Office of Management and Budget
Strategic Plan
June 2014

MISSION

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) serves the President of the United States in overseeing the implementation of his vision across the Executive Branch. Specifically, OMB’s mission is to assist the President in meeting his policy, budget, management and regulatory objectives and to fulfill the agency’s statutory responsibilities.

OVERVIEW

OMB is the largest component of the Executive Office of the President. It reports directly to the President and helps executive departments and agencies across the Federal Government implement Administration commitments and priorities and effectively execute their programs. OMB also works within the Administration and with Congress to support the President’s legislative agenda.

OMB carries out its mission through five critical processes that are essential to the President’s ability to plan and implement priorities across the Executive Branch.

(1) Budget and policy development and execution.

(2) Management, including oversight of agency performance, Federal procurement, financial management, and information technology.

(3) Regulatory policy, including coordination and review of all significant Federal regulations by executive agencies.

(4) Legislative clearance and coordination, including agency testimony and draft bills.

(5) Executive Orders and Presidential Memoranda.
ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Organizationally, OMB has offices devoted to the development and execution of the Federal Budget, various government-wide management portfolios, and OMB-wide functional responsibilities. (See OMB’s organizational chart in Appendix A)

Budget and Policy Development and Execution: OMB has five resource management offices (RMOs), organized by agency and by program area. These offices, together with OMB’s Budget Review Division and the Office of Economic Policy, help to carry out OMB’s central activity of assisting the President in overseeing the preparation of the Federal Budget, supporting the Administration’s legislative agenda on the Hill, and supervising its execution by Executive Branch agencies. In helping to formulate the President’s budget plans, the RMOs assess the effectiveness of agency programs, policies, and procedures; weigh competing funding demands within and among agencies; and work with agencies and other White House policy offices to set funding priorities. Once the Budget is enacted, RMOs are responsible for the execution of Federal budgetary policies and provide ongoing policy and management guidance to Federal agencies. As part of these and other responsibilities, the RMOs provide analysis and evaluation of policy options, oversee their implementation, and develop and support government-wide management initiatives.

The Budget Review Division (BRD) plays a central role in developing and implementing the President’s Budget. BRD provides leadership and analytic support across the agency by analyzing trends in and the consequences of aggregate budget policy. It aggregates data provided by the RMOs, provides strategic and technical support for budget decision-making and negotiations, and monitors congressional action on appropriations and other spending legislation.

The Office of Economic Policy (EP), along with the Department of the Treasury and the Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), develops economic assumptions for the President’s Budget and works closely with BRD on budgetary issues. EP assists RMOs with budget estimates, policy proposals, cost models, and other data analytics, especially in the areas of credit and insurance, health, labor, education, and tax policy. EP plays a leadership role in government-wide program evaluation efforts.

Management: The management side of OMB oversees and coordinates the Administration’s financial management, procurement, e-government, and performance and personnel management policies. In each of these areas, OMB’s role includes not only administrative management functions, but also program and policy management (e.g., program delivery and outcomes). This role encompasses oversight of how agencies devise, implement, manage, and evaluate the statutory programs and policies for which they are responsible. This responsibility is central to OMB’s efforts to assist in agency strategic planning, goal setting, performance measurement, information technology management, evaluation, and policy research.

The management offices develop and oversee the President’s management agenda and other government-wide management policies, and work with the RMOs and the agencies to ensure that these policies are implemented:
The Office of Federal Financial Management (OFFM) develops government-wide policies and provides direction to improve financial management and systems; to reduce improper payments; to improve grants management; and to “right-size” Federal real property. OFFM also coordinates the activities of the Chief Financial Officers and Senior Real Property Officers.

The Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) works with agencies to improve Federal procurement practices that affect the full range of Federal acquisitions.

The Office of E-Government and Information Technology (E-Gov), headed by the Federal Government’s Chief Information Officer, develops and provides direction in the use of information technologies to make it easier for citizens and businesses to interact with the Federal Government, save taxpayer dollars, manage cybersecurity risks, and deliver mission outcomes.

The Office of Performance and Personnel Management (OPPM) leads efforts to achieve government-wide performance improvements, manages the government’s performance framework to improve the use of performance information in decision making, and coordinates agency Performance Improvement Officers. OPPM also works closely with the Office of Personnel Management to advance effective personnel practices and formulate the President’s budget request for personnel.

