

Annual Plan Fiscal Year 2027

OIG-CA-27-005

Office of Inspector General
Department of the Treasury

Foreword

We are pleased to provide our Fiscal Year (FY) 2027 Annual Plan. This document outlines the major initiatives, priorities, and challenges of our office in assisting the Department of the Treasury (Treasury or the Department) with fulfilling its mission. The projects described in this Annual Plan represent the best collective judgment by our office of the areas of known or emerging risk and vulnerabilities of the Department, based on our planning process. To achieve the maximum benefit of this Annual Plan, we strongly encourage Treasury and bureau management to use it to identify areas for self-assessment and to take corrective measures when vulnerabilities and control weaknesses are identified.

As this plan illustrates, we have prioritized our resources to provide oversight of the most significant and highest-risk Treasury programs and operations within our jurisdiction.

October 2026

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Overview

Mission Statement

The Treasury Office of Inspector General (OIG) conducts independent and objective audits and investigations to promote integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness in programs and operations within its jurisdictional boundaries.

Background

In 1989, the Secretary of the Treasury established the OIG in accordance with the Inspector General Act Amendments of 1988. Treasury OIG has the following responsibilities:

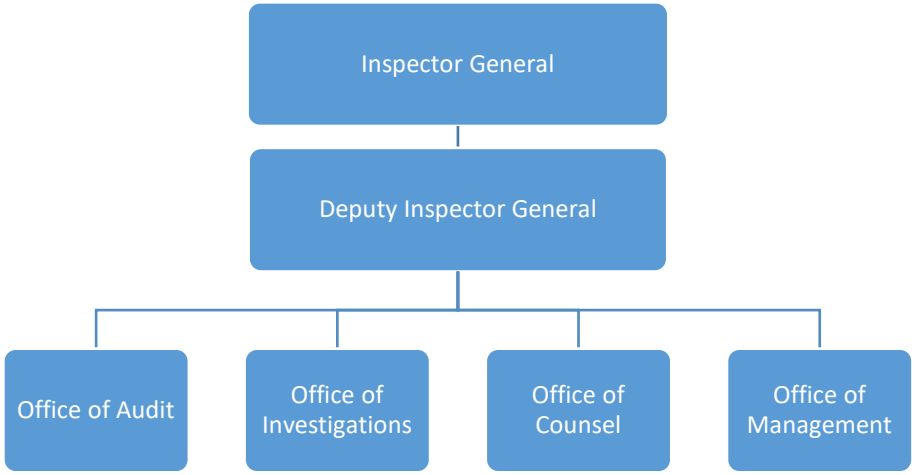
- Conduct and supervise audits and investigations of Treasury programs and operations except for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), which operates under the jurisdictional oversight of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration (TIGTA).
- Provide leadership and coordination of policies that (1) promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in Treasury programs and operations, and (2) prevent and detect fraud and abuse in Treasury programs and operations.
- Keep the Secretary of the Treasury and Congress fully and currently informed about problems and deficiencies in Treasury programs and operations.

Treasury OIG also has audit and investigative oversight for both the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council (Council), an independent Federal entity, and the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Science, Observation, Monitoring, and Technology Program, which is administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the United States (U.S.) Department of Commerce.

Organizational Structure and Fiscal Resources

Statutorily, Treasury OIG is headed by an Inspector General appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. As of this writing, Treasury OIG is led by the Deputy Inspector General performing the duties of Inspector General. As shown below, Treasury OIG's organization includes four offices headquartered in Washington, District of Columbia.

Overview



For FY 2027, the President requested approximately $43.6 million in direct appropriations for Treasury OIG. Of that total, up to $2.8 million is to be made available for audits and investigations conducted pursuant to Section 1608 of the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (RESTORE Act). Additionally, audits and investigations of the State Small Business Credit Initiative (SSBCI) pandemic programs established under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 are funded on a reimbursable basis by Treasury's program office. Annual financial statement audits of Treasury and certain components are funded by the annual appropriation for Treasury's Departmental Offices (DO).

