

Mission Statement

Maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad; strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system; and manage the U.S. government's finances and resources effectively.

Executive Summary

FY 2016 President's Budget by Function

Dollars in thousands

	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Enacted	FY 2016 Request	FY 2015 to FY 2016	
				Increase/ Decrease	Percent Change
Management & Financial	\$1,338,388	\$1,343,704	\$1,397,680	\$53,976	4.0%
Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses	\$312,400	\$210,000	\$331,837	\$121,837	58.0%
Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI)	\$0	\$112,500	\$0	(\$112,500)	-100.0%
Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses¹	\$312,400	\$322,500	\$331,837	\$9,337	2.9%
Department-wide Systems and Capital	\$2,725	\$2,725	\$10,690	\$7,965	292.3%
Office of Inspector General	\$34,800	\$35,351	\$35,416	\$65	0.2%
Treasury IG for Tax Administration	\$156,375	\$158,210	\$167,275	\$9,065	5.7%
Special Inspector General for TARP	\$34,923	\$34,234	\$40,671	\$6,437	18.8%
Community Development Financial Institutions	\$226,000	\$230,500	\$233,523	\$3,023	1.3%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	\$112,000	\$112,000	\$112,979	\$979	0.9%
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	\$99,000	\$100,000	\$106,439	\$6,439	6.4%
<i>Program Cap Adjustment Included in IRS</i>	\$0	\$0	(\$5,000)	(\$5,000)	NA
Net, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade	\$99,000	\$100,000	\$101,439	\$1,439	1.4%
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	\$360,165	\$348,184	\$363,850	\$15,666	4.5%
Tax Administration	\$11,290,612	\$10,945,000	\$12,931,071	\$1,986,071	18.1%
IRS Taxpayer Services	\$2,156,554	\$2,156,554	\$2,408,803	\$252,249	11.7%
IRS Enforcement	\$5,022,178	\$4,860,000	\$5,399,832	\$539,832	11.1%
IRS Operations Support	\$3,798,942	\$3,638,446	\$4,743,258	\$1,104,812	30.4%
IRS Business Systems Modernization	\$312,938	\$290,000	\$379,178	\$89,178	30.8%
<i>Less, IRS Cap Adjustment</i>	\$0	\$0	\$667,297	\$667,297	NA
IRS Total, Excluding Cap Adjustment	\$11,290,612	\$10,945,000	\$12,263,774	\$1,318,774	12.0%
Subtotal, Treasury Appropriations Committee	\$12,629,000	\$12,288,704	\$14,328,751	\$2,040,047	16.6%
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	(\$836,000)	(\$869,000)	(\$875,000)	(\$6,000)	0.7%
Total, Treasury Appropriations Committee	\$11,793,000	\$11,419,704	\$13,453,751	\$2,034,047	17.8%
Total, Cap Adjustment	\$0	\$0	\$667,297	\$667,297	NA
Total, Treasury Appropriations Committee Excluding Cap Adjustment	\$11,793,000	\$11,419,704	\$12,786,454	\$1,366,750	12.0%
Treasury International Programs	\$2,690,229	\$2,454,304	\$2,901,846	\$447,542	18.2%
Economic Growth, National Security and Poverty	\$2,075,449	\$1,999,804	\$2,063,853	\$64,049	3.2%
Food Security	\$163,000	\$30,000	\$74,930	\$44,930	149.8%
World Bank Environmental Trust Funds	\$428,280	\$401,000	\$548,563	\$147,563	36.8%
Debt Relief	\$0	\$0	\$124,500	\$124,500	NA
Office of Technical Assistance (OTA)	\$23,500	\$23,500	\$28,000	\$4,500	19.1%
Middle East Transition Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	NA
International Monetary Fund	\$0	\$0	\$62,000	\$62,000	NA
Total	\$14,483,229	\$13,874,008	\$16,355,597	\$2,481,589	17.9%

¹In FY 2015, TFI was established as a separate appropriation. The Administration includes TFI activities in the Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses appropriation in FY 2016.

