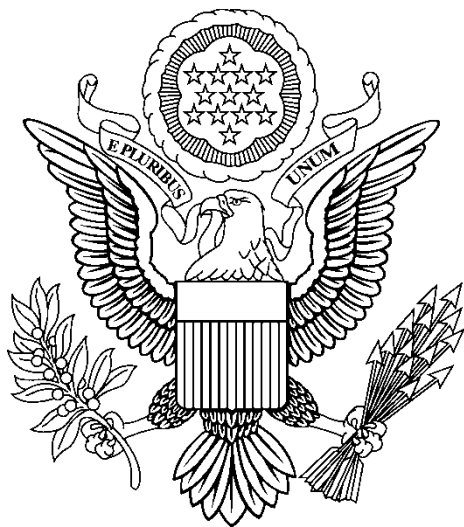


## Part I

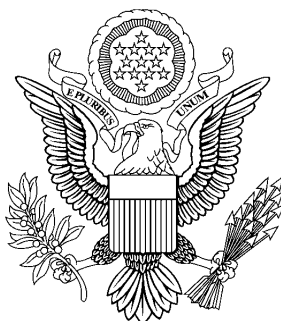
# Executive Office of the President



## *Executive Office of the President Overview*

**Fiscal Year 2015 Budget**





## **EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT FISCAL YEAR 2015 OVERVIEW**

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

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

### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The fiscal year (FY) 2015 budget estimate for all components, including programs, within the EOP is \$692,391,000, which represents *a decrease of \$38,565,000, or 5.3 percent*, from the FY 2014 enacted level. This budget signifies the Administration's commitment to identify and demonstrate real spending reductions wherever possible. Reducing domestic non-security discretionary spending in FY 2015 and beyond is one important step in accomplishing this priority.

An overview of the EOP FY 2015 Budget is provided below.

**Compensation of the President** – The estimated FY 2015 requirement is \$450,000 which represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted budget level.

**The White House** – The estimated FY 2015 funding requirement is \$55,110,000 and a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 450. This request is \$110,000 (or 0.2 percent) above the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$55,000,000. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted level.

**Executive Residence** – The estimated FY 2015 funding requirement is \$12,700,000 and a FTE level of 96. This request is represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$12,700,000 or the FY 2014 enacted level staffing level.

**White House Repair & Restoration (WH R&R)** – The estimated FY 2015 funding requirement is \$750,000 which represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted level.

**Office of Administration (OA)** – The estimated FY 2015 funding requirement is \$111,441,000 and a FTE level of 234. This request is \$1,285,000 (or 1.1 percent) below the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$112,726,000. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted level.

**National Security Council (NSC) and Homeland Security Council (HSC)** – The estimated FY 2015 funding requirement is \$12,621,000 with a FTE level of 75. This request is \$21,000 (or 0.2 percent) above the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$12,600,000 for anticipated increased personnel benefits costs. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted level.

**Council of Economic Advisers (CEA)** – The estimated FY 2015 funding requirement \$4,192,000 and a FTE level of 26. This request is \$8,000 (or 0.2 percent) above the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$4,184,000 for anticipated increased personnel benefits costs. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted level.

**Office of the Vice President (OVP)** – The estimated FY 2015 funding requirement for both the *Special Assistance to the President* and the *Official Residence of the Vice President* accounts are a combined total of \$4,520,000 and an FTE level of 25. This request is \$104,000 (or 2.2 percent) below the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$4,624,000. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted level.

**Office of Management and Budget (OMB)** – Still being developed.

**Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) –**

***ONDCP Salaries & Expense (S&E):*** The estimated FY 2015 requirement is \$22,647,000. This request is \$103,000 (or 0.5 percent) below the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$22,750,000. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 of 94 FTE reflects no change from the FY 2014 enacted level.

***ONDCP Programs:*** The estimated FY 2015 requirement for ONDCP Programs totals \$288,776,000 which represents a decrease of \$55,140,000 or 16.0 percent, from the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$343,916,000.

*Specific information regarding the ONDCP budget requirements including S&E, HIDTA, and OFDCP will be contained in a separate ONDCP FY 2015 Congressional Budget Submission document.*

**Unanticipated Needs** – The FY 2015 request is \$1,000,000 in accordance with 3 U.S.C. 108 to meet unanticipated needs regarding national interest, security, or defense. This represents an increase of \$200,000 or (25 percent) from the FY 2014 enacted level.

**Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP)** – The estimated FY 2015 funding requirement is \$5,555,000 and a FTE level of 32. This request is represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$5,555,000 or the FY 2014 enacted level staffing level.

**Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR)** – The estimated FY 2015 funding requirement is \$56,170,000 and a FTE level of 252. This request is \$3,569,000 (or 6.8 percent) above the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$52,601,000. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 of 252 FTE is 12 above the FY 2014 enacted level. This funding level supports the President's most ambitious trade agenda in a generation, anchored by proposed landmark agreements with partners in the Asia-Pacific and the European Union.

*Additional detailed information regarding the USTR budget will be contained in a separate USTR FY 2015 Congressional Budget Submission document.*

**Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ)** – The estimated FY 2015 funding requirement is \$3,009,000 and a FTE level of 24. This request is \$9,000 (or 0.03 percent) above the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$3,000,000. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted level.

**Government-Wide Councils** – The FY 2015 Budget includes a Government-wide general provision under Title VII to authorize certain interagency groups (e.g., the Chief Acquisition Officers Council (CAOC), Chief Financial Officers Council (CFOC), Chief Human Capital Officers Council (CHCOC), Chief Information Officers Council (CIOOC), Performance Improvement Council (PIC), and the President’s Management Council (PMC)) to be reimbursed by funds transferred by agencies to the “Government-wide Policy” account under General Services Administration (GSA) with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The total amount of FY 2015 transfer authority requested totals \$17 million for Government-wide innovations, initiatives and activities.

Executive Office of the President  
Summary of EOP Budget Activities - FY 2014 to FY 2015  
(\$ in thousands)

	<i>FY 2014 Enacted</i>	<i>FY 2015 Budget Estimate</i>		
		Budget Estimate	Net Change (\$\$\$)	Net Change (%)
Compensation of the President .....	450	450	-	0.0%
The White House.....	55,000	55,110	110	0.2%
Executive Residence .....	12,700	12,700	-	0.0%
White House Repair & Restoration .....	750	750	-	0.0%
Office of Administration.....				
<i>Salaries and Expenses</i> .....	100,720	99,435	(1,285)	-1.3%
<i>Capital Investment Plan</i> .....	12,006	12,006	-	0.0%
Office of Administration.....	112,726	111,441	(1,285)	-1.1%
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council.....	12,600	12,621	21	0.2%
Council of Economic Advisers.....	4,184	4,192	8	0.2%
Special Assistance to the President.....	4,319	4,221	(98)	-2.3%
Official Residence of the Vice President.....	305	299	(6)	-2.0%
Office of Management and Budget.....	89,300	93,450	4,150	4.6%
Office of National Drug Control Policy.....	22,750	22,647	(103)	-0.5%
Unanticipated Needs.....	800	1,000	200	25.0%
Total Financial Services Bill.....	<b>315,884</b>	<b>318,881</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
Office of Science and Technology Policy .....	5,555	5,555	-	0.0%
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.....	52,601	56,170	3,569	6.8%
Total Commerce/Science Bill.....	<b>58,156</b>	<b>61,725</b>	<b>3,569</b>	<b>6.1%</b>
Council on Environmental Quality .....	3,000	3,009	9	0.3%
Total Interior Bill.....	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
EOP Total Budget.....	<b>377,040</b>	<b>383,615</b>	<b>6,575</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
Partnership Fund.....	2,000	-	(2,000)	-100.0%
Information Technology Oversight Reform.....	8,000	20,000	12,000	150.0%
Office of National Drug Control Policy Programs				
<i>High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas</i> .....	238,522	193,400	(45,122)	-18.9%
<i>Other Federal Drug Control Programs</i> .....	105,394	95,376	(10,018)	-9.5%
<i>Total ONDCP Programs</i> .....	343,916	288,776	(55,140)	-16.0%
Grand Total.....	<b>730,956</b>	<b>692,391</b>	<b>(38,565)</b>	<b>-5.3%</b>

## Summary of Appropriation by Bill

### Financial Services and General Government Appropriations

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2015 Budget Estimate</b>
Compensation of the President	450,000
The White House	55,110,000
Executive Residence	12,700,000
White House Repair and Restoration	750,000
<i>Office of Administration Salaries and Expenses (S&amp;E)</i>	<i>99,435,000</i>
<i>Office of Administration Capital Investment Plan</i>	<i>12,006,000</i>
Office of Administration Total	111,441,000
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council	12,621,000
Council of Economic Advisers	4,192,000
Special Assistance to the President	4,221,000
Official Residence of the Vice President	299,000
Office of Management and Budget	93,450,000
Office of National Drug Control Policy	22,647,000
Unanticipated Needs	1,000,000
<b>Sub-total (less programs)</b>	<b>318,881,000</b>
ONDCP Programs	
<i>ONDCP High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas</i>	<i>193,400,000</i>
<i>ONDCP Other Federal Drug Control Programs</i>	<i>95,376,000</i>
<b>ONDCP Programs Total</b>	<b>288,776,000</b>
<b>Information Technology Oversight Reform</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>627,657,000</b>