Performance Measures

Treasury OIG established the following performance measures for the Offices of Audit and Investigations:

Office of Audit Performance Measures

- Complete 50 audit products.
- Complete 100 percent of mandated audits by the required date.
- Identify monetary benefits where appropriate.

Office of Investigations Performance Measure

Ensure 80 percent of investigative work product is referred for (1) civil or criminal prosecution or (2) administratively to a Treasury bureau or office for appropriate action.

Treasury OIG Strategic Plan

Treasury OIG aligned its *Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2026–2030* with Treasury's mission to maintain a strong economy and job opportunities by promoting conditions that enable economic growth and stability at home and abroad, strengthen national security by combating threats and protecting the integrity of the financial system, and manage the U.S. Government's finances and resources effectively. Treasury OIG works to promote the integrity, efficiency, and effectiveness of programs and operations within its jurisdiction. We accomplish our mission through four strategic goals:

- Promote the integrity, efficiency and effectiveness of programs and operations across Treasury OIG's jurisdictional boundaries through audits and investigations.
- Proactively support and strengthen the ability of programs across Treasury OIG's jurisdictional boundaries to identify challenges and manage risks.
- Fully and currently inform stakeholders of Treasury OIG findings, recommendations, investigative results, and priorities.
- Enhance, support, and sustain a workforce and strengthen internal operations to achieve the Treasury OIG's mission, vision, and strategic goals.

Fiscal Year 2027 Priorities and Initiatives

OIG-Wide Initiative – Data Literacy Program

Treasury OIG defines Data Literacy as the ability to read, analyze, extract meaningful information from, and communicate using data regardless of individual role, level, or tools used. Treasury OIG plans to continue advancing its Data Literacy Program, which consists of five phases: Envision, Assess, Educate, Evaluate, and Enable.



Overview

The intent of this multi-year program is to develop a highly data-literate and data-driven organization with the capabilities for robust, strategic, data-based decision-making. During FY 2024, Treasury OIG completed the first two phases – Envision and Assess. During FY 2025 and FY 2026, significant efforts were made towards completion of the third phase – Educate. Going into FY 2027, we plan to continue these efforts in collaboration with the recently announced Treasury-wide Data Literacy Campaign.

Office of Audit - Priorities

Treasury OIG established three audit priorities for FY 2027:

Priority 1 **Statutorily Mandated Audit Products**

Priority 2 **Work Requested by Treasury Management, Congress, or Other External Sources**

Priority 3 **Self-directed Work in Treasury's Highest-risk Areas**

Office of Investigations - Priorities

Treasury OIG established eight investigative priorities for FY 2027.

Priority 1 **Threats Against Treasury Employees and Facilities**

Priority 2 **Criminal and Other Serious Treasury Employee Misconduct**

Priority 3 **Cyber Threats Against Treasury Systems and Cyber Enabled Financial Crimes Fraud**

Priority 4 **Identifying and Investigating Fraud Related to Recovery Programs under Treasury Appropriations**

Priority 5 **Fraud Involving Treasury Contracts, Grants, Guarantees, and Federal Funds and Payment Integrity**

Priority 6 **Treasury Financial Programs and Operations Crime**

Priority 7 **Investigating Fraud Related to Criminals Impersonating Treasury Agents and Employees**

Priority 8 **Investigating Fraud Related to Persons Representing Themselves as "Sovereign Citizens" Submitting Fictitious Financial Instruments to Treasury, Financial Institutions, Private Companies, and Citizens**

Office of Counsel - Initiatives

Treasury OIG's Office of Counsel (OC) supports Treasury OIG leadership, investigative, and audit activities by providing legal counsel; research; review and related activities, including preparing suspension and debarment proposals,

issuing cease and desist letters where appropriate, and processing Inspector General subpoenas.

