



# CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Fiscal Year 2021

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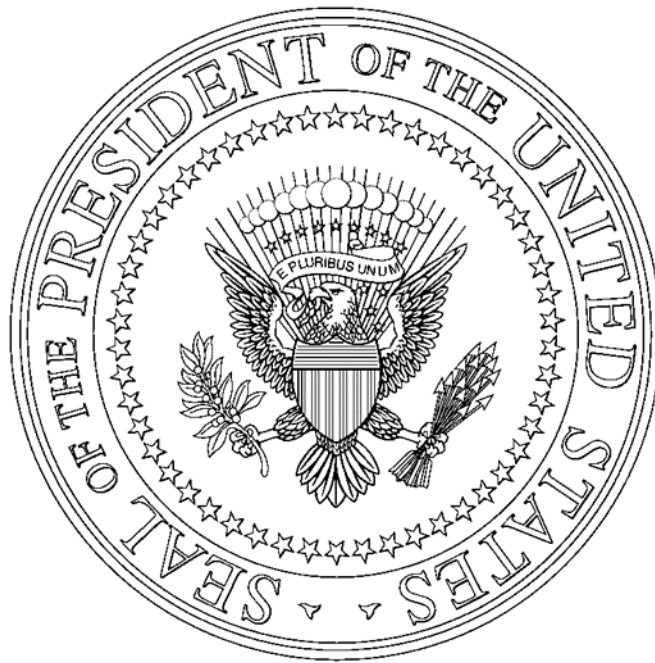
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**Part I. Fiscal Year 2021 Overview**

**Executive Office of the President**



***Fiscal Year 2021 Budget Overview***





## **Executive Office of the President Fiscal Year 2021 Overview**

The components of the Executive Office of the President (EOP) receive funds annually appropriated by law as follows:

<u>Appropriations Act</u>	<u>Component</u>
Financial Services and General Government	Compensation of the President The White House (WH) Executive Residence (EXR) White House Repair and Restoration (WH R&R) Office of Administration (OA) National Security Council & Homeland Security Council (NSC & HSC) Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) Office of the Vice President (OVP) Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Information Technology Oversight and Reform (ITOR) Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) Unanticipated Needs Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) United States Trade Representative (USTR) National Space Council
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)



## Executive Summary

For fiscal year (FY) 2021, the estimated funding requirement for all components, including programs, within the EOP is \$437,319,000. This request is \$369,570,000 *below* the FY 2020 enacted amount of \$806,889,000. An overview of the EOP FY 2021 Budget is provided below.

Compensation of the President: The FY 2021 request is \$450,000 in accordance with 3 U.S.C. 102 for Compensation of the President.

The White House: For FY 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the White House is \$57,000,000 supporting a full-time equivalent level of 392. This request is \$2,000,000 above the FY 2020 enacted amount.

Executive Residence: For FY 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the Executive Residence is \$13,641,000 supporting a full-time equivalent level of 96. This request is \$560,000 above the FY 2020 enacted amount.

White House Repair & Restoration: For FY 2021, the estimated requirement for White House Repair and Restoration is \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended. This request is \$1,750,000 above the FY 2020 enacted amount.

Office of Administration: For FY 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of Administration (OA) is \$100,000,000 supporting a full-time equivalent level of 245. This request is \$6,000,000 above the FY 2020 enacted amount.

National Security Council and Homeland Security Council: For FY 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council is \$13,200,000 supporting a full-time equivalent level of 62. This request is \$1,700,000 above the FY 2020 enacted amount.

Council of Economic Advisers: For FY 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the Council of Economic Advisors is \$4,000,000 supporting a full-time equivalent level of 28. This represents no change from the FY 2020 enacted amount.

Office of the Vice President: For FY 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of the Vice President is \$5,000,000 supporting a full-time equivalent level of 25. This request is \$410,000 above the FY 2020 enacted amount and is reflected in two separate accounts, *Special Assistance to the President* and *Official Residence of the Vice President*.

Office of Management and Budget: For FY 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of Management and Budget is \$115,470,000 supporting a full-time equivalent level of 521. This request is \$14,140,000 above the FY 2020 enacted amount.

Information Technology Oversight and Reform: For FY 2021, the estimated funding requirement for Information Technology Oversight and Reform is \$11,491,000, supporting a full time equivalent level of 54. This request is \$3,509,000 *below* FY 2020 enacted amount. They also

anticipates collecting \$4,000,000 in reimbursable funding from U.S. Digital Strategy agency teams supporting 21 reimbursable detailed personnel.

Office of National Drug Control Policy:

**Salaries and Expenses (S&E):** For FY 2021 the estimated funding requirement for Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) is \$16,400,000 supporting an FTE level of 60. This request is \$2,000,000 *below* the FY 2020 enacted amount.

**Other Federal Drug Control Programs:** For FY 2021 the estimated funding requirement for Other Federal Drug Control Programs is \$12,432,000. This request is \$109,283,000 *below* the FY 2020 enacted level. ONDCP is proposing to transfer funding for the Drug-Free Communities Support (DFC) program from ONDCP to the Department of Health and Human Services.

**High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas:** ONDCP is proposing to transfer all funding for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program from ONDCP to the Department of Justice.

*Additional information regarding the ONDCP budget requirements is contained in a separate ONDCP FY 2021 Congressional Budget Submission document.*

Unanticipated Needs: The FY 2021 request is \$1,000,000 in accordance with 3 U.S.C. 108 to meet unanticipated needs regarding national interest, security, or defense. There are no full-time equivalent levels associated with Unanticipated Needs.

Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator: The FY 2021 request is \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses as authorized by Title III of the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (P.L 110-403), 15 U.S.C. 8116 and supporting a full time equivalent of 5. This request is \$300,000 *below* the FY 2020 enacted amount.

Office of Science and Technology Policy: For FY 2021 the estimated funding requirement for the Office of Science and Technology Policy is \$5,000,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 30. This request is \$544,000 *below* the FY 2020 enacted level

Office of the United States Trade Representative: For FY 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of the United States Trade Representative is \$73,000,000, supporting a full-time equivalent level of 280. This request is \$4,000,000 above the FY 2020 enacted amount. The funding for this request is a combination of \$60,000,000 from the general fund and \$13,000,000 transferred from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund).

*Additional detailed information regarding the Office of the United States Trade Representative's budget requirements is contained in a separate Congressional Budget Submission document.*

National Space Council: For FY 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the National Space Council is \$1,965,000 supporting a full-time equivalent level of 7. This request equals the FY 2020 enacted amount.

Council on Environmental Quality: For FY 2021, the estimated funding requirement for CEQ is \$3,500,000 supporting a full-time equivalent level of 25. This request is \$506,000 above the FY 2020 enacted amount.

Government-Wide Councils and Federal Government Priority Goals: The FY 2021 Budget includes a Government-Wide general provision under Title VII to authorize certain interagency groups—such as the President’s Management Council (PMC), the Chief Acquisition Officers Council (CAOC), the Chief Financial Officers Council (CFOC), the Chief Human Capital Officers Council (CHCOC), the Chief Information Officers Council (CIOC), and the Performance Improvement Council (PIC)—to be reimbursed by funds transferred by agencies to the “Government-Wide Policy” account under General Services Administration (GSA) with the approval from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Consistent with previously enacted appropriations since FY 2011, the amount of FY 2021 transfer authority requested totals \$17 million for Government-Wide innovations, initiatives and activities. Consistent with appropriations enacted since FY 2016, the amount of FY 2021 transfer authority requested totals \$15 million for improving coordination, reducing duplication, and other activities related to the Federal Government Priority Goals (commonly referred to as the Cross-Agency Priority Goals, or CAP Goals).

Executive Office of the President  
Summary of EOP Budget Activities  
(\$ in thousands)

		<i>FY 2021 Estimate</i>		
	<i>FY 2020 Estimate</i>	Budget Estimate	Change (\$\$\$)	Change (%)
Compensation of the President .....	450	450	-	0.0%
The White House.....	55,000	57,000	2,000	3.6%
Executive Residence .....	13,081	13,641	560	4.3%
White House Repair & Restoration .....	750	2,500	1,750	233.3%
Office of Administration.....				
<i>Salaries and Expenses</i> .....	81,200	87,200	6,000	7.4%
<i>Capital Investment Plan</i> .....	12,800	12,800	-	0.0%
Office of Administration Total.....	94,000	100,000	6,000	6.4%
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.....	11,500	13,200	1,700	14.8%
Council of Economic Advisers.....	4,000	4,000	-	0.0%
Special Assistance to the President.....	4,288	4,698	410	9.6%
Official Residence of the Vice President.....	302	302	-	0.0%
Office of Management and Budget.....	101,600	115,740	14,140	13.9%
Information Technology Oversight Reform.....	15,000	11,491	(3,509)	-23.4%
Office of National Drug Control Policy.....	18,400	16,400	(2,000)	-10.9%
Unanticipated Needs.....	1,000	1,000	-	0.0%
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator.....	1,300	1,000	(300)	0.0%
Total Financial Services Bill.....	<b>320,671</b>	<b>341,422</b>	<b>20,751</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
Office of Science and Technology Policy .....	5,544	5,000	(544)	-9.8%
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.....	54,000	60,000	6,000	11.1%
U.S. Trade Representative Trust Fund.....	15,000	13,000	(2,000)	-13.3%
National Space Council.....	1,965	1,965	-	0.0%
Total Commerce/Science Bill.....	<b>76,509</b>	<b>79,965</b>	<b>3,456</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
Council on Environmental Quality .....	2,994	3,500	506	16.9%
Total Interior Bill.....	<b>2,994</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>16.9%</b>
EOP Total Budget.....	<b>400,174</b>	<b>424,887</b>	<b>24,713</b>	<b>6.2%</b>
Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs				
<i>High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas</i> .....	285,000	-	(285,000)	-100.0%
<i>Other Federal Drug Control Programs</i> .....	121,715	12,432	(109,283)	-89.8%
<i>Total ONDCP Programs</i> .....	406,715	12,432	(394,283)	-96.9%
Grand Total.....	<b>806,889</b>	<b>437,319</b>	<b>(369,570)</b>	<b>-45.8%</b>

## Summary of Appropriations by Bill

### Financial Services and General Government Appropriations

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 2021 Budget Estimate</u>
Compensation of the President	450,000
The White House	57,000,000
Executive Residence	13,641,000
White House Repair and Restoration	2,500,000
<i>Office of Administration Salaries and Expenses (S&amp;E)</i>	<i>87,200,000</i>
<i>Office of Administration Capital Investment Plan</i>	<i>12,800,000</i>
Office of Administration Total	100,000,000
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council	13,200,000
Council of Economic Advisers	4,000,000
Special Assistance to the President	4,698,000
Official Residence of the Vice President	302,000
Office of Management and Budget	115,740,000
Information Technology Oversight Reform	11,491,000
Office of National Drug Control Policy	16,400,000
Unanticipated Needs	1,000,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	1,000,000
<b>Sub-total (less programs)</b>	<b><u>341,422,000</u></b>
ONDCP Programs	
<i>ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas</i>	-
<i>ONDCP Other Federal Drug Control Programs</i>	<i>12,432,000</i>
<b>ONDCP Programs Total</b>	<b><u>12,432,000</u></b>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u><u>353,854,000</u></u></b>

### Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 2021 Budget Estimate</u>
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5,000,000
Office of the United States Trade Representative	73,000,000
National Space Council	1,965,000
<b>Total</b>	<b><u><u>79,965,000</u></u></b>

### Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>FY 2021 Budget Estimate</u>
Council on Environmental Quality	3,500,000
<b>Total</b>	<b><u><u>3,500,000</u></u></b>

*Executive Office of the President*  
Full-Time Equivalents

<i>Components</i>	<i>FY 2019 Actual</i>	<i>FY 2020 Estimate</i>	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2020 to FY 2021 Change
The White House	365	375	392	17
Executive Residence	77	96	96	0
Office of Administration	241	245	245	0
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council	57	58	62	4
Council of Economic Advisers	24	28	28	0
Office of the Vice President	19	25	25	0
Office of Management and Budget	466	477	521	44
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	105	102	75	(27)
Office of National Drug Control Policy	63	65	60	(5)
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	-	5	5	0
Office of Science and Technology Policy	23	30	30	0
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	254	264	280	16
National Space Council	5	7	7	0
Council on Environmental Quality	15	24	25	1
EOP Grand Total	1,714	1,801	1,851	50

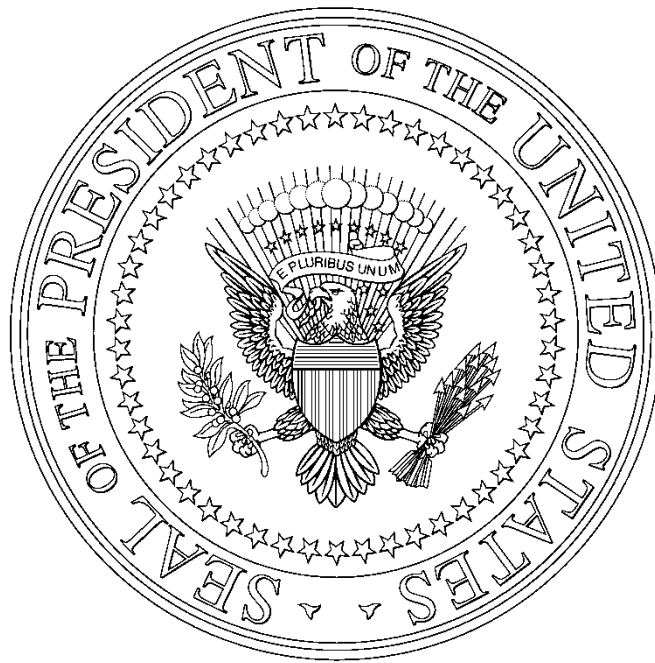
The above chart provides specific FTE levels for each EOP component that are also found within their respective *Budget Activity Justification* chapters.

*Executive Office of the President*  
 FY 2021 Reporting Structure  
 (\$ in thousands)

Authorization	Component	FY 2021 Estimate	
			Budget Activity
<i>3 USC 102</i>	Compensation of the President	\$	450
<i>3 USC 105, 107</i>	The White House		57,000
<i>3 USC 105</i>	Executive Residence		13,641
<i>3 USC 105</i>	White House Repair & Restoration		2,500
<i>3 USC 107</i>	Office of Administration		
	Salaries and Expenses		87,200
	Capital Investment Plan		12,800
<i>50 USC 3021,3074</i> <i>6 USC 491</i>	National Security Council & Homeland Security Council		13,200
<i>15 USC 1023</i>	Council of Economic Advisers		4,000
	Office of the Vice President		
<i>3 USC 106,111 nt.</i>	Special Assistance to the President		4,698
<i>3 USC 106,111 nt.</i>	Official Residence of the Vice President		302
<i>31 USC 501</i>	Office of Management and Budget		
	Salaries and Expenses		115,740
	Information Technology Oversight Reform		11,491
<i>21 USC 1702,1712</i>	Office of National Drug Control Policy		16,400
<i>3 USC 108</i>	Unanticipated Needs		1,000
<i>15 USC 8111</i>	Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator		1,000
<i>42 USC 6611,6671</i>	Office of Science and Technology Policy		
	Salaries and Expenses		5,000
<i>19 USC 2171 (g)(1)</i>	Office of the United States Trade Representative		
	Salaries and Expenses		73,000
<i>51 USC § 20111 Note</i>	National Space Council		1,965
<i>42 USC 4321,</i> <i>4342, 4372</i>	Council on Environmental Quality		3,500
BUDGET ACTIVITY EOP TOTAL			424,887
<i>21 USC 1702,1712</i>	Office of National Drug Control Policy		
<i>21 USC 1706</i>	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas		-
	Other Federal Drug Control Programs		12,432
BUDGET ACTIVITY GRAND TOTAL		\$	437,319

**Part II. Financial Services and General Government Appropriations**

**Executive Office of the President**



***The White House***

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**





# Executive Office of the President The White House

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## Mission Statement and Background

The White House provides advisory and administrative support directly to the President. This requires a full range of professional, managerial, and support staff.

The professional staff provides advice and assistance to the President on a wide variety of matters including national security, homeland security, domestic policy, and economic policy. The professional staff also provides advice and assistance with respect to relations with the Congress, the press, the selection of candidates for Presidential appointments, relations with Executive Departments and Agencies, and relations with State and local governments.

The managerial and support staff provides administrative and other related support, including scheduling and correspondence. In accordance with the provisions of 3 U.S.C. 105, the White House staff also provides support and assistance for the activities of the First Lady.

## Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the White House is \$57,000,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 392. This request is \$2,000,000 (or 3.6%) above the FY 2020 enacted appropriation. The proposed staffing level of 392 for FY 2021 represents an increase of 17 FTE (or 4.5%) from the 375 FTE estimated for FY 2020.

Historically, the White House Photo Office had 14 FTEs provided by the Department of Defense and the Visitor's Office had 3 FTEs provided by the National Park Service that perform duties and tasks specific to the WHO. We are requesting to move these 17 employees to the WHO payroll to:

- Improve organizational structure
- Lessen the administrative burdens across four organizations
- Streamline communication among staff, management, and human resources departments as all personnel actions would be done in-house
- Increase flexibility in grading, position classification, number of roles, and other items necessary for both individual and team performance management; and
- Allow future administrations to staff and manage these offices as needed

While there is no financial impact if not funded, the unnecessary administrative burdens and inefficiencies in the aforementioned organizations will continue at the status quo due to multiple lines of communication and decision-making. The White House Office has its own onboarding process with corresponding paperwork and security checks along with general other items as do the other organizations; thus, resulting in a duplication of efforts. Additionally, any personnel decisions are routed not only through the White House Office, but also through the other aforementioned organizations, which complicates simple personnel actions.

**Executive Office of the President  
The White House**

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Appropriations Language

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses for the White House as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$3,850,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 105; subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 105, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; hire of passenger motor vehicles, and travel (not to exceed \$100,000 to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 103); and not to exceed \$19,000 [for official reception and representation expenses] *pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 105(d)(4)*, to be available for allocation within the Executive Office of the President; and for necessary expenses of the Office of Policy Development, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, [\$55,000,000] *\$57,000.000*. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2020.*)

**Executive Office of the President  
The White House**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	55,000	55,000	57,000

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....		<b>55,000</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	2,000	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>2,000</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>0</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....		<b>57,000</b>

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**Executive Office of the President  
The White House**

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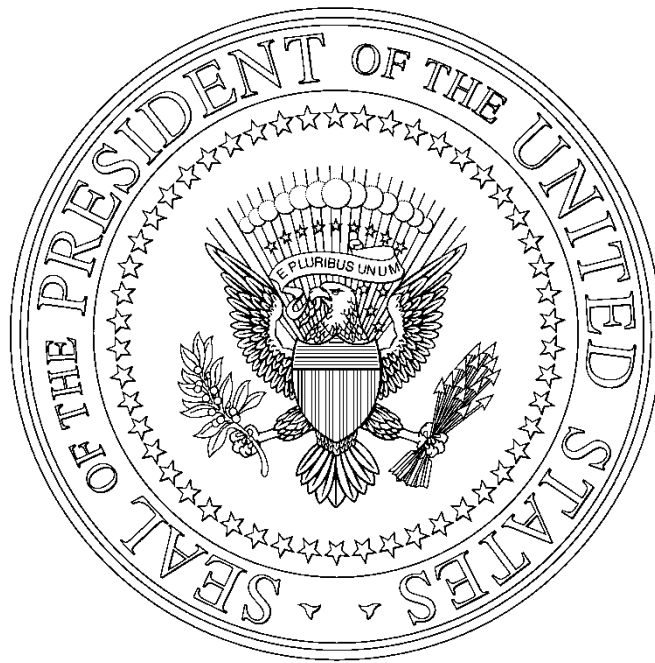
**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	46,617	49,805	51,805	2,000
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	1,300	2,134	2,134	0
22 Transportation of Things.....	5	1	1	0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA.....	102	0	0	0
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	710	140	140	0
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	449	1,231	1,231	0
25 Other Contractual Services.....	1,386	1,170	1,170	0
26 Supplies and Materials.....	669	400	400	0
26 Official Reception and Representation.....	4	19	19	0
31 Equipment.....	525	90	90	0
32 Land and Structures.....	2,954	10	10	0
Total.....	<u>54,721</u>	<u>55,000</u>	<u>57,000</u>	<u>2,000</u>
99 Reimbursement.....	3,613	2,500	2,500	
Total.....	<u>58,334</u>	<u>57,500</u>	<u>59,500</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	365	375	392	17

# Executive Office of the President



## *Executive Residence*

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**



# Executive Office of the President

## Executive Residence

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### Mission Statement and Background

The Executive Residence at the White House (EXR) is responsible for providing for the care, maintenance, repair, alteration, refurbishing, improvement, air conditioning, heating, and lighting (including electric power and fixtures) of the EXR and the official ceremonial functions of the President. The EXR includes the White House and grounds, used as the home of the President and his family.