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

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2015 Budget Estimate</b>
Office of Science and Technology Policy	5,555,000
Office of the United States Trade Representative	56,170,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>61,725,000</b>

### Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2015 Budget Estimate</b>
Council on Environmental Quality	3,009,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,009,000</b>



*Executive Office of the President*  
Full-Time Equivalents

<i>Components</i>	<i>FY 2013 Actuals</i>	<i>FY 2014 Level</i>	<i>FY 2015 Level</i>	
			<i>FY 2015 Level</i>	<i>FY 2014-to- FY2015 Change</i>
The White House	433	450	450	0
Executive Residence	87	96	96	0
Office of Administration	227	234	234	0
National Security Council and Homeland Security Council	68	75	75	0
Council of Economic Advisers	27	26	26	0
Office of the Vice President	25	25	25	0
Office of Management and Budget	466	470	480	10
Office of National Drug Control Policy	85	94	94	0
Office of Science and Technology Policy	28	32	32	0
Office of the U.S. Trade Representative	233	240	252	12
Council on Environmental Quality	22	24	24	0
Unanticipated Needs	6	10	-	(10)
EOP Grand Total	<u>1,707</u>	<u>1,776</u>	<u>1,788</u>	<u>12</u>

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 2015 Reporting Structure  
(\$ in thousands)

Authorization	Component	FY 2015 Estimate
		Budget Activity
<i>3 USC 102</i>	Compensation of the President	\$ 450
<i>3 USC 105, 107</i>	The White House	55,110
<i>3 USC 105</i>	Executive Residence	12,700
<i>3 USC 105</i>	White House Repair & Restoration	750
<i>3 USC 107</i>	Office of Administration	111,441
	Salaries and Expenses	99,435
	Capital Investment Plan	12,006
<i>50 USC 402,411</i> <i>6 USC 491</i>	National Security Council & Homeland Security Council	12,621
<i>15 USC 1023</i>	Council of Economic Advisers	4,192
	Office of the Vice President	
<i>3 USC 106,111 nt.</i>	Special Assistance to the President	4,221
<i>3 USC 106,111 nt.</i>	Official Residence of the Vice President	299
<i>31 USC 501</i>	Office of Management and Budget	
	Salaries and Expenses	93,450
<i>21 USC 1702,1712</i>	Office of National Drug Control Policy	22,647
<i>3 USC 108</i>	Unanticipated Needs	
	Unanticipated Needs	1,000
<i>42 USC 6611,6671</i>	Office of Science and Technology Policy	
	Salaries and Expenses	5,555
<i>19 USC 2171 (g)(1)</i>	Office of the United States Trade Representative	
	Salaries and Expenses	56,170
<i>42 USC 4321,</i> <i>4342, 4372</i>	Council on Environmental Quality	
	Salaries and Expenses	3,009
BUDGET ACTIVITY EOP TOTAL		383,615
<i>21 USC 1702,1712</i>	Office of National Drug Control Policy	
<i>21 USC 1706</i>	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	193,400
	Other Federal Drug Control Programs	95,376
<i>31 USC 501</i>	Partnership Fund	-
BUDGET ACTIVITY GRAND TOTAL		\$ 692,391

**Part II. Budget Activity Justification**  
**Financial Services and General Government Appropriations**

**Executive Office of the President**



***Compensation of the President***

**Fiscal Year 2015 Budget**



## Executive Office of the President Compensation of the President

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### Overview

The fiscal year (FY) 2015 funding requirement for the Compensation of the President is \$450,000. This represents no change from the FY 2014 Enacted level.

### FY 2015 Estimate

The FY 2015 estimate includes the President's annual salary of \$400,000 and the President's expense account of \$50,000. The salary appropriation implements the Constitutional provision (Article II, Section 1) that: "the President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected..." The salary amount is set at \$400,000 per year by 3 U.S.C. § 102. The expense account is for official use, as authorized by 3 U.S.C. § 102, and is not considered as taxable to the President. The unused balance of the expense account at the end of the fiscal year is returned to the Treasury.

### Appropriations Language

#### Compensation of the President

*For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 102, \$450,000: Provided, That none of the funds made available for official expenses shall be expended for any other purpose and any unused amount shall revert to the Treasury pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1552.*

# Executive Office of the President Compensation of the President

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Total.....	450	450	450

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:*

FY 2014 Enacted level .....	<b>450</b>
Net increases to FY 2014 Enacted level:	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....	<b>0</b>
Net decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level:	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2012 Enacted level.....	<b>0</b>
FY 2015 Estimate.....	<b>450</b>

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## Object Class (\$ in thousands)

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	400	400	400	0
26 Supplies and Materials.....	12	50	50	0
Total.....	412	450	450	0

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# **Executive Office of the President**



## ***The White House***

### **Fiscal Year 2015 Budget**





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

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## **Mission Statement and Background**

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

The professional staff provides advice and assistance to the President on a wide variety of matters including national security, homeland security, domestic policy, and economic policy. The professional staff also provides advice and assistance with respect to relations with the Congress and the press, the selection of candidates for Presidential appointments, relations with Executive Departments and Agencies, and relations with State and local governments. The managerial and support staff also 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) 2015, the estimated funding requirement for the White House is \$55,110,000 and a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 450. This request is \$110,000 (or 0.2 percent) above the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$55,000,000. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted level. This budget signifies the Administration's commitment to achieve additional cost effectiveness and invest in information technology improvements.

## **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, [\$55,000,000]\$55,110,000. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

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

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A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Total.....	53,994	55,000	55,110

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***The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:***

FY 2014 Enacted level ..... **55,000**

Net increases to FY 2014 Enacted level:

Other Contractual Services..... 110

Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 Enacted level..... **110**

Net decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level:

Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level..... **0**

FY 2015 Estimate..... **55,110**

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

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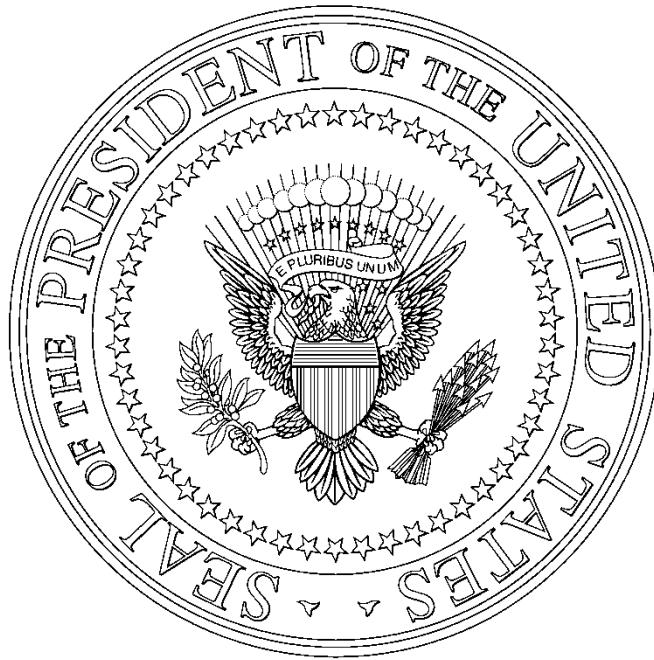
**Object Class  
(\$ in thousands)**

		FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
10	Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	45,278	46,306	46,306	0
21	Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	1,822	1,822	1,822	0
22	Transportation of Things.....	0	1	1	0
23.3	Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	723	700	700	0
24	Printing and Reproduction.....	568	568	568	0
25	Other Contractual Services.....	4,829	4,829	4,939	110
26	Supplies and Materials.....	555	555	555	0
26	Official Reception and Representation.....	1	19	19	0
31	Equipment.....	178	200	200	0
	Total.....	<u>53,954</u>	<u>55,000</u>	<u>55,110</u>	<u>110</u>
99	Reimbursement.....	1,238	3,500	3,500	
	Total.....	<u>55,192</u>	<u>58,500</u>	<u>58,610</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	433	450	450	0

# **Executive Office of the President**



## ***Executive Residence***

**Fiscal Year 2015 Budget**



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

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### **Mission Statement and Background**

The Executive Residence at the White House (EXR) is responsible for providing for the care, maintenance, repair, alteration, refurnishing, improvement, air conditioning, heating, and lighting (including electric power and fixtures) of the EXR and the official ceremonial functions of the President.

Major objectives are:

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

### **Overview**

For fiscal year (FY) 2015, the estimated funding requirement for the EXR is \$12,700,000 and a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 96. This request represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$12,700,000. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted level. This budget signifies the Administration's commitment to the maintenance of the Executive Residence in a cost effective manner.

### **Appropriations Language**

#### **OPERATING EXPENSES**

For the necessary expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, \$12,700,000, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109, 110, and 112–114.

