

BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

Fiscal Year 2023



GPO

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

February 16, 2022

The Honorable Tim Ryan
Chairman
Subcommittee on Legislative Branch
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Jack Reed
Chairman
Subcommittee on Legislative Branch
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Chairman Ryan & Chairman Reed:

I have the honor and am pleased to transmit herewith the appropriations request of the United States Government Publishing Office (GPO) for Fiscal Year 2023.

Strategic Outlook. Like other U.S.-based manufacturing operations, GPO continues to experience a host of challenges stemming from the pandemic – increased prices for raw materials and tight supply chains, a constrained labor market, complicated policies and procedures to keep our teammates safe, and, at times, a difficult outlook. However, GPO also continues to experience growth and was recently named by Forbes magazine as one of the America’s Best Mid-size Employers. Our aggressive use of telework and remote work for our eligible teammates continues to increase productivity and boost morale. And we have experienced important successes in partnership with our customers, such as the recent launch of the Next Generation Passport by the Department of State.

This is all against a backdrop of a transformation from a print-centric enterprise to a digital-first, modern publishing organization. Investments made by GPO with the support of the Congress in new technologies, such as digital inkjet presses and XPub, our new composition engine, will continue to pay dividends as we become more flexible and able to deliver quality products under tight time-frames. Our investments are pointing toward a future where our customers can focus on what they do best – creating content – and GPO can deliver that content digitally or in print, securely and preserved for the future.

GPO is in the final fiscal year of its current strategic plan. That plan was focused on moving GPO from its legacy configuration to one that recognizes the digital future. GPO’s strategic plan for the next five years will focus meeting the challenges of our digital present and securing GPO’s future by creating the kind of agile, innovative organization that the 21st century demands. I look forward to sharing that plan with the Committee and our other oversight committees soon. GPO’s current strategic plan is available for public inspection at <https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/our-agency/mission-vision-and-goals>.



FY 2023 Appropriations Request. As part of the Fiscal Year 2023 Legislative Branch Appropriations bill, we are requesting funding for our Congressional Publishing account, Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents account, and additional funding for GPO's Business Operations Revolving Fund to support specific projects. Together, the Congressional Publishing and Public Information Programs accounts fund GPO's provision of congressional information products and services as authorized by law, as well as our provision of public access to congressional and other Government information products through statutorily-authorized information dissemination programs.

All other GPO programs and activities – including the production of U.S. passports for the Department of State and secure credentials for other Federal agencies, the production and procurement of other information products and services for Federal agencies, the sales of Government information products and services to the public, and related operations – are financed on a reimbursable basis through GPO's Business Operations Revolving Fund.

GPO is requesting a total appropriation of \$130,904,000 for FY 2023. This is a proposed increase of \$5,355,000 over the amount GPO requested in FY 2022 and marks just the 2nd time in more than a decade that GPO has requested an overall increase in its annual appropriations. Even with this requested increase, the total appropriation would still represent an overall 11 percent reduction from our FY 2010 appropriation (*See Table 1*).

GPO has been able to submit essentially flat annual appropriations requests in recent years for several reasons. First, GPO's continued transition to digital technologies and products has increased our productivity. Additionally, the imposition of strict financial controls, coupled with a buyout in FY 2015 that reduced our workforce by 103 positions, has enabled us to constrain the growth of our costs. Finally, the ability to utilize unexpended balances of prior-year appropriations with the approval of the Appropriations Committees has made it possible in recent years to hold the line on the level of new funding we requested from Congress.

This year's request represents a four percent increase from our FY 2022 request. As discussed below, it is necessary due to increases in the costs of labor and materials, as well as funding for specific projects of importance to Congress, that we were unable to offset through operational efficiencies.



Table 1
Total Appropriations to GPO
FY 2010-2021, FY 2022 Request, & FY 2023 Request

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2010	\$147,461,000
2011	135,067,324
2012	126,200,000
2013	117,533,423
2014	119,300,000
2015	119,993,000
2016	117,068,000
2017	117,068,000
2018	117,068,000
2019	117,000,000
2020	117,000,000
2021	117,000,000
2022	125,549,000 (Requested)
2023	130,904,000 (Requested)

Our FY 2023 request will enable us to:

- meet projected requirements for congressional publishing;
- fund the operation of the public information programs of the Superintendent of Documents; and
- develop information technology, including **govinfo**, XPub and IT cybersecurity measures that support congressional publishing and public information programs operations.

