



CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

Fiscal Year 2022

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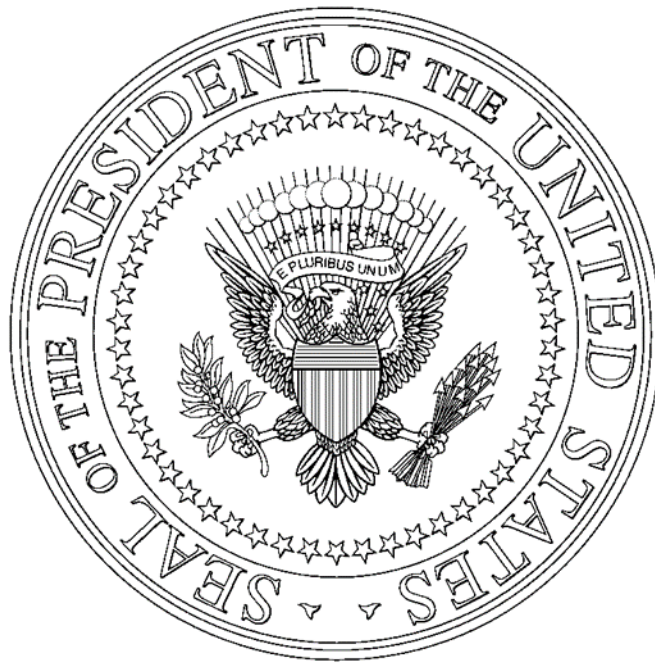
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Part I. Fiscal Year 2022 Overview

Executive Office of the President



Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Overview



Executive Office of the President Fiscal Year 2022 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
	Executive Residence
	White House Repair and Restoration
	Office of Administration
	National Security Council & Homeland Security Council
	Office of the National Cyber Director
	Council of Economic Advisers
	Office of the Vice President
	Office of Management and Budget
	Information Technology Oversight and Reform
	Office of National Drug Control Policy
	Unanticipated Needs
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	Office of Science and Technology Policy
	United States Trade Representative
	National Space Council
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	Council on Environmental Quality

Executive Summary

For fiscal year (FY) 2022, the estimated funding requirement for all components, including programs, within the EOP is \$912,090,000. This request is \$59,058,000 above the FY 2021 enacted amount of \$853,032,000 (including funds provided in the American Rescue Plan (ARP)). An overview of the EOP FY 2022 Budget is provided below.

Compensation of the President: The FY 2022 request is \$450,000 in accordance with 3 U.S.C. 102 for Compensation of the President.

The White House: For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for the White House includes funding for core White House Office services and funds for continued requirements to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the Covid-19 pandemic. The total FY 2022 estimate of \$76,262,000 is comprised of \$65,716,000 for core services and \$10,546,000 for Covid-related costs. The estimated funding requirement for the White House supports a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 471, inclusive of both core (459 FTE) and Covid-related (12 FTE) staff. This request is \$8,462,000 above the total amount provided in FY 2021 including mandatory funds provided in the ARP.

Executive Residence: For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for the Executive Residence is \$15,077,000 supporting an FTE level of 98. This request is \$1,436,000 above the total appropriated in FY 2021.

White House Repair & Restoration: For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for White House Repair and Restoration is \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended. This request does not change from the total appropriated in FY 2021. There are no FTE levels associated with this account.

Office of Administration: For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of Administration is \$110,768,000 supporting an FTE level of 245. This request is \$10,768,000 above the total appropriated in FY 2021.

National Security Council and Homeland Security Council: For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council is \$12,894,000 supporting an FTE level of 72. This request is \$744,000 above the total appropriated in FY 2021.

Office of the National Cyber Director: The Office of the National Cyber Director was created in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283). The National Cyber Director will advise the President on cybersecurity policy and strategy and related emerging technology issues and will lead the coordination of implementation of national cyber policy and strategy, including the National Cyber Strategy. For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for FY 2022 is \$15,000,000 supporting an FTE level of 25.

Council of Economic Advisers: For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for the Council of Economic Advisers is \$4,732,000 supporting an FTE level of 28. This request is \$732,000 above the total appropriated in FY 2021.

Office of the Vice President: For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of the Vice President is \$6,039,000 supporting an FTE level of 27. This request is \$1,039,000 above the total appropriated in FY 2021 and is reflected in two separate accounts, *Special Assistance to the President* and *Official Residence of the Vice President*.

Office of Management and Budget (OMB): For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for OMB is \$121,854,000 supporting an FTE level of 516. This request is \$15,254,000 above the total appropriated in FY 2021.

Information Technology Oversight and Reform: For fiscal year (FY) 2022, the estimated funding requirement for ITOR is \$10,442,000 supporting an FTE level of 46 in the Office of the Federal CIO. This reflects a decrease of \$2,058,000 and 57 FTE from the FY 2021 enacted level of \$12,500,000 and 103 FTE. In FY 2021, the U.S. Digital Service was appropriated \$200 million through the American Rescue Plan

Office of National Drug Control Policy:

Salaries and Expenses (S&E): For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) is \$21,300,000 supporting a full-time equivalent level of 72. This request is \$2,900,000 above the total appropriated in FY 2021.

Other Federal Drug Control Programs: For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for Other Federal Drug Control Programs is \$132,617,000. This request is \$4,435,000 above the total appropriated in FY 2021.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas: For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program is \$293,500,000. This request is \$3,500,000 above the total appropriated in FY 2021.

Additional information regarding the ONDCP budget requirements is contained in a separate ONDCP FY 2022 Congressional Budget Submission document.

Unanticipated Needs: For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement 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: For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement is \$1,838,000 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, supporting an FTE level of 7. This request is \$38,000 above the total appropriated in FY 2021.

Office of Science and Technology Policy: For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of Science and Technology Policy is \$6,652,000 supporting an FTE level of 37. This request is \$1,108,000 above the total appropriated in FY 2021.

Office of the United States Trade Representative: For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of the United States Trade Representative totals \$73,000,000 a combination of \$58,000,000 from the general fund and \$15,000,000 transferred from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund. The total funding supports an FTE level of 280. This request is \$3,000,000 above the total appropriated in FY 2021.

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 2022, the estimated funding requirement for the National Space Council is \$1,965,000 supporting an FTE level of 7. This request equals the total appropriated in FY 2021.

Council on Environmental Quality: For FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for the Council on Environmental Quality is \$4,200,000 supporting a full-time equivalent level of 22. This request is \$700,000 above the total appropriated in FY 2021.

Government-Wide Councils and Federal Government Priority Goals: The FY 2022 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 OMB. Consistent with previously enacted appropriations since FY 2011, the amount of FY 2022 transfer authority requested totals \$17 million for Government-Wide innovations, initiatives, and activities. Consistent with appropriations enacted since FY 2016, the amount of FY 2022 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 (CAP) Goals).

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

	<i>FY 2021 Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2022 Estimate</i>		
		Budget Estimate	Change (\$\$\$)	Change (%)
Compensation of the President	450	450	-	0.0%
The White House.....	67,800	76,262	8,462	12.5%
Executive Residence	13,641	15,077	1,436	10.5%
White House Repair & Restoration	2,500	2,500	-	0.0%
Office of Administration.....	100,000	110,768	10,768	10.8%
Presidential Transition.....	8,000	-	(8,000)	-100.0%
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.....	12,150	12,894	744	6.1%
Office of the National Cyber Director.....	-	15,000	15,000	N/A
Council of Economic Advisers.....	4,000	4,732	732	18.3%
Special Assistance to the President.....	4,698	5,726	1,028	21.9%
Official Residence of the Vice President.....	302	313	11	3.6%
Office of Management and Budget.....	106,600	121,854	15,254	14.3%
Information Technology Oversight and Reform.....	12,500	10,442	(2,058)	-16.5%
Office of National Drug Control Policy.....	18,400	21,300	2,900	15.8%
Unanticipated Needs.....	1,000	1,000	-	0.0%
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator.....	1,800	1,838	38	0.0%
Total Financial Services Bill.....	353,841	400,156	46,315	13.1%
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5,544	6,652	1,108	20.0%
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.....	55,000	58,000	3,000	5.5%
U.S. Trade Representative Trust Fund.....	15,000	15,000	-	0.0%
National Space Council.....	1,965	1,965	-	0.0%
Total Commerce/Science Bill.....	77,509	81,617	4,108	5.3%
Council on Environmental Quality	3,500	4,200	700	20.0%
Total Interior Bill.....	3,500	4,200	700	20.0%
EOP Total Budget.....	434,850	485,973	51,123	11.8%
Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs				
<i>High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas.....</i>	290,000	293,500	3,500	1.2%
<i>Other Federal Drug Control Programs.....</i>	128,182	132,617	4,435	3.5%
<i>Total ONDCP Programs.....</i>	418,182	426,117	7,935	1.9%
Grand Total.....	853,032	912,090	59,058	6.9%

Note 1: FY 2021 White House enacted amount includes \$12,800,000 in mandatory funds appropriated in the American Rescue Plan
Note 2: FY 2021 Information Technology Oversight and Reform enacted amount does not include \$200,000,000 in mandatory funds appropriated in the American Rescue Plan.

Summary of Appropriations by Bill
Financial Services and General Government Appropriations

Appropriation	FY 2022 Budget Estimate
Compensation of the President	450,000
The White House	76,262,000
Executive Residence	15,077,000
White House Repair and Restoration	2,500,000
Office of Administration	110,768,000
Presidential Transition	-
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council	12,894,000
Office of the National Cyber Director	15,000,000
Council of Economic Advisers	4,732,000
Special Assistance to the President	5,726,000
Official Residence of the Vice President	313,000
Office of Management and Budget	121,854,000
Information Technology Oversight Reform	10,442,000
Office of National Drug Control Policy	21,300,000
Unanticipated Needs	1,000,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	1,838,000
Sub-total (less programs)	400,156,000
ONDCP Programs	
<i>ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas</i>	<i>293,500,000</i>
<i>ONDCP Other Federal Drug Control Programs</i>	<i>132,617,000</i>
ONDCP Programs Total	426,117,000
Total	826,273,000

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations

Appropriation	FY 2022 Budget Estimate
Office of Science and Technology Policy	6,652,000
Office of the United States Trade Representative	73,000,000
National Space Council	1,965,000
Total	81,617,000

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations

Appropriation	FY 2022 Budget Estimate
Council on Environmental Quality	4,200,000
Total	4,200,000

Executive Office of the President
Full-Time Equivalents

Components	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Estimate	FY 2021 to FY 2022 Change
The White House	375	450	471	21
Executive Residence	76	89	98	9
Office of Administration	233	245	245	0
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council	48	69	72	3
Office of the National Cyber Director	0	0	25	25
Council of Economic Advisers	23	28	28	0
Office of the Vice President	20	23	27	4
Office of Management and Budget	483	477	516	39
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	98	224	331	107
Office of National Drug Control Policy	63	65	72	7
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	4	7	7	0
Office of Science and Technology Policy	24	33	37	4
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	230	238	244	6
U.S. Trade Representative Trust Fund	36	36	36	0
National Space Council	5	7	7	0
Council on Environmental Quality	13	17	22	5
EOP Grand Total	1731	2008	2238	230

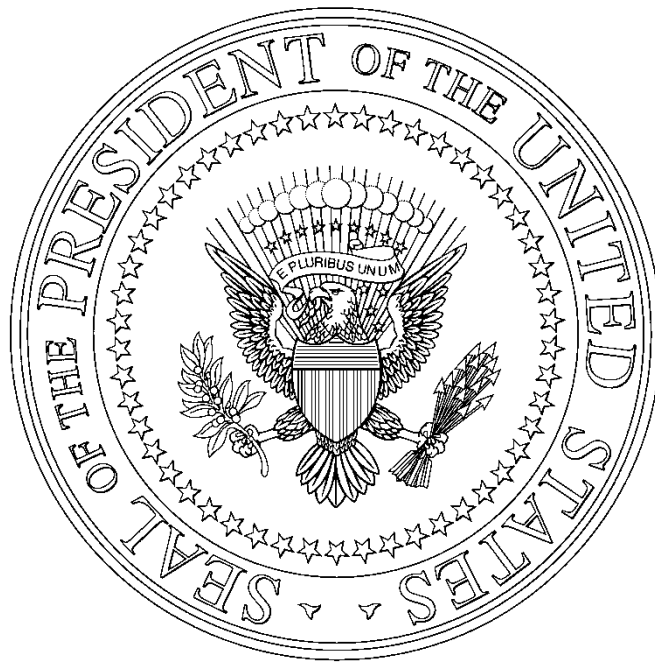
The above chart provides specific FTE levels for each EOP component that are also found within their respective *Budget Activity Justification* chapters.

Executive Office of the President
FY 2022 Reporting Structure
(\$ in thousands)

Authorization	Component	FY 2022 Estimate	
		Budget Activity	
<i>3 USC 102</i>	Compensation of the President	\$	450
<i>3 USC 105, 107</i>	The White House		76,262
<i>3 USC 105</i>	Executive Residence		15,077
<i>3 USC 105</i>	White House Repair & Restoration		2,500
<i>3 USC 107</i>	Office of Administration		110,768
<i>50 USC 3021,3074</i>	National Security Council &		
<i>6 USC 491</i>	Homeland Security Council		12,894
<i>6 USC 1500</i>	Office of the National Cyber Director		15,000
<i>15 USC 1023</i>	Council of Economic Advisers		4,732
	Office of the Vice President		
<i>3 USC 106,111 nt.</i>	Special Assistance to the President		5,726
<i>3 USC 106,111 nt.</i>	Official Residence of the Vice President		313
<i>31 USC 501</i>	Office of Management and Budget		
	Salaries and Expenses		121,854
	Information Technology Oversight Reform		10,442
<i>21 USC 1702,1712</i>	Office of National Drug Control Policy		21,300
<i>3 USC 108</i>	Unanticipated Needs		1,000
<i>15 USC 8116</i>	Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator		1,838
<i>42 USC 6611,6671</i>	Office of Science and Technology Policy		
	Salaries and Expenses		6,652
<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, 4342, 4372</i>	Council on Environmental Quality		4,200
BUDGET ACTIVITY EOP TOTAL			485,973
<i>21 USC 1702,1712</i>	Office of National Drug Control Policy		
<i>21 USC 1706</i>	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas		293,500
	Other Federal Drug Control Programs		132,617
BUDGET ACTIVITY GRAND TOTAL		\$	912,090

Part II. Financial Services and General Government Appropriations

Executive Office of the President



The White House

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President The White House

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

The White House Office (WHO) budget for fiscal year (FY) 2022 includes funding for core White House Office services and funds for continued requirements to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the Covid-19 pandemic.