Major objectives are:

- To provide a private residence for the President and the President's family
- To provide for the preservation and maintenance of the White House structure, its historical contents, and the conservation of its fine arts collection
- To provide for the public appreciation of and pride in the White House, its history, and display of its contents to annual visitors
- To support official ceremonial functions of the President

### Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the EXR is \$13,641,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 96. This request is \$560,000 (or 4.3%) above the FY 2020 enacted appropriation. The Executive Residence is an accredited museum with over 60,000 items in its collection and is responsible for maintaining the Residence and the collection for future generations. We are requesting this increase to:

- Leverage the ability to on-board individuals skilled with the preservation and maintenance of historic collections; and
- Allow for the proper handling and education of priceless and historic items.

### Appropriations Language

#### Operating Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, [\$13,081,000] \$13,641,000, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109, 110, and 112–114.

*(Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2020.)*



## Executive Office of the President Executive Residence

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### Reimbursable Expenses

For the reimbursable expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, such sums as may be necessary: Provided, That all reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, such amount for reimbursable operating expenses shall be the exclusive authority of the Executive Residence to incur obligations and to receive offsetting collections, for such expenses: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall require each person sponsoring a reimbursable political event to pay in advance an amount equal to the estimated cost of the event, and all such advance payments shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall require the national committee of the political party of the President to maintain on deposit \$25,000, to be separately accounted for and available for expenses relating to reimbursable political events sponsored by such committee during such fiscal year: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall ensure that a written notice of any amount owed for a reimbursable operating expense under this paragraph is submitted to the person owing such amount within 60 days after such expense is incurred, and that such amount is collected within 30 days after the submission of such notice: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall charge interest and assess penalties and other charges on any such amount that is not reimbursed within such 30 days, in accordance with the interest and penalty provisions applicable to an outstanding debt on a United States Government claim under 31 U.S.C. 3717: Provided further, That each such amount that is reimbursed, and any accompanying interest and charges, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations, by not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Act, a report setting forth the reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence during the preceding fiscal year, including the total amount of such expenses, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable official and ceremonial events, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable political events, and the portion of each such amount that has been reimbursed as of the date of the report: Provided further, That the Executive Residence shall maintain a system for the tracking of expenses related to reimbursable events within the Executive Residence that includes a standard for the classification of any such expense as political or nonpolitical: Provided further, That no provision of this paragraph may be construed to exempt the Executive Residence from any other applicable requirement of subchapter I or II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriation Act, 2020.*)

**Executive Office of the President  
Executive Residence**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2020 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2021 Estimate</u>
Total.....	13,081	13,081	13,641

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....		<b>13,081</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	560	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>560</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>0</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....		<b>13,641</b>

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**Executive Office of the President  
Executive Residence**

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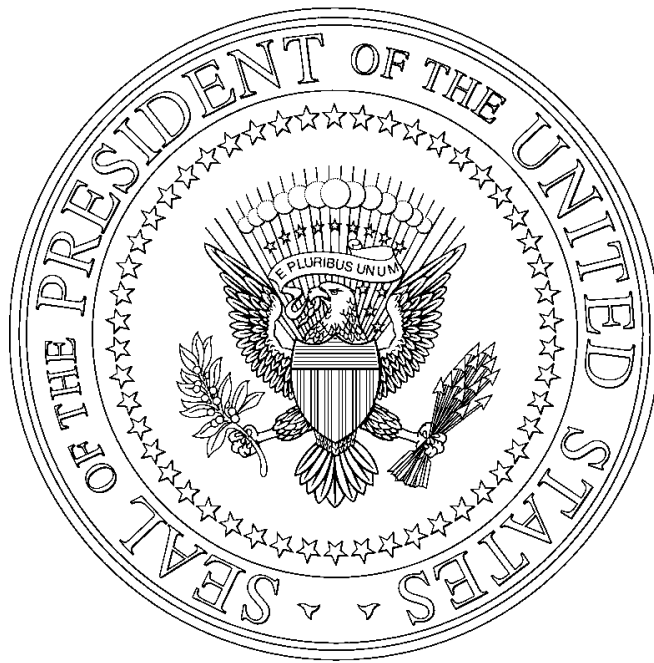
**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	9,929	10,643	11,203	560
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	24	30	30	0
22 Transportation of Things.....	1	3	3	0
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	596	582	582	0
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	12	27	27	0
25 Other Contractual Services.....	1,164	823	823	0
26 Supplies and Materials.....	964	915	915	0
31 Equipment.....	80	58	58	0
Total.....	<u>12,770</u>	<u>13,081</u>	<u>13,641</u>	<u>560</u>
99 Reimbursement.....	<u>3,152</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>	
Total.....	<u>15,922</u>	<u>18,081</u>	<u>18,641</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	77	96	96	0

# Executive Office of the President



## *White House* *Repair and Restoration* Fiscal Year 2021 Budget



# Executive Office of the President White House Repair and Restoration

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## Mission Statement and Background

The White House Repair and Restoration account provides for required maintenance, safety and health issues, and continued preventative maintenance of the Executive Residence at the White House.

## Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2021, the estimated requirement for White House Repair and Restoration is \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended. This request is \$1,750,000 (or 233.3%) above the FY 2020 enacted appropriation. The increase will allow the Executive Residence to address deficiencies in the aging infrastructure, including the heating, cooling, ventilation, and electrical systems. The Executive Residence is also in need of mechanical and structural renovations in the stewarding and utilitarian kitchen quarters which are used to support all public events. This is a necessary renovation to address an area that has only seen intermittent updates over time. The last significant change to the Main Kitchen occurred in 1997, although some of the equipment predates that change. No structural changes to the secondary kitchen have occurred since the 1950s. We are requesting this one-time increase to:

- Repair, restore and renovate the main utilitarian kitchen which is widely used, Administration over Administration, for daily meetings, functions, Head of State visits and many more events;
- Repair, restore and renovate a secondary kitchen which will also be used as a stewarding station; and
- Install a food waste processing system along with introducing additional equipment for increased flexibility in food preparation, enhancing health and safety.

## Appropriations Language

### White House Repair and Restoration

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 105(d), [\$750,000] \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended, for required maintenance, resolution of safety and health issues, and continued preventative maintenance. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2020*)

**Executive Office of the President  
White House Repair and Restoration**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	750	750	2,500

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....		<b>750</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Other Contractual Services.....	1,750	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>1,750</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>0</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....		<b>2,500</b>

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**Executive Office of the President  
White House Repair and Restoration**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

		FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY20/FY21
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Difference
25	Other Contractual Services.....	1,872	750	2,500	1,750
	Total.....	<u>1,872</u>	<u>750</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>1,750</u>
99	Reimbursement.....	193	500	500	
	Total.....	<u>2,065</u>	<u>1,250</u>	<u>3,000</u>	

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# Executive Office of the President



## *Office of Administration*

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**



# Executive Office of the President Office of Administration

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## Mission Statement and Background

To support the President of the United States and the Executive Office of the President through the execution of financial, information technology, human resources, facilities management, logistics, procurement, security, and legal services.

This mission statement encapsulates the original establishment of the Office of Administration (OA) pursuant to Executive Order 12028 with pertinent language as follows:

### Section 3

(a) The Office of Administration shall provide common administrative support and services to all units within the Executive Office of the President, except for such services provided primarily in direct support of the President. The Office of Administration shall, upon request, assist the White House Office in performing its role of providing those administrative services, which are primarily in direct support of the President.

(b) The common administrative support and services provided by the Office of Administration shall encompass all types of administrative support and services that may be used by, or useful to, units within the Executive Office of the President. Such services and support shall include, but not be limited to, providing support services in the following administrative areas:

- Personnel management services, including equal employment opportunity programs
- Financial management services
- Data processing, including support and services
- Library, records and information services
- Office services and operations, including mail, messenger, printing and duplication, graphics, word processing, procurement, and supply services
- Any other administrative support or service, which will achieve financial savings and increase efficiency through centralization of the supporting service

## Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2021, the estimated funding requirement for OA is \$100,000,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 245. This request is \$6,000,000 (or 6.4%) above the FY 2020 enacted appropriation. The proposed staffing level of 245 for FY 2021 represents no change from FY 2020.

## Executive Office of the President Office of Administration

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The OA budget is divided into Salaries and Expenses (S&E) and the Capital Investment Plan (CIP) accounts. The FY 2021 estimate is as follows:

\$87,200,000	Salaries and Expenses single year
<u>\$12,800,000</u>	Capital Investment Plan no-year
\$100,000,000	Total FY 2021 OA Request

The composition of CIP and S&E funding within the FY 2021 request is determined by OA's responsibility for certain information resources within the Presidential Information Technology Community. OA is charged with providing enterprise-wide business, security, productivity, and records management applications.

### **Salaries and Expenses (single-year funds): \$87,200,000**

The S&E budget request is for single-year funds totaling \$87,200,000, which is an increase of \$6,000,000 from the FY 2020 S&E estimated level of \$81,200,000.

During FY 2021, OA will continue acquiring uniforms for OA staff involved in pick-ups and deliveries.

Included in OA's S&E FY 2021 estimate is the Office of the Chief Financial Officer budget of \$10,019,000. This includes \$2,590,000 in operating costs and \$7,429,000 in salaries and benefits for 43 FTEs. These funds support operating and maintaining financial systems used by the EOP community for budgetary activities, financial reporting, accounts payable, procurement, and internal controls. This funding provides for the cross-servicing agreements for the core accounting system and grant management system as well as travel support and procurement services.

The FY 2021 increase includes \$2,809,000 for unbudgeted Federal salary and benefits increases OA has absorbed for several years as well as mandated increase to the governments share for the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) benefits for both FY 2020 and FY 2021.

The remainder of the increase is in contractual services, driven by requirements developed by the Director of White House Information Technology (D/WHIT). The D/WHIT was created by a Presidential Memorandum signed by President Obama, to "ensure that the information resources and information systems provided to the President, Vice President, and EOP are efficient, secure, and resilient." This increase is to move core services away from the traditional data center model (currently provided by the White House Communications Agency). These core services will be operated, administered, and maintained by OA's Chief Information Office (CIO) to validate the appropriate records management controls, and will allow the CIO to build the supporting business productivity applications to support the EOP.

**Executive Office of the President  
Office of Administration**

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**Capital Investment Plan (no-year funds): \$12,800,000**

The Capital Investment Plan FY 2021 budget request is for no-year funds not to exceed \$12,800,000. OA plans to invest in business, security, productivity, and records management applications, as well as modernization of information resources for the EOP.

Appropriations Language

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Office of Administration, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, [\$94,000,000] *\$100,000,000*, of which not to exceed \$12,800,000 shall remain available until expended for continued modernization of information resources within the Executive Office of the President.  
*(Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2020.)*

**Executive Office of the President  
Office of Administration**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	100,000	94,000	100,000

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....			<b>94,000</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....		2,809	
Other Contractual Services.....		3,191	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>6,000</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>0</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....			<b>100,000</b>

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**Executive Office of the President  
Office of Administration**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	38,195	38,311	41,120	2,809
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	296	285	285	0
22 Transportation of Things.....	85	90	90	0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA.....	18,866	18,900	18,900	0
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	724	476	476	0
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	39	23	23	0
25 Other Contractual Services.....	28,901	28,959	32,150	3,191
26 Supplies and Materials.....	2,187	2,322	2,322	0
31 Equipment.....	3,267	4,634	4,634	0
32 Land and Structures.....	995	0	0	0
Total.....	<u>93,555</u>	<u>94,000</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>
99 Reimbursement.....	<u>6,077</u>	<u>10,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>	
Total.....	<u>99,632</u>	<u>104,000</u>	<u>107,000</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	241	245	245	0

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# Executive Office of the President



## *National Security Council and Homeland Security Council*

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**



**Executive Office of the President**  
**National Security Council and Homeland Security Council**

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**Mission Statement and Background**

The National Security Council (NSC) was established by President Truman, pursuant to the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. § 3021, *et seq.*). The Homeland Security Council (HSC) was created as a statutory body by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. § 491 *et seq.*). By statute, both Councils have a staff headed by a civilian executive secretary. In April 2017, President Trump signed National Security Presidential Memorandum-4 (NSPM-4), which states that there is a single National Security Council Staff that serves both the NSC and HSC in order to effectively and efficiently address the varied challenges to our Nation's security. This fiscal year 2020 budget request represents the resources required to support both Councils under one unified staff. In addition to payroll employees, the NSC staff utilizes Federal employees detailed from other departments and agencies to fulfill staffing requirements.

The NSC is the President's principal forum for considering national security and foreign policy matters with his senior national security advisors and cabinet officials. Since its inception, the NSC's function has been to advise and assist the President in developing national security and foreign policies. The NSC also serves as the President's principal arm for coordinating these policies among various government departments and agencies.

The HSC is the President's principal forum for the consideration of homeland security policy matters that require Presidential determination. The HSC advises and assists the President with respect to all aspects of homeland security and serves as the mechanism for ensuring coordination of homeland security-related activities of executive departments and agencies and effective development and implementation of homeland security policies.

The NSC and the HSC are chaired by the President. Their regular attendees are the Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of Energy, as prescribed by statute. In addition, the regular attendees of the NSC and HSC include the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, the Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff (Chief of Staff to the President), and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (National Security Advisor). The Director of National Intelligence and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as statutory advisers to the NSC, attend NSC meetings, as well as the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Counsel to the President, the Deputy Counsel to the President for National Security Affairs, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget are invited to attend every NSC and HSC meeting. The heads of other executive departments and agencies, and other senior officials, are invited to attend meetings of the NSC and HSC, as appropriate.

When international economic issues are on the agenda of the NSC, the NSC's regular attendees include the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, and the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy.

The Deputy Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism may, at the sole discretion of the National Security Advisor, determine the agenda for the HSC, ensuring that

**Executive Office of the President**  
**National Security Council and Homeland Security Council**

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the necessary papers are prepared and recording Council actions and Presidential decisions in a timely manner.

The budget for the President's Intelligence Advisory Board (PIAB) is included in the NSC and HSC budget. For more than five decades, the PIAB has acted as a nonpartisan body, offering the President objective, expert advice concerning the quality and adequacy of intelligence collection, counterintelligence, and other intelligence activities. PIAB membership is selected from among distinguished citizens outside the government who are qualified on the basis of achievement, experience, independence, and integrity. The Intelligence Oversight Board is a component of the PIAB and advises the President on the legality and propriety of U.S. intelligence activities.

**Overview**

For fiscal year (FY) 2021, the estimated funding requirement for NSC and HSC is \$13,200,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 62. This request is \$1,700,000 (or 14.8%) above the FY 2020 enacted appropriation. The increase includes funds for unbudgeted Federal salary and benefits increases NSC has absorbed for several years as well as mandated increase to the governments share for the Federal Employees Retirement System (FERS) benefits for both FY 2020 and FY 2021

Appropriations Language

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, [11,500,000] *\$13,200,000*, of which not to exceed 5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.  
*(Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2020.)*

**Executive Office of the President  
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	12,000	11,500	13,200

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....			<b>11,500</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....		2,222	
Other Contractual Services.....		114	
Supplies and Materials.....		372	
Equipment.....		67	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>2,775</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....		(994)	
Transportation of Things.....		(1)	
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....		(71)	
Printing and Reproduction.....		(9)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>(1,075)</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....			<b>13,200</b>

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**Executive Office of the President  
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	9,248	8,313	10,535	2,222
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	1,372	2,426	1,432	(994)
22 Transportation of Things.....	0	5	4	(1)
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	390	370	299	(71)
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	25	34	25	(9)
25 Other Contractual Services.....	385	203	317	114
26 Supplies and Materials.....	189	104	476	372
26 Official Reception and Representation.....	0	5	5	0
31 Equipment.....	71	40	107	67
Total.....	<u>11,680</u>	<u>11,500</u>	<u>13,200</u>	<u>1,700</u>
99 Reimbursement.....	664	0	1,000	
Total.....	<u>12,344</u>	<u>11,500</u>	<u>14,200</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	57	58	62	4

# Executive Office of the President



## *Council of Economic Advisers*

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**





# **Executive Office of the President Council of Economic Advisers**

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## **Mission Statement and Background**

The responsibilities of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) as set forth in the Employment Act of 1946, (21 U.S.C. § 1023) include:

- To gather and analyze timely information concerning current and prospective economic developments and report regularly to the President on the relationship of these developments to the achievement of maximum employment, production, and purchasing power as prescribed in the Employment Act
- To assist and advise the President in the preparation of the Economic Report of the President
- To apprise and report to the President on the extent to which the various programs and activities of the Federal Government contribute to the execution of the purposes of the Employment Act
- To develop and recommend to the President national economic policies to foster and promote competitive enterprise, to avoid economic fluctuations, and to maintain maximum employment, production, and purchasing power
- To study, report, and recommend on Federal economic policy and legislation as the President may request

In carrying out these duties, CEA consults regularly with other Government agencies and departments, as well as the Congress and representatives of business, labor, consumers, agriculture, State and local governments, and the economics profession. In addition, CEA Members and staff frequently serve on Cabinet-level working groups in a wide variety of fields.

## **Overview**

For fiscal year (FY) 2021, the estimated funding requirement for CEA is \$4,000,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 28. This request is equal to the FY 2020 enacted appropriation.

CEA's primary goal for FY 2021 is to continue to monitor the state of the economy for the President and his staff, and to help the President develop economic policies that will promote the growth of the economy, create jobs, and increase incomes and standards of living for all Americans.

**Executive Office of the President  
Council of Economic Advisers**

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Appropriations Language

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021 et seq.), 4,000,000.  
*(Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2020.)*

**Executive Office of the President  
Council of Economic Advisers**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	4,187	4,000	4,000

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....			<b>4,000</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....		188	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....		4	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>192</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Printing and Reproduction.....		(1)	
Other Contractual Services.....		(2)	
Supplies and Materials.....		(189)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>(192)</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....			<b>4,000</b>

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**Executive Office of the President  
Council of Economic Advisers**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	3,483	3,501	3,689	188
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	76	89	93	4
22 Transportation of Things.....	0	1	1	0
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	9	1	1	0
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	51	48	47	(1)
25 Other Contractual Services.....	34	59	57	(2)
26 Supplies and Materials.....	194	291	102	(189)
31 Equipment.....	0	10	10	0
Total.....	<u>3,847</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>0</u>
99 Reimbursement.....	<u>97</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total.....	<u>3,944</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	24	28	28	0

# **Executive Office of the President**



## ***Office of the Vice President***

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**



## Executive Office of the President Office of the Vice President

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### Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of the Vice President (OVP) is \$5,000,000 supporting a full-time equivalent level of 25. This request reflects an increase of \$410,000 from the FY 2020 enacted appropriation. The OVP budget is reflected in two separate accounts within the Executive Office of the President, *Special Assistance to the President* and *Official Residence of the Vice President*.



**Executive Office of the President  
Office of the Vice President**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	4,590	4,590	5,000
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	19	25	25

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level ..... **4,590**

Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:

Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	119	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	278	
Other Contractual Services.....	8	
Supplies and Materials.....	3	
Equipment.....	2	

Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level..... **410**

Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:

Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level..... **0**

FY 2021 Estimate..... **5,000**

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**Executive Office of the President  
Office of the Vice President**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	3,204	3,512	3,631	119
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	883	601	879	278
22 Transportation of Things.....	1	9	9	0
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	7	6	6	0
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	3	11	11	0
25 Other Contractual Services.....	223	255	263	8
26 Supplies and Materials.....	55	92	95	3
26 Official Entertainment.....	84	90	90	0
31 Equipment.....	1	14	16	2
Total.....	<u>4,461</u>	<u>4,590</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>410</u>
99 Reimbursement.....	<u>402</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>900</u>	
Total.....	<u>4,863</u>	<u>5,490</u>	<u>5,900</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	19	25	25	0



# **Executive Office of the President**



## ***Special Assistance to the President***

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**



# **Executive Office of the President Special Assistance to the President**

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## **Mission Statement and Background**

The Special Assistance to the President appropriation was established on September 26, 1970, to provide funds to implement 3 U.S.C. 106. Section 106 authorizes funds for personnel and expenses for the Vice President “to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President in connection with the performance of functions specially assigned to the Vice President by the President in the discharge of executive duties and responsibilities.” The appropriation funds the executive functions of the Vice Presidency.

