

Program Summary

Departmental Offices

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
Salaries and Expenses	124.0	134.0	154.6	20.5	15.3%
Treasury Bldgs/Annex Repair & Restoration	27.0	22.7	31.0	8.3	36.6%
Bureau Program Level	151.0	156.7	185.6	28.8	18.4%
<i>Y2K Emergency Reserve (not included above)</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Departmental Offices (DO) budget request responds to several areas of heightened concern: 1) recent legislation emphasizing the connection between drug kingpins and their illegal assets, and the need for swifter licensing determinations and information gathering in conjunction with sanctions against traffickers and terrorists; 2) Technology modernization with emphasis on tools for research and analysis of economic markets and global financial conditions; and 3) Implementing key provisions of the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act for the United States banking industry.

Proposed resource increases are intended to safeguard current oversight capacity by adjusting for mandatory cost increases at the current level of effort, to annualize the program augmentation in International Affairs begun in FY 2000, and to intensify efforts in the Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) and the Office of Domestic Finance.

Purpose of Program

This appropriation supports the policy and oversight activities of the Secretary and his staff for Treasury Department areas of responsibility. These areas include the implementation and management of domestic and international financial services, tax, economic, and enforcement policies that may pertain to either the Department or the Federal Government.

Program Description and Benefits

Activities of the Departmental Offices funded by this appropriation include:

- **Fiscal and Financial Policy:** Overseeing domestic finance, banking and financial institutions, financial markets; community development; government asset privatization; public debt financing, daily government cash flow, and the Debt Collection Improvement Act;
- **Tax Policy:** Developing tax policies and programs; officially estimating all governmental receipts; reviewing regulations and rulings to administer the Internal Revenue Code, negotiating tax treaties for the United States; and providing economic and legal policy analysis;

Departmental Offices

- **Economic Policy:** Monitoring current and prospective macro and micro-economic developments; collecting and analyzing international financial data including foreign credits and credit guarantees; and supporting consistency of government-wide economic programs;
- **Enforcement Policy and Oversight:** Setting policy and overseeing policies and operations of Treasury enforcement bureaus to: combat money laundering and other financial crime, interdict illegal drugs, enforce trade laws, implement the Nation's economic sanctions policies, reduce violent crime, protect national leaders, and provide quality training for enforcement personnel;
- **International Affairs Policy:** Executing U.S. international financial policies; analyzing international trade and investment functions and researching financial issues; and
- **Treasury-wide Management Policy:** Implementing the functions of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), and the Information Technology Management Reform Act which includes efficient and effective use of the Treasury's assets and resources.

Program Performance

During FY 2001, DO will be emphasizing achievement of Treasury's mission related policymaking and oversight activities. Domestically, DO will be tracking, among other things, its impact on: 1) the growth and stability of domestic financial institutions and markets; 2) community development efforts; 3) fair and efficient taxation; 4) the index of borrowing policies; 5) borrowing requirements to financial market participants; and 6) protection of financial and payment systems, as well as contributions to a safer society. Internationally, DO will be working to maintain or improve the economic conditions in developing countries, developing debt reduction agreements for poor countries, and meeting current U.S. financing commitments, including paying all arrears to multilateral development banks. Internally, DO will also work to improve bureau and departmental management operations and performance through improving the quality and timeliness of financial systems information, effectively monitoring the investment and tracking of assets, and implementing an integrated human resources information system.

In the enforcement arena, Treasury will, among other things, be working towards combating money laundering and other financial crimes, protecting our nation's borders, reducing violent crime and the threat of terrorism, and protecting our nation's leaders.

Departmental Offices

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Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
Human Resources Information System (HRIS):					
Development	6.3	7.6	8.3	0.6	8.1%
Deployment	2.2	3.0	4.1	1.1	35.3%
Infrastructure	1.0	5.2	9.2	4.0	77.3%
Operation and Maintenance (incl. IRS)	0.7	9.9	10.5	0.6	5.6%
Subtotal, HRIS:	10.3	25.8	32.1	6.3	24.3%
Integrated Treasury Network (ITN--"Wireless"):					
2002 Olympics	---	---	15.6	15.6	---
Infrastructure and Subscriber Equipment	---	---	29.1	29.1	---
FLETC Systems	---	---	2.3	2.3	---
Public Safety Wireless Network (PSWN)	---	3.0	4.4	1.4	45.0%
Program Management	---	---	3.6	3.6	---
Subtotal, ITN	---	3.0	55.0	52.0	1733.3%
Public Key Infrastructure	---	---	7.0	---	---
Automated Commercial Environment (ACE)	8.0	---	---	---	---
International Trade Data System *	5.4	5.4	---	-5.4	-100.0%
Vehicle Management System	1.0	---	---	---	---
Architecture	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0%
Treasury-wide Management of Y2K	---	2.5	---	---	0.0%
Departmental Offices Y2K	---	1.8	---	---	---
Departmental Offices Systems Modernization **	3.8	3.8	---	---	---
State/Local Money Laundering Investigation Grants	---	2.9	---	---	0.0%
Finance	---	---	4.0	4.0	---
Critical Infrastructure Assurance	---	1.0	1.0	---	0.0%
TOTAL, Treasury-wide Program Level	28.7	46.4	99.3	56.9	122.4%
Less TFF Super Surplus Fund (for PSWN)	---	-3.0	---	3.0	-100.0%
TOTAL, Net Appropriation Level	28.7	43.4	99.3	59.9	137.8%
Y2K Emergency Reserve (not included above)	61.5	---	---	---	---

* Proposed for transfer to U.S. Customs Trade Modernization Account in FY 2001.

** Proposed for transfer to Departmental Offices Salaries and Expenses in FY 2001.

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

Proposed increases for FY 2001 support the following Department-wide or cross-cutting emphases:

Department-wide Systems and Capital Investments Program

- **Human Resources:** Continue developing, and commence operating, a 21st century capability for rational, efficient management of human skills and talents, by adopting proven information systems approaches to integrating personnel information.
- **Integrated Treasury Network (ITN – “Wireless”):** Compliance with National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) and Presidential Decision Directives. Includes entire array of wireless communications infrastructure and end-user devices. Supports Treasury’s compliance with narrow bandwidth system requirements by the December 2004 deadline, while increasing communications security and interoperability among enforcement bureaus. Intermediate regional deadlines are also critical, including reliable enforcement communications for the 2002 Olympics.
- **Critical Infrastructure:** Baseline funding for Presidential Decision Directives (PDD) 63 Critical Infrastructure Protection initiatives in FY 2001, and initial government research into protecting the critical infrastructure of the Nation’s Banking and Finance sectors, in light of emerging vulnerabilities.
- **Public Key Infrastructure (PKI):** Support for wider use of PKI for secure open network (e.g., internet) financial transactions within the Federal sector. This will move the government closer to private sector levels of PKI activity, resulting in improved transaction efficiency.

Purpose of Program

The Department-wide Systems and Capital Projects budget request addresses issues having Departmental stature because they are cross-cutting among Treasury bureaus or involve Treasury interface with other government agencies.

Program Description and Benefits

Besides the areas of emphasis noted for the FY 2001 request, this appropriation funds on-going Treasury-wide management of information systems architecture compatibility.

Program Performance

Bureaus deriving support from this appropriation reflect its beneficial results within their respective performance measures.

Money Laundering Strategy

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
Money Laundering Strategy	---	---	15.0	15.0	---

Explanation of FY 2001 Request and Purpose of the Program

The Money Laundering Strategy budget represents the additional resources to implement the Money Laundering Strategy. The Department will administer allocation of these resources to participating Treasury law enforcement entities. The request includes resources to enable:

- Provision of overall policy direction for implementing the Strategy in coordination with the Justice Department.
- Provide an enhanced level of strategic analysis for targeted High Risk areas, specialized investigative support to HIFCAs, support to multi-agency efforts, a comprehensive regulatory effort for Non-Bank Financial Institutions, and accelerated related technology efforts.
- Fund creation of multi-disciplinary teams to provide the capacity to identify patterns of noncompliance with the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA), identify and establish expertise in money laundering systems, and provide the ability to address patterns and trends effectively.
- Enhance technology to enable electronic submission of BSA documents through a secure Internet communications environment, improving the data integrity of BSA filings and reducing overall cost of processing the filings.
- Establish task forces designed as a mechanism to develop and support high profile financial investigations throughout the country, to further enhance identification of future HIFCA designations or those criminal activities that do not warrant HIFCA designation., and to coordinate with and provide direct support to HIFCA Task Forces and Suspicious Activity Report (SAR) Review.
- Provides funding for the Financial Crime-Free Communities (C-FIC) Support program for State and local law enforcement agencies and prosecutor offices to detect, to prevent, and to suppress money laundering and related financial crimes.
- Provide leadership and direction for international enforcement policy, including representation of U.S. Government positions in key multi-lateral forums, including G-7, Financial Action Task Forces (FATF), United Nations, Organization of American States (OAS), and FATF-style regional bodies.

