

Office of Inspector General

FY 2015

President's Budget

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Section 1 – Purpose

1A – Mission Statement

The mission of the Office of Inspector General is to promote the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of Treasury programs and operations.

1.1 – Appropriations Detail Table

Dollars in Thousands

Office of Inspector General Appropriated Resources	FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015		FY 2014 to FY 2015			
	Enacted		Enacted		Request		\$ Change		% Change	
	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT	FTE	AMOUNT
New Appropriated Resources:										
Audit	142	21,630	163	27,050	163	28,275	0	1,225	0.00%	4.53%
Investigations	31	6,461	31	7,750	31	7,076	0	(674)	0.00%	-8.70%
Subtotal New Appropriated Resources	173	\$28,091	194	\$34,800	194	\$35,351	0	\$551	0.00%	1.58%
Other Resources:										
Reimbursables	18	13,200	19	12,000	19	13,000	0	1,000	0.00%	8.33%
Subtotal Other Resources	18	\$13,200	19	\$12,000	19	\$13,000	0	\$1,000	0.00%	8.33%
Total Budgetary Resources	191	\$41,291	213	\$46,800	213	\$48,351	0	\$1,551	0.00%	3.31%

Some reimbursable amounts and FTE have been updated here compared to the President's Budget Appendix

1B – Vision, Priorities and Context

OIG performs independent, objective audits and investigations of Treasury programs and operations, except for those of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP), and keeps the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress fully informed of problems, deficiencies, and the need for corrective action.

OIG has five components: (1) Office of Audit, (2) Office of Investigations, (3) Office of Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) Program Oversight, (4) Office of Counsel, and (5) Office of Management. OIG is headquartered in Washington, D.C., and has an audit office in Boston, Massachusetts.

-The Office of Audit, under the leadership of the Assistant Inspector General for Audit, performs and supervises audits, attestation engagements, and evaluations. The Assistant Inspector General for Audit has two deputies. One is primarily responsible for performance audits, and the other is primarily responsible for financial management, information technology (IT), and grants and other financial assistance audits.

-The Office of Investigations, under the leadership of the Assistant Inspector General for Investigations, performs investigations and conducts initiatives to detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse in Treasury programs and operations under our jurisdiction. It also manages the Treasury OIG Hotline to facilitate reporting of allegations involving Treasury programs and activities.

-The Office of SBLF Program Oversight, under the leadership of a Special Deputy Inspector General, conducts, supervises, and coordinates audits and investigations of SBLF and the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI).

-The Office of Counsel, under the leadership of the Counsel to the Inspector General, provides legal advice to the Inspector General and all OIG components. The office represents

the OIG in all legal proceedings and provides a variety of legal services including (1) processing all Freedom of Information Act and other requests for information about government employees; (2) conducting ethics training; (3) ensuring compliance with financial disclosure requirements; (4) reviewing proposed legislation and regulations; (5) reviewing administrative subpoena requests; and (6) preparing for the Inspector General's signature, cease and desist letters to be sent to persons and entities misusing the Treasury seal and name.

-The Office of Management, under the leadership of the Assistant Inspector General for Management, provides services to maintain the OIG administrative infrastructure.

Through the audit and investigative functions, the OIG supports Treasury's strategic goals, but primarily supports Treasury's Strategic Goal 1, Promote domestic economic growth and stability while continuing reforms of the financial system; Goal 3, Fairly and effectively reform and modernize federal financial management, accounting, and tax systems; Goal 4, Safeguard the financial system and use financial measures to counter national security threats; and Goal 5, Create a 21st-century approach to government by improving efficiency, effectiveness and customer interaction. OIG also supports Treasury's strategic objectives 3.1: Improve the efficiency and transparency of federal financial management and government-wide accounting, 4.3: Improve the cyber security of our nation's financial sector critical infrastructure and 5.3: Promote efficient use of resources through shared services, strategic sourcing, streamlined business processes, and accountability.