The FY 2022 estimate is as follows:

\$65,716,000	White House Office (Core)
<u>\$10,546,000</u>	White House Office (COVID)
\$76,262,000	Total FY 2022 WHO Request

The estimated funding requirement for the White House supports a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 471, inclusive of both Core (459 FTE) and Covid-related (12 FTE) staff. The proposed Core staffing level of 459 FTE for FY 2022 represents an increase of 9 FTE (or 2.0%) from the 450 FTE estimated for FY 2021.

The net increase of \$8,462,000 consist of:

- \$1,167,000 in salaries and benefits for a cost-of-living adjustment and a 1.1 percent increase in the Federal Employee Retirement System.
- \$5,852,000 for Personnel Compensation & Benefits to support payroll for 459 total FTEs (excluding Covid-19 personnel). This FTE count is consistent with White House appropriations enacted over the past decade (9 FTE vs. FY 2021). The increased funding will support this staffing level at appropriate FY 2022 salary levels.
- \$3,697,000 for operating expenses required to support full typical levels of travel and return to historic levels of support for emerging technology needs and other strategic investments.

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

- (\$2,254,000) reduction from the \$12,800,000 for Covid-19 related expenses as mandatory funding in the American Rescue Plan for FY 2021. The requested funds will provide continued support of the Covid-19 Task Force and Covid-19 White House Operations team (total of 12 FTEs), along with an appropriate testing regimen for staff on the White House campus.

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] \$76,262,000. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	55,000	67,800	76,262

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....	55,000
FY 2021 Enacted (provided by American Rescue Plan).....	12,800

Increases:

Personnel Compensation.....	3,431	
Personnel Benefits.....	1,034	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	1,146	
Printing and Reproduction.....	382	
Other Services.....	2,193	
Supplies and Materials.....	191	
Equipment.....	404	
Increases Subtotal.....		8,781

Decreases:

Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	(319)	
Decreases Subtotal.....		(319)

FY 2022 Enacted.....	76,262
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Note: FY 2021 Enacted amount includes \$12,800,000 mandatory funds appropriated in the American Rescue Plan

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

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

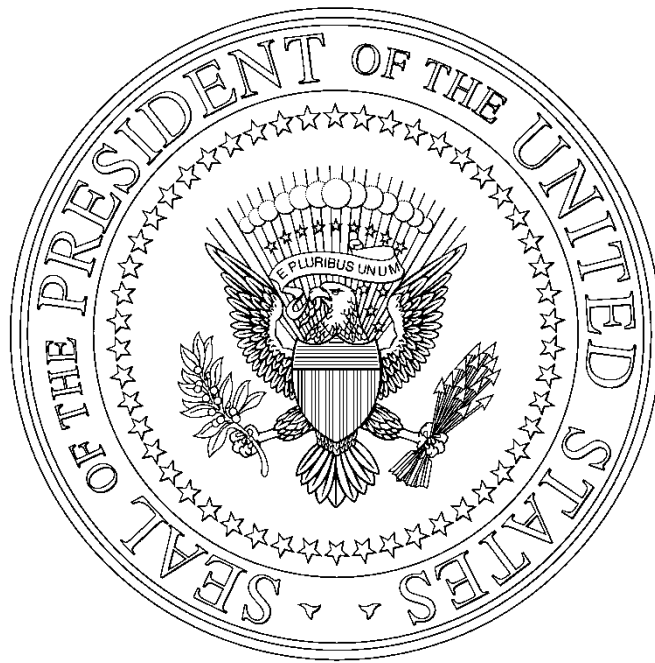
	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	37,618	41,474	44,905	3,431
Personnel Benefits.....	11,853	13,110	14,144	1,034
Benefits for Former Personnel.....	0	20	20	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	1,178	1,470	2,616	1,146
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	481	1,209	890	(319)
Printing and Reproduction.....	603	523	905	382
Other Services.....	1,593	9,157	11,350	2,193
Supplies and Materials.....	659	747	938	191
Official Entertainment.....	3	19	19	0
Equipment.....	252	71	475	404
Land and Structures.....	200	0	0	0
Insurance Claims and Indemnities.....	2	0	0	0
Total.....	54,442	67,800	76,262	8,462
Reimbursements.....	4,384	2,500	2,500	
Total.....	58,826	70,300	78,762	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	375	450	471	21

Note: FY 2021 Enacted amount includes \$12,800,000 mandatory funds appropriated in the American Rescue Plan

Executive Office of the President



Executive Residence

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President

Executive Residence

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) 2022, the estimated funding requirement for the EXR is \$15,077,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 98. This request is \$1,436,000 (or 10.5%) above the FY 2021 enacted appropriation.

The Executive Residence is charged with maintaining the historic nature of the White House, as well as operating an accredited museum visited by hundreds of thousands of American citizens each year. We are requesting this increase to provide:

- \$261,000 for a 2.7% cost-of-living adjustment and a 1.1% increase in the cost of the Federal Employee Retirement System.
- \$747,000 for six additional skilled tradesmen and support staff to address an aging infrastructure while also providing assistance to the domestic operation.
- \$428,000 for the transfer of three calligraphers from the White House Office to the Executive Residence.

Appropriations Language

Operating Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, [\$13,641,000] \$15,077,000, 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, 2021.*)

Executive Office of the President Executive Residence

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 Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

**Executive Office of the President
Executive Residence**

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	13,081	13,641	15,077

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....		13,641
Increases:		
Personnel Compensation.....	1,436	
Increases Subtotal.....		1,436
Decreases:		
Decreases Subtotal.....		0
FY 2022 Request.....		15,077

**Executive Office of the President
Executive Residence**

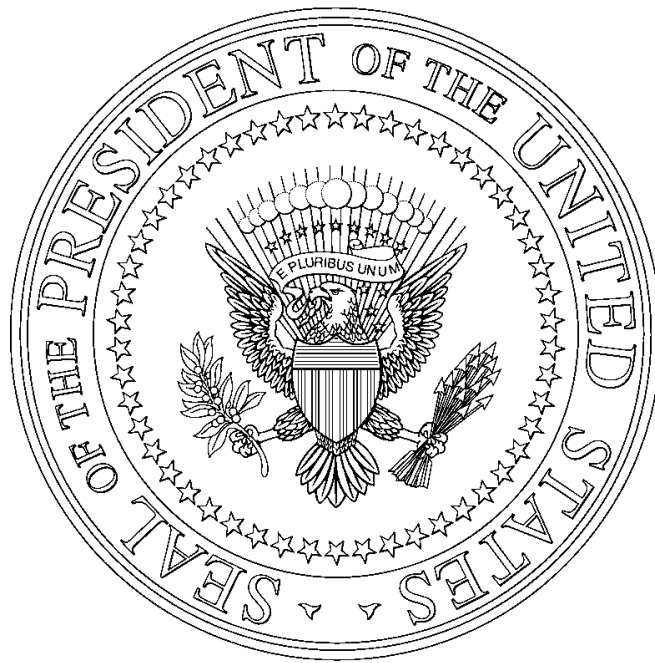
**Object Class
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	7,443	8,096	9,532	1,436
Personnel Benefits.....	2,612	2,973	2,973	0
Benefits for Former Personnel.....	5	9	9	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	15	27	27	0
Transportation of Things.....	13	3	3	0
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	599	792	792	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	15	15	15	0
Other Services.....	1,180	854	854	0
Supplies and Materials.....	965	808	808	0
Equipment.....	141	64	64	0
Total.....	<u>12,988</u>	<u>13,641</u>	<u>15,077</u>	<u>1,436</u>
Reimbursements.....	<u>4,503</u>	<u>7,100</u>	<u>5,000</u>	
Total.....	<u>17,491</u>	<u>20,741</u>	<u>20,077</u>	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	76	89	98	9

Executive Office of the President



White House *Repair and Restoration* Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President White House Repair and Restoration

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) 2022, the estimated requirement for White House Repair and Restoration is \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended. This represents no change from the FY 2021 request. Due to aging infrastructure, the Executive Residence is in dire need of maintaining the current level of funding to prevent failing of numerous systems such as: HVAC air handlers, switchgear controls, elevators, and utility disconnects.

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), \$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, 2021.)*

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	750	2,500	2,500

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....		2,500
Increases:		
Increases Subtotal.....		0
Decreases:		
Decreases Subtotal.....		0
FY 2022 Request.....		2,500

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

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Other Services.....	2,523	2,500	2,500	0
Total.....	<u>2,523</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>0</u>
Reimbursements.....	500	500	500	
Total.....	<u>3,023</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>	

Executive Office of the President



Office of Administration

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President Office of Administration

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) 2022, the estimated funding requirement for OA is \$110,768,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 245. This request is \$10,768,000 (or 10.8%) above the FY 2021 enacted appropriation. The proposed FTE level of 245 for FY 2022 represents no change from FY 2021.

Executive Office of the President Office of Administration

The OA budget is divided into Salaries and Expenses (S&E) and the Capital Investment Plan (CIP) accounts. The FY 2022 estimate is as follows:

\$97,968,000	Salaries and Expenses single year
<u>\$12,800,000</u>	Capital Investment Plan no-year
\$110,768,000	Total FY 2021 OA Request

The composition of CIP and S&E funding within the FY 2022 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.

The increase of \$10,768,000 consists of:

- \$1,144,000 for a cost-of-living salary adjustment and a 1.1% benefits cost increase for the Federal Employee Retirement System.
- \$574,000 for office rent to the General Services Administration (GSA) for a planned 3% space rent rate increase by GSA for office space in the EOP's government-owned buildings. OA pays for most EOP space rent costs as an enterprise service (exceptions are OMB, ONDCP, and newly-leased USTR space).
- \$4,154,000 for Chief Information Office (CIO) application developments to enhance security, safety, and operational efficiency within the EOP. This will enable CIO implement emerging high-priority requirements.
- \$4,500,000 to establish an EOP-wide stipend initiative to compensate EOP interns, aligned with the Administration's priority of advancing equity, removing barriers to equal opportunity, and attracting top talent that draws from the full diversity of the Nation.
- \$250,000 for Chief Security Office contractors to provide multipoint identity verification to augment traditional vetting and background investigation processes.
- \$146,000 in salaries and benefits to convert twelve existing personnel slots to Senior Executive Service (SES) positions. The salary costs of these SES positions would be approximately the same as the twelve General Schedule (GS) 15 positions that they would replace; however, SES staff are eligible to earn higher cash awards than GS staff. The estimated cost would be \$144,000 for awards, and \$2,000 for Medicare tax benefits.

During FY 2022, OA will continue acquiring uniforms for OA staff involved in pick-ups and deliveries.

Executive Office of the President Office of Administration

Included in OA's S&E FY 2022 estimate is the Office of the Chief Financial Officer budget of \$10,029,000. This includes \$2,860,000 in operating costs and \$7,169,000 in salaries and benefits for 42 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.

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

The Capital Investment Plan FY 2022 budget request is for the purposes of information resources. It provides no-year funds not to exceed \$12,800,000.

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, [\$100,000,000] \$110,768,000, 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, 2021.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	94,000	100,000	110,768

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....		100,000
Increases:		
Personnel Compensation.....	1,642	
Personnel Benefits.....	1,465	
Transportation of Things.....	102	
Rental Payments to GSA.....	574	
Other Services.....	11,430	
Increases Subtotal.....		15,213
Decreases:		
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	(3)	
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	(884)	
Printing and Reproduction.....	(2)	
Supplies and Materials.....	(529)	
Equipment.....	(3,027)	
Decreases Subtotal.....		(4,445)
FY 2022 Request.....		110,768

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

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	27,658	29,104	30,746	1,642
Personnel Benefits.....	10,077	10,931	12,396	1,465
Benefits for Former Personnel.....	13	25	25	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	204	225	222	(3)
Transportation of Things.....	92	100	202	102
Rental Payments to GSA.....	19,026	19,154	19,728	574
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	965	1,360	476	(884)
Printing and Reproduction.....	30	30	28	(2)
Other Services.....	19,413	28,800	40,230	11,430
Supplies and Materials.....	2,636	3,000	2,471	(529)
Equipment.....	1,764	7,271	4,244	(3,027)
Land and Structures.....	565	0	0	0
Insurance Claims and Indemnities.....	36	0	0	0
Total.....	<u>82,479</u>	<u>100,000</u>	<u>110,768</u>	<u>10,768</u>
Reimbursements.....	4,760	7,000	7,000	
Total.....	<u>87,239</u>	<u>107,000</u>	<u>117,768</u>	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	233	245	245	0

Executive Office of the President



National Security Council and Homeland Security Council

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

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

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.*). This fiscal year (FY) 2022 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 principal forum for consideration of national security policy issues requiring Presidential determination. The NSC advises and assists the President in integrating all aspects of national security policy. Along with its subordinate committees, the NSC is the President's principal means for coordinating executive departments and agencies in the development and implementation of national security policy, and in long-term strategic planning.

The NSC has as its members the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of Energy, as prescribed by statute. In addition, the membership of the NSC includes 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), the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (National Security Advisor), the Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP Director), and the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development. The Director of National Intelligence and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as designated by statute, and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, attend NSC meetings in an advisory capacity. The Counsel to the President and Deputy Counsel to the President and NSC Legal Advisor (NSC Legal Advisor) are invited to attend every NSC meeting. The Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor (Principal Deputy National Security Advisor) attends every NSC meeting, and serves as Secretary.

Given the cross-cutting nature of a number of critical national security issues — such as homeland security, global public health, international economics, climate, science and technology, cybersecurity, irregular migration, and others — the NSC's regular attendees include, as appropriate: the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the United States Trade Representative, the National Cyber Director, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Deputy National Security Advisor (Homeland Security Advisor), the Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor for Cybersecurity and Emerging Technologies (Deputy National Security Advisor for Cybersecurity), the Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor for International Economics (Deputy National Security Advisor for International Economics), the COVID-19 Response Coordinator, or the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate. The heads of other executive

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

departments and agencies, and other senior officials, are invited to attend meetings of the NSC as appropriate.

The NSC meets regularly and as required. The National Security Advisor, at the President's direction and in consultation with other members of the NSC, is responsible for determining the agenda, ensuring that necessary papers are prepared in advance, and recording and communicating NSC actions and Presidential decisions in a timely manner.