In FY 2027, OC expects to process and close approximately 40 initial Freedom of Information Act/Privacy Act requests, two Freedom of Information Act /Privacy Act appeals, and review approximately 50 audit, evaluation, and oversight reports posted on Treasury OIG's website and oversight.gov. OC will also fulfill these additional roles and responsibilities:

- Address inquiries and activities related to Treasury programs and operations undertaken at the request of Congress, the Office of Special Counsel, and other stakeholders.
- Carry out litigation responsibilities.
- Review legislative and regulatory proposals.
- Provide ethics and standards of conduct training and review all required confidential and public financial disclosure reports.
- Serve as Whistleblower Program Coordinator.
- Provide timely responses to media inquiries and *Giglio/Henthorn*[1] requests.

Office of Management - Initiatives

Treasury OIG's Office of Management (OM) delivers a wide array of essential services, including administrative operations, budget formulation and execution, facilities management, procurement, human resources, physical and personnel security, records and asset management, information technology (IT), and cybersecurity. OM priorities and initiatives include supporting hiring managers with recruiting, hiring, training, recognition, and retention; maintaining robust protective measures to deter, detect, and prevent unauthorized access to facilities, equipment, and sensitive resources; performing financial analysis and reporting, ensuring responsible stewardship of appropriated and reimbursable funds; expanding virtualization and cloud computing to reduce costs and improve scalability; consolidating IT services for enhanced performance and strengthening the General Support System; advancing cloud migration to improve accessibility and disaster recovery; and maintaining robust cybersecurity and operational uptime.

[1] Referring to the decisions in Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 105 (1972) and United States v. Henthorn, 931 F.2d 29 (9th Cir. 1991) regarding the provision of potential impeachment information regarding a prosecution witness in a criminal trial.

Through these efforts, OM will ensure Treasury OIG remains agile, accountable, and fully equipped to meet its strategic goals and operational needs.

Management and Performance Challenges

In accordance with the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000, Treasury OIG provides perspective each year on the most serious management and performance challenges facing the programs and operations within Treasury OIG's jurisdiction. The Inspector General's Annual Management and Performance Challenges Letters are available on OIG's website.

Treasury

In a memorandum to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated October 15, 2026, Deputy Inspector General Loren Sciurba reported the following five challenges that were repeated from the prior year[2]:



Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council

In a letter to the Chairperson of the Council, dated October 1, 2026, our office reported the following three challenges that were repeated from the prior year:



[2] EO 14434, "Inaugurating the Era of Super Intelligence" (September 29, 2026)

Planned and In Progress Projects by Treasury OIG Issue Area

Treasury General Management and Infrastructure Support: Financial Management

Treasury Strategic Goal: Improve Stewardship of Taxpayer Dollars; Improve the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Treasury Operations

Financial audits of Treasury and certain component entities are conducted pursuant to various statutes and other reporting requirements. For example, the Government Management Reform Act requires an annual audit of the Treasury consolidated financial statements. Other laws or the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) require some Treasury components to issue stand-alone audited financial statements, while others are conducted as management initiatives.

The Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (PIIA) requires each agency to periodically review all programs and activities that the head of the agency administers and identify all programs and activities that are susceptible to significant improper payments. Inspector Generals must determine whether their respective agencies comply with PIIA each year.

Planned Projects

- **Audits of Treasury Financial Statements and of Financial Statements or Schedules for Component Entities and Activities, and Attestation Engagements for Certain Service Organizations**

During FY 2027 we plan to complete audit work for the FY 2026 financial statements and schedules and begin audit work for the FY 2027 financial statements, schedules, and attestation examinations. Independent public accounting firms, under contracts supervised by Treasury OIG, perform 16 financial statements audits and attestation examinations, while Treasury OIG performs the audits of the schedules of gold and silver reserves. These audits will determine whether the financial statements and schedules are fairly presented in all material respects and will report on internal control and on compliance with laws and regulations that could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. The attestation examinations will provide an opinion on the fairness of the presentation of the description of service providers shared services systems and on the suitability of the design and operating effectiveness of the controls to achieve the related control objectives. In total, we plan to

complete 18 financial statement audits, attestation examinations, and other related products in FY 2027. [Multi-Bureau]