## Executive Office of the President

### Executive Residence

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#### REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES

For the reimbursable expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, such sums as may be necessary: *Provided*, That all reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, such amount for reimbursable operating expenses shall be the exclusive authority of the Executive Residence to incur obligations and to receive offsetting collections, for such expenses: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall require each person sponsoring a reimbursable political event to pay in advance an amount equal to the estimated cost of the event, and all such advance payments shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall require the national committee of the political party of the President to maintain on deposit \$25,000, to be separately accounted for and available for expenses relating to reimbursable political events sponsored by such committee during such fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall ensure that a written notice of any amount owed for a reimbursable operating expense under this paragraph is submitted to the person owing such amount within 60 days after such expense is incurred, and that such amount is collected within 30 days after the submission of such notice: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall charge interest and assess penalties and other charges on any such amount that is not reimbursed within such 30 days, in accordance with the interest and penalty provisions applicable to an outstanding debt on a United States Government claim under 31 U.S.C. 3717: *Provided further*, That each such amount that is reimbursed, and any accompanying interest and charges, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations, by not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Act, a report setting forth the reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence during the preceding fiscal year, including the total amount of such expenses, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable official and ceremonial events, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable political events, and the portion of each such amount that has been reimbursed as of the date of the report: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall maintain a system for the tracking of expenses related to reimbursable events within the Executive Residence that includes a standard for the classification of any such expense as political or nonpolitical: *Provided further*, That no provision of this paragraph may be construed to exempt the Executive Residence from any other applicable requirement of subchapter I or II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

**Executive Office of the President  
Executive Residence**

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Total.....	12,723	12,700	12,700

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:*

FY 2014 Enacted level .....	<b>12,700</b>
Net increases to FY 2014 Enacted level:	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....	<b>0</b>
Net decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level:	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....	<u><b>0</b></u>
FY 2015 Estimate.....	<u><u><b>12,700</b></u></u>

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**Executive Office of the President  
Executive Residence**

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

		FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
10	Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	10,106	10,311	10,311	0
21	Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	41	73	73	0
22	Transportation of Things.....	5	2	2	0
23.3	Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	689	697	697	0
25	Other Contractual Services.....	795	785	785	0
26	Supplies and Materials.....	877	782	782	0
31	Equipment.....	54	50	50	0
	Total.....	<u>12,567</u>	<u>12,700</u>	<u>12,700</u>	<u>0</u>
99	Reimbursement.....	<u>2,586</u>	<u>4,600</u>	<u>4,600</u>	
	Total.....	<u>15,153</u>	<u>17,300</u>	<u>17,300</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	87	96	96	0

# **Executive Office of the President**



## ***White House Repair and Restoration***

**Fiscal Year 2015 Budget**



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

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## **Mission Statement and Background**

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

## **Overview**

For fiscal year (FY) 2015, the estimated requirement for White House Repair and Restoration is \$750,000, to remain available until expended. This represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted level.

## **Appropriations Language**

### **WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION**

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House, \$750,000, to remain available until expended, for required maintenance, resolution of safety and health issues, and continued preventative maintenance. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Total.....	711	750	750

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***The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:***

FY 2014 Enacted level ..... **750**

Net increases to FY 2014 Enacted level:

    Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 Enacted level..... **0**

Net decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level:

    Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level..... **0**

FY 2015 Estimate..... **750**

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

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

		FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
25	Other Contractual Services.....	2	750	750	0
	Total.....	2	750	750	0
99	Reimbursement.....	993	1,000	1,000	
	Total.....	995	1,750	1,750	

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# **Executive Office of the President**



## ***Office of Administration***

**Fiscal Year 2015 Budget**





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

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## **Mission Statement and Background**

*To provide effective, efficient and economical administrative and business services to the Executive Office of the President.*

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

### Section 3

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

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

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

## Executive Office of the President Office of Administration

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### Overview

The estimated fiscal year (FY) 2015 funding requirement for OA is \$111,441,000 and a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 234. This request is \$1,285,000 or 1.1 percent below the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$112,726,000. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted level.

### FY 2015 Estimate

The OA budget is divided into Salaries and Expenses (S&E) and the Capital Investment Plan (CIP) accounts. The FY 2015 estimate is as follows:

\$99,435,000	Salaries and Expenses
<u>12,006,000</u>	Capital Investment Plan (“not to exceed”)
\$111,441,000	Total FY 2015 OA Request

### **Salaries and Expenses: \$99,435,000**

The S&E budget request is for single-year funds totaling \$99,435,000, which is a decrease of \$1,285,000 from the FY 2014 S&E enacted level of \$100,720,000.

Decreases totaling \$1,285,000 in the S&E budget are the result of an OA-wide across-the-board effort to reduce operating costs:

\$980,000	Services costs, including contractors
\$270,000	Equipment
\$22,000	Supplies
\$13,000	Travel, transportation, and printing

During FY 2015, the Office of Administration will acquire uniforms for OA staff involved in pick-ups and deliveries.

Included in OA’s S&E FY 2015 estimate is the Office of the Chief Financial Officer budget of \$8,512,000. This includes \$2,549,000 in operating costs and \$5,963,000 in salaries and benefits for 44 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) staff. 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

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### **Capital Investment Plan: \$12,006,000**

The Capital Investment Plan (CIP) FY 2015 budget request is for no-year funds not to exceed \$12,006,000, which is identical to the FY 2014 CIP enacted level.

In FY 2015, the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) plans to build on past efforts through a number of initiatives that will continue to optimize the EOP's information technology capabilities. The OCIO's strategic direction includes the following goals, which will continue to assist EOP users in performing their missions while minimizing enterprise operating costs:

**\$3,449,000 Records Management** – This effort will continue ongoing efforts to ensure a reliable network for the enterprise consistent with security practices and record management policies, such as the Presidential Records Act (PRA) and the Federal Records Act (FRA). It also includes improving WhiteHouse.gov, strengthening the Disaster Recovery Data Center, protecting the EOP from cyber-attacks, and ensuring continuity of operations capabilities.

**\$1,736,000 Innovation** – This effort will ensure that EOP operations are conducted with modern, cost-effective technologies, particularly the deployment of improved mobility technology.

**\$6,821,000 Efficiency** – This effort will minimize costs and improve performance of services received by EOP users through improvements in Data Center management, server virtualizations, and upgrades to EOP applications.

The FY 2015 CIP request, in comparison with the FY 2014 enacted level, anticipates a \$1,499,000 increase in the equipment object class, and decreases of \$1,316,000 in services and \$183,000 in supplies.

### 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, [\$112,726,000] \$111,441,000, of which not to exceed \$12,006,000 shall remain available until expended for continued modernization of the information technology infrastructure within the Executive Office of the President. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

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

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**Overall Salaries & Expenses and Capital Investment Plan**

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Total.....	107,044	112,726	111,441

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:*

FY 2014 enacted level .....		<b>112,726</b>
Net increases to FY 2014 enacted level:		
Equipment.....	1,229	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 enacted level.....		<b>1,229</b>
Net decreases to FY 2014 enacted level:		
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	(6)	
Transportation of Things.....	(4)	
Printing and Reproduction.....	(3)	
Other Contractual Services.....	(2,296)	
Supplies and Materials.....	(205)	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 enacted level.....		<b>(2,514)</b>
FY 2015 Estimate.....		<b>111,441</b>

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

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**Overall Salaries & Expenses and Capital Investment Plan**

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

Object Class and Title		FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
10	Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	30,540	32,200	32,200	0
21	Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	76	123	117	(6)
22	Transportation of Things.....	116	109	105	(4)
23.1	Rental Payments to GSA.....	21,956	22,379	22,379	0
23.3	Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	5,281	5,250	5,250	0
24	Printing and Reproduction.....	11	15	12	(3)
25	Other Contractual Services.....	36,857	40,679	38,383	(2,296)
26	Supplies and Materials.....	2,241	2,738	2,533	(205)
31	Equipment.....	9,605	9,233	10,462	1,229
	Total.....	<u>106,683</u>	<u>112,726</u>	<u>111,441</u>	<u>(1,285)</u>
99	Reimbursement.....	<u>583</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>800</u>	
	Total.....	<u>107,266</u>	<u>113,526</u>	<u>112,241</u>	

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**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	227	234	234	0

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**Executive Office of the President  
Office of Administration - Salaries & Expenses**

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Total.....	97,185	100,720	99,435

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***The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:***

FY 2014 enacted level .....	<b>100,720</b>
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Net increases to FY 2014 enacted level:

Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 enacted level.....	<b>0</b>
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Net decreases to FY 2014 enacted level:

Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	(6)
Transportation of Things.....	(4)
Printing and Reproduction.....	(3)
Other Contractual Services.....	(980)
Supplies and Materials.....	(22)
Equipment.....	(270)

Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 enacted level.....	<b>(1,285)</b>
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FY 2015 Estimate.....	<b>99,435</b>
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**Executive Office of the President**  
**Office of Administration - Salaries & Expenses**

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

Object Class and Title		FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
10	Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	30,540	32,200	32,200	0
21	Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	76	123	117	(6)
22	Transportation of Things.....	116	109	105	(4)
23.1	Rental Payments to GSA.....	21,956	22,379	22,379	0
23.3	Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	5,281	5,250	5,250	0
24	Printing and Reproduction.....	11	15	12	(3)
25	Other Contractual Services.....	35,924	37,832	36,852	(980)
26	Supplies and Materials.....	2,173	2,337	2,315	(22)
31	Equipment.....	1,042	475	205	(270)
	Total.....	<u>97,119</u>	<u>100,720</u>	<u>99,435</u>	<u>(1,285)</u>
99	Reimbursement.....	<u>583</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>800</u>	
	Total.....	<u>97,702</u>	<u>101,520</u>	<u>100,235</u>	