OIG's Strategic Goals are:

1. Promote the integrity and effectiveness of Treasury programs and operations through audits and investigations;
2. Proactively support and strengthen the Department's ability to identify and manage challenges, both today and in the future;
3. Fully and currently inform stakeholders of Treasury OIG findings, recommendations, investigative results, and priorities related to Treasury programs and operations; and
4. Enhance, support, and sustain a workforce and strengthen internal operations to achieve the Treasury OIG mission, vision, and strategic goals.

The FY 2015 budget request will be used to fund critical audit, investigative, and support activities to meet the requirements of the Inspector General Act of 1978, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (Dodd-Frank), the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA), the Government Management Reform Act, the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the Small Business Jobs Act of 2010, the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act (IPERA), and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act), among others. Specific mandates require audits of the Department's financial statements, the Department's implementation of FISMA, the Department's implementation of IPERA, and failures of Treasury-regulated banks. Recently, under the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (RESTORE Act), OIG is authorized to conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations of projects, programs, and activities of the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund (Trust Fund).

With the resources available after mandated requirements are met, the OIG will conduct audits and investigations of the Department's highest risk programs and operations. These include:

- Continued Implementation of Dodd-Frank
- Management of Treasury's Authorities Intended to Support and Improve the Economy
- Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing/Bank Secrecy Act Enforcement
- Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund Administration

Programs that Support the Continued Implementation of Dodd-Frank

Dodd-Frank created the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) chaired by the Treasury Secretary and the Council of Inspectors General on Financial Oversight (CIGFO) chaired by the Treasury Inspector General. CIGFO, comprised of the Inspectors General of the eight federal financial regulators and the Special Inspector General for TARP, meets quarterly to share information on financial oversight, provides annual reports to FSOC and the Congress with the individual and collective perspectives of the inspectors general on ways to improve financial oversight, and evaluates FSOC activities through working groups. In this regard, CIGFO is an important source of independent and unbiased analysis of FSOC. To date, CIGFO has issued two working group reports: *Audit of the Financial Stability Oversight Council's Control's over Non-public Information* and *Audit of the Financial Stability Oversight Council's Designation of Financial Market Utilities*. In the future, CIGFO will continue to evaluate FSOC's activities. Apart from CIGFO, the OIG will provide oversight for four important Treasury offices established by Dodd-Frank – the Office of Financial Research, the Federal Insurance Office, and the Offices of Minority and Women Inclusion within Departmental Offices and OCC.

The wave of bank failures that began in calendar year 2007 underscored the need for ongoing and proactive oversight in the banking area. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the OIG is required to review failures of Treasury-regulated banks. These reviews help identify and correct weaknesses in the supervisory process, but they are nevertheless a retrospective look at the quality of bank supervision. While the number of failed banks began to diminish considerably in 2011, a trend that continued through 2013, there are still hundreds of banks on the problem bank list and the Dodd-Frank threshold for requiring material loss reviews decreased from \$150 million to \$50 million in 2014.

Management of Treasury's Authorities Intended to Support and Improve the Economy

The Recovery Act provided Treasury with approximately \$22 billion in non-IRS funding for low-income housing projects and specified energy properties for which the OIG must provide oversight. Funds through the Recovery Act are still available for the specified energy properties program and will require continued oversight. The OIG will continue this work at Departmental Offices to determine whether the funds were spent as intended. The OIG will also need to continue its oversight of the low-income housing program as funded projects are being brought on line.

