

United States Department of the Treasury



Fiscal Year 2013

Federal Program Inventory

May 2013

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Introduction

The GPRA Modernization Act (GPRAMA) of 2010 requires a central inventory of all Federal programs. The Federal Program Inventory has the potential to facilitate coordination across programs by making it easier to find programs that can contribute to a shared goal, as well as improve public understanding about what Federal programs do and how programs link to budget, performance and other information.

This document describes each of the Department of the Treasury's 94 programs in all of the bureaus and how the program supports the Department's broader Strategic Goals. Please refer to www.Performance.gov for program contributions to our Agency Priority Goals and Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goals. Treasury currently contributes to the following CAP Goals: Entrepreneurship and Small Business; Energy Efficiency; Veteran Career Readiness; Job Training; Cybersecurity; Sustainability; Real Property; Improper Payments; Data Center Consolidation; Closing Skills Gaps; and Strategic Sourcing. For each bureau, we included the budget authority reported in the FY 2014's President's Budget for fiscal years 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Approach

The Department of the Treasury's approach was to align the list of programs directly with the budget activities listed in the Congressional Justification. Historically, Treasury uses its budget activities to define programs for external audiences, including for GPRA reporting purposes, and therefore has consistent data sources to support the budget activities.

We limited the mandatory accounts included to those that match the characteristics of a program, thus excluding most of our pass through accounts. Finally, we excluded all interest and tax credit accounts, as well as budget activities that have been proposed, but not funded by Congress.

1. Departmental Offices

\$312 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request
308	310	312

*Note: The amounts above only include the Salaries and Expenses appropriation.

1.1. Executive Direction

The Executive Direction program area provides direction and policy formulation to the Department and Departmental Offices and interacts with Congress and the public on Departmental policy matters.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market; Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth; Protect our National Security through Targeted Financial Actions; Pursue Comprehensive Tax and Fiscal Reform; and Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner

1.2. International Affairs and Economic Policy

The offices in this budget activity promote economic growth in the U.S. by producing technical economic analyses for the Secretary and advancing U.S. economic and financial policy priorities around the world.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market; Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth; and Pursue Comprehensive Tax and Fiscal Reform

1.3. Domestic Finance and Tax Policy

The offices within Domestic Finance and Tax Policy monitor and provide advice and assistance to the Secretary in their respective areas, as well as on financial markets and the regulation of financial institutions.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market; Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth; Pursue Comprehensive Tax and Fiscal Reform; and Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner

1.4. Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI)

TFI oversees and marshals the Department's intelligence, enforcement, and economic sanctions functions that strengthen national security with the goal of safeguarding financial systems against illicit use and combating rogue nations, terrorist facilitators, money launderers, drug kingpins, proliferators of weapons of mass destruction, and other national security threats. TFI deploys its full range of financial authorities to track, degrade, and disrupt threats to national security from state and non-state actors, and has become a center of excellence in tracking and targeting the conduits through which illicit money is moved. TFI's unique capabilities leverage intelligence, law enforcement, sanctions, regulatory, and diplomatic tools in service of this mission.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Protect our National Security through Targeted Financial Actions

1.5. Treasury-wide Management and Programs

This budget activity includes offices that are responsible for the internal management and policy of the Department: the Office of the Chief Information Officer; the Office of Privacy, Transparency, and Records; the Office of the Procurement Executive; the Office of Human Capital Officer; the Office of Emergency Programs; the Office of the Deputy Chief Financial Officer; and the office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management and Budget.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner
-

1.6. Treasury Forfeiture Fund

The function of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund is to ensure that resources are managed to cover the costs of an effective asset seizure and forfeiture program, including the costs of seizing, evaluating, inventorying, maintaining, protecting, advertising, forfeiting, and disposing of property. Asset forfeiture is used by federal law enforcement to disrupt and dismantle criminal enterprises.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Protect our National Security through Targeted Financial Actions
-

1.7. Terrorism Risk Insurance Program

The Terrorism Risk Insurance Extension Act of 2007 reauthorized and revised the program established by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act (TRIA) of 2002 and administered by the Treasury Department. The 2007 Act extended the program for seven years, through December 31, 2014. This extension of TRIA added a requirement for commercial property and casualty insurers to make available coverage for losses from domestic, as well as foreign, acts of terrorism, and extended TRIA coverage for those losses.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market
-

1.8. Grants for Specified Energy Property

This program provides payments for specified energy property (including qualified facilities that produce electricity from wind and certain other renewable resources; qualified fuel cell property; solar property; qualified small wind energy property; geothermal property; qualified microturbine property; combined heat and power system property; and geothermal heat pump property).