The budget for the President's Intelligence Advisory Board (PIAB) is included in the NSC 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 FY 2022, the estimated funding requirement for the NSC is \$12,894,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 72. This request is \$744,000 and 3 FTE above the FY 2021 enacted level. The requested resources will enable the NSC to address a 2.7 percent civilian pay raise and support the hiring of personnel to deliver on the President's national security priorities, with an increased emphasis on climate, democracy, technology and national security, partnerships and global engagement, cybersecurity, and our increased engagement in the Indo-Pacific.

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, [\$12,150,000] *\$12,894,000*, of which not to exceed [\$5,000] *\$10,000* shall be available for official reception and representation expenses. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	11,500	12,150	12,894

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....		12,150
Increases:		
Personnel Compensation.....	882	
Personnel Benefits.....	239	
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	77	
Official Reception and Representation.....	5	
Increases Subtotal.....		1,203
Decreases:		
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	(107)	
Transportation of Things.....	(25)	
Printing and Reproduction.....	(77)	
Other Services.....	(125)	
Supplies and Materials.....	(26)	
Equipment.....	(59)	
Land and Structures.....	(40)	
Decreases Subtotal.....		(459)
FY 2022 Request.....		12,894

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

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	6,124	7,115	7,997	882
Personnel Benefits.....	1,869	2,189	2,428	239
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	545	1,252	1,145	(107)
Transportation of Things.....	1	57	32	(25)
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	443	376	453	77
Printing and Reproduction.....	13	134	57	(77)
Other Services.....	156	458	333	(125)
Supplies and Materials.....	155	214	188	(26)
Official Reception and Representation.....	4	5	10	5
Equipment.....	611	300	241	(59)
Land and Structures.....	0	50	10	(40)
Total.....	<u>9,921</u>	<u>12,150</u>	<u>12,894</u>	<u>744</u>
Reimbursements.....	438	1,000	1,000	
Total.....	<u>10,359</u>	<u>13,150</u>	<u>13,894</u>	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	48	69	72	3

Executive Office of the President



Office of the National Cyber Director

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

**Executive Office of the President
Office of the National Cyber Director**

Mission Statement and Background

The Office of the National Cyber Director (NCD) was created in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Section 1752 of Public Law 116–283). The National Cyber Director will advise the President on cybersecurity and related emerging technology issues and will lead national level coordination of cybersecurity strategy and policy, including Executive Branch development of an integrated national cybersecurity strategy.

Overview

The initial estimated funding requirement for NCD for fiscal year (FY) 2022 is \$15,000,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 25.

Appropriations Language

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Office of the National Cyber Director in carrying out the purposes of section 1752 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Public Law 116–283), \$15,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

**Executive Office of the President
Office of the National Cyber Director**

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	0	0	15,000

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....		0
Increases:		
Personnel Compensation.....	3,000	
Personnel Benefits.....	1,000	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	1,000	
Rental Payments to GSA.....	3,000	
Other Services.....	3,000	
Supplies and Materials.....	995	
Official Reception and Representation.....	5	
Equipment.....	3,000	
Increases Subtotal.....		15,000
Decreases:		
Decreases Subtotal.....		0
FY 2022 Request.....		15,000

**Executive Office of the President
Office of the National Cyber Director**

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	0	0	3,000	3,000
Personnel Benefits.....	0	0	1,000	1,000
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	0	0	1,000	1,000
Rental Payments to GSA.....	0	0	3,000	3,000
Other Services.....	0	0	3,000	3,000
Supplies and Materials.....	0	0	995	995
Official Reception and Representation.....	0	0	5	5
Equipment.....	0	0	3,000	3,000
Total.....	0	0	15,000	15,000

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	0	0	25	25

Executive Office of the President



Council of Economic Advisers

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President Council of Economic Advisers

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) 2022, the estimated funding requirement for CEA is \$4,732,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 28. This request is \$732,000 (or 18.3%) above the FY 2021 enacted appropriation.

CEA's primary goal for FY 2022 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.

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] *\$4,732,000*.
(*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	4,000	4,000	4,732

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....			4,000
Increases:			
Personnel Compensation.....		334	
Personnel Benefits.....		102	
Supplies and Materials.....		296	
Increases Subtotal.....			732
Decreases:			
Decreases Subtotal.....			0
FY 2022 Request.....			4,732

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

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	2,897	2,972	3,306	334
Personnel Benefits.....	670	698	800	102
Benefits for Former Personnel.....	0	19	19	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	13	93	93	0
Transportation of Things.....	0	1	1	0
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	12	1	1	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	31	47	47	0
Other Services.....	50	57	57	0
Supplies and Materials.....	202	102	398	296
Equipment.....	5	10	10	0
Total.....	<u>3,880</u>	<u>4,000</u>	<u>4,732</u>	<u>732</u>

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	23	28	28	0

Executive Office of the President



Office of the Vice President

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President Office of the Vice President

Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2022, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of the Vice President (OVP) is \$6,039,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 27. This request reflects an increase of \$1,039,000 from the FY 2021 enacted level and an increase of 4 FTEs. 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**

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	4,590	5,000	6,039
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	20	23	27

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted..... **5,000**

Increases:

Personnel Compensation.....	377
Personnel Benefits.....	162
Other Contractual Services.....	500

Increases Subtotal..... **1,039**

Decreases:

Decreases Subtotal..... **0**

FY 2022 Request..... **6,039**

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

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	2,694	2,737	3,114	377
Personnel Benefits.....	786	894	1,056	162
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	391	883	883	0
Transportation of Things.....	0	9	9	0
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	6	8	8	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	8	11	11	0
Other Contractual Services.....	109	263	763	500
Supplies and Materials.....	46	89	89	0
Official Entertainment.....	67	90	90	0
Equipment.....	59	16	16	0
Total.....	4,166	5,000	6,039	1,039
Reimbursement.....	397	900	1,450	
Total.....	4,563	5,900	7,489	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	20	23	27	4

Executive Office of the President



Special Assistance to the President

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President Special Assistance to the President

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, international diplomacy, 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) 2022, the estimated funding requirement for the Special Assistance to the President appropriation is \$5,726,000 with a FTE level of 26. This request reflects an increase of \$1,028,000 from the FY 2021 enacted appropriation and an increase of 4 FTE.

We are requesting this increase to provide:

- \$105,000 for a cost-of-living adjustment and a 1.1% increase in the cost of the Federal Employee Retirement System.
- \$423,000 for four additional staff to provide support in carrying out the new policy and program roles assigned to the Vice President.
- \$500,000 in Other Services funding to compensate advance contractors on a day-rate basis. These individuals have previously worked on a volunteer basis with coverage of travel expenses.

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,[\$4,698,000] \$5,726,000.(Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2021.)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	4,288	4,698	5,726

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....			4,698
Increases:			
Personnel Compensation.....		370	
Personnel Benefits.....		158	
Other Contractual Services.....		500	
Increases Subtotal.....			1,028
Decreases:			
Decreases Subtotal.....			0
FY 2022 Request.....			5,726

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

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	2,631	2,653	3,023	370
Personnel Benefits.....	769	866	1,024	158
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	383	869	869	0
Transportation of Things.....	0	1	1	0
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	0	1	1	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	8	8	8	0
Other Contractual Services.....	107	250	750	500
Supplies and Materials.....	18	40	40	0
Equipment.....	48	10	10	0
Total.....	<u>3,964</u>	<u>4,698</u>	<u>5,726</u>	<u>1,028</u>
Reimbursement.....	397	900	1,450	
Total.....	<u>4,361</u>	<u>5,598</u>	<u>7,176</u>	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	19	22	26	4

Executive Office of the President



Official Residence of the Vice President

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President Official Residence of the Vice President

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) 2022, the estimated funding requirement for the Official Residence of the Vice President is \$313,000 with a FTE level of 1. This request reflects an increase of \$11,000 from the FY 2021 enacted appropriation and no change to the full time equivalent position.

We are requesting this increase to provide:

- \$11,000 to support the salary and benefits of the Residence's one FTE, including a cost-of-living adjustment and a 1.1% increase in the cost of the Federal Employee Retirement System.

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] \$313,000: 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, 2021.)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	302	302	313

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....			302
Increases:			
Personnel Compensation.....		7	
Personnel Benefits.....		4	
Increases Subtotal.....			11
Decreases:			
Decreases Subtotal.....			0
FY 2022 Request.....			313

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

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	63	84	91	7
Personnel Benefits.....	17	28	32	4
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	8	14	14	0
Transportation of Things.....	0	8	8	0
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	6	7	7	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	0	3	3	0
Other Contractual Services.....	2	13	13	0
Supplies and Materials.....	28	49	49	0
Official Entertainment.....	67	90	90	0
Equipment.....	11	6	6	0
Total.....	<u>202</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>313</u>	<u>11</u>
Total.....	<u>202</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>313</u>	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	1	1	1	0

Executive Office of the President



Office of Management and Budget

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President Office of Management and Budget

Mission Statement and Background

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) assists the President in the development and execution of his policies and programs and in meeting certain statutory requirements, including the preparation of an annual Federal budget. In addition, OMB works to ensure enacted law is carried out as efficiently and effectively as possible. In meeting these responsibilities, OMB reviews agency budgets, management, legislative, regulatory, financial, procurement, and other proposals; assures that all such proposals are consistent with relevant statutes and Presidential objectives; provides both short-range and long-range analysis and advice to government officials on a variety of subjects; and develops Government-Wide policies.

As a core part of its mission (and working with the White House and Federal agencies), OMB develops the President's budget proposals, submits the President's Budget to Congress and supports its enactment, and oversees the Executive Branch's implementation of the enacted appropriations (including through the apportionment of funds). OMB ensures agencies develop, express, and implement policies and practices in accordance with the President's priorities and statutory direction and is committed to improving the effective efficient, and equitable design and implementation of government programs. OMB also serves as the central point for review and clearance of Executive Branch legislative proposals, executive orders, and presidential memorandums.

OMB derives its basic authority from Title 31 of the U.S. Code, based on provisions originally enacted in the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended. This Act provided the first comprehensive national budget system and established the Bureau of the Budget (the Bureau), the precursor to OMB, in the Department of the Treasury. The Act called for the Bureau to assemble and correlate, as well as recommend changes to, the requests for appropriations of the Executive Branch. The Bureau was further authorized to make detailed administrative studies that would help in securing greater economy and efficiency in the conduct of the public service. The Bureau moved from the Department of the Treasury to the Executive Office of the President in 1939 and was reorganized into OMB by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1970.

Organizational Responsibilities

OMB plays a pivotal role in developing and supporting the President's management, budget, and legislative agenda. OMB components assist the President in the preparation of the Federal budget and in managing its execution throughout the departments and agencies. In helping formulate the President's spending plans, OMB examines the effectiveness of agency programs, policies, and procedures; assesses competing funding demands among agencies; recommends funding priorities; and provides policy options. The following illustrates OMB work in budget and policy development; budget and policy enactment; budget and policy implementation; and management and performance:

Executive Office of the President Office of Management and Budget

Budget and Policy Development - Every year, OMB staff are involved in the development of new program policies, from inception of policy options, to analysis of options for inclusion in the President's Budget, executive orders, and other occasions. Each new program or policy requires close engagement of OMB staff and policy officials with White House staff and agency staffs.

Budget and Policy Enactment - OMB staff support Administration officials working with the Congress to enact the President's Budget and legislative programs and responding to congressional inquiries. OMB works to ensure that proposed legislation, testimony, reports, and policies are consistent with Administration policies, including the President's Budget.

Budget and Policy Implementation - OMB staff monitor the implementation of major programs and policies by reviewing the performance of government programs, and identifying and helping to resolve issues that arise in the development of initial regulations and program guidance, program implementation and management, data reporting and analysis, long range evaluation and research designs, and analysis to inform future policy making more effectively.

Management and Performance - OMB develops and executes a Government-Wide management agenda that includes service delivery, information technology, cybersecurity, financial management, procurement, performance, and human resources. In this capacity, OMB oversees agency management of programs and resources to improve efficiency, effectiveness, equity, and accountability, and achieve legislative goals and Administration policy. It also oversees agency program evaluation activities to determine their net effects, success or failure, and how agencies respond to these findings by making management improvements and developing new budget and policy proposals.

The following is a brief summary of the functions of each of the offices within OMB:

Resource Management Offices (RMOs) - RMOs examine agency budget requests, programs, regulatory and legislative proposals, and management activities in order to assure consistency with the President's policies, coordination among Federal agencies, and effective implementation of enacted legislation. The RMOs are: National Security Programs; Transportation, Homeland Security, Justice, and Services Programs; Housing, Treasury, and Commerce Programs; Climate, Energy, Environment, and Science Programs; Education, Income Maintenance, and Labor Programs; and Health Programs. These offices are the core source of expertise on all matters pertaining to the programs and operations of Federal departments and agencies.

Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) - OIRA reviews collections of information imposed on the public; provides guidance concerning the acquisition, use and management of Federal information resources; coordinates policy direction on Federal statistical activities; and implements executive regulatory oversight activities under Executive Order 12866 (Regulatory Planning and Review) and Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review).

Executive Office of the President Office of Management and Budget

Office of Federal Financial Management (OFFM) - OFFM develops and provides direction on the implementation of financial management policies and systems. This office also supports the effective and equitable use of Federal financial resources by improving the quality, utility, and transparency of financial information, advancing program integrity, and protecting against waste, fraud and abuse in the Federal Government.

Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) - OFPP provides overall direction of procurement policies, regulations, and procedures for Executive agencies. It prescribes Government-Wide procurement policies to be implemented in the Federal Acquisition Regulation and provides leadership and coordination in the formulation of Executive branch positions on procurement and procurement-related legislation. The Cost Accounting Standards Board, an entity within OFPP, exercises the authority to make, promulgate, amend, and rescind cost accounting standards.

OMB-Wide Support Offices - OMB-Wide Support Offices provide executive direction and coordination for all OMB activities. These offices include: Communications and Strategic Planning; General Counsel; Legislative Affairs; Economic Policy; Management and Operations; Legislative Reference; Budget Review; and Performance and Personnel Management. OMB-wide support offices provide overall leadership for the agency's activities; develop and coordinate instructions and procedures for a wide range of management, legislative, legal, economic, budgetary, operational, and IT-related issues; coordinate OMB review of agency activities; and prepare the President's Budget documents.

Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2022, the estimated funding requirement for OMB is \$121,854,000 and supports a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 510 (516 including a new internship program). This request is \$15,254,000 (14.3 percent) above the FY 2021 enacted level of \$106,600,000. The increased funding will support an additional 33 FTE compared to OMB's current 477 projected FTE level for FY 2021, or 39 FTE counting the internship program. More than half of the requested increase in staffing (18 FTE) is for positions that OMB has not filled since FY 2020, as OMB's FYs 2020 and 2021 resources were not sufficient to maintain staffing levels. The requested increase is entirely for career positions and would generally restore total staffing levels (excluding interns) to their pre-sequestration levels in FY 2012.

FY 2022 Request

OMB is requesting a total increase of \$15,254,000 (14.3 percent) above the FY 2021 enacted level of \$106,600,000.

Executive Office of the President Office of Management and Budget

Unavoidable Costs (+\$6,807,000). The OMB FY 2022 budget request provides \$6,807,000 for unavoidable costs including:

- +\$6,427,000 personnel compensation and benefit increases including the FY 2021 and FY 2022 pay adjustments, increased FERS retirement costs, and fully funding existing staff costs.
- +\$210,000 for increased rental costs for office space from GSA including additional cleaning costs associated with COVID19. The increase will allow OMB to maintain existing office space at new GSA rates.
- +\$170,000 for cost increases associated with Information Technology contractor support. This includes support in the following functional areas: Help Desk; Engineering; Development; and the MAX Information System, which is used to support OMB's Government-Wide management and budget processes.

Investing in OMB's Workforce (+\$5,015,000). OMB requests additional funding to restore a portion of previous staff cuts to strengthen its ability to meet new statutory requirements and continue improving its effectiveness. The requested staffing level is essential for OMB to continue its work on developing and executing the President's Budget and key Administration priorities, overseeing the performance of Federal agencies, and effectively undertaking the significant and critically important Administration priorities.

Over the past decade, OMB has taken on new responsibilities such as advancing evidence-based policymaking through implementation of the Foundations of Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018 and advancing and integrating customer service and service delivery across High Impact Service Provider agencies. Moreover, OMB took on numerous new responsibilities due to its Government-wide leadership of the COVID-19 response and is also playing a key role in implementing the American Rescue Plan (ARP), as well as implementation of numerous Executive Orders – such as EO 13985, *On Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government*.

Despite its growing responsibilities, OMB's budget and staff have not increased in many years. To the contrary, total staffing levels are 50 FTE lower than a decade ago, and 10 FTE less than five years ago. And as a result of staffing realignments made across OMB since FY 2018, many OMB offices essential to the successful implementation of key Administration priorities have lost and been unable to fill critical positions. For example, RMO career staff levels are down seven percent relative to 2016 or 16 percent relative to 2010. This has left OMB with substantial staffing challenges in leading the Administration's efforts addressing its critical priorities.

Starting in FY 2020, OMB was forced to reduce its staffing level by not filling vacancies, and made significant operational reductions, eliminating funding for training and travel and making cuts to IT contracts. In FY 2021, OMB continued to face significant funding challenges with its appropriation just covering OMB's unavoidable cost increases, including annual pay adjustments, increases in agency retirement and benefit contributions, and significant terminal leave payouts. These factors, along with a lower-than-normal attrition, and other unexpected costs relating to

Executive Office of the President Office of Management and Budget

FOIA and litigation, have resulted in OMB's inability to fill nearly all career positions vacated in FYs 2020 and 2021 – which make up close to 10 percent of the already limited workforce. In FY 2021, OMB was again forced to make significant adjustments in its operating plan, including eliminating funding for training and travel, and making even deeper cuts in IT contract funding.

OMB is a personnel-intensive agency, and reductions in staffing levels directly impact the agency's ability to respond to and address new and existing responsibilities. OMB's FY 2022 request for funding to support additional OMB staffing above FY 2021 levels will ensure that OMB can perform its critical mission and provide effective leadership in implementing key Administration priorities. Specifically, OMB is seeking resources for:

- *Increased Staff* (+\$4,215,000). This request will allow OMB to hire additional career staff (33 FTE, plus 6 FTE associated with the intern program) for a total FTE level of 510 (516 including interns) to meet its significant and growing responsibilities. More than half of the requested increase in staffing (18 FTE) is for positions that OMB has been forced to leave vacant since FY 2020, as OMB's FYs 2020 and 2021 resources were not sufficient to maintain staffing levels. This request will also allow OMB to fill new positions (15 FTE) as it rebuilds staffing levels across OMB in key mission priority areas.
- *Awards* (+\$300,000). This request will allow OMB to fully implement important performance and developmental priorities, fostering an inclusive environment where exceptional talent is rewarded and recognized across the workforce.
- *Intern Program* (+\$500,000). This request will allow OMB to restore a paid intern program, which is key to establishing a strategic recruitment and outreach effort to strengthen the pipeline of diverse and historically underrepresented candidates into OMB and to promote the Administration's priority to advance equity, remove barriers to equal opportunity, and attract top talent that draws from the full diversity of the Nation.

Other Funding Initiatives (+3,432,000). The FY 2022 request will also fund anticipated costs associated with increased FOIA workload and legal settlements costs and migration of the MAX Budget System.

- *MAX Budget Systems* (+\$2,400,000). This increase supports the transition of MAX.gov capabilities to the General Services Administration (GSA), which will have governmentwide benefits but cost implications within OMB's own budget. This increase covers the cost of supporting the MAX technology platform completely within OMB's Budget. The cost of OMB's MAX technology platform has been partially offset over the past 12 years by efficiencies gained through a shared infrastructure with the Budget LoB and MAX.gov. As MAX.gov transitions to GSA, OMB's budget needs to backfill costs that are currently supported, in part, by agency contributions toward MAX.gov Shared Services. This increase will also accommodate the need for OMB to support data collection and collaboration activities that are not included in the GSA product suite.

Executive Office of the President Office of Management and Budget

- *FOIA Contractor Support and Legal Settlements (+\$1,032,000)*. Over the last several years OMB has experienced an increase in FOIA workload and legal settlement costs, which have historically been funded with resources available through personnel departures. With a decrease in personnel departures during the last fiscal year, this request will allow OMB to fund these costs.

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, [\$106,600,000] \$121,854,000, 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 evaluating 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 appropriate 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, 2021.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	101,406	106,600	121,854

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted		106,600
Increases:		
Personnel Compensation	6,669	
Personnel Benefits.....	4,773	
Rental Payments to GSA.....	210	
Other Contractual Services.....	3,602	
Increases Subtotal.....		15,254
Decreases:		
Decreases Subtotal.....		0
FY 2022 Request.....		121,854

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

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	66,548	67,943	74,612	6,669
Personnel Benefits.....	21,617	21,967	26,740	4,773
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	55	465	465	0
Transportation of Things.....	2	1	1	0
Rental Payments to GSA.....	6,835	6,869	7,079	210
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	16	0	0	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	160	167	167	0
Other Contractual Services.....	5,460	7,809	11,411	3,602
Supplies and Materials.....	483	660	660	0
Official Reception and Representation.....	0	3	3	0
Equipment.....	230	716	716	0
Total.....	<u>101,406</u>	<u>106,600</u>	<u>121,854</u>	<u>15,254</u>
Reimbursement.....	599			
Total.....	<u>102,005</u>	<u>106,600</u>	<u>121,854</u>	

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

Personnel Summary

Distribution by Program Activity of Full-time Equivalent Positions

	FY 2020 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2021 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2022 <u>Estimate</u>	FY21/FY22 <u>Difference</u>
<u>Program Activity Structure</u>				
National Security Programs.....	56	53	57	4
Transportation, Homeland Security, Justice & Services Programs.....	29	29	31	2
Housing, Treasury, and Commerce Programs.....	25	25	27	2
Climate, Energy, Environment, and Science Programs.....	48	46	49	3
Health Programs.....	43	42	45	3
Education, Income Maintenance, and Labor Programs.....	31	28	30	2
Office of Federal Financial Management.....	18	16	17	1
Information and Regulatory Affairs.....	52	60	64	4
Office of Federal Procurement Policy.....	16	16	17	1
OMB-Wide Offices*.....	164	162	173	11
Subtotal Direct Program.....	482	477	510	33
Internship Program.....	0	0	6	6
Total Direct Program.....	482	477	516	39

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 <u>Actual</u>	FY 2021 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 2022 <u>Estimate</u>	FY21/FY22 <u>Difference</u>
Full-time Equivalent Employment (OMB)	482	477	516	39

**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; and the Budget Review Division.*

Executive Office of the President

Data-Driven Innovation

Overview

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. It also includes developing 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:

- Providing small amounts of project funding to agencies to launch high-impact 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 expanding on leading agencies' work to direct resources to more effective practices and build capacity for continuous learning and improvement.

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**

Object Class (S in thousands)					
		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY21/FY22
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Difference
10	Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	0	0	0	0
25	Other Contractual Services.....	387	387	237	(150)
	Total.....	<u>387</u>	<u>387</u>	<u>237</u>	<u>(150)</u>

Personnel Summary					
		FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2020	FY21/FY22
		Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Difference
	Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	0	0	0	0

**These numbers reflect the year-end unobligated balance of no-year funds. This is not a new budget request and does not include new appropriations.*

Executive Office of the President



Information Technology Oversight and Reform

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President Information Technology Oversight and Reform

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. Technology is a critical enabler of federal agency missions and continues to serve as the underpinning for the evolution of service delivery for the public. 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 of the \$90 billion IT spend, and drive results in the adoption and advancement of modern information technology and services.

The OFCIO serves at the intersection of policy and implementation for the Executive Branch. On behalf of the OMB Director, OFCIO provides strategic direction and oversight for the development and management of IT and cybersecurity. OFCIO partners across the Executive Office of the President (EOP) and the Executive Branch to confirm that IT and cybersecurity policy objectives translate into cost-effective solutions and implementation. OFCIO uses data-driven oversight and policy development to remove barriers, identify innovative ways to solve business problems with technology, reduce overall waste in IT spending, bolster cybersecurity defenses, and manage the federal government's overall technology and cybersecurity risk.

ITOR also funds the United States 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.

Office of the Federal Chief Information Officer

Promoting a Digital Evolution

Oversight of the Technology Modernization Fund. ITOR funding will allow OFCIO to guide implementation in agencies that use the Technology Modernization Fund (TMF), a fund administered by the General Services Administration (GSA)¹. Through the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021, Congress appropriated \$1 billion of emergency funding for the TMF. The \$1B investment in TMF through ARP represents a substantial down-payment on technology modernization and cybersecurity. Executing successfully and swiftly on the current TMF investment, with Congressional support, is important to maintain the momentum in accelerating Federal IT modernization. OFCIO plays a central role in facilitating agencies' use of the TMF to modernize their IT systems and replace antiquated, expensive legacy systems. This includes harnessing the fund to enable the federal government to better respond to cybersecurity incidents such as SolarWinds and to emergent crises such as COVID-19, while supporting economic recovery.

¹ Pub. L. No. 115-91, National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, Title X, Subtitle G (§§ 1076 through 1078).

Executive Office of the President

Information Technology Oversight and Reform

Advancing Federal Technology Transformation

In support of Administration priorities, OFCIO develops policy and guidelines for Federal agencies to adopt modern and automated technologies to make their operations more effective. These efforts include making appropriate use of cloud technology²; transitioning to IPv6³, and addressing their challenges in extending network service contracts via the General Service Administration's (GSA) Enterprise Infrastructure Solutions (EIS) initiative⁴. As agencies continue to modernize their infrastructure, this will facilitate savings such as those achieved with using cloud services.

Improving Mission Delivery through Digital Services

In alignment with the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (IDEA) and needs borne by the COVID-19 pandemic, OFCIO will accelerate efforts to deliver on the outcomes intended by Congress through the 21st Century IDEA. This includes issuing guidance to agencies as needed to remove barriers in digital service adoption and driving agency pilots to better utilize technology for improving user experience and enabling digital mission delivery.

Streamlining 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 while reducing over-emphasis on compliance. 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.

Making the IT Workforce Central to Mission Delivery

The Federal government continues to have a critical shortage of qualified IT and cybersecurity professionals to manage, protect, and modernize government networks, systems, and data. Additionally, improvements are needed to better enable the workforce within a digital environment. Improvements workforce technology enablers and skillsets are vital to responding to the crises' faced by federal agencies and the nation. OFCIO will lead efforts to transform the way in which the federal government enables its workforce through technology, recruits and

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

³ Refer to <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/M-21-07.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.gsa.gov/technology/technology-purchasing-programs/telecommunications-and-network-services/enterprise-infrastructure-solutions>

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retains talent across the country, and develops programs to build the next generation of IT and cybersecurity professionals.

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

Improving Incident Response & Addressing Gaps in Supply Chain Risk Management. In the wake of the SolarWinds cyber incident and other notable compromises, 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 coordinating Federal responses to major incidents, working closely with the Office of the National Cyber Director, the National Security Council, the Department of Homeland (DHS) Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), the Department of Defense, and other partners, developing methods to better quantify risk to Federal agencies, integrating threat intelligence into agency risk management, and leading efforts to manage the Information and Communication's Technology (ICT) supply chain through the Federal Acquisition Security Council (FASC)⁵.

Maturing Identity, Credential, and Access Management (ICAM) & Public Identity Management. 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. In FY 2020 and FY 2021, OFCIO worked with the General Services Administration and United States Postal Service to pilot approaches to identity proofing allowing the federal agencies to use the post office as the front door of the government. In FY 2022, OFCIO will continue these efforts and drive 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.

Shifting the Federal Government Towards Zero Trust Security. In response to the dynamic cybersecurity threats faced by the federal government, OFCIO is partnering with the CIO Council to accelerate the government's shift towards Zero Trust security. The Zero Trust concept is rooted in three core principles: a) verify every user, b) validate every device, and c) limit access intelligently. The adoption of this security model would have proven effective in combatting the cyberattacks faced by agencies such as those executed through the compromise of SolarWinds

⁵ Refer to <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/7327/text>

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software. OFCIO will continue efforts to align strategies, policy, and resources in support of this foundational shift in cybersecurity management.

United States Digital Service Overview

The United States Digital Service (USDS) uses design and technology to deliver better services to the American people. USDS deploys teams of engineers, service designers, product managers, and procurement experts who bring best practices and new approaches to rapidly respond to technology emergencies and modernize systems for long-term stability. USDS is focused on improving how the American people interact with their government and transforming that experience to help develop trust in government.