Money Laundering Strategy

Program Description and Benefits

The Money Laundering Strategy is built around four goals designed to advance the prevention, detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering. The Money Laundering Strategy Program's responsibilities funded by these appropriations include:

- Strengthening domestic enforcement to disrupt the flow of illicit money;
- Enhancing regulatory and cooperative public-private efforts to prevent money laundering;
- Strengthening partnerships with State and Local Governments to fight money laundering throughout the United States; and
- Strengthening international cooperation to disrupt the global flow of illicit money.

Treasury Forfeiture Fund

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Increase or Decrease	
	Enacted	Enacted	Request	\$millions	percent
Law Enforcement Support (Discretionary)	---	---	---	---	---

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

There is no request for discretionary funding authority for FY 2001 for the Treasury Forfeiture Fund (TFF). TFF will fully support its activities through the permanent, indefinite appropriation. The permanent indefinite appropriation covers all personnel and administrative expenses associated with the operations of the Fund.

Purpose of Program

The program consolidates all Treasury asset forfeitures under one fund which is used to pay or reimburse expenses of Treasury law enforcement bureaus related to seizures of property involved in criminal activity. The Fund uses the ill-gotten gains of criminals to cover the costs of the asset forfeiture activities of Treasury law enforcement bureaus. Residual amounts are made available to meet priority spending needs of law enforcement bureaus that engage in asset forfeiture.

Program Description and Benefits

The following are the categories of expenses authorized for mandatory funding under the Treasury Forfeiture Fund Act of 1992, 31 U.S.C. §9703(a)(1):

- Equitable sharing payments made to Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies and foreign countries;
- Contract services in support of asset seizure and forfeiture, the employment of outside contractors, and reimbursement of any Federal, State or local agency for seizure-related tasks;
- Awards of compensation to informants (moiety claims) under section 619 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as well as, purchase of evidence or information leading to a seizure;
- All proper expenses of seizure, including investigative costs leading to a seizure, or the costs of forfeiture and sale, such as expenses of detention, inventory, security, maintenance, advertisement, or disposal of property, and certain costs taxed by the court;
- Salaries of forfeiture program personnel and administrative costs of Fund operations;

Treasury Forfeiture Fund

- Overtime salaries, travel, fuel, training, equipment, and other similar costs of state and local enforcement officers that are incurred in joint operations with Treasury;
- Necessary and direct seizure and forfeiture expenses for automatic data processing systems, training, printing, as well as contracting for services related to identifying forfeitable assets, processing and accounting for forfeitures, and storing, maintaining, protecting, and destroying controlled substances.
- Contract services related to identifying assets, processing and accounting for forfeitures, and for storage, maintenance, protection, and destroying drugs;
- Satisfaction of valid liens and mortgages against forfeited property;
- Amounts authorized by law with respect to remission and mitigation expenses; and
- The services of experts and consultants needed to carry out duties related to seizure and forfeiture.

Program Performance

- Ensure revenues are maximized to cover the costs of seizure and forfeiture by:
 - Forfeiture of real property and the sale of the property within 333 days.
 - Timely processing of 73 percent of administrative forfeiture cases.
- Affirmatively influence the use of asset forfeitures by federal law enforcement to punish and deter criminal activity by:
 - Timely processing of 73 percent of administrative forfeiture cases.
 - Processing equitable sharing payment 180 days.

Office of Inspector General

Program Summary (<i>dollars in millions</i>)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Increase or Decrease	
	Enacted	Enacted	Request	\$millions	percent
Salaries and Expenses	30.6	30.6	33.6	3.0	9.8%

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Treasury Office of Inspector General (OIG) budget continues the momentum to strengthen its core infrastructure, identify and address major priorities within the Department, support its multi-stage strategy for managing the investigative workload, and focuses on the following on-going priorities:

- **Ensuring OIG efforts are directed toward issues of high priority and maximum benefit to the Department:** Address investment, integrity, security, and management problems related to information systems management and procurement at the Department and bureaus; audit major systems acquisitions; utilize information technology to provide information management systems support for audit and investigative efforts; and perform proposed, billed, and claimed contract costs audits and help ensure procurement integrity.
- **Improving financial management within the Department of the Treasury:** Ensure compliance with the requirements of the CFO Act and GMRA; assist Treasury in implementing new Federal Accounting Standards and reporting requirements through audits of the Treasury consolidated financial statement and stand-alone financial statements for Treasury entities; and integrate financial reporting with budgetary and performance reporting under GPRA.
- **Providing efficient and effective audit and investigative services:** Increase responsiveness to the growing number of allegations of fraud, waste, abuse, misconduct, and mismanagement; increase the timeliness in acting on special requests; address existing backlog by closing more cases in a timely manner and increasing the number of referrals to the U.S. Attorneys Offices; and enhance the information technology infrastructure to support audit and investigation efforts.

Purpose of Program

This appropriation is used to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, and the Government Management Reform Act of 1994, by independently conducting audits, investigations, and reviews on behalf of the Department of the Treasury and the Congress. This appropriation is also used to supervise audits, evaluations, and investigations, and provide oversight and guidance to the Offices of Internal Affairs and Inspection of the Treasury Law Enforcement bureaus.

Office of Inspector General

Program Description and Benefits

The Office of Inspector General responsibilities funded by this appropriation include:

- **Ensuring the Integrity of Financial Management within the Department of the Treasury:** The OIG's financial statement audits and services ensure financial and accounting systems are in compliance with laws and regulations, accounting and internal controls are appropriate and adequate, and the agency's financial condition and results of operations are accurately and fairly presented.
- **Promoting Economy, Efficiency and Effectiveness in Treasury Programs and Operations:** The OIG's audit and investigative services and program help the Department and its bureaus identify more economic, efficient, and effective ways to fulfill their missions.
- **Detecting and Preventing Fraud, Waste, and Abuse:** The OIG's audits, reviews, and investigative services protect against attempts to corrupt or threaten Treasury employees, programs, and operations; and promotes an effective integrity awareness and fraud deterrence.

Program Performance

OIG expects to achieve the following levels of performance in selected program areas in FY 2001, subject to requested funding:

- Achieve 95 percent acceptance of OIG recommendations by Departmental and bureau managers and implement 72 percent of recommendations within 12 months of acceptance by Departmental and bureau managers.
- Increase the amount of potential dollar savings identified from audit recommendations by \$4.0 million over FY 2000.
- Complete 75 percent of investigations within 12 months.
- Achieve an 85 percent satisfaction rate of the number of customers indicating Investigations' products were timely, met their needs, and improved Treasury program activities.

Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Increase or Decrease	
	Enacted 1/	Enacted	Request	\$millions	percent
Salaries and Expenses	n/a	111.8	118.4	6.6	5.9%

1/ The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration was established in January 1999, as authorized by the Internal Revenue Service Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998. For FY 1999, TIGTA's resources were appropriated to the Internal Revenue Service's Office of Chief Inspector. The first TIGTA appropriation was for FY 2000.

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA) budget supports the minimum basic requirements needed to continue IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 implementation efforts in developing and deploying its newly established organizational structure. The budget request reflects a modest increase to accommodate TIGTA's mandated responsibility to establish an independent Counsel Office.

Purpose of Program

This appropriation is used to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988, the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, and the Government Management Reform Act of 1994, by conducting independent audits, investigations, and reviews to help the Internal Revenue Service accomplish its mission; improve its programs and operations; promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness; and prevent and detect fraud, waste, and abuse, including abuse of taxpayer rights.

