

## FY 2012 DEPARTMENTAL SUMMARY

### FY 2012 President's Budget by Function

(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2010 Enacted	FY 2011 Annualized CR Level	FY 2012 Request	\$ Change	% Change
<b>Management &amp; Financial</b>	890,192	903,192	369,383	(533,809)	-59.1%
Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses	304,888	304,888	324,889	20,001	6.6%
Dept-wide Systems & Capital Invest. Programs	9,544	9,544	0	(9,544)	-100.0%
Office of Inspector General	29,700	29,700	29,855	155	0.5%
Treasury IG for Tax Administration	152,000	152,000	157,831	5,831	3.8%
Special IG for TARP	23,300	36,300	47,374	11,074	30.5%
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	246,750	246,750	227,259	(19,491)	-7.9%
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	111,010	111,010	84,297	(26,713)	-24.1%
<i>Transfer from Forfeiture Fund</i>			30,000		
<b>Net, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network</b>	<b>111,010</b>	<b>111,010</b>	<b>114,297</b>	<b>3,287</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
Alcohol & Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	103,000	103,000	97,878	(5,122)	-5.0%
Treasury Forfeiture Fund <sup>1/</sup>	(90,000)	(90,000)	(630,000)	(540,000)	600.0%
<b>Fiscal Service Operations</b>	<b>426,376</b>	<b>426,376</b>	<b>384,440</b>	<b>(41,936)</b>	<b>-9.8%</b>
Financial Management Service	244,132	244,132	218,805	(25,327)	-10.4%
Bureau of the Public Debt	192,244	192,244	173,635	(18,609)	-9.7%
<i>Less Offsetting Fees</i>	<i>(10,000)</i>	<i>(10,000)</i>	<i>(8,000)</i>	<i>2,000</i>	
<b>Net, BPD</b>	<b>182,244</b>	<b>182,244</b>	<b>165,635</b>	<b>(16,609)</b>	<b>-9.1%</b>
<b>Tax Administration</b>	<b>12,146,123</b>	<b>12,146,123</b>	<b>13,283,907</b>	<b>1,137,784</b>	<b>9.4%</b>
IRS Taxpayer Services	2,278,830	2,278,830	2,345,133	66,303	2.9%
IRS Enforcement	5,504,000	5,504,000	5,966,619	462,619	8.4%
IRS Operations Support	4,083,884	4,083,884	4,620,526	536,642	13.1%
IRS Business Systems Modernization	263,897	263,897	333,600	69,703	26.4%
IRS Health Insurance Tax Credit Administration	15,512	15,512	18,029	2,517	16.2%
<b>Total, Treasury Appropriations Committee</b>	<b>13,462,691</b>	<b>13,475,691</b>	<b>14,037,730</b>	<b>562,039</b>	<b>4.2%</b>
<b>Treasury International Programs</b>	<b>2,128,670</b>	<b>2,128,670</b>	<b>3,363,934</b>	<b>1,235,264</b>	<b>58.0%</b>
Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth (MDBs)	1,552,170	1,552,170	2,072,564	520,394	33.5%
Food Security	30,000	30,000	338,000	308,000	1026.7%
Combating Climate Change and Environmental Degradation	481,500	481,500	748,750	267,250	55.5%
Debt Relief	40,000	40,000	174,500	134,500	336.3%
Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	30,120	5,120	20.5%
<b>Total <sup>2/</sup></b>	<b>15,591,361</b>	<b>15,604,361</b>	<b>17,401,664</b>	<b>1,797,303</b>	<b>11.5%</b>

<sup>1/</sup>Includes a \$600 million permanent cancellation and a \$30 million transfer to FinCEN.

<sup>2/</sup> FY 2010 Enacted excludes supplementals and transfers.

## Overview

The Department of the Treasury serves the American people by strengthening the U.S. economy, supporting job creation, and

restoring confidence in the financial system. As stewards of the economy, the Department's

FY 2012 Budget (the Budget) reflects Treasury's commitment to the significant challenges that face our economy while

ensuring every dollar spent addresses the nation's economic challenges.

The Budget requests \$14.038 billion to fund priority functions at the Department's ten appropriated bureaus. The Budget also proposes \$3.364 billion to fund Treasury International Programs. The International Programs request includes investments for reducing poverty and increasing economic stability around the world and addressing critical global challenges such as climate change and food security. Our request affirms the Department's commitment to controlling spending with \$336 million in cost savings and program reductions, \$630 million in proposed cancellations and transfers of Forfeiture Fund balances, and requests well below the FY 2010 enacted level in five of our bureaus.