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**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	227	234	234	0

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**Executive Office of the President  
Office of Administration – Capital Investment Plan**

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

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Total.....	9,859	12,006	12,006

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:*

FY 2014 enacted level .....			<b>12,006</b>
Net increases to FY 2014 enacted level:			
Equipment.....		<u>1,499</u>	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 enacted level.....			<b>1,499</b>
Net decreases to FY 2014 enacted level:			
Other Contractual Services.....		(1,316)	
Supplies and Materials.....		<u>(183)</u>	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 enacted level.....			<u><b>(1,499)</b></u>
FY 2015 Estimate.....			<u><b>12,006</b></u>

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**Executive Office of the President**  
**Office of Administration – Capital Investment Plan**

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

Object Class and Title		FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
25	Other Contractual Services.....	933	2,847	1,531	(1,316)
26	Supplies and Materials.....	68	401	218	(183)
31	Equipment.....	8,563	8,758	10,257	1,499
Total.....		9,564	12,006	12,006	0

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# **Executive Office of the President**



## ***National Security Council and Homeland Security Council***

**Fiscal Year 2015 Budget**



# **Executive Office of the President**

## **National Security Council and Homeland Security Council**

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### **Mission Statement and Background**

The National Security Council (NSC) was established by President Truman, consistent with the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. § 402, *et seq*). The Homeland Security Council (HSC) was created as a statutory body through Title IX of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. § 491 *et seq*). By statute, both Councils have a staff headed by a civilian executive secretary. In 2009, President Obama approved a *Presidential Study Directive–I* recommendation to merge the NSC staff and HSC staff into one staff under the National Security Advisor in order to effectively and efficiently address the many and varied challenges to our Nation’s security in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. This single staff was originally named the National Security Staff, but its name was recently changed to the National Security Council staff (NSC staff). This fiscal year 2015 budget request represents the resources required to support both Councils and the one unified staff. In addition to payroll employees, the NSC staff utilizes Federal employees detailed from other departments and agencies to fulfill staffing requirements.

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

The NSC is chaired by the President. Its members are the Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and Secretary of Energy, as prescribed by statute. In addition, the membership of the NSC includes the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, the Assistant to the President and Chief of Staff (Chief of Staff to the President), and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs (National Security Advisor). The Director of National Intelligence and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as statutory advisers to the NSC, attend NSC meetings. The Counsel to the President is invited to attend every NSC meeting and the Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor attends every meeting, and serves as Secretary. When international economic issues are on the agenda of the NSC, the NSC’s regular attendees include the Secretary of Commerce, the United States Trade Representative, the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy, and the Chair of the Council of Economic Advisers. When homeland security or counterterrorism related issues are on the agenda, the NSC’s regular attendees include the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism. When science and technology related issues are on the agenda, the NSC’s regular attendees include the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy. The heads of other executive departments and agencies, and other senior officials, are invited to attend meetings of the NSC, as appropriate.

The HSC is the President’s principal forum for the consideration of homeland security policy matters that require Presidential determination. The HSC advises and assists the President with respect to all aspects of homeland security and serves as the mechanism for ensuring

## **Executive Office of the President**

### **National Security Council and Homeland Security Council**

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coordination of homeland security-related activities of executive departments and agencies and effective development and implementation of homeland security policies.

The HSC is chaired by the President. Its regular attendees are the Vice President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the Secretary of Transportation, the Director of the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of National Intelligence, and the Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism. The President may convene joint meetings of the HSC and the NSC with participation by members of either Council or as the President may otherwise direct.

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

#### **Overview**

For fiscal year (FY) 2015, the estimated funding requirement for NSC and HSC is \$12,621,000 with a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 75. This request is \$21,000 (or 0.2 percent) above the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$12,600,000 for anticipated increased personnel benefits costs. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted level. This budget signifies the Administration's commitment to the development of national security and foreign policies in a cost effective manner.

#### **Appropriations Language**

##### **Salaries and Expenses**

For necessary expenses of the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, [\$12,600,000]\$12,621,000. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Total.....	12,366	12,600	12,621

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:*

FY 2014 Enacted level .....	<b>12,600</b>
Net increases to FY 2014 Enacted level:	
Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	<u>21</u>
Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....	<b>21</b>
Net decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level:	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....	<u><b>0</b></u>
FY 2015 Estimate.....	<u><u><b>12,621</b></u></u>

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

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

		FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
10	Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	10,008	10,479	10,500	21
21	Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	1,024	1,195	1,195	0
22	Transportation of Things.....	20	7	7	0
23.3	Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	222	262	262	0
24	Printing and Reproduction.....	19	50	50	0
25	Other Contractual Services.....	376	224	224	0
26	Supplies and Materials.....	209	213	213	0
31	Equipment.....	466	170	170	0
	Total.....	<u>12,344</u>	<u>12,600</u>	<u>12,621</u>	<u>21</u>
99	Reimbursement.....	<u>390</u>	<u>675</u>	<u>675</u>	
	Total.....	<u>12,734</u>	<u>13,275</u>	<u>13,296</u>	

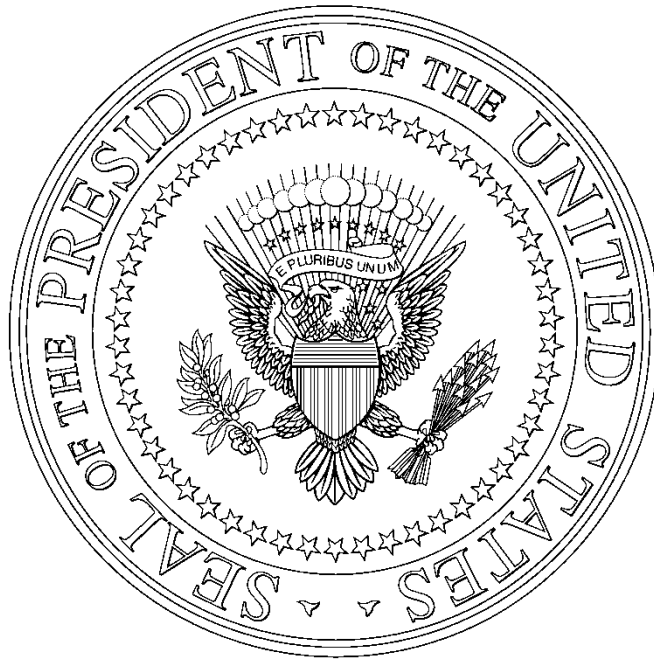
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**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	68	75	75	0

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# **Executive Office of the President**



## ***Council of Economic Advisers***

**Fiscal Year 2015 Budget**





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

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## **Mission Statement and Background**

The responsibilities of the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA) 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, as well as the Congress and representatives of business, labor, consumers, agriculture, State and local governments, and the economics profession. In addition, CEA members and staff frequently serve on Cabinet-level working groups in a wide variety of fields.

## **Overview**

For fiscal year (FY) 2015, the estimated funding requirement for CEA is \$4,192,000 and a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 26. This request is \$8,000 (or 0.2 percent) above the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$4,184,000 for anticipated increased personnel benefits costs. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted level. This budget signifies the Administration's commitment to the development of economic policies in a cost effective manner.

CEA's primary goal for FY 2015 is to continue to monitor the state of the economy for the President and his staff and to help the President develop economic policies that will promote the growth of the economy, create jobs, and increase incomes and standards of living for all Americans.

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

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Appropriations Language

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021 et seq.), [\$4,184,000]~~\$4,192,000~~. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Total.....	3,973	4,184	4,192

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:*

FY 2014 Enacted level .....		<b>4,184</b>
Net increases to FY 2014 Enacted level:		
Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	8	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....		<b>8</b>
Net decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level:		
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....		<b>0</b>
FY 2015 Estimate.....		<b>4,192</b>

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

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

		FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
10	Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	3,602	3,904	3,912	8
21	Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	33	65	65	0
23.3	Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	111	125	125	0
24	Printing and Reproduction.....	34	20	20	0
25	Other Contractual Services.....	19	20	20	0
26	Supplies and Materials.....	67	50	50	0
31	Equipment.....	42	0	0	0
	Total.....	<u>3,908</u>	<u>4,184</u>	<u>4,192</u>	<u>8</u>
	Total.....	<u>3,908</u>	<u>4,184</u>	<u>4,192</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	27	26	26	0

# **Executive Office of the President**



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

**Fiscal Year 2015 Budget**



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

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### **Overview**

For fiscal year (FY) 2015, the estimated funding requirement for the Office of the Vice President (OVP) is \$4,520,000 and a full-time equivalent level of 25. The request represents a decrease of (\$104,000) from the FY 2014 enacted level as the result of efforts to reduce operating costs and support the Vice President in a cost effective manner. The OVP budget is reflected in two separate accounts within the Executive Office of the President, *Special Assistance to the President* and *Official Residence of the Vice President*.



