

Mission:

To promote the conditions for prosperity and stability in the United States and to encourage prosperity and stability in the rest of the world.

Program Summary by Appropriations Account

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007		
	Enacted	Enacted	President's Budget	Change	% Change
Salaries and Expenses	\$178,411	\$194,626	\$223,874	\$29,248	15.0%
Executive Direction	14,430	16,329	17,501	1,172	7.2%
Economic Policies and Programs	31,203	31,691	41,947	10,256	32.4%
Financial Policies and Programs	25,231	26,308	25,336	(972)	-3.7%
Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	34,796	39,540	45,401	5,861	14.8%
Treasury-wide Management and Programs	16,245	16,674	20,372	3,698	22.2%
Administration Programs	56,506	63,094	73,317	10,223	16.2%
Currency Manipulation	0	990	0	(990)	-100%
Treasury Bldg & Annex Repair and Restoration	\$12,217	\$9,900	\$0	(\$9,900)	-100%
Expanded Access	(4,000)	0	0	0	0%
Air Transportation Stabilization Program	\$1,984	\$2,722	\$0	(\$2,722)	-100%
Subtotal, Departmental Offices	\$188,613	\$207,248	\$223,874	\$16,626	8.0%
Offsetting Collections - Reimbursables	\$15,731	\$19,800	\$19,800	\$0	0%
Total Program Operating Level	\$204,344	\$227,048	\$243,674	\$16,626	7.3%

Overview

Departmental Offices (DO) supports the Secretary of the Treasury's predominant role in the development and implementation of the Administration's agenda for domestic and international economic growth and the communication of that agenda. DO is at the forefront of the Administration's efforts to:

- Reduce taxes, simplify the tax code, and promote economic growth policies which reduce the federal deficit and create jobs,
- Carry out complex borrowing actions to meet government obligations at the lowest cost and manage the entire federal government's finances,
- Promote the Administration's global economic growth agenda of flexible currencies, open capital markets, and structural reforms with our trading partners,

- Reform and reduce taxpayer exposure under our nation's pension system and the treatment of Government Sponsored Enterprises, and
- Sever financial support for terrorists, proliferators, and counterfeiters, using its unique authorities under the USA PATRIOT ACT, the Bank Secrecy Act, and other laws.

As the headquarters for the Department of the Treasury, DO provides leadership in economic and financial policy, financial crimes, and general management. In its leadership of U.S. international economic and financial policy, DO works with other federal agencies to represent the interests of the United States in international trade and work toward international debt relief and the reform of international financial institutions. In FY 2005, Treasury provided leadership in domestic and international economic policy by:

- Encouraging China to move toward a more market-oriented exchange rate for its currency and implement reforms in its financial sector,
- Developing a central budget and revitalized banking system within the Iraq Coalition Provision Authority,
- Securing extensive debt relief for a number of countries through partnering with the Paris Club, International Monetary Fund and G7,
- Co-leading the development of financial services provisions and participating in the development of the investment provisions of the Central American Free Trade Agreement, and
- Launching the MyMoney.gov website and 1-888-My Money hotline and directed over 100 financial education events, promoting basic financial literacy.

DO contributes to U.S. national security by analyzing financial intelligence, investigating and designating suspected terrorist financiers, and targeting the financial underpinnings of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction with economic sanctions. By maintaining the international relationships necessary to undermine and attack these networks, Treasury safeguards the financial systems of the United States and its partners.

In FY 2005, Treasury made significant progress toward dismantling the financial networks that support terrorism and international financial crime. Among its most important accomplishments, DO implemented Executive Order 13382, signed on June 28, 2005, which authorized Treasury to block assets of, and prohibit U.S. persons from dealing with, proliferators of weapons of mass destruction, including their support networks. Results of the work of Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) and the Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA) in the fight against terrorism and the spread of weapons of mass destruction and OFAC's counter narcotics effort in FY 2005 include:

- Evidentiary packages resulted in the President designating eight entities in North Korea, Iran

and Syria for sanctions, with further designations anticipated in FY 2006,

- Individuals and entities supporting terrorist organizations, such as al Qaida and affiliated organizations, were designated and financially isolated impeding their operations, and
- OFAC designations contributed to the disruption of the business and financial networks of Colombia's drug trafficking Cali Cartel leaders Miguel and Gilberto Rodriguez Oreguela.