USDS operates on a “tour of duty” model where employees are hired for limited stints within the Federal Government. This model 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. To that end, there is incredible demand from the technology community to join the government; USDS received more than 5,000 applications in the first few months of the calendar year, far more than in all of the prior year combined.

As USDS has grown as an organization, it has also committed to supporting wider efforts to increase the number of technologists across the government. While many people who join USDS from the private sector initially come for 2-year terms, an increasing number are joining the government full-time after their tenure at USDS. Several of these employees have taken on challenging CIO and CTO roles across government to lead organizations into the future, focusing on how technology and design can improve service delivery for both the federal workforce and millions of Americans.

USDS Engagements

Too often, outdated tools, systems, and practices make interacting with the Federal Government cumbersome and frustrating. COVID-19 laid bare and exacerbated the government’s technology and service delivery challenges in a time of immediate need. Critical response and relief programs for families and businesses have had to rely on outdated software and infrastructure that were not designed to scale or adapt to crisis. Unfortunately, millions of Americans have suffered the consequences. Families have been stuck navigating complicated and disparate vaccine scheduling websites. Unemployed workers have desperately tried to work through antiquated unemployment insurance systems that crash under the volume of claims. Families with children struggling to cover basic food needs have to navigate complicated program applications or were simply unaware of what programs they qualify for. Federal agencies and states are struggling to figure out ways to shift from in-person government services to virtual services, all while ensuring that vulnerable populations receive timely access.

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Recognizing this, the Administration requested and Congress appropriated \$200 million through the American Rescue Plan (ARP) for USDS. This has allowed USDS to quickly address these technology emergencies, ensure access and equity are integrated into products and processes, and help agencies modernize their systems for long-term stability. USDS is integrated into ARP projects, working closely with the White House's ARP implementation team and collaborating with OFCIO and GSA's Technology Transformation Service.

The Administration recognizes that IT modernization and improved government service delivery are critical to supporting both near-term relief and lasting recovery efforts. The White House, Federal agencies, and states have called on USDS to immediately support dozens of COVID-19 response and relief programs and has directed USDS to lead and support several early Executive Orders, including:

- Executive Order 13985 - On Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government
- Executive Order 14008 - Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad
- Executive Order 14010 - Creating a Comprehensive Regional Framework to Address the Causes of Migration, to Manage Migration Throughout North and Central America, and to Provide Safe and Orderly Processing of Asylum Seekers at the United States Border
- Executive Order 14013 - Rebuilding and Enhancing Programs to Resettle Refugees and Planning for the Impact of Climate Change on Migration
- Executive Order 14002: Economic Relief Related to the COVID-19 Pandemic

The ARP projects, Executive Orders, and Administration's overall priorities build upon existing USDS projects focused on COVID-19 vaccines and testing, economic rescue & recovery, environmental justice, and immigration reform. USDS staff are engaged on ARP projects for COVID vaccines and testing, Child Tax Credit, aid to State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal Governments; unemployment insurance; emergency rental assistance; emergency broadband; and support to benefits programs centered on food security. Key to USDS success is its ability to execute on high-impact projects and respond dynamically to events.

Within the last year, USDS has partnered with agencies to deliver a number of significant projects for the American people. Those projects include the following: USDS has rapidly responded to COVID-19, partnering with the CDC to develop SimpleReport (simplereport.gov) a free tool that makes it easy for COVID-19 testing sites, including schools, to record results for rapid point-of-care tests and quickly report required data to public health departments. USDS worked with the CDC and HHS to rollout vaccines.gov, vacunas.gov (the Spanish-language version), a text-messaging tool (text "GETVAV" to 438829 or "VACUNA" to 882862), and a 1-800 hotline to improve finding and scheduling COVID-19 vaccine appointments. USDS supported the VA Office of the Chief Technology Officer in developing and launching a COVID-19 screener tool for VA facilities that has been used over 12 million times in the last year. USDS is working with the Department of Labor to improve unemployment insurance systems and recently helped launch dol.gov/fraud to consolidate information and processes in support of victims of unemployment

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insurance fraud. USDS is also assisting DHS and HHS Administration for Children and Families with the surge of unaccompanied children and families at the Southern Border.

USDS is also improving the way the government does business. USDS is working to improve government-wide practices, specifically around federal hiring and technology procurement.

USDS continues to focus on enhancing government-wide hiring through a partnership with OPM on the Subject Matter Expert Qualification Assessment program, smega.usds.gov. The team released a hiring assessment and selection outcomes [dashboard](#) to provide agencies with more information on assessment practices that lead to job selection. This President's Budget expands upon the success of the program and requires CHCO Act Agencies to revitalize their internship programs, create and fund talent teams, and contribute to a new office that will focus on developing a centralized government-wide hiring assessment support team in order to improve hiring outcomes for critical positions.

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 (DITAP), techfarhub.cio.gov/initiatives/ditap. Graduates of the training receive the Federal Acquisition Certification in Contracting Core-Plus Specialization in Digital Services (FAC-C-DS). 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.

USDS Funding

USDS is not requesting funding through the FY 2022 President's Budget as the \$200 million provided through the American Rescue Plan sufficiently funds USDS' immediate needs to rapidly respond to technology emergencies and modernize systems for long-term stability. With the ARP funding, USDS plans to increase personnel to 225 FTE in FY 2022 and spend over 90% of funding on personnel expenses. USDS uses a Schedule A hiring authority whereby staff are hired to 2-year term appointments, which allows USDS to navigate staffing and budget in a responsible manner.

The ARP supplemental funding allows USDS to support additional projects across government and results in a more efficient USDS operating model, lightening the administrative burden of reimbursable agreements and centralizing equipment and tools that provide benefit across the government. While USDS will continue to enter into some reimbursable agreements in FY 2022 for longer-term engagements, USDS will no longer be reliant upon reimbursable funding that could inadvertently prioritize agencies with available funding over the most critical and high-priority projects to work on across government. The ability to directly fund USDS personnel allows USDS to respond to emergent threats and interdependent delivery needs throughout the government in a way that agency-specific funding could not accommodate. Most importantly,

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improving government services results in direct impact to the American people through receiving timely, dignified services when most needed. USDS will not only develop systems that have immediate benefit for COVID response and relief, but also have long lasting uses for improving overall government services.

FY 2022 Request

For fiscal year (FY) 2022, the estimated funding requirement for ITOR is \$10,442,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 46 in the Office of the Federal CIO. This reflects a decrease of \$2,058,000 and 57 FTE from the FY 2021 enacted level of \$12,500,000 and 103 FTE. In FY 2021, the U.S. Digital Service was appropriated \$200 million through the American Rescue Plan.

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, [\$12,500,000] *\$10,442,000*, 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, 2021.*)

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	15,000	12,500	10,442

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted..... **12,500**

Increases:

Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	97	
Increases Subtotal.....		97

Decreases:

Personnel Compensation	(1,309)	
Personnel Benefits.....	(705)	
Rental Payments to GSA.....	(49)	
Other Contractual Services.....	(27)	
Equipment.....	(65)	
Decreases Subtotal.....		(2,155)

FY 2022 Request..... **10,442**

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Information Technology Oversight and Reform**

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	9,304	7,392	6,083	(1,309)
Personnel Benefits.....	2,779	3,981	3,276	(705)
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	157	53	150	97
Rental Payments to GSA.....	399	340	291	(49)
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	3	0	0	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	10	30	30	0
Other Contractual Services.....	393	529	502	(27)
Supplies and Materials.....	116	26	26	0
Equipment.....	343	149	84	(65)
Total.....	<u>13,504</u>	<u>12,500</u>	<u>10,442</u>	<u>(2,058)</u>
Reimbursement.....	<u>10,000</u>	<u>14,000</u>	<u>0</u>	
Total.....	<u>23,504</u>	<u>26,500</u>	<u>10,442</u>	

Note: In FY 2021 the U.S. Digital Service was appropriated \$200 million through the American Rescue Plan (ARP). This object class presentation of the ITOR direct no-year fund includes a full-year estimate of OFCIO expenses and an estimate of USDS expenses prior to the appropriation of ARP funding.

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Information Technology Oversight and Reform**

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate
Total.....	0	10,580	54,096
 <i>The increases and/or decreases for FY 2021 are as follows:</i>			
U.S. Digital Service - American Rescue Plan			200,000
 Increases:			
Increases Subtotal.....			0
 Decreases:			
Personnel Compensation		(6,479)	
Personnel Benefits.....		(3,489)	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....		(150)	
Rental Payments to GSA.....		(87)	
Printing and Reproduction.....		(5)	
Other Contractual Services.....		(75)	
Supplies and Materials.....		(150)	
Equipment.....		(145)	
Decreases Subtotal.....			<u>(10,580)</u>
FY 2022 Estimated Spending.....			<u>54,096</u>

Note: In FY 2021 the U.S. Digital Service was appropriated \$200 million through the American Rescue Plan funding is available through September 30, 2024.

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

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation	0	6,479	33,244	26,765
Personnel Benefits.....	0	3,489	17,901	14,412
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	0	150	562	412
Rental Payments to GSA.....	0	87	450	363
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	0	0	0	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	0	5	10	5
Other Contractual Services.....	0	75	1,544	1,469
Supplies and Materials.....	0	150	150	0
Equipment.....	0	145	235	90
Total.....	0	10,580	54,096	43,516
Reimbursement.....	0	0	14,000	
Total.....	0	10,580	68,096	

Note: In FY 2021 the U.S. Digital Service was appropriated \$200 million through the American Rescue Plan. ARP funding is to remain available through September 30, 2024. This object class presentation includes an estimate of USDS expenses under ARP funding.

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Direct Full-Time Equivalent (FTE).....	57	161	271	110
Reimbursable FTE.....	41	63	60	(3)
Total.....	98	224	331	107

Executive Office of the President



Office of National Drug Control Policy

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President Office of National Drug Control Policy

Mission Statement and Background

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 current drug crisis is unparalleled in its severity and scope and requires an innovative and comprehensive response.

On April 1, 2021, ONDCP announced the Biden-Harris Administration’s Drug Policy Priorities for the Administration’s first year. The seven priorities propose specific and targeted actions to reduce overdoses and promote recovery, including expanding access to quality treatment, reducing an increasingly lethal supply of illicit substances, and enhancing harm reduction services that engage and build trust with people who use drugs (PWUD), among others. These actions are critical at a moment when the latest provisional data from the CDC shows that 88,000 people died of an overdose in the 12-month period ending in September 2020.¹ The implementation of these priorities will complement President Biden’s tireless efforts to give American families the tools they need to build back better.

President Biden has made clear that addressing the overdose and addiction epidemic is an urgent priority for his administration. The release of these priorities will serve as guideposts to ensure that the Federal government promotes evidence-based public health and public safety actions, with a pointed focus on racial equity in drug policy.

The seven Biden-Harris Administration drug policy priorities for the first year are:

1. **Expanding access to evidence-based treatment**, particularly medication for opioid use disorder. This includes removing unnecessary barriers to buprenorphine prescribing and contingency management interventions, modernizing methadone treatment, and identifying steps to complete the recommendations of the [2016 Mental Health and Substance Use Disorder Parity Task Force](#);
2. **Advancing racial equity in our approach to drug policy**. This includes identifying unmet needs related to drug policy in diverse communities, developing priorities for criminal justice reform, and identifying culturally competent, evidence-based practices for Black, Indigenous, and People of Color across the continuum of care that includes prevention, harm reduction, treatment, and recovery services.

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. National Vital Statistics System, Vital Statistics Rapid Release. “Provisional Drug Overdose Death Counts.” Accessed March 15, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/vsrr/drug-overdose-data.htm>

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3. **Enhancing evidence-based harm reduction efforts.** This includes supporting Syringe Services Programs, examining availability of the lifesaving overdose antidote naloxone, and promoting research on emerging harm reduction practices;
4. **Supporting evidence-based prevention efforts to reduce youth substance use.** This includes ensuring programs receiving Federal grant funding are using evidence-based approaches, and identifying opportunities for the Drug-Free Communities Support Program to enhance culturally competent prevention programming;
5. **Reducing the supply of illicit substances.** This includes working with key global partners such as China, Colombia, and Mexico to curb illicit drug production and trafficking, supporting local law enforcement to disrupt and dismantle domestic drug trafficking networks, and strengthening efforts to halt illicit Internet drug sales;
6. **Advancing recovery-ready workplaces and expanding the addiction workforce.** This includes reducing the barriers to employment for people in recovery from addiction, requesting that agencies support training for clinicians in addiction and identify vocational programs that can expand the addiction workforce, and seeking opportunities to expand the workforce of bilingual prevention professionals and peer specialists; and
7. **Expanding access to recovery support services.** This includes working with partners to develop sustainability protocols for recovery housing, including certification, payment models, evidence-based practice, and technical assistance.

In particular, the focus on harm reduction and racial equity confronts longstanding challenges with ensuring equitable treatment in the healthcare and criminal justice systems, building trust with PWUD, and breaking the stigma of addiction that prevents people from accessing lifesaving services. ONDCP intends to work closely with agencies and Congress to meet these priorities.

ONDCP's major responsibilities include:

- Developing the *National Drug Control 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;
- Designating High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) and providing overall policy guidance and oversight for the award and management of Federal resources to HIDTAs in support of Federal, state, local, and tribal law enforcement partnerships within these areas; and
- Administering the Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Support Program, which provides grants to drug-free community coalitions across the country with the primary focus of increasing community collaboration and preventing youth substance use.

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

Executive Office of the President Summary of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Budget Activity Funding by Program (\$ in thousands)					
Program	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 vs. FY 2021	
				Difference	% Diff
Salaries & Expenses	18,400	18,400	21,300	2,900	15.8%
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	285,000	290,000	293,500	3,500	1.2%
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	121,715	128,182	132,617	4,435	3.5%
Grand Total	425,115	436,582	447,417	10,835	2.5%

Budget Activity Full-Time Equivalent Levels by Program					
Program	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY 2022 vs. FY 2021	
				Difference	% Diff
Salaries & Expenses	65	65	72	7	10.8%
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A%
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	2	2	2	0	0.0%
Grand Total	67	67	74	7	10.4%

Note: Funding information on ONDCP's programs is contained in a separate ONDCP FY 2022 Congressional Budget Submission document.

Executive Office of the President
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Overview

The FY 2022 request for ONDCP S&E Operations is \$21,300,000 and supports a level of 72 full-time equivalent (FTE). This is an increase of \$2,900,000 over the FY 2021 enacted level of \$18,400,000. The request includes 7 additional FTE, as well as cost of living adjustments.

