

**CONGRESSIONAL
BUDGET
SUBMISSION**

FISCAL YEAR 2025



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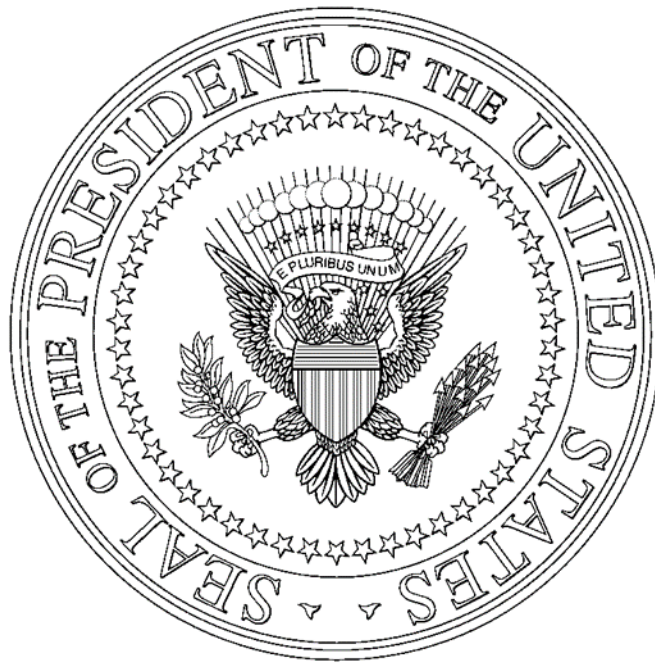
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Part I. Fiscal Year 2025 Overview

Executive Office of the President



Fiscal Year 2025 Budget Overview

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Executive Office of the President Fiscal Year 2025 Overview

The 14 components of the Executive Office of the President (EOP) receive funds annually appropriated by law as follows:

<u>Appropriations Act</u>	<u>Component</u> ¹
Financial Services and General Government	<i>Compensation of the President</i>
	The White House
	Executive Residence
	<i>White House Repair and Restoration</i>
	Office of Administration
	National Security Council and Homeland Security Council
	Office of the National Cyber Director
	Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy ²
	Council of Economic Advisers
	Office of the Vice President
	Office of Management and Budget
	<i>Information Technology Oversight and Reform</i>
	Office of National Drug Control Policy
	<i>Unanticipated Needs</i>
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies	Office of Science and Technology Policy
	Office of the United States Trade Representative
	<i>National Space Council</i>
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies	Council on Environmental Quality

¹ Funding streams managed by a component are represented in italics.

² In FY 2023 and FY 2024, the Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy (OPPR) was funded using the Unanticipated Needs account (as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 108).

Executive Office of the President

Executive Summary

The fiscal year (FY) 2025 EOP Budget Submission consists of 23 individual appropriations used by the 14 components comprising the EOP.

For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for all components, including programs, within the EOP is \$1,012,140,000. This request is \$53,234,000 (5.6%) above the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level. An overview of the EOP FY 2025 Budget is provided below.

Compensation of the President: The FY 2025 request is \$450,000 in accordance with 3 U.S.C. 102 for Compensation of the President.

White House Office: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the White House is \$77,681,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 483. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

Executive Residence: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the Executive Residence is \$15,609,000, supporting an FTE level of 88. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

White House Repair and Restoration: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for White House Repair and Restoration is \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level. There are no FTE levels associated with this account.

Office of Administration: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of Administration is \$115,463,000 supporting an FTE level of 245. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

National Security Council and Homeland Security Council: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the National Security Council and Homeland Security Council is \$17,901,000, supporting an FTE level of 67. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level and includes a reduction of 2 FTE.

Office of the National Cyber Director: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of the National Cyber Director is \$19,126,000, supporting an FTE level of 85. This request is \$2,800,000 (12.8%) below the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level and represents an increase of 8 FTE. The funding reduction is associated with \$2,800,000 invested in a SCIF build out in FY 2023.

Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy (OPPR) is \$6,200,000, supporting an FTE level of 27. OPPR was established by section 2104 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act (division FF of Public Law 117-328; 42 U.S.C. 300hh-3). In FY 2023 and FY

Executive Office of the President

2024, the Office was funded using the Unanticipated Needs account (as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 108).

Council of Economic Advisers: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the Council of Economic Advisers is \$4,903,000, supporting an FTE level of 28. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

Office of the Vice President:

Special Assistance to the President: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for Special Assistance to the President is \$6,076,000, supporting an FTE level of 26. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

Official Residence of the Vice President: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the Official Residence of the Vice President is \$321,000, supporting an FTE level of 1. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

Office of Management and Budget: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is \$138,278,000. This request is an increase of \$10,243,000 (8%) above the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level and will allow OMB to maintain 510 FTE into FY 2025.

Information Technology Oversight and Reform: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for Information Technology Oversight and Reform (ITOR) is \$44,531,000 and includes \$14,531,000 for the Office of the Federal Chief Information Officer (OFCIO) and \$30,000,000 for the United States Digital Service (USDS).

The OFCIO request of \$14,531,000 is an increase of \$831,000 (6.1%) above the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level of \$13,700,000 and will allow OFCIO to maintain 53 FTE into FY 2025.

The USDS operations were funded through the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) from FY 2021 through FY 2024, and the request of \$30,000,000 will fund 100 FTE and transition operations back to the ITOR appropriation. The President's Budget also proposes authority for Executive departments and agencies to transfer funding to, or reimburse ITOR for, USDS expenses. Estimated agency contributions of \$30,000,000 in FY 2025 will support an additional 112 FTE, ensuring that USDS can continue to play a pivotal role in the Government by bringing technology and innovation to the forefront to improve digital services through enhanced user-centric design, efficient processes, and leveraging modern technologies to improve digital capabilities and responsiveness.

Executive Office of the President

Office of National Drug Control Policy:

Salaries and Expenses: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of National Drug Control Policy Salaries and Expenses is \$30,300,000, supporting an FTE level of 72. The request for ONDCP operations is \$8,800,000 (40.9%) above the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level due to one-time costs associated with headquarters lease replacement.

Other Federal Drug Control Programs: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for Other Federal Drug Control Programs is \$149,093,000. This request is \$11,973,000 (8.7%) above the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program is \$290,200,000. This request is \$11,800,000 (3.9%) below the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

Additional information regarding the Office of National Drug Control Policy's budget requirements is contained in a separate Congressional Budget Submission document.

Unanticipated Needs: The FY 2025 request for Unanticipated Needs 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 FTE levels associated with Unanticipated Needs. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

Office of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator is \$1,902,000, supporting an FTE level of 7 and 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. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

Office of Science and Technology Policy: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of Science and Technology Policy is \$7,965,000, supporting an FTE level of 33. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

Office of the United States Trade Representative: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of the United States Trade Representative is \$76,000,000, supporting an FTE level of 258. This request represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level. The funding for this request is a combination of \$61,000,000 from the general fund and \$15,000,000 transferred from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund.

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

Executive Office of the President

National Space Council: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the National Space Council is \$1,965,000, supporting an FTE level of 7. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

Council on Environmental Quality: For FY 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the Council on Environmental Quality is \$4,676,000, supporting an FTE level of 22. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

Government-Wide Councils and Federal Government Priority Goals: The FY 2025 Budget includes a Government-Wide general provision under Title VII to authorize certain interagency groups — such as the Chief Acquisition Officers Council, the Chief Financial Officers Council, the Chief Human Capital Officers Council, the Chief Information Officers Council, the Performance Improvement Council, or the President’s Management Council — 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 2025 transfer authority requested totals \$17,000,000 for Government-Wide innovations, initiatives, and activities. Consistent with appropriations enacted since FY 2016, the amount of FY 2025 transfer authority requested totals \$15,000,000 for improving coordination, reducing duplication, and other activities related to the Federal Government Priority Goals (commonly referred to as Cross-Agency Priority Goals, or CAP Goals).

Executive Office of the President

Appropriations Language — Administrative Provisions

Sec. 201. From funds made available in this Act under the headings “The White House”, “Executive Residence at the White House”, “White House Repair and Restoration”, “Council of Economic Advisers”, “National Security Council and Homeland Security Council”, “Office of Administration”, “Special Assistance to the President”, and “Official Residence of the Vice President”, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (or such other officer as the President may designate in writing), may, with advance notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any such appropriation to any other such appropriation, to be merged with and available for the same time and for the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: Provided, That the amount of an appropriation shall not be increased by more than 50 percent by such transfers: Provided further, That no amount shall be transferred from “Special Assistance to the President” or “Official Residence of the Vice President” without the approval of the Vice President.

Sec. 202. Section 107(b) of title 3, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) In addition to any authority granted under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, and without regard to section 114 of this title, the President (or his designee) is authorized to employ individuals in the Office of Administration in senior-level or Senior Executive Service positions under sections 3131 and 5108 of title 5. Each such position shall be career reserved.”.

Sec. 203. Section 638 of Public Law 106-58 (31 U.S.C. 901 note) is amended in subsection (d) by striking “at the rate payable for level IV” and inserting “at a rate not to exceed the rate payable for level IV”.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
<p><i>Sec. 202. Section 107(b) of title 3, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:</i></p> <p><i>“(3) In addition to any authority granted under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection, and without</i></p>	<p>Proposed provision authorizes the Office of Administration in the Executive Office of the President to place some of its career executives in Senior Level (SL) or Senior Executive Service (SES) positions, enabling OA to compete for career executives on par with the rest of the executive branch.</p>

Executive Office of the President

<p><i>regard to section 114 of this title, the President (or his designee) is authorized to employ individuals in the Office of Administration in senior-level or Senior Executive Service positions under sections 3131 and 5108 of title 5. Each such position shall be career reserved.”.</i></p>	<p>While OA has a limited number of political appointees, it is staffed almost entirely by career civil servants, all of whom are paid under the General Schedule (GS) system. See 3 U.S.C. 107(b)(1) (political appointees), 107(b)(2) (career employees). Both the GS system and a statutory pay limitation at 3 U.S.C. 114 prevent OA from paying any career employee at a rate higher than the GS pay ceiling. As a result, while OA needs to attract and retain career executives of the highest caliber in order to deliver the best possible operational support to the President, Vice President, and EOP, OA is unable to compete for career executives on par with the rest of the executive branch. Specifically, OA is unable to establish SL positions under 5 U.S.C. 5108 or SES positions under 5 U.S.C. 3131, because of the pay limitation in 3 U.S.C. 114. The proposal allows OA to place career executives in SL and SES positions and pay them at the same rates used by the rest of the executive branch.</p>
<p><i>Sec. 203. Section 638 of Public Law 106-58 (31 U.S.C. 901 note) is amended in subsection (d) by striking “at the rate payable for level IV” and inserting “at a rate not to exceed the rate payable for level IV”.</i></p>	<p>Proposed provision provides technical correction to ensure pay parity with all politically appointed chief officers of the Office of Administration.</p>

Executive Office of the President

Summary of EOP Budget Activities (\$ in thousands)

	<i>FY 2024</i>	<i>FY 2025 Request</i>		
	<i>Annualized CR</i> <i>(Note 1)</i>	Budget Request	Change (\$\$\$)	Change (%)
Compensation of the President	450	450	-	0.0%
The White House.....	77,681	77,681	-	0.0%
Executive Residence	15,609	15,609	-	0.0%
White House Repair & Restoration	2,500	2,500	-	0.0%
Office of Administration.....	115,463	115,463	-	0.0%
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.....	17,901	17,901	-	0.0%
Office of the National Cyber Director.....	21,926	19,126	(2,800)	-12.8%
Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy (Note 2)....	213	6,200	5,987	N/A
Council of Economic Advisers.....	4,903	4,903	-	0.0%
Special Assistance to the President.....	6,076	6,076	-	0.0%
Official Residence of the Vice President.....	321	321	-	0.0%
Office of Management and Budget.....	128,035	138,278	10,243	8.0%
Information Technology Oversight and Reform.....	13,700	44,531	30,831	225.0%
Office of National Drug Control Policy (Note 3).....	21,500	30,300	8,800	40.9%
Unanticipated Needs.....	1,000	1,000	-	0.0%
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator.....	1,902	1,902	-	0.0%
Total Financial Services Bill.....	429,180	482,241	53,061	12.4%
<hr/>				
Office of Science and Technology Policy	7,965	7,965	-	0.0%
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.....	76,000	76,000	-	0.0%
National Space Council.....	1,965	1,965	-	0.0%
Total Commerce/Science Bill.....	85,930	85,930	-	0.0%
<hr/>				
Council on Environmental Quality	4,676	4,676	-	0.0%
Total Interior Bill.....	4,676	4,676	-	0.0%
EOP Total Budget.....	519,786	572,847	53,061	10.2%
<hr/>				
Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs				
<i>High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas.....</i>	302,000	290,200	(11,800)	-3.9%
<i>Other Federal Drug Control Programs.....</i>	137,120	149,093	11,973	8.7%
<i>Total ONDCP Programs.....</i>	439,120	439,293	173	0.0%
Grand Total.....	958,906	1,012,140	53,234	5.6%

Note 1. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Note 2. — For OPPIR, the FY 2024 Annualized CR amount reflects spending based on the FY 2023 transfer of \$250,000 from the Unanticipated Needs account.

Note 3. — For ONDCP S&E, Sec. 205 of the FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 provided \$10,482,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending as allocated in the Joint Explanatory Statement. These funds are not included in the FY 2024 Annualized CR amount in the table above.

Executive Office of the President

Summary of Appropriations by Bill Financial Services and General Government Appropriations

Appropriation	FY 2025 Budget Request
Compensation of the President	450,000
The White House	77,681,000
Executive Residence	15,609,000
White House Repair and Restoration	2,500,000
Office of Administration	115,463,000
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council	17,901,000
Office of the National Cyber Director	19,126,000
Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy	6,200,000
Council of Economic Advisers	4,903,000
Special Assistance to the President	6,076,000
Official Residence of the Vice President	321,000
Office of Management and Budget	138,278,000
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	44,531,000
Office of National Drug Control Policy	30,300,000
Unanticipated Needs	1,000,000
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	1,902,000
Sub-total (less programs)	482,241,000
ONDCP Programs	
<i>ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas</i>	<i>290,200,000</i>
<i>ONDCP Other Federal Drug Control Programs</i>	<i>149,093,000</i>
ONDCP Programs Total	439,293,000
Total	921,534,000

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations

Appropriation	FY 2025 Budget Request
Office of Science and Technology Policy	7,965,000
Office of the United States Trade Representative	76,000,000
National Space Council	1,965,000
Total	85,930,000

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations

Appropriation	FY 2025 Budget Request
Council on Environmental Quality	4,676,000
Total	4,676,000

Executive Office of the President

Executive Office of the President Full-Time Equivalents

Components	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY 2024 to FY 2025 Change
The White House	446	483	483	0
Executive Residence	80	88	88	0
Office of Administration	221	245	245	0
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council	58	69	67	(2)
Office of the National Cyber Director	46	77	85	8
Office of Pandemic Planning and Response	1	1	27	26
Council of Economic Advisers	24	28	28	0
Special Assistance to the President	25	26	26	0
Official Residence of the Vice President	1	1	1	0
Office of Management and Budget	472	510	510	0
Information Technology Oversight and Reform	39	53	153	100
Office of National Drug Control Policy	60	72	72	0
Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	2	7	7	0
Office of Science and Technology Policy	34	33	33	0
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	212	222	222	0
U.S. Trade Representative Trust Fund	36	36	36	0
National Space Council	5	7	7	0
Council on Environmental Quality	21	22	22	0
EOP Grand Total	1,783	1,980	2,112	132

Note. — 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 2025 Reporting Structure

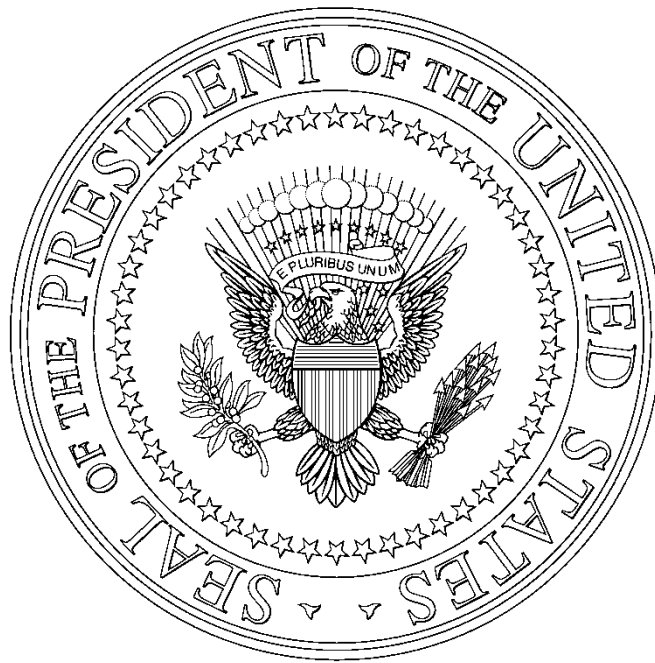
(\$ in thousands)

Authorization	Component	FY 2025 Request
		Budget Activity
<i>3 USC 102</i>	Compensation of the President	\$ 450
<i>3 USC 105, 107</i>	The White House	77,681
<i>3 USC 105</i>	Executive Residence	15,609
<i>3 USC 105</i>	White House Repair & Restoration	2,500
<i>3 USC 107</i>	Office of Administration	115,463
<i>50 USC 3021,3074</i>	National Security Council &	
<i>6 USC 491</i>	Homeland Security Council	17,901
<i>6 USC 1500</i>	Office of the National Cyber Director	19,126
<i>42 USC 300hh-3</i>	Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy	6,200
<i>15 USC 1023</i>	Council of Economic Advisers	4,903
	Office of the Vice President	
<i>3 USC 106,111 nt.</i>	Special Assistance to the President	6,076
<i>3 USC 106,111 nt.</i>	Official Residence of the Vice President	321
<i>31 USC 501</i>	Office of Management and Budget	
	Salaries and Expenses	138,278
	Information Technology Oversight and Reform	44,531
<i>21 USC 1702,1712</i>	Office of National Drug Control Policy	30,300
<i>3 USC 108</i>	Unanticipated Needs	1,000
<i>15 USC 8116</i>	Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator	1,902
<i>42 USC 6611,6671</i>	Office of Science and Technology Policy	
	Salaries and Expenses	7,965
<i>19 USC 2171 (g)(1)</i>	Office of the United States Trade Representative	
	Salaries and Expenses	76,000
<i>51 USC 20111 Note</i>	National Space Council	1,965
<i>42 USC 4321, 4342, 4372</i>	Council on Environmental Quality	4,676
BUDGET ACTIVITY EOP TOTAL		572,847
<i>21 USC 1702,1712</i>	Office of National Drug Control Policy	
<i>21 USC 1706</i>	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	290,200
	Other Federal Drug Control Programs	149,093
BUDGET ACTIVITY GRAND TOTAL		\$ 1,012,140

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Part II. Financial Services and General Government Appropriations

Executive Office of the President



The White House

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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Executive Office of the President The White House

Mission Statement and Background

The White House Office (WHO) 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, local, and Tribal governments.