The Department of the Treasury is the federal government's financial manager. Treasury's management of the federal government's finances includes making payments, collecting revenue, issuing debt and preparing public financial statements. In FY 2005:

- Treasury improved forecasting and reporting, and produced an improved U.S. corporate bond yield curve. As a result, a more accurate measure of funding requirements for corporate defined-benefit pension plans covered by the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corporation will be provided.
- Average same-day cash balance projections improved more than 15 percent from FY 2004.
- Treasury met and exceeded its FY 2005 performance target for one-month-ahead forecast of budget receipts and released the FY 2004 U.S. Government Consolidated Financial Statement 2 1/2 months before the statutory due date of March 31.

DO manages Treasury's more than 100,000 employees and an \$11.6 billion budget. In FY 2005, DO's management achievements included:

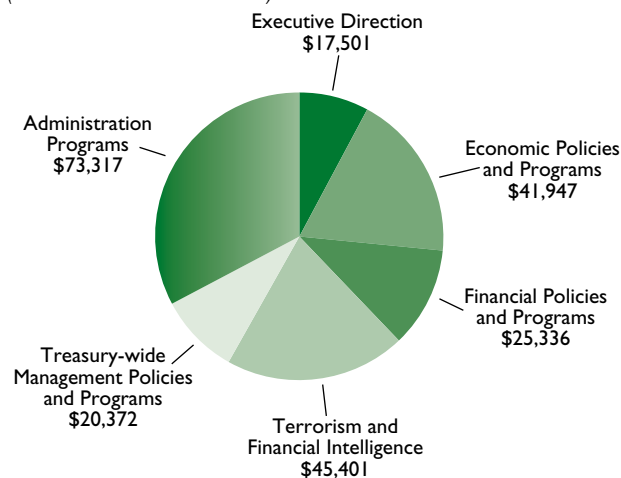
- Earning a "Green" score for progress for three of the last four quarters on the President's Management Agenda (PMA) scorecard for the E-Government initiative, institutionalization of information technology governance entities and processes, and implementing an SES performance management system,

- Continuing to close the monthly accounting books within the Department's three-day close requirement, and accelerating year-end closing to meet the government-wide November 15th requirement, and
- Reducing the Treasury Department's open material weaknesses from 32 to seven over the last five years.

The total resources requested to support Treasury's Departmental Offices activities in FY 2007 are \$223,874,000. This request reflects an increase of \$29,248,000 to fund enhancements to DO's overseas presence, implement the Dynamic Analysis Division within the Office of Tax Policy, support the Department's expanded national security mission, and make investments in the management of the Department. This request also includes a transfer in of \$4,200,000 to reimburse the United States Secret Service for the Treasury Secretary's security detail.

DO S&E Funding by Budget Activity

(Dollars in Thousands)



Performance Highlights

Treasury demonstrated a high level of success across all aspects of its diverse mission in FY 2005. The Department's Economic Policies and Programs achieved significant progress in furthering trade liberalization and took steps to help improve the efficacy of International Monetary Fund programs by enhancing their transparency and evaluation

capabilities. The Department expanded its outreach to charitable organizations and governments around the globe regarding anti-money laundering efforts and established standards for combating terrorist financing. Treasury continued to provide efficient and effective management of the U.S. Government's finances, while steadily improving the Department's management and operations to ensure it remains a world-class organization. Departmental Offices met all but two of its performance targets for FY 2005, and established important baseline targets for new measures moving forward for each of four budget activities.

Economic Policies and Programs

In FY 2005, the Office of International Affairs (IA) successfully expanded the Treasury's goal of increasing world economic growth and job creation by maintaining intellectual leadership in the field of international finance and development.

Treasury continues to work with foreign governments to encourage movement towards flexible exchange rate regimes. In FY 2005, Treasury successfully negotiated agreements to implement increased flexibility in the Chinese and Malaysian exchange rate regimes, although it fell short of its performance target of three regimes becoming more flexible. The Chinese have clearly stated their intent to move to a flexible exchange rate and are taking steps to establish the necessary financial infrastructure to do so, which includes developing foreign exchange trading, hedging instruments, and internal controls on foreign exchange exposure and supervision of foreign exchange risk. Also integral to reform efforts is the restructuring of China's state-owned banks and resolving the stockpile of non-performing loans.

Treasury played a leading role in the negotiation of a number of new Free Trade Agreements (FTA) and Bilateral Investment Treaties (BIT), most notably Treasury's role as co-lead in the financial services provisions and participation in the investment provisions of the Central American Free Trade Agreement passed by Congress in FY 2005.