The objective of the Special Assistance to the President appropriation is to assist and support the Vice President in carrying out the Vice President’s executive duties. The Vice President’s staff provides support on domestic policy, homeland security, national security affairs, legislative affairs, communications, scheduling, advance, military support, protective matters, administration, and legal matters. In accordance with the provisions of 3 U.S.C. 106, the Vice President’s staff also provides support and assistance for the activities of the Vice President’s spouse.

## **Overview**

For fiscal year (FY) 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the Special Assistance to the Vice President appropriation is \$4,698,000 with a full-time equivalent level of 24. This request reflects an increase of \$410,000 from the FY 2020 enacted appropriation and no change in full-time equivalent positions.

## **Appropriations Language**

### **Salaries and Expenses**

For necessary expenses to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President in connection with specially assigned functions; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 106, including subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 106, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; and hire of passenger motor vehicles, [\$4,288,000] \$4,698,000.

*(Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2020.)*

**Executive Office of the President  
Special Assistance to the President**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	4,288	4,288	4,698

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....			<b>4,288</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....		119	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....		278	
Other Contractual Services.....		8	
Supplies and Materials.....		3	
Equipment.....		2	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>410</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>0</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....			<b>4,698</b>

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**Executive Office of the President  
Special Assistance to the President**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	3,115	3,400	3,519	119
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	879	591	869	278
22 Transportation of Things.....	1	1	1	0
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	5	1	1	0
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	3	8	8	0
25 Other Contractual Services.....	222	242	250	8
26 Supplies and Materials.....	30	37	40	3
31 Equipment.....	0	8	10	2
Total.....	<u>4,255</u>	<u>4,288</u>	<u>4,698</u>	<u>410</u>
99 Reimbursement.....	<u>402</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>900</u>	
Total.....	<u>4,657</u>	<u>5,188</u>	<u>5,598</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	18	24	24	0





# **Executive Office of the President**



## ***Official Residence of the Vice President***

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**



# **Executive Office of the President Official Residence of the Vice President**

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## **Mission Statement and Background**

The Official Residence of the Vice President was established on July 12, 1974, by Public Law 93-346, as amended by Public Laws 93-552 and 107-67 (3 U.S.C. 111 note). The Residence is located on the grounds of the Naval Observatory in the District of Columbia and serves as a facility for official and ceremonial functions, as well as a home for the Vice President and the Vice President's family.

Funds provided are for the care and operation of the Residence's equipment, furnishings, dining facilities, and services as required to perform and discharge the Vice President's official duties, functions, and obligations.

## **Overview**

For fiscal year (FY) 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the Official Residence of the Vice President is \$302,000 with a full-time equivalent level of 1. This request reflects no change from the FY 2020 enacted appropriation.

## **Appropriations Language**

### **Operating Expenses (Including Transfer of Funds)**

For the care, operation, refurbishing, improvement, and to the extent not otherwise provided for, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the official residence of the Vice President; the hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$90,000 pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 106 (b)(2), \$302,000: Provided, That advances, repayments, or transfers from this appropriation may be made to any department or agency for expenses of carrying out such activities.  
*(Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2020.)*

**Executive Office of the President  
Official Residence of the Vice President**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	302	302	302

*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....		<b>302</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>0</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>0</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....		<b>302</b>

**Executive Office of the President  
Official Residence of the Vice President**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	89	112	112	0
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	4	10	10	0
22 Transportation of Things.....	0	8	8	0
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	2	5	5	0
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	0	3	3	0
25 Other Contractual Services.....	1	13	13	0
26 Supplies and Materials.....	25	55	55	0
26 Official Entertainment.....	84	90	90	0
31 Equipment.....	1	6	6	0
Total.....	<u>206</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>0</u>
Total.....	<u>206</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>302</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	1	1	1	0



# **Executive Office of the President**



## ***Office of Management and Budget***

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**





## **Executive Office of the President Office of Management and Budget**

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### **Overview**

For fiscal year (FY) 2021, the estimated funding requirement for OMB is \$115,740,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 521. The OMB request reflects an increase of \$14,140,000 and 44 FTE (23 new FTE and 21 realigned FTE) from the FY 2020 enacted level of \$101,600,000 and 477 FTE. The FY 2021 request includes \$4,918,000 in unavoidable cost increases, \$5,713,000 in increased staffing expenses; and the realignment of \$3,509,000 and 21 FTE from the appropriation for Information Technology Oversight and Reform (ITOR), Office of the Federal Chief Information Officer (OFCIO) into the OMB appropriation. As described more fully in its request, the increase resulting from the OFCIO realignment is offset by a corresponding decrease in the ITOR request,

OMB is increasing the effectiveness of the broader Federal Government and has strengthened and improved its own organizational effectiveness to meet new challenges. OMB's responsibilities continually grow with changes in Administration priorities and policies as well as new legislative direction from Congress. Most significantly, OMB is bearing more responsibility implementing the regulatory agenda and ensuring fiscal discipline, exercising increased oversight of Federal programs and spending.

Despite its growing responsibilities, OMB's budget and staff have not increased significantly in many years. In fact, consistent with the Administration's commitment to fiscal discipline, OMB reduced its budgeted FTE level from 493 FTE in FY 2019 to 477 FTE in FY 2020. And OMB's current FTE levels are significantly less than they were just ten years ago, having dropped by more than 50 FTE – a reduction of approximately 10 percent – since FY 2010. OMB is a personnel-intensive agency, and reductions in staffing levels directly impact the agency's ability to respond to and address its new and existing important responsibilities. OMB's FY 2021 request for funding to support additional OMB staffing above 2020 levels will ensure that OMB can perform its critical mission. In addition, OMB's request also provides for one-time renovation expenses to avoid long-term increases in its facility and space needs and costs.

As noted above, OMB has taken on numerous new responsibilities, including – but not limited to – implementing the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (“Evidence Act”). The Evidence Act specifically assigns OMB the responsibility of supporting agencies' planning and organization of evidence-building, data management, and data access functions. Pursuant to the Evidence Act, OMB has already issued guidance relating to agency learning agendas, personnel, and planning. As further required by the Act, OMB is developing guidance and regulations regarding agency program evaluation, data management and security, data sharing for evidence-building purposes, and publication of statistical products.”

OMB has also been charged with implementing critical regulatory reform processes as established in Executive Order (EO) 13771 (“Reducing Regulation and Controlling Regulatory Costs”) and EO 13777 (“Enforcing the Regulatory Reform Agenda”). In particular, EO 13771 builds upon the long established OMB regulatory review function by assigning to OMB the responsibility to oversee the requirement that each year Federal agencies put in place at least two EO 13771

## **Executive Office of the President Office of Management and Budget**

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deregulatory actions for each new EO 13771 regulatory action they issued. EO 13771 also establishes OMB as key to the process for determining regulatory cost allowances for each Federal agency.

In addition, OMB has also taken the lead on the Administration's emphasis on making sure agencies follow the law and produce analyses justifying their regulatory actions. First, OMB issued new Guidance on Compliance with the Congressional Review Act (CRA), and is dedicating resources to ensuring that the Executive Branch better complies with its obligation to analyze and report to the Congress on the regulations it issues. Under the CRA, OMB's Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) has the responsibility to designate regulations as major, which triggers analytical reporting obligations. Second, the President further extended this Administration's commitment to vigorous analysis and review through EO 13891, "Promoting the Rule of Law Through Improved Agency Guidance Documents." The goal of this EO is that Americans are subject to only those binding rules imposed through duly enacted statutes, or through regulations lawfully promulgated under them, and that Americans have fair notice of their obligations. The EO reemphasizes OIRA review of guidance documents in addition to the review of binding regulations.

In addition to regulatory review, OMB leads the President's Management Agenda (PMA), which is focused on improving the government's mission, service, and stewardship. The PMA advances three drivers of change—technology, data, and the workforce—through multiple paths, recognizing that real transformation requires cross-functional change across disciplines. The PMA includes 14 Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goals where Executive Branch agencies can collaborate to drive modernization. OMB facilitates quarterly updates to performance.gov on each of these CAP Goals, along with nearly 90 Agency Priority Goals. In addition, senior leadership across major Federal agencies conduct Strategic Reviews each year to discuss management successes, challenges, and risks for over 300 strategic objectives in agency strategic plans, and identify course corrections where needed. The 2020 strategic reviews will continue to mature these analyses while also aligning implementation of the GPRA Modernization Act and the Evidence Act.

In implementing Administrative priorities and new legislation, OMB takes an expanded and heavily resourced-intensive role. For example, in the coming years, OMB seeks to use the PMA to drive bold new actions to address a number of systemic challenges which have caused public trust in government to sit near historic lows. OMB staff will engage with agency personnel and external stakeholders to drive business process transformation that will enable mission support services to be delivered in a way that better serves the needs of the American people. New legislation, such as the Grant Reporting Efficiency and Agreements Transparency (Public Law 116-103) requires OMB to develop and implement standards for grants, including updates to all agencies information collections from recipients, to be ultimately published on a website. OMB anticipates that these new steps, if adequately resourced could amplify the impact of implementation of the DATA Act and improved financial transparency of the results of taxpayer dollars available on USASpending.gov. This effort is in addition to OMB's ongoing responsibilities to provide comprehensive guidance for the more than \$700 billion per year expended in Federal grants. The state, local, tribal governments, nonprofits and universities, which

## **Executive Office of the President Office of Management and Budget**

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rely heavily on Federal grants, will greatly benefit from continued OMB involvement as the Administration pivots towards taking more actions geared to focus on improved stewardship and ensuring that the American people are receiving value for money spent on grant programs. Additionally, with respect to the real property portfolio, recent legislation including the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act (Public Law 114-287) and the Federal Real Property Management and Reform Act (Public Law 114-287) have spurred OMB to take a number of new actions intended to help agencies to optimize the Federal real property portfolio over the years ahead.

On October 10, 2019, EO 13893 was released, reinvigorating OMB's implementation of Administrative pay-as-you-go (PAYGO), a process for holding agencies accountable for the costs of their administrative actions. OMB plays a key role in enforcing Administrative PAYGO—reviewing actions that agencies take at their discretion under current law (such as regulations, notices, or other actions that affect mandatory outlays), and requiring agencies to come up with offsets for any increase in costs. OMB has enforced administrative PAYGO across three administrations, since 2005. Under EO 13893, OMB workload has increased as it developed and maintains a detailed tracking system for both ensuring agency compliance with the EO's requirements and analyzing performance government-wide, and improved the rigor of the agency waiver process.

Along with these new EO responsibilities, OMB engages closely with agencies on critical administrative and budgetary actions. For example, in the healthcare space, OMB has a key role in reviewing and enforcing budget neutrality of Medicaid 1115 state waiver applications; reviewing and overseeing Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation models aimed toward reducing health care cost growth; providing budgetary and policy analysis to OMB leadership in pursuit of the Administration's health reform administrative and legislative priorities; and engaging on major budgetary and programmatic matters, such as the opioid crisis, ending HIV, addressing mental health, and emerging infectious diseases. OMB is leveraging its statutory responsibility to implement internal control requirements across the Federal Government to improve the capacity of agencies to implement Enterprise Risk Management.

OMB also plays a critical and significant role in informing the Administration's decisions on national security policies and resource requirements, including implementation of the National Security Strategy and National Defense Strategy. OMB's work analyzing resource requirements to inform policy options, developing budgetary plans consistent with national security requirements, and coordinating these efforts with the National Security Council, Department of Defense (DOD), Intelligence Community, and National Nuclear Security Administration requires OMB to attract and retain extremely capable staff. As the national defense budget has increased over 20 percent, from the FY 2016 enacted level of \$607 billion to the FY 2021 Bipartisan Budget Act cap of \$740.5 billion, OMB's analyses and oversight have become even more important. OMB is critical for ensuring the most effective and efficient use of taxpayer dollars to improve warfighter readiness, address risks to national security, and build a more lethal joint force. As part of this effort, OMB plays an essential role in helping to drive the need for DOD efficiencies and reforms to redirect defense resources to the highest priorities.

## **Executive Office of the President Office of Management and Budget**

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The OFCIO also provides leadership and drives results in the government-wide information technology and cybersecurity area. OMB's proposed FY 2021 funding includes a shift of resources allocated for operations of the OFCIO from ITOR to OMB. Given OFCIO's statutory responsibilities, delegated statutory responsibilities from the OMB Director, and rapidly changing digital landscape across the Federal Government, this shift is vital. It will improve OMB's ability to modernize and improve government operations and service delivery, improve cybersecurity, and continue improving analytics and oversight aimed to achieve cost efficiencies in agencies' use of IT.

Further, OMB plays a critical role in accomplishing the Administration's reorganization plans. In this connection, as part of the legislative proposal to reform the Office of Personnel Management, if the proposal is approved, OMB will establish a new office that will provide Government-wide strategic direction on federal human capital policy, and coordinate personnel policies, regulations and procedures for Executive agencies, in conjunction with the Office of Personnel Management vested within the General Services Administration. The Office would ensure alignment of Federal workforce planning and policies with other Government-wide management activities. This new office will be modeled after other statutory offices in OMB, such as OMB's Office of Federal Procurement Policy, which provides leadership on Federal procurement issues and works closely with the General Services Administration on Government-wide implementation.

As is the case during a period of rapid change, renewed Administrative action, and new legal mandates, there continues to be heightened scrutiny by the oversight community, including Inspectors General and the Government Accountability Office (GAO), requiring significant resource commitments from OMB to address. OMB leads a number of actions in direct response to Congressional interests, to include multiple, concurrent audits and evaluations conducted by the GAO. These include responding to Congress' long concern with the duplication, overlap, and fragmentation across programs reported by the GAO. It also includes providing technical assistance to the Congress on legislation, including continuing resolutions and supplemental funding requests and proposed new legislation around data management and transparency. It also includes intensive reviews of existing laws and regulations that cause unnecessary burden.

## Executive Office of the President Office of Management and Budget

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### Appropriations Language

#### Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Office of Management and Budget, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, to carry out the provisions of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, and to prepare and submit the budget of the United States Government, in accordance with section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, [\$101,600,000] \$115,740,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for official representation expenses [; *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Office of Management and Budget may be used for the purpose of reviewing any agricultural marketing orders or any activities or regulations under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.): *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for the Office of Management and Budget by this Act may be expended for the altering of the transcript of actual testimony of witnesses, except for testimony of officials of the Office of Management and Budget, before the Committees on Appropriations or their subcommittees: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for the Office of Management and Budget by this Act may be expended for the altering of the annual work plan developed by the Corps of Engineers for submission to the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this or prior Acts shall be used, directly or indirectly, by the Office of Management and Budget, for evaluation or determining if water resource project or study reports submitted by the Chief of Engineers acting through the Secretary of the Army are in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and requirements relevant to the Civil Works water resource planning process: *Provided further*, That the Office of Management and Budget shall have not more than 60 days in which to perform budgetary policy reviews of water resource matters on which the Chief of Engineers has reported: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall notify the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees when the 60-day review is initiated: *Provided further*, That if water resource reports have not been transmitted to the appropriated authorizing and appropriating committees within 15 days after the end of the Office of Management and Budget review period based on the notification from the Director, Congress shall assume Office of Management and Budget concurrence with the report and act accordingly]. (Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2020.)

**Executive Office of the President  
Office of Management and Budget**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 <u>Enacted</u>	FY 2020 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2021 <u>Estimate</u>
Total.....	103,000	101,600	115,740

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level ..... **101,600**

Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:

Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	8,785	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	40	
Rental Payments to GSA.....	176	
Printing and Reproduction.....	10	
Other Contractual Services.....	2,068	
Supplies and Materials.....	16	
Equipment.....	45	
Land and Structures.....	<u>3,000</u>	

Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level..... **14,140**

Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:

Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level..... **0**

FY 2021 Estimate..... **115,740**

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**Executive Office of the President  
Office of Management and Budget**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	82,933	86,990	95,775	8,785
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	390	465	505	40
22 Transportation of Things.....	0	1	1	0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA.....	6,919	6,835	7,011	176
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	17	0	0	0
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	162	167	177	10
25 Other Contractual Services.....	10,499	5,513	7,584	2,071
26 Supplies and Materials.....	620	660	673	13
26 Official Reception and Representation.....	0	3	3	0
31 Equipment.....	1,200	966	1,011	45
32 Land and Structures.....	155	0	3,000	3,000
Total.....	<u>102,895</u>	<u>101,600</u>	<u>115,740</u>	<u>14,140</u>
99 Reimbursement.....	2,613	0	0	
Total.....	<u>105,508</u>	<u>101,600</u>	<u>115,740</u>	

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**Executive Office of the President  
Office of Management and Budget**

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**Personnel Summary**

**Distribution by Program Activity of Full-time Equivalent Positions**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
<u>Program Activity Structure</u>				
National Security Programs.....	50	53	57	4
General Government Programs.....	49	55	56	1
Natural Resource Programs.....	50	47	50	3
Health Programs.....	41	42	43	1
Education, Income Maintenance, and Labor Programs	29	28	30	2
Office of Federal Financial Management.....	17	16	16	0
Information and Regulatory Affairs.....	49	61	67	6
Office of Federal Procurement Policy.....	15	17	17	0
OMB-Wide Offices*.....	166	158	185	27
Total Direct Program.....	466	477	521	44

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-time Equivalent Employment (OMB)	466	477	521	44

*\*OMB-Wide Offices includes the Director's Office; the Deputy Director; the Deputy Director for Management; the Executive Associate Director; Communication; General Counsel; Legislative Affairs; Economic Policy; Management and Operations Division; Performance and Personnel Management Division; the Legislative Reference Division; the Budget Review Division; and the Office of the Federal Chief Information Officer.*

# Executive Office of the President

## Data-Driven Innovation

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### Overview

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has been at the forefront of promoting the use of evidence, evaluation, and innovation to improve government effectiveness. This includes helping agencies develop new program designs and evaluation strategies to enable them to use and build evidence about what works to improve program outcomes and is cost-effective. Over the past several years, OMB has worked with agencies to identify practices used by leading Federal programs and agencies that can be applied in other programs. OMB has also developed partnerships with non-Federal organizations that are committed to improving evidence-based decision-making at every level of government.

The Data-Driven Innovation (DDI) Fund promotes increased and improved use of data and evaluation to yield more cost-effective, evidence-based outcomes for Federal programs with an emphasis on cross-agency initiatives. Key elements of this work are helping agencies find creative ways to build evaluation capacity in a tight budget environment and encouraging agencies to collaborate on cross-cutting priorities. The DDI Fund is playing an important role in helping to identify and increase adoption of many of those practices by:

- Providing small amounts of project funding to agencies to launch initiatives that can potentially benefit multiple agencies and program areas, when such funding is essential to successful implementation
- Promoting collaboration across agencies, programs and functions within agencies, and different levels of government to devise new approaches for using existing resources to build evidence about what works
- Partnering with agencies to develop and facilitate the use of new tools and techniques that leverage and expand on leading agencies' work to direct resources to more effective practices and build capacity for continuous learning and improvement
- Support OMB staff work coordinating these activities across agencies and promoting evidence building and the use of data and evaluations to drive decision-making

DDI activities are led and coordinated by OMB, anchored by a small team of staff within the Economic Policy Division focused on evidence-building activities. No new funding is being requested for the DDI Fund. Through semiannual reports to the Congress, OMB will continue to provide specific information on goals, objectives, performance measures, and evaluations of DDI overall and individual projects.

**Executive Office of the President  
Data-Driven Innovation**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	0	0	0	0
25 Other Contractual Services.....	167,322	150,000	150,000	0
Total.....	<u>167,322</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>150,000</u>	<u>0</u>

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**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	0	0	0	0

# Executive Office of the President



## *Information Technology Oversight and Reform*

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**



# Executive Office of the President Information Technology Oversight and Reform

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## Background

Since fiscal year (FY) 2012, funding for Information Technology Oversight and Reform (ITOR) activities has allowed the Federal Government to achieve better efficiency, effectiveness, and security across its information technology (IT) investments. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB), through the Office of the Federal Chief Information Officer (OFCIO), has used this fund to provide analytical oversight and drive results in the adoption and advancement of modern information technology. This includes leading strategic efforts to reduce waste in IT spending and repurpose resources towards high-value activities. ITOR also funds the U.S. Digital Service (USDS) that is leading the charge on enhancing the Federal Government's most critical public-facing digital services through its design and technology expertise. Since ITOR's inception, agencies have reported approximately \$12.7 billion in cost savings and avoidance, much of this stemming from OMB's enhancements to oversight and USDS engagements. ITOR funding drives improvements in agency-specific and government-wide cybersecurity efforts through data-driven oversight and policy development meant to decrease overall cybersecurity risk to the Federal enterprise.