Another area that requires vigorous oversight by the OIG is Treasury's responsibilities under the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008 (HERA). Under HERA, Treasury continued to support the financial solvency of the Federal National Mortgage Association (Fannie Mae) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (Freddie Mac) which is under the conservatorship

of the Federal Housing Finance Agency. As of June 2013, Treasury invested a total of \$187 billion in the two entities to cover their losses and maintain a positive net worth. Although Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac did not require Treasury's support in fiscal year 2013, the future of both is still in question and prolonged assistance may be required. During FY 2015, audit oversight of the Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement Program, the program through which Treasury provides its financial support to Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, will continue. The OIG's planned HERA oversight work in FY 2015 also includes the Housing Finance Agency (HFA) Initiative Programs which consist of the New Issue Bond Program (\$15.3 billion) and the Temporary Credit and Liquidity Program (\$4.5 billion in guaranteed HFA bonds). These programs include participation of over 90 state and local HFAs in an effort to support mortgage financing.

Programs to Combat Anti-Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing/Bank Secrecy Act Enforcement

Ensuring criminals and terrorists do not use financial networks to sustain their operations and/or launch attacks against the U.S. continues to be a challenge. Treasury's Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence is dedicated to disrupting the ability of terrorist organizations to fund their operations. This office brings together intelligence gathering and analysis, economic sanctions, international cooperation, and private-sector cooperation to identify donors, financiers, and facilitators supporting terrorist organizations, and disrupt their ability to fund them. Enhancing the transparency of the financial system is one of the cornerstones of this effort. Treasury carries out its responsibilities to enhance financial transparency through the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA) and USA Patriot Act. The Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) is responsible for administering BSA. Given the criticality of this management challenge to the Department's mission, the OIG continues to consider anti-money laundering and combating terrorist financing as inherently high-risk, and an area that demands a major focus of our self-directed resources.

Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund Administration

In response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill, Congress established within Treasury the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund and requires Treasury to deposit in the Trust Fund 80 percent of administrative and civil penalties paid by responsible parties which will be distributed for eligible activities affecting the Gulf Coast states (Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas). Treasury, in consultation with the Departments of the Interior and Commerce, is required to develop policies and procedures to administer the Trust Fund. Treasury OIG is charged with providing oversight of all programs, processes, and activities of the Trust Fund.

In the Investigations operational area, OIG has established four priorities for FY 2015: Criminal and Serious Employee Misconduct

The OIG Office of Investigation's highest priority is investigating complaints involving alleged criminal and other serious misconduct by Treasury employees. OIG investigates allegations of the general crimes enumerated in Title 18 of the U.S. Code, other federal crimes, alleged violations of the Ethics in Government Act, and allegations of serious misconduct prohibited by the Standards of Ethical Conduct for Employees of the Executive Branch. Several Treasury bureaus and offices have additional rules and regulations relating to ethical standards for their own employees, and OIG also investigates complaints of alleged violations of these rules and regulations.

Fraud Involving Contracts, Grants, Guarantees, and Funds

The OIG Office of Investigations conducts investigations into allegations of fraud and other crimes involving Treasury contracts, grants, loan guarantees, and federal funds. Such allegations often involve contractors, entities, and individuals who are providing or seeking to provide goods or services to the Department. Office of Investigations receives complaints alleging criminal or other misconduct from employees, contractors, members of the public, and the Congress.

Financial Programs and Operations Crime

Investigations relating to Treasury financial programs and operations involve issuing licenses, providing benefits, and exercising oversight of U.S. financial institutions.

Threats Against Treasury Employees and Facilities

Investigative efforts into threats against Treasury employees and facilities are critical in ensuring safety for the Department. These matters require prompt attention and coordination with federal, state, and local authorities in order to protect those involved.

Key Accomplishments and Challenges

In FY 2013, the Office of Audit completed 72 audit products, exceeded its performance plan. The Office also completed all mandated audit products within required timeframes. The audit products identified \$32.6 million in monetary benefits and a number of areas where the Department needs to strengthen its controls. The Office plans to complete 75 audit products in FY 2014 and 75 audit products in FY 2015. In FY 2013, the Office of Investigations exceeded the investigative performance measure, and expects to continue this performance in FYs 2014 and 2015.

