and e-Billing projects, and infrastructure and environmental upgrades.

BY+3: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined.

BY+4: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Collect \$9.75B per month in FY15	Over target	Monthly	Billions of dollars collected	9.75	15.64	01/31/2015
Process 11 million collection transactions per month in FY15	Over target	Monthly	Millions of transactions processed	11.00	13.15	01/31/2015
Maintain system availability of 99.8%	Over target	Monthly	system availability %	99.80	100.00	01/31/2015
Implement 10 new Pay.gov implementations for federal agencies per month in FY2015.	Over target	Monthly	Number of applications hosted	10.00	30.00	01/31/2015
Percent of ACH Files sent to the Debit Gateway timely (by 2am EST cutoff)	At target	Monthly	Percentage of Files Sent	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of Credit/Debit card payments submitted to Card Acquiring Bank delivered timely (by 2am EST cutoff)	At target	Monthly	Percent of transactions submitted	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015

Investment Name: Payment Application Modernization (PAM)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

PAM replaces 32+ Regional Operations legacy applications generating check, Automated Clearing House, International ACH Transactions, and Wire Transfer payments (1.1 billion, \$2.3 trillion) on behalf of Federal Program Agencies with a single application.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	93.89	8.22	5.69	4.99	5.18	5.16	5.25	16.33	144.70
Total DME funding		8.22	5.69	4.99					18.90
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	38.80	5.73	2.84	2.58	2.67	2.68	2.72	8.48	66.50
Total O&M funding		5.73	2.84	2.58					11.16
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	132.69	13.95	8.53	7.57	7.84	7.84	7.98	24.80	211.21
Total Gov FTE Cost	57.10	5.32	2.07	2.11	2.15	2.19	2.24	7.29	80.47
Number of FTE represented by costs	526.50	55.50	32.60	32.60	32.60	32.60	32.60	97.80	842.80

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

Investment includes Regional Operations (RO) legacy payment applications and PAM.

PAM is a standard application used by the National Payment Center to annually distribute approximately 1.1 billion checks, ACH, and Wire Transfer Federal payments on behalf of Federal Program Agencies (FPAs).

Goals/Benefits:

- One file format
- Offset Same Day Pay (Wires) requests.
- Consolidation to a modular payment application with common functionality and configuration control
- Data consolidated in a single relational database
- Ability to efficiently implement legislative mandated changes in one application
- Ability to respond efficiently to change requests made by FPAs
- Operational efficiencies resulting from significant reduction of required manual and exception processing interventions
- Implementation of standard processes and procedures across two payment centers (RFCs), allowing the ability to absorb volume into fewer centers
- Reduce data center and Fiscal Service costs associated with continued maintenance of the 32+ payment applications (file formats)
- Positions Fiscal Service to process higher volumes and to expand payment processing to NTDOs, such as Department of Defense
- Process all payments on behalf of the Federal Government, thereby reducing printing and processing costs.
- Payment application will be aligned with the Fiscal Service Enterprise Data Architecture standards

- Implementation of improved BCP, DR and COOP (e.g. one system to recover, rather than 32+ payment applications/file formats)
- Increase transparency by interfacing with the Payment Information Repository (PIR)
- Support the DNP process by reducing improper payments

Key Customers/Beneficiaries

- FPAs processing payments
- Social Security Administration
- Social Security Supplemental Income
- Internal Revenue Service
- Office of Personnel Management
- Railroad Retirement Board
- Veterans Administration
- National Finance Center
- General Services Agency
- National Business Center
- 200+ Vendor FPAs
- Defense Finance & Accounting Service
- Office of Special Trustee

Interfacing Applications/Systems

- Gvt Wide Acct, Invoice Payment Platform, PACER , FedACH, International Treasury System.gov, Treasury Offset Program, Top Control System, Treasury Check Information System, Secure Payment System, Shared Accounting Model, Financial Organization Master File, 1691, Do Not Pay, Payment Information Repository.

Return on Investment:

PAM's Return on Investment for FY 2014 through 2019 is -49.06%.

Return on Investment for the PAM project currently accounts for the Benefit of FTE savings related to the support of Legacy mainframe-based applications that were replaced by PAM. PAM significantly reduces manual processing and modernizes the technologies employed, incorporating new and enhanced functionality that improves the efficiency of the payments process. These efficiencies positioned the Fiscal Service to consolidate payment processing from four RFC's to one RFC (Kansas City Financial Center) and check printing to two centers.

The ROI Benefits calculation will be updated for the FY2017 Budget submission to include cost avoidance data related to the repurposing of the Austin and Philadelphia Financial Centers, and the cost reduction related to the closure of San Francisco. Additionally, there is cost avoidance Benefit for PAM to interface directly with the Do Not Pay system, versus building 30+ interfaces from Federal Program Agencies (including IRS, SSA, VA, OPM, RRB and software vendors who support accounting/payments software for other agencies). With this information included, the ROI is expected to be significantly higher.

This is a core system required to make Government payments for 200+ Treasury-disbursed Federal Program Agencies. The ROI also does not account for the cost savings associated for FPAs who process payments through PAM, as they do not have to perform check printing, Automated Clearing House, Wires, DNP screening and International ACH Transactions directly.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: Payment Management (PM) Assistant Commissioner area's primary focus is to manage/operate federal disbursement and related aftermath systems. PM disburses an enormous volume of payments and associated dollars that represent approximately 85% of all federal payments.