## **Office of the Federal Chief Information Officer**

### Improving IT Portfolio Management

ITOR funding supports many aspects of Federal IT activities and investment oversight, with most policy-making, oversight and analysis falling directly under the OMB OFCIO. OFCIO leads the major technology policy and oversight agenda focused on Federal IT modernization. OFCIO supports implementation for modernization of out-of-date and inefficient IT, securing Federal IT systems and the agency data within, and improving the governance of IT projects and services. OFCIO also leads integrated strategic planning, working to improve coordination between agency financial and budget data, and agency Chief Information Officers' (CIO's) data on IT budgets. OFCIO also oversees the enhancement and continuity of data made available to the public on Federal IT spending.

OFCIO uses ITOR funds to improve the transparency, consistency, granularity, and quality of Federal IT spending information. Helping agency CIOs understand, manage, and demonstrate value for the money spent on IT resources will increase the strategic value of IT and improve IT budgeting.

### Advancing Federal Technology Modernization

In alignment with the President's Management Agenda (PMA) IT Modernization CAP Goal<sup>1</sup>, OFCIO develops policy and guidelines for Federal agencies to adopt modern and automated technologies to make their operations more effective. The Administration's IT Modernization initiative will drive the adoption of efficient, modern solutions to the problems facing Federal agencies, including: rationalizing their IT infrastructures; making appropriate use of cloud

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to <https://www.performance.gov/CAP/it-mod/>

## **Executive Office of the President Information Technology Oversight and Reform**

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technology<sup>2</sup>; transitioning to Internet Protocol version 6, and addressing their challenges in extending network service contracts via the General Service Administration's (GSA) Enterprise Infrastructure Solutions (EIS) initiative<sup>3</sup>. As agencies continue to modernize their infrastructure, this will facilitate savings such as those achieved with cloud-based e-mail.

Oversight of the Technology Modernization Fund. ITOR funding will also allow OFCIO to guide implementation in agencies that use the Technology Modernization Fund (TMF), a fund administered by the General Services Administration (GSA)<sup>4</sup>. The FY 2021 President's Budget includes \$150 million for the TMF. OFCIO will continue to play a central role in facilitating agencies' use of the TMF to modernize their IT systems and replace antiquated, expensive legacy systems.

Leveraging Data as a Strategic Asset. In alignment with the PMA, and in support of implementing the Geospatial Data Act and the Foundations for Evidence-based Policymaking Act, OFCIO created and launched a new Federal Data Strategy<sup>5</sup> and FY 2020 Action Plan<sup>6</sup>, the government's first comprehensive strategy for managing and using Federal data. OFCIO will continue its implementation of the Federal Data Strategy while promoting the efforts of the interagency and the newly formed Chief Data Officer's Council. OFCIO will help agencies use their resources to ensure enhanced protections of their data and establish foundational capabilities for the management of data access and use.

Sharing Quality Services. In alignment with the PMA, OFCIO will continue its role in overseeing the strategic government-wide framework for improving the effectiveness and efficiency of administrative services by expanding the use of shared services. The expanded use by agencies of standardized applications in areas such as financial management, human resources management, and other areas may result in savings and service improvements that arise when agencies sharing fewer, and better applications, and eliminate redundancies and reduce risks.

Improving Mission Delivery through Digital Services. In alignment with the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Integrated Digital Experience Act, OFCIO will develop policy and guidance for Federal agencies as they shift towards adopting improved digital services for mission delivery.

### **Strengthening Federal Cybersecurity**

Oversight of Cybersecurity Funds. Strengthening the cybersecurity of Federal networks, systems, and data continues to be one of the most important challenges we face as a nation. Federal departments and agencies vary widely in size and function, but all share a responsibility to secure the information they possess. OFCIO oversees programs that enhance government-wide

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<sup>2</sup> Refer to <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Cloud-Strategy.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gsa.gov/technology/technology-purchasing-programs/telecommunications-and-network-services/enterprise-infrastructure-solutions>

<sup>4</sup> Pub. L. No. 115-91, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, Title X, Subtitle G (§§ 1076 through 1078).

<sup>5</sup> Refer to OMB M-19-18, Federal Data Strategy – A Framework for Consistency <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/M-19-18.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> Federal Data Strategy FY 2020 Action Plan <https://strategy.data.gov/action-plan/>

## **Executive Office of the President Information Technology Oversight and Reform**

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cybersecurity and ensure consistent implementation of cybersecurity capabilities. OFCIO is a careful steward of the Federal Government's cybersecurity spending.

Improving Supply Chain Risk Management, and Incident Response. ITOR funding enables OFCIO to work with its interagency partners to tackle some of the most pressing cybersecurity issues facing Federal networks and information. This includes developing methods to better quantify risk to Federal agencies, integrating threat intelligence into agency risk management, establishing and overseeing the Federal Acquisition Security Council as part of the SECURE Technology Act, and coordinating Federal responses to major incidents, working closely with the Department of Homeland (DHS), the National Security Council, the Department of Defense, and other partners.

Evolving Identity, Credential, and Access Management (ICAM). Digital identity is foundational to the secure delivery of services in support of agency missions. OFCIO is continuing its work enhancing secure digital identity management at agencies, achieving the goals of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12, and improving how the Federal Government conducts identity proofing for public-facing services. OFCIO is continuing its efforts to improve digital identity security including establishing privacy-enhanced services to reduce the over-reliance on Social Security Numbers (SSNs), collaborating with the National Institute of Science and Technology to refine ICAM standards and technical specifications, and enhancing identity management across Federal cloud services.

Transforming Network Architecture. With the release of OMB Memorandum M-19-26, OFCIO, in close partnership with DHS and GSA, adapted the legacy Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) initiative for modern technological environments, and identified solutions to provide flexibility for achieving security objectives. OFCIO will continue its work with the Federal CIO Council to pilot TIC solutions, harnessing input from both industry and Federal agencies to update the TIC initiative's implementation guidance.

Maturing the High Value Asset (HVA) Program. Prioritization is essential to a strong and strategic cybersecurity posture. Those systems and information assets that are the most valuable must have security that recognizes their importance and in FY 2015 OMB established the HVA program. OFCIO is continuing its efforts with DHS to comprehensively manage the risk to Federal HVAs, including developing resources (e.g., playbooks, toolkits, contracting solutions) to help agencies address weaknesses in their most critical systems.

### **Enhancing the IT Workforce, with an Eye to the Future.**

The Federal Government has a critical shortage of qualified IT and cybersecurity professionals to manage, protect, and modernize government networks, systems, and data. Using lessons learned from pilots in FY 2019 and FY 2020, OFCIO will lead efforts to institutionalize government IT and Cybersecurity focused reskilling and upskilling efforts. This will include increasing the placement of individuals that take part in these programs. An investment in the existing workforce is vital to filling the most mission-critical IT and cybersecurity roles and improve retention of the government's most highly sought-after talent.



# Executive Office of the President

## Information Technology Oversight and Reform

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### U.S. Digital Service

#### U.S. Digital Service (USDS) Overview

The USDS uses design and technology to deliver better services to the American people. USDS tackles some of the Federal Government's most critical public-facing digital services. USDS is focused not only on improving how the American people can interact with their government online, but also on transforming that experience to help build the people's trust in government. USDS also helps to streamline agency processes and save taxpayer dollars. USDS estimates that for every \$1 million invested in a USDS team, the government saves and/or avoids \$5 million in costs and saves thousands of labor hours.

USDS talent ranges from software engineers, designers, and product managers who come from more than 50 top technology companies to professional 'bureaucracy hackers' and experienced procurement specialists from within the Government. USDS operates on a "tour of duty" model where employees are hired for limited stints within the Federal Government. This allows USDS to keep apprised of the latest technology in the private sector and know how to successfully implement it in government. While many of the candidates applying to USDS come from positions with significantly higher salaries and generous private sector benefits, they are drawn by USDS' ability to positively impact the lives of millions of Americans.

USDS currently has core agency teams at the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), DHS, and the Department of Health and Human Services. In addition to longer-term projects at USDS agency teams, USDS continues to deploy across the Federal Government. If a technology emergency flares up, such as a data breach or system outage, USDS can deploy engineers in hours or days instead of the weeks or months that it can take more traditional agencies. That flexibility is key to the value that USDS offers. This ability to bring systems back online quickly often results in both millions of dollars in savings and recouped labor hours that would otherwise be lost due to system downtime.

USDS has seen an increase in demand for engagements at agencies, including OPM, the Department of Justice, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Social Security Administration. While USDS HQ does not have the resources to engage with every interested agency, USDS is often able to provide best practices and advice on agile acquisition strategies to meet the needs of both the agency and users. In addition, as a fully integrated part of the Office of Management and Budget and Executive Office of the President, USDS is able to achieve results by bringing the power of the White House to important problems. This uniquely positions USDS to coordinate across agency silos and provide impartial technical assessments to the highest positions in government.

#### USDS Innovation Approach

USDS employs a variety of personnel that are experts within their respective fields, including engineers, designers, product managers, and procurement experts. USDS deploys these experts in small teams to work across the Federal Government on the most vital public-facing services.

## **Executive Office of the President Information Technology Oversight and Reform**

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USDS acts as a force-multiplier, collaborating with agency personnel and contractors to build capacity that will last beyond USDS' involvement.

Unfortunately, too many of the government's attempts at technology modernization to date have not succeeded, were delivered late, or were significantly over budget. To successfully modernize technical systems, USDS developed an innovative approach through the Digital Services Playbook (<https://playbook.cio.gov/>). The first play, "Understand What People Need," focuses on the needs of the actual people who will be using the service. This subtle change is helping lead efforts to improve government-wide customer experience, as outlined in the PMA. In the past year, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), with USDS support, were able to create and hire the first "user-centered design" positions in the organization.

As USDS has developed, it has refined its approach on how to scale and achieve lasting government-wide impact. This is reflected through USDS' push to improve government-wide hiring and our sustained efforts to improve technology procurement. This work is explained in more detail below.

### USDS Track Record

Since 2014, USDS has contributed to renewing public trust in government by delivering better services to the American people. USDS projects almost immediately impact the public, while also promoting cultural change across agencies on how the government provides services to the American people. For instance, USDS continues helping VA and CMS migrate to the cloud. In addition, both agencies are at the forefront of leveraging industry standard technology known as application programming interfaces (APIs). APIs allow two computer systems to communicate with each other, which allows monolithic services to be decoupled. Then one system or user experience can be modernized while preserving compatibility. USDS is also supporting agencies' efforts to stand up bug bounty and vulnerability disclosure programs that are commonplace at nearly all major technology companies.

This past year, USDS continued delivering on major initiatives that will continue in future years. Two examples include USDS' work at the VA and CMS. In November 2018, USDS supported the launch of the new VA.gov, which consolidates the most important information for veterans and places it in one location. Veterans can now update their contact information in one place without having to worry about making the same change in disparate systems. Since the redesign and relaunch of VA.gov, 684,000 veterans updated their profiles in 2019, a 479 percent increase over a year prior. USDS continues to collaborate with the VA on enhancing veterans' access to benefits and services, seeing significant increases in application submissions for health care, burials, and education benefits through the site.

The USDS team at CMS has initiated and delivered on multiple impactful efforts, including implementing the Quality Payment Program under the MACRA Act that helped CMS develop policy, vet contractors, craft a Blanket Purchase Agreement and agile procurement vehicle, and guide contractors to a successful launch. The digital service team also launched Blue Button 2.0, which permits 55 million Americans to download their Medicare claims data or delegate access to other groups such as their doctors, which can use the claims data to improve health care outcomes.

## **Executive Office of the President Information Technology Oversight and Reform**

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The launch culminated in a daylong developer conference at the White House, plus pledges from Microsoft, Amazon, Google, IBM, and Salesforce to support healthcare interoperability.

The team at CMS is currently working on a new project, “Data at the Point of Care,” building new APIs that allow care providers and physicians to view patient claims data at the point of care. USDS has also assisted with modernizing the existing mainframe-based Medicare payment processing systems. In addition to project delivery, the team focuses on building capacity through sharing private sector best practices, such as teaching the principles of human-centered design, crafting policy with technology and users at the forefront, implementing agile software delivery practices, and modifying the procurement process to ensure maximum technical value for the government.

USDS is also improving the way the government does business. In addition to the two specific agency team examples, USDS is working to improve government-wide practices, specifically around federal hiring and technology procurement.

In 2019, USDS embarked on a project with the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to improve federal hiring for competitive positions. After an initial discovery sprint that included interviews with major stakeholders and applicants to government jobs, the team began to pilot a way agencies can assess qualifications to ensure that only qualified candidates make it to hiring managers for selection. In this process, subject matter experts partner with human resources personnel to set the assessment criteria and then conduct pass/fail structured interviews before applicants are considered qualified. The two pilots conducted at the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services were highly successful, with 20 qualified candidates selected for positions. Previous efforts to fill these positions using the traditional hiring process resulted in no selections, due to lack of qualified candidates being passed through to the hiring manager. On September 13, 2019, OPM codified this Subject Matter Expert Qualification Assessments process in a government-wide memo to Chief Human Capital Officers.

Since then, six additional agencies are moving forward to pilot the process, with USDS leading an additional hiring action to test this process government-wide for Customer Experience Specialists. USDS is also working with OPM to prototype and test technology to help subject matter experts to engage in parts of this process.

Current Federal procurement practices largely do not provide the flexibility required to buy and deliver modern digital services. Meanwhile, the pace of technological change continues to accelerate, while citizen demand for Federal digital services increases. The Office of Federal Procurement Policy and USDS developed a training program to enhance digital services acquisition expertise across agencies. Graduates of the training receive the Federal Acquisition Certification in Contracting Core-Plus Specialization in Digital Services (FAC-C-DS). As of December 2019, more than 300 people have graduated from the training program, and several agencies are running the training program internally, including the VA, DOE, and DHS. In addition, there are three companies now providing open enrollment courses for others interested in taking the training. USDS is also building on the success of the program to train other pertinent roles in the federal acquisition workforce, such as program managers and small business officers that are involved in the purchasing and administration of digital service products and services.

## **Executive Office of the President Information Technology Oversight and Reform**

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### USDS Funding Model

In FY 2019, USDS began testing a reimbursable model for agencies with longer-term USDS engagements (VA, DHS, and HHS). While reimbursable agreements increase administrative burden, USDS has been able to collect funding from agencies with teams of detailed personnel. A reimbursable model might work for longer-term engagements, but limited and new engagements still rely upon USDS HQ employees funded out of direct appropriations. USDS' ability to quickly send experts across the government is critical to USDS' value.

USDS uses its direct appropriations to fund necessary core activities. This model allows for scaling of new digital service teams and projects, while also providing a core group of "firefighters" that are available to engage in system outages and critical incidents. Many smaller agencies lack both funding and know-how to hire the right technical experts or contractors to deliver better government services and modernize legacy technology. During limited engagements, USDS can help the agencies by identifying the root cause of the agencies issues, and solve lower level problems. For more complex issues, USDS can help agencies to develop a reimbursable proposal if a longer-term engagement is required.

In addition to funding a core group of digital service experts that can quickly engage at agencies, the direct appropriation funds USDS' overall operational costs. These expenses include payroll for USDS HQ leadership, talent and recruitment efforts, and costs for modern technology tools that facilitate USDS' work.

## **Executive Office of the President Information Technology Oversight and Reform**

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### **FY 2021 Request**

For fiscal year (FY) 2021, the estimated funding requirement for ITOR is \$11,491,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 54. The ITOR request reflects a decrease of \$3,509,000 and 23 FTE from the FY 2020 enacted level of \$15,000,000 and 77 FTE. To better align resources, the FY 2021 request shifts \$3,509,000 and 21 FTE from the Office of the Federal Chief Information Officer (OFCIO) into the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) appropriation. ITOR also anticipates collecting \$4,000,000 in reimbursable funding for USDS agency teams on reimbursable agreements for long-term engagements with agencies.

ITOR's proposed FY 2021 funding includes a shift of resources allocated for operations of the Office of the Federal Chief Information Officer to the OMB appropriation. Given OFCIO's statutory responsibilities, delegated statutory responsibilities from the OMB Director, and rapidly changing digital landscape across the Federal Government, this shift is vital. It will improve OMB's ability to modernize and improve government operations and service delivery, improve cybersecurity, and continue improving analytics and oversight aimed to achieve cost efficiencies in agencies' use of IT.

### Appropriations Language

#### Information Technology Oversight and Reform (Including transfer of funds)

For necessary expenses for the furtherance of integrated, efficient, secure, and effective uses of information technology in the Federal Government, [\$15,000,000] *\$11,491,000* to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may transfer these funds to one or more other agencies to carry out projects to meet these purposes. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2020.*)

**Executive Office of the President  
Information Technology Oversight and Reform**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	28,500	15,000	11,491

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....		<b>15,000</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Printing and Reproduction.....	3	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>3</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	(3,111)	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	(77)	
Rental Payments to GSA.....	(137)	
Other Contractual Services.....	(75)	
Supplies and Materials.....	(7)	
Equipment.....	(105)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>(3,512)</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....		<b>11,491</b>

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**Executive Office of the President  
Information Technology Oversight and Reform**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	19,095	13,337	10,226	(3,111)
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	326	385	308	(77)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA.....	402	429	292	(137)
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	17	16	19	3
25 Other Contractual Services.....	4,355	323	248	(75)
26 Supplies and Materials.....	114	141	134	(7)
31 Equipment.....	87	369	264	(105)
Total.....	<u>24,396</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>11,491</u>	<u>(3,509)</u>
99 Reimbursement.....	<u>3,918</u>	<u>6,000</u>	<u>4,000</u>	
Total.....	<u>28,314</u>	<u>21,000</u>	<u>15,491</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Direct Full-Time Equivalent (FTE).....	84	77	54	-23
Reimbursable FTE	21	25	21	-4
Total.....	<u>105</u>	<u>102</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>-27</u>

# Executive Office of the President



## *Office of National Drug Control Policy*

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**





# Executive Office of the President Office of National Drug Control Policy

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## Mission Statement and Background

The Office of the National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) advises the President on national and international drug control policies and programs and works to ensure the effective coordination of drug control programs within the Federal Government and with various other governmental, non-profit, and private entities. ONDCP works to reduce drug trafficking, use and their consequences by leading and coordinating the development, implementation, and assessment of United States drug policy.

The *National Drug Control Strategy (Strategy)* establishes the President's priorities for addressing the challenge of drug trafficking use and their consequences. This *Strategy* provides the strategic direction necessary for the Federal Government to build a stronger and healthier, drug-free society today and in the years to come by drastically reducing the number of Americans damaging their lives from drug addiction. The overarching goal of the *Strategy* is to save lives by engaging in a comprehensive approach that includes preventing initiation of drug use, promoting treatment services leading to long-term recovery, and aggressively reducing the availability of illicit drugs in America's communities.

ONDCP's major responsibilities include:

- Developing the *Strategy*
- Leading the national drug control effort, including coordinating with the National Drug Control Program Agencies
- Identifying and responding to emerging drug threats related to illicit drug use
- Evaluating the effectiveness of national drug control policy efforts, including the National Drug Control Program Agencies' programs, by developing and applying specific measures of performance and effectiveness for the drug control program and monitoring agencies' program-level spending
- Facilitating broad-scale information sharing and data standardization among Federal, State, and local entities to support national drug control efforts

**Executive Office of the President  
Office of National Drug Control Policy**

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Executive Office of the President Summary of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Budget Activity Funding by Program (\$ in thousands)					
Program	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2021 vs. FY 2020	
				Difference	% Diff
Salaries & Expenses	18,400	18,400	16,400	(2,000)	(10.9)%
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	280,000	285,000	0	(285,000)	(100.0)%
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	118,327	121,715	12,432	(109,283)	(89.8)%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>416,727</b>	<b>425,115</b>	<b>28,832</b>	<b>(396,283)</b>	<b>(93.2)%</b>

Budget Activity Full-Time Equivalent Levels by Program					
Program	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2021 vs. FY 2020	
				Difference	% Diff
Salaries & Expenses	65	65	60	(5)	(7.7)%
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A%
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	1	2	2	0	0.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>(5)</b>	<b>(7.5)%</b>

Note: Funding information on ONDCP's programs is contained in a separate ONDCP FY 2021 Congressional Budget Submission document. For FY 2021, the Budget proposes to transfer the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program and the Drug-Free Communities Support (DFC) program from ONDCP to the Department of Justice and the Department of Health and Human Services, respectively.