Program Description and Benefits

The Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration responsibilities funded by this appropriation include:

- **Promoting Economic, Efficient and Effective Program Administration:** TIGTA's audit and investigative activities help the Internal Revenue Service accomplish its mission by identifying more economic, efficient, and effective methods to improve its programs and operations.
- **Preventing and Detecting Fraud, Waste, and Abuse:** TIGTA's reviews and investigative services protect against attempts to corrupt or threaten the employees of the IRS, IRS Oversight Board, and the Chief Counsel of the IRS.
- **Protecting Taxpayer Rights and Privacy:** TIGTA conducts performance and financial audits of IRS operations, focusing on strengthening the internal control environment, improving customer service, and increasing compliance and productivity.

Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration

Program Performance

As a newly established organization in January 1999, TIGTA has developed a draft set of a strategic and annual performance plans and measures. The performance goals, measures and targets are to be tested and refined during the FY 2000 budget cycle.

TIGTA expects to achieve the following levels of performance in selected program areas for FY 2001, subject to requested funding:

- Identify \$120.0 million in potential monetary benefits resulting from corrective actions in response to audit recommendations.
- Increase the number of taxpaying entities impacted by audit recommendations that protect rights and entitlements, reduce taxpayer burden, or improve privacy and security by 1.8 million over FY 2000.
- Increase the percentage of investigations referred to management for administrative adjudication within four months of case initiation by 5 percent over FY 2000; and maintain the level of criminal investigations referred to the US Attorney for criminal prosecution within one year of case initiation.

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
Salaries and Expenses	24.0	27.8	34.7	6.9	24.7%
TFF Reimbursement to S&E for Selected Projects	2.5	---	---	---	---
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund	1.4	1.8	---	-1.8	-102.9%
Bureau Program Level	27.9	29.6	34.7	5.1	17.2%
Less TFF Super Surplus Fund	-2.5	---	---	---	---
TOTAL, Net Appropriation Level	25.4	29.6	34.7	5.1	17.2%
<i>Y2K Emergency Reserve (not included above)</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network's (FinCEN) budget continues the momentum to strengthen and support the government's ability to fight financial crimes and money laundering. FinCEN's FY 2001 request provides the resources necessary to meet the growing demands for services from federal, state, and local law enforcement partners, and to extend suspicious activity reporting requirements to the casino and securities industries. In addition, a new budget activity is added for resources to strengthen regulatory efforts associated with the implementation of National Money Service Business (MSB) Registration. This funding will reimburse FinCEN's partners, such as Internal Revenue Service, for their additional efforts to assure an adequate level of regulatory examination and oversight is available for this critical program.

The budget request also includes annualization of prior year initiatives and workload increases, as well as mandatory cost increases to enable current operational capacity.

Purpose of Program

FinCEN supports the law enforcement community in its efforts to prevent and detect money laundering and other financial crimes. FinCEN achieves this goal by focusing its efforts in the areas of regulatory partnerships, investigative analysis, and international cooperation.

FinCEN uses anti-money laundering laws--the Bank Secrecy Act and amplifying rules and regulations--to require reporting and record keeping by banks and other financial institutions. These records and reports preserve a financial trail for investigators to follow as they track criminals and their assets. This financial information is used by FinCEN's analysts--along with other government and public information--to provide intelligence and analytical support to law enforcement.

Within the limits of resources and technology, FinCEN proactively helps law enforcement build its investigations and plan new strategies to combat money laundering. Lastly, because money laundering

Financial Crimes Enforcement Network

strategies, policies, and programs, reaching out to assist countries in implementing these efforts. FinCEN also works, within applicable legal constraints, to facilitate information exchanges between and among other centralized analytical agencies around the world to support law enforcement investigations.

Program Description and Benefits

FinCEN's responsibilities funded by this appropriation include:

- Providing a link between the law enforcement, the financial and regulatory communities to combat financial crimes and money laundering;
- Administering the Bank Secrecy Act;
- Improving the understanding and application of state-of-the-art technologies on counter-money laundering efforts; and
- Assisting the Department of the Treasury with efforts to build effective counter-money laundering policies and cooperation around the world.

Program Performance

FinCEN expects to achieve the following levels of performance in selected program areas in FY 2001, subject to requested funding:

- Strengthening support to large scale investigations.
- Enhancing Gateway customer's support through the Secure Outreach Network to include increasing the number of queries using FinCEN's Gateway Program by 15 percent with a 10 percent increase in alerts.
- Maintaining the number of law enforcement and regulatory personnel provided a platform to do investigative analysis with a minimum of 70 participants.
- Enhancing the analysis of Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR) and expanding the strategic analysis products at least 30 percent.
- Continuing to support Treasury's international initiatives and increasing the number of investigative information exchanges coordinated with foreign Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) by 10 percent.
- Reducing the average time to process a civil penalty case to 1.8 years down from a 1997 baseline of 4.23 years.

Expanded Access to Financial Services

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
Expanded Access to Financial Services	---	---	30.0	30.0	0.0%

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Secretary of the Treasury will develop and implement a pilot program to expand access to financial services to low- and moderate-income individuals who do not currently utilize bank accounts or other financial service opportunities. The Treasury Department will develop and assist in funding private sector provision of low-cost electronic accounts and access to ATMs as a way of encouraging greater efficiency and access to the financial services system; conduct research on the financial services needs of low- and moderate-income persons; and assist in funding financial education for low- and moderate-income persons.

Purpose of Program

- Reaching Americans Outside the Financial Services Mainstream. It is estimated that 11 million low-income American families do not have bank accounts. For low-income Americans, the costs of a traditional savings or checking account may seem too high for the small sums they have; branches and ATMs may not be convenient to their neighborhoods; and the benefits of savings may be poorly understood. Under the initiative, Treasury will work with financial institutions to help many of these families find a useful account at a price they can afford in accessible locations.
- Reducing the Costs of Financial Services. When low-income families without bank accounts purchase financial services, they are often at an economic disadvantage. A 1998 survey found that among Earned Income Tax Credit claimants who used volunteer tax preparation services in Chicago, 44 percent used a check cashing service to cash their refund check. Many of these families could benefit from having other financial services options.
- Bank Accounts Can Help Families to Save. A recent study found that even after controlling for income and other factors, low-income individuals with bank accounts are 43 percent more likely to have positive net financial assets than those without. Banks may learn that First Account holders are good customers for other banking products. The Federal Reserve found that, in 1995, of families earning less than \$24,000 annually who had bank accounts, 56 percent owned a credit card, 21 percent had a first mortgage, 20 percent had an automobile loan, and 17 percent had a certificate of deposit.

Expanded Access to Financial Services

Program Description and Benefits

The Expanded Access to Financial Services, or “First Accounts,” initiative will pilot strategies to help more low- and moderate-income Americans benefit from access to basic financial services. The initiative involves four components:

- Low-cost electronic accounts. The Treasury Department will work with financial institutions in pilot locations across the United States to encourage the expansion of access to financial services among lower-income individuals who do not have a bank account
- Expanded access to ATMs. Treasury will work with financial institutions to encourage expanded access to ATMs in safe, secure convenient locations such as U.S. Post Offices, in low-income neighborhoods where access to ATMs is limited.
- Financial Literacy. Treasury will seek to educate low- and moderate-income families regarding First Accounts, as well as other financial services, managing household finances, and building savings and assets.
- Research on the “unbanked”. Treasury will conduct research into the financial service needs of the unbanked.

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
Salaries and Expenses	75.3	84.0	93.5	9.5	11.3%
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund	---	9.2	---	-9.2	-100.0%
TFF Reimbursement for Selected Projects	6.9	---	14.3	14.3	---
Acquisition, Construction, Improvement	34.8	21.2	17.3	-3.9	-18.4%
Bureau Program Level	117.0	114.4	125.1	10.7	9.4%
Less TFF Super Surplus Fund	-6.9	---	-14.3	-14.3	---
TOTAL, Net Appropriation Level	110.1	114.4	110.8	-3.6	-3.1%

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (FLETC) budget focuses on major, on-going priorities:

- Continuing implementation of the 5-year Master Plan to ensure that demands for training can be met; including, a dormitory at the Glynco site and two firearms ranges at the Artesia site. These projects will bring FLETC closer to providing adequate facilities for the Immigration and Naturalization Service's (INS) Border Patrol training needs.
- Resources to maintain newly completed Master Plan projects and for major renovations of older facilities.
- Mandatory workload increase for proposed increases to ATF and Secret Service Agent and Inspector staff.

The necessary increases are provided to cover the costs of inflation for current operations and personnel levels.

Purpose of Program

FLETC conducts the training for the vast majority of the Federal Government's law enforcement personnel. It represents a partnership of federal law enforcement agencies working together to ensure the highest quality training for law enforcement professionals in the most cost effective manner.