The Budget has been developed in order to make significant progress towards the Department's three high priority performance goals:

- Repair and Reform the Financial System;
- Increase Voluntary Tax Compliance; and
- Significantly Increase the Number of Paperless Transactions with the Public.

### **Goal 1: Repair and Reform the Financial System**

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**Regulatory Reform Support** - Treasury played a prominent role in developing and promoting sweeping financial reform legislation, culminating in the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank Act) in July 2010. Implementation of the historic reforms contained in the Dodd-Frank Act is an important area of focus for the Department. Treasury is working to ensure that the new rules provide necessary protections against the

financial excess that contributed to the recent financial crisis, while preserving the benefits of financial innovation.

The Department is engaged in a broad array of programs to stabilize the financial system and develop long-term, comprehensive solutions to avoid future economic crises. The Department is currently spearheading the standup of new independent regulatory bodies created by the Dodd-Frank Act, including the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) and the Financial Stability Oversight Council. Under the Act, the Department is also creating the Office of Financial Research, and the Federal Insurance Office. Reform efforts include the closure of the Office of Thrift Supervision and its integration into Office of the Comptroller of the Currency and other existing government functions. Treasury will continue working with other government agencies to develop new market regulations and guidance to more effectively respond to current and future financial challenges. The Budget provides resources to support the successful implementation of new offices and activities authorized by the Dodd-Frank Act, including the new Federal Insurance Office and Office of Minority and Women Inclusion.

**Supporting America's Small Businesses** - To help small businesses, Treasury is implementing two new programs as part of the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 (the Jobs Act): the Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF), and the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI). SBLF will increase the availability of credit to small businesses by providing up to \$30 billion in capital to community and smaller banks with assets under \$10 billion, the banks that provide the most amount of lending to small businesses. SSBCI provides \$1.5 billion to strengthen state programs that support lending to small businesses and small manufacturers. Under the Jobs Act, Treasury will continue to

increase support for America's small businesses, as they play a critical role in the U.S. economy and are central to creating jobs and restoring our economic prosperity.

**Housing Government Sponsored Enterprise (GSE) Programs** - Using authority granted under the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA), the Department has sought to stabilize the two largest GSEs, the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac), as well as the Federal Home Loan Banks (FHLB). Under the Preferred Stock Purchase Agreements (PSPAs), Treasury has helped to ensure the viability of the GSEs by providing \$131 billion of investment, net of dividends the GSEs paid to Treasury. In addition, Treasury has helped stabilize the market by purchasing over \$200 billion in GSE mortgage-backed securities and has helped state and local housing finance agencies obtain needed financing to aid low- and moderate-income Americans.

The Obama Administration is strongly committed to reforming our nation's housing finance system in order to protect taxpayers, institute tough oversight, restore the long-term health of our housing market, and strengthen our nation's economic recovery. The Administration is transmitting to Congress a framework and principles for making the transition to a new housing finance system that will end the model of private gains and public losses, repair the broken housing finance market, and minimize taxpayer exposure to financial risks. The framework will also seek to make sure that the market provides stable and widely available mortgage credit, affordable housing options for low and middle-income homeowners and renters, and has stronger protections for consumers and better disclosure as mandated by the financial regulatory reform that passed last year.

**Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund** - The Budget promotes economic and community development through investments in and assistance to community development banks, credit unions, loan funds, and venture capital funds through the CDFI Fund's merit-based grant programs. These programs expand the availability of financial services and affordable credit to underserved populations, including distressed urban, rural, Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Alaska Native communities. The Healthy Food Financing Initiative (HFFI) provides grants to CDFIs to expand the availability of healthy food options in distressed communities. Bank on USA promotes access to affordable and appropriate financial services and basic consumer credit products for households without access to such products and services.

**Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP)** - As a result of improved financial conditions and careful stewardship of the TARP, the ultimate cost to the taxpayer of TARP investments is significantly lower than previously estimated. The TARP has allowed participating institutions to stabilize their balance sheets and avoid further losses, leaving the nation's financial system in a much stronger position than it was before the crisis. TARP included various consumer and business programs to help recapitalize the financial system, restart the credit markets, restore confidence, and lower borrowing costs for businesses and families. The Department's calculations estimate the lifetime cost of the program to be \$48 billion.