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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Total.....	4,393	4,624	4,520

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:*

FY 2014 Enacted level .....	4,624
Net increases to FY 2014 Enacted level:	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....	0
Net decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level:	
Other Contractual Services.....	(98)
Equipment.....	(6)
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....	(104)
FY 2015 Estimate.....	4,520

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

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

Object Class and Title		FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
10	Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	3,200	3,363	3,363	0
21	Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	378	555	555	0
22	Transportation of Things.....	1	2	2	0
23.3	Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	93	105	105	0
24	Printing and Reproduction.....	3	5	5	0
25	Other Contractual Services.....	188	353	255	(98)
26	Supplies and Materials.....	75	84	84	0
26	Official Entertainment.....	84	90	90	0
31	Equipment.....	79	67	61	(6)
	Total.....	<u>4,101</u>	<u>4,624</u>	<u>4,520</u>	<u>(104)</u>
99	Reimbursement.....	<u>286</u>	<u>900</u>	<u>900</u>	
	Total.....	<u>4,387</u>	<u>5,524</u>	<u>5,420</u>	

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**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	25	25	25	0

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# **Executive Office of the President**



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

**Fiscal Year 2015 Budget**



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

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## **Mission Statement and Background**

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

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

## **Overview**

For fiscal year (FY) 2015, the estimated funding requirement for the Special Assistance to the Vice President appropriation is \$4,221,000 with a full-time equivalent level of 24. The request represents a decrease of (\$98,000) from the FY 2014 enacted level and no change in full-time equivalent (FTE) positions.

## **Appropriations Language**

### **Salaries and Expenses**

For necessary expenses to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President in connection with specially assigned functions; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 106, including subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 106, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; and hire of passenger motor vehicles, [~~\$4,319,000~~]**\$4,221,000**.

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Total.....	4,102	4,319	4,221

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:*

FY 2014 Enacted level .....	<b>4,319</b>
Net increases to FY 2014 Enacted level:	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....	<b>0</b>
Net decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level:	
Other Contractual Services.....	(98)
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....	<b>(98)</b>
FY 2015 Estimate.....	<b>4,221</b>

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

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

Object Class and Title		FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
10	Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	3,096	3,258	3,258	0
21	Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	372	548	548	0
22	Transportation of Things.....	1	1	1	0
23.3	Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	83	93	93	0
24	Printing and Reproduction.....	3	4	4	0
25	Other Contractual Services.....	187	311	213	(98)
26	Supplies and Materials.....	51	58	58	0
31	Equipment.....	52	46	46	0
	Total.....	<u>3,845</u>	<u>4,319</u>	<u>4,221</u>	<u>(98)</u>
99	Reimbursement.....	286	900	900	
	Total.....	<u>4,131</u>	<u>5,219</u>	<u>5,121</u>	

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**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	24	24	24	0

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# **Executive Office of the President**



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

**Fiscal Year 2015 Budget**



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

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### **Mission Statement and Background**

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

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

### **Overview**

For fiscal year (FY) 2015, the estimated funding requirement for the Official Residence of the Vice President is \$299,000 with a full-time equivalent level of 1. The request represents a decrease of (\$6,000) from the FY 2014 enacted level and no change in full-time equivalent positions.

### **Appropriations Language**

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

##### **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 for official entertainment expenses of the Vice President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate, [\$305,000]\$299,000: *Provided*, That advances or repayments or transfers from this appropriation may be made to any department or agency for expenses of carrying out such activities. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

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

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

	<u>FY 2013 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2014 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2015 Estimate</u>
Total.....	291	305	299

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:*

FY 2014 Enacted level .....	<b>305</b>
Net increases to FY 2014 Enacted level:	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....	<b>0</b>
Net decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level:	
Equipment.....	<u>(6)</u>
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....	<u><b>(6)</b></u>
FY 2015 Estimate.....	<u><u><b>299</b></u></u>

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

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

Object Class and Title		FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
10	Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	104	105	105	0
21	Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	6	7	7	0
22	Transportation of Things.....	0	1	1	0
23.3	Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	10	12	12	0
24	Printing and Reproduction.....	0	1	1	0
25	Other Contractual Services.....	1	42	42	0
26	Supplies and Materials.....	24	26	26	0
26	Official Entertainment.....	84	90	90	0
31	Equipment.....	27	21	15	(6)
	Total.....	<u>256</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>299</u>	<u>(6)</u>
	Total.....	<u>256</u>	<u>305</u>	<u>299</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	1	1	1	0

# **Executive Office of the President**



## ***Office of National Drug Control Policy***

**Fiscal Year 2015 Budget**





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

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## Mission Statement and Background

The Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) advises the President on national and international drug control policies and strategies, and works to ensure the effective coordination of anti-drug programs within the Federal Government. ONDCP seeks to foster healthy individuals and safe communities by effectively leading the Nation's effort to reduce drug use and its consequences.

ONDCP's major responsibilities include:

- Developing the *National Drug Control Strategy (Strategy)*;
- Overseeing a consolidated *National Drug Control Budget (Budget)* to implement the *Strategy* and certifying whether the drug control budgets proposed by National Drug Control Program agencies are adequate to carry out the *Strategy*;
- Coordinating, overseeing, and evaluating the effectiveness of Federal anti-drug policies and programs of National Drug Control Program agencies responsible for implementing the *Strategy*;
- Conducting policy analysis and research to determine the effectiveness of drug-control programs and policies in accomplishing the *Strategy's* goals;
- Encouraging private sector, state, local, and tribal initiatives for drug prevention, treatment, and law enforcement;
- Designating High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTAs) and providing overall policy guidance and oversight for the award and management of Federal resources to HIDTAs in support of Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement partnerships within these areas;
- Overseeing the Drug-Free Communities Support (DFC) program, which provides grants to community anti-drug coalitions to reduce substance abuse among youth;
- Developing and issuing the National Interdiction Command and Control Plan (NICCP) to ensure the coordination of the interdiction activities of all the National Drug Control Program agencies, and ensure consistency with the *Strategy*;
- Overseeing the creation and implementation of the *National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy*, which aims to stem the flow and illegal drugs and their illicit proceeds across the Southwest border and reduce associated crime and violence in the region. ONDCP coordinates interagency implementation of the *National Southwest Border Counternarcotics Strategy* by chairing the Southwest Border Strategy Executive Steering Group (SWB-ESG); and

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

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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. ONDCP coordinates interagency updates and implementation.

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

### **National Drug Control Strategy**

ONDCP develops the President's *Strategy* for submittal to Congress. The *Strategy* sets forth a comprehensive plan for the year to reduce illicit drug use and the consequences of such illicit drug use in the United States (U.S.) by limiting the availability of, and reducing the demand for, illegal drugs.

In preparation of the *Strategy*, ONDCP consults with the heads of the National Drug Control Program agencies; 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* identifies resources and performance indicators for programs within the Executive Branch that are integral to the *Strategy*, categorizing the resources for activities of agencies into common drug-control areas. The *Budget* is an accurate, transparent, and reliable accounting of Federal resources spent to reduce drug use and its consequences.

Certification of separate agency budgets is the statutory process by which ONDCP reviews and shapes drug control budget proposals. ONDCP is required to determine the adequacy of an agency's proposed budget to implement the objectives of the *Strategy*. Certification affects the formulation of agency budgets that are incorporated into the President's proposed budget to Congress each year.

To be certified, agency budgets must support the priorities identified in the *Strategy*. The Director of ONDCP provides specific guidance to National Drug Control Program agencies on how best to support these priorities. National Drug Control Program agencies consider this guidance when formulating budgets.

### **Evaluating the Effectiveness of the *Strategy***

Performance evaluation represents a key tool for ONDCP in its oversight of the National Drug Control Program agencies – it enables ONDCP to assess the extent to which the national

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

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*Strategy* achieves its goals and account for the contributions of drug control agencies. Two laws, the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 2006 (P.L. 109-469), and the Government Performance and Results Act Modernization Act of 2010 (GPRMA), set the framework for a range of performance requirements.

ONDCP tracks and reports performance measures and targets established for each goal and objective in the *Strategy*. ONDCP, in collaboration with its interagency partners, has developed a performance monitoring and assessment mechanism – the Performance Reporting System (PRS) – that monitors key performance measures to assess interagency progress towards the goals and objectives of the *Strategy*. The first PRS assessment will be released with the 2014 *Strategy*. This assessment, and follow-on assessments, will be used to inform prospective policymaking, planning, *Strategy* development and implementation, and budget formulation and resource allocation.