Treasury is a complex agency with many programs and operations that are vital to the Nation's economic and national security. Many of these programs and operations are thinly resourced and the OIG is often the only Treasury presence providing on-site verification and quality control. The implementation of new authorities and regulatory changes brought about by major legislation to address the economic crisis and other events, such as Dodd-Frank and the RESTORE Act, continue to evolve. The OIG must remain vigilant and have the capacity to provide independent assessments of the Department's activities to stand up and bring to a mature state new offices and programs. The OIG must also be able to respond in an expedient and effective manner to unanticipated and emerging issues of significant impact to the Department. In FY 2015, Treasury OIG will work with the GSA to consolidate three expiring office space leases into one new lease, so that all Washington, DC employees are together in a single location. The current estimate for this one-time cost is \$4 million.

Office of Inspector General's FY 2015 Budget Request

In accordance with the Inspector General Act, the Treasury Inspector General submits the following information relating to the OIG's requested budget for FY 2015:

- The aggregate budget request for the operations of the OIG is \$48,351,000 comprised of \$35,351,000 from direct appropriation, and \$13,000,000 from reimbursable collections,
- The portion of this amount needed for OIG training is \$450,000, and
- The portion of this amount needed to support the Council of Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency (CIGIE) is \$65,873.
- The amount requested for training satisfies all OIG training needs for fiscal year 2015.

Section 2 – Budget Adjustments and Appropriation Language

2.1 – Budget Adjustments Table

Dollars in Thousands

Office of Inspector General	FTE	Amount
FY 2014 Enacted	194	\$34,800
Changes to Base:		
Maintaining Current Levels (MCLs):	-	\$551
Pay-Raise	-	\$247
FERS Contribution Increase	-	\$211
Non-Pay	-	\$93
Subtotal Changes to Base	-	\$551
Total FY 2015 Base	194	\$35,351
Total FY 2015 Request	194	\$35,351

2A – Budget Increases and Decreases Description

Maintaining Current Levels (MCLs) +\$551,000 / +0 FTE

Pay-Raise +\$247,000 / +0 FTE

Funds are requested for the proposed January 2015 pay-raise and the annualization of the 2014 pay-raise.

FERS Contribution Increase +\$211,000 / +0 FTE

Funds are requested for increases in agency contributions to the Federal Employee Retirement System based on updated actuarial estimates.

Non-Pay +\$93,000 / +0 FTE

Funds are requested for non-labor costs such as travel, contracts, rent, and equipment.

2.2 – Operating Levels Table

Dollars in Thousands

Office of Inspector General Object Classification	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Request
11.1 - Full-time permanent	17,870	21,000	21,500
11.3 - Other than full-time permanent	90	100	200
11.5 - Other personnel compensation	500	600	600
11.8 - Special personal services payments	795	795	875
11.9 - Personnel Compensation (Total)	19,255	22,495	23,175
12.0 - Personnel benefits	5,000	5,634	5,800
Total Personnel and Compensation Benefits	\$24,255	\$28,129	\$28,975
21.0 - Travel and transportation of persons	500	600	550
23.1 - Rental payments to GSA	1,910	1,950	2,000
23.2 - Rental payments to others	453	453	460
23.3 - Communication, utilities, and misc charges	750	850	1,000
24.0 - Printing and reproduction	11	11	26
25.2 - Other services	7,450	10,522	10,965
25.3 - Other purchases of goods & serv frm Govt accounts	1,550	3,150	3,800
25.6 - Medical care	60	60	50
25.7 - Operation and maintenance of equip	375	375	125
26.0 - Supplies and materials	200	300	100
31.0 – Equipment	284	400	300
Total Non-Personnel	13,543	18,671	19,376
Subtotal New Appropriated Resources	\$37,798	\$46,800	\$48,351
Budget Activities:			
Audit	31,337	39,050	41,275
Investigations	6,461	7,750	7,076
Total Budgetary Resources	\$37,798	\$46,800	\$48,351
FTE	191	213	213

Some amounts, especially 25.2 and 25.3 and FY 2013 FTE have been updated here compared to the President's Budget Appendix.