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market
-

1.9. Exchange Stabilization Fund (ESF)

Authorized to deal in gold, foreign exchange, and other instruments of credit and securities, as the Secretary of the Treasury considers necessary, consistent with U.S. obligations in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) regarding orderly exchange arrangements and a stable system of exchange rates. All earnings and interest accruing to the ESF are available for the purposes thereof. Transactions in Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and U.S. holdings of SDRs are administered by the fund.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market
-

2. Department-wide Capital Investments Program **\$3 million**

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request
0	0	3

2.1. Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program

The purpose of DSCIP funds is to modernize business processes and increase efficiencies within Treasury and across the government.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner
-

3. Office of the Inspector General

\$31 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request
30	30	31

3.1. Audit

The Office of Audit conducts audits aimed to ensure the accountability of resources, protect information, and provide recommendations for improving the economy, efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity of Treasury programs and operations under its jurisdiction.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner

3.2. Investigations

The Office of Investigations prevents, detects, and investigates complaints of fraud, waste, and abuse. This includes the detection and prevention or deterrence of employee misconduct and fraud, or related financial crimes within or directed against Treasury. The office refers its cases to the Department of Justice, state or local prosecutors for criminal prosecution or civil litigation, or to agency officials for corrective administrative action.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner
-

4. Special Inspector General for TARP

\$35 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request
42	42	35

4.1. Audit

The Audit Division (AD) conducts, supervises, and coordinates programmatic audits with respect to Treasury's operation of TARP as well as evaluations of TARP policies and procedures. With respect to auditing, the division is designed to provide SIGTARP with maximum flexibility in the size, timing, and scope of audits so that, without sacrificing the rigor of the methodology, audit results, whenever possible, can be generated rapidly both for general transparency's sake and so that the resulting data can be used to improve the operations of TARP. Regarding policy review and technical assistance, a particular focus of AD is ensuring that appropriate internal controls are in place and are complied with, both by Treasury in its management of TARP and by the recipients of TARP funds, including vendors and the entities in which money is invested. Where controls or compliance are found to be lacking, or where particular aspects or policies risk being ineffective at reaching TARP's goals, AD assists the Special Inspector General to fashion recommendations to resolve such issues.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market

4.2. Investigations

The Investigations Division (ID) supervises and conducts criminal and civil investigations into those persons and entities, whether inside or outside of government, who waste, steal, or abuse TARP funds or programs. The division is comprised of experienced financial and corporate fraud investigators, including not only special agents, but also forensic analysts, and investigative attorneys. This structure provides SIGTARP with a broad array of expertise and perspectives in developing the most sophisticated investigations. In the interests of maximizing criminal and civil enforcement, ID coordinates closely with other law enforcement agencies with the goal of forming law enforcement partnerships, including task force relationships, across the Federal government and state governments to leverage SIGTARP's expertise and unique position.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market
-

5. Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration **\$150 million**

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request
152	153	150

5.1. Audit

The Office of Audit (OA) identifies opportunities to improve the administration of the Nation's tax laws by completing comprehensive and independent performance and financial audits of IRS programs and operations. The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA)'s Annual Audit Plan communicates audit priorities. OA strategically evaluates IRS programs, activities, and functions so that resources are expended in the areas of highest vulnerability to the Nation's tax system. The Audit program incorporates both statutory audit requirements and specific audits identified through TIGTA's risk assessment process. By focusing on the most critical areas, OA ensures that audits of IRS programs and operations identify and recommend improvements that add value while addressing high-risk tax administration issues.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner

5.2. Investigations

TIGTA's statutory responsibility also includes protecting the integrity of tax administration and the ability of the IRS to collect revenue for the Federal Government. To accomplish this, TIGTA investigates allegations of criminal activity and serious misconduct committed by IRS employees, ensures IRS employees' safety and data and infrastructure security, and protects the IRS against external attempts to corrupt tax administration.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner
-

6. Community Development Financial Institutions Fund \$225 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request
221	222	225

6.1. Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Program

Through the CDFI Program, the CDFI Fund makes financial assistance awards to CDFIs that have comprehensive business plans for creating community development impact and that demonstrate the ability to leverage private sector sources of financing, as well as technical assistance grants to CDFIs and entities proposing to become CDFIs.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth

6.2. Bank Enterprise Award (BEA) Program

Through the BEA Program, the CDFI Fund encourages insured depository institutions to increase investments and services in distressed communities and to provide financial assistance to CDFIs.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth

6.3. Native American CDFI Assistance (NACA) Program

Through the NACA Program, the CDFI Fund assists entities in overcoming barriers that prevent access to credit, capital, and financial services in American Indian, Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian communities. The CDFI Fund, through the NACA Program, makes monetary awards to increase the number and capacity of existing or new Native CDFIs — i.e., CDFIs that serve Native Communities. In addition, the NACA Program provides training to help strengthen and develop Native CDFIs.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth

6.4. Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI)

The HFFI is an interagency initiative involving the U.S. Department of the Treasury, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The HFFI represents the Federal government's first coordinated step to eliminate "food deserts" – low-income urban and rural areas in the United States with limited access to affordable and nutritious food – by promoting a wide range of interventions that expand the supply of and demand for nutritious foods, including increasing the distribution of agricultural products; developing and equipping grocery stores; and strengthening producer-to-consumer relationships. Through the HFFI, the CDFI Fund awards CDFI Program funds to certified CDFIs to help address the need for healthy food in underserved and low-income communities. These organizations use Federal grants, below market-rate loans, loan guarantees, and tax credits to attract private sector financing to projects that increase access to healthy food options.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth

6.5. Financial Education and Counseling Pilot Program

This pilot program provided grants to eligible organizations to provide a range of financial education and counseling services to prospective homebuyers.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

6.6. Financial Education and Counseling Pilot Program (Hawaii)

This pilot program provided grants to eligible organizations to provide a range of financial education and counseling services to prospective homebuyers in the State of Hawaii.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

6.7. Capital Magnet Fund

The Housing and Economic Recovery Act (HERA) of 2008 established the Capital Magnet Fund (CMF) to assist Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFIs) and other non-profits to expand financing for the development, rehabilitation and purchase of affordable housing and economic development projects in distressed communities.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

6.8. Bond Guarantee Program

The Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-240) created the CDFI Bond Guarantee Program (BG Program). These bonds will support CDFI lending and investment activity in underserved communities by providing a source of long-term capital. Qualified issuers (CDFIs or their designees) will issue Bonds that are guaranteed by Treasury and use the Bond Proceeds to make Bond Loans to Eligible CDFIs for Eligible Community and Economic Development Purposes. Treasury may guarantee up to 10 Bonds per year. The Bond maturity cannot exceed 30 years.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

7. Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) \$104 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request
111	111	104

7.1. Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) Administration and Analysis

This program comprises FinCEN's efforts to administer the BSA, including promulgating regulations; providing outreach and issuing guidance to the regulated industries; providing oversight of BSA compliance; and managing the information reported by the regulated industries, as well as BSA compliance of non-bank financial institutions.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Protect our national security through targeted financial actions
-

8. Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) **\$96 million**

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request
100	100	\$96

8.1. Collecting the Revenue

This includes all tax processing, verification, enforcement, and outreach efforts related to administering the Federal excise taxes due on alcohol and tobacco products, and firearms and ammunition. TTB collects approximately \$23 billion in Federal tax revenue annually from roughly 8,500 businesses, making TTB the third largest tax collection agency in the Federal government. Members of the regulated industries that are subject to excise taxes are distilleries, breweries, bonded wineries, bonded wine cellars, manufacturers of cigarette papers and tubes, manufacturers of tobacco products, and manufacturers and importers of firearms and ammunition. In ensuring a level playing field for all those engaged in the trade of these strictly regulated commodities, TTB also takes appropriate enforcement action to detect and address diversion activity and ensure all products sold in the marketplace are properly taxpaid.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Pursue Comprehensive Tax and Fiscal Reform

8.2. Protect the Public

This funds the programs that ensure the integrity of the products and industry members in the marketplace, promote compliance with Federal laws and regulations by the nearly 61,700 businesses that TTB regulates, facilitate fair and lawful commercial trade in the alcohol and tobacco commodities, and provide full and accurate alcohol beverage product information to the public as a means to prevent consumer deception.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

9. Bureau of the Fiscal Service

\$360 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request
391	394	360

9.1. Collections

Manages the collection of federal revenues such as individual and corporate income tax deposits, customs duties, loan repayments, fines, and proceeds from leases. In addition, the Fiscal Service establishes and implements collection policies, regulations, standards, and procedures for the Federal Government.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner

9.2. Do Not Pay (DNP) Business Center

The DNP Business Center was established for use by all departments and agencies in order to achieve the goal of preventing ineligible recipients from receiving payments or awards from the Federal Government. Specifically, the DNP Business Center is comprised of two components geared towards reducing improper payments: DNP Portal and DNP Analytic Services.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner

9.3. Government Agency Investment Services (GAIS)

The GAIS Program works to effectively finance government operations by offering specialized investments for government entities at the federal, state, and local levels, as well as borrowings by federal agencies. This program consists of three distinct components: Federal Investments, Special Purpose Securities, and Federal Borrowings.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner

9.4. Government-wide Accounting and Reporting (GWA)

The GWA Program also works with Federal Program Agencies (FPA) to adopt uniform accounting and reporting standards and systems. It provides support, guidance, and training to assist FPAs in improving their government-wide accounting and reporting responsibilities. Fiscal Service collects, analyzes, and publishes government-wide financial information, which is used by the Federal Government to establish fiscal and debt management policies and by the public and private sectors to monitor the Government's financial status. Publications include the Daily Treasury Statement, the Monthly Treasury Statement, the Treasury Bulletin, the Combined Statement of the United States Government, and the Financial Report of the United States Government (FR).