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

Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the White House is \$77,681,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 483. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

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

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, 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, \$77,681,000.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
N/A	No changes proposed.

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	77,681	77,681	77,681

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR			77,681
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Personnel Compensation.....		4,025	
Personnel Benefits.....		1,664	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			5,689
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....		(361)	
Other Services.....		(4,287)	
Supplies and Materials.....		(16)	
Equipment.....		(1,025)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			-5,689
FY 2025 Request			77,681

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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

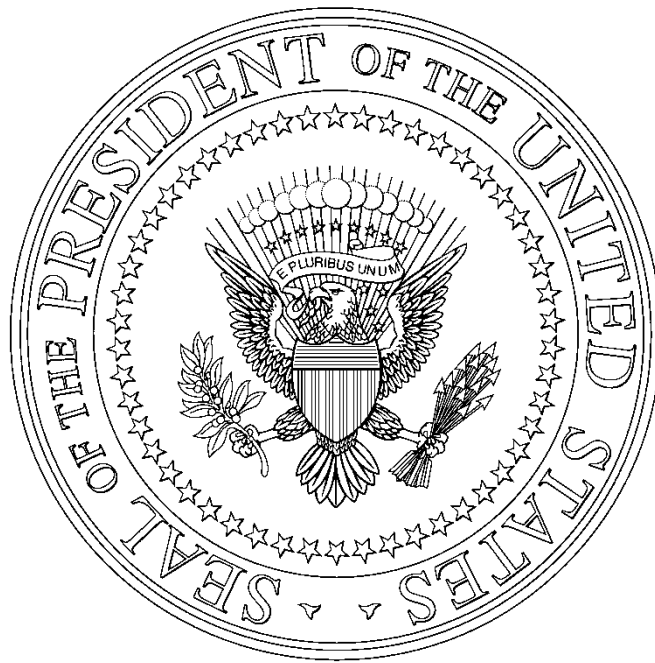
	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	46,546	47,025	51,050	4,025
Personnel Benefits.....	15,312	16,428	18,092	1,664
Benefits for Former Personnel.....	0	20	20	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	3,820	3,661	3,300	(361)
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	209	230	230	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	546	505	505	0
Other Services.....	7,002	7,872	3,585	(4,287)
Supplies and Materials.....	516	615	599	(16)
Equipment.....	1,217	1,325	300	(1,025)
Total.....	<u>75,168</u>	<u>77,681</u>	<u>77,681</u>	<u>0</u>
Reimbursements.....	<u>927</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	
Total.....	<u>76,095</u>	<u>80,181</u>	<u>80,181</u>	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	446	483	483	0

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Executive Office of the President



Executive Residence

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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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, refurnishing, 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.

Funds support:

- A private residence for the President and the President's family;
- The preservation and maintenance of the White House structure, its historical contents, and the conservation of its fine arts collection;
- The public appreciation of and pride in the White House, its history, and display of its contents to annual visitors; and
- Official ceremonial functions of the President.

Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the EXR is \$15,609,000, supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 88. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

The EXR is charged with maintaining the historic nature of the White House, as well as operating an accredited museum visited by American citizens each year.

Executive Office of the President Executive Residence

Appropriations Language

Operating Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, \$15,609,000, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109, 110, and 112–114.

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.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing

**Executive Office of the President
Executive Residence**

Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
N/A	No changes proposed.

**Executive Office of the President
Executive Residence**

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	15,609	15,609	15,609

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR			15,609
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Personnel Compensation.....		134	
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....		17	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			151
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Personnel Benefits.....		(3)	
Other Services.....		(148)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			-151
FY 2025 Request			15,609

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

**Executive Office of the President
Executive Residence**

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	8,193	9,260	9,394	134
Personnel Benefits.....	3,134	3,475	3,472	(3)
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	16	17	17	0
Transportation of Things.....	1	2	2	0
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	611	626	643	17
Printing and Reproduction.....	65	65	65	0
Other Services.....	1,308	933	785	(148)
Supplies and Materials.....	1,119	1,044	1,044	0
Equipment.....	664	187	187	0
Total.....	<u>15,111</u>	<u>15,609</u>	<u>15,609</u>	<u>0</u>
Reimbursements.....	<u>7,219</u>	<u>7,100</u>	<u>10,000</u>	
Total.....	<u>22,330</u>	<u>22,709</u>	<u>25,609</u>	

Personnel Summary

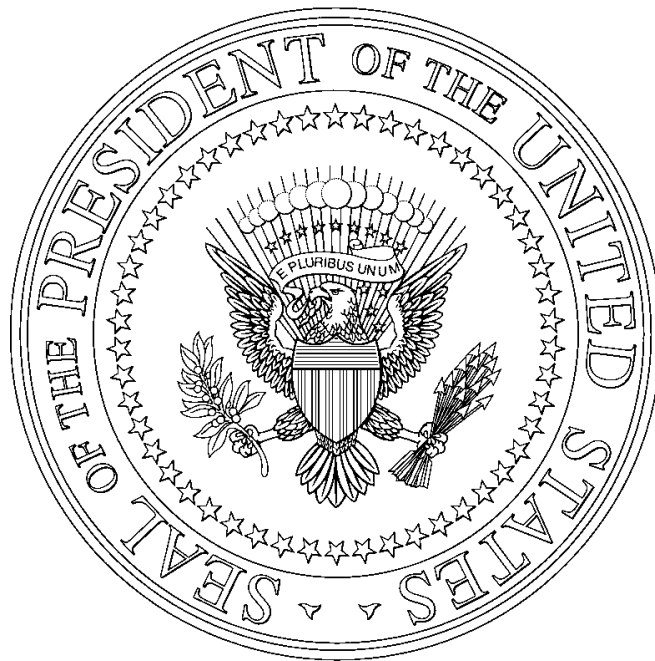
	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	80	88	88	0

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

**Executive Office of the President
Executive Residence**

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Executive Office of the President



White House Repair and Restoration

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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Executive Office of the President White House Repair and Restoration

Mission Statement and Background

The White House Repair and Restoration (WHRR) 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) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for WHRR is \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

Due to aging infrastructure, the Executive Residence needs to maintain the current level of funding to prevent the failure of numerous systems such as: exterior lighting upgrades, dumbwaiter renovation, tradesman canopy replacement, fireplace firebox rehabilitation, elevators, utility disconnects, State floor lighting controls, rehabilitation of utilitarian areas, and building automation controls upgrades.

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

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.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
N/A	No changes proposed.

**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 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	2,500	2,500	2,500

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR		2,500
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:		
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR		0
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:		
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR		0
 FY 2025 Request		 2,500

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Other Services.....	831	2,500	2,500	0
Total.....	<u>831</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>0</u>
Reimbursements.....	49	500	500	
Total.....	<u>880</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>	

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Executive Office of the President



Office of Administration

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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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 (EOP) 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, Section 3, with pertinent language as follows:

(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;
- Office services and operations, including mail, messenger, printing and duplication, graphics, word processing, procurement, and supply services;
- Library, records and information services; and
- 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) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for OA is \$115,463,000 supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 245. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level. OA will continue to provide Employment Assistance Program services to the entire EOP, including interns.

**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 2025 estimate is as follows:

\$102,663,000	Salaries and Expenses (annual)
<u>\$12,800,000</u>	Capital Investment Plan (no-year)
\$115,463,000	Total FY 2025 OA Request

The composition of CIP and S&E funding within the FY 2025 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.

Included in OA's FY 2025 S&E estimate is the Office of the Chief Financial Officer budget of \$12,186,161. This includes \$3,340,000 in operating costs and \$8,846,161 in salaries and benefits for 44 FTE. 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.

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

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, \$115,463,000, 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: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this heading, up to \$7,000,000 shall be available for a program to provide payments (such as stipends, subsistence allowances, cost reimbursements, or awards) to students, recent graduates, and veterans recently discharged from active duty who are performing voluntary services in the Executive Office of the President and shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available to pay or compensate such individuals: Provided further, That the Executive Office of the President may accept the services of such individuals in such program, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, and that section 3111(c)(1) of title 5 shall apply to such individuals: Provided further, That such payments shall not be considered compensation for such purposes and may be paid in advance.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
<p>[under section 3111(b) of title 5, United States Code, or comparable authority] and shall be in addition to amounts otherwise available to pay or compensate such individuals: <i>Provided further, That the Executive Office of the President may accept the services of such individuals in such program, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1342 of title 31, United States Code, and that section 3111(c)(1) of title 5 shall apply to such individuals: Provided further, That such payments shall not be considered compensation</i> [for purposes of such section</p>	<p>Provides express authority for all EOP components to accept the voluntary services of students, recent graduates, and veterans recently discharged from active duty, notwithstanding the general prohibition in 31 U.S.C. 1342. Under existing authorities, some EOP components such as the White House Office already have broad statutory authority to accept voluntary services from all types of individuals, while other EOP components such as the Office of Administration do not have such authority and typically can accept voluntary services only within the parameters of 5 U.S.C. 3111 (students enrolled at least half-time in a qualifying educational institution). The proviso would allow all EOP components to offer internships to students enrolled less than half-time, recent graduates, and individuals recently discharged from active duty.</p>

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

3111(b)] <i>for such purposes</i> and may be paid in advance.	
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**Executive Office of the President
Office of Administration**

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	115,463	115,463	115,463

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR			115,463
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Personnel Compensation.....		2,170	
Personnel Benefits.....		760	
Rental Payments to GSA.....		1,197	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			4,127
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Other Services.....		(2,627)	
Equipment.....		(1,500)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			-4,127
FY 2025 Request			115,463

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	28,896	32,016	34,186	2,170
Personnel Benefits.....	11,183	13,681	14,441	760
Benefits for Former Personnel.....	34	25	25	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	192	222	222	0
Transportation of Things.....	105	202	202	0
Rental Payments to GSA.....	18,863	19,728	20,925	1,197
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	525	476	476	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	28	28	28	0
Other Services.....	57,030	42,370	39,743	(2,627)
Supplies and Materials.....	2,732	2,471	2,471	0
Equipment.....	4,565	4,244	2,744	(1,500)
Total.....	<u>124,153</u>	<u>115,463</u>	<u>115,463</u>	<u>0</u>
Reimbursements.....	<u>0</u>	<u>7,000</u>	<u>7,000</u>	
Total.....	<u>124,153</u>	<u>122,463</u>	<u>122,463</u>	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	221	245	245	0

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Note. — Supports funding for the Employee Assistance Program for the entire EOP, including interns.

Executive Office of the President



National Security Council and Homeland Security Council

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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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.*). The fiscal year (FY) 2025 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 Defense, Secretary of Energy, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy, 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 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, science and technology, cybersecurity, climate, 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), or the Special Presidential Envoy for Climate. The

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

heads of other executive 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 six decades, the PIAB has acted as a nonpartisan body, offering the President objective, expert advice concerning the quality and adequacy of intelligence collection, counterintelligence, and other intelligence activities. PIAB membership is selected from among distinguished citizens outside the government who are qualified on the basis of achievement, experience, independence, and integrity. The Intelligence Oversight Board is a component of the PIAB and advises the President on the legality and propriety of U.S. intelligence activities.

Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the NSC is \$17,901,000, supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 67. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level and includes a reduction of 2 FTE.

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

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, \$17,901,000 of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
N/A	No changes proposed.

**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 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	17,901	17,901	17,901

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR			17,901
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Personnel Compensation.....		825	
Personnel Benefits.....		244	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			1,069
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Benefits for Former Personnel.....		(1)	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....		(274)	
Transportation of Things.....		(1)	
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....		(37)	
Printing and Reproduction.....		(3)	
Other Services.....		(41)	
Supplies and Materials.....		(29)	
Equipment.....		(683)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			-1,069
FY 2025 Request			17,901

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	8,791	9,513	10,338	825
Personnel Benefits.....	2,565	2,809	3,053	244
Benefits for Former Personnel.....	8	29	28	(1)
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	2,741	2,681	2,407	(274)
Transportation of Things.....	0	3	2	(1)
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	517	659	622	(37)
Printing and Reproduction.....	19	28	25	(3)
Other Services.....	1,239	1,186	1,145	(41)
Supplies and Materials.....	293	310	281	(29)
Equipment.....	684	683	0	(683)
Total.....	16,857	17,901	17,901	0
Reimbursements.....	814	1,800	1,800	
Total.....	17,671	19,701	19,701	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	58	69	67	-2

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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Executive Office of the President



Office of the National Cyber Director

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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Executive Office of the President Office of the National Cyber Director

Mission Statement and Background

The Office of the National Cyber Director (ONCD) was established by the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (Section 1752 of Public Law 116–283; 6 U.S.C. § 1500). The National Cyber Director advises the President on cybersecurity and related emerging technology issues and leads national-level coordination of cybersecurity strategy and policy, including Executive Branch development of an integrated national cybersecurity strategy.

As a recently established agency, ONCD is building to full operational capability through a greater emphasis on onboarding new FTEs to support core functions. ONCD completed several key initial actions to improve the Nation’s cybersecurity posture in FY 2023 as highlighted below and will focus resources on critical implementation of follow-on initiatives. Key results for FY 2023 include:

- Coordinating the development of and publishing the President’s National Cybersecurity Strategy;
- Coordinating the development of and publishing the National Cybersecurity Strategy Implementation Plan, which lays out 69 key cybersecurity initiatives across 18 agencies and will be updated annually;
- Coordinating the development of and publishing the National Cyber Workforce and Education Strategy to address the significant shortage of skilled cybersecurity professionals;
- Regularly engaging with industry and civil society stakeholders, through Cybersecurity Executive Fora on the Electric Vehicle Ecosystem and Space System Cybersecurity, and through requests for information on regulatory harmonization and open source software security; and
- With the Office of Management and Budget, providing joint cybersecurity budget guidance to agencies to direct investments in line with the President’s priorities.

ONCD’s primary goal for FY 2025 is to continue to coordinate implementation of the National Cybersecurity Strategy, advise the President on cybersecurity and related emerging technology issues, lead national-level coordination of cybersecurity policy, and further achievement of the President’s national and homeland security objectives in cyberspace.

Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for ONCD is \$19,126,000, supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 85. This request is \$2,800,000 (12.8%) below the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level and includes an increase of 8 FTE.

The FY 2025 Budget reduction to ONCD’s base is associated with \$2,800,000 invested in SCIF build out in FY 2023.

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

Appropriations Language

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Office of the National Cyber Director, as authorized by section 1752 of the William M. (Mac) Thornberry National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021 (6 U.S.C. 1500), \$19,126,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>6 U.S.C. 1500</i>	Citation change only. No substantial change proposed.
<i>\$19,126,000</i>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

**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 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	21,926	21,926	19,126
<i>The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:</i>			
FY 2024 Annualized CR			21,926
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Personnel Compensation.....		3,880	
Personnel Benefits.....		1,876	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			5,756
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....		(434)	
Rental Payments to GSA.....		(316)	
Printing and Reproduction.....		(14)	
Other Services.....		(7,778)	
Supplies and Materials.....		(5)	
Equipment.....		(9)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			-8,556
FY 2025 Request			19,126

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	9,256	9,914	13,794	3,880
Personnel Benefits.....	2,276	2,833	4,709	1,876
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	700	674	240	(434)
Rental Payments to GSA.....	276	316	0	(316)
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	210	210	210	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	42	39	25	(14)
Other Services.....	7,340	7,901	123	(7,778)
Supplies and Materials.....	18	30	25	(5)
Equipment.....	17	9	0	(9)
Total.....	<u>20,135</u>	<u>21,926</u>	<u>19,126</u>	<u>(2,800)</u>
Reimbursements.....	<u>0</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	
Total.....	<u>20,135</u>	<u>22,426</u>	<u>19,626</u>	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	46	77	85	8

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Executive Office of the President



Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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Executive Office of the President
Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy

Mission Statement and Background

The Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy (OPPR) was established by section 2104 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act (division FF of Public Law 117-328; 42 U.S.C. 300hh-3). OPPR is charged with leading and coordinating policies and actions related to preparedness for, and response to, pandemics and biological threats to national security. In FY 2023 and FY 2024, the Office was funded using the Unanticipated Needs account (as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 108).

Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for OPPR is \$6,200,000, supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 27.

**Executive Office of the President
Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy**

Appropriations Language

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy, as authorized by section 2104 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-3), \$6,200,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>For necessary expenses of the Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy, as authorized by section 2104 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act (42 U.S.C. 300hh-3), \$6,200,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.</i>	The Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy (OPPR) was established by section 2104 of the PREVENT Pandemics Act (division FF of Public Law 117-328; 42 U.S.C. 300hh-3). In FY 2023 and FY 2024, the Office was funded using the Unanticipated Needs account (as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 108). The FY 2024 President’s Budget was submitted to Congress shortly after the PREVENT Pandemics Act was enacted and thus did not include language requesting funding for OPPR. Proposed FY 2025 language would establish an appropriation to fund OPPR.

**Executive Office of the President
Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy**

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	37	213	6,200

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Enacted			213
Net increases to FY 2024 Enacted:			
Personnel Compensation.....		3,890	
Personnel Benefits.....		1,448	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....		254	
Printing and Reproduction.....		45	
Other Services.....		140	
Supplies and Materials.....		50	
Equipment.....		160	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Enacted			5,987
Net decreases to FY 2024 Enacted:			
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Enacted			0
FY 2025 Request			6,200

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Note. — FY 2023-2024 amounts reflect spending based on the FY 2023 transfer of \$250,000 from the Unanticipated Needs account to OPRR.

**Executive Office of the President
Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy**

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	28	161	4,051	3,890
Personnel Benefits.....	7	42	1,490	1,448
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	2	0	254	254
Printing and Reproduction.....	0	0	45	45
Other Services.....	0	0	140	140
Supplies and Materials.....	0	10	60	50
Equipment.....	0	0	160	160
Total.....	<u>37</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>6,200</u>	<u>5,987</u>

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	1	1	27	26

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Note. — FY 2023-2024 amounts reflect spending based on the FY 2023 transfer of \$250,000 from the Unanticipated Needs account to OPFR.

Executive Office of the President



Council of Economic Advisers

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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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; and
- 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, Congress, and other stakeholders. In addition, CEA Members and staff frequently serve on Cabinet-level working groups in a wide variety of fields.

Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for CEA is \$4,903,000, supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 28. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

CEA's primary goal for FY 2025 is to continue to monitor the state of the economy for the President and his staff and to help the President develop economic policies that will promote the growth of the economy, create jobs, and increase incomes and standards of living for all Americans.

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

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.), \$4,903,000.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
N/A	No changes proposed.

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	4,903	4,903	4,903

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR			4,903
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Personnel Compensation.....		96	
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....		2	
Other Services.....		2	
Supplies and Materials.....		11	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			111
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Personnel Benefits.....		(37)	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....		(14)	
Printing and Reproduction.....		(58)	
Equipment.....		(2)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			-111
FY 2025 Request			4,903

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	2,677	3,325	3,421	96
Personnel Benefits.....	793	997	960	(37)
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	74	99	85	(14)
Transportation of Things.....	0	1	1	0
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	112	109	111	2
Printing and Reproduction.....	51	118	60	(58)
Other Services.....	104	108	110	2
Supplies and Materials.....	140	134	145	11
Equipment.....	6	12	10	(2)
Total.....	3,957	4,903	4,903	0

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	24	28	28	0

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Executive Office of the President



Special Assistance to the President

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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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, 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) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for Special Assistance to the President is \$6,076,000, supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 26. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

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

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, \$6,076,000.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
N/A	No changes proposed.

**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 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	6,076	6,076	6,076
 <i>The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:</i>			
FY 2024 Annualized CR			6,076
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Personnel Compensation.....		119	
Personnel Benefits.....		66	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			185
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Other Services.....		(185)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			-185
FY 2025 Request			6,076

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	3,196	3,175	3,294	119
Personnel Benefits.....	990	995	1,061	66
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	825	763	763	0
Transportation of Things.....	5	6	6	0
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	33	34	34	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	6	8	8	0
Other Services.....	982	985	800	(185)
Supplies and Materials.....	89	90	90	0
Equipment.....	16	20	20	0
Total.....	<u>6,142</u>	<u>6,076</u>	<u>6,076</u>	<u>0</u>
Reimbursements.....	<u>1,877</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,000</u>	
Total.....	<u>8,019</u>	<u>9,076</u>	<u>9,076</u>	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	26	26	26	0

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Executive Office of the President



Official Residence of the Vice President

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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

Mission Statement and Background

The Official Residence of the Vice President (RVP) 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) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the RVP is \$321,000, supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 1. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

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

Appropriations Language

Operating Expenses
(Including Transfer of Funds)

For the care, operation, refurnishing, 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), \$321,000: Provided, That advances, repayments, or transfers from this appropriation may be made to any department or agency for expenses of carrying out such activities.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
N/A	No changes proposed.

**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 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	321	321	321
<i>The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:</i>			
FY 2024 Annualized CR			321
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Personnel Compensation.....		4	
Personnel Benefits.....		2	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			6
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Other Services.....		(6)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			-6
FY 2025 Request			321

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	94	98	102	4
Personnel Benefits.....	34	34	36	2
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	18	18	18	0
Transportation of Things.....	0	8	8	0
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	1	7	7	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	0	3	3	0
Other Services.....	13	13	7	(6)
Supplies and Materials.....	26	40	40	0
Official Entertainment.....	83	90	90	0
Equipment.....	12	10	10	0
Total.....	281	321	321	0

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	1	1	1	0

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Executive Office of the President



Office of Management and Budget

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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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 programs and 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 in working with the Congress to enact the President's Budget and legislative programs and in 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 and customer experience, information technology, cybersecurity, financial management and financial assistance, procurement, performance, and human capital. In this capacity, OMB oversees agency management of programs and resources to improve efficiency, effectiveness, equity, and accountability, and to achieve legislative goals and implement Administration policy. It also oversees agency program evaluation activities to determine their net effects, success or failure, and supports agencies to make management improvements to improve outcomes and develop effective ways to manage their portfolio.

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; General Government 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 resources and operations of Federal departments, agencies and programs.

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), Executive Order 13563 (Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review), and Executive Order 14094 (Modernizing Regulatory Review).

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

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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.

Made In America Office (MIAO): MIAO establishes standards and manages compliance with domestic content preferences in statute. It reviews agency waiver requests to assess consistency and compliance and establishes policies in an effort to ensure federal funds are supporting domestic content and jobs.

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; Chief Information Officer; 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) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for OMB is \$138,278,000. This request is an increase of \$10,243,000 (8%) above the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level of \$128,035,000 and will provide annual funding to maintain 510 FTE into FY 2025.

The FY 2025 Budget increase of \$10,243,000 will fully fund OMB's unavoidable costs.

Unavoidable Costs (+\$10,243,000)

- +\$6,595,000 for personnel compensation and benefit increases including the FY 2024 and FY 2025 pay adjustments and full funding of existing staff costs.
- +\$151,000 increase in rental costs for office space from GSA.
- + \$2,888,000 for OMB IT costs associated with the full transition of MAX shared services and additional increases associated with IT 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.

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- +\$609,000 for OGC FOIA career staff to continue the multi-year shift from FOIA contract support to Federal staff.

Investing in OMB's Workforce Maintaining OMB's 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, implementing the President's Management Agenda, being a technical resource to agencies and to Congress, and effectively undertaking the significant and critically important Administration priorities.

OMB continues to take 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 (HISP) agencies. OMB has been charged with additional responsibilities that require the agency to be fully staffed to further advance and build on initial efforts; OMB also plays a key role in implementing historic legislation, such as the PACT Act, Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), the CHIPS and Science Act, and the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). OMB's role in IIJA implementation, in particular, includes working closely with agencies on spend plans, hiring, and other implementation activities and issuing Government-wide guidance to ensure program integrity, transparency, and effective implementation.

OMB is also helping to lead implementation of numerous Executive Orders (EOs) with sweeping and significant impact, such as EO 14058, *Transforming Federal Customer Experience and Service Delivery to Rebuild Trust in Government* and EO 14005, *Ensuring the Future is Made in All of America by All of America's Workers*. These implementation efforts require OMB to coordinate across agencies and the Executive Office of the President, as well as through the President's Management Council and the other executive management councils OMB chairs. In addition, within OMB, the Made In America Office — established through EO 14005 and codified through IIJA — is working with agencies to maximize the use of Federal procurement and Federal financial assistance for domestic goods and services that provide good value while strengthening the U.S. industrial base in critical sectors and creating good-paying jobs and economic opportunities in communities across the Nation.

OMB is a personnel-intensive agency, and any reductions in staffing levels directly impact the agency's ability to respond to and address new and existing responsibilities. OMB's FY 2025 request will maintain FY 2024 staffing levels into FY 2025 and ensure that OMB can perform its critical mission and provide effective leadership in implementing key Administration priorities.

MAX Budget Systems This covers the ongoing cost of supporting the MAX technology platform completely within OMB's Budget after the transition of non-budget MAX.gov capabilities to United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The cost of OMB's MAX technology platform has been partially offset over the past 13 years by efficiencies gained through a shared infrastructure with the Budget Line of Business and MAX.gov. Now, OMB's budget needs to backfill costs that were supported, in part, by agency contributions toward MAX.gov Shared

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Services. This funding request also continues to accommodate the need for OMB to support data collection and collaboration activities that are not included in the USDA product suite.

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Appropriations Language

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Office of Management and Budget, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, to carry out the provisions of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, and to prepare and submit the budget of the United States Government, in accordance with section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, \$138,278,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for official representation expenses: Provided, That amounts appropriated under this heading shall be available for the liquidation of valid obligations incurred for fiscal year 2017, as authorized by law, in excess of amounts that were available for obligation during such fiscal year.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118–15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>\$138,278,000</i>	Dollar change only. No substantial change proposed.

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	128,035	128,035	138,278

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR		128,035
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:		
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	6,595	
Rental Payments to GSA.....	151	
Other Contractual Services.....	3,497	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR.....		10,243
FY 2025 Request.....		138,278

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118–15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	74,361	79,784	83,504	3,720
Personnel Benefits.....	25,806	28,795	31,670	2,875
Benefits to Former Personnel.....	0	0	0	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	359	265	265	0
Transportation of Things.....	3	1	1	0
Rental Payments to GSA.....	6,947	7,076	7,227	151
Printing and Reproduction.....	204	167	167	0
Other Contractual Services.....	17,766	10,568	14,065	3,497
Supplies and Materials.....	456	660	660	0
Official Reception and Representation.....	0	3	3	0
Equipment.....	843	716	716	0
Land & Structures.....	788	0	0	0
Interest and Dividends.....	219	0	0	0
Total.....	<u>127,752</u>	<u>128,035</u>	<u>138,278</u>	<u>10,243</u>
Reimbursement.....	3,692	3,000		
Total.....	<u>131,444</u>	<u>131,035</u>	<u>138,278</u>	

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118–15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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Personnel Summary

Distribution by Program Activity of Full-time Equivalent Positions

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY24/FY25
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Difference
<u>Program Activity Structure</u>				
National Security Programs.....	53	57	57	0
General Government Programs.....	55	61	61	0
Climate, Energy, Environment, and Science Programs	47	51	51	0
Health Programs.....	40	43	43	0
Education, Income Maintenance, and Labor Programs.....	32	34	34	0
Office of Federal Financial Management.....	18	18	18	0
Information and Regulatory Affairs.....	55	58	58	0
Office of Federal Procurement Policy.....	14	16	16	0
OMB-Wide Offices*.....	159	172	172	0
Total Direct Program.....	472	510	510	0

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY24/FY25
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate	Difference
Full-time Equivalent Employment (OMB)	472	510	510	0

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

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The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (P.L. 117-169) provided \$25,000,000 in mandatory funding available until 2026 for necessary expenses to:

- (1) oversee the implementation of the Inflation Reduction Act; and
- (2) track labor, equity, and environmental standards and performance.

OMB estimates the following expenses in FY 2024 and FY 2025:

**Inflation Reduction Act (IRA)
Object Class
(\$ in thousands)**

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	848	6,250	6,250	0
25 Other Contractual Services.....	33			0
Total.....	<u>881</u>	<u>6,250</u>	<u>6,250</u>	<u>0</u>

IRA Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	5	23	23	0

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Information Technology Oversight and Reform

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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Information Technology Oversight and Reform

Background

Since fiscal year (FY) 2012, the Information Technology Oversight and Reform (ITOR) funding 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 underpin 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 Government-wide \$75 billion IT spend¹, and drive results in the adoption and advancement of modern IT and services. ITOR also funds the United States Digital Service (USDS), which serves as the Federal catalyst for ensuring effective investment of that \$75 billion IT portfolio, focused on using modern design and technology practices to implement key government programs that reach millions of Americans. USDS brings critical data, design, technology, security, Artificial Intelligence (AI), and procurement expertise to agencies to ensure that services are secure, efficient, and responsive to the needs of the American public. USDS is committed to elevating technology standards in Government, empowering agencies to improve customer service, and driving results that enhance the public's trust, reduce costs, and lead to a meaningful, long-lasting impact across the Government.

These offices serve at the intersection of policy and implementation for the Executive Branch. On behalf of the OMB Director, OFCIO provides strategic direction and oversight for developing and managing IT and cybersecurity. USDS provides technology implementation execution and expertise. ITOR funding allows OFCIO and USDS to identify innovative ways to solve business problems with technology, improve service delivery, invest in customer experience, reduce overall waste in IT spending, bolster cybersecurity defenses, and manage the Federal Government's overall technology and cybersecurity risk. OFCIO and USDS partner across the Executive Office of the President (EOP) and the whole Executive Branch to translate IT, cybersecurity, and AI policy objectives into cost-effective, simple, seamless, and secure services for the public. USDS and OFCIO work within OMB and with GSA's Technology Transformation Services (GSA TTS) to identify barriers that inhibit effective technology implementation and to collaborate on developing policies and solutions to remove those barriers across the Government. The American people benefit from the collective strengths of these entities to motivate and drive successful technology implementation by expanding and empowering the Government's technical workforce, streamlining government processes, leveraging modern technologies to meet the evolving demands of the digital age, and building strong relationships with industry to take advantage of widely-used commercial off-the-shelf products and operational technology.

¹ The IT spend amount excludes the Department of Defense.

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Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for ITOR is \$44,531,000, which includes \$14,531,000 for OFCIO and \$30,000,000 for USDS.

The OFCIO request of \$14,531,000 is an increase of \$831,000 (6.1%) above the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level of \$13,700,000 and will allow OFCIO to maintain 53 FTE into FY 2025.

USDS operations were funded through the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) from FY 2021 through FY 2024, and the request of \$30,000,000 will fund 100 FTE and transition operations back to the ITOR appropriation. USDS is also requesting authority for Executive departments and agencies to transfer funding to or reimburse ITOR for USDS expenses. Estimated agency contributions of \$30,000,000 in FY 2025 will support an additional 112 FTE, ensuring that USDS can continue to play a pivotal role in the Government by bringing technology and innovation to the forefront to improve digital services through enhanced user-centric design, efficient processes, and leveraging modern technologies to improve digital capabilities and responsiveness. It will also ensure that USDS maintains its digital service expertise and assistance in attracting and hiring top technical talent to de-risk large-scale or high-priority technical implementations and launches, rapidly address emerging issues, supporting complex, interagency service delivery by working across silos, and formulating technical strategies that are responsive to the American people's needs while keeping pace with the ever-evolving technological landscape.

Office of the Federal Chief Information Officer

Overview

OFCIO Mission and Statutory Authorities

OFCIO is leading on the technology issues of our time — stopping foreign intrusions into U.S. agencies, balancing difficult trade-offs in digital identity and artificial intelligence, redefining security expectations for software and the cloud, and maximizing the impact of taxpayer dollars to deliver a better customer experience for the American people. OFCIO does this through actionable policy and guidance to agencies. OFCIO is focused on understanding where agencies are on their IT modernization journeys and making intentional investments at the right time to enable secure technology and innovation to advance from year to year. OFCIO has the mission to balance and integrate cybersecurity with digital experience, equity, and technology best practices.

Without the intervention of OFCIO, in partnership with USDS, a high percentage of IT projects *fail* across government. These projects tend to be over budget, behind schedule, not secure from the start, not designed with technologists or customers, and ultimately, do not meet the needs of the government employees who use them and the public who relies upon them. OFCIO's job is to

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ask: how do we change this equation across the whole Federal enterprise addressing pitfalls common across agencies so we can deliver for the people, while maximizing our limited resources systematically? Then, OFCIO leverages multiple statutory authorities to help drive Government-wide improvement.