Overview

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 President's Budget requests \$14.3 billion in annual discretionary appropriations for the Department of the Treasury's operating accounts. Of this amount, \$667 million is provided through a program integrity cap adjustment for tax enforcement activities estimated to yield net deficit reduction of \$41 billion over the next ten years. Treasury continues to identify operational savings across programs, while making key investments to foster economic growth and opportunity, fight financial crimes, protect taxpayers and promote fair and effective revenue collection, encourage small business lending, support struggling homeowners, and responsibly manage the U.S. government's financial resources. The Budget also proposes a permanent cancellation of \$875 million in Forfeiture Fund balances. In addition, the Budget proposes \$2.9 billion for Treasury's International programs in order to promote our national security, open new markets for U.S. exporters, and address key global challenges such as food security and the environment.

The Budget aligns with the Department's *FY 2014 to 2017 Strategic Plan*, Agency Priority Goals, and Federal Priority Goals.¹ The Congressional Justification also serves as the Department's Annual Performance Report and Plan.

¹ Per the GPRA Modernization Act, P.L. 111-352, requirement to address Federal Goals in the agency Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan, please refer to Performance.gov for information on Federal Priority Goals and the agency's contributions to those goals, where applicable.

Treasury Strategic Goal: Promote Domestic Economic Growth and Stability while Continuing Reforms to the Financial System

Treasury is committed to promoting economic growth that allows citizens and businesses to have more confidence in the safety and soundness of the financial system.

Supporting Small Businesses

The Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 created the Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) and the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI). The SBLF helps increase the availability of credit to small businesses by providing capital to community banks and community development loan funds with assets under \$10 billion. In its first round of funding, SSBCI allocated \$1.5 billion to strengthen state programs that leverage private capital and support lending to small businesses and small manufacturers that are creditworthy but unable to access the credit needed to grow and create jobs in their communities. From FY 2011 through FY 2013, SSBCI programs in all 50 states supported over \$4.1 billion in loans and investments to 8,500 small businesses across the country — creating or saving more than 95,000 American jobs, as reported by the small businesses who received the loans and investments.

The Budget proposes a new authorization of \$1.5 billion for SSBCI to build on the momentum of the program's first round, strengthen the federal government's relationships with state economic development agencies, and provide capital to America's diverse community of entrepreneurs. This additional \$1.5 billion would be awarded in two allocations: \$1 billion awarded on a competitive basis to states best able to target local market needs, promote inclusion, attract private capital for

start-up and scale-up businesses, strengthen regional entrepreneurial ecosystems, and evaluate results; and \$500 million awarded by a formula based on economic factors such as job losses and pace of economic recovery.

Supporting Economic Growth and Opportunity

The Budget proposes \$233.5 million for the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund to promote economic development investments in low-income and underserved communities. Of the total request, \$35 million — an increase of \$13 million from FY 2015 — for the Administration’s Healthy Food Financing Initiative will support increased availability of affordable, healthy food options for Americans living in food deserts.

The CDFI Fund will begin administering in FY 2016 a second round of awards under the Capital Magnet Fund (CMF). In December 2014, the Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) directed Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac to begin allocating funds to CMF as authorized by the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA). The purpose of CMF is to make awards to CDFIs and qualified nonprofit housing providers to increase capital investment for the development, preservation, rehabilitation, and purchase of affordable housing for low-income families and for related economic development activities.

The Budget proposes legislation to extend the CDFI Bond Guarantee program, established by the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, through FY 2017 with an annual guarantee level not to exceed \$1 billion to provide a source of long-term capital to CDFIs that support lending in underserved communities. The Budget also proposes reforms to the program to increase participation and ensure credit-worthy CDFIs have access to this

important source of capital while continuing to maintain strong protections against credit risk. The CDFI Bond Guarantee program will continue to operate at no budgetary cost for new guarantees issuances.