PAM aligns with the U.S. Department of the Treasury Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014 - 2017 strategic goal "Create a 21st-century approach to government by improving efficiency, effectiveness, and customer interaction"; as well as the Bureau of the Fiscal Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017.

The following long-term goal/measure supports the major Fiscal Service mission activities:

-Payments: Ninety percent of all payments will be made electronically.

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: Bureau of the Fiscal Service Directive - The need to develop an application that is written in current technology due to inability to support archaic programming languages for the legacy applications being replaced. Encourage process re-engineering within operations and with interfacing applications and support single sign-on capabilities. PAM is an effort to replace 32+ existing Legacy payment applications generating check, ACH, and wire transfer payments (over one billion) on behalf of FPAs with a single application. Gaps addressed by PAM include: multiple systems written in outdated languages, inability to meet legislative and FPAs changes/requests quickly, and extensive manual processes. The legacy applications are written in COBOL and Assembler languages, for which new resources to support the legacy applications are scarce.

Accomplishments:

FY 2014:

Implemented:

Release 6.1

Full Service Intelligent Barcode (This is to meet the USPS requirements for mail sorting and allowing Fiscal Service to continue to get a discount on postage).

Printing Site Functionality for Changes for Business Continuity

Harmonizing the acceptance of Payment Request File and Certification

Increased Reporting to IPP and IPP Acknowledgement

Payment Reporting for PPR

Provide CARS Difference Report to Agencies

ACH Reversal Process

Release 7.0

DNP Interface (Implemented transmission of files for payment screening through DNP, which will support preventing improper payments received by PAM from being made. In addition updates we made to the agency notification report with DNP results).

Automate processing of large dollar check amounts.

SSA Monthly PSC reporting

Performance Discrepancies

No performance discrepancies were noted for FY 2014.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

FY 2015

Post Payment System (PAM will send the Standard Reporting Format (SRF) to PPS, along with a copy of the PACER Accounting Summary)

Application Audit Reduction

Splitting rules for payments

Configure limit for letter files

Group Summary Report

Alert enhancements

Manage group enhancements

Certification failed alert

Update to the PAM/Payment Information Repository (PIR) interface with the Standard Reporting Format (SRF) and a wire payment schema change between PAM and Secure Payment System

SPS Wire Offsetting

ASAP grant payment integration

Beyond:

New version of the PAM Standard Payment Request (SPR) and Treasury Offset Program (TOP) reversals

Functionality to support Courtesy Disbursements and Phase 1 of SPS Portal services.

Completed conversion from DataStage MVS to DataStage Parallel Jobs and Phase 2 of SPS Portal services.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Support Payment Management Architecture Integration requirements. Maintain operations.

BY+2: Support Payment Management Architecture Integration requirements. Maintain operations.

BY+3: Support Payment Management Architecture Integration requirements. Maintain operations.

BY+4: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined. Maintain operations.

Useful Life:

Year the investment began: 2005

End Year of the current planning cycle: 2022

Description of why the investment is not consistent with life cycle model defined in OMB

Circular A-131.: This program/investment's system life cycle model is intended to extend 15-20 years after full functionality is developed. PAM replaces COBOL/ASSEMBLER applications that process payments for approximately 85% of all Federal Program Agencies (Treasury Disbursed Offices). Beginning in FY 2015, project resources are projected to be split 72/28 between DME and O&M. This methodology assumes there will always be development projects. The AA contains both legacy and PAM resources. Additional outer years include an inflation factor. The AA accounts for Fiscal Service FTE resources that are tied to the maintenance of the legacy applications and the PAM project management office. The AA also incorporates FRB reimbursable and Fiscal Service direct appropriated funds that are applied to applicable DME and O&M milestones.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Number of PAM Production severity 1 problems reported.	Under target	Monthly	Number of severity 1 problems reported	1.00	0.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of check and EFT payments processed accurately and on time.	Under target	Monthly	% of payments processed accurately and on time	100.00	99.99	01/31/2015
The number of unexpected system/environment errors.	At target	Monthly	# of errors recognized by PAM	250.00	250.00	01/31/2015
Average cost per payment based on project costs and transactions processed by PAM in cents. The metric aligns with the Fiscal Service Assistant Commissioner's goal to keep costs at a cent (.01) or below.	At target	Monthly	Costs (in Cents) per payment processed in PAM	0.01	0.01	01/31/2015
Percentage of System Availability during Normal Operations	At target	Monthly	% of System Availability	1.00	1.00	01/31/2015

Investment Name: Post Payment System (PPS)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

The Post Payment System consolidates Treasury payment aftermath processing into one comprehensive application, which eliminates redundancy of data across systems and provides one-stop aftermath processing for Federal Agencies.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	4.13	11.90	14.21	14.80	12.90	9.98	4.46	4.83	77.21
Total DME funding		11.90	14.21	14.80					40.91
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	0.00	0.00	1.54	3.10	3.71	6.06	7.05	30.02	51.48
Total O&M funding		0.00	1.54	3.10					4.63
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	4.13	11.90	15.74	17.90	16.62	16.04	11.51	34.85	128.69
Total Gov FTE Cost	0.00	0.87	4.07	4.39	4.64	4.25	1.31	1.29	20.80
Number of FTE represented by costs	0.00	5.00	22.20	22.95	26.00	23.20	13.30	53.20	165.85

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

The Post Payment System (PPS) investment will consolidate all payment aftermath processing into one comprehensive application by merging processing currently performed in five legacy systems; Treasury Check Information System (TCIS), Payments, Claims and Enhanced Reconciliation (PACER), Treasury Receivable, Accounting and Collection System (TRACS), Teletrace, and Treasury Offset Program (TOP) Control System (TCS). The consolidation of the Bureau of Fiscal Services' post payment systems will reduce costs associated with operations and maintenance of legacy systems, reduce duplication of functionality, eliminate redundancy of data across systems and provide a single source for aftermath payment processing for Federal Program Agencies.