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner

9.5. Payments

The Fiscal Service is responsible for managing and operating federal payment systems and disbursing approximately 85 percent of all federal payments. Major payments include: Social Security Benefits, Supplemental Security Income, Federal Pension Benefits, Veterans' Compensation and Pension, Railroad Retirement Pensions, and tax refunds. The Payments Program is also responsible for controlling and providing financial integrity to the payments process through reconciliation, accounting, and claims activities. The claims activity settles claims against the United States resulting from federal government checks that have been forged, lost, stolen, or destroyed as well as claims and reclamations for Electronic Funds Transfers payments. Fiscal Service collects monies from those parties liable for fraudulent or otherwise improper negotiation of government checks.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner
-

9.6. Retail Securities Services (RSS)

The RSS Program works to finance government operations by selling marketable and savings securities directly to retail investors.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner
-

9.7. Summary Debt Accounting (SDA)

SDA is vital to meeting Fiscal Service's responsibility to account for nearly \$16 trillion of public debt and over \$450 billion in related interest expenses incurred to finance the operations of the Federal Government. The program produces daily 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*, which reports on the single largest liability in the FR.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner
-

9.8. Wholesale Securities Services (WSS)

WSS is responsible for the announcement, auction, issuance and settlement of marketable Treasury bills, notes, bonds and Treasury Inflation-Protected Securities. The program also oversees that portion of the federal infrastructure that provides for the transfer, custody and redemption of all Treasury marketable securities, which are purchased mostly by commercial market participants. The auction program, an element of the WSS Program, is an essential function for Treasury that enables the Federal Government to finance operations. WSS ensures that communications, systems, processes and contingency plans provide for high-level performance and business continuity for wholesale auction operations.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner
-

10. Internal Revenue Service (IRS)

\$12,861 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request
11,817	11,888	12,861

10.1. Pre-Filing Taxpayer Assistance and Education

This program funds services to assist with tax return preparation, including tax law interpretation, publication, production, and advocate services.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Pursue Comprehensive Tax and Fiscal Reform
-

10.2. Filing and Account Services

This program funds filing and account services to taxpayers, process paper and electronically-submitted tax returns, issue refunds, and maintain taxpayer accounts. The IRS continues to make progress in decreasing paper returns and increasing the use of electronic filing and payment methods. This also provides operating resources to administer the advance payment feature of the Trade Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-210) health insurance tax credit program, which assists dislocated workers with their health insurance premiums.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Pursue Comprehensive Tax and Fiscal Reform
-

10.3. Investigations

This program funds the Criminal Investigation activities that explore potential criminal and civil violations of tax laws; enforce criminal statutes relating to violations of tax laws and other financial crimes, and recommend prosecution as warranted.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Pursue Comprehensive Tax and Fiscal Reform
-

10.4. Exams and Collections

This program enforces the tax laws and increase compliance through examination and collection programs that ensure proper payment and tax reporting. This also includes campus support of the Questionable Refund initiative and appeals and litigation activities associated with exam and collection.

Supported Strategic Goals: Pursue Comprehensive Tax and Fiscal Reform

10.5. Regulatory

This program funds the development and printing of published IRS guidance materials; interpretation of tax laws; internal advice to IRS on general non-tax legal issues; enforcement of regulatory rules, laws, and approved business practices; and support for taxpayers in the areas of pre-filing agreements, determination letters, and advance pricing agreements.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Pursue Comprehensive Tax and Fiscal Reform
-

10.6. Shared Services and Support

This funds policy and management, IRS-wide support for research, strategic planning, communications and liaison, finance, human resources, and equity, diversity and inclusion programs. It also funds printing and postage, business systems planning, security, corporate training, legal services, procurement, and employee benefits programs.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Pursue Comprehensive Tax and Fiscal Reform
-

10.7. Information Services

This funds staffing, equipment, and related costs to manage, maintain, and operate the information systems critical to the support of the tax administration programs. This includes the design and operation of security controls and disaster recovery planning. This also funds the development and maintenance of the millions of lines of programming code that support all aspects and phases of tax processing and the operation and administration of mainframes, servers, personal computers, networks, and a variety of management information systems.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Pursue Comprehensive Tax and Fiscal Reform
-

10.8. Business Systems Modernization

This funds the planning and capital asset acquisition of information technology (IT) to modernize IRS business systems, including labor and related contractual costs. Business Systems Modernization uses best practices and expertise in business solutions and internal management from the IRS, businesses, and technology sectors to develop a world-class tax administration system. The program provides value to taxpayers, the business community, and government and it plays an integral role in reducing the tax gap. This program has delivered improved taxpayer service, electronic filing capacity, and data analysis capability and it has maintained successful performance in delivering projects within acceptable cost, schedule, and performance estimates.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Pursue Comprehensive Tax and Fiscal Reform
-

11. Troubled Asset Relief Program

\$201 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Est.	FY 2014 Est.
323	306	201

11.1. Capital Purchase Program (CPP)

The CPP – the Office of Financial Stability’s (OFS) largest program - was launched to stabilize and build confidence in the financial system by bolstering the capital position of viable institutions. Treasury created the CPP in October 2008 to help ensure that the nation’s banking institutions have a sufficient capital cushion against potential future losses and to support lending to creditworthy borrowers.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market

11.2. Targeted Investment Program (TIP)

OFS established the TIP in December 2008. Through TIP, OFS sought to prevent a loss of confidence in critical financial institutions, which could result in significant financial market disruptions, threaten the financial strength of similarly situated financial institutions, impair broader financial markets, and undermine the overall economy. As of December 31, 2009, the TIP was closed as part of Treasury’s effort to wind down TARP.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market