Treasury proposes to implement a new \$300 million fund from mandatory appropriations to support Pay for Success projects. A growing number of state and local governments are using the Pay for Success model to finance preventive social programs that can provide savings to the federal government while improving outcomes for families and communities. Emerging Pay for Success projects are hampered by an inability to leverage savings across both levels of government and also government programs and by a lack of rigorous data. A Pay for Success fund will be designed to ensure that taxpayers get better returns for funds expended and government assets are protected by supporting for projects that show measurable outcomes resulting in greater federal savings and programmatic efficiency.

Improving Retirement Security

Many Americans lack access to workplace retirement savings plans, which is usually the most effective way to save for retirement. The risk of an insecure retirement is especially great for women, minorities, and low-income Americans. Treasury is supporting the Administration’s effort to improve retirement security by implementing a safe, simple, and affordable “starter” retirement savings program called myRA. Launched in December 2014 as a pilot for a group of small, medium and large employers, myRA is a retirement savings option with a new type of Roth IRA investment that has no start-up cost, no fees and no minimum contributions. The investment is backed by the U.S. Treasury and the account carries no risk of losing money. Through regular, automatic contributions from a paycheck,

myRA is a safe, simple and affordable way for individuals to start saving for retirement.

Implementing Financial Reform

The Budget provides resources to continue implementation of the comprehensive financial reforms included in the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. These reforms place tougher limits on risk-taking by financial institutions in order to promote financial stability and protect the American people.

In FY 2016, Treasury will strengthen the capabilities of the Federal Insurance Office and invest in enhanced coordination and oversight of regulatory reform through the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC). The Budget also reinvests savings to support U.S. efforts to encourage international trade and investment partners to implement corresponding financial reforms and safeguards — a key element to preventing or mitigating future crises.

Winding Down the Troubled Asset Relief Program

The actions taken under the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP), along with other emergency measures put in place by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), helped prevent the collapse of the U.S. financial system and stabilize the economy during the recent financial crisis. As a result of careful stewardship of the program and improved financial conditions, the ultimate cost of TARP investments to taxpayers has dropped from an estimated \$341 billion in FY 2009 to \$37.4 billion as of September 30, 2014 (\$20 billion when Treasury's additional AIG receipts are included). While winding down investment programs, Treasury continues TARP programs designed to help struggling homeowners avoid foreclosure.

Stabilizing the Housing Market

Using authority granted under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act (EESA), Treasury established two central housing programs under TARP, the Making Home Affordable (MHA) program and the Hardest Hit Fund (HHF). Treasury also used its authority to support the Federal Housing Administration's (FHA) Short Refinance Program. In total, more than 2.2 million homeowner assistance actions have taken place under MHA programs. The Hardest Hit Fund provides \$7.6 billion to 18 states and the District of Columbia to provide assistance to struggling homeowners through locally tailored programs administered by each respective housing finance agency. To date, 19 housing finance agencies have drawn a total of \$4.8 billion under the HHF.

Recently, Treasury and HUD announced enhancements to MHA programs designed to better assist struggling homeowners and communities still recovering from the effects of the financial crisis. The enhancements will help motivate borrowers to continue making modified mortgage payments, strengthen the safety net for homeowners facing continuing financial hardships, and help homeowners in MHA programs build equity in their homes, an important element in stabilizing distressed neighborhoods.

Treasury Strategic Goal: Enhance U.S. Competitiveness and Job Creation, and Promote International Financial Stability and More Balanced Global Growth

Encouraging International Economic Growth and Stability

Treasury works bilaterally and multilaterally to foster strong, sustainable, and balanced global growth; support free trade and open markets; promote a level playing field for U.S. financial institutions; maintain stable international financial markets; encourage

foreign investment in the United States while protecting national security; and use leadership positions in international financial institutions to pursue U.S. strategic and economic policy goals.

The Department's \$2.9 billion FY 2016 International Programs Budget request provides a cost effective way to promote our national security, expand markets for American businesses, and address key global challenges, including poverty, conflict, climate change, and food insecurity. The request includes funding for capital increases and replenishments at multilateral development banks, as well as contributions to several targeted funds and funding for Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance.