Program Description and Benefits

Some of the specific activities of FLETC include:

Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

- **Provide high quality training for law enforcement:** FLETC has a permanent faculty of training instructors, experienced in the diverse responsibilities of federal law enforcement, as well as detailees from the agencies which FLETC trains. This strength manifests itself not only in quality classroom instruction, but also in a powerful program development potential that is possible only because of the unique synergism that a consolidated staff generates. In addition, FLETC conducts law enforcement research and development, tracks evolving trends and challenges to law enforcement, identifies and evaluates emerging technologies for training and law enforcement, and partners with other organizations to access resources and expertise in law enforcement training and law enforcement specialties.
- **Develop, operate, and maintain state-of-the-art facilities and systems responsive to interagency training needs:** This is one of the original objectives of the consolidated training concept and a goal that continues to be vigorously pursued. State-of-the-art training facilities are expensive to develop and maintain. By themselves, none of the FLETC participating agencies could justify or afford the sophisticated facilities that now exists and are used by the 71 agencies. Joint, consolidated training results in cost avoidance and produces significant savings in many goods and services.
- **Effectively organize, develop, and lead FLETC's personnel in support of the Center's mission:** FLETC is working to ensure that its organizational structure enhances training delivery, increases efforts toward achieving racial and cultural diversity, implements human resource and diversity plans, improves training support process and achieves effective communication at all levels.

Program Performance

With resources requested in FY 2001, FLETC anticipates the following performance:

- **Student Quality of Training Survey:** Achieve an 80 percent rating on the Student Quality of Training Survey (basic and advanced training)..
- **Student Quality of Service Survey:** Achieve a 4.0 Rating (Scale 0-5) on 80 percent of the Student Quality of Services Surveys.
- **Student-Weeks Trained:** Conduct 100 percent of the actual basic training requested.
- **Unit Cost Per Student-Week of Training:** Achieve unit cost of \$149 per student-week of training funded.
- **Master Plan:** Implement a Comprehensive Development Plan to ensure responsiveness to training needs.
- **Personnel Forums:** Conduct four personnel input forums. These forums will ensure that lines of communications are kept open and that topics of concern to the employees are discussed.

Financial Management Service

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
Salaries and Expenses	196.5	200.6	202.8	2.2	1.1%
<i>Y2K Emergency Reserve (not included above)</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Financial Management Service's (FMS) FY 2001 budget request utilizes resources made available in the areas of electronic payments and financial systems; increased revenues through debt management services; and savings from the closure of the Chicago Regional Finance Center to fund program increases for technological investments in the areas of systems modernization and systems security.

The proposed technological investments represent the first step in a multi-year effort to replace, streamline, integrate, and re-engineer the critical information systems that support core FMS business processes. Completion of these efforts will result in significant improvements in financial accounting, payment, and collection activities expected of FMS in the era of an all electronic commerce and real-time information exchange. Failure to begin this systems modernization effort will put FMS at considerable risk of being unable to meet fundamental mission responsibilities, correcting material weaknesses associated with Electronic Data Processing (EDP) controls, and achieving strategic goals.

Purpose of Program

FMS' activities encompass all work performed to improve the quality of government financial management and include implementing payment policy and procedures for the Federal Government, issuing and distributing payments, promoting the use of electronic methods in the payment process, assisting agencies in converting payments from paper checks to electronic funds transfer (EFT), and centrally managing and collecting delinquent debts owed to the Federal Government.

Program Description and Benefits

FMS' responsibilities funded by this appropriation include:

- **Improve the quality and ensure the integrity of Federal financial management** through increased emphasis on modification and modernization of the central accounting system and automated financial systems to provide the necessary technical infrastructure to collect and disseminate government-wide financial data. This includes strengthening government-wide accounting operations, preparing the Government's consolidated financial statements, and providing increased guidance, direction, and leadership to program agencies in government-wide accounting issues.

Financial Management Service

- **Improving debt collection results by managing a consolidated debt management function that concentrates all federal delinquent debt collection efforts** through FMS' full implementation of debt management services operations, including the Treasury Offset Program. The incorporation of all types of payment streams having been incorporated into the administrative offset program enables more efficient and effective collection of debts owed to the federal government.
- **Ensuring a world-class delivery of all Federal Government payments and associated information to their ultimate destination** through increased network support of FMS' business functions in an electronic environment. Expansion of electronic payments through the use of Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) for payments of direct Federal benefits and salaries will help decrease the number of paper checks issued and minimize costs associated with postage, lost, stolen, or misplaced checks, and inefficiencies associated with delivery of benefits. FMS will continue its major focus on the implementation of EFT products, including Electronic Transfer Accounts (ETA).
- **Ensuring the Federal Government's cash management environment minimizes risk and provides immediate flow and balance information at a lower cost** through increased network support of FMS' business functions in an electronic environment, allowing for easy expansion to accommodate new Federal Program Agencies or changes for existing agencies and eliminating the need for multiple interfaces to automated systems, and allowing for all processing to be consolidated in three Regional Operational Centers.

Program Performance

FMS expects to achieve the following levels of performance in selected program areas in FY 2001, subject to requested funding:

- Process paper check and EFT payments timely and accurately 100 percent of the time.
- Adjudicate 90 percent of forgery and non-receipt check claims within 14 days.
- Process 100 percent of EFT claims in one day.
- Make 79 percent of Treasury payments and associated information electronically.
- Collect electronically 72 percent of the total dollar amount of Federal government receipts.
- Increase debt collection through all available tools from the FY 1998 baseline of \$1.988 billion to \$2.3 billion.
- Increase to 75 percent the amount of delinquent debt referred to Treasury for collection, compared to the amount of delinquent debt that is eligible for referral.
- Issue timely and accurate Government-wide accounting reports.
- Achieve a clean/unqualified audit opinion on the *Financial Report of the U.S. Government*.
- Provide Support, guidance and training to assist federal program agencies to improve their government-wide accounting and reporting responsibilities.

Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
Salaries and Expenses	541.6	564.8	755.9	191.1	33.8%
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund	16.0	39.8	---	-39.8	-100.0%
TFF Reimbursement for Selected Projects	14.2	34.9	13.3	-21.6	-61.9%
Laboratory and Headquarters Building	---	---	---	0.0	0.0%
Bureau Program Level	571.8	639.5	769.2	129.7	20.3%
Less TFF Super Surplus Fund	-14.2	-34.9	-13.3	21.6	-61.9%
TOTAL, Net Appropriation Level	557.6	604.6	755.9	151.3	25.0%
<i>Y2K Emergency Reserve (not included above)</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) budget focuses on major, on-going priorities:

- Reducing criminal misuse and illegal sale of firearms: 1) Integrated Violence Reduction Strategy, 2) the Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative, 3) Comprehensive Crime Gun Tracing, and 4) Expanded Ballistics Identification.
- Reducing youth crime through community outreach via the GREAT Program.
- Ensuring collection of tobacco revenues and additional excise taxes mandated by Congress and ensuring compliance with tobacco import laws and regulations.
- Providing resources for above-standard costs associated with construction of the Laboratory/Fire Research Center.
- Ensuring the security and safety of ATF personnel through the relocation of the ATF Headquarters.

All these proposals assume adjustment of resources for cost inflation of current operations.

Purpose of Program

ATF plays an important role in the Federal Government's efforts to reduce violent crime, collect revenue and protect the public. ATF enforces the federal laws and regulations pertaining to alcohol, tobacco, firearms, explosives and arson, often in cooperation with other law enforcement institutions.

Program Description and Benefits

Specific responsibilities of ATF include:

Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms

- **Reduce Violent Crime:** *Remove violent offenders from our communities:* ATF investigates, arrests, and recommends for prosecution those criminals who violate firearms and explosives laws; *Deny criminals and unauthorized juveniles and unauthorized juveniles access to firearms:* ATF investigates, arrests, takes regulatory action against, and refers for prosecution the sources of and participants in illegal trafficking in firearms; *Safeguard the public from arson and explosives incidents:* ATF identifies and pursues the criminal misuse of explosives materials and fire; and *Prevent violence through community outreach:* ATF provides training and prevention strategies through community, law enforcement, and industry partnerships.
- **Collect the Revenue:** *Develop National Revenue Center (NRC) infrastructure:* ATF is modernizing tax document processing; *Collect the revenue that is rightfully due:* ATF works to better ensure that all eligible revenues are collected under Federal laws administered by ATF; and *Use electronic commerce:* ATF is developing systems and processes to ensure that revenues are received, expensed and are effectively and timely managed.
- **Protect the Public:** *Assure the integrity of the products, people, and companies in the marketplace:* ATF ensures that commodities meet safety and product identity standards; *Ensure compliance with laws and regulations through education, inspection and investigation:* ATF keeps ineligible or prohibited persons out of the regulated industry and properly accounts for firearms and explosives; and *Inform the public:* ATF holds commodity seminars, publishes reports and participates in educational programming.