## **Goal 2: Increase Voluntary Tax Compliance**

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In 2006, the IRS estimated that the tax gap, or difference between the amount owed under tax law and the amount paid on time, was \$345 billion in 2001. Addressing this gap

through improved voluntary compliance is a top priority of the Department. The Department proposes to improve compliance through targeted changes to the tax code and further investment in tax enforcement, taxpayer services, and IRS systems modernization. Furthermore, the Budget includes funding for new initiatives critical to the IRS in implementing the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

**Tax Compliance** – The Budget includes a number of legislative proposals to improve tax collection and increase collections with minimum additional burden on taxpayers. These proposals expand information reporting, improve compliance by businesses, and strengthen tax administration. In total, these proposals are expected to increase collections by more than \$10 billion over the next ten years. Further information on these proposals can be found in the Treasury 2010 Green Book (<http://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/tax-policy/>).

**Taxpayer Service** – Quality taxpayer service is an important complement to enforcement efforts. Recent legislation has increased the volume of calls to toll-free service lines at the IRS, leading to longer wait times and unanswered calls. The Budget provides funding to improve the level of service for the toll-free service lines to 80 percent, up from the FY 2011 projection of 71 percent. The Budget also includes funding to improve IRS.gov to meet the growing demand for more electronic services. This multi-year project will improve self-service, reduce taxpayer burden, increase compliance, reduce costs, and continue to position IRS.gov as the preferred choice for taxpayer service.

**Tax Enforcement** – The Budget includes new enforcement initiatives to improve compliance. These initiatives are expected to produce \$1.332 billion in additional annual enforcement revenue once the new hires reach

full potential in FY 2014. In FY 2012, IRS will implement enacted legislation such as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), information reporting on merchant payment card and third party reimbursements, basis reporting on security sales; increase compliance by addressing offshore tax evasion; expand enforcement efforts on noncompliance among corporate and high-wealth taxpayers; and enforce return preparer compliance.

### **Goal 3: Significantly Increase the Number of Paperless Transactions with the Public**

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The Department is committed to moving to paperless transactions, including increasing the number of payments and collections made electronically. The effort to dramatically increase the number of electronic transactions is expected to save \$524 million and 12 million pounds of paper in the first five years.

The Department has begun implementing a three-pronged initiative to increase electronic transactions. Individuals receiving Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, Veterans Administration, Railroad Retirement Board, Office of Personnel Management and Department of Labor – Black Lung benefits will be required to receive these payments electronically, either through direct deposit into a bank account or Treasury's Direct Express debit card; other non-tax payments are also required to be made electronically. Second, most businesses currently permitted to use paper Federal Tax Deposit coupons will have to make those deposits electronically beginning in 2011. Finally, Treasury will be ending all issuances of paper savings bonds no later than December 31, 2011 and instead focus on electronic means to issue bonds.

Increased use of e-Filing for tax returns is saving the IRS tens of millions of dollars each year. In FY 2012 Treasury Tax and Trade

Bureau will realize savings gained through efficiencies from its Permits Online electronic filing system due to processing time reduction and the streamlining of business processes.

In addition to greatly reducing costs, enhancing customer service and minimizing Treasury's environmental impact, the move from paper to electronic transactions will increase reliability, safety and security for benefit recipients and taxpayers. The benefits of electronic transactions are well documented. Aside from the large cost savings, electronic transactions provide safety, convenience and control for payment recipients, taxpayers and savings bond holders. These initiatives do not require new legislation and can be accomplished by changes to Treasury's existing regulations.

### **International Programs**

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The Department's request includes \$3.364 billion in total funding for International Programs to provide resources to sustain global economic development, aid impoverished countries, address climate change, and support our national security objectives by strengthening the economies of fragile nations. Of the total, \$2.073 billion is requested for scheduled annual U.S. contributions to the multilateral development banks (MDBs), including two new replenishments to the International Development Association and the African Development Fund and General Capital Increases (GCIs) to the MDBs which faced capital depletions after their aggressive and necessary response to the global financial crisis. Another \$175 million will fund the U.S. share of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative at the International Development Association (IDA) and the African Development Fund (AfDF).