11.3. Asset Guarantee Program (AGP)

OFS established the AGP which was used in conjunction with the TIP to support the value of certain assets held by Bank of America and Citigroup by agreeing to absorb a portion of the losses on those assets. AGP helped these institutions maintain the confidence of their depositors and other funding sources while continuing to meet the credit needs of households and businesses. The AGP closed in December 2009 without paying any claims and has generated \$4.13 billion in net proceeds for taxpayers.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market

11.4. Community Development Capital Initiative

To help mitigate the adverse impact that the financial crisis had on communities underserved by traditional banks, Treasury launched Community Development Capital Initiative (CDCI) to provide capital to banks, thrifts, and credit unions that qualified as CDFIs in February 2010. Under this program, CDFI banks and thrifts received investments of capital with an initial dividend or interest rate of two percent, compared to the five percent rate offered under the CPP. The participants had to be certified by Treasury as targeting more than 60 percent of their small business lending and other economic development activities to underserved communities. CDFIs that were already participants in CPP and were in good standing were eligible to exchange those investments into this program.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market

11.5. Public-Private Investment Program (PPIP)

Treasury launched the PPIP to support credit market functioning and facilitate price discovery in the markets for commercial and residential mortgage financing. Using TARP funds alongside equity capital raised from private investors, PPIP was designed to generate a significant purchasing power and demand for RMBS and CMBS.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market
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11.6. Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility (TALF)

The TALF was a joint Federal Reserve-OFS program that was designed to restart the asset-backed securities (ABS) markets that provide credit to consumers and small businesses, which had ground to a virtual standstill during the early months of the financial crisis.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market
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11.7. Small Business Administration (SBA) 7(a) Securities Purchase Program

To help ensure that credit flows to entrepreneurs and small business owners, OFS developed the SBA 7(a) Securities Purchase Program to purchase SBA-guaranteed securities from pool assemblers. Purchasing securities from participating pool assemblers enabled them to purchase additional small business loans from loan originators.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market
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11.8. American International Group

During the financial crisis, the federal government provided assistance to prevent the collapse of AIG. This assistance came from the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (FRBNY) and Treasury. At the time, AIG was the largest provider of conventional insurance in the world. Millions of Americans depended on it for their life savings and it had a substantial presence in many critical financial markets, including municipal bonds. The consequences of AIG failing at that time and in those circumstances would have been catastrophic to American families, businesses, and the larger economy. Therefore, Treasury and the FRBNY took action to protect the U.S. financial system.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market
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11.9. Automotive Industry Financing Program (AIFP)

OFS established the AIFP on December 19, 2008, to help prevent a significant disruption to the American automotive industry, which would have posed a substantial disruption to financial market stability and would have had a negative effect on the economy.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market
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12. Housing Program under TARP

\$0 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Est.	FY 2014 Est.
0	0	0

12.1. Making Home Affordable Program (MHA)

MHA includes sub programs that assist borrowers in modifying first and second mortgages, including benefits for unemployed homeowners, as well as modification alternatives.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market
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12.2. Housing Finance Agency (HFA) Hardest-Hit Fund

The HFA Hardest-Hit Fund was implemented in FY 2010 and provides targeted aid to families in the states hit hardest by the housing market downturn and unemployment.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market
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12.3. Federal Housing Administration (FHA)-Refinance Program

Under this program, eligible borrowers who are current on their mortgage or complete a trial payment plan but owe more than their home is worth, can refinance into an FHA-insured loan if the lender writes off at least 10 percent of the existing loan.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market
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13. Housing & Government Sponsored Enterprise Programs \$10 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Est.	FY 2014 Est.
18,677	548	10

13.1. Preferred Stock Purchase Agreements (PSPA)

To instill confidence in investors that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac will remain viable entities critical to the functioning of the housing and mortgage markets, Treasury entered into a PSPA with each Government Sponsored Enterprise (GSE) to ensure that each enterprise maintains a positive net worth. PSPAs enhance market stability by providing additional confidence to holders of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac securities, which, in turn, leads to increased mortgage affordability. This commitment also eliminates any mandatory triggering of receivership. To this end, the PSPAs are an effective means of averting systemic risk while at the same time protecting the taxpayer. They are more efficient than a one-time equity injection, in that Treasury will use them only as needed and on terms that the Treasury deems appropriate.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market

13.2. GSE Mortgage-Backed Securities (MBS) Purchase Program

The function of the GSE MBS Purchase Program was to prevent disruption in the availability of mortgage finance and to provide stability to financial markets. Treasury’s investment in GSE MBS, with the size and timing subject to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, was an element of its comprehensive plan to address challenges in the housing markets. By purchasing GSE MBS, Treasury sought to broaden access to mortgage funding for current and prospective homeowners and to promote secondary market liquidity and stability while protecting taxpayers. The scale of the program was based on developments in the capital markets and housing markets. Given the spreads between Treasury’s cost of funds and GSE MBS’ yield and that purchases occurred during a period of low prices in the market, the program would result in a positive return to the taxpayer.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market

13.3. Housing Finance Agencies Initiative

State and local Housing Finance Agencies (collectively, the “HFAs”) are agencies or authorities created by state law that are charged with helping persons and families of low or moderate income attain affordable housing. HFAs serve numerous functions to this end including providing mortgages, financing affordable rental housing, providing homeownership education, and allocating low income housing tax credits. To provide stability to the financial markets and promote mortgage affordability while at the same time protecting the taxpayer, Treasury announced on October 19, 2009 that it would use its authorities under HERA to establish two programs as part of the Housing Finance Agencies Initiative – the New Issue Bond Purchase Program (NIBP) and the Temporary Credit and Liquidity Program (TCLP).