PPS will utilize standardized reporting using Common Government-wide Accounting Classification (CGAC) structure, and leverage commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) software solutions when appropriate to provide common, best practice functionality and proven implementation methodologies. PPS will provide enhanced streamlined business processes and productivity gains that will simplify reconciliation activities, improve information exchange, reduce paper-based processes, integrate disparate processes, improve fraud detection, and enable self- service functions for Agencies and Financial Institution (FI) users.

PPS will include functionality to process Claims/Adjudications, Cancellations, Check Reconciliation, Settlements, Offsets, and Accounting, with Customer Service & Self-Service Applications. Legacy post payment systems will be retired through phased implementation of PPS. Quantitative and qualitative benefits will be realized through cost avoidance and costs savings as measured by:

- Retirement of systems
- Improved ability to deliver services and respond to customer inquiries more accurately and quickly
- Improved access to information for Federal Program Agencies (FPAs) and FI users
- Elimination of duplicate assets

- Minimization of interfaces and duplication of data
- Improved reliability of systems
- Improved ability to maintain a single system
- Accommodation of increases in workload or demand
- Reduction in manual RFC operations
- Improved efficiency
- Modernization of operations
- Modernization of technical environment

PPS beneficiaries include Government Agencies (such as SSA, VA, OPM, IRS, and RRB), Non-Treasury Disbursing Offices (such as DOD, U.S. Courts, U.S. Marshalls Service), the FRB, FIs, and U.S. Public.

Return on Investment:

PPS currently expects to achieve a five year ROI of 65.6% with a break-even point in FY 2017, as detailed in the updated 2014 Cost-Benefit Analysis. PPS will yield significant benefits and productivity gains through process improvements, centralization and automation of functionality and systems consolidations. Cost savings will be achieved through retirement of legacy systems, elimination of contracts, and reductions and re-purposing of staff resources. The centralized Post Payment System will provide Treasury with numerous qualitative benefits, including:

- Increased IT system flexibility and efficiency
- Compatibility with Treasury and Fiscal Service EA
- Improved risk management and control
- Improved mission performance
- Increased reporting capabilities
- Increased ability to implement organizational strategies
- Improved reliability of information and increased confidence from agency customers. PPS will enhance Fiscal Service Investment development capabilities by elimination of obsolete software and technology platforms, and increased scalability for future expansion. Monetary benefits from staff savings or reinvestment will be realized through:
 - Future cost avoidance
 - Permanent reduction in staff hours with respect to the affected FS business process
 - Re-application of saved staff hours within the identical business process to meet discretionary workload increases
 - Staff savings across Government due to reduced reporting and reconciliation requirements
 - Staff savings across Government due to more timely availability and accuracy of decision support data

System of Record functionality will be transferred from the legacy applications to PPS with each phase, and legacy systems will be decommissioned when appropriate.

PPS customers from PFC, FPAs, and FIs will benefit from a consolidated source of all post payment data and reconciliation tools with minimized use of paper based communication.

Customers will have access to summary and detailed reports to perform transaction and accounting reconciliation from a central location. Portal users will have timely access to all payment and post payment data, and will have the ability to research issues through use of standard reports, analytical tools, and enhanced communication with PFC personnel via instant chat and inbox messaging. FPAs will further benefit from the PPS self-service environment which enables users to perform online tasks they otherwise would have called PFC staff.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: PPS supports Treasury Strategic Goal 3 to "Fairly and effectively reform and modernize federal financial management, accounting, and tax systems." PPS is aligned with strategic objectives 3.1 "Improve the efficiency and transparency of federal financial management and government-wide accounting," and 3.2 "Improve the disbursement and collection of federal funds and reduce improper payments made by the U.S. government."

PPS aligns with these objectives through delivery of a single source, efficient and modern post payment processing environment, while replacing five legacy systems. PPS's consolidation of FS post payment systems will reduce costs associated with O & M of legacy systems, eliminate redundancy of data across systems and provide one-stop payment aftermath processing for Federal Agencies. The enriched PPS database will generate valuable information for agency use in fraud detection efforts, and the elimination of improper payments.

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: N/A

Accomplishments:

In FY 2014, PPS successfully completed a nine month Pilot program, which included design, development and testing of a hybrid COTS/custom-build solution, and establishment of a foundational PPS payment database. The Pilot included collection and processing of load enriched payment and payee data from PAM, ASAP, ITS and PACER. PPS Pilot test results proved that the new system effectively met all goals and performance requirements for: conversion of 7 years of legacy data, validation of data quality, load performance with data encryption, online queries, and analytical capabilities. Success of the Pilot was critical to the timely deployment of PPS Rel. 1.0.0 in Sept. 2014. Rel. 1.0.0 provides an enriched Payee Object file with auto-enrollments from FedACH for enhanced fraud detection. Concurrent with the Pilot and Release 1.0.0 in FY 2014, the PPS team conducted planning and requirements gathering activities for major Release 2.0.0, with a scheduled deployment date in September 2015.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