OFCIO is primarily responsible for portions of the following technology focused legislation: Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996, E-Government Act of 2002, Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014 (FISMA), Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act of 2014 (FITARA), 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (IDEA Act), Creating Advanced Streamlined Electronic Services for Constituents Act (CASES), AI in Government Act of 2020, Internet of Things Cybersecurity Improvement Act of 2020, Modernizing Government Technology Act of 2017, Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, OPEN Government Data Act of 2018, FedRAMP Authorization Act, and the Federal Acquisition Supply Chain Security Act (Title II of SECURE Technology Act). In addition to these robust statutory requirements, Congress also tasks OFCIO on an annual basis through the National Defense Authorization Act to take on additional requirements.

Congress rightfully has a keen focus on ever-changing technology and OFCIO must be in a position to serve as an expert to all of Government, staying one step ahead of adversaries and on the forefront of developing policies that ensure agencies are providing services that meet today's needs to the public. OFCIO works directly with Congress on reviewing and providing technical assistance on dozens of draft bills throughout the year and supporting hearings and briefings to ensure transparency and partner to drive more simple, seamless, and secure government services. Every new piece of legislation brings new work that OFCIO is statutorily required to support.

Who We Are

In FY 2024, OFCIO successfully staffed up to the planned 53 FTE level and has a more solid foundation. OFCIO continues to take on new challenges, balancing competing priorities including conducting proper oversight of agency IT portfolios and developing policy for ever changing technology advancements, such as AI. With such broad policy, implementation, and oversight responsibilities, OFCIO is unique in that the staff is a small cross-functional team of policy analysts, subject matter experts (SMEs) in AI, digital experience, IT modernization, and cybersecurity; and contractor staff who have experience in Government and the private sector. OFCIO policy analysts develop, coordinate, and shepherd policy documents and implementation guidance, such as executive orders, memorandums, and circulars, through a thorough policy creation and review process, incorporating feedback from both agencies and the public. The pace of technology transformation means that OFCIO requires a unique set of SME expertise in areas such as: cloud security engineering, secure software development practices, incident response, red teaming and penetration testing, digital identity, artificial intelligence, machine learning, IT procurement and financial management, technology workforce, API adoption, digital/customer experience, FedRAMP, and quantum computing. OFCIO works closely with partners throughout the Executive Branch as a force multiplier, specifically leveraging support and expertise from the

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Office of the National Cyber Director, Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, GSA, OMB's Resource Management Offices (RMOs), and USDS.

How We Work — Policy, Implementation, and Oversight

OFCIO is able to set Government-wide strategic direction through policies and then use its oversight activities to assess agencies' success in implementing relevant laws, guidance, and policies. If an agency is struggling to meet requirements and deliver on modern and secure government systems and services, OFCIO uses that information to inform necessary policy updates and new policies and/or direct the agency to technology expertise that can help. OFCIO is well positioned to not only recognize common problems and successes across Government, but also bring agencies together to solve them and learn from each other. OFCIO chairs the CIO Council, the Chief Information Security Officers Council (a CIO Council subcommittee), and the Chief AI Officers Council and supports the Chief Data Officers Council. These Councils provide feedback to OMB on implementation challenges, which can translate into updated and new policies and guidance to address challenges and identify modern solutions.

OFCIO also works closely with GSA TTS and USDS to understand agencies' on-the-ground implementation challenges and ways in which OFCIO can update policies to address them. In FY 2023, OFCIO worked with GSA TTS to develop a new intake process to ensure OMB and GSA were coordinating on GSA TTS-led projects. The resulting streamlined intake process provides increased transparency and more holistic project planning that brings together stakeholders including the OMB Deputy Director for Management, OMB GSA RMO, OMB OFCIO Desk Officers, as well as OFCIO and USDS leadership.

In the past three years, OFCIO has issued over 17 memoranda, some of which are highlighted below. The development of memoranda is a rigorous process, but is only the beginning of driving Government-wide implementation, which relies on consistent oversight to ensure implementation of policy is successful. In addition to developing guidance to support statutory requirements, OFCIO supports the development, review, and implementation of executive orders such as the *Executive Order on Transforming Federal Customer Experience and Service Delivery to Rebuild Trust in Government* (EO 14058), the *Executive Order on Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity* (EO 14028), and the *Executive Order on Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence* (EO 14110).

In the oversight space, OFCIO staff work with colleagues within OMB and across the EOP to provide technological and program-specific insights as part of the budget formulation process. This work consists of partnering with OMB RMOs throughout the Federal budget process, as well as with the 24 CFO Act agency CIO offices, to better understand and support IT implementation and funding challenges in the agencies. OFCIO serves as a mechanism to ensure agencies are maximizing limited funding while successfully securing and improving technology solutions that support agency missions. This work also includes OFCIO's oversight responsibilities in reviewing agency budget submissions, analyzing agency technology portfolios, reviewing agency submissions on the IT Dashboard demonstrating IT transparency to the public, and ensuring

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adherence to applicable laws through the collection and analysis of investment and cybersecurity information such as FISMA data. OFCIO also regularly works with GAO, agency IGs, and Congressional oversight bodies to review agency implementation efforts in the combined pursuit of modernizing, securing, and improving agency systems and services to maximize impact for the public.

When an agency falls behind, is unable to deliver, or experiences a cyber incident or system outage, OFCIO can help by coordinating incident response and directing those agencies toward on-the-ground technical experts; supporting key budget proposals that would make the biggest impact or informing the agencies of alternative funding sources like the Technology Modernization Fund; convening civil society groups and private sector partners; and updating policies to overcome challenges. Just as modern technology development is an agile and iterative process, so too is technology policy development and oversight.

Promoting a Digital Evolution

Advancing Federal Technology Transformation

OFICIO develops policies and guidelines for Federal agencies to adopt modern and automated technologies to make their operations more effective. These efforts include reviewing agency IT portfolios and plans to shift away from ineffective legacy IT to modern secure software solutions that support agency missions. OFCIO works closely with GSA on FedRAMP policy to support the vetting of cloud service providers to drive cloud adoption and increase reuse across all agencies. OFCIO helped stand up and supports interagency collaboration working groups, such as an interoperability pilot that allows agencies to more easily collaborate together on cross-agency work through existing tools.

Improving Mission Delivery and Digital Experience

OFICIO works to ensure that Government delivers a simple, seamless, and secure experience to the American public that meets 21st century expectations. Digital is now the default way the public interacts with their Government and more than ever, digital experience is central to Federal agencies' mission delivery. The President's Budget reflects funding for multi-year implementation efforts to improve digital experiences per the requirements outlined in OMB's policy guidance on Delivering a Digital-First Public Experience (OMB Memorandum M-23-22), the 21st Century Integrated Digital Experience Act (Public Law 115-336), and the President's Executive Order on *Transforming Federal Customer Experience and Service Delivery to Rebuild Trust in Government* (EO 14058). OMB Memorandum M-23-22, issued in September 2023, provides a robust policy framework for the next decade of digital modernization across Government and gives Federal agencies a roadmap for delivering information and services online that meet today's expectations. The policy guidance outlines analytics, accessibility, brand, content, design, search, and digitization as key pillars of digital experience. The President's Budget reflects funding across these pillars, with an emphasis on funding to deduplicate web content, modernize the front-end design of websites and digital services, and improve the accessibility of websites and digital services. OMB also released policy guidance on Strengthening Digital Accessibility and the

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Management of Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act (OMB Memorandum M-24-08) that provides agencies with guidance on outlining what further steps agencies can take to improve digital accessibility.

Artificial Intelligence

Rapidly advancing AI technologies, such as generative AI, present tremendous promise to improve public services and increase the efficiency of Federal Government operations. The Administration released EO 14110 and a corresponding draft OMB policy on the use of AI in Federal Agencies—the most significant set of actions any government has ever taken on AI safety, security, and trust. The Executive Order establishes new standards for AI safety and security, protects Americans’ privacy, advances equity and civil rights, stands up for consumers and workers, promotes innovation and competition, advances American leadership around the world, and more.

OFCIO leads Federal Agencies in providing guidance on the use of and development of AI technologies. OFCIO established an internal AI team to work with Agencies to unlock responsible AI innovation and provide foundational guidance on managing AI in Government. Both with the issuance of the Executive Order and increasing interest in OMB’s AI work, new requirements for the AI team keep expanding, as do the risks of failing to implement them successfully. OMB is responsible for roughly half of the Executive Order provisions. In addition to overall Executive Order implementation and oversight, OFCIO is leading on major AI initiatives including guidance on AI procurement, guidance on authenticating government content is not AI-generated, advancing AI innovation, leading the Chief AI Officers Council, managing interagency policy working groups and committees, and AI governance and risk assessments for AI use cases. OFCIO leads the statutorily required collection of inter-agency AI use cases and is working to mature that process to better track compliance, ensure consistency, and validate inputs.

Streamlining IT Portfolio Management

OFCIO leads integrated strategic planning, working to improve coordination between agency financial and budget data, and data from agency CIOs 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 to ensure that the most significant projects are sufficiently resourced.

Technology Modernization Fund

To support IT modernization efforts, The President's Budget includes an additional \$75 million in GSA’s Budget for the Technology Modernization Fund (TMF), an innovative funding model that reimagines how the government uses IT to deliver a simple, seamless, and secure digital experience to the American public. The OFCIO and GSA TMF PMO now manage over \$750 million for 48 investments, across 27 Federal agencies, and have received and reviewed more than 240 proposals totaling nearly \$4 billion in funding demand. Agencies continue to show demand

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for TMF funding, and proposals are submitted and reviewed on a rolling basis. The TMF, in complement to the annual budget process, allows agencies to quickly access funding for critical IT modernization projects. Funds are invested in the most promising projects that have a high likelihood of success and a measurable impact on advancing key priorities, such as modernizing high priority systems, strengthening the cybersecurity of Federal agencies, and improving public-facing digital products and services. TMF investments are diverse and far-reaching, and reflect the Administration's strong commitment to improving the American public's interactions with the government, such as Veterans and their families by enabling access to digital service records and benefits; farmers and consumers by streamlining the produce inspection to safeguard the food supply; and retirement and disability beneficiaries by securing systems that protect their personal information. The TMF is a catalyst to address technology modernization needs and show what is possible across government and to scale lessons learned.

Transforming the Technology Workforce Toward 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 to operate within a digital environment. Improvements in workforce technology enablers and skillsets are vital to responding to the crises faced by Federal agencies and the Nation. OFCIO works with the OMB's Office of Performance and Personnel Management, the Office of the National Cyber Director, USDS, and GSA on efforts to transform the way in which the Federal Government enables its workforce through technology, recruits and 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 faced across the Nation. Federal departments and agencies vary widely in size and function, but all share a responsibility to secure the information they possess. Agencies can no longer rely on a perimeter-based approach or "digital walls" to keep sophisticated actors from gaining unauthorized access to Federal systems. OFCIO oversees programs that enhance Government-wide cybersecurity and ensure consistent implementation of cybersecurity capabilities as outlined in the EO 14028 on *Improving the Nation's Cybersecurity* and the President's National Cyber Strategy. In partnership with OMB's resource management offices, OFCIO is a careful steward of the Federal Government's cybersecurity spending.

Improving Incident Response and Addressing Gaps in Supply Chain Risk Management

In the wake of the SolarWinds cyber incident and other notable compromises, OFCIO works 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 (NCD), the National Security Council (NSC), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Cybersecurity and Infrastructure

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Security Agency (CISA), the Department of Defense (DoD), 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 Communications Technology (ICT) supply chain through the Federal Acquisition Security Council (FASC).

Maturing Identity, Credential, and Access Management (ICAM) and 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 the future. In FY 2025, 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, collaborating with the National Institute of Standards 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 software. The Administration released M-22-09 on Moving the U.S. Government Toward Zero Trust Cybersecurity Principles. This memorandum established a Federal Zero Trust architecture strategy that requires agencies to meet specific cybersecurity standards and objectives by the end of FY 2024 in order to reinforce the Government's defenses against increasingly sophisticated and persistent threat campaigns. OFCIO will continue efforts to align strategies, policy, and resources in support of this foundational shift in cybersecurity management.

Securing the Future Cyber Landscape

The cyber landscape is rapidly evolving, and there are constant new threats and tactics that our adversaries intend to use against us. Therefore, agencies must build upon the strategic direction of EO 14028 and the President's National Cyber Strategy and take actions to secure Federal systems against all present and future threats as they become known to us. For example, OFCIO recognized the future threat that quantum computers may pose to the Federal Government, and consequently published Migrating to Post-Quantum Cryptography (M-23-02), which establishes requirements for agencies to prioritize and identify where they are using cryptography within their most sensitive systems that are vulnerable to decryption by a future quantum computer. This guidance will help prepare our Government for an inevitable shift in security that could ultimately expose securely encrypted secrets to foreign adversaries if we do not act decisively. OFCIO also released OMB Memorandum 22-18, "Enhancing the Security of the Software Supply Chain through Secure Development Practices," that will help minimize the risks associated with running unvetted technologies on agency networks. OFCIO must stay at least one step ahead of adversaries and on

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the forefront of developing policies that ensure agencies are securing sensitive Government and public information while also providing safe and secure services to the public.

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United States Digital Service

Overview

USDS Mission and Approach

USDS uses design and technology to deliver better services to the American people. Alongside OFCIO, USDS has a nine-year track record of helping Federal IT projects succeed despite the challenging landscape where only 13% of large government software projects are successful. USDS is defying those odds by providing better government services that meet the needs of the American public more reliably, more cost-effectively, and quicker. USDS is dedicated to dramatically improving agencies' ability to meet their missions with technology, enhancing the effectiveness of programs, streamlining internal operations, improving user experience, and modernizing obsolete legacy systems. USDS does this by helping agencies manage programs more effectively with more technical talent. Our team — currently over 220 technologists — use their expertise to cut hidden costs of legacy software and mitigate security vulnerabilities while enhancing Federal digital services with leading technology approaches, including AI. USDS also helps the Government unlock private-sector innovation by empowering the Government to be a better consumer of technology products and services, and by improving industry opportunities to integrate with Government services and data.

Who We Are

USDS consists of deeply committed technology professionals who choose to bring their expertise and broad lived experiences to public service. Joining for short, one-to-four-year tours of service, employees bring best practices fresh from the private sector across multiple disciplines, including engineering, product, design, procurement, data science, operations, talent, and communications. This model creates a steady connection between Government and industry best practices, infusing renewed vitality and perspectives on technology and how it supports service delivery to the Government as well as the entire technology-enabling environment required to reliably deliver services in a digital age. While many people who join USDS from the private sector initially come for two-year terms, over 50 former USDS staff have stayed in Federal service. Several have even taken on critical leadership roles as a CIO or Chief Technology Officer (CTO) to lead Federal technology organizations into the future, including the Federal CIO, the CIOs of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, and the CTOs of the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA), Federal Trade Commission, and Consumer Financial Protection Bureau. In these roles, they continue to focus on how technology and design can improve service delivery for the Federal workforce and millions of Americans.

USDS is an innovative and reliable resource for making government services more accessible, intuitive, reliable, and trustworthy, and we operate with outsized efficacy and impact because we are part of a broader, interconnected Federal technology ecosystem. USDS works closely with OFCIO and GSA TTS colleagues to drive change across the Government, leveraging design and technology. And together, our central teams are critical partners with the dozens of agencies we work with to empower mission-driven professionals to deliver impact, work smarter, and drive

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digital transformation at scale.

How We Work — Collaborate, Empower, and Transform

On projects, USDS uses a collaborative model, embedding small empowered teams within agencies to support their work for limited periods of time. USDS does not own systems — instead, we collaborate with agencies to help them procure and manage their systems, while building agency capacity to buy and manage technical programs into the future. Through that process, USDS transfers knowledge and expertise to the agency technical staff, helps them hire additional technical talent to fill critical roles, and takes on more of the specific work that the USDS team has been supporting. Once USDS no longer adds unique value to a project, we leave the work in the hands of the appropriate team at the agency, often a team that we have helped strengthen, creating lasting change at the agency that outlives any specific engagement. For example, in 2022, USDS recommended the formation of a cross-disciplinary web strategy team at the Social Security Administration (SSA) consisting of designers, content strategists, product managers, and engineers. This newly formed team continues to improve SSA.gov using data for the over 180 million yearly visitors and, as a result, will save taxpayers a projected \$285 million in infrastructure expenses over five years.

USDS has collaborated with more than 20 Federal agencies to strengthen and improve essential government programs and build capacity through engagements, resources, and tools.