Program Performance

With the requested FY 2001 resources, ATF intends to accomplish the following:

- **Reduce Violent Crime:**
 - Avoid \$15 billion in crime-related costs through imprisonment of violent criminals.
 - Accomplish 240,000 firearms traces and achieve an average trace response time of 10.5 working days
 - Avoid 5,000,000 crimes.
- **Collect Revenue**
 - Collect \$12.7 billion in taxes and fees from the alcohol, tobacco, firearms and explosives industries.
 - Collect \$231 in taxes and fees for every \$1 expended.
- **Protect the Public**
 - Respond to 850 discovered unsafe conditions and product deficiencies related to explosives found unsafe through inspections and alcohol products found unsafe through a market sampling program.
 - Hold 175 seminars by commodity (alcohol, firearms and explosives).

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Increase or Decrease	
	Authorized	Authorized	Request	\$millions	percent
Revenue	567.4	530.7	580.0	49.3	9.3%

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) budget request maintains its capability to produce and deliver United States currency, postage stamps, and other government securities; and provides the resources to enable a coordinated program of updated technology, workforce development, and improved streamlined work processes.

Purpose of Program

BEP operates on the basis of authority conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury by 31 U.S.C. 321 (a)(4) to engrave and print currency and security documents. The operations of the Bureau are financed by means of a revolving fund. The Bureau is reimbursed by other government agencies for the direct and indirect costs, including its administrative expenses, and acquisition of capital equipment and working capital. This precludes requests for appropriations.

Program Description and Benefits

The BEP's responsibilities funded by this authority include:

- **U.S. Currency and Postage Manufacturing:** Design, engrave, print, process, and deliver U.S. currency, postage stamps, and other security documents issued by the government; print revenue stamps for various territories administered by the United States; account for and destroy security waste products; manufacture plates and inks used for BEP's products, purchasing materials, supplies, and equipment; provide maintenance services for BEP's buildings, plants, machinery and equipment; and conduct research and development programs for improving the quality of products, reducing manufacturing costs, and strengthening deterrents to counterfeiting of government securities.

Program Performance

BEP expects to achieve the following levels of performance in selected program areas in FY 2001:

- Production of 9.0 billion currency notes ensures sufficient inventory and enables the current demand for currency to be met.
- Production of 15.0 billion postage stamps enables the demand for postage stamps to be met.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing

- Maintain the number of notes returned by the Federal Reserve because of counterfeit defects by producing consistently high quality counterfeit deterrent notes.
- Maintain the number of notes and stamps returned by the Federal Reserve and the U.S. Postal Service due to manufacturing defects.
- Maintain an accurate and cost effective system of accountability for Bureau products to ensure that products are accounted for during production and that customers receive the correct quantities of product by controlling shipment discrepancies for currency and postage stamps.
- Ensure proper stewardship, accountability of resources, and program integrity by continuing to receive an unqualified audit opinion on annual financial statements.

United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Increase or Decrease	
	Authorized	Authorized	Request	Smillions	percent
Revenue	1419.0	1463.0	1143.0	-320.0	-21.9%

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The U.S. Mint budget request further increases its capacity to manufacture and deliver circulating coinage, numismatic and investment products, and provides for the protection of Mint facilities.

The budget estimate also funds the continuation of planned replacement and improvement of worn and obsolete manufacturing equipment, manufacturing automation, telecommunications modernization, implementation of updated technology, and repairs to Mint facilities.

The U.S. Mint's FY 2001 circulating and numismatic production will include the third year of its ten year 50 States Commemorative Coin Program and the second year of the new dollar coin. The reduction in revenue is attributed to fewer commemorative programs authorized for production in FY 2001 than in FY 2000.

Purpose of Program

The U. S. Mint manufactures and delivers domestic circulating coinage and numismatic and bullion products, and provides security over assets, including the government's stock of gold and silver bullion, coins, and coinage metals. These activities are financed by the Mint Public Enterprise Fund, a revolving fund. This precludes requests for appropriations, however, an additional \$18 million in budget authority is being requested to fund capital investment needs over and above the Mint's ability to finance within its revolving fund.

Program Description and Benefits

The responsibilities of the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund include:

Manufacture and distribution of circulating coinage to meet the Federal Reserve demand;

Manufacture, marketing, and distribution of numismatic and bullion coins, medals, and other products for sale to collectors and the general public; and

Protection of Mint facilities including the government's stock of gold and silver bullion, coins, and coinage metals at Mint locations.

United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Increase or Decrease	
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Protection of Mint facilities including the government's stock of gold and silver bullion, coins, and coinage metals at Mint locations.

United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund

Program Performance

The Mint expects to achieve the following levels of performance in selected program areas in FY 2001:

- Maintain sufficient circulating coin inventories one hundred percent of the time to ensure adequate distribution into the Nation's economy and enable rapid response to unforeseen demand due to changes in economic conditions.
- Minimize production cost and reduce the average total cost of circulating coinage by 15 percent (including metal costs) by the Year 2003, from a baseline of FY 1998.
- Ship 98 percent of numismatic product orders within the Mint's published turnaround time standards.
- Pursue new customers, new market channels, and new product lines to increase the profitability of numismatic/bullion operations.
- Protect facilities and maintain security commensurate with changing threats and protects Mint human and physical resources and the assets of the United States.

United States Customs Service

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
Salaries and Expenses	1,748.9	1,698.2	1,858.9	160.7	9.5%
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund	65.5	61.0	---	-61.0	-100.0%
Air/Marine Operation and Maintenance	276.4	108.7	156.9	48.2	44.3%
Acquisition, Construction and Improvement	7.0	---	---	---	---
Trade Modernization	---	---	338.4	338.4	---
TFF Reimbursement to S&E for Selected Projects	9.5	64.5	11.0	-53.5	-82.9%
Harbor Maintenance Fee Collections	3.0	3.0	3.0	---	---
Bureau Program Level	2,110.2	1,935.4	2,368.2	432.8	22.4%
TFF Super Surplus Fund	-9.5	-64.5	-11.0	53.5	-82.9%
Fee	---	---	-210.0	-210.0	---
Net Appropriation Request	2,100.7	1,870.9	2,147.2	276.3	14.8%
<i>Y2K Emergency Reserve (Not included above)</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

Note: Total excludes: Services at Small Airports, which is now appropriated as permanent and indefinite

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The U.S. Customs budget request includes several areas of emphasis:

- **Facilitate legitimate trade, enhance access to foreign markets and enforce trade agreements:**
 - Begin modernization of trade processing information system;
 - Increase efforts in the area of forced child labor detection and prevention;
- **Protecting Our Borders from the Illegal Entry of Narcotics and Other Contraband:**
 - Halting the flow of illegal narcotics and combating the production of weapons of mass distribution and other contraband by:
 - 1) using of field-tested non-intrusive inspection technologies; and
 - 2) adding to the strategic placement of anti-smuggling personnel;
- **Strengthen the capability to fight money laundering:**
 - Enhance financial crime enforcement by continuing infrastructure improvements and establishing multi-disciplinary teams.

Purpose of Program

These accounts fund U.S. Customs operations at air, land, and sea ports of entry, as well as at other locations around the country related to Customs' mission. Customs is charged with ensuring that all goods entering and exiting the United States do so in accordance with all United States laws and regulations.