The increase of \$2,900,000 consist of:

- \$1,202,000 in salaries and benefits for a cost-of-living adjustment; a 1.1% increase in the cost of the Federal Employee Retirement System; and higher costs for new Schedule C employees.
- \$1,496,000 in salaries and benefits for a for 7 additional staff.
- \$203,000 for non-personnel costs represent increases for non-personnel costs for the following line items: \$60,000 in Travel, \$56,000 in Rent, Communications and Utilities, \$82,000 for Contract Services, and \$5,000 in Supplies.

The reauthorization included a number of new requirements for ONDCP. However, these new staff-intensive requirements came without additional funding. This has impeded ONDCP in meeting the requirements of its authorizing statute. Therefore, in order to perform its mission to reduce substance use disorder and its consequences by coordinating the nation's drug control policy, ONDCP requires at a minimum 7 additional FTE to support our mission, as required by the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271).

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] *\$21,300,000*: 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, 2021.)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	18,400	18,400	21,300

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....		18,400
Increases:		
Personnel Compensation.....	1,888	
Personnel Benefits.....	809	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	60	
Rental Payments to GSA.....	54	
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	2	
Other Services.....	82	
Supplies and Materials.....	5	
Increases Subtotal.....		2,900
Decreases:		
Decreases Subtotal.....		0
FY 2022 Request.....		21,300

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

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	9,845	9,287	11,175	1,888
Personnel Benefits.....	2,955	3,933	4,742	809
Benefits for Former Personnel.....	25	47	47	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	82	90	150	60
Transportation of Things.....	0	2	2	0
Rental Payments to GSA.....	3,070	3,104	3,158	54
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	65	70	72	2
Printing and Reproduction.....	28	19	19	0
Other Services.....	1,941	1,650	1,732	82
Supplies and Materials.....	159	168	173	5
Official Reception and Representation.....	10	10	10	0
Equipment.....	37	20	20	0
Grants.....	150	0	0	0
Total.....	<u>18,367</u>	<u>18,400</u>	<u>21,300</u>	<u>2,900</u>
Reimbursements.....	2,069	0	0	
Total.....	<u>20,436</u>	<u>18,400</u>	<u>21,300</u>	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	63	65	72	7

Executive Office of the President



Unanticipated Needs

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President

Unanticipated Needs

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) 2022 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, [2022]2023.

(Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2021.)

**Executive Office of the President
Unanticipated Needs**

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	<u>FY 2020 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2021 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2022 Request</u>
Total.....	1,000	1,000	1,000

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....		1,000
Increases:		
Increases Subtotal.....		0
Decreases:		
Decreases Subtotal.....		<u>0</u>
FY 2022 Request.....		<u>1,000</u>

Executive Office of the President



***Intellectual Property Enforcement
Coordinator***
Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator

Mission Statement and 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 (IP) 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

Overview

The FY 2022 request is \$1,838,000 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. From FY 2010 through FY 2019, the IPEC was funded from the appropriation for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The FY 2020 enacted appropriation realigned IPEC outside of OMB as a separate agency within the Executive Office of the President.

Appropriations Language

Salaries and Expenses

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, [\$1,800,000] *\$1,838,000*. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	1,300	1,800	1,838

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....		1,800
Increases:		
Personnel Compensation.....	96	
Increases Subtotal.....		96
Decreases:		
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	(35)	
Rental Payments to GSA.....	(22)	
Supplies and Materials.....	(1)	
Decreases Subtotal.....		(58)
FY 2022 Request.....		1,838

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

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	729	1,442	1,538	96
Personnel Benefits.....	230	0	0	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	33	277	242	(35)
Rental Payments to GSA.....	0	78	56	(22)
Supplies and Materials.....	7	3	2	(1)
Total.....	999	1,800	1,838	38

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	4	7	7	0

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

Executive Office of the President



***Office of
Science and Technology Policy***
Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President Office of Science and Technology Policy

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 world-leading, collaborative with the U.S. research enterprise, and focused on research in areas that will advance national priorities such as ensuring American leadership in emergent research and technology areas, improving healthcare, enhancing national economic competitiveness, tackling the climate change crisis, and advancing societal equity. 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) 2022 the estimated funding requirement for OSTP is \$6,652,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 37. This request is a \$1,108,000 increase (20.0%) from the FY 2021 enacted appropriation. The proposed staffing level for FY 2022 of 37 FTE represents an increase of 4 FTE from FY 2021.

Executive Office of the President Office of Science and Technology Policy

The FY 2022 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. The requested increase includes:

- \$135,000 for an estimated cost of living salary adjustment and a 1.1% increase in the cost of benefits for the Federal Employee Retirement System.
- \$911,000 for four senior science policy advisers.
- \$62,000 for travel, services, supply, and equipment costs to support increased staff levels.

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] \$6,652,000. (*Science Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	5,544	5,544	6,652

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....			5,544
Increases:			
Personnel Compensation.....		786	
Personnel Benefits.....		260	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....		22	
Other Services.....		18	
Supplies and Materials.....		14	
Equipment.....		8	
Increases Subtotal.....			1,108
Decreases:			
Decreases Subtotal.....			0
FY 2022 Request.....			6,652

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

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	3,093	3,557	4,343	786
Personnel Benefits.....	881	985	1,245	260
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	112	160	182	22
Transportation of Things.....	0	5	5	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	37	40	40	0
Other Services.....	874	656	674	18
Supplies and Materials.....	73	83	97	14
Official Reception and Representation.....	0	2	2	0
Equipment.....	63	56	64	8
Total.....	<u>5,133</u>	<u>5,544</u>	<u>6,652</u>	<u>1,108</u>

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	24	33	37	4

Executive Office of the President



Office of the United States Trade Representative **Fiscal Year 2022 Budget**

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

Mission Statement and Background

The United States Trade Representative (USTR) is responsible for developing and coordinating America's trade policy, leading trade negotiations with other nations, and enforcing compliance with our trade agreements and U.S. trade laws. USTR also coordinates with other Federal agencies in developing trade policy and advising the President on trade matters. "USTR" refers both to the office and its head, the U.S. Trade Representative, who is a member of the President's cabinet. USTR is the principal trade advisor and negotiator for the President. USTR operates in three locations: Washington, DC, Geneva, Switzerland, and Beijing, China. USTR also has a representative in Brussels serving as the USTR delegate to the European Commission's Directorate-General for Trade.

USTR provides trade policy leadership and negotiating expertise in its major areas of responsibility. Among these are the following: industrial, textile, agricultural, and services trade policy; bilateral, regional, and multilateral trade and investment issues; trade-related intellectual property protection, labor and environmental issues; all matters within the WTO, and direct investment matters dealt with by international institutions such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Conference on Trade Development (UNCTAD). USTR is organized to accommodate sectoral, regional, and functional policy perspectives, which are integrated into the decision-making process and coordinated externally with the Congress, other government agencies, the private sector, and foreign entities.

Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2022, 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 \$3,000,000 (or 4.3%) above the FY 2021 enacted appropriation of \$70,000,000. The proposed staffing level for FY 2022 of 280 is an increase of 6 FTEs from the FY 2021 estimated level of 274. The funding for this request is a combination of \$58,000,000 from the general fund and \$15,000,000 transferred from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund (TETF).

We are requesting this increase to provide:

- \$919,000 for a cost-of-living adjustment and a 1.1% increase in the cost of the Federal Employee Retirement System.
- \$1,221,000 for 6 additional staff.
- \$860,000 net increase including the following line item adjustments: \$417,000 in Travel, \$42,000 in Communications, Utilities, & Misc. Charges, \$494,000 for Contract Services, and \$175,000 in Supplies; and reductions of (\$157,000) for Printing and (\$111,000) for Equipment.

USTR's appropriation must enable USTR to harness U.S. trade relationships to help the Administration revitalize the economy. Trade is a critical pillar of our ability to build back better and carry out our Foreign Policy for the Middle Class. President Biden's approach to trade includes investing in American workers to make them more competitive, ensuring that labor and environmental interests are represented in new

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

trade negotiations, and rebuilding frayed trade and security relationships with allies. U.S. workers are at the center of the Administration's trade policy that will strive to get results for American families. Two main trade concerns for President Biden are confronting China and ensuring the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement lives up to its promising potential.

The power of our trade relationships will be employed to help communities lift themselves out of the current crisis. Trade is a means to create more hope and opportunity for people. It only succeeds when the humanity and dignity of every American -- and of all people -- lie at the heart of the President's approach to trade policy. Effective trade policy requires a keen understanding of the threats of climate change to trade as well as the need to address the climate crisis with urgency. New trade negotiations will be used to boost partners' climate commitments. Close working relationships with labor interests will guide the approach to trade enforcement and leveling the playing field for American workers.

The President's trade agenda will be strategic in how we trade and that makes us all stronger. As such, the Administration will focus on trade agreements that benefit all Americans, enforcing the nation's trade laws to ensure its trading partners play by the rules, and updating the World Trade Organization to work for all nations. The United States will negotiate with allies to set global trading rules to counter China's growing influence of unfair trading practices, instead of having China and others dictating outcomes. Key issues to address include overcapacity, subsidization, disciplines on China's state-owned enterprises, and cyber theft.

"Whether it is contending with the challenges of China or making sure the USMCA lives up to its promising potential, we will only succeed if we work together. That means the administration working with Congress; Democrats and Republicans working together; labor with capital; entrepreneurs with the keepers and defenders of our natural resources. Stakeholders across the entire spectrum of the U.S. economy...the United States working with its allies."¹

USMCA was facilitated by robust stakeholder engagement in partnership with the business, labor and civil society communities. The challenge is to ensure a continual focus on this agreement, to nurture what is working and to correct course when parties alter and stray from their commitments.

The Administration will continue to aggressively enforce U.S. trade laws to protect the interests of American businesses and workers. USTR will take strong actions to ensure our trading partners compliance with the terms of our trade agreements, including the WTO agreements. The China Phase One Agreement provides the United States with a process for ensuring that China honors its commitments and for imposing proportionate measures if it fails to do so. USTR is closely monitoring China's compliance with the Agreement's provisions and will investigate complaints from American businesses, farmers, and others about China's conduct. Likewise, the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) contains a detailed process for enforcing commitments, and USTR will zealously pursue any violations of the agreement. USTR has established working groups focused in particular on potential violations of the labor and environmental provisions of USMCA and will work closely with other agencies to ensure that any potential noncompliance is investigated and, where necessary, acted upon. As necessary, USTR will pursue formal challenges to acts, policies, or practices of foreign governments that are inconsistent with WTO

¹ Katherine Tai, 2021 NFTC Foundation Virtual Conference and Awards Ceremony, January 12, 2021

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

rules under the dispute settlement system of the WTO and will vigorously defend U.S. actions when challenged by foreign governments.

USTR is closely monitoring legislative developments in countries related to “digital services taxes.” The United States is engaged in discussions at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to modernize and rationalize taxation of multinational entities in a way that is fair to all countries, their consumers, and their businesses. However, some nations have undermined those efforts by imposing unilateral digital services taxes, which often are little more than thinly disguised attacks on successful U.S. technology companies. The United States will continue to enforce its trade laws to prevent the implementation of unfair and discriminatory taxes on U.S. companies.

The United States will lead the effort on World Trade Organization (WTO) reform. In addition to addressing the Appellate Body, seeking a new fisheries agreement, pursuing a digital commerce agreement, enforcing notifications obligations, and seeking reform of “special and differential treatment” for “developing” countries, the Administration will advocate for other changes at the WTO that will have the WTO working for its Members.

The Biden Administration is fully committed to positive, constructive, and active engagement with all Members to find paths forward to achieve necessary reform of the WTO. Critical to this reform effort is the new Director General. The pandemic recovery and negotiations on curbing harmful fisheries subsidies are two areas in which the U.S. would like to see movement. USTR will seek meaningful and high ambition outcomes for the upcoming ministerial, which is expected to be held in December this year. There is no topic more important than recovery from COVID-19. The Biden Administration will engage with WTO Members on how the WTO can promote recovery from the COVID-19 crisis, in conjunction with other multilateral initiatives to amplify the international public health and humanitarian response. For the fisheries negotiations, the U.S. will look to disciplining the harmful subsidies that counteract any progress in achieving sustainable fisheries. The negotiations must produce a meaningful and effective agreement that will constrain the largest subsidizers and improve the status quo. The Administration will seek to reform the WTO to equip the institution to address pressing challenges confronting all nations, including global overcapacity in multiple industries that unfairly cost workers their jobs.

In summary, President Biden is steadfast in changing the way we trade, and pursuing trade policies that support and benefit American workers, combatting the threat of climate change, fueling American innovation, and increasing America’s competitiveness.

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

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, [~~\$55,000,000~~] *\$58,000,000* 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, 2021.*)

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~~] *\$15,000,000*, 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~~] *504* of this Act. (*Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	54,000	55,000	58,000

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....			55,000
Increases:			
Personnel Compensation.....		1,555	
Personnel Benefits.....		585	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....		417	
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....		42	
Other Services.....		494	
Supplies and Materials.....		175	
Increases Subtotal.....			3,268
Decreases:			
Printing and Reproduction.....		(157)	
Equipment.....		(111)	
Decreases Subtotal.....			(268)
FY 2022 Request.....			58,000

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

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	33,512	34,635	36,190	1,555
Personnel Benefits.....	12,206	12,800	13,385	585
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	1,483	1,583	2,000	417
Rental Payments to Others.....	135	0	0	0
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	138	592	634	42
Printing and Reproduction.....	311	322	165	(157)
Other Services.....	4,412	4,606	5,100	494
Supplies and Materials.....	209	183	358	175
Official Reception and Representation.....	36	124	124	0
Equipment.....	131	155	44	(111)
Total.....	52,573	55,000	58,000	3,000
Reimbursements.....	563	650	650	
Total.....	53,136	55,650	58,650	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	Fy 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	230	238	244	6

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	15,000	15,000	15,000

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....			15,000
Increases:			
Personnel Benefits.....		463	
Printing and Reproduction.....		43	
Other Services.....		215	
Supplies and Materials.....		11	
Increases Subtotal.....			732
Decreases:			
Personnel Compensation.....		(344)	
Equipment.....		(388)	
Decreases Subtotal.....			(732)
FY 2022 Request.....			15,000

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

USTR Trade Enforcement Trust Fund

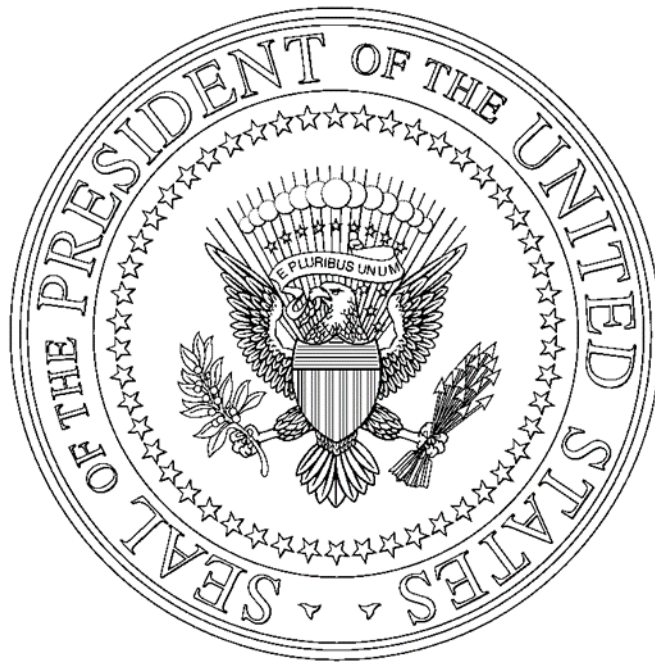
**Object Class
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	5,329	5,650	5,306	(344)
Personnel Benefits.....	1,560	1,500	1,963	463
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	158	750	750	0
Rental Payments to GSA.....	510	510	510	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	15	0	43	43
Other Services.....	6,331	6,110	6,325	215
Supplies and Materials.....	175	80	91	11
Equipment.....	158	400	12	(388)
Total.....	<u>14,236</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>0</u>

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	36	36	36	0

Executive Office of the President



National Space Council

Fiscal Year 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President National Space Council

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 in 2017 by Executive Order 13803, as amended by Executive Order 13906.