The Department is also requesting \$338 million for multilateral food security initiatives, including the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) which will leverage U.S. resources to provide increased agriculture investments in poor countries. To combat climate change and environmental degradation, the request includes \$749 million for contributions to the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), the Strategic Climate Funds (SCF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Tropical Forest Conservation Act. Finally, \$30.1 million is requested for the Office of Technical Assistance (OTA), to strengthen economic and financial governance in fragile and developing countries around the world

### **Terrorism and Financial Intelligence**

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The Budget includes \$92.6 million in direct appropriations for the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI) in FY 2012. This investment will implement targeted financial sanctions with the goal of stopping the flow of money to terrorist organizations, drug traffickers, money launderers, weapons proliferators, rogue regimes, and their support networks that constitute a threat to the United States to keep the world's financial systems accessible to legitimate users, while excluding those who wish to exploit the systems for illegal purposes.

### **Fiscal Prudence**

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In recognition of the current fiscal outlook and in order to partially offset the cost of high priority investments, the Budget includes savings of \$336 million in Department discretionary funding and additional savings in mandatory programs. The request also focuses on improving tax administration and debt collection. The Department is using the many employee ideas submitted through the

Administration's SAVE initiative to explore means to reduce costs.

### **Administrative and other Efficiency Savings**

- The Budget proposes efficiency savings and program reductions at all Treasury bureaus, including nearly \$200 million of administrative savings as part of the President's Accountable Government Initiative, and savings from a variety of program reforms. Examples include \$190 million in process improvement savings for the IRS, \$10.1 million in administrative and data center consolidation savings for the Financial Management Service (FMS) and \$6.6 million in savings for BPD. The Budget also identifies \$2.6 million in savings from certification and accreditation consolidation, data center consolidation and managing FTE lapses for the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration and \$2.1 million in Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) staffing efficiency reductions and information technology savings. Finally, \$15.4 million in efficiency savings is included for the Departmental Offices (DO). Through these efforts, the Department will achieve savings, while creating a more agile and innovative Treasury.

**Paperless Treasury** - As discussed above, the Department will significantly increase the number of paperless transactions with the public and anticipates saving of \$524 million through this effort over the next five years.

**Freedom of Information Act** - The Department's current process for responding to Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests is inefficient and outdated and has resulted in a significant backlog in request fulfillment at the agency. To address this issue, Treasury is creating a new FOIA tool using existing funding. With this tool, Treasury will process FOIA requests rapidly and accurately with less cost by leveraging modern electronic storage and web based

application technology to prevent redundant work and automate process steps where possible. In addition to improvements to how FOIA requests are handled internally, the tool will feature a public facing component that allows citizens to initiate FOIA requests online.

**IT Consolidation** - The Department proposes to consolidate information technology resources at the Bureau of Public Debt (BPD) and Financial Management Service (FMS). As part of Treasury's broader IT strategy to achieve efficiencies, BPD and FMS will partner to consolidate certain IT resources. During 2011, the bureaus are consolidating five data centers into two shared data centers. This will result in a more sustainable approach to IT services and further savings may be demonstrated by considering reductions in carbon emissions. Further IT consolidation efforts include moving from 42 data centers in FY 2010 to 29 in FY 2015.

**Debt Collection Legislation** - Treasury and OMB are improving the management of the Federal debt portfolio, which could increase collection of delinquent tax and non-tax debt by more than \$5 billion over the next ten years. The Budget incorporates a number of these improvements, including debt collection legislative proposals to increase levy authority to 100 percent for Medicare payments and vendor payments, offset tax refunds to collect delinquent state income taxes from out-of-state residents, and other administrative improvements, such as expanding the use of Administrative Wage Garnishment and improving the Treasury Offset Program match process.

**Do Not Pay Portal** - In June 2010, a Presidential Memorandum (Enhancing Payment Accuracy Through a "Do Not Pay List") established the creation of a comprehensive Do Not Pay List against which

agency payments could be cross-checked to prevent ineligible recipients from receiving payments from the federal government. To make this list more beneficial, the Administration created VerifyPayment.Gov to serve as a one-stop-shop for agencies. The Bureau of the Public Debt will expand and maintain this portal. Additionally, Public Debt will work with the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board, to support an operations center to analyze fraud patterns and refer potential issues to agency management.

**Offsetting Cancellations and Transfers -** The Budget includes a \$600 million proposed permanent cancellation and a \$30 million transfer to FinCEN from the unobligated balances of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund.