- **Audit of Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (Mandated)**

  We plan to assess Treasury's compliance with PIIA and other improper payment reporting requirements for FY 2026. We plan to work with the TIGTA to provide an overall assessment of Treasury's compliance and identify high-priority Treasury programs for review as well as Treasury programs susceptible to significant improper payments. We plan to complete one improper payment audit in FY 2027. [Multi-Bureau]

Treasury General Management and Infrastructure Support: Cybersecurity/Information Technology

Treasury Strategic Goal: Improve Stewardship of Taxpayer Dollars; Enhance National Security; Improve the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Treasury Operations

Cybersecurity continues to be one of the most serious challenges facing our nation. The dynamics of cyberspace and continuously changing technologies (such as cloud computing, virtual technologies, SI, and mobile devices) provide for greater convenience, accessibility, and efficiency, but also render information and information systems more vulnerable.

The Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA) requires Federal agencies to have an annual independent evaluation of their information system security program and practices and to report the results of the evaluations to OMB. An independent public accounting firm, under a contract supervised by Treasury OIG, performs the annual FISMA audits of Treasury's security program and practices for its unclassified systems and collateral national security systems, except for information systems operated by the IRS. The TIGTA conducts the evaluation of IRS's information security program and practices. Our office conducts the FISMA audit of Treasury's security program and practices for its intelligence national security systems.

Planned Projects

- **Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 Audit–Intelligence National Security Systems (Mandated)**

  We plan to assess the effectiveness of Treasury's information system security program and practices for its intelligence national security systems. We also plan

to assess Treasury's compliance with FISMA requirements and related information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines. In addition, we will follow up on Treasury's progress in resolving previously reported FISMA weaknesses cited in our prior year report. [Multi-Bureau]

- **Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 Audit–Unclassified Systems (Mandated)**

  An independent public accounting firm, under a contract supervised by Treasury OIG, will assess the effectiveness of Treasury's information system security program and practices for its unclassified systems for FY 2027. As part of its audit, the contractor will assess Treasury's compliance with FISMA requirements and related information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines. The contractor will also follow up on Treasury's progress in resolving previously reported FISMA weaknesses. [Multi-Bureau]

- **Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 Audit–Collateral National Security Systems (Mandated)**

  An independent public accounting firm, under a contract supervised by Treasury OIG, will assess the effectiveness of Treasury's information system security program and practices for its collateral national security systems for FY 2027. As part of its audit, the contractor will assess Treasury's compliance with FISMA requirements and related information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines. The contractor will also follow up on Treasury's progress in resolving previously reported FISMA weaknesses. [Multi-Bureau]

- **Assessing Treasury's Management of Information Technology Acquisitions and Information Technology Management Projects Using a Risk-Based Approach**

  We plan to select Treasury IT investment projects using a risk-based approach and determine whether Treasury's IT acquisitions and management programs comply with the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act of 2014, and other applicable laws, regulations, policies, and procedures. [Multi-Bureau]

In Progress Projects

- **Audit of Treasury's Compliance with the Geospatial Data Act of 2018 – FY 2026 (Mandated) [DO]**

Anti-Money Laundering/Terrorist Financing and Foreign Assets Control/International Affairs

Treasury Strategic Goal: Increase Main Street Growth and Access to Capital; Improve Stewardship of Taxpayer Dollars; Enhance National Security; Improve the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Treasury Operations

Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence

The Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence works with various domestic and international bodies to combat terrorism, money laundering, and national security threats, to protect the U.S. financial system from illicit use. The Under Secretary oversees the Office of Intelligence and Analysis, Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), Office of Terrorist Financing and Financial Crimes, Office of Foreign Assets Control, and Treasury Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture.

Office of International Affairs

The Office of International Affairs is responsible for international economic policy, trade, and investment security. They also coordinate monetary policies and advise on global economic matters.