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market

14. Small Business Lending Fund

\$20 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Est.	FY 2014 Est.
23	25	20

14.1. Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF)

The SBLF is a dedicated fund designed to provide capital to qualified community banks (including banks, thrifts, and bank and thrift holding companies) and community development loan funds (CDLFs) with consolidated assets of less than \$10 billion in order to encourage small business lending.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market
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15. State Small Business Credit Initiative

\$7 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Est.	FY 2014 Est.
193	20	7

15.1. State Small Business Credit Initiative Program

The State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) is expected to support new small business lending and investment through innovative state and local programs that help entrepreneurs expand their businesses and create new jobs. Under the SSBCI, participating states will use the federal funds for programs that leverage private lending to help finance small businesses and manufacturers that are creditworthy, but are not getting the loans they need to expand and create jobs. The SSBCI will allow states to build on successful models for state small business programs, including CAPS, collateral support programs, and loan guarantee programs. Existing and new state programs are eligible for support under the SSBCI.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market

16. Financial Research Fund

\$108 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Est.	FY 2014 Est.
50	94	108

16.1. Financial Stability Oversight Council

The Financial Stability Oversight Council (Council) has a clear statutory mandate to facilitate coordination among financial regulators and identify risks and respond to emerging threats to financial stability. FSOC has ten voting members, the Secretary of the Treasury as Chair, the heads of eight federal financial regulatory agencies, an independent member with insurance expertise, and five non-voting members.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market

16.2. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Payments

The Council has a statutory mandate to reimburse certain FDIC expenses related to FDIC’s orderly liquidation of non-bank financial institutions as provided in Section 210(n) 10 of the Act.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market

16.3. Office of Financial Research

To serve the Council, its member agencies, and the public by improving the quality, transparency, and accessibility of financial data and information; conducting and sponsoring research related to financial stability; and promoting best practices in risk management.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market

17. Bureau of Engraving and Printing

\$662 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Est.	FY 2014 Est.
705	645	662

17.1. Manufacturing

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing produces US currency notes ordered by the Federal Reserve Board. The Bureau also provides technical assistance and advice to other Federal agencies in the design and production of documents which require counterfeit deterrent features, due to their innate value or other characteristics. Other activities at the Bureau include engraving plates and dies; manufacturing inks used to print security products; purchasing materials, supplies and equipment; and storing and delivering products in accordance with customer requirements.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
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18. United States Mint

\$2,938 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Est.	FY 2014 Est.
3,106	3,525	2,938

18.1. Manufacturing

This program encompasses the bureau's three major activities: circulating coinage, bullion coins, and numismatic coin products. Circulating coinage includes the one-cent (penny), 5-cent (nickel), dime, and quarter-dollar coins, and is delivered to the Federal Reserve Board at face value for subsequent distribution to the commercial banking system as required to transact commerce. The United States Mint produces bullion coins under American Eagle, American Buffalo, and America the Beautiful Silver Bullion Coin Programs to fulfill investor demand. The United States Mint produces and distributes numismatic products, including proof and uncirculated versions of coins, directly to the public.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

19. Office of Comptroller of Currency

\$1,043 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Est.	FY 2014 Est.
1,077	1,023	1,043

19.1. Supervise

The Supervise program includes national bank and federal savings association examinations and enforcement activities; resolution of disputes through the national bank and federal savings association appeals process; ongoing monitoring of national banks and federal savings associations; and analysis of systemic risks and market trends in the national banking system or groups of national banks and federal savings associations, the financial services industry, and the economic and regulatory environment.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market

19.2. Regulate

The Regulate program consists of ongoing activities that result in the establishment of regulations, policies, operating guidance, and interpretations of general applicability to national banks and federal savings associations. These regulations, policies, and interpretations may establish system-wide standards, define acceptable national banking and federal savings association practices, provide guidance on risks and responsibilities facing national banks and federal savings associations, or prohibit (or restrict) national banking or federal savings association practices deemed to be imprudent or unsafe. They also establish standards for ensuring fair access to financial services and fair treatment of national bank and federal savings association customers. This program includes the establishment of examination policies and handbooks; interpretations in administrative, judicial, and congressional proceedings; and establishing the applicable legal and supervisory framework for new financial services and products.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market