A well-resourced and effective IMF is indispensable to protecting the health of the U.S. economy, enhancing the prosperity of American workers, and achieving our national security interests. Our request proposes appropriations and authorization language to increase the U.S. quota in the IMF and simultaneously reduce, by an equal amount, U.S. participation in the IMF's New Arrangements to Borrow. This language is necessary to complete IMF reforms that preserve the U.S. veto and our influence at the IMF. These reforms do not increase the current U.S. financial commitment to the IMF. We are prepared to work with Congress on funding approaches that secure passage of these critical reforms as soon as possible.

Treasury Strategic Goal: Fairly and Effectively Reform and Modernize Federal Financial Management, Accounting, and Tax Systems

Data Transparency

The Budget provides funding for efforts to increase transparency and accountability in federal financial management and implement

the Digital Accountability Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act). The DATA Act continues the reporting required under the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act; requires additional federal spending data to be displayed on USAspending.gov; and requires establishment of government-wide financial data standards for any federal funds made available to or expended by federal agencies and entities receiving federal funds. Treasury is committed to implementing the DATA Act in a way that not only increases spending transparency but also improves government decision-making and increased operational efficiency through better access to data.

Internal Revenue Service

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) collects more than 90 percent of federal revenue and interacts with virtually every American. Resources invested in the bureau represent a smart investment for taxpayers, returning nearly \$4 for every dollar invested. In recent years, a lack of sufficient funding for the IRS has had major implications for taxpayers and the tax system. Despite IRS's crucial role in our government, FY 2015 marks five years of Congress reducing the agency's funding, which is now \$1.2 billion lower than in FY 2010. As a result, taxpayers face longer wait times on the phone, and it takes longer for the IRS to respond to taxpayer correspondence. A sustained deterioration in taxpayer service combined with reduced enforcement activity could create serious long-term risk for the U.S. tax system, which relies on voluntary compliance. The IRS supports this compliance by addressing millions of taxpayers' questions in their efforts to comply with the law.

The Budget provides the IRS with \$12.3 billion in base discretionary resources, an increase of \$1.3 billion from FY 2015, to begin restoring taxpayer services to

acceptable levels. Funds are also provided to continue major IT projects which aim to protect taxpayer information, modernize antiquated systems, continue development of a state-of-the-art online taxpayer experience, and build efficiencies throughout the agency while continuing to fund system development due to new legislative mandates including the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) and the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

The Budget also proposes a \$667 million cap adjustment to support program integrity efforts aimed at restoring enforcement of current tax laws to acceptable levels and to help reduce the tax gap. This multi-year effort is expected to generate \$60 billion in additional revenue over the next ten years at a cost of \$19 billion, thereby reducing the deficit by \$41 billion. The targeted investments made in FY 2016 are expected to generate nearly \$2.8 billion in annual revenue once fully operationalized in FY 2018, returning nearly \$6 to the government for every dollar invested for these initiatives.

Restoring Gulf Coast Communities

The Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (RESTORE Act) established the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund (Trust Fund) to maintain the civil and administrative penalties arising from the *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill. Treasury serves oversight, administrative, compliance, and audit roles to help ensure that funds are expended as required by the RESTORE Act, and works with the Gulf Coast Restoration Council to administer these funds in supporting economic and environmental restoration in the Gulf Coast region. The Budget proposes legislation that will allow Departmental Offices to draw resources from the Trust Fund to carry out its responsibilities.

Treasury Strategic Goal: Safeguard the Financial System and Use Financial Measures to Counter National Security Threats

The Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI) oversees and marshals Treasury's intelligence, enforcement, and economic sanctions functions in support of U.S. national security policies and interests. The Budget provides \$109.3 million to support these efforts.

Treasury is leading the U.S. effort to undermine the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant's (ISIL) finances as part of the comprehensive U.S. strategy to disrupt, degrade, and ultimately defeat the terrorist group. Representative of the comprehensive approach to counter ISIL, Treasury is working closely with the State Department, the Department of Defense, domestic and foreign law enforcement, the intelligence community, and the international community to undermine disrupt ISIL's revenue streams; to restrict ISIL's access to the international financial system; and impose sanctions on ISIL's senior leadership and financial facilitators to disrupt its ability to operate.

