



DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Under the President's leadership, we have turned our economy around and created 14 million jobs. Our unemployment rate is below five percent for the first time in almost eight years. Nearly 18 million people have gained health coverage as the Affordable Care Act has taken effect. And we have dramatically cut our deficits by almost three-quarters and set our Nation on a more sustainable fiscal path.

Yet while it is important to take stock of our progress, this Budget is not about looking back at the road we have traveled. It is about looking forward and making sure our economy works for everybody, not just those at the top. It is about choosing investments that not only make us stronger today, but also reflect the kind of country we aspire to be – the kind of country we want to pass on to our children and grandchildren.

The Budget makes critical investments in our domestic and national security priorities while adhering to the bipartisan budget agreement signed into law last fall, and it lifts sequestration in future years so that we continue to invest in our economic future and our national security. It also drives down deficits and maintains our fiscal progress through smart savings from health care, immigration, and tax reforms.

The Budget shows that the President and the Administration remain focused on meeting our greatest challenges – including accelerating the pace of innovation to tackle climate change and find new treatments for devastating diseases; giving everyone a fair shot at opportunity and economic security; and advancing our national security and global leadership – not only for the year ahead, but for decades to come.

The Department of the Treasury's mission is to maintain a strong economy and create economic and job opportunities by promoting conditions that enable growth and stability at home and abroad; strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system; and manage the federal government's finances.

To support this mission, the FY 2017 President's Budget requests \$13.3 billion in discretionary appropriations for Treasury's operating accounts. The Budget also proposes a multi-year program integrity cap adjustment, including \$515 million in FY 2017, for critical IRS tax enforcement and compliance functions estimated to reduce the deficit by \$46 billion over the 10-year budget window. In addition, the Budget proposes \$2.3 billion for Treasury's International Assistance programs to promote our national security, open new markets for U.S. exporters, drive progress on sustainable development, and address key global challenges such as food security and the environment.

Funding Highlights:

The President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 Budget provides \$13.3 billion for Treasury's operating accounts and \$2.3 billion for Treasury's international assistance programs in discretionary funding. This includes:



- Helping developing nations reduce carbon pollution, strengthen climate resilience, and pursue smart and sustainable long-term economic growth through a \$250 million contribution to the Green Climate Fund as part of a combined Treasury Department and State Department investment of \$750 million.
- Investing \$11.8 billion in base discretionary resources for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), an increase of \$530 million (4.7 percent) from FY 2016, to fairly enforce the tax code and improve taxpayer services, including by developing and enhancing online tools for taxpayers.
- Enhancing existing security systems on its internal Department networks and public websites, and supporting public-private cybersecurity coordination with a new \$110 million Department-wide Cybersecurity Enhancement Account.
- Funding the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence with \$117 million to curb terrorist financing, including ISIL financing, and to implement sanctions targeting Iran, North Korea, Syria, and more, as well as \$115 million for the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network.
- Promoting economic development in low-income and underserved communities through a \$12 million increase (5.3 percent) from FY 2016 for the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund for a total of \$246 million.

Reforms:

- The Budget proposes a multi-year program integrity cap adjustment for tax enforcement activities, including \$515 million in FY 2017 to reduce the deficit and narrow the tax gap, yielding net taxpayer savings of \$46 billion over the next 10 years.
- It also proposes legislation authorizing and funding new programs to facilitate private investment to renew our Nation's infrastructure, invest in small business job creation, and partner with private industry and local governments to promote stable income and sustainable savings practices for working families.

Encouraging International Economic Growth and Stability

The Treasury Department's \$2.3 billion FY 2017 International Assistance programs budget offers a cost effective way to provide U.S. leadership in international development, advance national security, and expand export markets for American businesses by promoting international financial stability and supporting key global initiatives such as reducing poverty, improving food security, investing in infrastructure, and addressing climate change. The Budget fully funds annual payments to the multilateral development banks to maintain U.S. shareholding positions and to provide a source of low-cost loans and grants for the world's poorest countries. Additionally, the Budget includes \$20 million for the World Bank Global Infrastructure Facility, a fund that will catalyze private investment in public infrastructure projects. The Budget also



includes a significant increase for Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance (OTA), as the first step toward meeting the Administration's commitment at the Financing for Development conference in July 2015 to double OTA resources by 2020 as part of the U.S. effort to significantly increase funding for domestic resource mobilization.

The Budget includes \$250 million toward the U.S. pledge to the Green Climate Fund, providing a total of \$750 million when combined with \$500 million provided through the Department of State. The request will support climate finance for developing nations, especially the poorest and most vulnerable, as they strengthen climate resilience, invest in clean energy, and implement their commitments to reduce carbon pollution on a pathway towards sustainable economic growth and development. The Budget also includes \$137 million for the annual replenishment commitment to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and \$13 million to help Central American countries plus the Dominican Republic purchase catastrophe risk insurance and enhance disaster risk management capacity through the CCRIF Segregated Portfolio Company (formerly known as the Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility).

In addition the Budget includes \$53 million for investments to support food security. By harnessing the power of public-private partnerships and encouraging innovative financing mechanisms, donors have committed to funding agricultural investment plans to improve nutritional outcomes in poor countries, with the goal of eliminating world hunger.