Congressional Publishing Appropriation. GPO is requesting \$82,992,000 for this account. This is \$2,808,000 more than GPO requested for the Congressional Publishing account in FY 2022. This represents a 3.5 percent increase from GPO’s FY 2022 request, which is primarily required to fund mandatory pay-related and raw material price increases.

From FY 2010 through GPO’s request for FY 2022, the amount allotted for Congressional Publishing is down 14 percent (*See Table 2*). This is largely as a result of our continuing transition to digital technology and products, as well as actions taken in cooperation with the House of Representatives and the Senate to control congressional publishing costs. Unspent prior-year balances from this account that have been transferred to GPO’s Business Operations Revolving Fund are available to be obligated for the purposes of this account.



Table 2
Congressional Publishing Appropriation
FY 2010–2021, FY 2022 Request, & FY 2023 Request

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2010	\$93,768,000
2011	93,580,464
2012	90,700,000
2013	82,129,576
2014	79,736,000
2015	79,736,000
2016	79,736,000
2017	79,736,000
2018	79,528,000
2019	79,000,000
2020	79,000,000
2021	78,000,000
2022	80,184,000 (Requested)
2023	82,992,000 (Requested)

Language in the report accompanying the Legislative Branch Appropriations bill for FY 2021 (H.Rept. 116-447) requires the presentation of budget requirements from a zero base. The Congressional Publishing Appropriation is essentially a deposit account intended to cover the anticipated costs of congressional printing, which are driven by the legislative activities of the House of Representatives and the Senate and GPO’s obligations under title 44, United States Code. GPO utilizes historical data to develop estimates of likely congressional publishing requirements. These requirements are used as the basis of the budget presentation for this account.

We currently estimate that Congressional Publishing workload volumes will likely increase by about \$2,097,000 in FY 2023 from FY 2022 levels. We also expect price-level and wage increases (if implemented) to increase expenses to the Congressional Publishing account by an additional \$2,958,000. In order to constrain the total Congressional Publishing appropriation request for FY 2023 to \$82,992,000, GPO plans to use about \$4,031,000 of prior-year transfer funds in GPO’s Business Operations Revolving Fund to support Congressional Publishing work in FY 2023.

As shown on page D-4 of our budget justification for FY 2023, unexpended balances of prior-year appropriations that have been transferred to GPO’s Business Operations Revolving Fund will be used to offset anticipated requirements for FY 2023. The balance of these funds is earmarked for GPO’s critically important XPub project and other congressional information projects as indicated on page F-6. The XPub project represents the development of a native XML-based composition system for the preparation of congressional documents, replacing Microcomp, GPO’s decades old proprietary composition engine.



Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents. GPO is requesting \$35,257,000 for this account in FY 2023, which is an increase of \$1,237,000 or 3.6 percent over the amount GPO requested in FY 2022. This account pays for the costs of providing Federal Government publications in digital and tangible formats to 1,113 Federal depository libraries nationwide, cataloging and indexing, the distribution of documents to recipients designated by law, and international exchange distribution.

This appropriation request also represents a nearly 14 percent reduction from the amounts appropriated in FY 2010 (*See Table 3*). This reduction has been made possible by our continuing transition to digital technology and products which has resulted in significant efficiencies and lower costs in the dissemination of official Government information to the public.

Table 3
Public Information Programs of the
Superintendent of Documents Appropriation
FY 2010–2021, FY 2022 Request, & FY 2023 Request

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2010	\$40,911,000
2011	39,831,178
2012	35,000,000
2013	31,437,000
2014	31,500,000
2015	31,500,000
2016	30,500,000
2017	29,500,000
2018	29,000,000
2019	32,000,000
2020	31,296,000
2021	32,300,000
2022	34,020,000 (Requested)
2023	35,257,000 (Requested)

The net funding increase of \$1,237,000 we are requesting for FY 2023 is comprised of mandatory pay and related increases of about \$693,000 and price-level increases of \$544,000. In addition, the approved use of prior-year transfer funds will cover \$3,000,000 of costs in FY 2023 for needed upgrades and improvements to FDL P system applications and program improvements.

The requested amount is based on the outcome of using zero-based budgeting to determine the proper levels of funding needed to perform program activities at minimum levels, as directed by House Report 116-447. GPO plans to utilize carry-over balances from funds transferred to the Business Operations Revolving Fund to support high-priority information services and products funded by this account as indicated on page F-6, including the collection and preservation of new and historic documents and the continued development of **govinfo** content and capabilities.