Treasury implemented a periodic review process for International Monetary Fund (IMF) programs, allowing Treasury to more effectively influence the terms of new country programs prior to implementation. The Department has established a target of providing an information memorandum to the Under Secretary for at least 90 percent of new IMF country programs at least one week ahead of Board date.

Financial Policies and Programs

The Office of Domestic Finance (ODF) issued the FY 2005 Consolidated Financial Statement on December 15, 2005. Treasury plans to continue to meet this early delivery deadline in FY 2006 and FY 2007.

The ODF met its target for the annual forecast of variance between estimated and actual receipts in FY 2005. To continue to meet the target in the future, ODF must focus on two areas. First, beginning in FY 2006, on a monthly basis, the current receipts forecast will be compared with key macro-economic indicators from colleagues in the Office of Macroeconomic Analysis, Office of Economic Policy. The Revenue Forecasting Work Group, a group of representatives from the Office of Tax Analysis, the Office of Economic Policy, and the Office of the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, will meet at least twice quarterly to identify recent trends in tax receipts based on monthly budget reporting and daily cash flows and to identify changes in key macro-economic indicators, which could result in a re-estimate of the major budget receipt categories (e.g., withheld income and FICA taxes, corporation taxes, and individual tax refunds).

The government-wide financial statement prepared by Treasury received a disclaimer of audit opinion for FY 2005. The same result is expected for FY 2006. Achieving a qualified opinion is influenced significantly by the Defense Department's ability to receive at least a qualified opinion, which is not expected until FY 2007.

Terrorism and Financial Intelligence

When the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI) was established, Treasury reallocated resources from other programs to support the start-up of the Office. To complement the Treasury Strategic Plan and include the new office into the overall financial crimes mission, new performance goals and objectives were established with FY 2005 as the baseline.

Performance will be measured by the increase in the number of outreach engagements with charitable and international financial communities and the number of countries that are assessed for compliance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40+9 recommendations to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

The Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes (TFFC) conducts outreach engagements, which allow it to assess first-hand practices to combat financing of terrorism and money laundering by governments and private institutions within the United States and abroad and engage with these entities to ensure that they safeguard themselves and the financial system against illicit activity. With consistent follow up, this outreach has proven to be one of Treasury's most effective tools for changing behavior, raising awareness, and improving capacity among foreign governments as well as domestic and foreign institutions with gaps in their Anti-Money Laundering/Combating Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) programs. As TFFC's Office for Global Affairs and Office for Strategic Policy mature, TFFC expects to build upon and expand the active engagement that it has pursued in the past.

Assessing countries for compliance with the FATF 40+9 recommendations expands the influence and impact of these critical AML/CFT standards. Preparation for and the response to these detailed assessments promotes compliance with international best practices. Incorporating these assessments into World Bank and International Monetary Fund reviews has only heightened their impact.

These assessments also allow Treasury to identify vulnerabilities and gaps in a country's AML/CFT regime and engage it to address those vulnerabilities and highlight possible technical assistance needs. The current aggressive rate of assessments allows for evaluations of nearly one-quarter of the world's countries every year.

The Office of Intelligence and Analysis (OIA), which was established in April 2004, was created to improve the Treasury Department's intelligence capabilities,

particularly in combating terrorist financing. While OIA is still a fairly new entity, it took a number of significant steps in 2005 towards building the robust intelligence and analytic program necessary to fulfill its critical mission. In FY 2007, OIA will continue to build on the framework established in FY 2005 and 2006 by further developing its analytic expertise and production on the financial and other support networks for terrorist and WMD proliferators; improving its understanding of Iraq insurgency financing through its participation in the Baghdad-

DO Performance by Budget Activity

Budget Activity	Performance Measure	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	
		Actual	Actual	Actual	Target Met?	Target	Target
Economic Policies and Programs	Encourage movement towards flexible exchange rate regimes (Oe)	n/a	n/a	2	✗	4	0
	Number of new Free Trade Agreement (FTA) negotiations and Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) negotiations underway or completed (Oe)	n/a	n/a	7	✓	9	7
	Improve International Monetary Fund (IMF) effectiveness and quality through periodic review of IMF programs (Oe)	n/a	n/a	78	✗	90	90
Terrorism and Financial Intelligence	Increase the number of outreach engagements with the charitable and international financial communities (Ot)	n/a	n/a	95	✓	105	120
	Number of countries that are assessed for compliance with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) 40+9 recommendations (Ot)	n/a	n/a	40	✓	45	45
Financial Policies & Programs	Release federal government-wide financial statements on time (Oe)	Met	Met	Met	✓	Met	Met
	Variance between estimated and actual receipts (annual forecast) (\$) (E)	n/a	3.8	5	✓	5	5
	Audit opinion received on government-wide financial statements (Oe)	Met	Met	Met	✓	Met	Met
Treasury-wide Management & Programs	Bureau performance plans for supervisors, managers, and SES members contain elements that link to the bureau mission (Oe)	n/a	77	100	✓	100	100
	Management cost per Treasury employee (\$) (E)	n/a	n/a	39.33	✓	40.27	38.2
	Number of open material weaknesses (Oe)	9	8	7	✗	5	2