Our project portfolio includes four types of projects:

- **Rapid response:** In urgent and emergency situations, USDS partners with agencies to provide rapid, temporary assistance. For example, in the summer of 2022, USDS partnered with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to help the nation navigate a historically low infant formula in-stock rate of 19 percent by creating important data systems and analytics to help predict and manage shortages across the country. This work enabled targeted flights through the Operation Fly Formula that fed thousands of babies with specialty medical needs. USDS also helped HHS relaunch its infant formula website, hhs.gov/formula, which provided an essential resource with more than a half-million visits from caregivers looking for practical medical guidance on infant formula.
- **Program implementation:** When new programs and initiatives are called for by legislation or policy, USDS helps agencies implement those programs to meet current policy objectives and to build for the future. For example, USDS partnered with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to help the agency use data and user research in building their systems to expand affordable broadband service and connected device programs. This work helped FCC meet the obligation directed by Congress to help bring affordable, reliable, and high-speed broadband to as many eligible households as possible. As of November 2023, the program reached more than 22 million households, an increase of 120 percent in enrollment, and has saved eligible consumers millions of dollars per month.
- **Agency transformation:** As USDS partners with individual agencies, a key component of

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our work together is up-leveling the agency’s overall capacity for digital service delivery to lead and manage program implementation and service delivery from within the agency. These engagements also typically include leveraging USDS’s proven recruiting and hiring approaches to help the agency hire more of their own technical experts. For example, after the unsuccessful launch of Healthcare.gov and the subsequent recovery using modern practices, USDS and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) partnered to establish an in-house interdisciplinary team of engineers, product managers, and designers to improve other programs across the agency. Beginning with MACRA implementation, where USDS helped cut costs while accelerating the launch, USDS and CMS have worked side-by-side to redesign and improve critical healthcare infrastructure like relaunching the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline and modernizing the systems that pay \$1 trillion a year in Medicare claims, and improving the delivery of seamless and straightforward digital services at the agency. Since the relaunch of the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, the team has decreased the average answer speed from 2.5 minutes to 42 seconds.

- **Policy implementation consultation:** USDS provides technology and design-focused implementation input as part of the interagency policy-making process. USDS collaborates with OFCIO to offer insights and recommendations based on its expertise and experience in implementing modern, efficient, and secure digital solutions. This collaboration ensures that technology-related guidance like Delivering a Digital-First Public Experience, Modernizing the Federal Risk Authorization Management Program, and Advancing Governance, Innovation, and Risk Management for Agency Use of Artificial Intelligence improve government operations, enhance the effectiveness and reliability of digital services, promote innovation and optimal use of technology to ensure the Government is delivering forward-leaning services to the American people.

The demand for USDS’s support and engagement continuously increases. USDS receives hundreds of requests each year. To maximize our impact and ensure the government tech ecosystem is working efficiently together, USDS has established a model for prioritizing engagements. Every week, USDS fields incoming requests for potential projects and vets those requests to assess project fit, coordinating with partners in OFCIO and GSA TTS to prevent duplication of efforts, prioritize spending, and foster coordination among agencies. In some cases, USDS and GSA TTS have leveraged their complementary skills and resources, providing a holistic approach to further agencies’ efforts to improve digital services.

Value and Impact

Partnering with Agencies to Address the Most Critical Needs

USDS enables more secure, efficient, and mission-serving technical implementation, and catalyzes long-term change to ensure the Government consistently delivers first-class digital services to the American public. This represents massive short and long-term impacts that have resulted more than 749 million COVID tests getting shipped directly to tens of millions of Americans, 3.6 million student loan borrowers getting approved for nearly \$132 billion in loan forgiveness, and 24.4 million veterans’ lives improved through simple, technology-enabled services like the VA mobile

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app. Through the flexibility of ITOR and the \$200 million from the American Rescue Plan Act, USDS has partnered with Federal agencies to modernize and transform their existing services, built teams and models that are sustainable, innovative, and prepared to efficiently and resiliently respond to high-impact incidents. Some of the projects USDS has worked on in close partnership with agencies include:

- **Rapidly creating and scaling technology programs that saved over 852,000 working hours for public health departments in 2022:** USDS partnered with the CDC and in just six weeks launched the prototype that has since lead to a revamp of the agency’s model for data management and technology development. Through the COVID-19 crisis, USDS and CDC built pandemic-ready data pipelines and systems that connect labs to public health departments, reduce point-to-point connections for labs and public health entities, and send de-identified test results to the CDC, resulting in over 40 million COVID-19 test results sent to public health departments, 852K+ working hours saved in 2022, and 45+ local, state, Tribal and Territorial Public Health Departments using reporting tools. These tools have provided the foundation for a major re-orientation of the agency’s collection and use of public health data.
- **Increasing customer success rates and satisfaction by 47 percent for 180 million SSA.gov visitors:** When research showed that Social Security Administration (SSA) customers were unable to complete critical tasks on the website—and knowing that 87 percent of the public wants to interact with government services through digital channels—SSA prioritized a site revamp and enlisted USDS. Together the teams implemented the U.S. Web Design System, adding SSA.gov to the list of Federal websites that are mobile friendly. SSA also integrated a content delivery network, and as a result the site’s uptime is 99.9 percent since its relaunch. Additionally, there have been one million more account sign-ins per week. During the partnership, USDS advocated for a cross-disciplinary team of designers, content strategists, product managers, and engineers to continue SSA's digital transformation.
- **Rapidly improving Medicaid renewal systems to minimize the burden of renewals on enrollees:** USDS partnered with CMCS and state Medicaid agencies to rapidly reduce the administrative burden of Medicaid renewals during the unwinding of the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency. The implementation-oriented interventions with 8 states have resulted in over 3 million additional ex parte renewals and reduced the burden of completing a manual renewal for millions more.
- **Helping 3.6 million student loan borrowers get approved for nearly \$132 billion in well-deserved loan forgiveness:** USDS collaborated with the Department of Education on the SAVE program outreach campaign to inform over 20 million student loan borrowers about the advantages of an updated, affordable student loan plan. Additionally, the campaign provided information to borrowers on other resources and debt forgiveness programs offered by the Department. To ensure the website worked effectively, USDS supported the Department’s soft launch and rollout strategy which has helped 3.6 million borrowers who visited the site to be approved for nearly \$132 billion in loan forgiveness through programs including the SAVE Plan, Borrower Defense, Income-Driven

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Repayment adjustments, and Public Service Loan Forgiveness.

- **Creating lasting change by building technical capacity within Federal agencies:** As USDS partners with individual agencies, a key component of our work together is up-leveling the agency’s overall capacity for digital service delivery through recruiting skilled, interdisciplinary technologists to lead and manage program implementation and service delivery from within the agency. Over nine years, USDS has partnered with departments and agencies including the VA, DHS, CDC, and CMS to conduct targeted recruiting efforts leveraging best practices from both Government and private industry to identify high-impact projects to implement critical agency programs. For example, the digital service team at CMS delivered two safe, seamless, and secure websites (FindSupport.gov and EncuentraApoyo.gov) to help the nation’s systematically vulnerable population on Medicare, Medicaid, and Marketplace health plans access services. Additionally, the digital team at the VA launched VA.gov, which has dramatically improved the simplicity of veteran's online experience, complies with the 21st Century IDEA act and was built using the U.S. Web Design System for its over 17 million visitors monthly.

Architecting Scalable and Lasting Change Across the Government

USDS is also a force multiplier for improving the way the Government does business, accelerating cross-government coordination as well as agency-specific activities to address operating gaps and build capacity in a complex interagency and intergovernmental environment.

- **Further increasing agency digital service capacity:** In addition to the existing agency transformation partnerships USDS describes above, to further expand the Government’s ability to provide resilient and responsive products and services, USDS diligently worked with the Departments of Education, Veterans Affairs, Health and Human Services, Justice, State, and Treasury, as well as the Social Security Administration and the Small Business Administration to make critical investments in FY 2025 to create or expand their digital service delivery capacity. USDS will partner with these new or expanded teams on hiring, project support, and overall digital service capabilities.
- **Leveraging proven recruiting and hiring models across government:** USDS has successfully recruited and onboarded more than 500 technologists over the past nine years, bringing in specialized skillsets largely from industry to join public service—many for the first time. USDS has also partnered with agencies to hire dozens of candidates across government, bringing proactive candidate sourcing and recruiting practices, subject-matter-expert-focused candidate assessment practices, and rapid hiring processes that include reducing the time to hire to as low as 30 days. In partnership with the Office of Personnel Management and OMB’s Office of Performance and Personnel Management, USDS is expanding that support to agencies investing in new or expanded digital service capacity in FY 2025 both through direct technical assistance and also by developing a new tech hiring professional training and development program.
- **Leading AI for service delivery:** USDS’s robust recruiting infrastructure is also a critical component for the Government-wide AI talent surge to accelerate the hiring of AI and AI-enabling talent to support implementation of EO 14110, *Safe, Secure, and Trustworthy*

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Development and Use of Artificial Intelligence. In addition to convening a cross-agency forum for ongoing collaboration between AI professionals to share best practices and improve retention of AI and AI-enabling talent, USDS is also partnering with agencies on best practices for implementation of AI for service delivery projects.

- **Setting the standard for how to procure technology products:** Another longstanding interagency investment has been a partnership with the Office of Federal Procurement Policy to help the Government skillfully buy technology on time, under budget, and with the user in mind through an immersive training program called the [Digital IT Acquisition Program](#), graduating more than 850 Federal acquisition professionals since its launch in 2016.
- **Putting the public at the center of Government services:** USDS plays a crucial role in implementing EO 14058, *Transforming Federal Customer Experience and Service Delivery to Rebuild Trust in Government*, by helping the interagency address the pain points Americans experience during critical life moments when government assistance is vital, but when government should be better at meeting people where they are, rather than forcing them to understand the arbitrary separations between agencies. These shared experiences, encountered by millions of Americans annually, span various government services and aspects of life, such as approaching retirement, facing a financial shock, recovering from a disaster, having a child and early childhood, and navigating transition to civilian life. For this work, we are able to enable processes and tools that span agencies and simplify experiences, reducing the burden and confusion for everyday people.

Good design is design that works for everyone, and USDS is working to help the American people feel informed, empowered, prepared, and more in control on a Government-wide scale.

Shaping the Future through Technology Transformation

USDS's work has and continues to transform how the Government uses technology to serve the public and has resulted in real, tangible results benefiting families, farmers, Medicare beneficiaries, small business owners, students, and veterans, among other segments of the public. Great work is underway; USDS is requesting \$30 million to continue to play a pivotal role in the Government by bringing technology and innovation to the forefront to improve digital services through enhanced user-centric design, efficient processes, and leveraging modern technologies to improve digital capabilities and responsiveness.

The Budget also includes \$30,000,000 in agency contributions to USDS for digital service expertise and assistance to attract and hire top technical talent, including AI and AI-enabling talent, to de-risk large-scale or high-priority technical implementations and launches, rapidly address emerging issues, support complex, interagency service delivery by working across silos, and formulate technical strategies that are responsive to the American people's needs while keeping pace with the ever-evolving technological landscape.

To optimize the success of our work, USDS will continue to strategically engage with OFCIO and GSA to drive digital transformation, ensuring the simple, seamless, and secure integration of

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modern and efficient service delivery into the daily interactions between the American public and the Government.

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Appropriations Language

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses for the furtherance of integrated, efficient, secure, and effective uses of information technology in the Federal Government, \$44,531,000, 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.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
\$44,531,000	Includes \$30,000,000 to transition USDS operations back into the ITOR appropriation. In FY 2021, the American Rescue Plan (ARP) appropriated USDS \$200 million available through FY 2024. All USDS operations were funded by ARP appropriation through September 30, 2024.

Administrative Provisions

SEC. 7XX. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346 and section 708 of this Act, the head of each Executive department and agency may transfer to or reimburse “Information Technology Oversight and Reform” with 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, in addition to amounts otherwise available, shall be administered by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget for necessary expenses of the United States Digital Service:

Provided further, That the total funds transferred or reimbursed pursuant to this authority shall not exceed \$30,000,000 for such purposes:

Provided further, That funds transferred or reimbursed pursuant to this authority during fiscal year 2025 shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2027:

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Provided further, That not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed spend plan for the funds to be transferred or reimbursed:

Provided further, That the spend plan shall, at a minimum, include: (i) the amounts currently in the funds authorized under this section and the estimate of amounts to be transferred or reimbursed in fiscal year 2025; (ii) a detailed breakdown of the purposes for all funds estimated to be transferred or reimbursed pursuant to this section (including total number of personnel and costs for all staff whose salaries are provided for by this section); and (iii) where applicable, a description of the funds intended for use by or for the implementation of specific laws passed by Congress:

Provided further, That no transfers or reimbursements may be made pursuant to this section until 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.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
<p><i>SEC. 7XX. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346 and section 708 of this Act, the head of each Executive department and agency may transfer to or reimburse “Information Technology Oversight and Reform” with funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act, including rebates from charge card and other contracts:</i></p> <p><i>Provided, That these funds, in addition to amounts otherwise available, shall be administered by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget for necessary expenses of the United States Digital Service:</i></p> <p><i>Provided further, That the total funds transferred or reimbursed pursuant to this authority shall not exceed \$30,000,000 for such purposes:</i></p> <p><i>Provided further, That funds transferred or reimbursed pursuant to this authority during fiscal year 2025 shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2027:</i></p>	<p>Authorizes the transfer or reimbursement of funding to the Information Technology and Oversight Reform appropriation account, and the funds received are limited to uses of the United States Digital Service, such as improving digital processing and delivery of public benefits; enhancing the government’s recruiting and hiring of technical talent, including AI and AI-enabling talent; and implementing shared digital services, products, and infrastructure, including with AI technology.</p>

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Provided further, That not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed spend plan for the funds to be transferred or reimbursed:

Provided further, That the spend plan shall, at a minimum, include: (i) the amounts currently in the funds authorized under this section and the estimate of amounts to be transferred or reimbursed in fiscal year 2025; (ii) a detailed breakdown of the purposes for all funds estimated to be transferred or reimbursed pursuant to this section (including total number of personnel and costs for all staff whose salaries are provided for by this section); and (iii) where applicable, a description of the funds intended for use by or for the implementation of specific laws passed by Congress:

Provided further, That no transfers or reimbursements may be made pursuant to this section until 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.

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	13,700	13,700	44,531

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR		13,700
Net Increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR		
Personnel Compensation.....	21,042	
Personnel Benefits.....	7,374	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	1,015	
Rental Payments to GSA.....	500	
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	10	
Printing and Reproduction.....	7	
Other Services.....	383	
Supplies and Materials.....	200	
Equipment.....	300	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR		30,831
 FY 2025 Request		 <u>44,531</u>

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118–15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	6,231	8,717	29,759	21,042
Personnel Benefits.....	2,141	2,904	10,278	7,374
Benefits for Former Personnel.....	2	0	0	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	132	135	1,150	1,015
Transportation of Things.....	0	0	0	0
Rental Payments to GSA.....	272	298	798	500
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	0	0	10	10
Printing and Reproduction.....	2	3	10	7
Other Services.....	3,592	1,613	1,996	383
Supplies and Materials.....	8	15	215	200
Equipment.....	5	15	315	300
Total.....	12,385	13,700	44,531	30,831
Reimbursements.....	4,325	5,128	30,000	
Total.....	16,710	18,828	74,531	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	228	263	153	(110)
Office of the Federal Chief Information Officer.....	39	53	53	0
United States Digital Service.....	0	0	100	100
**USDS - American Rescue Plan	189	210	0	(210)
Reimbursable Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	13	20	112	92
Office of the Federal Chief Information Officer.....	0	0	0	0
United States Digital Service.....	13	20	112	92

**Note: The United States Digital Service operations were funded through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-2) from FY 2021 through FY 2024. This object class presentation excludes ARP funds.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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Executive Office of the President



Office of National Drug Control Policy

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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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 substance use and its consequences by leading and coordinating the development, implementation, and assessment of United States drug policy. The current addiction and overdose epidemic is unparalleled in its severity and scope and requires an innovation and comprehensive response.

President Biden has made clear that addressing the addiction and overdose epidemic is an urgent priority. The President's *National Drug Control Strategy (Strategy)* builds on the Administration's drug control priorities, and implements a multi-faceted approach that emphasizes both public health and public safety interventions to reduce overdoses and save lives. These initiatives include expanding access to evidence-based prevention, harm reduction, treatment, and recovery, as well as strengthening domestic and international supply reduction efforts.

ONDCP's major responsibilities include:

- Developing the *Strategy* and the Consolidated National Drug Control Budget (*Budget*);
- Leading the national drug control effort, including coordinating with the National Drug Control Program Agencies (NDCPA);
- Identifying and responding to emerging drug threats related to illicit drug use;
- Evaluating the effectiveness of national drug control policy efforts, including the NDCPAs' programs, by developing and applying specific measures of performance and effectiveness 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, Tribal, and local law enforcement partnerships within these areas;
- 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;
- Issuing a *National Treatment Strategy* which presents a plan to expand treatment of substance use disorders. The *National Treatment Strategy* aims to build on those actions, identify unmet treatment needs, and create a strategy for closing the gap between available and needed treatment;
- Overseeing the creation and implementation of the *National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy*, which aims to stem the flow of illegal drugs and their illicit proceeds across the Southwest border (SWB) and reduce associated crime and violence in the region;

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- Overseeing the creation and implementation of the *National Northern Border Counternarcotics Strategy*, which aims to reduce the flow of illicit drugs and their proceeds across the Northern border; and
- Overseeing the creation and implementation of the *National Caribbean Border Counternarcotics Strategy*, which aims to reduce the flow of illicit drugs and their proceeds across broad swaths of ocean and international airspace, which link major drug producing countries in South and Central America to the United States and with transshipment countries in Central America.

ONDCP's three primary responsibilities are developing the *Strategy*; formulating its accompanying *Budget*; and evaluating the effectiveness of the implementation of the *Strategy*.

National Drug Control Strategy

ONDCP develops the President's *Strategy*. The *Strategy* sets forth a comprehensive plan to reduce the supply of and demand for illicit drugs, their use and the consequences of such use in the United States. In preparation of the *Strategy*, ONDCP consults with the heads of the NDCPAs; Congress; state, local, and Tribal officials; private citizens and organizations, including community and faith-based organizations with experience and expertise in demand reduction; private citizens and organizations with experience and expertise in supply reduction; and appropriate representatives of foreign governments.