Business Operations Revolving Fund. GPO is requesting \$12,655,000 for this account, to remain available until expended, to support continued investments in information technology and cybersecurity, and to accommodate a request from the Inspector General. This compares with the \$11,345,000 GPO requested for this account in FY 2022. Funding provided to this account represents both an increase to working capital for specified GPO information technology and cybersecurity projects as well as the Inspector General’s request.

Since FY 2013, these projects have included improvements to GPO’s FDsys website and its successor **govinfo**, which have greatly expanded public access to congressional and other Government information products while decreasing the costs of distributing traditional printed documents. They have also included efforts to harden and secure GPO’s IT infrastructure from persistent external cybersecurity threats. Beginning with our FY 2022 request, these projects have also included additional development investments in GPO’s XPub composition system, a program designed to transform the processes through which GPO produces congressional documents, enhance productivity, and expand the range of options available to Congress. With our FY 2023 Budget submission, GPO is also including a request on behalf of the GPO Inspector General’s Office (See Table 4).

Table 4
Appropriations to the Business Operations Revolving Fund
FY 2010 – 2021, FY 2022 Request, & FY 2023 Request

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2010	\$12,782,000
2011	1,655,682
2012	500,000
2013	3,966,847
2014	8,064,000
2015	8,757,000
2016	6,832,000
2017	7,832,000
2018	8,540,000
2019	6,000,000
2020	6,704,000
2021	6,700,000
2022	11,345,000 (Requested)
2023	12,655,000 (Requested)

Govinfo Projects for FY 2023 – \$5,875,000

- **General System and Collection Development (\$3,500,000)** – GPO is requesting this funding to support the development of new **govinfo** features to meet the identified needs of key stakeholders. Activities funded would include developing new content collections, increasing content in existing collections, enhancing the accessibility of content, and improving the discoverability of information hosted on **govinfo**.
- **Infrastructure (\$2,375,000)** – GPO is requesting this funding to support the procurement and servicing of the hardware, storage, and environments needed to manage system performance as **govinfo** content and usage continues to grow.

XPub Projects for FY 2023 – \$5,630,000

- **XPub System Development Projects** – GPO is developing a new XML-based composition system to replace our proprietary Microcomp system known as XPub (formerly known as the Composition Replacement System (CSR) project). This request covers some of the development costs associated with this project.

Cybersecurity Projects for FY 2023 – \$150,000

- **Security Enhancements for Advanced Persistent Threat** – The cybersecurity threat environment faced by Government agencies continues to change rapidly and presents substantive risks and dangers to organizations. The requested funding is planned to address that evolving threat environment by implementing enhanced IT security systems that are intended to reduce the risk of unauthorized data exfiltration, unauthorized access, unauthorized changes to data, and other impacts.

Office of Inspector General Projects for FY 2023 – \$1,000,000

- **Migration of OIG IT & Human Capital Services, including payroll** – At the current time, GPO provides IT & Human Capital Services to the GPO Office of Inspector General (OIG), including payroll services. The OIG's office would like to establish its own systems independent of GPO and estimates that the costs associated with establishing such systems include an approximately \$500,000 initial investment and a yearly expense of approximately \$500,000. The Agency is only including this item at the request of the Agency's Inspector General.

Chairman Ryan and Chairman Reed, we look forward to working with you and your Subcommittees in your consideration of our appropriations request for Fiscal Year 2023.

Sincerely,



HUGH NATHANIAL HALPERN
Director

Enclosure

cc:

The Honorable Mike Braun
Ranking Member
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Legislative Branch

The Honorable Jaime Herrera Beutler
Ranking Member
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Legislative Branch

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Executive Summary of FY 2023 Budget Request and Results of FY 2021 Operations

The U.S. Government Publishing Office (GPO), a legislative branch agency, is the OFFICIAL, DIGITAL, SECURE resource for producing, procuring, cataloging, indexing, authenticating, disseminating, and preserving the official information products of the Federal Government.

Under Title 44 of the U.S. Code, GPO is responsible for the production and distribution of information products for all three branches of the Government, including the official publications of Congress and the White House, U.S. passports for the Department of State, and the official publications of other Federal agencies and the courts. Once primarily a printing operation, we are now an integrated publishing operation and carry out our mission using an expanding range of digital as well as conventional formats. In 2014, Congress and the President recognized this change in P.L. 113-235, which contains a provision re-designating GPO's official name as the Government Publishing Office. As of September 30, 2021, GPO employed 1,568 staff.