PPS CY 2015 acquisition projects will reflect a continuation of the functional phase-in approach and modular development strategy, and include a minor remediation release 1.1.0 in March and a major production release 2.0.0 in September 2015. PPS 2.0.0 will introduce Portal/web interface functionality for Agency users to perform record queries, access reports, and basic self-service functions related to payment recovery, reporting, and integrity analysis. This release will result in significant benefits to the Fiscal Service and Federal agencies by providing a single channel for payment and Payee Object information. Agency users will transition from legacy data sources and reports to the PPS portal for daily reconciliation of payment schedules. PPS 2.0.0 will provide ENR (Enrollments) and NOC (Notification of Change) information to agency users. NOC and ENR data will be fed to PPS during release 1.0.0 for fraud detection purposes. The NOC and ENR data will be passed to agency users during release 2.0.0 via the portal and/or interface files for agency analysis. PPS will become a mixed life cycle investment with the initiation of O &M activities in October 2015.

Release 3.0.0 in September 2016, will involve the transfer of a significant portion of TRACS and PACER functionality to PPS, and establish PPS as the Treasury System of Record for Payments, Returns and Cancellations. Processing of all returns and cancellations will transfer from the legacy applications to PPS. PPS will become responsible for:

- Processing of the transactions
- Generation of accounting events
- Generation of reports
- Generation of interface files

- Storage of all data related to payments and cancellations
 Release 3.0.0 will include all TCS functionality and permit its decommissioning.
 Release 4.0.0 in out year 2017 expands PPS with additional components for ACH Claims processing, Check Claims, Call Center, Workflow enhancements, and an Interactive Portal. Rel. 4.0.0 will transfer remaining functionality from legacy systems TRACS, and Teletrace, and allow for their concurrent decommissioning. The final PPS development phase major release 5.0.0 in 2018 will complete the fulfillment of remaining PPS requirements, with the addition of Accounting Adjustments, Check Reconciliation, and ENH functionality. Residual legacy systems PACER and TCIS will be decommissioned following Release 5.0.0 deployment.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Introduce significant workflow and business process management enhancements including reclamation, claims and call center components and a fully functional Interactive Portal with self-service and messaging features.

BY+2: Implement check reconciliation, accounting adjustments, file transmission interface, and check verification functionality.

BY+3: Implement NTDO reporting interfaces and straight through processing, and decommission remaining legacy systems.

BY+4: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Percentage of published hours of availability met by the PPS application	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	95.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of non-match's with PACER identified and reported within 24 hours of the exception	Over target	Semi-Annual	Percentage	95.00		
Percentage of ad hoc query request are processed within 48 hours	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	95.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of payee object file updated within 24 hours of activity	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	95.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Amount of identified possible suspect payments	At target	Monthly	Dollars	1.50	1.50	01/31/2015

Investment Name: Retail Securities Services (RSS)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

Retail Securities Services (RSS) investment supports various retail program IT systems, such as TreasuryDirect, SaBRe and Treasury Retail E-Services (TRES), to deliver effective retail customer service and products.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	39.53	11.39	13.59	10.92	5.93	5.48	5.48	0.00	92.34
Total DME funding		11.39	13.59	10.92					35.90
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	110.24	35.86	29.64	31.85	30.80	34.18	34.18	0.00	306.75
Total O&M funding		35.86	29.64	31.85					97.35
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	149.77	47.24	43.23	42.78	36.74	39.66	39.66	0.00	399.09
Total Gov FTE Cost	44.50	10.28	12.23	12.36	12.36	12.36	12.36	0.00	116.44
Number of FTE represented by costs	344.00	88.00	103.00	94.00	94.00	94.00	94.00	0.00	911.00

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

The Fiscal Service's mission is to promote the financial integrity and operational efficiency of the U.S. Government through exceptional accounting, borrowing, collections, payments, and shared services. Within this core mission, Fiscal Service manages the RSS program. RSS enables private citizens and organizations to directly own and manage U.S. Treasury securities. The types of securities included are non-marketable securities in the form of savings bonds and marketable securities in the form of bills, notes, bonds, Floating Rate Notes (FRN), and Treasury Inflation-Indexed Securities (TIPS).

RSS also oversees various programs for older, outstanding paper marketable securities and supports this mission through various IT systems, such as TreasuryDirect, SaBRe, and Treasury Retail E-Services (TRES), to deliver effective retail customer service and products.

Several systems within the RSS investment have data flow dependencies with other investments. The first major dependency is reporting daily financial transactions to the Summary Debt Accounting System (SDAS) to be included in the Daily Treasury Statement which is part of the SDAS investment. The second major dependency is providing auction information to the Treasury Automated Auction System, which is part of the WSS investment.

Return on Investment:

As of August 2014, the estimated five year return on investment for the RSS portfolio is 102.03%. The SaBRe system retains records of all paper savings bonds, which benefits the government in the cost avoidance of making duplicate payments to owners of paper savings bonds. The TreasuryDirect system was built to allow the customer to manage his/her information, and provides the government the benefit of cost avoidance of customer service support to complete transactions. The various Retail systems also expand the investor base to keep cost down. As TSS works to eliminate paper savings bonds, a cost saving has been

realized as it is less costly to buy, hold, and redeem an electronic savings bond than a paper savings bond. TRES has enabled Retail to consolidate to two processing sites and has decreased dependence on customer service support, resulting in cost savings to the government.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: - Borrowing Authority for Bonds; Title 31, United States Code (USC), Subtitle III, Chapter 31, Subchapter I, Section 3102.