Federal Drug Control Budget

The *Budget* includes the drug control funding requests for all NDCPAs — those federal departments and agencies with responsibilities under the *Strategy*. Each year, the ONDCP Director issues funding guidance to NDCPAs, giving them direction on the drug control resources required to implement the objectives of the *Strategy*. NDCPAs consider this guidance when formulating their budgets. Agencies are required to submit budget requests to ONDCP for review in the summer and certification in the fall. The review and certification process provides the ONDCP Director the opportunity to shape the drug control funding requests supporting the implementation of the *Strategy*.

The *Budget* is an accurate, transparent, and reliable accounting of federal resources devoted to reducing drug use and its consequences.

National Drug Control Assessment

Each NDCPA provides performance measures that demonstrate their contribution to the implementation of the *Strategy*. The *National Drug Control Assessment (Assessment)*, required by authorization (21 U.S.C. § 1705(g)), is a summary of the progress of each NDCPA, and provides an evaluation of the progress of meeting the annual targets of those performance measures. The performance of each NDCPA and their contributions to the accomplishments of the Biden-Harris Administration are highlighted throughout the *Assessment*. This is in companion with the *Performance Review System (PRS) Report*, which provides an update of the Biden-Harris Administration's progress toward supporting the *Strategy's* goals and objectives.

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ONDCP FUNDING SUMMARY

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Salaries & Expenses:			
Operations	\$21,500	\$21,500	\$30,300
Congressionally Directed Spending*	\$10,482	\$10,482	\$0
Subtotal, Salaries & Expenses	\$31,982	\$31,982	\$30,300
Other Federal Drug Control Programs:			
Drug-Free Communities Support Program (DFC)	\$109,000	\$109,000	\$109,000
Anti-Doping Activities	\$15,250	\$15,250	\$14,000
Drug Court Training and Technical Assistance	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
Model Acts Program	\$1,250	\$1,250	\$1,250
World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) Membership Dues	\$3,420	\$3,420	\$3,843
Section 103 of P.L. 114-198	\$5,200	\$5,200	\$5,200
Policy Research	\$0	\$0	\$1,300
Performance Audits and Evaluations	\$0	\$0	\$500
Evolving and Emerging Drug Threats	\$0	\$0	\$11,000
Subtotal, Other Federal Drug Control Programs	\$137,120	\$137,120	\$149,093
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA):			
Grants and Federal Transfers	\$294,700	\$294,700	\$284,200
HIDTA Auditing Services and Associated Activities	\$5,800	\$5,800	\$4,000
Grants Management System	\$1,500	\$1,500	\$2,000
Subtotal, HIDTAs	\$302,000	\$302,000	\$290,200
Total	\$471,102	\$471,102	\$469,593

* FY 2023 Enacted and FY 2024 Annualized CR Salaries and Expenses funding include \$21,500,000 for Operations and \$10,482,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending as allocated in the Explanatory Statement of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2023.

Executive Office of the President Office of National Drug Control Policy

Overview

ONDCP, established by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, and reauthorized by the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271), is charged with developing policies, objectives, and priorities for the National Drug Control Program. The FY 2025 request for ONDCP Salaries and Expenses (S&E) is \$30,300,000, supporting a full-time equivalent level of 72. The request for ONDCP operations is \$8,800,000 (40.9%) above the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level due to one-time costs associated with headquarters lease replacement.

Of the total request, \$8,800,000 (to remain available until expended) is for costs associated with the relocation and replication of space to house ONDCP, including furniture, fixtures, and equipment. This consists of approximately \$6,700,000 for real property costs associated with the lease recompetete to include real property costs, construction of new space, Sensitive Compartmented Information Facility (SCIF) construction in the new space, and General Services Administration (GSA) fees. In order for GSA to issue the request for proposal, GSA must have a guarantee that ONDCP will be able to fund a space build out and move, if necessary. Since the current lease expires April 2027, the new lease has to be planned for award as early as Spring 2025. The remainder of the request consists of approximately \$2,100,000 for personal property and move costs, to include furniture, fixtures and equipment setup.

Full justification for ONDCP's FY 2025 Federal Drug Control Programs request is provided in a separate Congressional Budget Submission document.

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

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; the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; 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, \$21,500,000: 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.

In addition, for costs associated with the relocation and replication of space to house the Office of National Drug Control Policy, including furniture, fixtures, and equipment, \$8,800,000, to remain available until expended.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;</i>	Language added enables ONDCP to rent space in DC directly, without GSA (40 U.S.C. 8141), if necessary.
<i>In addition, for costs associated with the relocation and replication of space to house the Office of National Drug Control Policy, including furniture, fixtures, and equipment, \$8,800,000, to remain available until expended.</i>	Language supports \$8,800,000 in no-year funds to ONDCP for headquarters lease replacement costs.

**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 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	21,500	21,500	30,300

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR			21,500
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Personnel Compensation.....		821	
Personnel Benefits.....		225	
Rental Payments to GSA.....		8,824	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			9,870
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Other Services.....		(1,030)	
Supplies and Materials.....		(40)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			-1,070
FY 2025 Request			30,300

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Note. — Sec. 205 of the FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 provided \$10,482,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending as allocated in the Joint Explanatory Statement. These funds are not included in the FY 2023 Enacted or FY 2024 Annualized CR amounts in the table above.

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

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	9,693	11,568	12,389	821
Personnel Benefits.....	3,253	3,422	3,647	225
Benefits for Former Personnel.....	25	0	0	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	204	200	200	0
Transportation of Things.....	1	2	2	0
Rental Payments to GSA.....	2,876	2,960	11,784	8,824
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	65	72	72	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	18	19	19	0
Other Services.....	4,462	3,087	2,057	(1,030)
Supplies and Materials.....	164	160	120	(40)
Equipment.....	11	10	10	0
Grants.....	11,057	0	0	0
Total.....	<u>31,829</u>	<u>21,500</u>	<u>30,300</u>	<u>8,800</u>
Reimbursements.....	1,518	0	0	
Total.....	<u>33,347</u>	<u>21,500</u>	<u>30,300</u>	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	60	72	72	0

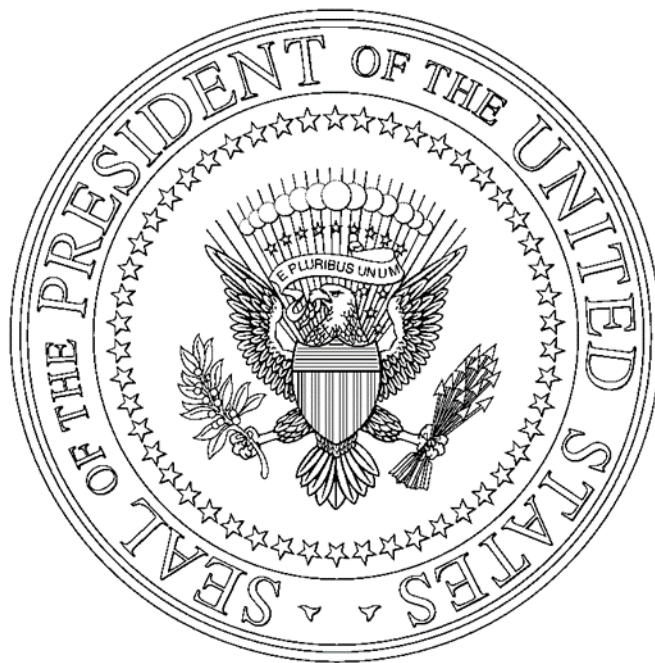
Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Note. — Sec. 205 of the FY 2023 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 provided \$10,482,000 for Congressionally Directed Spending as allocated in the Joint Explanatory Statement. These funds are not included in the FY 2024 Annualized CR amounts in the table above.

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

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Executive Office of the President



Unanticipated Needs

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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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. 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.

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, the National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform, the Presidential Commission on the Supreme Court of the United States, and startup funding for the Office of the National Cyber Director and the Office of Pandemic Preparedness and Response Policy.

Overview

The fiscal year (FY) 2025 request for Unanticipated Needs 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 (FTE) levels associated with Unanticipated Needs. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

**Executive Office of the President
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, 2026.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>2026</i>	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

**Executive Office of the President
Unanticipated Needs**

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	1,000	1,000	1,000

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR	1,000
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR	0
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR	0
FY 2025 Request	<u>1,000</u>

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

**Executive Office of the President
Unanticipated Needs**

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Executive Office of the President



Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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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 reporting 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 U.S. persons and their licensees.

Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for IPEC is \$1,902,000, supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 7 and 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. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

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

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 (Public Law 110-403), including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$1,902,000.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
N/A	No changes proposed.

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	1,902	1,902	1,902

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR		1,902
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:		
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR		0
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:		
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR		0
 FY 2025 Request		 1,902

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	386	1,312	1,312	0
Personnel Benefits.....	135	207	207	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	27	361	361	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	7	7	7	0
Other Services.....	1	1	1	0
Supplies and Materials.....	10	14	14	0
Total.....	566	1,902	1,902	0

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	2	7	7	0

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

Executive Office of the President



***Office of
Science and Technology Policy***

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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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 (S&T) 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;
- Advise the President on Federal technological capacity to effectively deliver programs and services;
- Evaluate the scale, quality, and effectiveness of Federal S&T efforts; and
- 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 and technically 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, national policy, and implementation of that 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, ensuring pandemic preparedness, preserving national security, and advancing societal equity. A primary mechanism by which OSTP accomplishes this is the cabinet-level National Science and Technology Council (NSTC). OSTP houses NSTC coordination offices on artificial intelligence and quantum information sciences;
- Participating in the formulation of the President's budget request in areas related to science and technology;
- Ensuring that Federal policy is informed by modern best scientific and technology practices and findings in order to maximize the benefits and minimize risks in such policy for the American people;
- 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;
- Promoting scientific and technological innovation on national priorities in both the private and public sector; and
- Providing support for the Federal Government's national/homeland security and emergency preparedness communications in times of national crisis.

Executive Office of the President Office of Science and Technology Policy

Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for OSTP is \$7,965,000, supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 33. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

The FY 2025 funding request will support the Director of OSTP, up to 4 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, and 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.

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

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, \$7,965,000.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
N/A	No changes proposed.

**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 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	7,965	7,965	7,965

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR		7,965
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:		
Personnel Compensation.....	63	
Personnel Benefits.....	31	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR		94
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:		
Other Services.....	(94)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR		-94
FY 2025 Request		7,965

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	4,843	4,750	4,813	63
Personnel Benefits.....	1,440	1,538	1,569	31
Benefits for Former Personnel.....	0	5	5	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	326	338	338	0
Transportation of Things.....	13	14	14	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	41	42	42	0
Other Services.....	956	1,164	1,070	(94)
Supplies and Materials.....	74	70	70	0
Equipment.....	35	44	44	0
Total.....	7,728	7,965	7,965	0

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	34	33	33	0

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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Executive Office of the President



Office of the United States Trade Representative

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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

Mission Statement and Background

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

Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for USTR is \$76,000,000, supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 258. This request represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level. The funding for this request is a combination of \$61,000,000 from the general fund and \$15,000,000 transferred from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund.

The President believes that trade can be a force for good that grows the middle class and addresses inequality – if we get the rules right. To achieve those goals, trade must be grounded in fair competition, and workers should not have to compete against artificially low wages or unsafe working conditions. This effort will require appropriate funding to sustain and support USTR's professional staff of trade policy advisors and trade attorneys while faced with substantial cost of living increases. The request also includes continued expanded travel to support related negotiations with U.S. trading partners throughout the world.

USTR's appropriation must enable the agency to continue to build U.S. trade relationships to help the Administration to diversify supply chains. 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 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. Three main trade concerns for President Biden are addressing China's unfair trade practices, ensuring the U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) lives up to its promising potential, and launching an affirmative economic partnership for the Indo-Pacific region.

The President's trade agenda is strategic in how we trade and that makes us all stronger. As such, the Administration focuses 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 the People's Republic of China's (PRC) growing influence of unfair trading practices, instead of having the PRC and others dictating outcomes. Key issues to address

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

include overcapacity, subsidization, China's state-led industrial planning and targeting of key sectors, disciplines on China's state-owned enterprises, and cyber theft.

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. USTR will be strategic in how it addresses the harms from the PRC's unfair trade practices. USTR continues to monitor the PRC's compliance with the Phase One Agreement's provisions and will investigate complaints from American businesses, farmers, and others about China's conduct. Additionally, USTR recently announced its determination to reinstate certain previously granted and extended product exclusions in the China Section 301 investigation. USTR will keep open the option of further tariff exclusions processes if warranted.

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.

As the 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 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 Organisation for Economic Co-operation 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 WTO reform. In addition to addressing dispute settlement, seeking a new fisheries agreement, pursuing a digital commerce agreement, enforcing notifications obligations, continuing discussions in regards to access to COVID-19 medicines in developing countries, and seeking reform of "special and differential treatment" for "developing" countries, the Administration will advocate for other changes at the WTO intended to ensure that the WTO works for its Members and their people.

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

In summary, President Biden is steadfast in changing the way we trade, and pursuing inclusive trade and investment policies that support and benefit American workers, combat the threat of climate change, fuel American innovation, and increase 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, \$61,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That of the total amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$124,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
N/A	No changes proposed.

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, to be derived from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund: Provided, That any transfer pursuant to subsection (d)(1) of such section shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
N/A	No changes proposed.

**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 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	61,000	61,000	61,000

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR			61,000
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Personnel Compensation.....		374	
Personnel Benefits.....		137	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			511
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:			
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....		(30)	
Printing and Reproduction.....		(15)	
Other Services.....		(312)	
Supplies and Materials.....		(150)	
Equipment.....		(4)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR			-511
FY 2025 Request			61,000

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	31,211	33,178	33,552	374
Personnel Benefits.....	11,468	12,191	12,328	137
Benefits for Former Personnel.....	18	19	19	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	6,266	7,530	7,500	(30)
Rental Payments to Others.....	645	0	0	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	61	65	50	(15)
Other Services.....	8,283	7,677	7,365	(312)
Supplies and Materials.....	303	290	140	(150)
Equipment.....	47	50	46	(4)
Total.....	58,302	61,000	61,000	0

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	212	222	222	0

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

**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 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	15,000	15,000	15,000

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR		15,000
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:		
Personnel Compensation.....	61	
Personnel Benefits.....	22	
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	350	
Rental Payments to GSA.....	35	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR		468
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:		
Other Services.....	(287)	
Supplies and Materials.....	(53)	
Equipment.....	(128)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR		-468
FY 2025 Request		15,000

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	4,525	5,380	5,441	61
Personnel Benefits.....	1,579	1,980	2,002	22
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	955	150	500	350
Rental Payments to GSA.....	528	1,100	1,135	35
Printing and Reproduction.....	15	15	15	0
Other Services.....	6,281	6,017	5,730	(287)
Supplies and Materials.....	138	200	147	(53)
Equipment.....	0	158	30	(128)
Total.....	<u>14,021</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>0</u>

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	36	36	36	0

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Executive Office of the President



National Space Council

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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Executive Office of the President National Space Council

Mission Statement and 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 not operational from 1993-2017. In December 2021, the President issued Executive Order 14056, superseding prior executive orders on the National Space Council and addressing the Council's membership, duties, and responsibilities in assisting the President in generating national space policies, strategies, and synchronizing America's space activities.

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 the Interior
- The Secretary of Agriculture
- The Secretary of Commerce
- The Secretary of Labor
- The Secretary of Transportation
- The Secretary of Energy
- The Secretary of Education
- The Secretary of Homeland Security
- The Director of the Office of Management and Budget
- The Director of National Intelligence
- The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy
- The Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
- The Assistant to the President for Economic Policy
- The Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy
- The Assistant to the President and National Climate Advisor
- The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- The Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- 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:

- Review, develop, and provide recommendations to the President on space policy and strategy;
- Coordinate implementation of space policy and strategy;

Executive Office of the President National Space Council

- Synchronize the Nation’s civil, commercial, and national security space activities in furtherance of the objectives of the President’s national space policy and strategy;
- Facilitate resolution of differences among agencies on space-related policy and strategy matters;
- Enable interagency cooperation, coordination, and information exchange on space activities; and
- Perform such other duties as the President may, from time to time, prescribe.

Overview

For fiscal year (FY) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for the National Space Council is \$1,965,000, supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 7. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

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

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 No. 14056, 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.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
14056	Executive Order (EO) reference updated. EO 14056, <i>The National Space Council</i> , was released on December 1, 2021 and superseded EO 13803, <i>Reviving the National Space Council</i> .