Along with sales of publications in digital and tangible formats to the public, we support openness and transparency in Government by providing permanent public access to Federal Government information at no charge through **govinfo** (www.govinfo.gov), which averaged approximately 70 million retrievals per month in FY 2021. GPO also provides public access to Government information through partnerships with 1,113 Federal, academic, public, law, and other libraries nationwide participating in the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP).

History. From the Mayflower Compact to the Declaration of Independence and the papers leading to the creation and ratification of the Constitution, America is a nation based on documents, and our governmental tradition since then has reflected that fact. Article I, section 5 of the Constitution requires that “each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same,” establishing Congress’s informing mission that GPO carries out. After years of struggling with various systems of contracting for printed documents that were beset with scandal and corruption, in 1860 Congress created the Government Printing Office as its official printer. GPO first opened its doors for business on March 4, 1861, the same day Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as the 16th President.

Since that time, GPO has produced and distributed the official version of every great American state paper and an uncounted number of other Government publications, documents, and forms. These documents include the Emancipation Proclamation, the legislative publications and acts of Congress, Social Security cards, Medicare and Medicaid information, census forms, tax forms, citizenship forms, passports, military histories ranging from the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion to the latest accounts of our forces in Afghanistan, the 9/11 Commission Report, Presidential inaugural addresses, and Supreme Court opinions. This work goes on today, in digital as well as print formats. Last year, on March 4th, GPO was proud to celebrate its 160th Anniversary.

Strategic Vision. GPO continues to transform itself from a print-centric to a content-centric publishing operation. This process is consistent with the recommendations submitted by the National Academy of Public Administration to Congress (Rebooting the Government Printing Office: *Keeping America Informed* in the Digital Age, January 2013) regarding our transition to a digital future.

GPO continues to develop an integrated, diversified product and services portfolio that focuses primarily on digital. At the same time, we recognize that some tangible print will continue to be required because of official use, archival purposes, authenticity, specific industry requirements, and segments of the population that either have limited or no access to digital formats, though its use will continue to decline relative to the continued to growth in the provision of and access to digital formats.

Strategic Plan. Our strategic plan, which is available for public review at <https://www.gpo.gov/who-we-are/our-agency/mission-vision-and-goals>, is built around four goals: satisfying our stakeholders, offering products and services, strengthening our organizational foundation, and engaging our workforce. The plan provides the blueprint for how GPO will continue to achieve our mission of *Keeping America Informed* with an emphasis on being the OFFICIAL, DIGITAL, SECURE source of Government information. GPO's senior managers convene at the beginning of each fiscal year to review the plan and approve it before it is issued.

Because our customers are involved in the digital world and understand technological change, it is important that GPO foster an environment that embraces change and innovation, new ways of thinking, new work processes, and the development of new products and services. Tangible printing at GPO is being supplanted by an exponential growth in digital requirements by Congress and Federal agencies. Moreover, the public — including the library and Government information user communities — has signaled its strong desire for increased digital access to Government information.

In transforming the way we do business, we are focusing on managing content for customer and public use both today and tomorrow. GPO uses its extensive experience and expertise with digital systems to provide both permanent public access to Government information in a variety of formats and the most efficient and effective means for printing when required, all within a secure setting that is responsive to the customer's needs.

Technology Transformation. For the entirety of its 160-year history, GPO has worked to adapt to changing technologies. In the ink-on-paper era, this meant moving from hand-set to machine typesetting, from slower to high-speed presses, and from hand to automated bookbinding. These changes were significant for their time.

Yet those changes pale by comparison with the transformation that accompanied our incorporation of electronic information technologies, which began in 1962 when the Joint Committee on Printing directed the agency to implement a new system of computer-based composition. That order led to the development of GPO's first electronic photocomposition system, which by the early 1980's had completely supplanted machine-based hot metal typesetting.

Following the enactment of the GPO Electronic Information Access Enhancement Act in 1993 (P.L. 103-40), the databases generated by our composition system were uploaded to the internet via GPO's first website, *GPO Access*, vastly expanding the agency's information dissemination capabilities. In 2009, GPO replaced the original *GPO Access* site with its Federal Digital System, or FDsys. The FDsys site was formally retired in December of 2018 with a new site, **govinfo**, which offers significantly enhanced functionality, taking its place.

While transforming to an increasingly digital footing, we continue to provide an array of printing services to support the needs of Congress, Federal agencies, and the public, and we are retooling our print operations to take advantage of the efficiencies provided by modern equipment. Over the past several years, GPO's plant modernization efforts have achieved some significant milestones.