Safeguarding the Financial System

The Budget provides \$113 million for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) to support Treasury's efforts to safeguard the financial system from illicit use, combat money laundering, and promote national security through the collection, analysis, and dissemination of financial intelligence and strategic use of financial authorities. FinCEN is applying its information gathering, analytic, and policy resources, along with its international relationships with foreign financial intelligence units, to combat threats posed by groups such as ISIL. FinCEN's work is focused on the collection, analysis, and

dissemination of financial intelligence information.

Collection of Major Asset Forfeitures Supports Deficit Reduction

The Treasury Forfeiture Fund received over \$833.5 million in forfeitures and recoveries in FY 2014. The success of Treasury's asset forfeiture program allows the Department to make priority investments in law enforcement and national security, without requesting additional resources from taxpayers. Further, it enables Treasury to contribute to deficit reduction with a proposed permanent cancellation of \$875 million from the Forfeiture Fund's unobligated balances in FY 2016.

Improving the Cybersecurity of Our Nation's Financial Sector

Cyber risks to financial institutions and markets are growing in both frequency and sophistication. A cyber-attack by a state or non-state actor could paralyze our economy and cause significant long-term damage. Treasury is working to reduce the risks from cyber-attacks by helping to improve the financial sector's resilience to such attacks and by investing in Treasury's own defenses and infrastructure.

Treasury Strategic Goal: Create a 21st-Century Approach to Government by Improving Efficiency, Effectiveness, and Customer Interaction

Treasury will continue to manage Treasury's resources as effectively and efficiently as possible, creating the best value for all constituents.

Improving Digital Services

The success rate of government digital services is improved when agencies have digital service experts on staff with modern digital product design, software engineering,

and product management skills. The FY 2016 Budget includes funding to establish a Treasury Digital Service team that will focus on transforming the Department's digital services with the greatest impact to taxpayers and businesses so they are easier to use and more cost-effective to build and maintain.

Increasing Shared Services

Treasury will continue to focus on achieving cost savings for American taxpayers, modernizing operations, and increasing productivity by governing strategically, working smarter, and leveraging technology. Increasing the use of shared services and better leveraging strategic sourcing for federal procurement will help achieve these goals.

Assess the Future of Currency, Including the Penny

The production and circulation of currency in the United States have been largely unchanged for decades, despite the growth in electronic financial transactions. Treasury is continuing its comprehensive review of U.S. currency, including a review of both the production and use of coins, in order to efficiently promote commerce in the 21st century. This review includes alternative metals, the United States Mint facilities, and consumer behavior and preferences. Treasury expects to announce the results of its review this fiscal year.

The Budget includes a plan to relocate the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's Washington, D.C. facility to a facility more appropriate for modern currency production.

Savings Proposals

As a result of Treasury's ongoing efforts to improve efficiency, reduce costs, and streamline operations, the Department has been able to propose over \$1.1 billion in savings in its budget submissions over the past five years.

FY 2016 President's Budget by Strategic Goal

(Dollars in thousands)