(E) = Efficiency Measure (Oe) = Outcome Measure (Ot) = Output Measure

based Iraq Threat Finance Cell; and bolstering its capability to produce strategic research papers on high priority issues, such as terrorist and WMD proliferation financing.

Treasury-Wide Management Policies and Programs

DO continues to improve efficiency and results in its management of the Department. In FY 2005, a baseline management cost per employee was established of \$39,330. In FY 2007, DO's target is to reduce the management cost per employee to \$38,200.

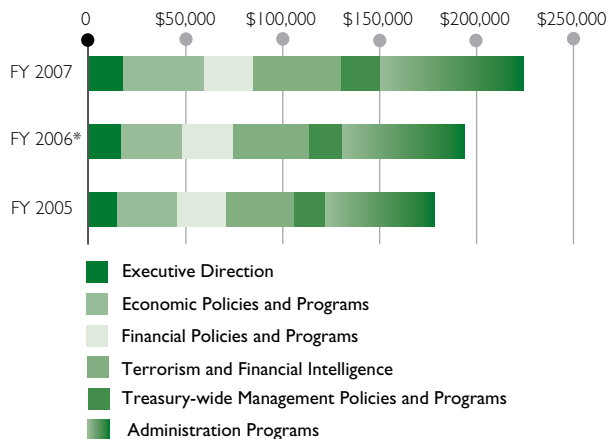
The number of Treasury open material weaknesses has been reduced from eight in FY 2004 to seven in FY 2005. Treasury has set a goal of reducing material weaknesses to five in FY 2006 and two in FY 2007.

Source of Funds

The Departmental Offices' request of \$243,674,000 includes \$223,874,000 from appropriations and \$19,800,000 from offsetting collections to continue support of the policy and oversight activities of the Secretary and his staff. The resources requested are critical to the successful implementation and management of Treasury's domestic and international economic, financial, tax, and financial crimes policies.

DO Funding History

(Dollars in Thousands)



*FY 2006 total does not include \$990,000 for Currency Manipulation.

Budget Activities

Salaries and Expenses

Executive Direction Programs (\$17,501,000 in direct appropriations, and \$590,000 from reimbursements)

Provides direction and policy formulation to the Department and Departmental Offices, and interacts with Congress and the public on Departmental policy matters.

Economic Policies and Programs (\$41,947,000 in direct appropriations, and \$3,839,000 from reimbursements)

Monitors domestic and international economic developments, and collects and analyzes international financial data, including foreign credits and credit guarantees. Assists in determining appropriate economic policies, and formulates and executes U.S. economic and financial policies for both the U.S. and global economies.

Financial Policies and Programs (\$25,336,000 in direct appropriations, and \$4,665,000 from reimbursements)

Monitors and provides advice and assistance to the Secretary in the areas of tax policy and domestic finance.

Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (\$45,401,000 in direct appropriations, and \$3,242,000 from reimbursements)

Develops and implements strategies to counter money laundering and terrorist financing.

Treasury-wide Management Policies and Programs (\$20,372,000 in direct appropriations, and \$4,681,000 from reimbursements)

Develops and implements policies related to the internal management of the Department and its bureaus, including human capital, information technology, financial administration, and management and budget issues.

Administration Programs (\$73,317,000 in direct appropriations, and \$2,783,000 from reimbursements)

Provides operational support and shared services to all offices within Departmental Offices. This includes accounting and budget, human capital, information technology, procurement, facilities support, and travel services.