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

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Executive Office of the President Summary of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Budget Activity Funding by Program (\$ in thousands)					
Program	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2015 vs. FY 2014	
				Difference	% Diff
Salaries & Expenses	23,219	22,750	22,647	(103)	(0.5%)
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	226,046	238,522	193,400	(45,122)	(18.9%)
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	100,335	105,394	95,376	(10,018)	(9.5%)
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>349,600</b>	<b>366,666</b>	<b>311,423</b>	<b>(55,243)</b>	<b>(15.1%)</b>

Budget Activity Full-Time Equivalent Levels by Program					
Program	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY 2015 vs. FY 2014	
				Difference	% Diff
Salaries & Expenses	96	94	94	0	0.0%
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Federal Drug Control Programs	1	1	1	0	0.0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

*Note: Funding information on ONDCP's programs is contained in a separate ONDCP FY 2015 Congressional Budget Submission document.*

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

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## **Overview**

Funding requested for the S&E account provides personnel compensation and operational support for ONDCP. The funding and FTE resources enable the agency to perform varying activities between both drug policy work and the administration of ONDCP programs. S&E funds support ONDCP's ability to meet its responsibilities, advise the President on drug control issues, and ensure the efficient and effective coordination and oversight of National Drug Control Program agencies' programs and policies. ONDCP's organization and mission include the following core beliefs:

- Illicit drug use is harmful.
- Drug availability can be reduced.
- Drug abuse can be prevented.
- Drug addiction can be treated.
- Recovery is sustainable.
- Illicit drug production, trafficking, and its associated violence at home and abroad can be reduced.
- Effective and emerging approaches are available to address these problems.

The President's balanced National Drug Control Strategy seeks to prevent illicit drug use in our communities; intervene early in the health care system; strengthen drug treatment services and support those in recovery; break the cycle of drug use, crime, and incarceration; disrupt domestic drug production and trafficking; strengthen international partnerships; and improve drug-related information systems. It is built upon the latest scientific research demonstrating that addiction is a chronic disease of the brain that can be successfully prevented and treated, and from which one can recover. The *Strategy* directs Federal agencies to expand community-based efforts to prevent drug use before it begins, empower healthcare workers to intervene early at the first signs of a substance use disorder, expand access to treatment for those who need it, support the millions of Americans in recovery, and expand "smart on crime" approaches to drug enforcement. Given recent data from the 2012 National Survey on Drug Use and Health and the 2013 Monitoring the Future Survey, the current abuse of substances such as cocaine and methamphetamine remain at low levels compared to 2006. However, current misuse of opioids (both prescription pain killers and illicit heroin) is unacceptably high, which has resulted in increasing consequences such as mortality and admissions to treatment; therefore, pursuing the President's balanced *Strategy* is more critical now than ever before.

## **ONDCP Salaries and Expenses - Operations**

For fiscal year (FY) 2015, the estimated funding requirement for ONDCP Salaries and Expenses (S&E) Operations is \$22,647,000. This request is \$103,000 (or 0.5 percent) below the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$22,750,000. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 of 94 FTE reflects no change from the FY 2014 enacted level. This funding level will allow ONDCP to

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

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continue to pursue the *Strategy's* goals of reducing drug use and its consequences and ensuring improvements in fostering healthier individuals and safe communities by sustaining and building upon significant accomplishments. Since the release of the *Strategy*, ONDCP has forged an unprecedented government-wide public health and public safety approach to reduce drug use and its consequences in the United States. This budget will support the focused coordination and oversight of interagency drug control programs and policies. Below are several accomplishments in support of the *Strategy*:

### Prescription Drug Abuse:

- Developed and implemented the Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention Action Plan, which identifies four key areas for reducing prescription drug abuse: education for prescribers, patients, and parents; the creation of effective prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs); secure, convenient, and environmentally sound disposal of medications; and law enforcement efforts to reduce the number of illicit pain clinics.
- Partnered with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to announce and promote the Risk Evaluation and Mitigation Strategy (REMS) for extended-release and long-acting (ER/LA) opioids, which requires all manufacturers of ER/LA opioids—22 companies in total—to develop free or low-cost educational materials and continuing education courses for prescribers of these medications. The manufacturers must also develop information that prescribers can use when counseling patients about the risks and benefits of opioid use.
- Worked with the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) to develop two free, online continuing education training tools for health care professionals who prescribe opioid analgesics. Released in October 2012, these training tools have provided thousands of hours of continuing medical education (CME) credits and better training for physicians and nurses on the abuse potential and patient safety for prescribing these medications.
- Worked with state leadership to establish and improve PDMPs, bringing the total to 49 states with laws authorizing PDMPs.
- Worked with the Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), and National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (NABP) to align interstate data sharing between PDMPs.
- Partnered with the Department of Justice, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), on seven National Take-Back Day initiatives since September 2010. Through these events,

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

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DEA has collected and safely disposed of more than 3.4 million pounds (1,733 tons) of unneeded or expired medications.

- Led efforts to secure bipartisan passage of prescription drug disposal legislation (Secure and Responsible Drug Disposal Act of 2010), signed by the President in October 2010.
- Continued to fund the National Methamphetamine and Pharmaceutical Initiative (NMPI) through ONDCP's HIDTA program, providing training for law enforcement and criminal justice professionals on pharmaceutical crime investigations and prosecutions.
- Through the Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention Plan, identified the need for the Department of Veterans Affairs to share information with state PDMPs, an issue addressed by the U.S. Congress in the FY 2012 Appropriations bill. Removing the prohibition on this data sharing will provide an important patient safety tool for veterans.

**Drugged Driving:**

- During 2010, 2011, 2012, and 2013, the President declared the month of December National Impaired Driving Prevention Month, calling on all Americans to help prevent the loss of life by practicing safe driving and reminding drivers to stay sober, drug free, and safe on the road.
- Worked with the international community to secure passage of a United Nations resolution calling on all nations to address the threat of drugged driving.
- Convened a drugged driving summit that brought together a wide coalition of prevention, youth-serving, and safety organizations; automobile and insurance industry representatives; and Federal agencies to discuss emerging issues and challenges related to drugged driving. At this summit, Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) and ONDCP established an unprecedented partnership to support the victims of drugged driving crashes and raise public awareness regarding the consequences of drugged driving.
- Shared the Drugged Driving Toolkit at major national conferences. This toolkit provides tips for parents of teen drivers, sample community activities to raise public awareness regarding drugged driving, and resources to help teens reject negative influences.

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

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- Established an agreement with RADD: The Entertainment Industry's Voice for Road Safety to develop and implement a drugged driving prevention campaign targeting youth and families that includes an in-school program.
- Raised awareness of drugged driving in collaboration with the National Traffic Safety Board during the first ever "Reaching Zero: Actions to Eliminate Substance-Impaired Driving" conference.
- Partnered with the Department of Transportation, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (DOT/NHTSA), to develop an online version of the Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement program, allowing more law enforcement and prosecutor personnel to receive advanced training on drugged driving enforcement.

### **Drug Prevention:**

- In FY 2013, the DFC Program provided more than \$78 million to fund 147 new grants, 473 continuation grants, 19 new mentoring grants, and 4 continuation mentoring grants. These grants are provided to community-based coalitions to address youth substance use.
- ONDCP led the Nation in observing National Substance Abuse Prevention Month (October), raising awareness about the importance of prevention to improve the health, safety, and prosperity of our youth and communities.
- ONDCP has provided funding through the HIDTA Program to increase coordination between law enforcement and prevention communities, thereby helping to reduce drug use and its negative consequences.

### **Increased Transparency and Outreach:**

- ONDCP spread its public health-based approach to drug policy to a broad audience by hosting public discussions with the Center for American Progress, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), the Center for Strategic and International Studies, the Wilson Center, and the Council on Foreign Relations. These discussions were webcast and the messages amplified on ONDCP's blog and Twitter accounts.



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

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- Increased stakeholder outreach through more regular communication, including an e-newsletter distributed twice a month.

### Improved International Relations and Reduced Drug Supply:

- According to U.S. Government estimates, there has been a 41 percent drop in potential pure cocaine production capacity in the Andes since 2001, from an estimated 1,055 metric tons potential pure cocaine production at its peak in 2001 to 620 metric tons in 2012. The latest estimate is a 10 percent reduction from the previous year. Between 2006 and 2012, the United States experienced a dramatic 32 percent decrease in the number of current users of cocaine.
- Developed, in partnership with the Government of Mexico, a resolution promoting alternatives to incarceration for drug offenders that was enacted by U.N. Member States at the 2012 Commission on Narcotics Drugs meeting in Vienna, Austria.
- Served as Chair of the Organization of American States Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD) Demand Reduction Experts Group and led efforts, in collaboration with OAS/CICAD staff, to develop policy papers on drugged driving, prescription drug abuse prevention, community-based prevention, and data collection.
- Built global support for strong and balanced drug strategies around the world through the development and dissemination of the *Principles of Modern Drug Policy* and intensified bilateral relationships with the United Kingdom, Sweden, Russia, Italy, the European Union, and China.
- Provided funding and support for a joint study regarding Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment in primary care clinics in Tijuana and Los Angeles.
- Improved relations with Central American countries by establishing an ongoing dialogue with the seven Central American Ambassadors to the United States. Further augmented relationships through numerous visits to the region.
- Provided the latest drug-related information to prepare the President and Vice President for travel and meetings with key international drug control partners.

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

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- Participated in a global drug conference in Lima, Peru, showcasing United States demand reduction efforts and support for alternative development initiatives by visiting sites in the Peruvian countryside with key government officials.
- Developed increased cooperation with the President of Peru on counternarcotic issues, including the development of higher illicit crop eradication goals.

### Improved Interagency Communications:

- Maintained a formal interagency process to track the progress of all 112 Action Items in the *Strategy*.
- Of the 112 *Strategy* Action Items, 78% have been completed or are on track for completion.
- Drew together interagency partners and encouraged internal collaboration among ONDCP components, providing a platform for communication to support the development of the 2013 *Strategy*.