Treasury Goal/Objective	Promote domestic economic growth and stability while continuing reforms of the financial system		Enhance U.S. competitiveness and job creation, and promote international financial stability and more balanced global growth		Fairly and effectively reform and modernize federal financial management, accounting, and tax systems		Safeguard the financial system and use financial measures to counter national security threats		Create a 21st-century approach to government by improving efficiency, effectiveness and customer interaction		Total	
	Direct \$	Reimb. \$	Direct \$	Reimb. \$	Direct \$	Reimb. \$	Direct \$	Reimb. \$	Direct \$	Reimb. \$	Direct \$	Reimb. \$
Management & Financial	503,934	42,007	85,621	24,399	531,245	229,269	248,675	69,782	28,205	7,717	1,397,680	373,175
Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses	68,010	17,565	85,621	24,399	45,995	16,010	114,696	55,782	17,515	7,717	331,837	121,474
Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program									10,690		10,690	0
Office of Inspector General					14,416	2,000	21,000	11,000			35,416	13,000
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration					167,275	1,500					167,275	1,500
Special Inspector General for TARP	40,671										40,671	0
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	233,523	0									233,523	0
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network							112,979	3,000			112,979	3,000
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	48,654	3,024			52,785	3,276					101,439	6,300
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	113,076	21,418			250,774	206,483					363,850	227,901
Tax Administration	0	0	0	0	12,931,071	125,275	0	0	0	0	12,931,071	125,275
IRS Taxpayer Services					2,408,803	34,600					2,408,803	34,600
IRS Enforcement					5,399,832	37,675					5,399,832	37,675
IRS Operations Support					4,743,258	53,000					4,743,258	53,000
Business Systems Modernization					379,178						379,178	0
Total, Treasury Appropriations Committee	503,934	42,007	85,621	24,399	13,462,316	354,544	248,675	69,782	28,205	7,717	14,328,751	498,450
Treasury International Programs			2,901,846								2,901,846	0
Total, Appropriated Level	503,934	42,007	2,987,467	24,399	13,462,316	354,544	248,675	69,782	28,205	7,717	17,230,597	498,450
Non-Appropriated Bureaus	176,191	5,678,045	0	0	0	0	0	21,137	0	0	176,191	5,699,182
Office of Financial Stability (Administrative Account)	155,066										155,066	0
Small Business Lending Fund Program (Administrative)	15,039										15,039	0
State Small Business Credit Initiative (Administrative)	6,086										6,086	0
Financial Stability Oversight Council		19,316									0	19,316
Office of Financial Research		108,105									0	108,105
Bureau of Engraving and Printing		863,940									0	863,940
United States Mint		3,595,307									0	3,595,307
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency		1,091,377						21,137			0	1,112,514
Subtotal, Direct \$	680,125		2,987,467		13,462,316		248,675		28,205		17,406,788	
Subtotal, Reimbursable \$		5,720,052		24,399		354,544		90,919		7,717		6,197,632
Total, Treasury Level	6,400,178		3,011,867		13,816,860		339,594		35,922		23,604,420	

1/ Total does not include the proposed \$875 million Forfeiture Fund permanent cancellation.

Fiscal Year Comparison of Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) Staffing (Direct and Reimbursable)

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	2014 Actual			2015 Enacted			2016 President's Budget		
	Direct	Reimb.	Total	Direct	Reimb.	Total	Direct	Reimb.	Total
Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses	1,154	157	1,311	781	184	965	1,312	163	1,475
Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	0	0	0	377	39	416	0	0	0
Office of Inspector General	13	166	179	194	19	213	194	19	213
Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration	740	2	742	835	2	837	859	2	861
Special Inspector General for TARP	165	0	165	192	0	192	192	0	192
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	76	0	76	79	0	79	87	0	87
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	279	0	279	345	1	346	343	1	344
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	460	10	470	473	10	483	509	10	519
Bureau of the Fiscal Service	1,676	714	2,390	1,636	714	2,350	1,586	701	2,287
Internal Revenue Service	84,142	619	84,761	81,473	730	82,203	90,718	768	91,486
Subtotal, Treasury Appropriated Level	88,705	1,668	90,373	86,385	1,699	88,084	95,800	1,664	97,464
Office of Financial Stability (Administrative Account)	99	22	121	87	20	107	75	19	94
Small Business Lending Fund Program	15	0	15	19	0	19	19	0	19
State Small Business Credit Initiative	10	0	10	11	0	11	9	0	9
Office of Financial Research	189	0	189	257	0	257	301	0	301
Working Capital Fund	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treasury Franchise Fund	0	1,460	1,460	0	1,643	1,643	0	1,786	1,786
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	0	1,844	1,844	0	1,944	1,944	0	1,924	1,924
United States Mint	0	1,661	1,661	0	1,874	1,874	0	1,774	1,774
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency	0	3,891	3,891	0	3,959	3,959	0	3,959	3,959
Pay for Success	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	14
Terrorism Insurance Program	6	0	6	10	0	10	10	0	10
Total	89,024	10,551	99,575	86,769	11,139	97,908	96,228	11,126	107,354

1/ In a few cases, FTE numbers have been updated since data entry was completed in the OMB database. The numbers presented in this table are the most current estimates.