DO FY 2007 Budget Highlights

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriation	Salaries & Expenses	Treasury Bldg & Annex Repair & Restoration	Air Transportation Stabilization Program
FY 2005 Enacted	\$178,412	\$12,217	\$1,984
FY 2006 Appropriation (PL. 109-115)	196,592	10,000	2,750
Rescission (PL. 109 - 148)	(1,966)	(100)	(28)
FY 2006 Enacted	\$194,626	\$9,900	\$2,722
Current Services			
Adjustments to Maintain Current Levels	\$5,344	\$0	\$0
Pay Raise	2,320		
Non-Pay Inflation Adjustment	1,663		
Pay Annualization of FY 2006 Pay Raise	946		
Capital Security Cost Sharing -- Charge from Dept. of State	415		
Transfers	\$5,200	(\$1,000)	\$0
Transfer in to Fund Secretary's Security Detail	4,200		
Transfer between TBARR and S&E to re-establish Repair and Improvements Account	1,000	(1,000)	
Non-Recurring Costs	(\$2,723)	(\$8,900)	(\$2,722)
Non-Recur of Air Transportation Stabilization Program			(2,722)
Non-Recur of TBARR		(8,900)	
Non-Recur of Currency Manipulation	(990)		
Non-Recur of e-Cavern	(1,485)		
Non-Recur of Public Key Infrastructure	(248)		
Program Cost Savings	(\$562)	\$0	\$0
FY 2007 savings from FY 2005 closure of 3 overseas posts	(293)		
FY 2007 Management Savings	(269)		
Annualizations of FY 2006 Initiatives	\$2,511	\$0	\$0
Annualization of FY 2006 TFFC FTE	587		
Annualization of FY 2006 Cuba Sanctions FTE	81		
Annualization of FY 2006 OIA FTE	1,843		
Subtotal, Base Adjustments	\$9,771	(\$9,900)	(\$2,722)
Current Services Level	\$204,397	\$0	\$0
Program Adjustments (not in priority order)			
Program Increases	\$19,477	\$0	\$0
Expanded Treasury Presence Overseas	9,352		
Dynamic Analysis Division	513		
Intelligence Analysts	1,261		
Iraq Threat Finance Cell	2,050		
Additional Secure Workspace	1,000		
Economic Sanctions Against Terrorist Networks	1,483		
Economic Sanctions Against Weapons of Mass Destruction	946		
General Counsel Support of TFI	542		
General Counsel Support of the Office of Foreign Assets Control	492		
Treasury-wide Performance Management Training	1,838		
FY 2007 President's Budget Request	\$223,874	\$0	\$0

Treasury Building and Annex Repair and Restoration

Additional funding is not requested in FY 2007 for the Treasury Building and Annex Repair and Restoration (TBARR) account. The FY 2006 enacted TBARR appropriation of \$9,900,000 will be used to complete the project and re-occupy all of the Main Treasury building.

Air Transportation Stabilization Program

Additional funding is not requested in FY 2007 for the Air Transportation Stabilization Program. FY 2006 funding will be used to complete the mission of the Board.

FY 2007 Budget Adjustments

FY 2006 Enacted

The FY 2006 Departmental Offices appropriation is \$194,626,000 to fund Salaries and Expenses.

Current Services

Adjustments to Maintain Current Levels +\$5,344,000/0 FTE Funds are requested for: the FY 2007 cost of the January 2006 pay increase of \$946,000; the proposed January 2007 pay raise and benefits of \$2,320,000; non-labor related items such as contracts, travel, supplies, equipment, and GSA rent adjustments of \$1,663,000; and overseas Capital Security Cost Sharing assessed by the Department of State of \$415,000.

Transfers +\$5,200,000/0 FTE The FY 2007 budget request includes two transfer in. The United States Secret Service provides protection to the Secretary of the Treasury. A transfer of \$4,200,000 is requested to reimburse the Secret Service for this security detail. A transfer of \$1,000,000 and 0 FTE is requested to re-establish the Repair and Improvements (R&I) account. A recurring baseline requirement for major repairs and improvements is needed for to the Main Treasury (Historic Landmark) and Annex (Historic Register) infrastructure.

Non-Recurring Costs -\$2,723,000/0 FTE FY 2007 savings achieved from non-recurring costs associated

with the FY 2006 DO S&E appropriation bill (-\$990,000 and 0 FTE for Currency Manipulation, -\$1,485,000 and 0 FTE for e-Cavern, and -\$248,000 and 0 FTE for Public Key Infrastructure.)

Program Cost Savings -\$562,000/0 FTE This includes a savings of -\$293,000 from the closure in FY 2005 of three International Affairs overseas offices and -\$269,000 from management cost savings.

Annualization of FY 2006 Initiatives +\$2,511,000/13 FTE (Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence) Funds are requested for completing the full-year cost and FTE realization of positions from enacted FY 2006 initiatives.