**Regulation and Information Policy:** The Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) is responsible for regulatory policy and review. Executive Order 12866, "Regulatory Planning and Review," issued by President Clinton on September 30, 1993, and Executive Order 12563 issued by President Obama on January 18, 2011, give OIRA the responsibility to review agencies’ draft proposed and final regulatory actions. With respect to regulatory policy, OIRA’s mission includes ensuring coordination and interagency review within the Executive Branch, including offices within OMB and the Executive Office of the President; promoting adherence to the law and to the Administration’s policy goals; and ensuring that regulations are based on sound economic analysis and serve the purposes of the statutes that authorize them and the interests of the public. OIRA seeks to ensure, to the extent permitted by law, that the benefits of agency regulations justify the costs, and that the agency’s chosen approach maximizes net benefits to society. In addition to the responsibilities under OIRA’s Executive Orders, under the Congressional Review Act OIRA has the responsibility for determining which agency rules are “major,” and under the “Regulatory Right to Know” Act and the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act OIRA must report to Congress on the impacts of regulations.

OIRA is also responsible for the coordination of information collection and quality, statistical policies and practices, and Federal information policy to improve the quality and management of information resources and minimize burden on the public. In addition to its organic statute, the Paperwork Reduction Act, OIRA also has information, science policy, and related responsibilities assigned by other statutes, including the Data Quality Act, the E-government Act, and the Privacy Act.
**Legislative Clearance and Coordination:** The Legislative Reference Division coordinates the articulation of the Administration’s position on legislation by overseeing the review and clearance of the Administration’s legislative proposals, testimony, and statements on bills progressing through the Congress.

**President’s Executive Orders and Memoranda to Agency Heads:** Under Executive Order 11030, as amended, OMB substantively reviews and clears all draft Presidential Executive Orders and Memoranda to Agency Heads prior to their issuance. Draft executive orders and Presidential memoranda are submitted for signature to the President by the Director of OMB and OMB’s General Counsel.

**Other OMB Offices:** Include Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator, Management and Operations, General Counsel, Communications, and Legislative Affairs.

The Office of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator (IPEC) is responsible for formulating and implementing the Administration’s strategic plan to combat counterfeiting and other forms of intellectual property infringement. The IPEC office collaborates closely with the array of agencies responsible for intellectual property enforcement to develop an effective government-wide strategy to maximize the effectiveness of available resources. The IPEC office also works closely with the Director, components of OMB, and other offices within the White House, to establish intellectual property policies that promote innovation and to provide advice on a host of intellectual property issues.

The remaining offices provide OMB-wide support and guidance in a number of areas. For example, the Management and Operations Division is responsible for ensuring that OMB has the staff resources, physical facilities, equipment, and information systems needed to accomplish its missions. In addition to managing the Executive Orders and Memoranda process, the Office of General Counsel provides legal advice and counsel to the Director and OMB staff and coordinates legal issues across agencies. The Communications and Strategic Planning Office is the principal resource of national, regional, and local media organizations for information about the Federal Budget and other areas of OMB responsibility. The Office of Legislative Affairs advises the organization on legislative issues and developments, provides expertise on congressional processes, supplies daily congressional reports to the Director and OMB staff, and manages the communication of the Administration’s positions to Congress.
STRATEGIC GOALS

1. Develop and execute the President’s fiscal policy and priorities.

Develop and ensure high quality execution of the Administration’s fiscal policy and priorities through development, enactment and implementation of the President’s Budget and ongoing management and oversight of agencies’ programs in accordance with the President’s policies and priorities.

2. Improve performance and management of government programs and services.

Work with and across agencies to improve performance and management, and pursue greater effectiveness, efficiency, productivity, and quality of government services and programs.

3. Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government rules and mandates.

Work with agencies to develop regulations that maintain a balance of protecting the health, welfare, safety, and environment, while promoting economic growth, innovation, competitiveness, and job creation. Work with agencies to maximize the practical utility and public benefit, while minimizing the burden, of information collected by or for the Federal Government.

4. Support agencies efforts to develop and implement policies in accordance with the President’s priorities.

Improve coordination on important agency and cross-agency priorities and ensure Executive Branch policies and documents – such as legislation, testimony, reports, research, regulations, guidance, and international frameworks – reflect the Administration’s priorities and are consistent with OMB policy directives, guidance, and standards.

5. Invest in and maintain a model workforce committed to excellence.

Continue to be a trusted and respected source of information based on the quality of OMB’s analysis and ability to forge constructive relationships across the Federal Government.