19.3. Charter

The Charter program consists of ongoing activities that result in the chartering of national banks and federal savings associations and the evaluation of the permissibility of structures and activities of national banks and federal savings associations and their subsidiaries. This includes the review and approval of new national bank and federal savings association charters, federal branches and agencies, mergers, acquisitions, conversions, business combinations, corporate reorganizations, changes in control, operating subsidiaries, branches, relocations, and subordinated debt issuances.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market

20. The Federal Financing Bank

\$2,088 million

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Actual	FY 2013 Est.	FY 2014 Est.
2,068	1,581	2,088

20.1. Federal Financing Bank (FFB)

FFB was created in 1973 to reduce the costs of certain Federal and federally -assisted borrowing and to ensure the coordination of such borrowing from the public in a manner least disruptive to private financial markets and institutions. Prior to that time, many agencies borrowed directly from the private market to finance credit programs involving lending to the public at higher rates than on comparable Treasury securities. With the implementation of the Federal Credit Reform Act in 1992, however, agencies finance such loan programs through direct loan financing accounts that borrow directly from the Treasury. In certain cases, the FFB finances Federal direct loans to the public that would otherwise be made by private lenders and fully guaranteed by a Federal agency. FFB loans are also used to finance direct agency activities such as construction of Federal buildings by the General Services Administration and activities of the U.S. Postal Service.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Repair and Reform the Financial System and Support the Recovery of the Housing Market; and Manage the Government's Finances in a Fiscally Responsible Manner
-

21. Treasury International Programs **\$2,899 million**

Total Budget Authority (in millions of dollars)		
FY 2012 Enacted	FY 2013 Annualized CR	FY 2014 Request
2,661	2,678	2,899

21.1. Contribution to the International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association (IDA) is a member of the World Bank Group and provides concessional development financing and grants to the world's poorest nations. IDA is the single largest source of multilateral lending extended on concessional terms to developing countries.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth

21.2. Contribution to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or World Bank) provides financing and technical assistance to support infrastructure investment and policy reform. IBRD operations are designed to promote sustainable economic growth, reduce poverty, and raise living standards, including through targeted investments in infrastructure, basic human needs, private-sector development, and core policy reforms. The IBRD is the “hard loan” window of the World Bank Group, while IDA is the “soft loan” or concessional window of the World Bank Group.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth

21.3. Contribution to the International Finance Corporation

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) provides loans, equity, and technical assistance to stimulate private sector investment in developing countries. The IFC is the largest global development institution focused exclusively on the private sector in developing countries.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth

21.4. Contribution to the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB and FSO)

The Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) promotes sustainable economic, poverty reduction, private sector development, and good governance in Latin America and the Caribbean through targeted loans and technical assistance. The IDB provides financing through: 1) the Ordinary Capital (OC) window that lends at market-based rates, and 2) the Fund for Special Operations (FSO), which provides financing on concessional terms to the region's poorest nations.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth

21.5. Contribution to the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF)

The MIF, administered by the Inter-American Development Bank, provides grants and loans to support private-sector development, as well as financial and labor sector reforms, in Latin America and the Caribbean. Special consideration is given to reforms that encourage private foreign direct investment and promote privatization. Grants and loans are used for technical assistance to identify and resolve investment constraints, for investment in human capital, and for business infrastructure and development.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.6. Contribution to the Inter-American Investment Corporation (IIC)

The IIC, established in 1984, is a member of the Inter-American Development Bank Group, whose purpose is to promote development of private small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in Latin America and the Caribbean. It is a legally autonomous entity whose resources and management are separate from those of the Inter-American Development Bank itself. Through direct loans and equity investments in SMEs as well as through lending to private financial intermediaries, the IIC helps SMEs in the region to access the medium/long-term capital necessary to start-up, expand, or modernize their operations.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
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21.7. Contribution to the Asian Development Bank (AsDB)

In its Ordinary Capital Resources (OCR) operations, the AsDB provides loans, technical assistance, and policy advice to 24 creditworthy developing economies in Asia. Through its operations (*e.g.*, construction of schools, bridges, health clinics and roads), the AsDB supports U.S. economic, security and humanitarian interests by strengthening new sources of global growth, providing opportunities for people to lift themselves out of poverty, and increasing opportunities for U.S. suppliers of goods and services. The AsDB's comparative advantage is in financing infrastructure projects in core sectors such as energy, transport, and water.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.8. Contribution to the Asian Development Fund (AsDF)

The AsDF is a key source of concessional financing for development in the 20 poorest countries in the Asia-Pacific region, and focuses on the construction of critical infrastructure such as roads, water and sanitation, electricity grids, and schools.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.9. Contribution to the African Development Bank (AfDB)

The AfDB lends at prevailing rates to middle income countries and private sector borrowers in middle- and low-income countries.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.10. Contribution to the African Development Fund (AfDF)

The AfDF provides grants and concessional loans to the poorest African countries.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.11. Contribution to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) supports market-oriented economic reform and democratic pluralism predominately through private sector lending and investments. Its original field of operation in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union was expanded in 2012 to aid in the transitions of key countries in the Middle East and North Africa. The United States and other shareholders signed the articles of agreement of the EBRD on May 29, 1990, and the Bank officially began operating on April 15, 1991.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.12. Contribution to the North American Development Bank