**Overview**

For fiscal year (FY) 2021 the estimated funding requirement for ONDCP is \$16,400,000 supporting FTE level of 60. This request is \$2,000,000 (or 10.9%) below the FY 2020 enacted appropriation.

**Executive Office of the President  
Office of National Drug Control Policy**

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Appropriations Language

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy; for research activities pursuant to the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998, as amended through Public Law 115–271; not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for participation in joint projects or in the provision of services on matters of mutual interest with nonprofit, research, or public organizations or agencies, with or without reimbursement, [\$18,400,000] *\$16,400,000*: Provided, That the Office is authorized to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, both real and personal, public and private, without fiscal year limitation, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2020.*)

**Executive Office of the President  
Office of National Drug Control Policy**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	18,400	18,400	16,400

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....			<b>18,400</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Rental Payments to GSA.....		21	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>21</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....		(1,081)	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....		(100)	
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....		(60)	
Printing and Reproduction.....		(8)	
Other Contractual Services.....		(628)	
Supplies and Materials.....		(134)	
Equipment.....		(10)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>(2,021)</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....			<b>16,400</b>

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**Executive Office of the President  
Office of National Drug Control Policy**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

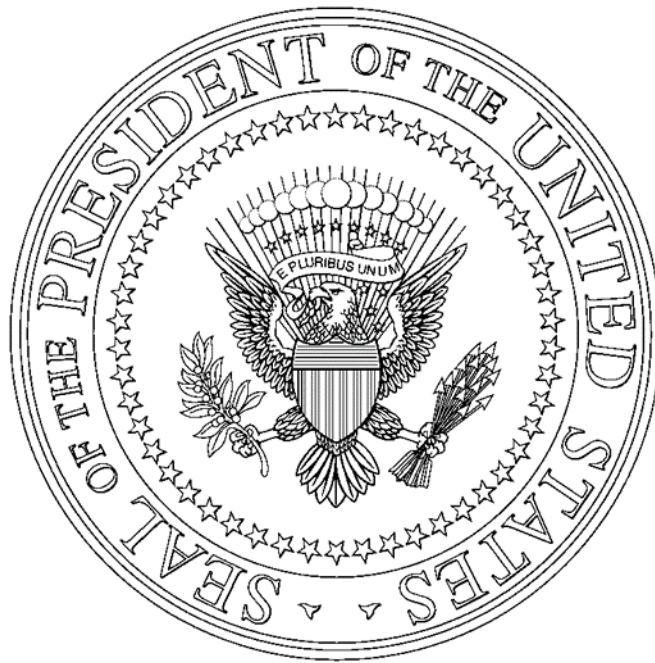
	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	12,030	13,210	12,129	(1,081)
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	149	150	50	(100)
22 Transportation of Things.....	0	4	4	0
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA.....	2,991	3,070	3,091	21
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	60	62	2	(60)
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	14	20	12	(8)
25 Other Contractual Services.....	1,781	1,689	1,061	(628)
26 Supplies and Materials.....	194	165	31	(134)
26 Official Reception and Representation.....	9	10	10	0
31 Equipment.....	33	20	10	(10)
Total.....	<u>17,261</u>	<u>18,400</u>	<u>16,400</u>	<u>(2,000)</u>
99 Reimbursement.....	4,500	0	0	
Total.....	<u>21,761</u>	<u>18,400</u>	<u>16,400</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	63	65	60	-5



# **Executive Office of the President**



## ***Unanticipated Needs***

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**





# Executive Office of the President

## Unanticipated Needs

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### Background

In 1940, the Congress recognized the need for the President of the United States to have limited funds available to meet unplanned and unbudgeted contingencies for national interest, security, or defense purposes. The original account title, “Emergency Fund for the President,” was changed to “Unanticipated Needs” in 1975. Section 108 of Title 3, United States Code, governs the use of the account.

This account, which is a two-year appropriation, has been used to fund a wide range of national priorities including the President’s Commission on Privatization, the National Space Council, the White House Conference for a Drug Free America, the J.F.K. Assassination Records Review Board, the White House Council on Youth Violence, funeral expenses for past Presidents, and the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform.

Expenditures from this account may be authorized only under the authority of the President and within the limits set by Section 108 of Title 3.

### Overview

The fiscal year (FY) 2021 request is \$1,000,000 in accordance with 3 U.S.C. 108 to meet unanticipated needs regarding national interest, security, or defense. There are no full-time equivalent levels associated with Unanticipated Needs.

### Appropriations Language

#### Unanticipated Needs

For expenses necessary to enable the President to meet unanticipated needs, in furtherance of the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 108, \$1,000,000 to remain available until September 30, [2021]2022.

*(Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2020.)*

**Executive Office of the President  
Unanticipated Needs**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	1,000	1,000	1,000

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level ..... **1,000**

Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:

Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level..... **0**

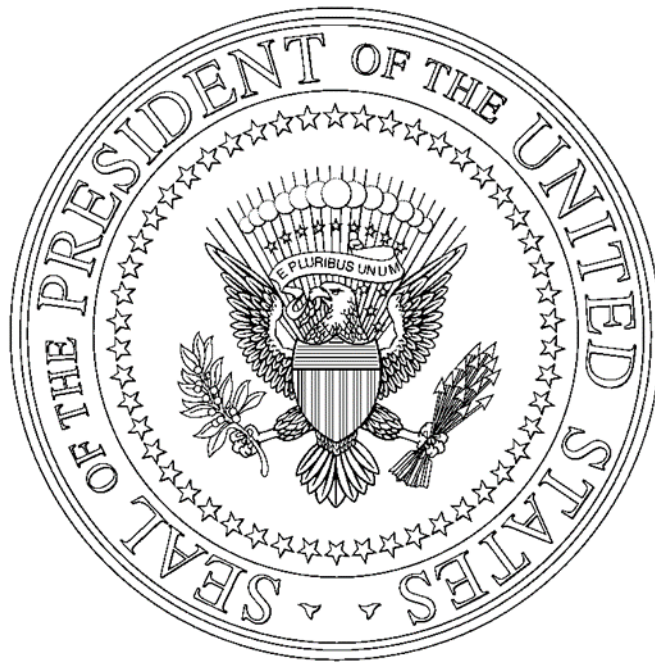
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:

Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level..... **0**

FY 2021 Estimate..... **1,000**

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# Executive Office of the President



## *Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator*

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**



# **Executive Office of the President**

## **Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator**

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### **Background**

The Office of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator (IPEC) was created in title III of the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (P.L 110-403). IPEC is focused on promoting and protecting our great competitive advantage – our nation’s innovative economy. IPEC coordinates and develops the United States overall intellectual property policy and strategy, to promote innovation and creativity, and to ensure effective intellectual property protection and enforcement, domestically and abroad.

By statute, IPEC is headed by a Presidentially-appointed, Senate-confirmed official – the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator – who “serve[s] within the Executive Office of the President.” 15 U.S.C. 8111(a).

In general, and as the IPEC statute provides (15 U.S.C. 8111(b)), IPEC is responsible for:

- Chairing the interagency intellectual property enforcement advisory committee
- Coordinating the development by the advisory committee of the three-year Joint Strategic Plan against counterfeiting and infringement that is required by 15 U.S.C. 8113
- Assisting, as requested, in the implementation of the Joint Strategic Plan
- Facilitating the issuance of policy guidance to departments and agencies on basic issues of policy and interpretation, to the extent necessary to assure the coordination of intellectual property enforcement policy and consistency with other law
- Reporting to the President and report to Congress, to the extent consistent with law, regarding domestic and international intellectual property enforcement programs
- Reporting to Congress annually, as required by 15 U.S.C. 8114, on the implementation of the Joint Strategic Plan, and making recommendations, if any and as appropriate, to Congress for improvements in Federal intellectual property laws and enforcement efforts; and
- Carrying out such other functions as the President may direct

In furtherance of the goals of the IPEC statute (15 U.S.C. 8113 and 8114) and working with departments and agencies, IPEC undertakes international engagement and IP diplomacy with other countries to strengthen their protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights, including the rights of US persons and their licensees.

**Executive Office of the President**  
**Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator**

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**Overview**

The FY 2021 request is \$1,000,000 for necessary expenses as authorized by title III of the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (P.L 110-403), 15 U.S.C. 8116. The request is \$300,000 or (23%) *below* the FY 2020 enacted amount

**Appropriations Language**

Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator as authorized by title III of the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (P.L 110-403), including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, [\$1,300,000] *\$1,000,000*. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2020.*)

**Executive Office of the President  
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	0	1,300	1,000

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....		<b>1,300</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>0</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	(150)	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	(150)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>(300)</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....		<b>1,000</b>

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**Executive Office of the President  
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	0	1,042	892	(150)
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	0	200	50	(150)
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA.....	0	56	56	0
26 Supplies and Materials.....	0	2	2	0
Total.....	<u>0</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>(300)</u>
 Total.....	<u>0</u>	<u>1,300</u>	<u>1,000</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual*	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	0	5	5	0

\* In 2019, under the Office of Management and Budget the IPEC achieved an FTE level of 5

**Part III. Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations**

**Executive Office of the President**



***Office of  
Science and Technology Policy***  
**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**



# **Executive Office of the President Office of Science and Technology Policy**

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## **Mission Statement and Background**

The Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP) carries out the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. §§ 6611-18).

OSTP has the following functions related to national-level science and technology policy:

- Advise the President and senior officials within the Executive Office of the President on the scientific and technological aspects of national policy
- Advise the President on, and assist the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in, the development of the Federal research and development (R&D) budget
- Coordinate the R&D programs and policies of the Federal Government
- Evaluate the scale, quality, and effectiveness of Federal science and technology (S&T) efforts
- Engage on S&T matters, as appropriate, with non-Federal stakeholders, including state and local officials, international entities and organizations, professional groups, academia, the private sector, nonprofit and philanthropic organizations, and other S&T stakeholders

In support of these functions, major OSTP responsibilities include:

- Providing scientifically rigorous advice and information to the President and other senior White House officials on the scientific and technological aspects of the work of the executive branch and national policy
- Coordinating Federal R&D programs to ensure that R&D efforts are secure, properly leveraged, and focused on research in areas that will advance national priorities such as ensuring American leadership in the Industries of the Future, improving healthcare, enhancing national economic competitiveness, and protecting homeland security. A primary mechanism by which OSTP accomplishes this is the cabinet-level National Science and Technology Council (NSTC)
- Participating in the formulation of the President's budget request in areas related to science and technology
- Chairing the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST), which directly advises the President on the most critical and highly-visible S&T issues
- Providing support for the Federal Government's national/homeland security and emergency preparedness communications in times of national crisis

## **Overview**

For fiscal year (FY) 2021 the estimated funding requirement for OSTP is \$5,000,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 30. This request is a \$544,000 reduction (9.8%) from the FY 2020 enacted appropriation. The proposed staffing level for FY 2021 of 30 FTE represents no change from FY 2020.

**Executive Office of the President**  
**Office of Science and Technology Policy**

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The FY 2021 funding request will support the Director of OSTP, up to four Associate Directors, and other professional staff members in diverse science, technology, and innovation disciplines. This configuration enables OSTP to address the full range of national S&T priorities, and ensures S&T activities across the Executive Branch are properly coordinated, leveraged, and applied to the most pressing needs of the Nation. It will also allow OSTP to operate the NSTC. OSTP will utilize detailees and individuals on Intergovernmental Personnel Act agreements and fellowships from other institutions to fulfill staffing needs in specialized scientific and technical areas.

This funding request will also enable OSTP to carry out its national security emergency preparedness communications responsibilities that must be performed in times of national crisis. The Director of OSTP also provides science and technology advice to Federal officials and performs vital interagency coordinating functions during times of national crisis.

Appropriations Language

Office of Science and Technology Policy

For necessary expenses of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in carrying out the purposes of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.), hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, not to exceed \$2,250 for official reception and representation expenses, and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, [\$5,544,000] \$5,000,000. (*Science Appropriations Act, 2020.*)

**Executive Office of the President  
Office of Science and Technology Policy**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	5,544	5,544	5,000

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....			<b>5,544</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>0</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Other Contractual Services.....		(544)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>(544)</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....			<b>5,000</b>

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**Executive Office of the President  
Office of Science and Technology Policy**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	4,230	4,542	4,542	0
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	259	160	160	0
22 Transportation of Things.....	0	1	1	0
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	0	72	72	0
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	23	15	15	0
25 Other Contractual Services.....	439	633	89	(544)
26 Supplies and Materials.....	122	63	63	0
26 Official Reception and Representation.....	0	2	2	0
31 Equipment.....	51	56	56	0
Total.....	<u>5,124</u>	<u>5,544</u>	<u>5,000</u>	<u>(544)</u>

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	23	30	30	0

# Executive Office of the President



## *Office of the United States Trade Representative*

### **Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**





# **Executive Office of the President Office of the United States Trade Representative**

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## **Mission Statement and Background**

The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is responsible for developing and coordinating United States (U.S.) policies with regard to international trade, commodity, and direct investment to the extent it involves international trade. The agency also oversees all trade negotiations with other countries and monitors and enforces U.S. rights under our trade agreements. The head of USTR has Cabinet-rank status and serves as the President's principal trade advisor, negotiator, and spokesperson on trade issues.

## **Overview**

For fiscal year (FY) 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of the United States Trade Representative is \$73,000,000, supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 280. This request is \$4,000,000 (or 5.8%) above the FY 2020 enacted appropriation of \$69,000,000. The proposed staffing level for FY 2021 of 280 is an increase of 16 FTEs from the FY 2020 estimated level of 264. The funding for this request is a combination of \$60,000,000 from the general fund and \$13,000,000 transferred from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund (TETF).

At this level, the budget will enable USTR to continue effectively leading President Trump's ambitious trade agenda by: (1) adopting trade policies that support our national security; (2) strengthening the U.S. economy; (3) negotiating better trade deals that work for all Americans; (4) enforcing U.S. trade laws and U.S. rights under existing trade agreements; and (5) reforming the multilateral trading system.

To achieve these key objectives, the Administration is undertaking a number of challenging and demanding trade tasks simultaneously. The United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) is a new trade regime for North America that will treat American workers and businesses much better than the outdated NAFTA.

“USMCA is a great deal for all three countries, solves the many deficiencies and mistakes in NAFTA, greatly opens markets to our farmers and manufacturers, reduces trade barriers to the U.S. and will bring all three Great Nations together in competition with the rest of the world.”

President Donald J. Trump

The Administration will staff a robust USMCA monitoring and enforcement effort as the new agreement goes into effect.

The Administration's efforts to press China to address long-standing U.S. concerns about unfair practices in that country has successfully concluded the U.S.-China Phase One Agreement. This historic and enforceable agreement requires structural reforms and other changes to China's economic and trade regime in the areas of intellectual property, technology transfer, agriculture, financial services, and currency and foreign exchange. The Phase One Agreement also includes a commitment by China that it will make substantial additional purchases of U.S. goods and services

**Executive Office of the President**  
**Office of the United States Trade Representative**

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in the coming years. Importantly, the agreement establishes a strong dispute resolution system that ensures prompt and effective implementation and enforcement. In the past, China has not abided by their promises. Hence, it is critical that USTR has the resources necessary to ensure that China abides by their commitments. The success of reaching this landmark agreement was due in large part to the aggressive tariffs imposed on China imports. To efficiently and effectively operate a critical tariff exclusion process, USTR acquired additional office space and stood up a substantial exclusion team of employees, contractors, consultants and detailees of more than 50 FTE. USTR anticipates that this effort will continue through FY 2020 and into FY 2021.

USTR and Japan signed the U.S.-Japan Trade Agreement and U.S.-Japan Digital Trade Agreement. The United States-Japan Trade Agreement will eliminate or reduce tariffs on certain agricultural and industrial products to enhance bilateral trade in a robust, stable, and mutually beneficial manner between our nations, which together account for approximately 30 percent of global gross domestic product. The United States-Japan Digital Trade Agreement establishes high-standard rules in this area, demonstrating the continued leading role that both nations play in global rule-making on digital trade. In addition, the United States and Japan intend to enter into negotiations in the areas of customs duties and other restrictions on trade, barriers to trade in services and investment, and other issues in order to promote mutually beneficial, fair, and reciprocal trade.

To strengthen the economic and national security relationship between the U.S. and Korea, the Administration sought to rebalance U.S.-Korea trade by reducing the trade deficit. Through negotiations to improve the United States – Korea Trade Agreement (KORUS), the United States has secured changes that will reduce the trade deficit and ensure that KORUS is a good deal for American workers, farmers and businesses.

USTR will focus increased attention on trade with the European Union and the United Kingdom and Phase 2 agreements with China and Japan. As opportunities present themselves to upgrade and adjust U.S. trade policy to the realities of the 21<sup>st</sup> century economy, potentially USTR will seek trade agreements with India, Kenya and other countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

Each of these trade agreement negotiations is resource intensive, requiring highly capable trade policy analysts and trade attorneys meeting aggressive time schedules both in the U.S. and overseas. Geographical offices as well as functional offices require the necessary staffing to conduct concurrent trade negotiations and monitor and enforce the commitments of our foreign trading partners.

USTR must fulfill the Administration's trade agenda by vigorously monitoring and enforcing trade policy. The Administration will continue to monitor unfair trade practices and receive input from American industry and labor to aggressively self-initiate trade litigation, consistent with U.S. law. In particular, USTR has determined that the French Digital Services Tax (DST) is unreasonable,

**Executive Office of the President**  
**Office of the United States Trade Representative**

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discriminatory, and burdens U.S. commerce. USTR is considering actions, which include additional duties on certain French products and fees on French services. Italy has followed France in levying a similar tax. The World Trade Organization (WTO) for the sixth time has found that EU subsidies to Airbus break WTO rules. As a result of the EU's failure to address these subsidies, the United States imposed tariffs on large civil aircraft and on agricultural and other products. With a lack of progress in efforts to resolve this dispute, the United States is initiating a process to assess increasing the tariff rates and subjecting additional EU products to the tariff.

In 2019, the Trump Administration took significant steps to rebalance U.S. trade so that American businesses and workers would share in the benefits of our trade relationships. To this end, the Administration engaged with strategic trade partners to renegotiate existing agreements and to begin negotiating new agreements. The Administration also continued to enforce U.S. trade rights in both domestic and international fora, and stood up for America's interests under existing trade agreements. In 2021, we will continue these efforts, as we take further steps to rebalance America's trade relationships and the global economy. USTR will continue work with the World Trade Organization to design and implement a new structure for the organization that will make the WTO relevant and performing to today's requirements, thereby ensuring fairness in its treatment of the U.S.

The Administration is committed to ensuring the agencies of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States have the resources needed to meet current and evolving challenges and to effectively implement the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act (FIRRMA). To this end, the FY 2021 request includes FTE for full implementation of FIRRMA.