2B – Appropriations Language and Explanation of Changes

Appropriations Language	Explanation of Changes
<p style="text-align: center;">DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Federal Funds SALARIES AND EXPENSES</p> <p>For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, [\$34,800,000]\$35,351,000, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General of the Treasury [; and of which not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, and of which \$2,800,000 shall be for audits and investigations conducted pursuant to section 1608 of the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability and Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf States Act of 2012 (33 U.S.C. 1321 note)]. <i>(Department of the Treasury Appropriations Act, 2014.)</i></p>	

2C – Legislative Proposals

The OIG has no legislative proposals.

Section 3 – Budget and Performance Plan

3A – Audit

(\$28,275,000 from direct appropriations, and \$13,000,000 from reimbursable resources):

The Office of Audit conducts audits aimed to ensure the accountability of resources, protect information, and provide recommendations for improving the economy, efficiency, effectiveness and integrity of Treasury programs and operations under its jurisdiction. The requested funding for FY 2015 is necessary to perform mandated work and maintain an appropriate level of oversight of Treasury programs and operations consistent with its responsibilities under the Inspector General Act. As a newer responsibility, in FY 2015 the OIG must continue to provide oversight of Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund programs, projects, and activities. Reimbursable funding supports agreements for contract audits of other Treasury bureaus, as well as oversight of the Small Business Lending Fund (SBLF) and the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) programs. SBLF/SSBCI program oversight and expected performance is detailed in the SBLF/SSBCI Program Office budget submission.

Description of Performance:

The Office plans to complete 75 audit products annually in FYs 2014 and 2015. In FY 2013, the Office of Audit completed 72 audit products, exceeding the planned target of 70 audit products. In FY 2013, the Office met its mandated audit requirements and identified \$32.6 million in monetary benefits. Audit products include audit reports, evaluation reports, the Inspector General's Semi-Annual Report to the Congress, and the Inspector General's annual memorandum to the Secretary on the most significant management and performance challenges facing the Department. Audit products can also include responses to specific information requests by the Congress on a variety of subjects. By completing independent and timely assessments of Treasury's programs and operations under our jurisdiction, the OIG supports its mission of promoting efficiency, effectiveness, and integrity of Treasury programs and operations. The recommendations for improvement in Treasury programs and operations noted through OIG's assessments, directly support the Treasury Department in achieving four of its five strategic goals (OIG only incidentally supports Treasury's strategic goal of "Enhance U.S. competitiveness and job creation, and promote international financial stability and more balanced global growth"). It should be noted that a number of these assessments are mandated in law with specific reporting deadlines so that decision makers have timely information.

The OIG has a mature audit operation that can well estimate, based on historical performance. That said, it has over time, demonstrated agility at redirecting resources as necessary to address new challenges and mandates of its stakeholders.

In keeping with the OIG's strategy to maintain a highly skilled and motivated workforce, the OIG plans and executes a meaningful body of work designed to help ensure the integrity and effectiveness of Treasury programs and operations while looking for opportunities to improve them.

3.1.1 – Audit Budget and Performance Plan

Dollars in Thousands

Audit Budget Activity								
Resource Level	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
	Enacted	Request						
Appropriated Resources	\$12,512	\$20,116	\$19,721	\$22,435	\$22,823	\$21,630	\$27,050	\$28,275
Reimbursable Resources	\$6,052	\$7,381	\$16,000	\$8,000	\$13,200	\$13,200	\$12,000	\$13,000
Budget Activity Total	\$18,564	\$27,497	\$35,721	\$30,435	\$36,023	\$34,830	\$39,050	\$41,275

Measure	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Target
Number of Completed Audit Products	64	68	68	126	91	72	70	75
Percent of Statutory Audits Completed by the Required Date	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Key: DISC - Discontinued and B - Baseline

3B – Investigations

(\$7,076,000 from direct appropriations):

The Office of Investigations prevents, detects, and investigates complaints of fraud, waste, and abuse. This includes the detection and prevention or deterrence of employee misconduct and fraud, or related financial crimes within or directed against Treasury. The Office of Investigations refers its cases to the Department of Justice, state or local prosecutors for criminal prosecution or civil litigation, or to agency officials for corrective administrative action.