The North American Development Bank (NADBank) provides financing for environmental infrastructure projects along the U.S.-Mexico border region. A portion of its capital also finances North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) related community adjustments and investment projects in both countries. NADBank finances environmental infrastructure projects that have been certified by the U.S.-Mexico Border Environmental Cooperation Commission (BECC), the sister institution designed to assist border states and local communities in identifying, designing, and coordinating border projects on both sides of the U.S. and Mexican border.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.13. Contribution to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP)

The GAFSP is a multilateral mechanism that funds projects supporting the agricultural investment plans of poor countries. The GAFSP, which is administered by the World Bank, leverages the expertise and implementing structures of other multilateral institutions such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Bank, and the regional development banks.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial

21.14. Contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) was established in 1977 as a multilateral financial institution focused on promoting rural agricultural development and food security in poorer countries. IFAD's specific mandate is to help rural small-scale producers and subsistence farmers increase their productivity and incomes, improve food security, and to integrate them into larger markets.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.15. Contribution to the Clean Technology Fund (CTF)

The Clean Technology Fund (CTF) is an ongoing multibillion dollar effort to reduce the growth of greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries by catalyzing large-scale private and public investments through financing the additional costs of commercially available cleaner technologies over dirtier, conventional alternatives. By funding the extra cost of the cleaner technology, the CTF incentivizes cleaner projects that leverage development bank financing and attract new investor capital into low-carbon sectors. The CTF, one of the two multilateral Climate Investment Funds (CIFs), leverages the capital bases and country program expertise of the Multilateral Development Banks. To receive funding, eligible countries must first develop credible national investment plans that identify key high-emissions sectors where targeted projects could stimulate low-carbon growth and the scalable uptake of clean technologies.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.16. Contribution to the Strategic Climate Funds (SCF)

The Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) is a suite of three programs to pilot innovative approaches and scaled-up activities aimed at specific climate change-related challenges in developing countries. The Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) helps the most vulnerable populations in very poor countries better prepare for and respond to the effects of climate change through innovative development plans, strategies, and projects. The Forest Investment Program (FIP) helps protect our global forests by reducing deforestation in developing countries through improved governance and forest management, and by addressing the drivers of deforestation. The Program for Scaling-Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries (SREP) will demonstrate the economic, social and environmental viability of low carbon development pathways in very poor countries.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.17. Contribution to the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the largest funder of projects to benefit the global

environment, providing grants to address issues of biodiversity, clean energy and sustainable landscapes, oceans, land degradation, and chemicals. The GEF supports innovative, cost-effective investments that can be replicated and scaled up by the public and private sectors.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.18. Bilateral Debt Reduction /Contribution to the HIPC Trust Fund

Through programs such as the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative and the Paris Club, countries that have demonstrated a commitment to economic reforms and poverty reduction can benefit from debt restructurings. These programs reschedule and/or reduce the debt repayments to multilateral institutions and/or the U.S. Government, allowing beneficiary countries to increase poverty reduction expenditures in areas such as health, education, and rural development.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.19. Contribution to the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative for IDA

The Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) provides 100 percent cancellation of eligible debt to the International Development Association (IDA) for countries that reach completion point under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. The HIPC initiative entails coordinated action by governments and international financial institutions to reduce the external debt burdens of HIPC countries to sustainable levels. The MDRI goes further by providing irrevocable debt stock reduction so as to free up additional resources for poverty reducing expenditures.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.20. Contribution to the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative for AfDF

The Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) provides 100 percent cancellation of eligible debt to the African Development Fund (AfDF) for countries that reach completion point under the HIPC initiative. The HIPC initiative entails coordinated action by governments and international financial institutions to reduce the external debt burdens of HIPC countries to sustainable levels. The MDRI goes further by providing irrevocable debt stock reduction so as to free up additional resources for poverty reducing expenditures.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.21. Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA)

Under the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA), the United States reduces some of the official debt owed to the U.S. Government by a developing country with tropical forests and "redirects" those debt payments toward tropical forest conservation in the beneficiary country.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth

21.22. Office of Technical Assistance (OTA)

OTA provides technical assistance to facilitate the implementation of policy, management and administrative reforms in the areas of budget, revenue, government debt, financial institutions, and financial enforcement to developing and transition countries. This assistance supports U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.23. United States Quota, International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The United States participates in the International Monetary Fund (IMF) through a quota subscription, which is the main metric used by the Fund to assign voting shares and to determine countries' contributions to the IMF's general resources and access to IMF financing.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.24. Loans to the International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) is a standing arrangement among certain International Monetary Fund (IMF) members to supplement the IMF's quota resources as needed to the IMF to forestall or cope with an impairment of the international monetary system or to deal with an exceptional situation that poses a threat to the stability of the system.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth
-

21.25. Contribution to the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) is a member of the World Bank Group and is designed to encourage the flow of foreign private investment to and among developing countries by issuing guarantees against noncommercial risks and carrying out investment promotion activities.

- **Supported Strategic Goals:** Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Promote International Financial Stability and Balanced Global Growth