United States Customs Service

Program Description and Benefits

Customs responsibilities funded by this appropriation include:

- **Protecting the American Public:** Customs' inspection, examination, and investigative capabilities are responsible for discovery or seizure/interdiction of over two-thirds of all illegal narcotics encountered by federal agencies. Customs' capabilities and jurisdiction also control the threat of hazardous products and dangerous substances to the environment and the public's health.
- **Protecting Fair Trade and American Competitiveness:** Customs' import/export examination capabilities ensure that foreign products introduced into the American economy conform to all tariff and trade provisions of U.S. law and international agreements.
- **Facilitating a Robust International Trade:** Customs' move to greater sophistication in the targeting of suspicious arriving goods and passengers allows expedited clearance of the vast majority of lawful commerce that is in compliance with prescribed U.S. laws and international agreements. Customs' partnerships with industry contribute to rapid clearance of legitimate commerce without diminishing enforcement vigilance.
- **Contributing to a Balanced Budget:** In FY 2000 Customs collected over \$22 billion in duties, taxes, penalties on non-compliant entries, and fees that are deposited in the Treasury general fund, as well as over \$1 billion in user fees related to the cost of services provided to various classes of importers and carriers.
- **Providing Key Support to Coordinated Federal Law Enforcement, and Contributing to National Security:** Besides its principal role in federal drug control policy, Customs' investigative capabilities are key in enforcing money laundering laws, by concentrating on the outbound movement of cash and negotiable instruments. Customs also protects against the export of material and technology that threaten U.S. national and economic security.

Program Performance

With the requested resources, Customs expects to achieve the following levels of performance in selected program areas in FY 2001:

- An overall 90 percent compliance levels with the Harmonized Tariff Schedules of the United States.
- Over 99 percent revenue collection compliance rate.
- Nearly 99 percent passenger compliance rates.
- A five-minute or less processing rate for 95 percent of arriving air passengers.
- Seizure of approximately 170 thousand pounds of cocaine, 1,300 thousand pounds of marijuana, and 2 thousand pounds of heroin, within a total of nearly 20 thousand seizures.

Bureau of Public Debt

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
Administering the Public Debt	176.0	181.5	187.3	5.8	3.2%
Offsetting Maintenance Fees	-4.4	-4.4	-4.4	---	---
Bureau Program Level	171.6	177.1	182.9	5.8	3.3%
<i>Y2K Emergency Reserve (not included above)</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Bureau of the Public Debt (BPD) budget request maintains a program level consistent with the current level of efforts necessary to borrow the money needed to operate the Federal Government and to account for the resulting public debt. The budget request reflects a modest increase for mandatory pay costs.

Public Debt realigned the FY 2001 base by reducing projected workload. This realignment will allow Public Debt to perform necessary upgrades to the mainframe infrastructure. However, workload estimates can change drastically and quickly. If this occurs, it will not be in a timely enough manner to include in the budget process. Public Debt believes that the workload levels for FY 2001 will provide sufficient funding.

Purpose of Program

This appropriation is used to administer the laws and regulations pertaining to: public debt financing, accounting for the public debt and related interest costs, and the issuance, servicing, and retirement of public debt securities.

Program Description and Benefits

BPD's responsibilities funded by this appropriation include:

- Economic Policy - Savings Securities:** Issuing, servicing, and retiring of savings securities (Series HH/H, Series EE, and the new I-bond), as well as, marketing activities designed to increase the sale and retention of savings bonds of which Series EE Savings Bonds constitute the major workload; providing comprehensive information about savings securities on Public Debt's Internet web site; and protecting investors by promptly replacing lost, stolen, or destroyed bonds;
- Economic Policy - Marketable Securities:** Implementing regulations governing the primary issuance of Treasury securities and secondary market transactions involving government securities; protecting the investor by adjudicating claims on lost, stolen, or destroyed securities;

Bureau of Public Debt

- Fiscal and Financial Policy:** Issuing and servicing of marketable and special purpose securities which make up 97 percent of the outstanding public debt; conducting transactions on outstanding securities including exchanges, transfers, and redemptions; receiving, auditing, recording, storing, and destroying redeemed securities and interest coupons;
- Financial Policy - Accurate and Timely Information:** Establishing and maintaining accurate records of the sale and redemption of savings bonds; managing, issuing and accounting for investments on behalf of more than 200 Government agencies and Federal Trust Funds; conducting auctions, and announcing auction results in a timely manner and recording and reporting accurate financial data concerning the public debt; and
- Management Policy - Customer Service:** Providing quality customer service and convenience to the investor by making savings securities available through a nationwide network of financial institution issuing and paying agents; and by issuing marketable securities directly and through the Federal Reserve Banks; and by enabling investors to request information and complete financial transactions using emerging electronic technologies.

Program Performance

BPD expects to achieve the following levels of performance in selected program areas in FY 2001, subject to requested funding:

- Providing quality service to purchasers of savings bonds by:*
 - issuing 95 percent of over-the-counter savings bonds in three weeks; and
 - completing 90 percent of customer service transactions in four weeks.
- Meeting the borrowing needs of the Federal Government by:*
 - conducting 100 percent of marketable securities auctions without error; and
 - announcing auction results within one hour 95 percent of the time.
- Providing quality service to investors in Treasury marketable securities by:*
 - completing 90 percent of *TreasuryDirect* customer service transactions within three weeks;
 - making *TreasuryDirect* interest and redemption payments timely and accurately;
 - making 100 percent of Commercial Book Entry interest and redemption payments timely and accurately; and
 - processing Government Securities Investment Program transactions timely and accurately.

Internal Revenue Service

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
Processing, Assistance and Management	3,086.2	3,360.0	3,699.5	339.5	10.1%
Tax Law Enforcement	3,164.2	3,243.6	3,439.0	195.4	6.0%
Information Systems	1,265.5	1,508.6	1,583.6	75.0	5.0%
Information Technology Investment	211.0	---	119.0	119.0	---
Bureau Program Level	7,726.9	8,112.3	8,841.1	728.8	9.0%
<i>Y2K Emergency Reserve (not included above)</i>	<i>455.5</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>---</i>	<i>n/a</i>	<i>n/a</i>

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) budget request for FY 2001 is predicated on the concept for organizational and technological modernization and the implementation of the IRS Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998 (RRA98). This effort, begun in 1998, will result in a new IRS that measures its success in terms of its effect on the people it serves **as well as** the taxes it collects. The IRS will finalize the organizational modernization design and details in FY 2000 and begin the final new operating divisions, Small Business and Wage & Income, in FY 2001. This budget request reflects the resource requirements necessary to successfully transition to the new operating divisions. The Commissioner's three strategic goals: **Service to Each Taxpayer**, **Service to All Taxpayers**, and **Productivity Through a Quality Work Environment** reflect IRS' new approach to implementing the modernization concept and implementing the many mandates of RRA98. To successfully meet these challenges, IRS must stabilize its workforce and receive sufficient funding to achieve **all of the strategic goals**.

The IRS is presenting its budget as differentiating between that funding needed for maintaining current operations and funding for new investments in the new organization structure and technology. The request provides for current services and the funding needed to meet these extraordinary challenges.

***M* MAINTAINING CURRENT OPERATIONS:**

- **Current Services:** The request maintains current service levels to fund inflation and other mandatory cost increases in FY 2001 to allow IRS to stabilize its workforce. This includes FY 2000 base realignments that result in a net reduction of 545 FTE to cover a labor cost shortfall and to augment customer service. Also included is an annualization of the proposed FY 2000 Supplemental to begin the stabilization of the IRS workforce. The supplemental adds \$40 million and 301 FTE in FY 2000 and the FY 2001 annualization is an additional \$41 million and 901 FTE.
- **Year 2000:** The IRS' work on the Year 2000 issue will be over by FY 2001 so the IRS is non-recurring \$36 million included in the FY 2000 appropriation. However, an additional \$214 million was originally diverted from other programming and legacy maintenance needs to meet the high priority Y2k challenge. IRS is redirecting these base resources to program tax law changes and ensure that the existing legacy systems remain operational until the PRIME Systems Modernization is implemented.

Internal Revenue Service

- **Stabilizing the Workforce:** One of the Commissioner's major concerns is the continued erosion of the IRS staffing base over the past five years. In some areas, mainly compliance, there has been a reduction of 20 percent of experienced professional staff. IRS is requesting the second year installment (assuming the FY 2000 supplemental is granted) of this initiative, the **Staffing Tax Administration for Balance and Equity (STABLE)**, to continue restoration of IRS staffing to the levels of a few years ago. The IRS Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998 (RRA) required the redirection of staffing and funds to implement its many mandates and IRS operational staffing was reduced to meet these requirements. This initiative (\$144 million) will restore and strengthen both customer service and compliance activities by adding 1,633 FTE in FY 2001 with a FY 2002 annualization of an additional 1,168 FTE.
- **Electronic Tax Administration:** In order to meet the Congressional goal of 80 percent of all tax and information returns being filed electronically by 2007, IRS is requesting additional funding of \$3 million to increase e-file marketing. The Administration is also proposing a tax credit that would be available to those taxpayers that file electronically.
- **Contract Management:** The stabilized workforce must be fully supported to allow it to accomplish the ambitious goals of the Modernization Concept over the next few years. To do so requires full funding of \$44 million for operational support contracts needed to provide for essential expertise and mandatory contracts.