Planned Projects

- **Office of International Affairs' Oversight of Funds to Ukraine (Mandated)**

  We plan to determine whether the Office of International Affair's oversight ensured funds appropriated under the Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024, were used for their intended purposes. [DO]

- **Support of the Department of War Office of Inspector General's Overseas Contingency Operations FY2027**

  We plan to support the Department of War OIG related to their various overseas contingency operations in FY2027. [DO]

In Progress Projects

- **Financial Crimes Enforcement Network's Beneficial Ownership Reporting (Mandated) [FinCEN]**
- **Support of the Department of War Office of Inspector General's Overseas Contingency Operations FY 2026 [DO]**
- **Treasury Executive Office for Asset Forfeiture's Management of its Internal Control and Oversight Support Contract [DO]**
- **Financial Crimes Enforcement Network's Management of the Bank Secrecy Act Database [FinCEN]**

Financial Regulation and Oversight

Treasury Strategic Goal: Increase Main Street Growth and Access to Capital; Improve the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Treasury Operations

Section 38(k) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act requires Treasury OIG to review failures of Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC) regulated institutions that result in material losses to the Deposit Insurance Fund and issue a written report. For failures below the materiality threshold, Treasury OIG must conduct a limited review to determine the reasons OCC appointed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation as receiver and assess whether any unusual circumstances justify a more detailed material loss review, documenting the basis for that determination.

Planned Projects

- **Office of the Comptroller of the Currency's Compliance with the GENIUS Act for Stablecoins**

  We plan to assess OCC's compliance with implementing the Guiding and Establishing National Innovation for U.S. Stablecoins Act for the issuance of stablecoins by entities subject to the jurisdiction of the OCC. [OCC]

- **Office of the Comptroller of the Currency's Oversight of Banks' Third-Party Service Providers Risk**

  We plan to (1) determine whether OCC has ensured adequate direct examinations of third-party technology service providers used by financial institutions and (2) assess OCC's oversight of banks' third-party risk management, including their validation of third-party controls and data protections. [OCC]

In Progress Projects

- **Risk Assessment of the Department of Treasury's Charge Cards and Convenience Check Program for Fiscal Year 2025 (Mandated) [Multi-Bureau]**
- **Reviews of Failed Office of the Comptroller of the Currency - Regulated Financial Institutions (Mandated) [OCC]**
- **Purchase Card Violations Reports (Mandated) [Multi-Bureau]**
- **In-Depth Review of First National Bank of Lindsay, OK (Mandated) [OCC]**
- **In-Depth Review of Santa Anna National Bank, TX (Mandated) [OCC]**
- **Office of Financial Research Workforce Reshaping Efforts [DO]**
- **Limited Review of Kentland Federal Savings and Loan Association, Kentland, IN (Mandated) [OCC]**

Government-wide Financial Services and Management

Treasury Strategic Goal: Increase Main Street Growth and Access to Capital; Improve Stewardship of Taxpayer Dollars; Improve the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Treasury Operations

Treasury, through the Bureau of the Fiscal Service (BFS), borrows funds to run the Federal Government, oversees the debt, and provides reimbursable support services to Federal agencies. BFS also provides central payment services for Federal agencies, operates the Federal Government's collection and deposit systems, provides government-wide accounting and reporting services (including preparation of financial reports for the Federal Government), and administers the collection of delinquent debt owed to the Federal Government. Treasury also executes other management activities such as general procurement and acquisition; IT investment acquisition and project management; emergency preparedness; privacy, transparency, and records management; real properties and facilities management; strategic and performance planning and reporting; and human capital management.

Planned Projects

- **Implementation of the Treasury Common Service Center**

We plan to determine whether the Treasury Common Service Center is effectively governed, properly implemented, and is achieving its overall objectives. [DO]

- **Stop Secret Spending Act of 2025**

  We plan to assess Treasury's reporting of financial and payment information in compliance with the Stop Secret Spending Act. [DO]

- **Bureau of Fiscal Service Implementation of Super Intelligence for Fraud Detection**

  We plan to assess the effectiveness of BFS's use of SI for enhanced fraud detection and recovery efforts and determine if it established appropriate governance controls over SI used in fraud detection activities. [BFS]