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's functions include the following:

- Developing recommendations for the President on space-related policies, strategies, and issues
- Coordinating implementation of the President's space policies and strategies
- Fostering close coordination, cooperation, and technology and information exchange among the civil, national security, and commercial space sectors
- Advising on participation in international space activities conducted by the United States Government
- Facilitating the resolution of differences concerning space-related policy matters

Executive Office of the President National Space Council

Overview

The National Space Council provides advice and assistance to the President on national space policy and strategy. The Council is expected to develop recommendations for the President on space-related policies, strategies, and issues; coordinate implementation of the President's space policies and strategies; foster close coordination, cooperation, and technology and information exchange among the civil, national security, and commercial space sectors; and facilitate resolution of differences concerning space-related policy matters.

For fiscal year (FY) 2022, 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 2021 enacted level.

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, 2021.)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	1,965	1,965	1,965

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....	1,965
Increases:	
Increases Subtotal.....	0
Decreases:	
Decreases Subtotal.....	<u>0</u>
FY 2022 Request.....	<u>1,965</u>

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

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	686	1,115	1,115	0
Personnel Benefits.....	197	323	323	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	84	82	82	0
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	0	1	1	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	0	5	5	0
Other Services.....	352	427	427	0
Supplies and Materials.....	0	5	5	0
Official Reception and Representation.....	1	2	2	0
Equipment.....	7	5	5	0
Total.....	<u>1,327</u>	<u>1,965</u>	<u>1,965</u>	<u>0</u>
Reimbursements.....	<u>24</u>	<u>200</u>	<u>200</u>	
Total.....	<u>1,351</u>	<u>2,165</u>	<u>2,165</u>	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 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 2022 Budget

Executive Office of the President Council on Environmental Quality

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 21st 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 13990, "Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis" and Executive Order 14008, "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad".

The Chair 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. CEQ is also responsible for coordinating the federal government's efforts to address environmental injustice, including by leading the newly-established White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council and working to ensure that historically marginalized and polluted, overburdened communities have greater input on federal policies and decisions.

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

Executive Office of the President Council on Environmental Quality

which man and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other 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.

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) 2022, the estimated funding requirement for CEQ is \$4,200,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 22. This request is \$700,000 (or 20.0%) above the FY 2021 enacted appropriation.

The net increase of \$700,000 consist of:

- \$66,000 in salaries and benefits for a 2.7% cost-of-living adjustment expected in January 2022 and a 1.1% increase in the cost of the Federal Employee Retirement System.
- \$820,000 in salaries and benefits for 5 FTEs to support three work requirements: Environmental Justice, Climate Change and Clean Energy and Infrastructure Permitting. Without these additional staff CEQ will not be able to fulfill the new Administration’s commitment to strengthening the Federal government’s efforts to address environmental injustice and toxic pollution; effectively coordinate strategies to improve the resilience of communities and natural resources to climate change; and improve the efficiency and coordination of environmental reviews that will be necessary to deploy clean energy and infrastructure investments through the American Jobs Plan.
- (\$186,000) decrease in contract services for Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) contract support.

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

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, [\$3,500,000] *\$4,200,000*: Provided, that, notwithstanding section 202 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, 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, 2021.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request
Total.....	2,994	3,500	4,200

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2022 are as follows:

FY 2021 Enacted.....			3,500
Increases:			
Personnel Compensation.....		755	
Personnel Benefits.....		131	
Increases Subtotal.....			886
Decreases:			
Other Services.....		(186)	
Decreases Subtotal.....			(186)
FY 2022 Request.....			4,200

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

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

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 Request	FY21/FY22 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	1,742	2,103	2,858	755
Personnel Benefits.....	559	845	976	131
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	19	100	100	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	69	40	40	0
Other Services.....	329	336	150	(186)
Supplies and Materials.....	69	75	75	0
Official Reception and Representation.....	0	1	1	0
Equipment.....	26	0	0	0
Total.....	<u>2,813</u>	<u>3,500</u>	<u>4,200</u>	<u>700</u>

Personnel Summary

	FY 2020 Actual	FY 2021 Estmate	FY 2022 Estimate	FY21/FY22 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	13	17	22	5

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 2022 Budget

Government-Wide Councils

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) 2022 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 2022 transfer authority requested totals \$17 million for Government-Wide innovations, initiatives, and activities. Consistent with appropriations enacted since FY 2016, the amount of FY 2022 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).

Improved Coordination across Councils

Since FY 2019, there has been 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 2022 Budget continues the approach first introduced in FY 2019. FY 2022, in addition to funding Council-specific projects, will emphasize identifying cross-council projects that will meet the needs of multiple functional communities and optimize a government-wide return on investment. Specifically, the funding supports co-investment in cross-council projects that benefit one or more functional areas (e.g., workforce, data management, and shared services). Through this approach, Council meetings and cross-functional project teams will facilitate 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, there is an investment review process. When allocating funds, the process considers projects that:

- Benefit the larger Federal government and not a single organization

Government-Wide Councils

- 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

The remainder of this section provides the 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.

Appropriations Language—Title VII Government-Wide General Provisions

(Transfer of Funds)

Sec. 717. 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]2022 shall remain available for obligation through September 30, [2022]2023: 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.

Government-Wide Councils

Achievements in FY 2020

Each Government-Wide management Council achieved noteworthy and high-impact outcomes during FY 2020, as did groups of Councils working together on shared goals.

Chief Acquisition Officers Council (CAOC). The CAOC is focused 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 has continued to focus on implementing category management, making improvements in transparency, modernizing tools to get actionable procurement data in the hands of the contracting professionals, and helping agencies develop better requirements and manage major acquisition programs more effectively.
- The CAOC invested in managing categories of common spend, reducing contract duplication, and adding analytic tools and dashboards that will help agencies make smarter buying decisions. To date, category management has provided cost avoidance of nearly \$33 billion, and agencies now have near real time access to metrics to help them implement these better buying practices. Additional training opportunities have been developed to ensure the acquisition workforce understands the solutions available.
- Consistent with the Federal Government's focus on creating a more innovative, efficient, and effective acquisition system and reducing burden, the CAOC continued to invest in tools to help agencies develop better requirements using facilitators and an integrated product team approach. The CAOC also invested in a tool to develop improved communication and outreach on policy initiatives.
- The CAOC funded pilots on modernized approaches to past performance information and acquisition training and developed a capstone course to teach critical thinking in the acquisition process using a cross-functional approach.
- Finally, the CAOC recognized acquisition professionals who contribute to outstanding improvements in acquisition in the areas of program management, innovation, category management, and small business procurement through the annual CAOC Acquisition Excellence awards.

Chief Financial Officers Council (CFOC). In FY 2020/21, the CFO Council completed its four-year cycle of work focused on the portfolios outlined below. In addition, this most recent year, the CFO Council ramped up efforts in the Workforce Modernization space and strongly pivoted to facilitate the government's response to COVID-19 and oversight of related funds. Listed below are descriptions and key accomplishments for each of the priority areas:

- Getting Payments Right (GPR). The GPR initiative 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 five strategy areas: Clarifying and Streamlining Requirements, Identifying Monetary Loss Root Causes, Improving Strategic Data Use, Developing Mitigation Strategies, and Improving Partnerships with States.
- Fiscal Management Transformation. This initiative had ambitious objectives, including the following: modernizing the production of financial information to better manage the operations of the federal government; providing opportunities for agencies to consolidate

Government-Wide Councils

financial management requirements; implementing standard business processes and data and shared solutions; aligning with the government-wide human capital strategy to recruit, develop, empower, and retaining the financial management workforce for the 21st Century; and engaging with stakeholders to improve the value of reporting and auditing.

- **Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)**. This priority area has the following objectives, working in coordination with the Performance Improvement Council: facilitating a risk-aware culture across the government; promoting integrated strategy-setting (e.g., using performance, cost, quality data) to manage risk/value; and driving resource prioritization and allocation by leveraging risk informed decisions across the government.
- **Results-Oriented Accountability for Grants**. This initiative 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.
- **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.
- **Government-Wide Real Property**. Initiatives related to real property are supported by the CFO Council but managed by the Federal Real Property Council. Initiatives have been 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 Framework (FIBF) to develop and promulgate standard business practices and data standards. The implementation work conducted in support of FIBF has helped with common processes and standards for 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 Chief Human Capital Officers Council played a key role in implementing the Federal Government’s response to COVID-19 and ensuring continuity of Federal agency operations during a critical time. The CHCO Council was an important conduit for sharing information across the federal human capital community. OPM held biweekly—and at some points weekly—conference calls with the Council during the pandemic to discuss critical issues such as evacuation pay, hiring, telework flexibilities, weather and safety leave, the onboarding and vetting processes, implementing provisions of the CARES Act, and premium pay. During this time, OPM also engaged the Council in discussions around new legislative and administrative priorities such as paid parental leave for Federal employees and guidance for new qualifications and assessments in federal hiring.

Chief Information Officers Council (CIOC). During FY 2020/21, the CIOC and its targeted subcommittees focused on furthering the goals of IT modernization, developing a workforce of

Government-Wide Councils

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 by collaborating across agencies to respond swiftly against adversaries. This group was integral in transitioning the workforce to a remote environment due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The CIOC's Workforce Committee sponsored the third and fourth annual Women in Federal IT and Cybersecurity event, a series of events 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 the Data Science Training program, partnering with the Census Bureau and GSA. The effort focused on providing targeted training for current Federal professionals to upskill them with Data Science skills and the ability to apply those skills to existing challenges within the Federal government. The CIOC's Innovation Committee sponsored work with the Artificial Intelligence Community of practice and developed recommendations related to the recent Executive Order on Promoting the use of Trustworthy AI in the Federal Government. The group also developed an alpha Algorithmic Impact Assessment tool to help agencies gauge risk when using AI. 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. They worked to develop the CIO Handbook which serves as a transition guide for incoming CIOs and their staff and has proved to be a valuable tool. The SSI committee and CISO Council, in coordination with NIST, led efforts to further the Federal Government's understanding and path towards adopting a Zero Trust mindset for architecture deployments.
- The CIOC sponsored an Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) Task Force to assist and coordinate agency activities in the transition to IPv6. In FY 2020/21, this Task Force provided technical analysis and support toward the acceleration of the IPv6 transition and acted as a liaison body between federal agencies and commercial vendors. The group is now working on a test bed in coordination with NIST and continues to provide support to agencies in collaboration with the Cloud & Infrastructure Community of Practice.
- The CIO Council hosted their annual Bootcamp virtually this year in a series of events inviting new and existing CIOs to engage in discussions related to council operations, priorities, and future strategies.

Performance Improvement Council (PIC). In FY 2020, the PIC designed and facilitated a variety of performance improvement engagements and delivered useful tools to advance progress by 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 offered a Strategic Reviews Lessons Learned Workshop in October 2019 which shared a summary analysis and read-out of the 2019 Strategic Reviews from a cross-agency, government-wide perspective with the performance community to help identify

Government-Wide Councils

and generate planning and action within individual agencies for management improvements. During the PIC's Fall Workshop series, training was offered on a range of topics including building effective collaborations, evidence building success stories, mapping strategies to evidence, and a session on several tools to help frame organizational goals. The PIC's Spring Workshop series was offered virtually and included sessions on Data literacy for managers, change management, journey mapping, and logic modeling for strategic planning. In FY 2020, the Performance Improvement Officers (PIOs) were surveyed on multiple occasions for feedback on the current PMA and ideas for the future while also providing leadership for coordinating activities within their agencies to deliver on various PMA initiatives. The PIC continued to manage Performance.gov, implementing several new designs to ensure a more transparent, navigable, and engaging site. These included interactive data visualizations to make progress against goals more discoverable, Gears of Government Awards winner profiles, and seamlessly integrated social media channels.

President's Management Council (PMC). During FY 2020, 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 pivoting to full telework and associated implications of the COVID-19 pandemic.

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 2022 Budget Estimates

The Budget proposes continuation of this authority in the FY 2022 Budget. This section provides the topline funding level for all Councils in FY 2022 and a description of efforts each council plans to engage in once allocations have been made. In FY 2022, the total amount in collections for Councils will increase from \$14 million (the amount collected in both FY 2020 and FY 2021) to \$17 million, which is the amount capped in statute. In addition to being guided by the priorities within each of their respective functions, the Councils will also identify opportunities to jointly address shared management priorities in FY 2022 as informed by the new President's Management Agenda, once it has been established. A coordinated approach to these multidisciplinary issues ensures that management changes are designed and implemented more comprehensively, efficiently, and with broader buy-in from agency leadership than has typically been the case. In recognition of the Councils' increased focus on cross-functional issues, the cost of several such initiatives—including those on workforce, data management, and sharing quality services—will be fully allocated to Cross-Cutting Council Initiatives rather than divided among the other Councils. Specific allocations will be made to Councils following Congressional notification.