MODERNIZATION AND INVESTMENTS:

- **Organizational Modernization:** Part of implementing RRA98 will be realizing Commissioner Rossotti's "Concept for Modernizing the IRS." In support of this goal, IRS will need to realign the workspace of many of its employees over a multi-year timeframe. Additional funding of \$42 million is required for contracts and space and housing during this transition period.
- **Business Line Investments:** IRS is requesting \$40 million to invest in improvements to correct deficiencies in its critical tax processing systems. Funding will be used to develop a system to support case work and advocacy work in the new Taxpayer Advocate Service. Systems improvements are also needed for the Tax Exempt and Government Entities Division; development of Electronic Transcript Delivery; issue tracking/secure e-mail for Large and Mid-Size Business; and secure dial-in for Small Business/Self Employed field employees. None of these needs will be met by the core business systems modernization program, which is only designed to reengineer and redesign the major, common tax administration systems.
- **Technology Investment Account – Core Business Systems Modernization:** The request also includes a Core Business Systems Modernization request in FY 2001 of \$119 million to provide continued funding for systems modernization in accordance with the Modernization Blueprint. The funding will be for approved projects under the PRIME Systems Integration Contract.

Purpose of Program

This program funds IRS operations nationwide in service centers, district offices, and telephone call sites. The IRS is charged with receiving Federal tax payments and is committed to doing this by providing top quality service by helping people comply with tax laws and applying the tax laws with integrity and fairness to all.

Internal Revenue Service

Program Description and Benefits

The Internal Revenue Service's responsibilities include helping taxpayers file returns and meet their tax obligations by serving taxpayers better through service to each taxpayer, service to all taxpayers, and productivity through a quality work environment. These activities are funded through several appropriations and include:

- Receiving and processing tax and information returns;
- Maintaining tax records for all U.S. corporate and individual taxpayers;
- Issuing refunds for taxpayers owed them;
- Protecting taxpayer's privacy and rights under the Taxpayer Bill of Rights;
- Helping taxpayers comply through education and assistance; and
- Determining the correct amount of taxes owed.

Program Performance

In working towards the new strategic goals, it is vital that the standards used to measure and evaluate performance encourage and require performance that advances those strategic goals. The IRS is building a set of balanced measures, based on the best practices of other organizations that will address three essential areas: customer satisfaction, employee satisfaction, and business results.

Activities performed under this appropriation are core governmental functions that must continue on a day-to-day basis. FY 1999 program performance includes:

- **Administration of the U.S. Tax Code:** IRS administers the Internal Revenue Code - the basis of U.S. taxation. In doing so, IRS collects \$100 for each 44 cents expended while:
 - processing over 1.4 billion tax and information returns;
 - issuing 94 million refunds; and
 - assisting over 120 million taxpayers.
- **Assisting Americans:** Through the Earned Income Tax Credit, some 19.4 million working Americans were able to receive \$30.6 billion in benefits both during the year and upon filing their tax year 1998 income tax return.
- **Balancing the Budget:** In FY 1998, IRS collected over \$1.7 trillion in Federal taxes -- 95 percent of all Federal revenues.

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United States Secret Service

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
Salaries and Expenses	679.9	677.3	821.6	144.3	21.3%
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund	22.6	3.6	---	-3.6	-100.0%
TFF Reimbursement to Salaries and Expenses or to Acq., Constr., Impr., and Related Expenses for Selected Projects	13.8	75.5	3.9	-71.5	-94.8%
Acq., Constr., Impr., and Related Expenses	8.1	4.2	5.0	0.8	19.5%
Bureau Program Level	724.4	760.5	830.5	70.0	9.2%
Less TFF Super Surplus Fund	-13.8	-75.5	-3.9	71.6	-94.8%
TOTAL, Net Appropriation Level	710.6	685.0	826.6	141.6	20.7%
<i>Y2K Emergency Reserve (not included above)</i>	3.7	---	---	n/a	n/a

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Secret Service budget request continues the momentum to better ensure protection of designated individuals, protection of the general public from certain terrorist attacks, and protection of our payment and financial systems from various frauds and criminal schemes. The Service is requesting additional resources for a protective air security program; to continue to address workforce retention and workload balancing begun in FY 2000; to provide more extensive security for the Vice President's Official residence; and to resume activities deferred in FY 2000.

The budget request also includes annualization of prior year initiatives or workload increases, as well as mandatory cost increases in order to address workforce retention and workload balancing, and to enable current operational capacity.

Purpose of Program

These accounts fund the Secret Service protective operations for the security of the President, the Vice President, and other dignitaries and designated individuals; enforcement of laws relating to obligations and securities of the United States, and to financial crimes such as financial institution fraud and other fraud; and uniformed protection of the White House and other buildings within Washington, D.C., as mandated by 18 U.S.C. 3056 and 3 U.S.C. 202.

Program Description and Benefits

The Secret Service's responsibilities funded by these appropriations include:

- Sustaining a secure physical environment for permanent protectees and visiting foreign heads-of-state/government; and

United States Secret Service

- Suppressing counterfeiting of obligations and securities of the United States, and other financial crimes.

Program Performance

With the requested resources, the Secret Service expects to achieve the following levels of performance in selected program areas in FY 2001:

- **Protection in a Constantly Changing World:** The USSS provides the highest level of coverage possible for persons authorized Secret Service protection. The Secret Service is internationally recognized for its expertise in accomplishing this mission. Specific benefits include:
 - maximum physical protection for protectees of the Secret Service, whether they are in residence or a travel status;
 - protective intelligence supporting risk assessment and the determination of protective requirements; and
 - a secure environment at the White House/Treasury complex, the Vice President's residence, foreign missions, and other Secret Service controlled sites.
- **Financial Crimes Investigation:** The Secret Service plays a leading role in maintaining public trust and confidence in the nation's financial systems. Specific benefits include:
 - increased number of cases closed in the financial crimes arena; and
 - suppression of counterfeiting of U.S. currency domestically and in foreign countries.

Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
Interagency Law Enforcement	51.9	60.5	103.5	43	71.1%
Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund	24.0	14.8	---	-14.8	---
Bureau Program Level	75.9	75.3	103.5	28.2	37.5%

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement (ICDE) budget represents the portion of the ICDE funds previously appropriated to the Department of Justice (DOJ) for Treasury law enforcement bureaus participating in the program. They are now funded through the Treasury-Postal appropriation. The request proposes to retain the FY 2000 request level, provide the necessary increases to cover the costs of inflation for current operations and personnel levels, and provide a mandatory workload increase associated with the Internal Revenue Service Criminal Investigation Division (IRS-CID). The Webster Report recommended that IRS resources devoted to narcotics investigations in excess of ICDETF reimbursable funding should be brought under control so as not to deplete resources devoted to tax compliance.

Purpose of Program

Under the leadership of the Department of Justice, the Treasury Department administers the ICDE appropriation provided to Treasury bureaus. Jointly, these agencies establish law enforcement investigative case priorities. The Organized Crime Drug Enforcement Task Force (OCDETF) program was established in FY 1982. The primary goals of the program are to:

- Identify, investigate and prosecute individuals who organize, direct, finance, or otherwise engage in high-level illegal drug trafficking enterprises, including large-scale money laundering organizations; and
- Dismantle or disrupt the operations of those organizations.

To accomplish these goals, participating agencies coordinate their activities and cooperate within a national regional task force structure. Consisting of a representative from each participating agency, regional task forces foster a spirit of cooperation among Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies and bring some of the best specialized investigative and prosecutorial talent of each agency to bear on cases which have qualified for referral under special criteria. The ICDE Task Force Program consists of nine regional task forces that consolidate the resources and expertise of Federal agencies in cooperation with State and local investigators and prosecutors to target and destroy major narcotics trafficking and money laundering organizations.

Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement

From FY 1988 until FY 1997, DOJ annually prepared a consolidated request for OCDETF on behalf of all participating agencies. Several agencies participated and received resources from the bill on a reimbursable basis. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, the U.S. Customs Service and the IRS-CID are the Treasury bureaus that participated in this program. Prior to FY 1998, DOJ reimbursed the Treasury bureaus for salaries and expenses expended on the cases that were referred to and accepted by the task forces. Since 1988, ICDE funding for the Treasury law enforcement bureaus has been provided directly to the Department of the Treasury.

Program Description and Benefits

Activities performed under this appropriation are core governmental functions that must continue on a day to day basis. Specific benefits include:

- **Increase the safety to United State's citizens by substantially reducing drug related crime and violence:** The OCDETF program's objective is to strengthen law enforcement efforts to combat drug-related violence, disrupt criminal organizations and arrest/prosecute the leaders of illegal drug syndicates; improve the ability of High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) to counter drug trafficking; and help law enforcement to disrupt money laundering and seize/forfeit criminal assets.
- **Break foreign and domestic drug sources of supply:** OCDETF's objective is to disrupt and dismantle major international drug trafficking organizations and arrest, prosecute, and incarcerate their leaders. Customs provides its capability to interdict illegal drugs through inspections at the borders.
- **Improve the capacity to detect, investigate and prosecute money laundering:** The OCDETF program makes full use of financial investigative techniques, including tax law enforcement, enforcement of Title 18 and Title 31 currency laundering statutes and the related asset forfeiture provisions in order to identify, prosecute and convict high-level traffickers and dismantle money laundering operations, and to enable the government to seize and forfeit assets and profits derived from high-level trafficking.
- **Build intergovernmental cooperation between Federal, State, and local law enforcement agencies:** OCDETF bridges the gaps in enforcement between efforts that are uniquely Federal and those that are successfully undertaken by State and local authorities. Through the combination of skills and resources, the OCDETF model offers the full range of investigative and prosecutive tools, including seizure and forfeiture laws.

Program Performance

Treasury's performance is tied with requirements of the Justice Department. Performance measures specific to the Treasury Department will be developed during the next budget cycle.

Community Development Financial Institutions

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	Increase or Decrease	
	Enacted	Enacted	Request	\$millions	percent
Community Dev. Financial Institutions Fund	95.0	95.0	125.0	30.0	31.6%

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund FY 2001 budget request reflects an increase of \$30 million. The request maintains a program level consistent with the current level of efforts that allow the Fund to continue to meet the increasing demand to invest in and build the capacity of the private sector to address the community development financing needs of distressed urban and rural communities. For FY 2001, CDFI is requesting \$30 million and 10 FTE to accomplish the following:

- Improve the support to the Director and other senior officials in formulating and analyzing domestic economic policy and in overseeing its implementation;
- Increase available award funds for the CDFI core and intermediary program and;
- Increase available grant funds for the Bank Enterprise Award (BEA) program.

Purpose of Program

The Community Development Financial Institutions Fund (CDFI) Fund was created to expand the availability of credit, investment capital, and financial services in distressed urban and rural communities and to carry out the Community Development Banking and Financial Institutions Act of 1994. By stimulating the creation and expansion of diverse community development financial institutions (CDFIs) and by providing incentives to traditional banks and thrifts through the Bank Enterprise Award (BEA) Program, the Fund's investments work toward building private markets, creating healthy local tax revenues, and empowering residents. The CDFI Fund provides relatively small infusions of capital to institutions that serve distressed communities and low-income individuals. The Fund's activities leverage private-sector investments from banks, foundations, and other funding sources.

Program Description and Benefits

The CDFI Fund's responsibilities funded by this appropriation include:

- **Promote fair and efficient delivery of credit and other financial services and help bring residents of distressed communities into the economic mainstream by:** Investing directly in CDFIs that satisfy quality standards and are able to raise private matching funds; providing training and technical assistance to improve the capacity of CDFIs; implementing secondary market

Community Development Financial Institutions

initiatives which draw in new sources of private institutional capital to support the activities of CDFIs; providing incentives to traditional financial institutions to increase their support of CDFIs and increase the lending and financial services they provide in distressed communities; and recognizing outstanding microenterprise development organizations through the Presidential Awards for Excellence in Microenterprise Development Program.

Program Performance

CDFI expects to achieve the following levels of performance in selected program areas in FY 2001, subject to requested funding:

- Increase the number of first-time awardees over previous round and the number of CDFIs selected to receive financial assistance.
- Increase the diversity of CDFIs by increasing the number of states with a CDFI awardee.
- Increase private and non-federal capital investments in CDFIs by measuring the total private and non-Federal dollars invested in CDFI awardees within one year of receiving Fund assistance.
- Increase the number of organizations that receive training or technical assistance over the previous fiscal year.
- Increase the amount of community development investment by BEA awardees over the previous round.
- Increase the diversity of Financial Service Organizations participating in the BEA program by increasing the number of States with a BEA program awardee.

United States Community Adjustment and Investment Program

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Enacted	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
Community Adjustment and Investment Program	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.4%

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Community Adjustment and Investment Program (CAIP) budget request continues available funding to help communities affected by significant job losses connected to the North American Free Trade Agreement. This funding will permit CAIP to continue to play a significant role in the economic adjustment of trade affected communities, working in partnership with local private sector lenders and with private sector businesses.

Purpose of Program

- CAIP increases resources available to communities with significant job losses connected to the North American Free Trade Agreement and with high unemployment rates.
- CAIP provides the financial resources for commercial projects in the form of loans, loan guarantees, grants, and technical assistance. The form of financial assistance depends on the individualized needs of the business.
- The majority of financing is done in participation with private sector lenders, and the business must satisfy appropriate underwriting criteria.

Program Description and Benefits

The CAIP's responsibilities funded by these appropriations include:

- Assist business through technical assistance initiatives to increase the capacity of entrepreneurs in trade affected communities to create new jobs;
- Provide limited grants in trade affected communities to leverage private sector investments and to create new job opportunities for displaced workers; and
- Provide loans and loan guarantees to finance business creation or expansion, thus creating new job opportunities.

United States Community Adjustment and Investment Program

Program Performance

CAIP expects to achieve the following levels of performance in FY 2001, subject to requested funding:

- Increase the number of private sector jobs created in trade affected communities.
- Implement an effective technical assistance initiative targeted to new business projects.

Earned Income Tax Credit Compliance Initiative
(Outside the Discretionary Caps)

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
EITC Compliance Initiative	143.0	144.0	145.0	1.0	0.7%

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

The Earned Income Tax Credit Compliance (EITC) Initiative budget request is essentially a current services request that will allow the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) to continue to ensure that recipients are indeed eligible and protect significant additional revenue over the five-year period FY 1998 - FY 2002. The requested amount will cover increases due to pay raises.

Purpose of Program

This program funds IRS operations focusing on expanded customer service efforts with dedicated toll-free telephone assistance, continued public outreach, enhanced compliance research efforts, strengthened enforcement, and improved computer capabilities to identify and select questionable EITC claims.

Program Description and Benefits

The Internal Revenue Service's efforts associated with the EITC funded by this appropriation include:

- Expanded customer service including dedicated toll-free telephone assistance, increased community-based tax preparation sites and a coordinated marketing and educational effort.
- Improved compliance through increased staff and systemic improvements in submission processing, examination, and criminal investigation programs.
- Enhanced research activities and projects focused on EITC claimant characteristics and patterns of non-compliance.
- This appropriation also funds reimbursements to the Social Security Administration (SSA) for enhancements to the SSA numbering systems and cooperative efforts with state vital statistics offices.

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Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund

Program Summary (dollars in millions)					
Appropriation Title	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Request	FY 2001 Request	Increase or Decrease	
				\$millions	percent
Financial Crimes Enforcement Network	1.4	1.8	---	-1.8	-100.0%
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center	---	9.2	---	-9.2	-100.0%
Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms	16.0	39.8	---	-39.8	-100.0%
U.S. Customs Service	65.5	61.0	---	-61.0	-100.0%
U.S. Secret Service	22.6	3.6	---	-3.6	-100.0%
Interagency Crime and Drug Enforcement	24.0	14.8	---	-14.80	-100.0%
Bureau Program Level	129.5	130.2	0.0	-130.2	-100.0%

Explanation of FY 2001 Request

Congress authorized use of resources provided by the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund (VCRTF) through FY 2000. Until the VCRTF is re-authorized, Treasury will not propose use of those resources.

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