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	1,965	1,965	1,965

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR		1,965
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:		
Personnel Compensation.....	28	
Personnel Benefits.....	14	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR		42
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:		
Other Services.....	(42)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR		-42
 FY 2025 Request		 1,965

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	704	705	733	28
Personnel Benefits.....	213	224	238	14
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	84	176	176	0
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	0	1	1	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	3	3	3	0
Other Services.....	765	765	723	(42)
Supplies and Materials.....	76	76	76	0
Equipment.....	12	15	15	0
Total.....	<u>1,857</u>	<u>1,965</u>	<u>1,965</u>	<u>0</u>
Reimbursements.....	<u>0</u>	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>	
Total.....	<u>1,857</u>	<u>2,465</u>	<u>2,465</u>	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	5	7	7	0

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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Part IV. Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations

Executive Office of the President



Council on Environmental Quality

Fiscal Year 2025 Budget

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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, as amended (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321 et seq.). 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 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 Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2603(e)(2)(A)(iii); the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 4370m-1, 4370m-2, and 4370m- 4; and the Inflation Reduction Act, Pub. L. No. 117-169. 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," Executive Order 14008, "Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad," Executive Order 14057, "Catalyzing Clean Energy Industries and Jobs Through Federal Sustainability," and Executive Order 14096, "Revitalizing Our Nation's Commitment to Environmental Justice for All."

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, developing environmental quality criteria and standards, and reviewing the adequacy of existing systems for monitoring, predicting, and responding to environmental change. CEQ is also responsible for coordinating the Federal Government's efforts to address environmental injustice, including by leading the White House Environmental Justice Interagency Council and working to ensure that communities that are marginalized, underserved, and overburdened by pollution 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 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

Executive Office of the President Council on Environmental Quality

NEPA, the Federal Government, in consultation with Tribal nations and 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) 2025, the estimated funding requirement for CEQ is \$4,676,000, supporting a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 22. This represents no change from the FY 2024 annualized continuing resolution level.

**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, \$4,676,000,: 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 chairperson and exercising all powers, functions, and duties of the Council.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
<i>chairperson</i>	Wording change to remove gender association from title and align it with the title currently used in practice.

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request
Total.....	4,676	4,676	4,676

The increases and/or decreases for FY 2025 are as follows:

FY 2024 Annualized CR		4,676
Net increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:		
Subtotal, increases to FY 2024 Annualized CR		0
Net decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR:		
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2024 Annualized CR		0
FY 2025 Request		4,676

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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

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

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Annualized CR	FY 2025 Request	FY24/FY25 Difference
Personnel Compensation.....	2,915	3,004	3,004	0
Personnel Benefits.....	989	1,017	1,017	0
Benefits for Former Personnel.....	0	1	1	0
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	105	105	105	0
Transportation of Things.....	2	3	3	0
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	0	1	1	0
Printing and Reproduction.....	42	42	42	0
Other Services.....	440	418	418	0
Supplies and Materials.....	65	63	63	0
Equipment.....	52	22	22	0
Total.....	4,610	4,676	4,676	0
Reimbursements.....	150	0	0	
Total.....	4,760	4,676	4,676	

Personnel Summary

	FY 2023 Actual	FY 2024 Estimate	FY 2025 Estimate	FY24/FY25 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	21	22	22	0

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Note. — The table above does not include \$63 million provided in the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (P.L. 117-169) for the Council on Environmental Quality for base activities and to support data collection efforts.

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

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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 2025 Budget

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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) 2025 Budget includes a Government-Wide general provision under Title VII to authorize certain interagency groups — such as the Chief Acquisition Officers Council, the Chief Financial Officers Council, the Chief Human Capital Officers Council, the Chief Information Officers Council, the Performance Improvement Council, or the President’s Management Council — 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 2025 transfer authority requested totals \$17,000,000 for Government-Wide innovations, initiatives, and activities. Consistent with appropriations enacted since FY 2016, the amount of FY 2025 transfer authority requested totals \$15,000,000 for improving coordination, reducing duplication, and other activities related to the Federal Government Priority Goals (commonly referred to as Cross-Agency Priority Goals, or CAP Goals).

Improved Coordination across Councils

In FY 2025, in addition to approving funding for Council-specific projects, OMB will continue to identify cross-council projects that meet the needs of multiple functional communities and optimize a government-wide return on investment. Specifically, the requested funding supports co-investment in cross-council projects that benefit one or more functional areas (for example, data and workforce initiatives). 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.

A cross-council focus demands an appropriate decision-making process to support effective management and oversight of projects and deliverables. To meet this demand, OMB goes through an established review process. When allocating funds, the process considers projects that:

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

Government-Wide Councils

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

Government-Wide Councils

Appropriations Language — Title VII Government-Wide General Provisions

(Transfer of Funds)

SEC. 721. 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 multi-agency 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 2025 shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2026: Provided further, That not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Administrator of General Services, shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Oversight and Reform of the House of Representatives a detailed spend plan for the funds to be transferred or reimbursed: Provided further, That the spend plan shall, at a minimum, include: (i) the amounts currently in the funds authorized under this section and the estimate of amounts to be transferred or reimbursed in fiscal year 2025; (ii) a detailed breakdown of the purposes for all funds estimated to be transferred or reimbursed pursuant to this section (including total number of personnel and costs for all staff whose salaries are provided for by this section); (iii) where applicable, a description of the funds intended for use by or for the benefit of each executive council; and (iv) where applicable, a description of the funds intended for use by or for the implementation of specific laws passed by Congress: Provided further, That no transfers or reimbursements may be made pursuant to this section until 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.

Note. — A full-year 2024 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the Budget was prepared; therefore, the Budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2024 and Other Extensions Act (Division A of Public Law 118-15, as amended). The amounts included for 2024 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Government-Wide Councils

Changes from FY 2023 Enacted Appropriations Language

Language Provision	Explanation
during fiscal year [2023] 2025	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
through September 30, [2024] 2026	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.
in fiscal year [2023] 2025	Fiscal year change only. No substantial change proposed.

Government-Wide Councils

Achievements in FY 2023

Each Government-Wide management Council achieved noteworthy and high-impact outcomes during FY 2023, as did groups of Councils working together on shared goals.

Chief Acquisition Officers Council (CAOC). The CAOC continued to focus on implementing category management, providing just-in-time access to actionable data for contracting officials, modernizing the data and information availability for the suspension and debarment process, and helping agencies develop better requirements and smarter negotiation strategies, particularly in the area of IT products and services. The CAOC invested in managing categories of common spend, reducing contract duplication, and building tools that will help agencies make smarter buying decisions and guide solution owners in the development of more competitive and streamlined acquisition solutions. To date, category management has provided cost avoidance of over \$83 billion, and agencies now have near real time access to metrics to help them implement these better buying practices. The CAOC invested in a vendor management office to provide agencies with meaningful acquisition intelligence to inform and support faster, smarter IT buying decisions. Consistent with the Administration's focus on creating a more innovative, efficient, and effective acquisition system and reducing burden, the CAOC also continued to invest in tools to help agencies be more transparent in their spending, such as maintaining a platform where industry and the public can provide ideas on reducing reporting burden. The CAOC also invested in tools to improve procurement forecasting and foster innovative acquisition practices. The CAOC invested in a centralized data management strategy, which will create a framework for sharing and analyzing acquisition data across the Federal enterprise. The CAOC funded a platform to streamline the suspension and debarment lead agency coordination process so agencies can share important information about fraud, waste, and abuse from non-responsible contractors. Finally, the CAOC recognized acquisition professionals who contribute to outstanding improvements in acquisition, small business and procurement equity, program management, and sustainable acquisition through the annual CAOC Acquisition Excellence awards.

Chief Financial Officers Council (CFOC). In FY 2023, the CFO Council played a vital role for the Federal Financial Management (FM) community that included convening frequent executive-level meetings to solve issues and address key topics (e.g., legislation, current initiatives, best practices, new technologies, and gathering community input); overseeing a portfolio of government-wide projects and initiatives that advance the Presidential Management Agenda (PMA), OMB, and CFO priorities; and facilitating the effective flow of Council information with related executive stakeholder groups. Regarding the PMA, the CFO Council has implemented a Career Planning Training tool pilot (in Beta) aimed at delivering a revolutionary and cost-effective approach to continuous upskilling of our 140,000 employees in the Federal Financial Management workforce. This pilot is cited twice in the PMA plan for Priority Areas 1 and 3. This scalable approach could be expanded to cover other large swaths of the Federal workforce. The approach uses a unique legal framework, is inherently agile, and is built on public/private sector collaboration. The CFO Council supported a number of other projects that directly aligned with the PMA workforce priority areas, such as:

- Completing a first-year data analytics upskilling Massive Online Open Course Content (MOOCs) pilot with 39 Financial Management volunteers;

Government-Wide Councils

- Designing and launching five micro-bootcamp courses for senior executives covering Artificial Intelligence, Data Analytics, Robotic Process Automation, Risk/Resource Management, and Data Ethics;
- Implementing a cross-government Intern Recruiting Pilot effort that included customized content and intern fairs; and
- Validating the CFO Council Career Roadmap Competency Model (54 Competencies).

The CFO Council also launched a number of new initiatives this year, including:

- Coordinating a strategic level-setting process to identify new strategic initiatives for the Council to implement;
- Conducting an initial effort to streamline, improve, and simplify the compliance mandate ecosystem for the Financial Management community;
- Assisting with the launch of the Council on Federal Financial Assistance (COFFA); and
- Launching an updated version of the CFO Council website.

The CFO Council, through its projects, processes, and communication infrastructure, has delivered exceptional value to the Government and the American public as evidenced through the above initiatives and activities.

Chief Human Capital Officers Council (CHCOC). During FY 2023, the Chief Human Capital Officers Council convened regularly and played a crucial role in sharing promising practices across the federal human capital community, strengthening the connection between OPM’s human capital strategy and workforce policy development and agency-level human capital management, and providing input on Government-wide human capital policy and programs. Examples of major efforts and accomplishments in FY 2023 include the following:

- The CHCO Council hosted the Council's 20th Anniversary Awards Ceremony and Celebration in May 2023, with over 100 attendees, including several former OPM Directors, past and present CHCOs, Administration leaders, Congressional staff, and more. The event looked back on the last 20 years of the Council and charted a path for the future. Key accomplishments were highlighted, including the Council’s critical role in shaping recent human capital policies and initiatives such as the 10-year term appointment, noncompetitive reinstatement of former federal employees at a higher grade level, and increased use of pooled hiring and sharing of certificates. OPM’s continued commitment to strengthening HR and the federal workforce was emphasized.
- CHCOs, Deputy CHCOs, and leadership staff from OPM and OMB came together for two days for the CHCO Council Fall Forum in September 2023 at OPM’s Federal Executive Institute. With the theme of “Time to Thrive,” the Council mapped out priorities for the year ahead and discussed emerging topics as a community. This in-person time to collaborate and strategize as a Council was valuable and critical to mapping out the year ahead.
- After being stood up in 2021, the CHCO Council Executive Steering Committee (ESC) met biweekly in FY 2023. The ESC served as a voice for the CHCO Community, raised important issues, and continued to be a sounding board on OPM policy and programmatic matters. Additionally, the ESC helped shape the CHCO Council meeting agendas and

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informed the work of the Council more broadly. ESC members provided periodic updates to their peers on their work at monthly CHCO Council meetings.

- The CHCO Council continued working on the previously identified Council priority areas of focus: informing human capital policy development, building the HR workforce capacity and capability, improving human capital data collection and use, and fostering strategic partnerships to elevate human capital. In order to support these priorities, advance implementation of the President’s Management Agenda’s Workforce Priority, and facilitate the implementation of OPM’s Strategic Plan, the Council oversees five working groups and two community of practice. Some of the FY 2023 accomplishments from these groups include:
 - Advised on the development of the OPM Data Strategy Fiscal Years 2023-2026 and new dashboards and data products.
 - Compiled HR workforce training and career pathing resources, launched a pilot HR career path at nine agency partners and began developing a long-term vision for an HR professional development framework.
 - Informed the design and content for OPM’s “Thriving in a Hybrid Environment” training and leadership model for a hybrid environment.
- CHCOs also partnered with OPM and exceeded governmentwide hiring goals in support of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law.
- The Council continued to hold CHCO Council Personnel Policy Office Hours in order to provide even greater opportunity for the CHCO community to share early input with OPM on policies under consideration. In addition, CHCO Council staff brought the CHCO community together several times throughout the course of the year for special sessions. These sessions focused on a one-time topic for either CHCO Council member input, feedback, or informing CHCO offices on a particular topic.
- In accordance with statutory requirements, the Council hosted a Public Meeting in December 2022 and issued an [Annual Report to Congress](#) in May 2023.
- Council staff also prepared to launch the CHCO Annual Survey in Q1 of FY 2024 to provide important customer feedback to OPM and to support continuous improvement of the CHCO Council.
- Finally, five CHCOs continued to serve as Strategy Leads for the Workforce Priority of the President’s Management Agenda, and Council staff and CHCO members continued to strengthen relationships with other cross-agency councils.

Chief Information Officers Council (CIOC). During FY 2023, the CIOC and its subcommittees focused on furthering the Administration’s goals of IT modernization, developing a workforce of the future, driving value in Federal IT investments, and delivering world-class digital services. Through the subcommittees, OMB has been working with interagency teams to strengthen IT policy, close critical skills gaps in the Federal workforce, and accelerate modernization of legacy infrastructure. Examples of major efforts and accomplishments include the following:

- Addressing many emerging security risks by collaborating across agencies to respond swiftly against adversaries;
- Partnering with the CISO Council to lead the 2023 20th Anniversary Cybersecurity Awareness Month Campaign, which included mobilizing a volunteer team and coordinating across both communities to educate, bring awareness, and emphasize the

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importance of cybersecurity in alignment with the overall evergreen theme of #Secureourworld;

- Leading a multi-agency effort to draft federal guidance on how to use and compare product Accessibility Conformance Reports (ACRs) during the procurement process; and
- Completing an array of other projects including: supporting development of a Position Description (PD) Repository as well as a Cyber Rotational Workforce Program; sponsoring a Fraud Detection and Prevention Symposium; developing a Federal Identity, Credential, and Access Management (FICAM) Playbook and an IT Modernization Guide; and publishing the Small Agency CIO and IT Executive Handbook.

Performance Improvement Council (PIC). In FY 2023, the PIC designed and delivered useful tools to advance progress by many of the largest federal agencies toward their goals. The PIC also facilitated conversations among these agencies to foster collaboration, disseminate best practices, build performance capabilities, and share analytical and performance management and improvement expertise. Examples of major efforts and accomplishments include:

- Hosting eight virtual workshops in FY 2023 featuring presenters from 17 different federal agencies. During the PIC’s Fall Workshop series, training was offered on data sharing agreements, responsible collection and use of DEIA data, organizational change management, and using dashboards to drive action. The PIC’s Spring Workshop series included sessions on developing effective Agency Priority Goals, using data visualizations to communicate effectively, and tools and resources for Enterprise Risk Management. The FY 2023 workshops collectively garnered nearly 5,000 registrations from Federal employees, with 88% of attendees reporting that they could enhance their contributions to the work of their offices using something they learned in the workshops;
- Supporting the creation of a new Organizational Health and Organizational Performance Community of Practice that met monthly during the second half of FY 2023 to discuss leading practices for measuring, monitoring, and improving organizational health and organizational performance;
- Initiating a bimonthly peer-to-peer discussion series that enhanced cross-agency interactions and provided a forum to share agency successes and lessons-learned related to organizational performance management;
- Revamping its Training Resources collaboration page to increase accessibility of performance-related resources and improve user experience on the site;
- Analyzing the 2023 Strategic Review meetings between OMB and agencies to identify emerging themes and strategic review leading practices for socialization across agencies and Council;
- Amplifying the visibility of Agency Priority Goals through expanded social media engagement and an informational “lunch and learn” session for federal staff; and
- Hosting eleven full council meetings in FY 2023 that included discussion and strategy sessions, subject-matter expert speakers, and opportunities for feedback and best-practice sharing among Council members.

Crosscutting Council Initiatives. In FY 2023, the Office of Shared Solutions and Performance Improvement (OSSPI) coordinated engagement and policy development across the Council ecosystem, provided implementation and strategic support for the PMA, and coordinated

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governance and program management for Government-wide shared services initiatives. Consistent with the general provision, OSSPI collected and disbursed (with OMB approval) CAP Goal and Council funds to improve coordination, reduce duplication, and for other activities related to CAP Goals and for Government-wide innovations, initiatives, and activities. Examples of specific activities include:

- To accelerate progress on shared services in the federal arena, the CAOC, CFOC, CHCOC, CIOC, and the Chief Data Officers Council (CDOC) have been instrumental in collaborating with OMB, the Shared Services Governance Board (SSGB), and OSSPI 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 common objectives.
- Additionally, OSSPI facilitated several cross-council events including a cross council session on Organizational Health and Organizational Performance, as well as a Cyber Rotation workforce program with the CIO Council and CHCO council.
- OSSPI also supports bi-monthly meetings of the chairs for the Evidence Act Councils — the Chief Data Officers Council (CDOC), the Evaluation Officers Council (EOC), the Interagency Council on Statistical Policy (ICSP), and the Federal Privacy Council (FPC).
- In addition to being guided by the priorities within each of their respective functions, the Councils also identified opportunities to jointly address shared management priorities in FY 2023, as informed by the President’s Management Agenda. 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. For example, in FY 2023, the data and statistical communities collaborated to improve data catalogs and help bring together statistical, programmatic, and geographic data so that it is more findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable.