With the increased risk of the Recovery Act grant programs for low-income housing and specific energy properties, the Office of Investigations faces greater challenges and anticipated increases in grant fraud. In addition, with the establishment of Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund outreach efforts are being made in an effort to prepare for future investigative referrals and complaints aimed at suspected fraud involving the funds with this program.

Additionally, the Office of Investigations remains committed to investigating benefit, payment and other monetary fraud associated with the programs and operations of the Treasury Department.

Description of Performance:

In FY 2013, the Office of Investigations exceeded the Investigative Performance Measure target, opened 103 new investigations, and closed 101 investigations. The Office of Investigations also referred 100 percent of investigations that substantiated administrative violations against a Treasury employee to the appropriate regulated bureau for action. In addition, the Office of Investigations referred 146 subjects for prosecution and litigation. The Investigative

performance measure is a percentage of all cases closed by Office of Investigations during the fiscal year referred to Department Bureaus for administrative action or for criminal or civil prosecution by Federal or local prosecutors. The goal for Office of Investigations is that at least 80 percent of closed cases meet the aforementioned criteria of closed cases in this fiscal year. Meeting or exceeding this goal demonstrates that Office of Investigations is responsive to allegations and complaints referred to Office of Investigations and that when these referrals require investigation, the cases are timely, thoroughly and accurately reported to assist the Department in maintaining the integrity of its programs and operations, subsequently ferreting out fraud, waste, and abuse. This goal was developed for use beginning in FY 2012 to achieve Office of Investigations' goal of positively impacting Treasury's strategic goals and providing a more meaningful measurement of investigative performance.

The target for referral rates in FY 2012 was set at 80 percent, which was exceeded with a 90 percent referral rate. Achieving and exceeding this goal was due to policies and procedures in place designed to encourage and motivate agents, while holding them accountable for timely, thorough, and accurate investigations reporting. Through the Office of Investigation's case management system, cases were tracked for timely investigative steps, ensuring that documentation is complete, thorough, and accurately reported and enabling managers to monitor and maintain investigative momentum. In addition, agents were held accountable to these performance measures in their annual performance plans, while managers were goal oriented and held accountable for the performance of their subordinates. Additionally, Office of Investigations' success can also be attributed to outreach to the Department's bureaus, other law enforcement agencies, and continued enhancement of its investigative resources. OIG met, or exceeded, the FY 2013 goal. The same strategies and means will be implemented to achieve or exceed FY 2014 and FY 2015 targets.

3.1.2 – Investigations Budget and Performance Plan

Dollars in Thousands

Investigations Budget Activity								
Resource Level	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
	Enacted	Request						
Appropriated Resources	\$5,897	\$6,009	\$6,831	\$6,702	\$6,818	\$6,461	\$7,750	\$7,076
Budget Activity Total	\$5,897	\$6,009	\$6,831	\$6,702	\$6,818	\$6,461	\$7,750	\$7,076

Measure	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Target	Target
Percentage (%) of All Cases Closed During Fiscal Year that were Referred for Criminal/Civil Prosecution or Treasury Administrative Action	N/A	100.0	93.0	85.0	91.0	84.0	80.0	80.0

Key: DISC - Discontinued and B - Baseline

Section 4 – Supplemental Information

4A – Summary of Capital Investments

The OIG has no capital investments.

A summary of capital investment resources, including major information technology and non-technology investments, can be viewed/downloaded at: <http://www.treasury.gov/about/budget-performance/Pages/summary-of-capital-investments.aspx>