- Borrowing Authority for Notes; Title 31, United States Code (USC), Subtitle III, Chapter 31, Subchapter I, Section 3103.

- Borrowing Authority for Certificates of Indebtedness and Bills; Title 31, United States Code (USC), Subtitle III, Chapter 31, Subchapter I, Section 3104.

- Borrowing Authority for U.S. Savings Bonds and Savings Certificates; Title 31, United States Code (USC), Subtitle III, Chapter 31, Subchapter I, Section 3105.

- Borrowing Authority for Retirement and Savings Bonds; Title 31, United States Code (USC), Subtitle III, Chapter 31, Subchapter I, Section 3106.

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: Aligns with the U.S. Department of the Treasury Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014 - 2017 and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017.

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: N/A

Accomplishments:

November 2013: Completed business requirements for the new conversion process in TreasuryDirect to allow electronic reissues of EE and I savings bonds.

November 2013: Implemented changes to Retail systems to interface and inter-operate with the Summary Debt Accounting (SDA) application and implemented changes to Retail payment applications to enable Retail systems to process payments as a Treasury Disbursement Office (TDO).

January 2014: Completed design phase for the new conversion process in TreasuryDirect to allow electronic reissues of EE and I savings bonds.

February 2014: Deployed the new conversion process in TreasuryDirect to allow electronic reissues of EE and I savings bonds.

March 2014: Completed Siebel development of Virtual Case File changes (TRES).

April 2014: Completed imaging production environment build (TRES).

July 2014: Integration testing for the Marketable Release of Legacy Holding (TD).

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

FY 2015-TD-DME1: Implement changes to TreasuryDirect to enable Legacy Treasury Direct registrations to be held and maintained in TreasuryDirect.

FY 2015-TD-DME2: Define and design changes to TreasuryDirect to enable HH/H securities to be held and maintained in TreasuryDirect.

FY 2015-TD-DME3: Develop and test changes to TreasuryDirect to hold and maintain HH/H securities in TreasuryDirect.

FY 2015-TRIM-DME1: Design Retail's new account management system

FY 2015-TRIM-DME2: Design and begin to develop Retail's new account management system.

FY 2015-TRES-DME1: Deploy changes to Treasury Retail E-Services (TRES) to create a virtual case file system.

FY 2015-TRES-DME2: Define and design requirements for a secure customer self-help portal.

FY 2015-TRES-DME3: Build the secure portal changes in the Treasury Web Applications Infrastructure (TWA) development environment.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined.

BY+2: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined.

BY+3: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined.

BY+4: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined.

Useful Life:

Year the investment began: 2010

End Year of the current planning cycle: 2030

Description of why the investment is not consistent with life cycle model defined in OMB Circular A-131.: N/A.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Percentage of customer satisfaction survey results rated Good or Better	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	86.50	89.74	01/31/2015
Percentage of maturing marketable par that customers reinvest into new purchases	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	61.00	66.72	01/31/2015
Percentage of time with 24/7 mainframe system access.	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	99.50	100.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of time financial and accounting data is sent to the Summary Debt Accounting System (SDAS) by 7:00 am each business day.	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	99.50	100.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of accounts successfully verified online.	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	82.00	89.74	01/31/2015

Investment Name: Summary Debt Accounting Services (SDAS)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

SDAS provides accounting information on financial and security transactions to effectively meet the borrowing needs of the federal government and accurately account for the debt of the United States.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	17.14	2.33	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.10	1.11	1.12	26.01
Total DME funding		2.33	0.61	0.00					2.95
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.45	1.07					1.51
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	11.78	5.15	6.30	6.43	6.54	6.66	6.78	6.90	56.54
Total O&M funding		5.15	6.75	7.50					19.40
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	-0.45	-1.07					-1.51
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	28.92	7.49	7.36	7.50	7.63	7.75	7.89	8.02	82.56
Total Gov FTE Cost	17.60	5.81	5.88	6.02	6.15	6.27	6.41	6.54	60.67
Number of FTE represented by costs	277.94	54.43	54.04	55.32	56.48	57.67	58.88	60.12	674.88

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

The SDAS investment supports the Summary Debt Accounting program within the Fiscal Service. The SDAS investment fulfills the organization's strategic goal of effectively accounting for the debt of the Federal Government by providing accurate and timely financial information to assist the Bureau and Treasury in managing the government's finances effectively. SDAS provides value to the taxpayer and government and is a contributor to the consumer confidence associated with reporting of the federal debt

Furthermore, the SDAS investment allows the Fiscal Service to produce daily, unaudited reports on the balances and composition of the public debt; the Monthly Statement of the Public Debt; and the annual, audited Schedules of Federal Debt (Schedules). The Schedules report on the single largest liability in Treasury's Agency Financial Report (AFR) and has received an unmodified opinion for the past 17 years. History of this investment demonstrates effective and innovative use of technology, high quality customer service, risk mitigation and efficient use of resources.

To ensure that the functionality of the SDAS investment progresses into the future, a modernization effort has taken place to enhance the debt accounting environment, improve governance for Summary Debt Accounting, and continue to produce accurate, clear, and useful debt accounting information. The overall goal of the project was to increase governance over the debt accounting environment to ensure the collection, verification, and dissemination of all debt accounting information is accurate, appropriate, flexible, and standardized.