Government-Wide Councils

Summary Funding Table by Council

Government-Wide Council	FY 2020¹	FY 2021²	FY 2022²
Chief Acquisition Officers Council	3,098,000	---	---
Chief Financial Officers Council	2,600,000	---	---
Chief Human Capital Officers Council	172,000	---	---
Chief Information Officers Council	900,000	---	---
Cross-Cutting Council Initiatives ³	7,230,000	---	---
Total Reimbursable Authority	\$14,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$17,000,000

¹ Amounts included in this column are subject to change. FY 2020 funds remain available for obligation through September 30, 2021.

² Specific allocation decisions under the FY 2021 and FY 2022 authority have not yet been made.

³ Cross-Cutting Council Initiatives include funding for: the President's Management Council; the Performance Improvement Council; Government-wide management initiatives related to workforce, data management, and sharing quality services; and general operations.

Government-Wide Councils Chief Acquisition Officers Council (CAOC)

The CAOC is the principal interagency forum for monitoring and improving the Federal acquisition system and promoting the President's acquisition-related initiatives and policies. The CAOC was established pursuant to Section 16A of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) Act (41 U.S.C. §§ 1311-12). 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

Allocations made to the CAOC in FY 2022 will support efforts such as:

- Category Management: The CAOC supports programs and initiatives to improve acquisition outcomes by reducing duplication, buying smarter, and achieving savings.
- Data, Accountability, and Transparency: The CAOC is focused on streamlining and gaining efficiencies in the acquisition process. Funding will support solutions to improve acquisition tools, systems, and performance support efforts, including how the performance data is required to be collected in the implementation guidance for the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act, as well as reducing contractor burden through streamlined data collection and reporting.

Government-Wide Councils

Chief Financial Officers Council (CFOC)

The CFOC, composed of the Chief Financial Officers (CFOs) and Deputy Chief Financial Officers 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 by the CFO Act of 1990 (31 U.S.C. § 901 note) 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.”

Allocations made to the CFOC in FY 2022 will support efforts such as:

- **Getting Payments Right**: This initiative strives to build trust in Government by better understanding the nature of improper payments and preventing monetary loss. This effort has reached a new level of maturity, and the CFOC has made great progress since the effort was designated as a CAP Goal. Overall, the Council’s strategies continue to institutionalize the notion of monetary loss as a motivating principle for agencies to reduce improper payments, and focus on accuracy of payment information and agency capacities to prevent improper payments.
- **Fiscal Management Transformation**: Key objectives of this initiative continue to 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 a financial management workforce for the 21st Century; and engaging with stakeholders to improve the value of reporting and auditing.
- **Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)**: Working in coordination with the Performance Improvement Council, the ERM priority area seeks to: facilitate a risk-aware culture across the Government; promote integrated strategy-setting (e.g., using performance, cost, and quality data) to manage and balance risk and value; drive prioritization and allocation of resources by leveraging risk-informed decisions across the Government. Approaching the three-year anniversary of the introduction of ERM in OMB guidance presents an opportunity for the Federal Government to greatly advance the maturity of ERM to improve program mission accomplishment and contingency planning while driving risk-informed decision-making and prioritization of resources.
- **Results-Oriented Accountability for Grants**: This initiative 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.
- **Financial Data Transformation**: This 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.

Government-Wide Councils

Chief Human Capital Officers Council (CHCOC)

The CHCOC, composed of the Chief Human Capital Officers (CHCOs) of Executive agencies and departments and chaired by the Director of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM), provides leadership in identifying and addressing the needs of the Federal Government's human capital community, including recruiting, hiring, retaining, training, and developing talent. The CHCOC was established by the Chief Human Capital Officers Act of 2002 (5 U.S.C. § 1401 note). 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, as well as directives from the President, OPM, and other agencies with missions that affect Federal employees;
 - 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; and
 - Identify human capital best practices and benchmarks, and apply those exemplars to their agencies and the Federal Government as a whole.

Allocations made to the CHCOC in FY 2022 will support efforts such as:

- CHCOC General Operations: Funds will provide staff support necessary to plan and execute monthly CHCO Council meetings, bimonthly Deputy CHCO Council meetings, and periodic meetings with the broader HR community on emerging or urgent issues. Council staff will also manage cross-agency working groups and projects, establish and maintain standing committees to address long-term strategic issues, re-establish the monthly CHCO Academy, and host a Fall Forum. Funds will also enable the Council to build a robust communications strategy, including revamping regular electronic CHCO bulletins and building and maintaining a new CHCO Council website.
- Building and Supporting a World-Class Federal Workforce: The CHCO Council will play a critical role in advancing the Administration's priorities, particularly as they relate to ensuring safety in the workplace during COVID-19, advancing racial equity, and preparing the civil service for the future of work.

Government-Wide Councils

Chief Information Officers Council (CIOC)

The CIOC serves as the principal interagency forum for improving practices in the design, modernization, use, sharing, and performance of 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 (CIOs) and their deputies from the major Federal executive departments and agencies. The CIOC was codified in the E-Government Act of 2002 (44 U.S.C. § 3603).

Allocations made to the CIOC in FY 2022 will support efforts such as:

- Enhance Federal IT and Digital Services: The CIOC is focused on supporting Administration efforts to improve the quality and efficiency of critical citizen-facing services by removing the barriers to rapidly adopt the best-in-class commercial solutions to better meet the needs of citizens. These efforts drive efficiency by 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.
- Reduce Cybersecurity Risks to the Federal Mission: The CIOC is focused on assisting CIOs and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) in improving the execution of information security priorities across the 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, 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.
- Advance the FITARA Scorecard: 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 (FITARA) (40 U.S.C. § 11319). This includes drafting proposals to improve the metrics and oversight processes associated with the FITARA scorecard.
- Transform Federal Architecture: 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 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.

Government-Wide Councils Cross-Cutting Council Initiatives

Funding for the Councils has historically focused on providing resources for Council-specific projects, with only a few initiatives having a cross-council focus. Over the years, however, the Councils have made a strategic shift to better coordinate projects across the Councils. In FY 2022, in addition to funding Council-specific projects, the Councils 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 as well as the Councils that address cross-cutting priorities.

Allocations made to cross-cutting Council activities in FY 2022 will support activities such as:

- President’s Management Council (PMC): 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 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 by a Presidential Memorandum on Implementing Management Reform in the Executive Branch (October 1, 1993).
- Performance Improvement Council (PIC): The PIC, which is composed of the Performance Improvement Officers of agencies and departments and senior OMB officials, collaborates to improve the performance of Federal programs. The PIC was codified into law in the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 (31 U.S.C. § 1124).
- Workforce: 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 skill sets to address challenges facing the country. These increasingly complex challenges 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.
- Data Management: Projects under this cross-cutting area will improve data management across Council activities in order to inform decision-making, drive solutions through data-driven actions, and use data to develop innovative approaches to improve mission and service delivery.
- Sharing Quality Services: 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 at GSA. This cross-council partnership will continue to improve the effectiveness of shared services by ensuring that stakeholders are informed, aligned, and acting in concert around a common objective.

Government-Wide Councils Cross-Cutting Council Initiatives

- General Operations: Using shared resources to leverage efficiencies, General Operations includes staffing and support for projects under Cross-Cutting Initiatives as well as for such Councils as the PMC, the PIC, and CXO Councils to help Council members achieve outcomes pursuant to their statutory missions. General Operations staff focus efforts on coordinating engagement, communicating with OMB and agency stakeholders, and managing key Council meetings by leveraging combined operations staffing. General Operations staff oversee all projects funded and supported by the cross-cutting and Council specific projects to ensure they align with the President's Management Agenda.

Federal Government Priority Goals

Overview

Federal Government Priority Goals (commonly referred to as Cross-Agency Priority Goals, or CAP Goals) were established by the Government Performance and Results (GPR) 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 and ad-hoc manner. 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. The Office of Shared Solutions and Performance Improvement, within 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 GPR Modernization Act requires that CAP Goals be updated or revised every four years to align with the management priorities of a new Presidential term. The statute requires the alignment of strategic and longer-term performance planning with election cycles in order to reflect the policy priorities of the current Administration's leadership, with the input of key stakeholders. Throughout 2021, OMB will run a cross-cutting exercise across Government, engaging Federal agencies, the Executive Office of the President, key outside stakeholder groups, and Congress to develop a new President's Management Agenda and establish new CAP Goals as a key mechanism for implementing that agenda. To avoid creating new silos, new CAP Goals will be managed to reinforce the interrelationships between areas. Detailed information about each new CAP Goal, once established, will be available at *Performance.gov*, where updates on each goal's progress will be posted quarterly.

Achievements in FY 2020

With the release of the previous President's Management Agenda in 2018, fourteen CAP Goals were established, and the demand for funding new projects grew quickly as CAP Goal teams continued to ramp up efforts to advance their particular areas. The following are highlights of activities by different CAP Goal teams from the previous President's Management Agenda:

- **Improving Customer Experience.** In partnership with the U.S. Digital Service and the Office of Personnel Management, the Customer Experience (CX) CAP Goal team piloted

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a government-wide hiring effort to help recruit and hire specialized CX talent. More than 800 applicants applied for thirty new “CX Strategist” positions across more than a dozen agencies. The team kicked off a pilot cohort of eighteen highly-qualified CX professionals, many of whom are experts from outside of the Federal Government. The team was also able to convene more than a dozen agencies to complete two customer journey maps, viewing government through the lens of the public that experiences surviving a natural disaster and a family navigating the transition to early adulthood of a child with an intellectual disability, identifying opportunities to improve service at the seams of Federal programs.

- **Results-Oriented Accountability for Grants.** As part of the cross-agency initiative to maximize the value of grant funding, the Grants CAP Goal team published the Performance Management Playbook to help agencies move toward a results-oriented grants management culture. The playbook also informed the August 2020 revisions to Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations, another key accomplishment which further set the stage for enhanced results-oriented accountability for grants.
- **Shifting from Low-Value to High-Value Work.** The General Services Administration and the Robotic Process Automation (RPA) Community of Practice released the State of Federal RPA report in November 2020, which reported nearly 200 percent growth in RPA use among 23 agencies surveyed. This increase in adoption shows significant progress toward the Shifting from Low-Value to High-Value Work CAP Goal and its efforts to reduce administrative burden across government.
- **Developing a Workforce for the 21st Century.** The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) launched a Reskilling Academy Pilot as an initiative under the Workforce CAP Goal to provide new career opportunities for employees. After the six-week training course, employees are fully certified and qualified to enter new full-time jobs in roles that directly support the IRS’ mission to expand and strengthen support for taxpayers.

More information about the previous Administration’s President’s Management Agenda and its corresponding CAP Goals can be found in the archived section of Performance.gov at <https://trumpadministration.archives.performance.gov/PMA/PMA.html>.

FY 2022 Budget Estimates

The Administration proposes continuation of this authority in the FY 2022 Budget. This section provides the topline funding level for CAP Goals in FY 2022 and a broad delineation of how CAP Goal funds will be allocated. In FY 2022, we will increase the total amount in collections for CAP Goals from \$12 million (the amount collected in both FY 2020 and FY 2021) to \$15 million, which is the amount capped in statute.

Funds provided by this authority will be used in FY 2022 to implement the new President’s Management Agenda and new CAP Goals—after those have been established—and provide critical support for driving progress on CAP Goals and pressing management challenges that impede the effective and efficient delivery of core programs and services to the American people.

Federal Government Priority Goals

Specifically, funds will support individual projects developed by CAP Goal teams 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 upfront 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. Specific allocations will be made to CAP Goal teams following Congressional notification.

Summary Funding Table by CAP Goal

Cross-Agency Priority Goal ¹	FY 2020 ²	FY 2021 ³	FY 2022 ³
Developing a Workforce for the 21 st Century	4,075,000	---	---
Leveraging Data as a Strategic Asset	1,024,000	---	---
Modernize IT	1,155,000	---	---
Improving Customer Experience	1,000,000	---	---
Low-Value to High-Value Work	600,000	---	---
Lab-to-Market	400,000	---	---
Modernize Infrastructure Permitting	100,000	---	---
Cross-Cutting CAP Goal Support	3,646,000	---	---
Total Reimbursable Authority	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$15,000,000

¹ CAP Goals listed in this column reflect priorities set by the previous Administration. In accordance with the provisions and intent of the GPRM Modernization Act, new CAP Goals will be established through the eventual development and release of a new President's Management Agenda.

² Amounts included in this column are subject to change. FY 2020 funds remain available for obligation through September 30, 2021.

³ Specific allocation decisions under the FY 2021 and FY 2022 authority have not yet been made.

The following table broadly delineates how FY 2022 CAP Goal funds will be allocated. Consistent with previous years, once new CAP Goals have been established, OMB will determine allocations across individual CAP Goals that are aligned with priorities of the President's Management Agenda, supporting CAP Goal initiatives and projects that will deliver tangible, measurable impacts to advance Goal progress in the near term. Future notification letters to Congress will reflect these allocations to the CAP Goals.

Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goals	FY 2022
<u>Individual CAP Goal Projects</u> : Funds will support individual projects developed by CAP Goal teams, once new CAP Goals have been established.	---

Federal Government Priority Goals

Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goals	FY 2022
<p><u>Cross-cutting CAP Goal Support</u>: Continued analytical capacity and capabilities are needed in order to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address key areas of cross-agency collaboration in a meaningful and effective way for improving coordination and reducing duplication; • Identify, analyze, and evaluate risks to making progress in cross-cutting policy and management areas; and • Recommend changes or modifications to strategies necessary to advance the work of CAP Goal teams. <p>CAP Goals tend to face similar overarching challenges, such as resolving conflicts when working across agency boundaries, developing appropriate measurement techniques for hard-to-measure outcomes, and analyzing and visualizing complex data. Instead of investing in this capacity on a goal-by-goal basis, support will be made available for such high-priority, if infrequent, needs. Support is also provided for tracking progress and ensuring accountability across the goals and the President’s Management Agenda, including supporting the quality and completeness of the regular quarterly public updates through Performance.gov to keep the Congress, the public, and other key stakeholders informed of progress.</p>	---
<p><u>Administration and contingencies</u>: Administering these funds requires 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 available to address unanticipated needs, potential shortfalls under a continuing resolution, or contingencies.</p>	---
Total Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goals	\$15,000,000