- **Bureau of Fiscal Service Improper Payment Oversight Processes**

  We plan to assess whether BFS has effectively integrated and used the Do Not Pay portal to detect and prevent improper payments for agencies added to centralized disbursement. [BFS]

- **Private Collection Agencies' Debt Collection Practices**

  We plan to assess BFS's oversight of Private Collection Agencies' compliance with applicable delinquent debt collection requirements. [BFS]

In Progress Projects

- **Bureau of Fiscal Service Transition from FedDebt to Cross-Servicing Next Generation [BFS]**

Pandemic Funding Programs

Treasury Strategic Goal: Increase Main Street Growth and Access to Capital; Improve Stewardship of Taxpayer Dollars; Improve the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Treasury Operations

Treasury OIG has oversight responsibility of Treasury programs and activities that provide financial relief for the economic impacts of the Coronavirus Disease 2019. This includes the Coronavirus Relief Fund; Air Carrier Payroll Support Programs; Coronavirus Economic Relief for Transportation Services; Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (SLFRF); Emergency Rental Assistance; Homeowner Assistance Fund; Emergency Capital Investment Program; Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Rapid Response and Equitable Recovery Programs (ERP), and SSBCI.[3] The majority of the programs'

[3] Public Law (P.L.). 116-136, Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (March 27, 2020); P.L. 116-260, Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 (December 27, 2020); P.L. 117-2, American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (March 11, 2021); and P.L. 117-328, Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023 (December 29, 2022)

periods of performance have ended; except for SLFRF and SSBCI.[4] Treasury's Office of Capital Access (OCA) administers the pandemic relief programs, except for the CDFI Rapid Response and ERP, which are administered by the CDFI Fund.

Planned Projects

- **Review of the Use of Treasury's Deposited Funds for the Emergency Capital Investment Program – FY 2027 (Mandated)**

  To assess the use of deposited funds from Treasury's Emergency Capital Investment Program interest and dividend payments/proceeds from the sale of financial instruments. [OCA]

- **Review of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund's Use of Awards Management Information System to Administer the Community Development Financial Institutions Equitable Recovery Program – FY 2027 (Mandated)**

  To assess the CDFI Fund's use of the Awards Management Information System to administer the CDFI ERP for recording, managing, and monitoring the ERP's complete life-cycle. [DO]

- **Internal Controls over State Small Business Credit Initiative Recipients' Collateral Support Program Application Processes (Mandated)**

  We plan to assess whether recipient internal controls over the Collateral Support Program application process were in place to prevent noncompliance and the misuse of funds. We will assess key controls for fraud prevention and detection the recipient executed prior to approving the transfer of SSBCI funds. [OCA]

[4] SLFRF funds must be expended by December 31, 2026, with the exception of Surface Transportation projects and Title I projects, which have an expenditure deadline of September 30, 2026. SSBCI is authorized through September 30, 2030.

In Progress Projects

- Audit of Air Carrier Payroll Support Programs (Mandated) [OCA]
- Audit of Air Carrier Worker Support Employee Recall Waiver Certifications (Mandated) [OCA]
- Audit of Treasury's Closing and Funding Process for Emergency Capital Investment Program Participants – FY 2025 (Mandated) [OCA]
- Audit of the CDFI Fund's Compliance Monitoring of the CDFI Rapid Response Program – FY 2025 (Mandated) [DO]
- Review of Treasury's Post-Investment Monitoring of Emergency Capital Investment Program Participants – FY 2026 (Mandated) [OCA]
- Review of the CDFI Fund's Certification Monitoring of the CDFI Equitable Recovery Program – FY 2026 (Mandated) [DO]
- Audit of American Samoa's Uses of Coronavirus Relief Fund Payment [OCA]
- Desk Reviews and Follow Up Desk Reviews of Coronavirus Relief Fund Recipients Use of Funds [OCA]
- Grantees' Subrecipient Monitoring of Horne, LLP [OCA]
- Desk Reviews of Emergency Rental Assistance 1 Grantees [OCA]
- Review of Emergency Rental Assistance Fraud Complaints and Fraud Reporting [OIG/OCA]
- Audit of the State of California's Venture Capital Programs [OCA]
- Audit of the State of New York's Venture Capital Programs [OCA]

Revenue Collection and Industry Regulation

Treasury Strategic Goal: Improve the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Treasury Operations

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau Revenue

Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB) is the third-largest tax collection agency in the Federal Government behind the IRS and Customs and Border Protection (CBP). Annual revenues collected by TTB averaged approximately $15.4 billion with more than 44,000 permitted taxpayers in FY 2025.