**Executive Office of the President  
Office of the United States Trade Representative**

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Appropriations Language

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and the employment of experts and consultants as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, [\$54,000,000] \$60,000,000 of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$124,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses. (*Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.*)

Trade Enforcement Trust Fund  
(Including Transfers of Funds)

For activities of the United States Trade Representative authorized by section 611 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. 4405), including transfers, [\$15,000,000] \$13,000,000, to be derived from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund: Provided, That any transfer pursuant to subsection (d)(1) of such section shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act. (*Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.*)

**Executive Office of the President  
Office of the United States Trade Representative**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	53,000	54,000	60,000

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....			<b>54,000</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....		5,183	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....		729	
Other Contractual Services.....		629	
Supplies and Materials.....		59	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>6,600</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....		(5)	
Printing and Reproduction.....		(91)	
Equipment.....		(504)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>(600)</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....			<b>60,000</b>

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**Executive Office of the President  
Office of the United States Trade Representative**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	42,392	45,665	50,848	5,183
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	3,484	3,454	4,183	729
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	133	1,031	1,026	(5)
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	296	296	205	(91)
25 Other Contractual Services.....	4,179	2,591	3,220	629
26 Supplies and Materials.....	312	307	366	59
26 Official Reception and Representation.....	65	124	124	0
31 Equipment.....	532	532	28	(504)
Total.....	<u>51,393</u>	<u>54,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>	<u>6,000</u>
99 Reimbursement.....	439	650	650	
Total.....	<u>51,832</u>	<u>54,650</u>	<u>60,650</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	218	228	252	24

**Executive Office of the President  
Office of the United States Trade Representative**

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**USTR Trade Enforcement Trust Fund**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	15,000	15,000	13,000

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....		<b>15,000</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	2	
Rental Payments to GSA.....	5	
Supplies and Materials.....	13	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>20</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	(45)	
Printing and Reproduction.....	(2)	
Other Contractual Services.....	(1,472)	
Equipment.....	(501)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>(2,020)</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....		<b>13,000</b>

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**Executive Office of the President  
Office of the United States Trade Representative**

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**USTR Trade Enforcement Trust Fund**

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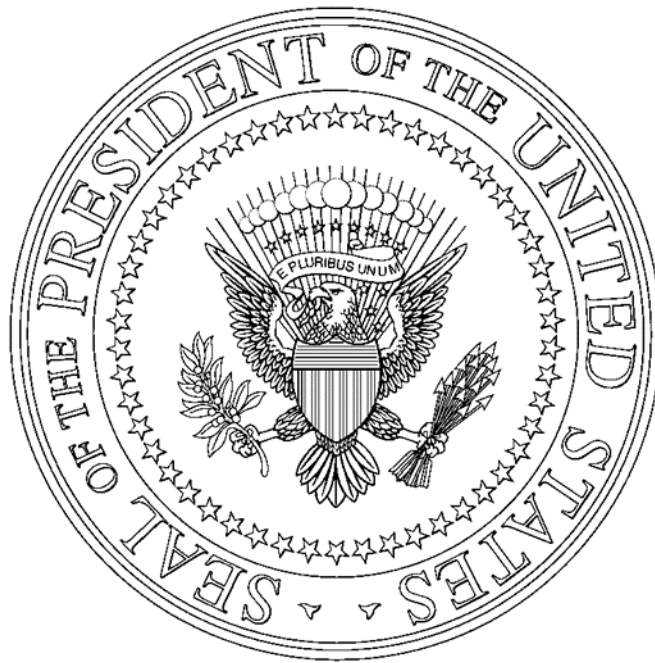
**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	6,314	6,788	6,743	(45)
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	595	607	609	2
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA.....	170	510	515	5
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	133	0	0	0
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	0	5	3	(2)
25 Other Contractual Services.....	7,004	6,489	5,017	(1,472)
26 Supplies and Materials.....	71	72	85	13
31 Equipment.....	529	529	28	(501)
Total.....	<u>14,816</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>13,000</u>	<u>(2,000)</u>
Total.....	<u>14,816</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>13,000</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	36	36	28	-8

# **Executive Office of the President**



## ***National Space Council***

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**



# Executive Office of the President National Space Council

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## Background

The National Space Council (Council) was established by Title V of Public Law 100-685 and Executive Order 12675 of April 20, 1989 (Establishing the National Space Council). The Council was tasked with advising and assisting the President regarding national space policy and strategy. The Council was never formally disestablished, but it effectively ceased operation in 1993. The Council was reestablished by Executive Order 13803.

The Council is composed of the following members:

- The Vice President, Chair of the Council
- The Secretary of State
- The Secretary of Defense
- The Secretary of Commerce
- The Secretary of Transportation
- The Secretary of Homeland Security
- The Director of National Intelligence
- The Director of the Office of Management and Budget
- The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
- The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy
- The Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism
- The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- The heads of other executive departments and agencies, and other senior officials within the Executive Office of the President, as determined by the Chair

The purpose of the Council is to advise and assist the President regarding national space policy and strategy, and perform such other duties as the President may, from time to time, prescribe. In particular, the Council is directed to:

- Review United States Government space policy, including long-range goals, and develop a strategy for national space activities
- Develop recommendations for the President on space policy and space-related issues
- Monitor and coordinate implementation of the objectives of the President's national space policy and strategy
- Foster close coordination, cooperation, and technology and information exchange among the civil, national security, and commercial space sectors
- Advise on participation in international space activities conducted by the United States Government
- Facilitate the resolution of differences concerning major space and space-related policy matters

# Executive Office of the President National Space Council

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## Overview

The National Space Council provides advice and assistance to the President on national space policy and strategy. The President has directed it to review United States Government space policy, including long-range goals, and develop a strategy for national space activities; develop recommendations for the President on space policy and space-related issues; monitor and coordinate implementation of the objectives of the President's national space policy by executive departments and agencies; and foster close coordination, cooperation, and technology and information exchange among the civil, national security, and commercial space sectors, and facilitate resolution of differences concerning major space and space-related policy issues.

For fiscal year (FY) 2021, the estimated funding requirement for the National Space Council is \$1,965,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 7. This request represents no change from the FY 2020 enacted appropriation.

## Appropriations Language

### National Space Council

For necessary expenses of the National Space Council in carrying out the purposes of title V of Public Law 100-685 and Executive Order 13803, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, not to exceed \$2,250 for official reception and representation expenses, \$1,965,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the National Space Council may accept personnel support from Federal agencies, departments, and offices, and such Federal agencies, departments, and offices may detail staff without reimbursement to the National Space Council for purposes provided herein.

*(Science Appropriations Act, 2020.)*

**Executive Office of the President  
National Space Council**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	<u>FY 2019 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2020 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 2021 Estimate</u>
Total.....	1,965	1,965	1,965

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....		<b>1,965</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Other Contractual Services.....	50	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>50</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:		
Transportation of Things.....	(1)	
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	(4)	
Printing and Reproduction.....	(10)	
Supplies and Materials.....	(10)	
Equipment.....	(25)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....		<b>(50)</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....		<b>1,965</b>

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**Executive Office of the President  
National Space Council**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	738	1,438	1,438	0
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	44	82	82	0
22 Transportation of Things.....	0	1	0	(1)
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	0	5	1	(4)
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	0	15	5	(10)
25 Other Contractual Services.....	412	377	427	50
26 Supplies and Materials.....	3	15	5	(10)
26 Official Reception and Representation.....	0	2	2	0
31 Equipment.....	0	30	5	(25)
Total.....	<u>1,197</u>	<u>1,965</u>	<u>1,965</u>	<u>0</u>
99 Reimbursement.....	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>200</u>	
Total.....	<u>1,197</u>	<u>1,965</u>	<u>2,165</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	5	7	7	0

**Part IV. Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations**

**Executive Office of the President**



***Council on Environmental Quality***

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**





## **Executive Office of the President Council on Environmental Quality**

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### **Mission Statement and Background**

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) was established by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321, 4342). Section 204 of NEPA, 42 U.S.C. § 4344, charges CEQ with a number of responsibilities, including:

- Developing and recommending to the President national policies to foster and promote the improvement of environmental quality to meet the conservation, social, economic, health, and other requirements and goals of the Nation;
- Identifying and assessing trends in environmental quality and recommending appropriate response strategies;
- Overseeing Federal agency implementation of the requirements of NEPA; and
- Conducting environmental investigations, studies, surveys, research, and analyses with respect to matters of policy and legislation as requested by the President.

CEQ has numerous other statutory responsibilities under a number of Federal laws, including: the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7609; the Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act, 16 U.S.C. § 4751; the Department of Energy Organization Act of 1997, 42 U.S.C. § 7265; the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1536; the Global Change Research Act of 1990, 15 U.S.C. § 2932; the Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1401-1403; the National Climate Program Act of 1978, 15 U.S.C. § 2904; the National Environmental Education Act, 20 U.S.C. §§ 5506-5508; the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 10132, 10134, and 10193; the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2603(e)(2)(A)(iii); the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Act, 23 U.S.C. § 139; the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5189g; and the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4370m-1, 4370m-2, and 4370m-4. In addition, CEQ has duties and responsibilities under a number of executive orders and presidential memoranda, including: Executive Order 13807, "Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects"; Executive Order 13834, "Efficient Federal Operations"; Executive Order 13840, "Ocean Policy To Advance the Economic, Security, and Environmental Interests of the United States"; and "Presidential Memorandum on Ocean Mapping of the United States Exclusive Economic Zone and the Shoreline and Nearshore of Alaska".

The Chairman of CEQ, a Senate-confirmed Presidential appointee, serves as Director of the Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ), established by the Environmental Quality Improvement Act (EQIA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 4371-4375. The Office provides the professional and administrative staff support for CEQ to help meet its statutory responsibilities. For example, CEQ is to assist in coordinating environmental programs among the Federal agencies in the Executive Branch, assist in developing environmental quality criteria and standards, and review the adequacy of existing systems for monitoring and predicting environmental change.

Finally, CEQ is responsible for ensuring that Federal agencies meet their obligations under NEPA. NEPA established the Federal Government's policy to "create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other

## Executive Office of the President Council on Environmental Quality

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requirements of present and future generations of Americans” (42 U.S.C. § 4331). Pursuant to NEPA, the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local governments, and other concerned public and private organizations, must consider the effects of its actions on the quality of the human environment before making decisions. On January 10, 2020, CEQ published a proposed rule to modernize and update CEQ’s NEPA regulations originally issued in 1978.

CEQ’s coordinating function helps to avoid redundancy and conflict while fostering efficiency and policy innovation. CEQ’s location within the Executive Office of the President places CEQ in an ideal position to chair interagency groups, balance agency positions, and encourage Government-wide and intergovernmental cooperation.

### Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2021, the estimated funding requirement for CEQ is \$3,500,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 25. This request is \$506,000 (or 16.9%) above the FY 2020 enacted appropriation.

### Appropriations Language

#### Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality

For necessary expenses to continue functions assigned to the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception and representation expenses, [\$2,994,000] \$3,500,000: Provided, that, notwithstanding section 202 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Council shall consist of one member, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, serving as chairman and exercising all powers, functions, and duties of the Council. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.*)

**Executive Office of the President  
Council on Environmental Quality**

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**Summary Change to Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Total.....	2,994	2,994	3,500

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:*

FY 2020 Estimated level .....			<b>2,994</b>
Net increases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....		450	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....		50	
Printing and Reproduction.....		20	
Other Contractual Services.....		60	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>580</b>
Net decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level:			
Supplies and Materials.....		(74)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2020 Estimated level.....			<b>(74)</b>
FY 2021 Estimate.....			<b>3,500</b>

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**Executive Office of the President  
Council on Environmental Quality**

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**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

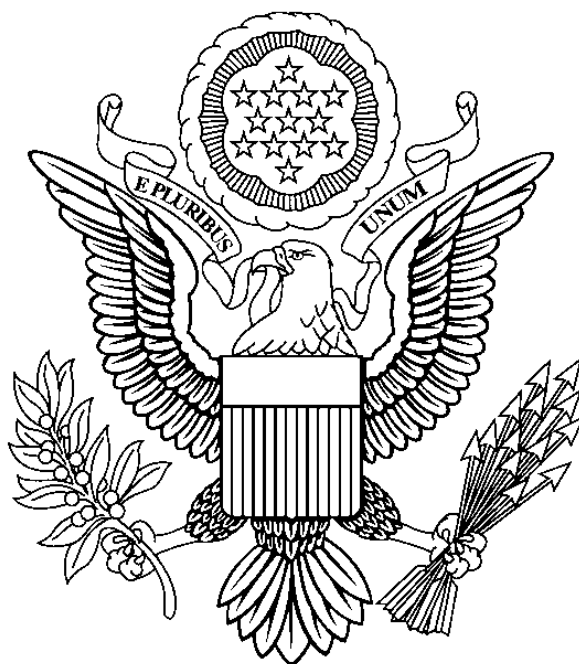
	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	2,354	2,664	3,114	450
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	33	50	100	50
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	9	40	60	20
25 Other Contractual Services.....	387	90	150	60
26 Supplies and Materials.....	89	149	75	(74)
26 Official Reception and Representation.....	0	1	1	0
31 Equipment.....	18	0	0	0
Total.....	<u>2,890</u>	<u>2,994</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>506</u>
 Total.....	 <u>2,890</u>	 <u>2,994</u>	 <u>3,500</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY20/FY21 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	15	24	25	1

**Part V. Government-Wide Councils and Federal Government Priority Goals**

**Executive Office of the President**



***Government-Wide Councils and  
Federal Government Priority  
Goals***

**Fiscal Year 2021 Budget**



# Government-Wide Councils

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## Background

Interagency groups, such as Government-Wide Councils, provide critical leadership and accountability in generating Government-Wide collaboration and innovation. Council activities generate cross-agency focus and enterprise-level performance improvements. This document highlights Council-led activities and initiatives that have played a fundamental role in improving government operations.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Budget includes a Government-Wide general provision under Title VII to authorize certain interagency groups—such as the President’s Management Council (PMC), the Chief Acquisition Officers Council (CAOC), the Chief Financial Officers Council (CFOC), the Chief Human Capital Officers Council (CHCOC), the Chief Information Officers Council (CIOC), and the Performance Improvement Council (PIC)—to be reimbursed by funds transferred by agencies to the “Government-Wide Policy” account under General Services Administration (GSA) with the approval from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Consistent with previously enacted appropriations since FY 2011, the amount of FY 2021 transfer authority requested totals \$17 million for Government-Wide innovations, initiatives and activities. Consistent with appropriations enacted since FY 2016, the amount of FY 2021 transfer authority requested totals \$15 million for improving coordination, reducing duplication, and other activities related to the Federal Government Priority Goals (commonly referred to as the Cross-Agency Priority Goals, or CAP Goals).

While the total transfer authority amount requested for FY 2021 is \$17 million for Government-wide Councils and \$15 million for CAP Goals, the proposed funding estimates for the projects and activities to support Government-wide Councils and CAP Goals are smaller. This provides the Administration the flexibility to collect additional funds up to the total transfer authority amounts in response to high-priority, cross-cutting areas or management challenges as they emerge. Government-wide Councils and CAP Goals offer a unique capability for tackling these challenges on a government-wide basis. If the Administration decides to collect additional funds, OMB will provide Congressional notification.

## **Improved Coordination across Councils**

Beginning with the FY 2019 Budget, the Administration has made a strategic shift to better coordinate projects across Councils. Before that point, funding for Councils had focused on providing resources for Council-specific projects, with only a few initiatives having a Cross-Council focus. In some cases, this led to a lack of coordination across projects with similar objectives, as well as projects led by individual Councils that did not fully anticipate the needs of other Councils.

The FY 2021 Budget continues the approach first introduced in the FY 2019 Budget. In FY 2021, in addition to funding Council-specific projects, we will emphasize identifying cross-council projects that will meet the needs of multiple functional communities and optimize government-wide return on investment. Specifically, the requested funding supports co-investment in cross-Council projects that benefit one or more functional areas, such as workforce, shared services, and data. Through this approach, Council meetings and cross-functional project teams will facilitate



## Government-Wide Councils

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confronting similar challenges and jointly problem-solving rather than individually pursuing redundant solutions. Co-investment enables multiple organizations to share the costs of developing capacities and information systems they all need, reducing per-unit costs for all participants.

This shift to a cross-Council focus demands an appropriate decision-making process to support effective management and oversight of projects and deliverables. To meet this demand, we have established an investment review process. When allocating funds, the process considers projects that:

- Benefit the larger Federal government and not a single organization
- Have no—or limited—alternative sources of funding that are dedicated to the effort because no single agency or organization is accountable for the work
- Impact the creation, streamlining, or implementation of policy
- Have clearly identified outcomes
- Impact more than one Council's community and/or President's Management Agenda priorities

Equally important is to ensure alignment of Council activities with the President's Management Agenda, which lays out a long-term vision for modernizing the Federal Government in key areas that will improve the ability of agencies to deliver mission outcomes, provide excellent service, and steward taxpayer dollars effectively on behalf of the American people. Since the President's Management Agenda was established in March 2018, the Administration has been leading a collaborative government-wide effort to implement comprehensive and ambitious change. As the two-year anniversary of the President's Management Agenda approaches, the Administration will continue to build toward a long-term vision of a Government that is responsive to the needs of the people it serves, agile in delivering on its mission, and a responsible steward of taxpayer dollars. Achieving this transformational vision requires bolder strategies, such as increasing the mission and customer focus of agencies, improving the agility of Government operations to respond to change, and developing more integrated platforms and capabilities to deliver transformational improvements. The next steps on the President's Management Agenda will be released this spring.

The remainder of this section provides the budgetary justification for each interagency Council pursuant to language in Senate Report 111-43, which directed OMB to include this justification in the annual budget request for the Executive Office of the President (EOP) beginning in FY 2011. With the addition of transfer authority for Federal Government Priority Goals in FY 2016, this section also provides budgetary justification for the development and implementation of goals to be funded by the request.

## Government-Wide Councils

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### Appropriations Language—Title VII Government-Wide General Provisions

(Transfer of Funds)

*Sec. 716. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346 and section 708 of this Act, the head of each Executive department and agency is hereby authorized to transfer to or reimburse "General Services Administration, Government-wide Policy" with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act, including rebates from charge card and other contracts: Provided, That these funds shall be administered by the Administrator of General Services to support Government-wide and other multi-agency financial, information technology, procurement, and other management innovations, initiatives, and activities, including improving coordination and reducing duplication, as approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the appropriate interagency and multiagency groups designated by the Director (including the President's Management Council for overall management improvement initiatives, the Chief Financial Officers Council for financial management initiatives, the Chief Information Officers Council for information technology initiatives, the Chief Human Capital Officers Council for human capital initiatives, the Chief Acquisition Officers Council for procurement initiatives, and the Performance Improvement Council for performance improvement initiatives): Provided further, That the total funds transferred or reimbursed shall not exceed \$15,000,000 to improve coordination, reduce duplication, and for other activities related to Federal Government Priority Goals established by 31 U.S.C. 1120, and not to exceed \$17,000,000 for Government-Wide innovations, initiatives, and activities: Provided further, That the funds transferred to or for reimbursement of "General Services Administration, Government-wide Policy" during fiscal year 2021 shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2022: Provided further, That such transfers or reimbursements may only be made after 15 days following notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.*

### **Achievements in FY 2019**

Each Government-Wide management Council achieved noteworthy and high-impact outcomes during FY 2019, as did groups of Councils working together on shared goals.

**Chief Acquisition Officers Council (CAOC).** The CAOC has started to focus on modernizing the acquisition function in several areas. Currently, the federal acquisition system collects billions of data points and volumes of narrative information that are underused; relies on manual, outdated processes that could be improved and automated; and has uninspiring training and development for its workforce. This year, the CAOC plans to start building a modern acquisition infrastructure that promotes self-service analytics and through which third-party emerging technology tools can be shared by all agencies. The CAOC continues to invest in managing categories of common spend, reducing contract duplication, and building self-service dashboards that will help agencies and acquisition workforce members make smarter buying decisions. To date, category management has provided cost avoidance of \$33.1 billion, and agencies now have near real time access to metrics to help them implement these better buying practices. The CAOC is modernizing its past performance and suspension and debarment tools. It continues to focus on helping

## Government-Wide Councils

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acquisition workforce teams get requirements right and select high-performing contractors in order to get a better solution for the agency. The CAOC is supporting the Program Management Improvement and Accountability Act (PMIAA) by developing a portfolio management dashboard and also a capstone class building on the four online modules developed last year to develop critical thinking skills in cross-functional acquisition workforce members throughout the acquisition lifecycle. The CAOC is also piloting adaptive learning to modernize the way in which the acquisition workforce learns its craft. Finally, the CAOC recognized acquisition professionals who contribute to outstanding improvements in acquisition in the areas of program management, business and technology innovation, data disruption, category management, and small business procurement through the annual CAOC Acquisition Excellence awards.