Return on Investment:

The five-year Return on Investment for SDAS is calculated as 4.25%. Benefits, both quantitative and qualitative, of this investment include: tailored functionality; customer satisfaction; user friendliness; speed and efficiency; reduction of errors; and strong internal controls.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: Chief Financial Officer's Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-576).

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: Aligns with the U.S. Department of the Treasury Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014 - 2017 and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017.

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: N/A

Accomplishments:

The investment continues to provide a high level of performance including producing daily financial statements within 3 business days, closing monthly ledgers within 1 business day, and maintaining application availability during published business hours. The SDAS Modernization Project has completed the development phase, user acceptance testing, parallel testing, quality assurance, and successfully changed over to the new system environment in November 2013. With the completion of the SDAS Modernization project, financial reporting has been strengthened and business processes have been redefined to accommodate and adapt to anticipated changes in the future debt accounting environment. The new modernized summary debt accounting environment provides for investment, redemption, and debt service transactions, promotes accurate and timely reporting of debt information, and delivers the ability of Summary Debt Accounting customers to conduct business over the internet.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

CY 2015: Improve reporting capabilities to advance Treasury initiatives for financial reporting, cash management, and management of securities.

BY 2016: Continue to improve reporting capabilities to advance Treasury initiatives for financial reporting, cash management, and management of securities.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Continue to improve reporting capabilities to advance Treasury initiatives for financial reporting, and cash management, and management of securities.

BY+2: Continue to improve reporting capabilities to advance Treasury initiatives for financial reporting, and cash management, and management of securities.

BY+3: Continue to improve reporting capabilities to advance Treasury initiatives for financial reporting, and cash management, and management of securities.

BY+4: Continue to improve reporting capabilities to advance Treasury initiatives for financial reporting, and cash management, and management of securities.

Useful Life:

Year the investment began: 2010

End Year of the current planning cycle: 2022

Description of why the investment is not consistent with life cycle model defined in OMB Circular A-131.: N/A.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Percentage of monthly ledgers closed within 1 business day. Closing within 1 business day aids in receiving an unqualified opinion on the annual schedule of Federal Debt.	At target	Monthly	Percentage	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of daily financial statements produced within 3 business days	At target	Monthly	Percentage	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percentage of application availability during published business hours	Over target	Monthly	Percentage	99.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Submit accurate Daily Treasury Statement (Tables IIIA and IIIC) information each business day.	At target	Monthly	Percentage	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Publish the Monthly Statement of the Public Debt (MSPD) by 3:05 PM on the 4th business day of the month	At target	Monthly	Percentage	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015

Investment Name: Treasury Wide Application Infrastructure (TWA) Services

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

The Treasury Wide Application Infrastructure is an infrastructure and private cloud-like environment hosting fiscal shared service and public internet facing collection system in partnership with the Federal Reserve Service.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	35.24	4.40	33.24	10.94	11.27	11.61	11.96	0.00	118.66
Total DME funding		4.40	33.24	10.94					48.59
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	223.51	64.10	58.80	81.04	80.96	83.44	85.95	0.47	678.27
Total O&M funding		64.10	58.80	81.04					203.93
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	258.76	68.50	92.04	91.98	92.23	95.05	97.90	0.47	796.93
Total Gov FTE Cost	19.72	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	23.03
Number of FTE represented by costs	59.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

The Treasury Wide Application Infrastructure (TWA) Services host fiscal shared service and public internet facing collection system in partnership with Federal Reserve Service. The goal is to better align the TWA spend to the requested budget.

Return on Investment:

The ROI value for this Investment is not applicable.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: N/A

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: N/A

Presidential Priority: N/A

Other Requirement: N/A

Accomplishments:

Software upgrades, server replacements, and hardware and software maintenance.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

Software upgrades, server replacements, and hardware and software maintenance.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Centura upgrades as needed based on Fiscal Service Strategic Roadmap and application requirements. Continue maintaining operations.

BY+2: Centura upgrades as needed based on Fiscal Service Strategic Roadmap and application requirements. Continue maintaining operations.

BY+3: Centura upgrades as needed based on Fiscal Service Strategic Roadmap and

application requirements. Continue maintaining operations.

BY+4: Centura upgrades as needed based on Fiscal Service Strategic Roadmap and application requirements. Continue maintaining operations.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
SLA #1 Critical hour of production availability	Under target	Monthly	Full Day of Infrastructure availability	99.99	99.93	01/31/2015
SLA Metric #3 Priority 1 incident response. The Mean Time to Restore P1 Infrastructure Incidents	Over target	Monthly	minutes	120.00	300.00	01/31/2015
Total Open Audit Findings	Under target	Monthly	Total Open Audit Findings and Observations	49.00	40.00	01/31/2015
Problem Work Days to Root Cause for Priority 1 Incidents	Under target	Monthly	Number of Days	15.00	0.00	01/31/2015
Number of SOW Projects Currently not on Schedule	Under target	Monthly	Count	2.00	0.00	01/31/2015

Investment Name: USAspending.gov

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

This is a new Treasury investment to transfer program responsibility for USAspending.gov from GSA to Treasury. USAspending.gov fulfills certain requirements of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) of 2006.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	0.00	4.09	0.00	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.53	0.54	6.69
Total DME funding		4.09	0.00	0.50					4.59
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	0.00	4.13	3.42	3.25	3.31	3.38	3.34	3.51	24.35
Total O&M funding		4.13	3.42	3.25					10.80
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	0.00	8.22	3.42	3.75	3.82	3.90	3.88	4.06	31.04
Total Gov FTE Cost	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Number of FTE represented by costs	0.00	0.00				0.00	0.00		0.00

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

USAspending.gov provides the public with government spending information in response to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA). FFATA directed that a free, single, searchable website be available to the public and described the type of information which must be included with each award (e.g. unique name, award amount, description). USAspending.gov is also aligned with the Administration's Open Government Plan to promote the principles of open government (transparency, participation, and collaboration) by collecting and publicly publishing data on federal obligations for contracts and first-tier subcontracts, grants, and first-tier sub grants, loans, direct payments, insurance, and other forms of financial assistance. USAspending.gov allows the user to search and view government spending in several ways such as by state, time period, recipient, contractor, and program. Specific types of spending can also be viewed. USAspending.gov obtains data from multiple external sources and it is dependent upon the continued operation of those systems.