Customs Revenue

CBP facilitates lawful trade and protects revenue. As the second largest source of revenue for the federal government, CBP enforces nearly 500 U.S. trade laws and regulations on behalf of 49 different partner government agencies. Under Section 112 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 P.L. 114-125 (February 24, 2016), Treasury OIG is required to report biennially

in March on the effectiveness of measures taken by CBP with respect to protection of revenue.

Planned Projects

- **Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau's Administration of Alcohol Tax Refunds**

  We plan to assess TTB's administration of the reduced tax rates and refunds on eligible alcohol products under the Taxpayer Certainty and Disaster Tax Relief Act of 2020. [TTB]

In Progress Projects

- **Department of Homeland Security and CBP Oversight of Commercial Fines and Penalties (Mandated) [TTB]**
- **Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau's Trade Practice Investigations and Enforcement [TTB]**
- **Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau's Efforts to Ensure the Accurate Collection of Federal Excise Taxes on Imports [TTB]**

Bill and Coin Manufacturing

Treasury Strategic Goal: Improve the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Treasury Operations; Celebrate American Achievement and Be a Model Host

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing (BEP) and the U.S. Mint (Mint) are responsible for U.S. bill and coin manufacturing, respectively. BEP produces U.S. currency and other security documents issued by the Federal Government. Its primary mission is to print Federal Reserve Notes for delivery to the Federal Reserve Banks, part of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the nation's central bank. The Mint's principal mission is to produce the nation's circulating coinage for trade and commerce. The Mint also produces commemorative and investment products for collectors and investors. BEP and the Mint need to be aware of the risks of counterfeiters and ensure strong internal controls are in place to safeguard the integrity and protect U.S. currency and coinage.

Planned Projects

- **Bureau of Engraving and Printing Supply Chain Management Practices**

  We plan to determine if BEP's supply chain management practices adequately ensure material availability to meet its Annual Print Order. [BEP]

- **U.S. Mint Numismatic Program**

  We plan to assess the effectiveness of the Mint's strategies, practices, and internal controls intended to expand and strengthen the numismatic program. [Mint]

- **U.S. Mint 2028 Olympic Medals Production**

  We plan to assess the Mint's compliance with applicable laws, agreements, and internal policies governing the design and production of the 2028 Olympic Medals. [Mint]

In Progress Projects

- **U.S. Mint Employee Safety [Mint]**
- **Corrective Action Verification - U.S. Mint Controls Over Raw Materials and Coin Exchange Programs Need Improvement [Mint]**
- **Bureau of Engraving and Printing Workforce [BEP]**

Domestic Financial Assistance Programs

Treasury Strategic Goal: Increase Main Street Growth and Access to Capital

Treasury plays an important role in domestic financial assistance programs and its Office of Domestic Finance seeks to foster economic growth through regulatory reforms that ensure the financial system delivers for both Wall Street and Main Street. Domestic programs range from those assisting in coping with the effects of current economic conditions to those that enhance the availability of financial education, credit, investment capital, and financial services to communities throughout the U.S. Specifically, the CDFI Fund has awarded more than $8 billion to CDFIs, community development organizations, and financial institutions through programs such as the Bank Enterprise Award Program, the Capital Magnet Fund, the CDFI Rapid Response and ERP, and the CDFI Program. The CDFI Fund is also authorized to allocate tax credit authority under the New Market Tax Credit Program, which provides investors with a tax credit for investing in communities that are economically distressed or that have low-income populations.