Fairly Enforcing the Tax Code

In FY 2016, IRS funding remains \$911 million lower than its FY 2010 level despite an increasing workload resulting in part from new legislative mandates. The FY 2017 Budget provides the IRS with \$11.8 billion in base discretionary resources, an increase of \$530 million (4.7 percent) from FY 2016, restoring the resource levels necessary to maintain the integrity of the tax system, fairly enforce the tax code, and provide adequate levels of taxpayer services. With these investments, the IRS will increase staffing for traditional taxpayer services, bolster defenses against stolen identify refund fraud, and provide assistance to taxpayers who call the IRS for assistance. In addition, the Budget invests in new IT architecture that will enable the IRS to modernize and secure its online services and provides taxpayers with an experience comparable to what they have come to expect from financial institutions.

Additionally, the Budget includes a \$515 million FY 2017 cap adjustment to support program integrity efforts aimed at restoring enforcement of current tax laws to acceptable levels, investigating transnational organized crime, pursuing abusive tax schemes, and enforcing the new Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA). The targeted investments funded from the cap adjustment in FY 2017 are expected to generate nearly \$3 billion in annual revenue once fully operationalized in FY 2019, returning roughly \$6 to the government for every dollar invested for these initiatives.



Improving the Cybersecurity of Treasury's Networks and Data

The Budget proposes a new \$110 million Department-wide Cybersecurity Enhancement Account to more strategically focus Treasury's cybersecurity efforts and avoid fragmentation of IT management across bureaus that leads to cost inefficiencies and limits Treasury's ability to nimbly respond in the event of a cyberattack. The IRS is currently partnering with the U.S. Digital Service to bolster electronic authentication procedures for access to all IRS digital services, and in FY 2017 Treasury will expand on this effort by deploying a new Digital Infrastructure Security Team to enhance existing security systems on its internal networks and public websites, thereby safeguarding the data on those systems department-wide.

Combating ISIL and Other International Threats

Treasury's Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI) is responsible for leading the policy, enforcement, regulatory, and intelligence functions of Treasury aimed at identifying and disrupting financial support to international terrorist organizations, proliferators of weapons of mass destruction, narcotics traffickers, and other illicit actors. This includes efforts to cut off ISIL from the international financial system and to combat the threats we face from Iran and North Korea, among others. The Budget invests \$117 million to support TFI in the Treasury's efforts to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, implement sanctions programs, and manage Treasury's intelligence and other functions in support of U.S. national security policies and interests and law enforcement.

The Budget also provides \$115 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. FinCEN's data analytics and unique authorities under the Bank Secrecy Act are important tools in the U.S. effort to combat ISIL and other threats to national security.

Empowering Community Development and Economic Growth

The Budget includes \$246 million for the Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund, a \$12 million increase (5.3 percent) from FY 2016, to promote economic development investments in low-income and underserved communities. The request provides funding for the CDFI Program, the Healthy Food Financing Initiative, the Native American CDFI Assistance Program, and the Bank Enterprise Award Program. The 2017 Budget also provides funding for a new CDFI small dollar loan program to support broader access to safe and affordable financial products and provide an alternative to predatory lending.

The Budget also extends the CDFI Bond Guarantee program through FY 2017, providing up to \$1 billion of long-term capital to CDFIs that support lending in underserved communities. The CDFI Bond Guarantee program will continue to operate with no taxpayer funded subsidy.



New Mandatory Programs

The Budget includes a series of mandatory proposals to facilitate private investment to renew our Nation's infrastructure, invest in small business job creation, and partner with private industry and local governments to promote stable income and sustainable savings practices for working families.

Allotment for Puerto Rico EITC Payments

The Budget proposes a \$600 million annual allotment, indexed to inflation, to create a refundable locally-administered Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) for residents of Puerto Rico. Unlike Americans living in the 50 states and the District of Columbia, residents of Puerto Rico are not eligible for an EITC. Given Puerto Rico's low labor force participation rate, the existence of an EITC should increase employment in Puerto Rico's formal sector by providing higher incomes to workers who file taxes. This added incentive for participation in Puerto Rico's formal economy should also increase Puerto Rico's tax compliance and tax revenues.

Investing in Infrastructure

The Budget establishes a new Financing America's Infrastructure Renewal (FAIR) program within Treasury that would provide direct loans to U.S. infrastructure projects developed through public-private partnerships. Eligible projects under the program will encompass the transportation, water, energy, and broadband sectors, as well as certain social infrastructure, such as educational facilities, and must meet all applicable environmental and labor standards. The program is estimated to provide \$15 billion in direct loans over 10 years at no cost to taxpayers.

Supporting Small Businesses

The Budget includes a new authorization of \$1.5 billion for the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) to build on the momentum of the program by strengthening the federal government's relationships with state economic development agencies, and providing capital to America's diverse community of entrepreneurs. Since it was first enacted in 2010, SSBCI has supported over 12,400 private sector loans or investments in small businesses, and helped create or retain over 140,000 jobs as reported by recipient small businesses. The 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 the pace of economic recovery.

Encouraging Projects that Pay for Success

The Budget includes a \$300 million one-time mandatory appropriation for a new Pay for Success (PFS) program administered by Treasury. This program will support the growing number of state and local governments seeking to establish projects that use PFS financing. These projects leverage private investment to provide preventive social services that measurably improve



outcomes for families and communities while generating value to the government, including savings. The PFS Incentive Fund will help to strengthen the ability of state and local governments to achieve measurable impact for people and communities. In addition, by providing centralized support and expertise for PFS at Treasury, the Incentive Fund will encourage the evolution of this nascent field into a more robust and sustainable public and private market.

Financial Innovation for Working Families Fund

The Budget includes a \$100 million mandatory fund for Treasury to encourage the development of innovative private-sector financial products and services that would help low- to moderate-income workers build up “rainy day” reserves. The reserves would provide these workers and their families with a buffer against shocks to income and spending needs.