Return on Investment:

In FY 2014, USAspending.gov was transferred from General Service Administration to the Fiscal Service.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (DATA) of 2014. Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA), Public Law 109-282 as amended by Section 6202(a) of Public Law 110-252, required the establishment of a single, free, searchable website. The E-Government Act of 2002 required an integrated internet-based system of providing the public with access to Government information and services which is aided by USAspending.gov.

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: US Government Accountability Office (GAO) Report 10-365, Implementation of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006,

issued in March 2010 recommended that OMB develop and implement a process to regularly ensure that all federal agencies report required award information to USAspending.gov.

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: N/A

Presidential Priority: Presidential Memorandum on Transparency and Open Government.

Presidential Memorandum on the Interagency Task Force on Federal Contracting Opportunities for Small Business issued on April 26, 2010.

Other Requirement: Open Government Directive - Federal Spending Transparency issued on April 6, 2010.

Department of Treasury Open Government Plan 2.1, issued in September 2012, describes USAspending.gov's assistance in the Department's compliance with the Open Government Directive.

Accomplishments:

FY 2013 accomplishments are not available as USAspending.gov was transferred from General Service Administration to the Fiscal Service in FY 2014.

FY 2014 accomplishments include:

- analyzed data sources
- identified issues
- enhanced design/user interface
- data visualization
- content strategy
- prepared for iterative implementation and testing
- developed long-term strategy to improve the site's long-standing data quality issues

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

The goal during the current year is to implement meaningful improvements to the website by focusing on improving the usability and search functionality of the website. Some of this year's improvements include: updated visualization; enhanced data exploration by added interactive maps; improved search capabilities; data aggregation to display summary information; sub-award data will be rolled up to the prime award and featured with the prime data; summary pages for agencies and states/territories; and improved help desk.

During BY 2016, USAspending.gov will begin implementation of the long-term strategy to improve the site's long-standing data quality issues and to post additional federal financial data, as required by the DATA Act.

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: At this time, specific DME activities are not defined; however, USAspending.gov will continue to progress towards improving long-standing data quality issues, per OMB policy guidance. In addition, enhancements will be made to USAspending.gov in order to implement the requirements under the DATA Act, including establishing the infrastructure for collecting and publishing the additional financial data.

BY+2: At this time, specific DME activities are not defined; however, USAspending.gov will continue to progress towards improving long-standing data quality issues, per OMB policy guidance. In addition, enhancements will be made to USAspending.gov in order to implement the requirements under the DATA Act, including establishing the infrastructure for collecting and publishing the additional financial data.

BY+3: At this time, specific DME activities are not defined. Improvements to USAspending.gov will continue to be made based on feedback after publishing the additional financial data required by the DATA Act.

BY+4: At this time, specific DME activities are not defined. Improvements to USAspending.gov will continue to be made based on feedback after publishing the additional financial data required by the DATA Act.

Useful Life:

Year the investment began: 2014

End Year of the current planning cycle: 2099

Description of why the investment is not consistent with life cycle model defined in OMB

Circular A-131.: This is a new investment. Since the investment does not have an identifiable end point, it does not fit all of the criteria to be considered consistent with the life cycle model. All other criteria are met.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Maintain availability of system	Over target	Monthly	Percentage of time	90.00	100.00	12/31/2014
Trend of usage and effectiveness of the website	Over target	Monthly	Number of site visits	35000.00	38220.00	12/31/2014
USAspending.gov mobile users	Over target	Monthly	Percentage of mobile users	3.00	8.65	12/31/2014
Help Desk Response	Under target	Monthly	Number of days	3.00	2.00	12/31/2014
Help desk resolve	Under target	Monthly	Number of days	3.00	1.90	12/31/2014

Investment Name: Wholesale Securities Services (WSS)

Type of Investment: Major IT Investment

Description:

Wholesale Securities Services (WSS) investment supports the sale and issuance of Treasury marketable securities through the Treasury Automated Auction Processing System (TAAPS) which conducts over 280 marketable securities auctions a year.