2/ A portion of Fiscal Service's Reimbursable/Fee FTE is funded by fee revenue as authorized by the Debt Collection Improvement Act (DCIA) of 1996.

3/ IRS FY 2014-2016 Direct FTE include 3 FTE funded from the Federal Highway Transportation Authority Account; IRS FY 2014 Direct FTE Actuals include 6 positions funded through a transfer from the CMS HIRIF account for the Affordable Care Act. IRS FY 2016 Direct FTE includes 858 FTE funded from User Fees.

Summary of FY 2016 Increases and Decreases

(Dollars in Thousands)

	DO	DSCIP	OIG	TIGTA	SIGTARP	CDFI	FinCEN	TTB	Fiscal Service	IRS	Total	Offsetting Fees/ Cancellations/ Rescissions	Total, Treasury Appropriations Committee
FY 2015 Enacted	\$322,500	\$2,725	\$35,351	\$158,210	\$34,234	\$230,500	\$112,000	\$100,000	\$348,184	\$10,945,000	\$12,288,704	(\$869,000)	\$11,419,704
Adjustment to Request Maintaining Current Levels (MCLs)	(\$13,522)	\$0	(\$484)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$14,006)	\$0	(\$14,006)
	\$5,251	\$0	\$549	\$2,557	\$772	\$437	\$1,896	\$1,687	\$5,888	\$200,677	\$219,714	\$0	\$219,714
Non-Recurring Costs	(\$3,255)	(\$2,725)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$523)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$6,503)	\$0	(\$6,503)
Efficiency Savings	(\$395)	\$0	\$0	(\$84)	\$0	(\$84)	(\$726)	(\$248)	(\$8,480)	(\$18,431)	(\$28,448)	\$0	(\$28,448)
Other Adjustments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,665	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,665	\$0	\$5,665
Adjustments to Base	(\$11,921)	(\$2,725)	\$65	\$2,473	\$6,437	(\$170)	\$1,170	\$1,439	(\$2,592)	\$182,246	\$176,422	\$0	\$176,422
FY 2016 Base	\$310,579	\$0	\$35,416	\$160,683	\$40,671	\$230,330	\$113,170	\$101,439	\$345,592	\$11,127,246	\$12,465,126	(\$869,000)	\$11,596,126
Program Decreases	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$18,000)	(\$191)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,530)	\$0	(\$20,721)	\$0	(\$20,721)
Program Reinvestments	\$700	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,025	\$16,725	\$0	\$16,725
Program Increases	\$20,558	\$10,690	\$0	\$6,592	\$0	\$21,193	\$0	\$1,000	\$19,788	\$1,120,503	\$1,200,324	\$0	\$1,200,324
Program Integrity Cap Adjustment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$667,297	\$667,297	\$0	\$667,297
Subtotal, Program Changes	\$21,258	\$10,690	\$0	\$6,592	\$0	\$3,193	(\$191)	\$0	\$18,258	\$1,803,825	\$1,863,625	\$0	\$1,863,625
Change to Offsetting Fees/Cancellations/Rescissions	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$6,000)	(\$6,000)
FY 2016 President's Budget	\$331,837	\$10,690	\$35,416	\$167,275	\$40,671	\$233,523	\$112,979	\$101,439	\$363,850	\$12,931,071	\$14,328,751	(\$875,000)	\$13,453,751

1/ Total resources for FY 2016 includes a \$875 million Forfeiture Fund cancellation.

2/ Total Efficiency Savings for Treasury is \$28.456 million. BEP and Mint savings of \$7.757 million are not reflected in the chart above.