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

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Appropriation Language

Office of National Drug Control Policy

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 2006 (Public Law 109–469); 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, [\$22,750,000] \$22,647,000: Provided, That the Office is authorized to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, both real and personal, public and private, without fiscal year limitation, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Total.....	23,219	22,750	22,647

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:*

FY 2014 Enacted level .....		<b>22,750</b>
Net increases to FY 2014 Enacted level:		
Rental Payments to GSA.....	<u>13</u>	
Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....		<b>13</b>
Net decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level:		
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	(27)	
Other Contractual Services.....	<u>(89)</u>	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....		<u><b>(116)</b></u>
FY 2015 Estimate.....		<u><u><b>22,647</b></u></u>

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

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

		FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
10	Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	14,077	15,435	15,435	0
21	Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	539	500	500	0
22	Transportation of Things.....	11	18	18	0
23.1	Rental Payments to GSA.....	3,025	3,332	3,345	13
23.3	Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	282	275	248	(27)
24	Printing and Reproduction.....	65	64	64	0
25	Other Contractual Services.....	4,358	2,832	2,743	(89)
26	Supplies and Materials.....	289	274	274	0
26	Official Reception & Representation.....	9	10	10	0
31	Equipment.....	73	10	10	0
41	Grants.....	200	0	0	0
	Total.....	<u>22,928</u>	<u>22,750</u>	<u>22,647</u>	<u>(103)</u>
99	Reimbursement.....	<u>44</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>0</u>	
	Total.....	<u>22,972</u>	<u>22,916</u>	<u>22,647</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	85	94	94	0

# Executive Office of the President



## *Unanticipated Needs* (Federal Transfer Account)

**Fiscal Year 2014 Budget**



## **Executive Office of the President Unanticipated Needs**

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

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

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

### **Overview**

The FY 2014 request is \$1,000,000 in accordance with 3 U.S.C. 108 to meet unanticipated needs regarding national interest, security, or defense. There are no full-time equivalent levels associated with Unanticipated Needs.

### **Appropriations Language**

#### **Unanticipated Needs**

For expenses necessary to enable the President to meet unanticipated needs, in furtherance of the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 108, [\$800,000]*\$1,000,000*, to remain available until September 30, [2015]*2016*. (*Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2014*)



**Executive Office of the President  
Unanticipated Needs**

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Total.....	936	800	1,000

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:*

FY 2014 enacted level .....	<b>800</b>
Net increases to FY 2014 enacted level:	
Undistributed.....	<u>200</u>
Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 enacted level.....	<b>200</b>
Net decreases to FY 2014 enacted level:	
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 enacted level.....	<u><b>0</b></u>
FY 2015 Estimate.....	<u><u><b>1,000</b></u></u>

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

**Executive Office of the President**



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

**Fiscal Year 2015 Budget**



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

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## **Mission Statement and Background**

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

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

1. Advise the President and Executive Office of the President on the scientific and technological aspects of national policy.
2. 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.
3. Coordinate the R&D programs and policies of the Federal Government.
4. Evaluate the effectiveness of Federal science and technology (S&T) efforts.
5. Consult on S&T matters with non-Federal sectors and communities, including State and local officials, foreign and international entities and organizations, professional groups, universities, and industry.

In support of these functions, major OSTP responsibilities include:

- Providing scientifically rigorous advice and information to the President and other senior White House officials on the scientific and technical aspects of the work of the executive branch and national policy.
- Coordinating Federal R&D programs to ensure that R&D efforts are properly coordinated, leveraged, and applied to national priorities such as creating the industries and jobs of the future, establishing the foundation for a clean energy economy, improving health care and enhancing national and homeland security. A primary mechanism by which OSTP accomplishes this is the cabinet-level National Science and Technology Council (NSTC).
- Actively participating in the formulation of the President's budget request in all areas related to science and technology.
- Co-chairing and providing policy leadership to the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (PCAST). PCAST directly advises the President on the most critical and highly visible scientific and technical issues of the day.
- 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**

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### **Overview**

The estimated fiscal year (FY) 2015 funding requirement for OSTP is \$5,555,000 and a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 32. There is no change from the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$5,555,000. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 of 32 FTE is also identical to the FY 2014 enacted level.

### **FY 2015 Estimate**

The FY 2015 funding request will support the Director of OSTP, the Federal Chief Technology Officer, and three Associate Directors (Science, Environment & Energy, and National Security & International Affairs), and other professional staffs within diverse science, technology, and innovation disciplines. This configuration enables OSTP to address the full range of national science, technology, and innovation priorities, and ensures science, technology, and innovation 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 from other institutions to fulfill staffing needs in specialized scientific and technical areas.

This funding request will also enable OSTP to carry out its national security emergency preparedness communications responsibilities that must be performed in times of national crisis. The Director of OSTP also provides science and technology advice to Federal officials and performs vital interagency coordinating functions during times of national crisis pursuant to the Director's role as Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.

### **Appropriations Language**

#### **OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY**

For necessary expenses of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in carrying out the purposes of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.), hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, not to exceed \$2,250 for official reception and representation expenses, and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, \$5,555,000. (*Science Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Total.....	5,502	5,555	5,555

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***The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:***

FY 2014 enacted level ..... **5,555**

Net increases to FY 2014 enacted level:

Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 enacted level..... **0**

Net decreases to FY 2014 enacted level:

Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 enacted level..... **0**

FY 2015 Estimate..... **5,555**

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

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

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	4,083	5,093	5,093	0
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	112	160	160	0
22 Transportation of Things.....	0	1	1	0
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	85	66	66	0
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	17	10	10	0
25 Other Contractual Services.....	800	86	86	0
26 Supplies and Materials.....	64	61	61	0
26 Official Reception and Representation.....	1	2	2	0
31 Equipment.....	110	76	76	0
Total.....	<u>5,272</u>	<u>5,555</u>	<u>5,555</u>	<u>0</u>

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	28	32	32	0

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# **Executive Office of the President**



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

**Fiscal Year 2015 Budget**





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

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**Mission Statement and Background**

The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is responsible for developing and coordinating United States (U.S.) policies with regard to international trade, commodity, direct investment to the extent it involves international trade, overseeing trade negotiations with other countries, and monitoring and enforcing 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) 2015, the estimated funding requirement for USTR is \$56,170,000 and a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 252. This request is \$3,569,000 (or 6.8 percent) above the FY 2014 enacted appropriation of \$52,601,000. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 of 252 is 12 above the FY 2014 enacted level.

The President has laid out the most ambitious trade agenda in a generation, anchored by proposed landmark agreements with partners in the Asia-Pacific and the European Union. In FY 2015, USTR will work to implement the President's trade agenda and continue to make trade policy a powerful contributor to the achievement of the President's goals for economic recovery and job growth in the United States.

USTR's work is a net benefit to the U.S. economy. The trade agenda includes concluding negotiations on the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement, Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP) agreement, elimination of tariffs on information technology products and environmental goods, and liberalization of trade in services. These will help American workers, farmers, artists, and businesses gain more open access to two-thirds of the world economy. Our TPP and T-TIP partners make up a market likely to grow by \$6.7 trillion by 2018; they are the source of 84 percent of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the United States, employing nearly 5 million Americans; they already buy 60 percent of U.S. exports. These agreements have the potential of increasing U.S. exports by more than \$100 billion per year when fully implemented. Each billion dollars of increased exports supports between 4,000 and 5,300 jobs, on average.

Sustainably supporting such growth over the long term requires an aggressive, multifaceted approach that combines far-reaching, strategic negotiations to open key foreign markets with consistent work to keep markets open, including the implementation and monitoring of trade agreements and robust assertion of U.S. rights in the rules-based system of global trade.

U.S. trade negotiations and trade enforcement actions are key to helping U.S. exporters continue to make gains through improved access to foreign markets and leveling the playing fields abroad. USTR's efforts to create new opportunities and vigorous enforcement of our trade rights helped U.S. exports reach record levels in 2012 and 2013 despite persistent global economic headwinds.

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

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USTR will continue to work to expand these opportunities for American farmers, ranchers, businesses, and workers in an increasingly competitive global trading system.

USTR will pursue these goals chiefly through the following program initiatives:

**Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) agreement:** Begin the process of ensuring that our eleven (11) TPP partners are prepared for entry into the TPP Agreement. Continue to engage in preparatory consultations and possible negotiations with new partners in the Asia-Pacific region seeking to join the TPP Agreement once it enters into force.

**European Union (EU) Initiatives:** Continue Trans-Atlantic Trade and Investment Partnership (T-TIP) agreement negotiations and conclude a comprehensive trade agreement with the EU aimed at creating a more integrated transatlantic marketplace, increase U.S. exports by tens of billions of dollars, and support hundreds of thousands of additional jobs. In conjunction with negotiation of a comprehensive agreement, sustain a significantly enhanced contribution to the Transatlantic Economic Council (TEC) and to other regulatory cooperation initiatives involving additional players and additional sectors. Increase efforts to promote collaboration and cooperation with the EU with respect to third markets such as China, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), and Russia.