Investment Anticipated Outlay: (In Millions of \$):

Type	PY-1 and Prior	PY 2014	CY 2015	BY 2016	BY+1 2017	BY+2 2018	BY+3 2019	BY+4 and Beyond	Total
DME Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	13.62	5.80	8.64	8.61	8.64	8.59	4.36	4.49	62.75
Total DME funding		5.80	8.64	8.61					23.06
Unallocated DME funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
O&M Sub Total (Including Gov FTE) Costs	73.33	21.98	20.89	21.05	21.10	21.13	23.10	24.03	226.61
Total O&M funding		21.98	20.89	21.05					63.92
Unallocated O&M funding		0.00	0.00	0.00					0.00
Total Cost (Including Gov FTE)	86.95	27.78	29.54	29.67	29.75	29.71	27.46	28.52	289.37
Total Gov FTE Cost	17.93	6.61	6.93	7.04	7.04	7.04	7.04	7.04	66.70
Number of FTE represented by costs	149.00	47.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	41.00	51.00	452.00

Summary of Purpose, Goals, and Benefits:

The Fiscal Service's Treasury Securities Services, operating under the auspices of Treasury, conducts more than 260 marketable securities auctions a year to borrow the monies needed for U.S. government operations. Treasury auctions are high dollar volume, time critical operations, with a broad range of bidders in each auction. Approximately \$17.4 to \$32.5 trillion in auction bids are received and processed annually, with about \$6.7 to \$8.5 trillion in securities awarded at auction and issued. Treasury has statutory authority to designate Federal Reserve Banks as depositories and fiscal agents of the United States: 12 USC 391.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRB NY) effectively manages the capital permanent and indefinite funding for the WSS investment. Treasury reimbursed the cost for WSS through the fiscal agent reimbursable process for the project services provided. It is crucial that the U.S. Government maintain its excellent credit rating and liquidity. This assures Treasury securities remain secure and are offered without service disruptions. Through state of the art technology, WSS will greatly reduce its dependence on human intervention thus enabling it to carry out the mission of maintaining flawless Treasury financing operations.

WSS is supported by Treasury Automated Auction System (TAAPS), which handles the announcement, auction, reporting of results, and settlement of all Treasury securities. Dependencies with other IT investments: Change Advisory Board (CAB) consists of representatives from the Fiscal Service, Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and Federal Reserve Information Technology. Changes in all inbound and outbound data flow dependent systems, as well as changes to the TAAPS critical infrastructure and application code base are closely monitored and controlled to mitigate risk to the Treasury auctions.

Data flow dependencies: TAAPS includes both inbound and outbound data flow dependencies with numerous financial IT investments which include, but are not limited to, the National Book-

Entry System (NBES), Fixed Income Clearing Corporation (FICC), SDAS (Summary Debt Accounting System), RSS (Treasury Direct(TD)), System Open Market Account (SOMA), and News Agencies.

Return on Investment:

As of August 2014, the estimated five year return on investment for the WSS portfolio is 27,086%. The functional return on investment for WSS is to make Treasury Debt Financing better by evaluating the automated systems, operational processes, and methods supporting Treasury Auctions. The return that WSS receives is measured by the cost efficiencies, change flexibility, and customer responsiveness, which is worth lower cost to taxpayers, quicker time to market and improved customer satisfaction.

Requirements/ Benefits/ Mandates:

Legislative Mandate: The Chief Financial Officer's Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-576) mandates that agency CFOs are to develop and maintain agency financial management systems that comply with applicable accounting principles, standards, and requirements; internal control standards; and requirements of OMB, the Department of the Treasury, and others. Agency financial management systems are to provide complete, reliable, consistent, and timely information. Financial data are to be prepared on a uniform basis and be responsive to the financial information needs of agency management.

Audit Finding or Material Weakness: N/A

Agency Strategic Plan / Annual Performance Plan: Aligns with the U.S. Department of the Treasury Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014 - 2017 and the Bureau of the Fiscal Service Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2014-2017.

Presidential Priority: (31 U.S.C. Subtitle III, Subchapters I & II) authorizes the Treasury to borrow money through the sale of Treasury securities.

Other Requirement: N/A

Accomplishments:

November 2013: Completed functionality changes to support announcing, auctioning and issuing Floating Rate Note Securities.

December 2013: Completed programming code for TAAPS Release 14, which includes security improvements and enhanced functionality to distribute guide documentation.

March 2014: Completed testing and implemented TAAPS Release 14. This system enhancement package focused on External Dealer Enhancements, System Security, Customer Relationship improvements, Institutional Website Modernization, Data Analytics, and Internal Staff recommendations.

April 2014: Completed testing and implemented TAAPS Release 14

April 2014: Started development and test planning for TAAPS Release 15.

June 2014: Performed regression testing for Release 15 and purchased additional Quality Center licenses.

Planned Objectives and Accomplishments:

FY 2015 DME 1 A and DME 1 B: TAAPS Business Process Review and other System Enhancements (Improve auction screen, report, and interface to provide timely, accurate, and informative qualitative/quantitative analysis of Treasury Auctions).

Development, modernization, and enhancement timeframe:

BY+1: Complete modernization of the TAAPS hardware and software infrastructure.

BY+2: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined.

BY+3: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined.

BY+4: At this time, specific DME activities have not been defined.

Useful Life:

Year the investment began: 2005

End Year of the current planning cycle: 2017

Description of why the investment is not consistent with life cycle model defined in OMB Circular A-131.: N/A.

Performance Evaluation and Metrics:

Metric Description	Measurement Condition	Reporting Frequency	Unit Of Measure	CY Target	Latest Actual Result	Date of Latest Actual Result
Percent of auction results released accurately.	At target	Monthly	Percentage	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percent of time TAAPS is available to customers during normal hours of operation	At target	Monthly	Percentage	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Time in months to evaluate new risks and ensure all gaps are addressed.	At target	Monthly	Months	12.00	12.00	01/31/2015
Percent of customer feedback evaluated through configuration management.	At target	Monthly	Percentage	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015
Percent of action items from dealer feedback addressed.	At target	Monthly	Percentage	100.00	100.00	01/31/2015