Program Increases

Expanded Treasury Presence Overseas +\$9,352,000/+10 FTE (Office of International Affairs) Treasury attachés will work in tandem with the Office of International Affairs (IA) and the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence (TFI) to build relationships with foreign officials and work with local U.S. industry and agency representatives to advance U.S. interests. They will also provide much needed intelligence and expertise to U.S. officials in Washington formulating policy on international economics, trade, finance, and terrorist finance. This initiative includes a request of \$1 million for travel of Washington, D.C. based staff to attend meetings with foreign and domestic counterparts and to allow desk officers to travel on official business to access the regions they cover.

Dynamic Analysis Division +\$513,000/+3 FTE The Office of Tax Policy presently has only limited capability to produce dynamic analysis for a narrow range of tax policy changes. Dynamic analysis recognizes the full range of behavioral responses to tax changes, including how tax changes affect the size of the economy. This type of analysis emphasizes the economic benefits of tax changes and will assist in measuring progress toward achieving the Department's objective of increasing and promoting economic growth. Dynamic analysis

will also make available to decision makers estimates of the full effect of tax policy changes, including their macroeconomic impacts, to inform tax policy determinations. Resources are requested to add a Dynamic Analysis Division (six additional positions: an SES division director and five staff economists) to facilitate production of these estimates for proposed federal tax legislation.

Intelligence Analysts +\$1,261,000/+7 FTE (Office of Intelligence and Analysis) Thirteen additional analyst positions are requested to effectively address transnational terrorist and illicit finance issues, such as terrorist finance, decentralization and proliferation of terrorist groups, counter-proliferation, and critical infrastructure protection. These resources will provide the ability to engage in analyst exchanges with other national security and intelligence community agencies in accordance with the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2005. This request includes \$200,000 required by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence for training, travel, and professional development of intelligence analysts to enhance analytical capability.

Iraq Threat Finance Cell +\$2,050,000/+2 FTE (Office of Intelligence and Analysis) Treasury and the Department of Defense are co-chairing the Iraq Threat Finance Cell in support of the Global War on Terrorism. This unit's mission is to enhance the collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence to combat the Iraqi insurgency. Enhanced intelligence efforts against financiers, facilitators, and financial networks supporting the Iraqi insurgency is required to support and strengthen U.S., Iraqi and Coalition efforts to disrupt and eliminate financial and other material support to the insurgency.

Additional Secure Workspace +\$1,000,000/0 FTE (Office of Intelligence and Analysis) The addition of staff in the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence has led to a need for additional secure workspace where classified work can be performed.

Economic Sanctions Against Terrorist Networks +\$1,483,000/+8 FTE (Office of Foreign Assets Control) Specially Designated Global Terrorists and their support networks continuously seek new ways of evading U.S. and international sanctions by changing the names and locations of support organizations and financing methods. This creates an additional challenge for OFAC in its responsibility to administer and enforce economic sanctions. Fifteen additional positions are requested for OFAC to monitor and update existing designations to capture these evasions and track the development of new support structures and funding sources.

Economic Sanctions Against Weapons of Mass Destruction Proliferation +\$946,000/+5 FTE (Office of Foreign Assets Control) Ten additional positions are requested to continue to implement and administer the new Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) Executive Order.

General Counsel Support of TFI +\$542,000/+3 FTE (Office of the General Counsel) Five attorneys and one support person are requested to address the growing workload and to enable the Assistant General Counsel for Enforcement & Intelligence to provide adequate counsel to Treasury and other government officials on all aspects of the operations of the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence. Increased legal support is critical to the Department's essential and growing terrorist financing, money laundering, and WMD proliferation programs, and to assist with a wide range of intelligence and information-sharing initiatives that are critical to the success of those programs.

General Counsel Support of the Office of Foreign Assets Control +\$492,000/+3 FTE (Office of the General Counsel) A component of the General Counsel's Office provides essential legal support to the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) in combating terrorism, narco-trafficking, and weapons proliferation and in implementing other important economic sanctions programs. Five additional positions are requested to meet OFAC's

growing need for highly specialized legal services. The component's staffing has remained constant over the past three years, while its workload has expanded significantly as the workload of OFAC, its principal client, has grown and as the President has established many new sanctions programs and expanded several others.

Treasury-wide Performance Management Training
+\$1,838,000/0 FTE (Office of Workforce Strategies and Solutions) Treasury-wide performance management training will provide managers with the tools to link agency mission accomplishment to individual positions.