Planned Projects

- **Audit of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund's Monitoring of New Markets Tax Credit Allocations**

  We plan to assess the CDFI Fund's monitoring of the New Markets Tax Credit Program allocations and proceeds for Qualified Low-Income Community Investments and designated Qualified Equity Investments in accordance with New Markets Tax Credit Program Allocation Agreements and applicable regulations, policies, and practices. [DO]

Gulf Coast Restoration

Treasury Strategic Goal: Increase Main Street Growth and Access to Capital

The RESTORE Act established the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund within Treasury to support environmental and economic recovery in the Gulf Coast region following the 2010 Deepwater Horizon oil spill. Treasury is authorized to administer the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund until all resources are spent.

The RESTORE Act also established the Council, composed of governors from the five affected Gulf Coast States (Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas); the Secretaries from the U.S. Departments of the Interior, Commerce, and Agriculture; the head of the department under which the Coast Guard reports (currently the Secretary of Department of Homeland Security); the Secretary of the Army; and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, who currently chairs the Council. Treasury OIG is authorized to conduct, supervise, and coordinate audits and investigations of projects, programs, and activities funded under the RESTORE Act.

Planned Projects

- **Audit of Financial Statements of the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council – FY 2027 (Mandated)**

  An independent certified public accounting firm, under a contract supervised by Treasury OIG, will perform the Council's financial statement audit to determine whether the financial statements are fairly presented in all material respects and will report on internal control and on compliance with laws and regulations that could have a direct and material effect on the financial statements. [Other Federal Entities]

- **Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council's Progress in Implementing Charge Card Recommendations (Mandated)**

  We will report to OMB on the Council's progress in implementing audit recommendations resulting from audits and risk assessments of the Council's charge card and/or convenience check programs. [Other Federal Entities]

- **Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 Evaluation–Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council Information Security Systems Program and Practices (Mandated)**

  An independent certified public accounting firm, under a contract supervised by Treasury OIG, will assess the effectiveness of the Council's information security program and practices for FY 2027. As part of its evaluation, the contractor will assess Council's compliance with FISMA requirements and related information security policies, procedures, standards, and guidelines, and follow up on the progress in resolving previously reported FISMA weaknesses, if applicable. [Other Federal Entities]

- **Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council's Compliance with Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019 (Mandated)**

  We will determine whether the Council complied with PIIA, as amended, for FY 2026. [Other Federal Entities]

- **Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council's Charge Card and Convenience Check Risk Assessment (Mandated)**

  We plan to perform a risk assessment of Council's purchase card, convenience check and travel card programs to identify and analyze risks of illegal, improper, or erroneous purchases, travel charges, or payments. [Other Federal Entities]

- **Audit of Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 Grant Recipients' Use of Funds**

  We plan to assess whether selected grant recipients have used RESTORE Act funds in compliance with the RESTORE Act, applicable Federal statutes and regulations, and award agreements. [Other Federal Entities]

In Progress Projects

- **Audit of Financial Statements of the Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council – FY 2026 (Mandated) [Other Federal Entities]**

Abbreviations

BEP	Bureau of Engraving and Printing
BFS	Bureau of the Fiscal Service
CBP	Customs and Border Protection
CDFI	Community Development Financial Institutions
Council	Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Council
DO	Departmental Offices
ERP	Equitable Recovery Program
FinCEN	Financial Crimes Enforcement Network
FISMA	Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014
FY	Fiscal Year
IRS	Internal Revenue Service
IT	information technology
Mint	U.S. Mint
OC	Office of Counsel
OCA	Office of Capital Access
OCC	Office of the Comptroller of the Currency
OIG	Office of Inspector General
OM	Treasury Office of Inspector General's Office of Management
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
P.L.	Public Law
PIIA	Payment Integrity Information Act of 2019
RESTORE Act	Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012
SI	Super Intelligence
SLFRF	State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Abbreviations

SSBCI	State Small Business Credit Initiative
TIGTA	Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration
Treasury or the Department	Department of the Treasury
TTB	Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau
U.S.	United States