***Chief Financial Officers Council (CFOC).*** In early FY 2019, the CFOC began an ambitious reworking of its core financial management transformation strategies and related management approach, governance structure, and stakeholder engagement and communication plans. As a result of this effort, the Council more fully aligned its focus areas with the President's Management Agenda and established six Executive Steering Committees and more than 20 active working groups to take on some of the most significant cross-federal Financial Management challenges. Listed below are descriptions and key accomplishments for each of the priority areas:

- **Getting Payments Right (GPR).** The GPR initiative is a CAP Goal that has the ambitious goal of building trust in government by better understanding the nature of improper payments and preventing monetary loss. The effort is subdivided into four strategy areas: Clarifying and Streamlining Requirements, Identifying Monetary Loss Root Causes, Improving Strategic Data Use, Developing Mitigation Strategies, and Improving Partnerships with States. Key accomplishments this year include the following: (1) updated agency guidance; (2) identified needed changes to related statutes; (3) identified root causes of improper payments; (4) identified data sets for eligibility pre-checks and which criteria are linked to the largest monetary loss root causes; and (5) identified successful agency mitigation strategies.
- **Fiscal Management Transformation.** This initiative has ambitious objectives, including the following: modernize the production of financial information to better manage the operations of the federal government; provide opportunities for agencies to consolidate financial management requirements; implement standard business processes and data and shared solutions; align with the government-wide human capital strategy to recruit, develop, empower, and retain the financial management workforce for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century; and engage with stakeholders to improve the value of reporting and auditing. Key accomplishments this year include the following: (1) matured the Financial Management Standards Committee; (2) published Financial Management Standards; (3) launched RPA pilots; (4) implemented four agency shared solution pilot efforts, and completed the shared solution 5-year plan; (5) restarted a government-wide recruitment pilot effort; (6) began development of a workforce modernization strategy; and (7) Closing Package Elimination.
- **Enterprise Risk Management (ERM).** This priority area has the following objectives, working in coordination with the Performance Improvement Council: facilitate a risk-aware culture across the government; promote integrated strategy-setting (e.g., using performance, cost, quality data) to manage risk/value; and drive resource prioritization

## Government-Wide Councils

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and allocation by leveraging risk informed decisions across the government.

Accomplishments in this launch year included the following: (1) established the Executive Steering Committee and workgroups; (2) commenced the initial development of an updated Federal ERM Playbook; (3) developed a Federal ERM Maturity Model; and (4) created a Funding Lapse Lessons Learned White Paper from an ERM perspective.

- **Results-Oriented Accountability for Grants.** This CAP Goal seeks to maximize the value of grant funding by applying a risk-based, data-driven framework that balances compliance requirements with demonstrated successful results. It also seeks to revolutionize how grants are managed by: standardizing grants management processes and data; linking budget, spending and performance data; building shared solutions to reduce burden and improve the user experience; leveraging data to assess and manage recipient risk; holding recipients accountable for good performance practices; and streamlining burdensome compliance requirements for those that demonstrate results. Key accomplishments include the following: (1) centralizing the collection of grants data and saving grantees over 150,000 work hours annually; (2) issuing version 1.0 of the grants management standard data elements after receiving and reconciling over 1,100 public comments; and (3) streamlining the 2019 Single Audit Compliance Supplement by reducing the compliance areas from 12 to 6 of the most critical areas based on program needs.
- **Financial Data Transformation.** This key priority area seeks to build a data-centric environment to promote public trust in financial management, provide better transparency and accountability of Federal dollars that meet user needs while minimizing reporting burden, and to orient the business of government around data. A key focus of this priority area is to demonstrate the value of data to either improve the transparency of federal spending and performance or to better support decision making. Accomplishments include the following: (1) announced the Shared Quality Services (SQS) Strategy (OMB Memorandum M-19-16) and the CFO Act Data Quality Playbook; (2) collaborated with the Department of the Treasury to produce recommendations for how agencies' financial data can be linked with public data measuring performance; (3) partnered with GSA and the Department of the Treasury to test linking performance, budget, and spend data; (4) published a case study leveraging USASpending data to enhance analysis related to the opioid crisis; (5) collaborated with the Budget Officers Advisory Committee (BOAC), agency information technology, real property, and budget and financial reporting staff to produce a white paper that examined the Information Technology and Real Property program's current scheme to classify, record, and report budget and expenditure data in the OMB and Agency Object Classes; (6) developed the Opportunity Project Sprint with two demo days where OMB announced their 2020 sprint theme, *Delivering Efficient Services to the American Public*; and (7) increased reporting quality for at least 17 out of the 24 CFO Act agencies whose Inspectors General determined high DATA Act data quality based on implementation of Appendix A to OMB Circular A-123 guidance.
- **Government-Wide Real Property.** Initiatives related to real property are supported by the CFO Council but managed by the Federal Real Property Council. Initiatives are directed to move the government towards a more optimized federal real property portfolio with particular emphasis on capital planning and to implement the Federal Integrated Business

## Government-Wide Councils

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Framework (FIBF) to develop and promulgate standard business practices and data standards. The implementation of FIBF will bring common processes and standards to the government-wide real property community for the first time to improve cross agency collaboration and coordination on real property projects and program priorities.

***Chief Human Capital Officers Council (CHCOC).*** The year began with the longest federal civilian furlough in history, and the CHCOC convened daily during the 35-day lapse in appropriations to ensure a forum existed for distribution of guidance to Agencies directly from OMB, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), GSA, Department of Labor, and other Federal Agencies responsible for supporting Federal employees' benefits such as child care and transportation subsidies; health, vision, and dental insurances; and unemployment rules. During FY 2019, the Council convened over 40 times, including nine full council meetings, two joint meetings with other Councils, and a two-day fall forum. The CHCOC actively advised and coordinated with OPM to drive the workforce of the 21<sup>st</sup> Century, including improving workforce strategies to enable simple and strategic hiring to attract top talent, maximizing the use of available tools to address government's most pressing hiring needs, and supporting the President's Management Agenda. In FY 2019, the Council recommended ways to streamline and deregulate personnel decision-making.

***Chief Information Officers Council (CIOC).*** During FY 2019, the CIOC and its targeted subcommittees focused on furthering the Administration's goals of IT modernization, developing a workforce of the future, driving value in Federal IT investments, and delivering world-class digital services. Through the subcommittees, OMB has been working with interagency teams to strengthen IT policy, close critical skills gaps in the Federal workforce, and accelerate modernization of legacy infrastructure. Examples of major efforts and accomplishments include the following:

- The CIOC sponsors the Federal Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) Council as the primary body for interagency CISO collaboration and communication. The CISO Council addressed many emerging security risks and produced key analysis such as the Security Operations Center (SOC)-as-a-Service (SOCaaS) report. This report established a baseline capability for agency SOCs and the potential growth of SOCaaS.
- The CIOC's Workforce Committee sponsored the second annual Women in Federal IT and Cybersecurity event, a half-day event celebrating the success of women in Federal IT and cybersecurity, and discussing ways to continue encouraging women to join the Federal IT workforce. The Workforce Committee also sponsored two cohorts in the Federal Reskilling Academy pilot, partnering with the Department of Education and the General Services Administration. The effort focused on providing targeted training for current Federal professionals with no background in cybersecurity to become Cyber Defense Analysts, and the application of those skills to existing cybersecurity challenges within the Federal government. In partnership with the Department of Agriculture, the CIOC also supported the Government's first SES career development program focused specifically on developing IT executives to serve as Federal CIOs and CISOs. The CIOC also sponsored three Code Challenges working with a variety of agencies to attract top IT talent to Federal agencies with open job postings, and to give current Federal employees

## Government-Wide Councils

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a chance to hone their skills. In FY 2020, CIOC projects include executing a training academy focused on data scientists.

- The CIOC's Innovation Committee sponsored two roundtables focusing on emerging technologies including artificial intelligence and quantum computing. These roundtables brought together experts, academics, and CIOs with their CISO counterparts to discuss the challenges and opportunities facing their agencies. The roundtables resulted in four white papers published or scheduled to be published on CIO.gov covering topics such as networks of the future, artificial intelligence, user and customer experience, and quantum computing.
- The CIOC's Services, Solutions, and Infrastructure (SSI) Committee supported ongoing implementation of the Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA) by providing a comprehensive, agency-driven assessment of improvements to the FITARA Scorecard, specifically improved Data Center Optimization Initiative (DCOI) metrics.
- The CIOC's SSI Committee consolidated disparate mobile-focused initiatives into the newly formed Federal Mobility Group (FMG). The FMG supports both the CIOC and CAOC by addressing common mobility challenges. In FY 2019, the FMG focused on the impact of 5G wireless on federal IT producing two white papers addressing the testing of new systems along with regulations and policies impacting adoption. This work lays the foundation for federal investments in a critical technology area.
- The CIOC SSI committee and CISO Council, in coordination with NIST, led efforts to further the Federal Governments understanding an path towards adopting a Zero Trust mindset for architecture deployments. These efforts included industry days, the development of the draft National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publication 800-207, and establishment of a test environment at NIST to evaluate capabilities that can be leveraged for Zero Trust.
- The CIOC sponsors an Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) Task Force to assist and coordinate agency activities in the transition to IPv6. In FY 2019, this Task Force provided technical analysis and support toward the acceleration of the IPv6 transition and is acting as a liaison body between federal agencies and commercial vendors.
- The CIOC provided a range of support to the nascent Chief Data Officer (CDO) Council. The CIOC and its members supported the development of both the Federal Data Strategy (FDS) and the FDS 2020 Action Plan. The Annual CIO Bootcamp included agency CDO's to help establish future synergies between the two councils.
- The CIO Council also modernized its website, CIO.gov, in accordance with the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Integrated Digital Experience Act and Connected Government Act. The site used the U.S. Web Design System to use and improve on open source templates, making information and resources easier to find for their customers.

***Performance Improvement Council (PIC).*** In FY 2019, the PIC designed and facilitated a variety of performance improvement engagements and delivered useful tools to advance many of the largest federal agencies toward their goals. The PIC provided direct support to White House leadership, OMB, and Federal agencies by fostering collaboration, disseminating best practices, building performance capabilities, and providing analytical and performance management and improvement expertise. The PIC supported the implementation of the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, playing a key role in Agency Strategic Plan, Agency Priority Goal (APG), and CAP Goal

## Government-Wide Councils

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development, implementation, documentation, and communication. Members of the PIC led efforts collectively and individually within their agencies to assess progress against agencies' strategic objectives through the annual strategic review process—a key performance management routine whereby management successes, challenges, and risks for over 300 strategic objectives and outcomes articulated in Agency Strategic Plans are discussed, and course corrections are identified where needed. In order to support agency benchmarking and performance improvement efforts, the PIC held more than 60 events and engagements for stakeholders and members of the federal performance management community including workshops and facilitated discussions focused on topics including: building effective collaborations; strategic communications and storytelling; evidence-building success stories; mapping strategy to evidence; and tools for framing goals. Two workshops (APG 101 and APG 201) were held to assist agencies in developing stronger APGs and learning from their peers who have been highly successful using policies of the APG process. The PIC continued to manage Performance.gov, funded by the Performance Management Line of Business during FY 2019, implementing several new designs to ensure a more transparent, navigable, and engaging site. These include interactive data visualizations, Gears of Government Awards winner profiles, redesigned CAP Goal pages tailored to engage goal stakeholders, and seamlessly integrated social media channels.

***President's Management Council (PMC).*** During FY 2019, the PMC continued to play a leadership role in advancing a broad set of federal management priorities through cross-agency coordination of mission delivery objectives and strong oversight of mission-support functions. The PMC was particularly instrumental in advising OMB in the overall implementation of the President's Management Agenda and in the implementation of a number of specific CAP Goals related to cross-cutting priorities—not only through the direct involvement of PMC members as Goal Leaders, but also by providing ongoing thought leadership as implementation of the President's Management Agenda continued.

***Program Management Policy Council (PMPC).*** The PMPC, which is comprised of Program Management Improvement Officers (PMIOs) of agencies and departments and senior OMB officials, collaborates to improve program and project management across the Federal Government. The PMPC convened two meetings of agency Program Management Improvement Officers (PMIO) in FY 2019 as required by the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act (PMIAA). Established by the Act and further operationalized by OMB's implementing guidance, the PMPC meets regularly to improve program and project management practices across Federal agencies, strengthen program management capacity and expertise by facilitating cross-agency learning, and share best practices identified by agencies and the private sector. In FY 2019, PMPC members submitted their first PMIAA implementation plans to OMB, began standing up intra-agency websites to facilitate the sharing of best practices in program management, and continued working collaboratively with OMB to conduct program portfolio reviews of non-IT major acquisition programs and projects in coordination with agencies' strategic review processes. Additionally, OPM began work on project and program management competencies and in collaboration with the PMPC and CHCO Council issued a memo dated May 2, 2019 updating the Program Management 0340 Series and providing interpretive guidance for project management positions. PMPC members have been working to identify strategies to develop agency program managers (PMs) to their fullest potential and ensure a strong, competitive pool of PMs are ready to assume senior PM positions.

## Government-Wide Councils

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***Evaluation Officer Council (EOC).*** The EOC convenes the Evaluation Officers that were established by the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018. The EOC will advise on the right skills, approaches, and capacity to ensure agencies have the ability to help determine what works and what does not need improvement in government. When done correctly, rigorous evaluation should inform Federal policy, programmatic, regulatory, and budget decisions. In FY 2019, the Evaluation Officers attended an OMB-led orientation and began work to more fully stand up the EOC. More recently, the first three council meetings were held, including one that involved collaboration with the Performance Improvement Council membership. The EOC worked to set priorities for the remainder of FY 2020, and shared leading practices for developing learning agendas, evaluation plans, and capacity assessments. In FY 2020, the EOC plans to hold regular monthly meetings.

***Chief Data Officers Council (CDOC).*** The CDOC was established by the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 and detailed in OMB M-19-23. In FY 2019 the Chief Data Officers were invited to attend an OMB-led orientation and plans are underway for regular council meetings in 2020. Goals for the council in FY 2020 include establishing government-wide best practices for data governance and management, promoting interagency data sharing, and engaging stakeholders from other interagency councils and the private sectors on how the government can improve access to and use of Federal data assets while protecting privacy and confidentiality. The CDOC plans to work towards these goals and execute projects in coordination with other relevant interagency councils, aligning the work with the President's Management Agenda and CAP Goals.

***Cross-Council Collaboration.*** To accelerate progress on shared services in the federal arena, the CAOC, CFOC, CHCOC, and CIOC have been instrumental in collaborating with OMB, the Shared Services Governance Board, and the Office of Shared Solutions and Performance Improvement in establishing and executing the priorities of OMB Memorandum M-19-16, *Centralized Mission Support Capabilities for the Federal Government*. The cross-Council partnership has improved the effectiveness of the initiative by ensuring that stakeholders are informed, aligned, and acting in concert around a common objective.

### **FY 2021 Budget Estimates**

The tables in this section present the current estimates of spending by activity for each Council, although the activities within each Council and their spending estimates are subject to change in response to shifts in priorities. In FY 2021, we will maintain the total amount in collections for Councils at \$14 million—which is flat with FY 2020 levels—as we continue to implement projects supporting the President's Management Agenda.

In addition to being guided by the priorities within each of their respective functions, the Councils have identified opportunities to jointly address shared management priorities in FY 2021. A coordinated approach to these multi-disciplinary issues ensures that management changes are designed and implemented more comprehensively, efficiently, and with broader buy-in from agency leadership. In recognition of this increased focus on cross-functional issues, the cost of several such initiatives—including data management and oversight, workforce, and sharing quality



## Government-Wide Councils

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services—is fully allocated to Cross-Cutting Council Initiatives rather than divided among the other Councils.

### Summary Funding Table by Council

<b>Government-Wide Council</b>	<b>FY 2019</b>	<b>FY 2020</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>
Chief Acquisition Officers Council (CAOC)	841,000	906,000	906,000
Chief Financial Officers Council (CFOC)	2,256,000	2,430,000	2,430,000
Chief Human Capital Officers Council (CHCOC)	659,000	710,000	710,000
Chief Information Officers Council (CIOC)	1,975,000	2,127,000	2,127,000
Cross-Cutting Council Initiatives*	7,269,000	7,827,000	7,827,000
<b>Total Reimbursable Authority</b>	<b>\$13,000,000</b>	<b>\$14,000,000</b>	<b>\$14,000,000</b>

\* Cross-Cutting Council Initiatives include: funding for the President’s Management Council; funding for the Performance Improvement Council; funding for government-wide management initiatives related to data management, workforce, and sharing quality services; and general operations.

## Government-Wide Councils

### Chief Acquisition Officers Council (CAOC)

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The CAOC is the principal interagency forum for monitoring and improving the federal acquisition system and promoting the President’s specific acquisition-related initiatives and policies. The CAOC was established pursuant to Section 16A of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) Act, as amended. The Council functions to:

- Develop recommendations for the OMB Director on acquisition policies and requirements
- Assist the OFPP Administrator in identifying, developing, and coordinating multi-agency projects such as category management and other innovative initiatives
- Promote effective business practices that ensure the timely delivery of best value products and services and achieve public policy objectives, working with the OFPP Administrator and the Federal Acquisition Regulatory Council as necessary
- Further integrity, fairness, competition, openness, and efficiency
- Along with OPM, assess and address the hiring, training, and professional development needs of the acquisition workforce

<b>Chief Acquisition Officers Council (CAOC)</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>
<p><u>Category Management</u>: The CAOC supports programs and initiatives to improve acquisition outcomes by reducing duplication, buying smarter, and achieving savings.</p> <p><u>Data, Accountability, and Transparency</u>: The CAOC is focused on streamlining and gaining efficiencies in the acquisition process. Funding will support solutions to improve acquisition tools, systems, performance support efforts, including how the performance data is required to be collected in the implementation guidance for the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act (PMIAA), and reducing contractor burden through streamlined data collection and reporting.</p>	\$906,000
<b>Total CAOC</b>	<b>\$906,000</b>

**Government-Wide Councils**  
**Chief Financial Officers Council (CFOC)**

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The CFOC, composed of the Chief Financial Officers (CFOs) and Deputy Chief Financial Officers (DCFOs) of the largest federal agencies and senior officials of OMB and the Department of the Treasury, works collaboratively to improve financial management in the U.S. Government. The Council was established under the provisions of the CFO Act of 1990 to “advise and coordinate the activities of the agencies of its members on such matters as consolidation and modernization of financial systems, improved quality of financial information, financial data and information standards, internal controls, legislation affecting financial operations and organizations, and any other financial management matters.” The CFOC funding supports the following:

<b>Chief Financial Officers Council (CFOC)</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>
<p><u>Getting Payments Right (GPR)</u>: This CAP Goal has the ambitious goal of building trust in government by better understanding the nature of improper payments and preventing monetary loss. The effort is subdivided into four strategy areas: Clarifying and Streamlining Requirements, Identifying Monetary Loss Root Causes, Improving Strategic Data Use, Developing Mitigation Strategies, and Improving Partnerships with States.</p> <p><u>Fiscal Management Transformation</u>: Key objectives of this initiative include: modernizing the production of financial information to better manage the operations of the federal government; providing opportunities for agencies to consolidate financial management requirements and implement standardized business processes, data, and shared solutions; aligning with the government-wide human capital strategy to recruit, develop, empower, and retain the financial management workforce for the 21st Century; and engaging with stakeholders to improve the value of reporting and auditing.</p> <p><u>Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)</u>: Working in coordination with the PIC, the ERM priority area seeks to: facilitate a risk-aware culture across the government; promote integrated strategy-setting (e.g., using performance, cost, quality data) to manage risk/value; drive resource prioritization and allocation by leveraging risk informed decisions across the government.</p> <p><u>Results-Oriented Accountability for Grants</u>: This CAP Goal seeks to maximize the value of grant funding by applying a risk-based, data-driven framework that balances compliance requirements with demonstrated successful results. This priority area seeks to revolutionize how grants are managed by: standardizing grants management processes and standardizing, and linking data; building shared solutions that reduce burden and improve the user experience; leveraging data to assess and manage recipient risk; holding recipients accountable for good performance practices and streamlining burdensome compliance requirements for those that demonstrate results.</p>	<p>\$2,430,000</p>

**Government-Wide Councils**  
**Chief Financial Officers Council (CFOC)**

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<u>Financial Data Transformation</u> : This key priority area seeks to build a data-centric environment to demonstrate value and promote public trust in financial management, transparency and accountability of Federal dollars that meets user needs while minimizing reporting burden, and orients the business of government around data.	
<b>Total CFOC</b>	<b>\$2,430,000</b>

## Government-Wide Councils

### Chief Human Capital Officers Council (CHCOC)

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The CHCOC, composed of the Chief Human Capital Officers (CHCOs) of Executive agencies and departments and senior OPM and OMB officials, provides leadership in identifying and addressing the needs of the Federal Government’s human capital community, including training and development. The CHCOC functions to:

- Advise OPM, OMB, and agency leaders on human capital strategies and policies, as well as on the assessment of human capital management in federal agencies
- Inform and coordinate the activities of its member agencies on such matters as modernization of human resources systems, improved quality of human resources information, and legislation affecting human resources management operations and organizations
- Assist member CHCOs and other officials with similar responsibilities in fulfilling their individual responsibilities to:
  - Implement the laws, rules, and regulations governing the federal civil service
  - Advise and assist agency heads and other senior officials in carrying out their responsibilities for selecting, developing, training, and managing a high-quality, productive workforce in accordance with merit system principles
  - Assess workforce characteristics and future needs and align the agency’s human resources policies and programs with the agency’s mission, strategic goals, and performance objectives
  - Advocate and assure a culture of continuous learning and high performance, developing and implementing effective strategies to attract, develop, manage, and retain employees with superior abilities
  - Identify human capital best practices and benchmarks, and apply those exemplars to their agencies and the Federal Government as a whole

The CHCOC was established by the Chief Human Capital Officers Act of 2002, which was enacted as part of the Homeland Security Act.

