

Office of Management and Budget

Strategic Plan

August 2008

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) assists the President in overseeing the activities of the Federal Government. Specifically, OMB's mission is to assist the President in meeting his policy, budget, management and regulatory objectives and to fulfill its statutory responsibilities.

OMB's strategic plan reflects these responsibilities. This plan defines the missions and goals that guide OMB's work.

Background

OMB is part of the Executive Office of the President. As displayed in the organization chart on page 4, OMB is composed of four resource management offices (RMOs) organized by agency and program area, four statutory offices, and seven offices that provide OMB-wide support.

The RMOs are primarily responsible for the development and execution of Federal budgetary policies and provide ongoing policy and management guidance to Federal agencies. RMOs generally are organized by subject matter and agency. RMOs are responsible for developing the President's Budget, apportioning funds after the budget is enacted, and monitoring and working with individual agencies in monitoring progress on the President's Management Agenda. As part of these and other responsibilities, the RMOs provide analysis, evaluation, and implementation of policy options and support government-wide management initiatives.

There are four OMB offices created by statute. Three of these "statutory" offices develop and oversee the President's Management Agenda and other government-wide management policies, and work primarily with and through the RMOs with the agencies to ensure these policies are implemented. The Office of Federal Financial Management (OFFM) develops and provides direction to improve financial management and systems. OFFM also coordinates activities of the agency Inspectors General and Chief Financial Officers interagency councils. The Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) leads the President's Competitive Sourcing initiative and improves Federal procurement practices that affect the full range of Federal acquisitions. The Office of E-Government and Information Technology develops and provides direction in the use of information technology and the E-Government management initiative. The fourth OMB statutory office, the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA), oversees and coordinates Federal regulatory policy, information collection and quality, Government statistical policies and practices, and Federal information policy.

The seven OMB-wide offices are Management and Operations, Budget Review, Communications, Economic Policy, General Counsel, Legislative Affairs, and Legislative Reference.

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. In addition, BRD provides technical expertise in budget concepts and execution.

The Office of Economic Policy (EP) analyzes economic conditions, long-run economic, demographic, and technological changes, and fiscal policy. EP participates with Treasury and the Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) to develop economic assumptions for the President's Budget, and works closely with BRD on the budgetary implications of these assumptions and alternatives. Its financial economists, together with the RMOs, assess and make recommendations to reduce financial risks to the Government.

The Legislative Reference Division coordinates articulation of the Administration's position on legislation by coordinating the review and clearance of the Administration's legislative proposals, testimony, and statements on bills progressing through Congress.

The remaining offices provide legal guidance, liaison with the Congress and the public, and provide central administrative support for OMB.

OMB's Goals

1. Develop, enact and implement the President's Budget, shifting resources to higher priority and more effective uses.
2. Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government programs.
3. Improve the effectiveness and efficiency of government rules and mandates.
4. Ensure agencies develop, express and implement policies in accordance with the President's priorities.
5. Make OMB a Model Federal Agency.

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Office of Management and Budget Organizational Chart