FY 2012 President's Budget by Goal/Objective (Dollars in Thousands)	Effectively Managed US Government Finances		U.S. and World Economies Perform at Full Economic Potential		Prevented Terrorism & Promoted Nation's Security		Management and Organizational Excellence		Total	
	Disc \$	Reimb./Mand \$	Disc \$	Reimb./Mand \$	Disc \$	Reimb./Mand \$	Disc \$	Reimb./Mand \$	Disc \$	Reimb./Mand \$
<b>Management &amp; Financial</b>	\$115,092	\$23,884	\$382,456	\$24,763	\$210,214	\$13,894	\$291,651	\$46,457	\$999,413	\$108,998
Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses	66,153	23,884	106,258	24,763	95,917	10,894	56,561	31,957	324,889	91,498
Dept-wide Systems & Capital Invest. Program									0	0
Office of Inspector General							29,885	13,200	29,885	13,200
Treasury IG for Tax Administration							157,831	1,300	157,831	1,300
Special Inspector General for TARP							47,374		47,374	0
CDFI Fund			227,259						227,259	0
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network					114,297	3,000			114,297	3,000
Alcohol & Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	48,939		48,939						97,878	0
<b>Fiscal Service Operations</b>	\$384,440	\$255,623	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$384,440	\$255,623
Financial Management Service	218,805	231,223							218,805	231,223
Bureau of the Public Debt	165,635	24,400							165,635	24,400
<b>Tax Administration</b>	\$13,025,396	\$118,169	\$0	\$0	\$258,511	\$20,103	\$0	\$0	\$13,283,907	\$138,272
IRS Taxpayer Services	2,345,133	22,924							2,345,133	22,924
IRS Enforcement	5,769,388	55,799			197,231	20,103			5,966,619	75,902
IRS Operations Support	4,559,246	39,446			61,280				4,620,526	39,446
Business Systems Modernization	333,600								333,600	0
Health Insurance Tax Credit Administration	18,029								18,029	0
<b>Total, Treasury Appropriations Committee <sup>1/</sup></b>	\$13,524,928	\$397,676	\$382,456	\$24,763	\$468,725	\$33,997	\$291,651	\$46,457	\$14,667,760	\$502,893
Treasury International Programs			3,363,934						3,363,934	0
<b>Total, Appropriated Level</b>	\$13,524,928	\$397,676	\$3,746,390	\$24,763	\$468,725	\$33,997	\$291,651	\$46,457	\$18,031,694	\$502,893
<b>Non Appropriated Bureaus</b>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,642,375	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,642,375
Office of Financial Stability				311,240					0	311,240
Bureau of Engraving and Printing				582,050					0	582,050
U.S. Mint				2,545,885					0	2,545,885
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency				1,040,756					0	1,040,756
Small Business Lending Fund Administration				72,603					0	72,603
OFR and Financial Services Oversight Council				82,353					0	82,353
SSBCI Administration				7,488					0	7,488
<b>Subtotal, Direct \$</b>	\$13,524,928		\$3,746,390		\$468,725		\$291,651		\$18,031,694	
<b>Subtotal, Reimbursable \$</b>		\$397,676		\$4,667,138		\$33,997		\$46,457		\$5,145,268
<b>Total, Treasury Level</b>	\$13,922,604		\$8,413,528		\$502,722		\$338,108		\$23,176,962	

<sup>1/</sup>Total does not include the proposed \$600 million Forfeiture Fund permanent cancellation and the reduction in the Fund's spending resulting from the proposed \$30 million transfer to FinCEN.