The Council’s budget proposal will be used to support the activities of the Council as it aligns to the strategic goals outlined above and in the general program areas described below:

<b>Chief Human Capital Officers Council (CHCOC)</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>
<u>CHCOC General Operations</u> : Funds provide for support of monthly CHCOC meetings, bi-monthly Deputy CHCOC meetings, quarterly joint Executive Cross-Council meetings, weekly CHCO bulletins, and the CHCOC.gov website.	\$710,000
<u>Developing a Workforce for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century</u> : The CHCOC will continue progress towards supporting the Cross Agency Priority Goals, specifically in the areas of performance management and reskilling.	
<b>Total CHCOC</b>	<b>\$710,000</b>

## Government-Wide Councils Chief Information Officers Council (CIOC)

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The CIOC serves as the principal interagency forum for improving practices in the design, modernization, use, sharing, and performance of Federal Government agency information resources. The CIOC’s role includes developing recommendations for information technology management policies, procedures, and standards; identifying opportunities to share information resources; and assessing and addressing the needs of the Federal Government's information technology (IT) workforce. The CIOC comprises Chief Information Officers and their deputies from the major federal executive departments and agencies.

The CIOC's existence was codified into law in the E-Government Act of 2002.

Chief Information Officers Council (CIOC)	FY 2021
<p><u>Enhance Federal IT and Digital Services:</u> The CIOC is focused on supporting Administration efforts to improve the quality and efficiency of critical citizen-facing services by removing the barriers for rapidly adopting the best-in-class commercial solutions to better meet the needs of citizens. These efforts embrace the opportunity to drive efficiency through speeding the adoption of new practices, processes, or technologies in Government that will enable Federal programs to accomplish their missions, improve the efficacy and effectiveness of technology spending and performance within and across agencies, enable entrepreneurs and other agencies to better leverage government data, elevate the utilization and effectiveness of government-wide shared services, and build a more flexible and productive IT workforce.</p> <p><u>Reduce Cybersecurity Risks to the Federal Mission:</u> The CIOC is focused on assisting CIOs and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) in improving the execution of information security priorities across the Federal Government, including the Administration’s cybersecurity objective of mitigating the impact of risks to Federal agencies’ data, systems, and networks by implementing cutting-edge cybersecurity capabilities. The CIOC chartered the CISO Council in 2016. The CISO Council functions as the CIOC’s primary cybersecurity forum. In addition, the CISO Council actively coordinates information sharing related to emerging threats and cyber incidents and is assisting OMB, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and other key government partners to dramatically improve the ability of agencies to modernize risk-based budgeting and decision-making, enhance the cybersecurity workforce, and coordinate incident response and vulnerability management across the Federal enterprise.</p> <p><u>Advance the FITARA Scorecard:</u> The CIOC is focused on working with agencies and Congress to continue progress in meeting the requirements outlined in the Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act of 2014. This includes drafting proposals to improve the metrics and oversight processes associated with the FITARA scorecard.</p>	<p>\$2,127,000</p>

**Government-Wide Councils**  
**Chief Information Officers Council (CIOC)**

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<b>Chief Information Officers Council (CIOC)</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>
<p><u>Transform Federal Architecture:</u> The CIOC is focused on supporting efforts to evolve and transform the Federal IT landscape. This includes efforts to mature a continuous process for piloting new Trusted Internet Connection (TIC) implementations, efforts to establish a process for adapting the implementation of Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12 to emerging technologies, and piloting innovative approaches to architecture such as Zero Trust.</p>	
<b>Total CIOC</b>	<b>\$2,127,000</b>

## Government-Wide Councils Cross-Cutting Council Initiatives

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The Administration has made a strategic shift to better coordinate projects across Councils. As discussed above, funding for Councils has historically focused on providing resources for Council-specific projects, with only a few initiatives having a Cross-Council focus. In FY 2021, in addition to funding Council-specific projects, we will continue to emphasize identifying cross-council projects that meet the needs of multiple functional communities and optimize government-wide return on investment. Specifically, this funding will support co-investment in cross-Council projects that benefit one or more functional areas—such as workforce, shared services, and data management—as well as councils that address cross-cutting priorities, such as the PMC, the PIC, and the PMPC.

The PMC advises the President and OMB on government reform initiatives, provides performance and management leadership throughout the Executive Branch, and oversees implementation of Government-wide management policies and programs. The PMC comprises the Chief Operating Officers of major Federal Government agencies, primarily Deputy Secretaries, Deputy Administrators, and agency heads from GSA and OPM. OMB’s Deputy Director for Management chairs the PMC, and OMB’s management team works closely with the PMC to implement a range of projects. The PMC was established in October 1993 by a Presidential Memorandum on Implementing Management Reform in the Executive Branch.

The PIC, which is composed of the Performance Improvement Officers (PIOs) of agencies and departments and senior OMB officials, collaborates to improve the performance of Federal programs. The PIC was codified into law in the GPRM Modernization Act of 2010 (see 31 U.S.C. § 1124).

Cross-Cutting Council Initiatives	FY 2021
<p><u>Data Management:</u> Projects under this cross-cutting area improve data management across Council activities. For example, funding supports a reskilling pilot to provide Federal employees with critically-needed data science skills. We are also using funding under this cross-cutting area to support the establishment of the Evaluation Officer Council, which convenes the Evaluation Officers that were established by the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018. Finally, work under this area includes a project that will provide quantitative and qualitative procurement data via high-definition visuals to Federal acquisition professionals in order to improve market research, negotiation, and supply chain management.</p> <p><u>Workforce:</u> Funding will support initiatives across Councils and the management community to strengthen the skills of the mission-support workforce. For instance, funding will continue to support the White House Leadership Development Program and the CXO Fellows Program, which aim to strengthen enterprise leadership across the government by providing mid- and senior-level federal employees with expanded perspective and skillsets to address challenges facing the country. These increasingly complex challenges</p>	<p>\$7,827,000</p>



**Government-Wide Councils  
Cross-Cutting Council Initiatives**

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<b>Cross-Cutting Council Initiatives</b>	<b>FY 2021</b>
<p>span agencies and jurisdictions, requiring leaders to be trained in working across agencies and organizational boundaries while leveraging networks on a greater scale than in the past to ensure the government continues to effectively deliver services to the American people.</p> <p><u>Sharing Quality Services:</u> To accelerate progress on shared services in the federal arena, the CAOC, CFOC, CHCOC, and CIOC have been instrumental in collaborating with OMB, the Shared Services Governance Board, and the Office of Shared Solutions and Performance Improvement in establishing and executing the priorities of OMB Memorandum M-19-16, <i>Centralized Mission Support Capabilities for the Federal Government</i>. The cross-Council partnership has improved the effectiveness of the initiative by ensuring that stakeholders are informed, aligned, and acting in concert around a common objective.</p> <p><u>General Operations:</u> Using shared resources to leverage efficiencies, General Operations will include the staffing and support for projects under Cross-Cutting Initiatives as well as the PMC, the PIC, and CXO Councils to help council members achieve outcomes per the mission outlined in authorizing statutes. General Operations staff will focus efforts on coordinating engagement, communication with OMB and agency stakeholders, and managing key council meetings by leveraging combined operations staffing. General Operations staff will oversee all projects funded and supported by the cross-cutting and council specific projects to ensure they align with the President’s Management Agenda.</p>	
<b>Total Cross-Cutting Council Initiatives</b>	<b>\$7,827,000</b>

# Federal Government Priority Goals

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## Overview

Federal Government Priority Goals (commonly referred to as Cross-Agency Priority Goals, or CAP Goals) were established by the Government Performance and Results (GPRA) Modernization Act (31 U.S.C. 1120) and are set at the beginning of each Presidential term in consultation with Congress. CAP Goals are a key tool used by leadership to accelerate progress on a limited number of presidential priorities to overcome organizational barriers and achieve greater performance results than one agency can achieve on its own. For each CAP Goal, OMB identifies Goal Leaders, regularly tracks performance throughout the year through quarterly data-driven reviews, holds goal teams accountable for results, and publishes quarterly results on *Performance.gov*. OMB, the various Government-wide Councils, and agencies have all worked to support progress on CAP Goals.

In FY 2016, Congress provided \$15 million in new transfer authority for cross-agency implementation of CAP Goals. Prior to the authority provided in FY 2016, there was no established means of funding the execution of these cross-agency efforts. Without such authority, CAP Goal leaders were constrained in their ability to implement effective solutions across agencies, leaving various federal programs and activities to address shared issues in a siloed, ad-hoc way. The new authority allowed GSA, with the approval of the OMB Director, to collect funds from agencies to support activities related to the implementation of CAP Goals. GSA's Office of Government-wide Policy manages the funds, transferring funds from and to agencies supporting these efforts.

## **Alignment with the President's Management Agenda**

The GPRA Modernization Act requires that CAP Goals be updated or revised every four years to align with management priorities of a new Presidential term. This statutory requirement reflects the law's intent to align strategic and longer-term performance planning to election cycles in order to reflect the policy priorities of the current Administration's leadership, and with the input of key stakeholders.

To reflect its management priorities, the Administration established the President's Management Agenda, laying out a long-term vision for modernizing the Federal Government in key areas that will improve the ability of agencies to deliver mission outcomes, provide excellent service, and steward taxpayer dollars effectively on behalf of the American people. This vision for reform is multi-generational, equipping the Federal government to continue adapting to changing needs over time. To move from vision to action, the Administration is focusing on modernizing three key drivers of transformation:

- **Modern information technology (IT)** will function as the backbone of how Government serves the public in ways that meet their expectations and keep sensitive data and systems secure.
- **Data, accountability, and transparency** will provide the tools to deliver visibly better results to the public and hold agencies accountable to taxpayers.

## Federal Government Priority Goals

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- **A modern workforce** that builds on the Administration’s proposed civil service reforms to empower senior leaders and front-line managers to align staff skills with evolving mission needs.

The Administration has established fourteen CAP Goals to directly address these three drivers of transformation as well as additional targeted management and mission priorities.

Specific CAP Goals addressing management challenges include:

- Modernize IT to Increase Productivity and Security
- Leveraging Data as a Strategic Asset
- Developing a Workforce for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century
- Improving Customer Experience with Federal Services
- Sharing Quality Services
- Shifting From Low-Value to High-Value Work
- Category Management—Leveraging Common Contracts and Best Practices to Drive Savings and Efficiencies
- Results-Oriented Accountability for Grants
- Getting Payments Right
- Improving Outcomes through Federal IT Spending Transparency
- Improve Management of Major Acquisitions

Additional CAP Goals focusing on mission outcome areas include:

- Modernize Infrastructure Permitting
- Security Clearance, Suitability, and Credentialing Reform
- Improve Transfer of Federally-Funded Technologies from Lab-to-Market

To avoid creating new silos, these CAP Goals are being managed to reinforce the interrelationships between areas. Detailed information about each CAP goal is available at [www.performance.gov/PMA](http://www.performance.gov/PMA), where updates on each goal’s progress are posted quarterly.

### Achievements in FY 2019

With the release of the President’s Management Agenda in 2018, fourteen CAP Goals were established, and the demand for funding new projects has grown quickly as CAP Goal teams have continued to ramp up efforts to advance their particular areas in the President’s Management Agenda. As a result, a number of CAP Goal projects receive funding to continue laying the foundation for a portfolio of work that addresses critical challenges where Government has failed to keep up with technical advances and business process improvements. The following are examples of specific success stories achieved by different CAP Goal teams through their President’s Management Agenda efforts:

## Federal Government Priority Goals

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- **Improving Customer Experience.** Every interaction between the Federal Government and the public is an opportunity to demonstrate that the Government understands and is working to meet their needs. The President's Management Agenda pushes Federal programs to view their work from the perspective of the customer and align talent and resources accordingly. This approach will improve trust in Government, improve outcomes for citizens, and better support the U.S. economy. This year, for the first time, Federal agencies have shared their plans to improve the way they serve their customers. The new High Impact Service Providers' Customer Experience (CX) profiles connect the public to CX maturity assessments and data to increase the transparency and accountability of 25 of the Government's largest and most impactful public-facing services.
- **Federal Cybersecurity Reskilling.** A cyber reskilling pilot offered Federal employees the opportunity for hands-on training in cybersecurity, one of the fastest growing fields in the Nation. The initiative included two successful cohorts this year and work is underway to scale the program at cabinet agencies. The curriculum included direct instruction, hands-on learning and labs, and periodic assessments to track learning progress. These pilots demonstrated a path forward for reskilling employees in order to achieve and sustain needed skills inside the Federal workforce.
- **Improving Federal Hiring.** The U.S. Digital Service (USDS) is working with OPM to pilot a new way to assess qualifications for applicants to the competitive service, to ensure only qualified candidates make it to hiring managers for review. Two pilots conducted at the Department of the Interior and the Department of Health and Human Services were highly successful, resulting in 20 selections to positions that had previously been advertised with no successful selections, and five additional agencies are moving towards piloting the process. OPM has codified the Subject Matter Expert Qualification Assessments process in a Government-wide memo to Chief Human Capital Officers, and USDS is working with OPM to prototype and test technology to help subject matter experts engage in parts of this process.
- **Sharing Quality Mission Support Services to Save Time and Taxpayer Money.** OMB memorandum M-19-16, *Centralized Mission Support Capabilities for the Federal Government*, creates a framework for implementing quality Government-wide shared services. This will help improve service quality, eliminate duplicative efforts, leverage the Government's buying power, and replace antiquated technology. The memo and supporting website identify functions targeted for standardization, provide structural directives for delivery of mission-support services, and outline how the Federal Government will plan for and deliver improved business support services, maintain modern solutions, and make services more affordable for agencies.
- **Streamlining Environmental Review and Permitting for Major Infrastructure Projects.** Major infrastructure projects are vital to American competitiveness and long-term economic growth, and the environmental review and permitting process for these projects is critical to environmental stewardship, public health and safety, and smart development. For too long this process has been opaque, overly complex, and

## Federal Government Priority Goals

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unpredictable for businesses, communities, and State and local partners. Agencies have been taking a new integrated, cross-agency approach to increase transparency, accountability, and efficiency for all stakeholders. This approach has already resulted in over \$1 billion in cost savings, as reported by project sponsors, through avoided permitting delays.

- **GEAR Center Challenge.** The Government Effectiveness Advanced Research (GEAR) initiative intends to bring together experts across disciplines and sectors to take a creative, data-driven, and interdisciplinary approach to new possibilities in how citizens and Government interact to solve problems and co-create solutions. In September 2019, GSA and OMB awarded almost \$1 million to three teams through the GEAR Center challenge competition. These teams will demonstrate how the GEAR initiative can enable Government to catch up to private-sector services and capabilities and lay the groundwork for where operations and services need to be in 5, 10, or 20 years. The GEAR initiative will provide a common ground to bring together universities, Federal labs, private companies, and nonprofits to help solve the biggest challenges facing the Government and improve how to serve citizens.
- **Leaner and More Efficient Government.** Modern technology and digitization have opened up new ways to make the business of Government more efficient. Since the start of the Administration, Federal agencies have implemented more than 100 initiatives to reduce administrative burden and put more resources towards agency missions, driving billions of dollars in realized and anticipated savings and shifting hundreds of thousands of Full-Time Employee hours to higher-value work. These initiatives include more than 50 focused on process improvement and standardization, approximately 30 using robotics process automation (RPA), artificial intelligence (AI), and/or other innovative software, and nearly 20 focused on the digitalization of process within an agency. For example, GSA uses RPA to manage daily tasks, allowing the agency to shift an estimated 230,000 employee hours towards more high-value work.

While these examples are illustrative of the impacts being achieved, a more complete listing across all CAP Goal teams and projects is available from OMB. In addition, action plans for each goal are available online at [www.performance.gov/PMA](http://www.performance.gov/PMA).

### **FY 2021 Budget Estimates**

The Administration proposes continuation of this authority in the FY 2021 Budget. The planned uses of these funds for FY 2021 are described below and reflected in the President's Management Agenda. Funds will be used to provide critical support for driving progress on these goals and pressing management challenges that impede the effective and efficient delivery of core programs and services to the American people. Specific allocations will be made to goal teams following Congressional notification.

In FY 2021, we will maintain the total amount in collections for CAP Goals at \$12 million—which is flat with FY 2020 levels—as we continue to implement projects supporting the President's

## Federal Government Priority Goals

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Management Agenda. Funds provided by this authority support individual projects developed by the CAP Goal teams identified above and provide additional analytical and support capabilities necessary for identifying, analyzing, and evaluating risks to making progress in these cross-cutting policy and management areas, and recommending changes or modifications to strategies necessary to advance the work of CAP Goal team efforts. This approach for funds utilization recognizes that up-front and continued capacity is required if cross-cutting policy priorities across the Federal Government are to be addressed in a meaningful way that leverages the effective structure of CAP Goal processes and routines, in addition to providing some overall support for the administration of this fund.

### Summary Funding Table by CAP Goal

Cross-Agency Priority Goal	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Developing a Workforce for the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century	3,996,000		
Leveraging Data as a Strategic Asset	1,439,000		
Improving Customer Experience	1,224,000		
Low-Value to High-Value Work	800,000		
Lab-to-Market	400,000		
Sharing Quality Services	287,000		
Modernize Infrastructure Permitting	100,000		
Modernize IT*	1,000		
Cross-cutting CAP Goal Support	2,753,000		
<b>Total Reimbursable Authority</b>	<b>\$11,000,000</b>	<b>\$12,000,000</b>	<b>\$12,000,000</b>

\* An additional \$869,000 were originally allocated to Modernize IT from FY 2019 funding, but were paid for out of FY 2018 funds that became available before expiration.

Consistent with previous years, OMB will determine specific allocations across individual CAP Goals that are aligned with priorities of the President’s Management Agenda, funding CAP Goal initiatives and projects that will deliver tangible, measurable impacts that advance Goal progress in the near-term. OMB will provide Congressional notification prior to spending any funds provided by this authority in support of individual CAP Goal initiatives and projects.

Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goals	FY 2021
<u>Projects identified for driving implementation of the following CAP Goals:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Modernize IT to Increase Productivity and Security</li> <li>• Leveraging Data as a Strategic Asset</li> <li>• Developing a Workforce for the 21st Century</li> <li>• Improving Customer Experience with Federal Services</li> <li>• Sharing Quality Services</li> <li>• Shifting From Low-Value to High-Value Work</li> </ul>	\$12,000,000

## Federal Government Priority Goals

Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goals	FY 2021
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Category Management—Leveraging Common Contracts and Best Practices to Drive Savings and Efficiencies</li> <li>• Results-Oriented Accountability for Grants</li> <li>• Getting Payments Right</li> <li>• Improving Outcomes through Federal IT Spending Transparency</li> <li>• Improve Management of Major Acquisitions</li> <li>• Modernize Infrastructure Permitting</li> <li>• Security Clearance, Suitability, and Credentialing Reform</li> <li>• Improve Transfer of Federally-Funded Technologies from Lab-to-Market</li> </ul> <p><u>Cross-cutting CAP Goal Support:</u> The identification, analysis, and evaluation of risks to making progress in these cross-cutting policy and management areas, and recommending changes or modifications to strategies necessary to advance the work of CAP Goal team efforts requires continued analytical capacity and capabilities if these key areas of cross-agency collaboration are to be addressed in a meaningful and effective way for improving coordination and reducing duplication. Many of the CAP Goals face similar challenges, such as resolving conflicts between legal authorities when working across agency boundaries, developing appropriate measurement techniques for hard to measure outcomes, analyzing and visualizing complex data, etc. Instead of investing in this capacity on a goal-by-goal basis, support will initially be made available for such high priority, but infrequent, needs. Support will also be provided for tracking progress and ensuring accountability across the goals and the President’s Management Agenda.</p> <p><u>Fund Administration:</u> Administration of this fund will require some dedicated support for the collection of funds from agencies, disbursement of funds to agencies in support of Goal Team initiatives and projects, contract administration, and funds control. Some funding will also initially be left unallocated to address unanticipated needs, potential funding shortfalls under a continuing resolution, and unanticipated contingencies.</p>	
<b>Total Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goals</b>	<b>\$12,000,000</b>