Crosscutting PMA Support. In FY 2023, the following workstreams provided support across the PMA, serving as the backbone for the overall implementation of the PMA:

- **PMA Management Strategy.** The PMA Management Strategy team facilitated the successful launch of the PMA Vision, in November 2021, which established the current PMA as the first to be fully owned and literally signed on by the President’s Management Council. The team supported the naming of nine Priority Area Leads for the PMA, publicly named seven cross-agency priority goals, and successfully published on Performance.gov four PMA updates in FY 2023 (November 2022, February 2023, May 2023, and August 2023). This process included drafting, consolidating, and editing content. In addition, the team oversaw the development and publishing of over 30 success metrics, with PMA teams defining what success is and publicly reporting it on Performance.gov through new data pages for each priority area, first published in January 2023.
- **PMA Communications & Stakeholder Engagement.** This project raised the visibility of the PMA vision, priorities, and key strategies throughout the year with multiple public webinars, web updates, videos, blogs, and other media. This team successfully designed and executed three major Government-wide social media campaigns: #GovLove, #GovPossible, and #CXday (the #GovPossible campaign reached 8.4 million X (Twitter)

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users and generated 80 million impressions). The team also assisted multiple Priority teams with external engagements, blog posts, and tweets. This year they assisted the Customer Experience Priority team with amplifying progress, to include the launch of the Life Experience work, CX Day, and an agency social media kit. Most recently, the team hosted a webinar on the 0-5 Life Experience updates. These events are regularly accompanied by blog posts and social posts. In addition, the team engaged with nine PMA Priority Area Leaders by providing quotes, short videos, and other material for PMA promotions and campaigns, and engaged with more than 65 agencies and stakeholders to tell stories of successful mission performance and PMA-related achievements.

FY 2025 Budget Estimates

The Administration proposes continuation of this transfer authority in the FY 2025 Budget. In FY 2025, OMB will maintain the total amount in collections for Councils at \$17,000,000, which is the amount capped in statute and the same amount to be collected in FY 2024.

Summary Table: Council Funding

Category	FY 2023¹	FY 2024²	FY 2025²
Chief Acquisition Officers Council	\$142,000	—	—
Chief Financial Officers Council	\$1,638,000	—	—
Chief Human Capital Officers Council	\$845,000	—	—
Chief Information Officers Council	\$1,201,000	—	—
Performance Improvement Council	\$524,000	—	—
Crosscutting Council Initiatives ³	\$7,244,000	—	—
Crosscutting PMA Support	\$3,899,000	—	—
Not yet allocated	\$1,507,000	—	—
Total Reimbursable Authority	\$17,000,000	\$17,000,000	\$17,000,000

¹ Amounts included in this column are subject to change. FY 2023 funds remain available for obligation through September 30, 2024.

² Specific allocations under the FY 2024 and FY 2025 authority have not yet been made.

³ Crosscutting Council Initiatives include funding for data initiatives, workforce initiatives, and miscellaneous operations and support.

The following pages provide a description of efforts each council plans to engage in once allocations have been made. 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 2025 as informed by the President’s Management Agenda. 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. In recognition of the Councils’ increased focus on cross-functional issues, the cost of several such initiatives — including data and workforce initiatives — will be allocated to Crosscutting Council Initiatives rather than divided among the other Councils. Specific allocations will be made to Councils following Congressional notification.

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 2025 will support efforts such as:

- Category Management: Programs and initiatives to improve acquisition outcomes by reducing duplication, buying smarter, and achieving savings, with a particular focus on IT outcomes.
- Data, Accountability, and Transparency: Streamlining acquisition business processes to gain efficiencies. Developing and launching the pre-release version of a new web application called Procurement Co-Pilot which improves the efficiency and quality of market research by providing unparalleled access to government-wide data, including prices paid for common commodities. Developing a common data standard for commodity pricing data which will serve as the foundation for future interagency data sharing efforts.
- Acquisition Innovation: Collaborating on innovative acquisition practices resulting in reduced barriers to the Federal marketplace, increasing participation of small businesses in Government contracting, and accelerating time to contract award or faster delivery times. In addition, adding opportunities to use crowdsourcing to break down communication barriers and create a pipeline of new ideas.
- Advancing Equity, Climate Change Mitigation, and Other Procurement Priorities: Strengthening agency procurement forecasts and promoting other initiatives to advance equity, mitigate climate changes, and support sustainability and supply chain risk management initiatives.
- Acquisition Workforce: Modernizing the training and development of the federal acquisition workforce, including earlier training in soft skills, such as leadership.

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 2025 will support efforts to help implement the President’s Management Agenda, expand on and improve workforce modernization efforts, improve payment integrity and reduce fraud, improve the outputs and utility of the CFO Council, and improve the core financial management functions of government.

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). Per the CHCO Council Charter, updated on December 14, 2021, the Council exists to perform functions that include the following:

- Inform and coordinate the activities of its member agencies on such matters as modernization of human resources systems and practices, improved quality of human resources information, and legislation affecting human resources management operations and organizations.
- At the request of the Chair, the Council may provide views to OPM, OMB, and agency leaders on human capital strategies and policies, as well as on the assessment of human capital management in Federal agencies.
- Identify and share promising practices with CHCOs and other officials with similar responsibilities in fulfilling their individual responsibilities in an effort to:
 - promote a culture of continuous human capital learning and high performance;
 - embrace strategies, policies, and processes to develop and support a modernized federal workforce and workplace;
 - support consistency in the implementation of the law governing the Federal civil service; and
 - support agency leaders in carrying out their responsibilities for selecting, developing, training, and managing a diverse, inclusive, high-quality, productive workforce in accordance with merit system principles.

Allocations made to the CHCO Council in FY 2025 will support efforts such as:

- CHCO Council General Operations: Funds will provide staff support necessary to plan and execute monthly CHCO Council meetings, CHCO Council Executive Steering Committee meetings, CHCO Council Personnel Policy Office Hours, and other regular meetings with the broader HR community on emerging or urgent issues. Council staff will also oversee cross-agency working groups and communities of practice, deliver statutory requirements such as the annual public meeting and report to Congress, and host an annual Fall Forum. Funds will also enable the Council to continue to improve communications with Council members, including maintenance of the CHCO Council website and improved Council listserv communication management. The Council will also continue to administer an annual CHCO survey and periodic pulse surveys to get real-time feedback to strengthen the Council.
- Building and Supporting a World-Class Federal Workforce: The CHCO Council will play a critical role in advancing the Administration's priorities, including helping drive implementation of the Workforce Priority of the President's Management Agenda, and will support OPM in the implementation of the agency's strategic plan.

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).

The CIOC is focusing its efforts on cybersecurity, IT modernization, customer experience, and data as a strategic asset. Additionally, allocations made to the CIOC in FY 2025 will support efforts such as:

- IT Modernization: The CIOC is focused on improving the quality and efficiency of critical citizen-facing services by removing the barriers to rapidly adopt the best-in-class 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. This includes increasing adoption of innovative cloud services to meet critical mission needs so agencies can save both time and money. FedRAMP enables agencies to rapidly adapt from old, insecure legacy IT to mission-enabling, secure, and cost-effective cloud-based IT.
- Improving Digital Experiences for the American people by supporting the Federal IT Community with the Digital Experience Guidance (OMB M-23-22): This digital experience (DX) guidance builds on the Administration's efforts to improve Federal customer experience and service delivery, including President Biden's Executive Order 14058, *Transforming Federal Customer Experience and Service Delivery to Rebuild Trust in Government* and the President's Management Agenda Customer Experience Priority to ensure every interaction between our government and the public delivers value, service, and efficiency.
- Reducing 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 mitigating the impact of risks to Federal agencies' data, systems, and networks by implementing cutting-edge cybersecurity capabilities. 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.

Government-Wide Councils

Chief Information Officers Council (CIOC)

- Advancing the development of insights for performance metrics: 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). The CIOC is also working with agencies to further evolve FISMA metrics.
- Transforming 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 emerging technologies, and supporting agencies on their Zero Trust Architecture modernization journey.

Government-Wide Councils Additional Council Activities

In addition to supporting operations and projects of the four major Councils described above, allocations made under Council funding in FY 2025 will support the following additional activities:

- Performance Improvement Council (PIC): The PIC was codified into law in the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010 (31 U.S.C. § 1124). The PIC, which is composed of the Performance Improvement Officers of agencies and departments and senior OMB officials, collaborates to improve the performance of the Federal Government. Both individually as PIOs and collectively as a Council, the PIC assists in implementing the planning, reporting, and use of performance information to achieve the mission and goals of agencies as well as the Federal Government priority goals. Projects and initiatives to be undertaken by the PIC in FY 2025 include the production of its semi-annual ‘Workshop Series,’ designed to facilitate the exchange among agencies of practices that have led to performance improvements within specific programs, agencies, or across agencies; convene monthly as a Council to discuss and resolve specific Government-wide, crosscutting, or agency-specific programmatic performance management issues; and support agencies with implementing frameworks that establish routines and indicators for measuring, monitoring, and improving organizational health and organizational performance. In FY 2025, members of the PIC will lead efforts collectively and individually within their agencies to assess progress against agencies’ strategic objectives through the annual strategic review process — a key performance management routine whereby management successes, challenges, and risks for over 400 strategic objectives and outcomes articulated in Agency 2022-2026 Strategic Plans are discussed, and course corrections are identified where needed. And the PIC will continue to enhance content and structure on Performance.gov (31 U.S.C. § 1122), funded by the Performance Management Line of Business during FY 2025.
- Crosscutting 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 2025, 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 crosscutting priorities. Funding will also support initiatives across Councils and the management community to strengthen the skills of the mission-support workforce. Finally, OSSPI will coordinate engagement and policy development across the CXO ecosystem as well as governance and program management for Government-wide shared services initiatives. Consistent with the general provision, OSSPI will collect and disburse (with OMB approval) CAP Goal and Council funds to improve coordination, reduce duplication, and for other activities related to CAP Goals and for Government-wide innovations, initiatives, and activities. General Operations staff will oversee all projects funded and supported by the crosscutting and Council specific projects to ensure they align with the President’s Management Agenda. Administering these funds requires dedicated support for the collection of funds from agencies, disbursement of funds to agencies in

Government-Wide Councils Additional Council Activities

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.

- Crosscutting President’s Management Agenda Support: CAP Goal teams tend to face common 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 building this capacity on a goal-by-goal basis, support will be made available to address CAP Goal challenges in a centralized way. Centralized support is also provided for tracking progress and ensuring accountability across the goals and the PMA, 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. This work also includes providing implementation and strategic support for the PMA. Projects under this crosscutting area will also provide data services across federal management functions and the PMA 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. Continued analytical capacity and capabilities are needed in order to: 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 crosscutting policy and management areas; and recommend changes or modifications to strategies necessary to advance the work of CAP Goal teams. Work under this area will include the following:
 - The Mission-Support Customer Satisfaction Survey, which measures satisfaction with mission-support functions in all federal agencies and bureaus.
 - Human Capital Benchmarking, which identifies areas of underinvestment and opportunity for the HR function governmentwide.
 - Acquisition-related data collection and analysis in support of the PMA’s acquisition strategy under the Managing the Business of Government priority.
 - PMA data analysis and dashboard development to monitor progress across PMA priorities and to report that progress publicly.

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 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 \$15,000,000 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, administers 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. The PMA defines Government-wide management priorities for all Federal agencies to improve how Government operates and performs. The PMA sets forth an approach to ensure that the Federal Government has the capacity and capabilities to continue executing on the President's agenda and meeting the needs of all Americans. To help deliver that future, the PMA focuses on strategies to advance three core priorities:

1. Strengthening and empowering the **Federal workforce**
2. Delivering excellent, equitable, and secure Federal services and **customer experience**
3. Managing the **business of Government** to deliver for the American people

This three-part approach is helping to create an effective, equitable, and accountable Government that delivers results for all. Delivering results and being accountable will steadily rebuild trust between the public and their Government. Each of the three priorities is being advanced through new and expanded cross-Government efforts on specific strategies defined in the PMA. In addition, to support these three priorities, and to drive strong Government performance across all of the Government's work, the Administration is building on long-standing efforts to enhance Government capacity for delivering results. Agencies are working together to enhance and secure Government information technology as a vital support and catalyst for mission delivery. Agencies

Federal Government Priority Goals

will continue to further enhance Federal data management and data science capabilities, building on more than a decade of focus across the Federal Government. Agencies will continue to nurture a culture of evidence-based policymaking and scientific integrity. Performance management and measurement processes, including CAP Goals, agency implementation of their strategic plans and agency priority goals, and the indicators and outcomes tracked on Performance.gov, will help determine whether progress is being made toward the vision of the PMA. More information about the PMA can be found at <https://www.performance.gov/pma/>.

Achievements in FY 2023

All projects that received CAP Goal funding in order to advance the core priorities of the President's Management Agenda achieved noteworthy and high-impact outcomes during FY 2023, as did the teams responsible for the overall implementation of the PMA. The following are highlights of the results achieved by a few of those projects:

- **Early Career Talent Toolkit.** Strategy 1 of the PMA Workforce Priority focuses on attracting and hiring the most qualified employees who reflect the diversity of our country and are placed in well-suited roles across the Federal Government. Through FY 2023, CAP Goal funding supported several projects focused on enhancing all components of the early career talent lifecycle from recruitment, to hiring, to retention. These projects include: a prototype Job Exploration Tool on USAJOBS to allow jobseekers to match their skills and interests to available federal careers; a new cross-agency Intern Experience program providing interns standardized, high-quality professional development opportunities complementing those at their agencies; a pilot Internship Conversion Database to provide opportunities for agencies to hire interns into full-time positions if their host agencies were unable to hire them directly; and a CFO Council Career Planning tool to help early career financial management professionals identify critical competencies to advance in their careers. Through this suite of tools, CAP Goal funding is helping agencies enhance how they incorporate early career professionals into their strategic workforce planning.
- **Customer Experience.** CAP Goal funding provided the resourcing for a core team at OMB and supporting teams across Government to implement the President's Executive Order on Customer Experience, in support of Priority Area 2 of the PMA. This included coordination of cross-government teams to design and pilot projects dedicated to the five designated life experiences, as well as direct support to High Impact Service Providers to complete required activities, the design and use of journey maps, service blueprints, and feedback surveys, public reporting of feedback data, and providing technical assistance and feedback on Action Plan development. Since 2018 and the creation of the High Impact Service Provider model, High Impact Service Providers and the overall satisfaction with the Federal Government has improved on Forrester's U.S. Customer Experience Index, and notably remained steady amid decreases across private industries.
- **Improving Acquisition Market Research and Data Interoperability.** Strategy 1 of the PMA Managing the Business of Government Priority focuses on creating a resilient Federal marketplace and acquisition data sharing and tools. In partnership with GSA, OFPP leveraged CAP Goal funding to develop and launch the pre-release version of a new web application called Procurement Co-Pilot, accessible through the Acquisition Gateway, which improves the efficiency and quality of market research by providing unparalleled

Federal Government Priority Goals

access to government-wide data, including prices paid for common commodities. In support of this effort, and in integration with previous work accomplished through Category Management, the team developed a common data standard for commodity pricing data which will serve as the foundation for future interagency data sharing efforts.

FY 2025 Budget Estimates

The Administration proposes continuation of this authority in the FY 2025 Budget. In FY 2025, OMB will maintain the total amount in collections for CAP Goal funds at \$15,000,000, which is the amount capped in statute and the same amount to be collected in FY 2024.

Summary Table: CAP Goal Funding

Category ¹	FY 2023 ²	FY 2024 ³	FY 2025 ³
Federal Workforce	\$3,131,000	—	—
Customer Experience	\$5,920,000	—	—
Managing the Business of Government	\$4,738,000	—	—
Crosscutting PMA Support	\$1,180,000	—	—
Not yet allocated	\$31,000	—	—
Total Reimbursable Authority	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$15,000,000

¹ Items in this column reflect the core priorities delineated in the President’s Management Agenda.

² Amounts included in this column are subject to change. FY 2023 funds remain available for obligation through September 30, 2024.

³ Specific allocations under the FY 2024 and FY 2025 authority have not yet been made.

This section provides the topline level for CAP Goal funding in FY 2025 and a broad delineation of how CAP Goal funds will be allocated. Funds provided by this authority will be used in FY 2025 to implement the President’s Management Agenda and provide critical support for driving progress on pressing management challenges that impede the effective and efficient delivery of core programs and services to the American people. This approach for funds utilization recognizes that upfront and continued capacity is required in order to address crosscutting policy priorities across the Federal Government in a meaningful way that leverages the effective structure of CAP Goal processes and routines, in addition to providing overall support for the administration of this fund. Specific allocations will be made to CAP Goal projects following Congressional notification.

The following table broadly delineates how FY 2025 CAP Goal funds will be allocated. Consistent with previous years, OMB will determine allocations across individual CAP Goal areas 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 across CAP Goal areas.

Federal Government Priority Goals

Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goals	FY 2025
<p><u>Individual CAP Goal Projects</u>: Funds will support individual projects developed by CAP Goal teams under the following three PMA areas:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthening and empowering the Federal workforce 2. Delivering excellent, equitable, and secure Federal services and customer experience 3. Managing the business of Government to deliver for the American people 	—
<p><u>Crosscutting PMA Support</u>: In addition to the crosscutting PMA support provided under Council funding, resources will also be available from CAP Goal funds to support implementation of the PMA. For instance, funding will continue to support the White House Leadership Development Program, which aims to strengthen enterprise leadership across the Government by providing senior-level Federal employees with expanded perspective and skill sets to help implement the PMA and 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.</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 CAP Goals	\$15,000,000

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