**World Trade Organization (WTO) Trade Facilitation Agreement:** Implement the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, which will expedite the movement, release, and clearance of goods at WTO Members' borders. An agreement would provide financial and technical support for trade facilitation-related assistance to developing countries. The Agreement will reduce the barriers that impose high trade costs and long delays on traders, will result in increased bilateral trade, greater export diversification, enhanced foreign investment and improved national competitiveness. Some studies estimate that the Agreement could increase global GDP by almost \$1 trillion.

**Trade in Services Agreement (TiSA):** This is the most promising opportunity in two decades to improve and expand trade in services. The TiSA is currently being negotiated in Geneva with 50 participants, which represent 70 percent of the world's trade in services. The services sector is the world's largest employer, and produces 70 percent of global gross domestic product. In the United States, services generate more than 75 percent of the national economic output and provide 80 percent of private sector jobs.

**WTO Environmental Goods Agreement:** Work with the world's largest traders of environmental goods to conclude negotiations in the WTO on a plurilateral environmental goods agreement that would eliminate tariffs on these products. By eliminating tariffs on the goods that we need to protect our environment, such as renewable and clean energy technologies, we can make them less expensive and more accessible while also supporting our efforts to combat climate change. Global trade in environmental goods totals nearly \$1 trillion annually, and some WTO Members charge tariffs as high as 35 percent on certain products.

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

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**Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Trade and Investment Partnership (TIP):** An initiative to increase trade and investment between the United States and the MENA region, and within the region, promoting deeper integration with the U.S. and European markets.

**Interagency Trade Enforcement Center (ITEC):** ITEC at a resized operating capability will conduct enhanced enforcement activities in coordination with all USTR offices and U.S. government agencies. Given enhanced monitoring and enforcement activities, we expect, as a result, an increase in the number of disputes that the United States brings to the WTO. We also anticipate a substantial number of cases to be brought against the United States.

**Sub-Saharan Africa Initiatives:** Implement the Presidential Policy Directive for Sub-Saharan Africa, including through promotion of regulatory reforms that support trade/investment, greater economic governance, increased regional integration, improved competitiveness and diversity of African exports, and increased U.S. engagement in Africa. Advance the U.S.-East African Community (EAC) trade and investment partnership, and pursue a comprehensive review of the African Growth and Opportunity Act ahead of its expiration.

**South and Central Asia Initiatives:** Pursue greater regional cooperation through a Trade and Investment Framework Treaty (TIFA) and WTO membership for Central Asian countries, as well as a Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) with India.

**China Initiatives:** Complete a Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) and negotiations for China's membership in the WTO Agreement on Government Procurement negotiations, and confront many on-going bilateral challenges.

**Russia Initiatives:** Ensure Russia's proper implementation of its WTO obligations. Engage in more formal trade arrangements (such as a TIFA-like structure and possibly a BIT) and confront on-going bilateral challenges.

**East Asia Initiatives:** Accelerate engagement with large East Asian markets, including Japan and Korea, through existing and new bilateral initiatives to remove market barriers and secure new growth opportunities for U.S. exporters.

**Monitor and Enforce Free Trade Agreements:** Special emphasis on ensuring that Korea, Colombia and Panama fully comply with our trade agreements that entered into force in 2012 and that our eleven (11) TPP agreement partners are implementing TPP commitments.

**Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum:** Expand trade, environment and investment initiatives.

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

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Appropriations Language

Salaries and Expenses

For necessary expenses of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and the employment of experts and consultants as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, [~~\$52,601,000~~]~~\$56,170,000~~, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$124,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses. (*Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	<u>FY 2013</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2014</u> <u>Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2015</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Total.....	47,610	52,601	56,170

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***The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:***

FY 2014 Enacted level .....	<b>52,601</b>
Net increases to FY 2014 Enacted level:	
Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	2,167
Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	1,000
Transportation of Things.....	3
Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	293
Printing and Reproduction.....	7
Other Contractual Services.....	373
Supplies and Materials.....	<u>36</u>
Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....	<b>3,879</b>
Net decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level:	
Equipment.....	(268)
Land and Structures.....	<u>(42)</u>
Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level.....	<u><b>(310)</b></u>
FY 2015 Estimate.....	<u><u><b>56,170</b></u></u>

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

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

		FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
10	Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	39,175	41,547	43,714	2,167
21	Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	2,438	5,000	6,000	1,000
22	Transportation of Things.....	5	3	6	3
23.1	Rental Payments to GSA.....	965	0	0	0
23.3	Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	1,188	1,207	1,500	293
24	Printing and Reproduction.....	60	68	75	7
25	Other Contractual Services.....	3,416	3,627	4,000	373
26	Supplies and Materials.....	294	115	151	36
26	Official Reception and Representation.....	48	124	124	0
31	Equipment.....	40	768	500	(268)
32	Land and Structures.....	0	142	100	(42)
42	Insurance Claims and Indemnities.....	10	0	0	0
	Total.....	<u>47,639</u>	<u>52,601</u>	<u>56,170</u>	<u>3,569</u>
99	Reimbursement.....	<u>839</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>600</u>	
	Total.....	<u>48,478</u>	<u>53,151</u>	<u>56,770</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	233	240	252	12

**Part IV. Budget Activity Justification**  
**Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations**

**Executive Office of the President**



***Council on Environmental Quality***

**Fiscal Year 2015 Budget**





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

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## **Mission Statement and Background**

Congress established the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) with the passage of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in 1969 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321, 4342). In section 204 of NEPA, 42 U.S.C. § 4344, CEQ is charged 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 through promulgation and interpretation of Government-wide regulations; and
- Conducting environmental investigations, studies, surveys, research, and analyses with respect to matters of policy and legislation as requested by the President.

CEQ has numerous other statutory responsibilities under a number of Federal laws, including: the Clean Air Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7609; the Aquatic Nuisance Prevention and Control Act, 16 U.S.C. § 4751; the Department of Energy Organization Act of 1997, 42 U.S.C. § 7265; the Endangered Species Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1536; the Global Change Research Act of 1990, 15 U.S.C. § 2932; the Marine Mammal Protection Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 1401-03; the National Climate Program Act of 1978, 15 U.S.C. § 2904; the National Environmental Education Act, 20 U.S.C. §§ 5506-8; the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 10132, 10134, and 10193; the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. § 2603(e)(2)(A)(iii); the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Act, 23 U.S.C. § 139; and the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. § 5189g.

The Chairman of CEQ, a Senate-confirmed Presidential appointee, serves as Director of the Office of Environmental Quality (OEQ), established by the Environmental Quality Improvement Act (EQIA), 42 U.S.C. §§ 4372-4375. The Office provides the professional and administrative staff support for CEQ to help meet its statutory responsibilities. For example, CEQ is to assist in coordinating environmental programs among the Federal agencies in the Executive Branch, assist in developing environmental quality criteria and standards, and review the adequacy of existing systems for monitoring and predicting environmental change.

Finally, CEQ is responsible for ensuring that Federal agencies meet their obligations under NEPA. NEPA established the Federal Government's policy to "create and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of Americans" (42 U.S.C. § 4331). Pursuant to NEPA, the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local governments,

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

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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) 2015, the estimated funding requirement for CEQ is \$3,009,000 and a full-time equivalent (FTE) level of 24. This request is \$9,000 (or 0.03 percent) above the FY 2014 enacted level of \$3,000,000 for anticipated increased personnel benefits costs. The proposed staffing level for FY 2015 represents no change from the FY 2014 enacted level. This budget signifies the Administration's commitment to the cost effective development of environmental policies and appropriate response strategies.

### **Appropriations Language**

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

For necessary expenses to continue functions assigned to the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception and representation expenses, [\$3,000,000] \$3,009,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 202 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, the Council shall consist of one member, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, serving as chairman and exercising all powers, functions, and duties of the Council. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2014.*)

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

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

A summary of requirements is shown below:

	FY 2013 Enacted	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate
Total.....	2,983	3,000	3,009

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*The increases and/or decreases for FY 2015 are as follows:*

FY 2014 Enacted level ..... **3,000**

Net increases to FY 2014 Enacted level:

Personnel Compensation & Benefits..... 9

Subtotal, increases to FY 2014 Enacted level..... **9**

Net decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level:

Subtotal, decreases to FY 2014 Enacted level..... **0**

FY 2015 Estimate..... **3,009**

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

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

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2015 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
10 Personnel Compensation & Benefits.....	2,831	2,800	2,809	9
21 Travel & Transportation of Persons.....	36	52	52	0
23.3 Comm., Utilities & Misc. Charges.....	32	32	32	0
24 Printing and Reproduction.....	6	10	10	0
25 Other Contractual Services.....	43	60	60	0
26 Supplies and Materials.....	31	44	44	0
26 Official Reception and Representation.....	0	1	1	0
31 Equipment.....	0	1	1	0
Total.....	<u>2,979</u>	<u>3,000</u>	<u>3,009</u>	<u>9</u>
99 Reimbursement.....	0	50	0	
Total.....	<u>2,979</u>	<u>3,050</u>	<u>3,009</u>	

**Personnel Summary**

	FY 2013 Actual	FY 2014 Enacted	FY 2014 Estimate	FY14/FY15 Difference
Full-Time Equivalent Level.....	22	24	24	0