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

Appropriation	FY 2010 Actual			FY 2011 Annualized CR Level			FY 2012 President's Budget		
	Direct	Reimb.	Total	Direct	Reimb.	Total	Direct	Reimb.	Total
Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses	1,166	150	1,316	1,266	137	1,403	1,341	137	1,478
Administrative Expenses, Recovery Act	1,200	0	1,200	65	0	65	0	0	0
Office of Inspector General	172	0	172	172	0	172	172	0	172
Treasury IG for Tax Administration	817	3	820	835	3	838	864	3	867
Special Inspector General for the TARP	112	0	112	192	0	192	192	0	192
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	71	0	71	84	0	84	90	0	90
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	328	1	329	327	1	328	304	1	305
Alcohol & Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau	502	10	512	535	15	550	502	15	517
Financial Management Service	1,583	248	1,831	1,566	269	1,835	1,492	269	1,761
Bureau of the Public Debt	956	0	956	1,042	0	1,042	987	0	987
Internal Revenue Service	94,766	752	95,518	94,766	659	95,425	99,878	659	100,537
<b>Subtotal, Treasury Appropriated Level</b>	<b>101,640</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>102,804</b>	<b>100,832</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>101,916</b>	<b>105,822</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>106,906</b>
Office of Financial Stability	210	0	210	251	0	251	270	0	270
Small Business Lending Fund Administration	0	0	0	41	0	41	55	0	55
State Small Business Credit Initiative Administration	0	0	0	9	0	9	12	0	12
Financial Stability Oversight Council and Office of Financial Research	0	0	0	50	0	50	192	0	192
Working Capital Fund	0	195	195	0	200	200	0	222	222
Treasury Franchise Fund	0	973	973	0	1,012	1,012	0	1,190	1,190
Bureau of Engraving and Printing	0	1,889	1,889	0	1,950	1,950	0	1,925	1,925
U.S. Mint	0	1,778	1,778	0	1,873	1,873	0	1,873	1,873
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency	0	3,101	3,101	0	3,140	3,140	0	3,976	3,976
Office of Thrift Supervision <sup>1/</sup>	0	1,016	1,016	0	1,021	1,021	0	0	0
Terrorism Insurance Program	11	0	11	10	0	10	10	0	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,861</b>	<b>10,116</b>	<b>111,977</b>	<b>101,193</b>	<b>10,280</b>	<b>111,473</b>	<b>106,361</b>	<b>10,270</b>	<b>116,631</b>

<sup>1/</sup> The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Public Law 111-203 (Dodd-Frank Act), abolishes and transfers the functions of the Office of Thrift Supervision in Fiscal Year 2011.

## Summary of FY 2012 Increases and Decreases

(Dollars in Thousands)

	DO	DSCIP	OIG	TIGTA	SIGTARP	CDFI	FINCEN	TTB	TEOAF	FMS	BPD	IRS	Total
FY 2011 Annualized CR Level	\$304,888	\$9,544	\$29,700	\$152,000	\$36,300	\$246,750	\$111,010	\$103,000	(\$90,000)	\$244,132	\$182,244	\$12,146,123	\$13,475,691
Adjustment to Meet FY 2011 President's Policy Level	39,707	12,456	351	2,266	13,068	3,144	(11,038)	2,571	0	(10,537)	(7,458)	401,665	446,195
FY 2011 President's Policy Level	\$344,595	\$22,000	\$30,051	\$154,266	\$49,368	\$249,894	\$99,972	\$105,571	(\$90,000)	\$233,595	\$174,786	\$12,547,788	\$13,921,886
Maintaining Current Levels	\$3,215	\$0	\$183	\$1,391	\$454	\$201	\$897	\$832	\$0	\$2,000	\$1,234	\$85,754	\$96,161
Cancellation/Transfer of Balances	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,000	0	(540,000)	0	0	0	(510,000)
Above Base Savings	(28,946)	(22,000)	(392)	(3,474)	(2,448)	(1,830)	(13,570)	(8,525)	0	(11,690)	(20,385)	(189,957)	(303,217)
Adjustments to Base	\$10,761	(\$9,544)	(\$41)	(\$1,208)	\$10,620	\$1,314	\$5,392	(\$5,954)	(\$540,000)	(\$22,227)	(\$27,843)	\$211,708	(\$367,022)
FY 2012 Base	\$318,864	\$0	\$29,842	\$152,183	\$47,374	\$248,265	\$117,299	\$97,878	(\$630,000)	\$223,905	\$155,635	\$12,443,585	\$13,204,830
Program Decreases	0	0	0	0	0	(22,706)	(3,002)	0	0	(5,100)	(2,000)	0	(32,808)
Program Reinvestments	0	0	0	0	0	1,700	0	0	0	0	0	1,486	3,186
Program Increases	6,025	0	13	5,648	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000	838,836	860,522
Changes to Offsetting Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
FY 2012 President's Budget	\$324,889	\$0	\$29,855	\$157,831	\$47,374	\$227,259	\$114,297	\$97,878	(\$630,000)	\$218,805	\$165,635	\$13,283,907	\$14,037,730