In FY 2015, we put into operation our zero make-ready (ZMR) press to support congressional and Federal agency publishing requirements, and as a result were able to reduce the cost of producing congressional hearings. In FY 2017, we installed a new perfect binding line to increase the speed and reduce the cost of bookbinding operations.

In FY 2018, GPO began operating a state-of-the-art LED UV Perfector Eight-Color Press. This press prints "dry," which enables the simultaneous printing of both sides of a sheet of paper, helping GPO employees achieve additional efficiencies and savings in the production of congressional and agency publications.

In FY 2020, we completed a multi-year effort to replace the large, comparatively inefficient newspaper presses used to produce the Congressional Record and Federal Register with smaller, more flexible digital inkjet presses. These presses, which were put into production last March, have enabled GPO to reduce paper waste in the production of these important daily publications from over 35 percent to just 2-3 percent — a considerable production-cost savings.

In FY 2021, we completed our market research into state-of-the-art automated bookmaking lines to magnify the productivity gains we are achieving with the digital inkjet presses. These automated bookmaking lines will enable GPO to cut, fold, collate, cover, and bind the materials printed by the inkjets into publications such as the Federal Register and Congressional Record with far greater efficiency. We anticipate completing the installation of this equipment in the current fiscal year.

In FY 2022, GPO is working to acquire an artificial intelligence-enabled 8 color UV LED press that will bolster our conventional color print capabilities. Capable of printing 15,000 sheets an hour, this press will enable GPO to replace three antiquated presses that require significantly more labor to operate.

Beyond the productivity gains and labor cost savings we expect this press to produce, it also is much easier and more intuitive to operate than the aging, highly specialized equipment it is designed to replace. As a result, GPO will be able to broaden its qualified labor pool of potential press operators a time when the number of individuals with the requisite skills to operate aging press equipment is decreasing rapidly with the decline of the newspaper industry.

As a result of these sweeping technology changes — digital products, equipment, and processes — GPO is now fundamentally different from what it was as recently as a generation ago. It is smaller, leaner, and equipped with digital production capabilities that are the foundation of the information systems relied upon daily by Congress, Federal agencies, and the public to ensure open and transparent Government in the digital era. As we prepare for the Government information environment and technology challenges of the future, our transformation is continuing with the development of new ways for delivering Government information.

GPO and Congress

For the Clerk of the House, the Secretary of the Senate, and the committees of the House and the Senate, GPO publishes the documents and publications required by the legislative and oversight processes of Congress in digital and tangible formats. These include the daily Congressional Record, bills, reports, legislative calendars, hearings, committee prints, and documents, as well as stationery, franked envelopes, memorials and condolence books, programs and invitations, phone books, and the other products needed to conduct the business of Congress. We produce all the printing work required every four years by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies. We also detail expert staff to support the publishing requirements of House and Senate committees and congressional offices such as the House and Senate Offices of Legislative Counsel. We work with Congress to ensure the provision of these services under any circumstances, including emergency weather and other conditions.

Today the activities associated with creating congressional information databases comprise the majority of the work funded by GPO's annual Congressional Publishing Appropriation. Our advanced digital authentication system, supported by public key infrastructure (PKI), is an essential component for assuring the digital security of congressional publications. The databases we build are made available for providing access to congressional publications in digital formats as well as their production in tangible formats.

GPO's congressional information databases also form the building blocks of other information systems supporting Congress. For example, they are provided directly to the Library of Congress to support its **Congress.gov** system as well as the legislative information systems the Library makes available to House and Senate offices. We work with the Library to prepare summaries and status information for House and Senate bills in XML bulk data format. We also work with the Library on a variety of digital projects supporting Congress to make congressional information more widely accessible, including the digitization of historical issues of the Congressional Record, a project which was completed in 2018.

GPO Cuts the Cost of Congressional Work. GPO's use of electronic information technologies has been the principal contributor to lowering the cost, in real economic terms, of congressional information products. In FY 1980, as GPO replaced hot metal typesetting with electronic photocomposition, the appropriation for Congressional Publishing was \$91.6 million, the equivalent in today's dollars of \$312.8 million. By comparison, our requested funding for FY 2022 is \$80.2 million, a reduction of about 74% in constant-dollar terms.

Since 2010, to the current-year request, we have achieved a 32% reduction in the constant-dollar value of the Congressional Publishing Appropriation. We have achieved this reduction through the continuing transformation of our technology profile, the implementation of rigorous cost controls, and collaboration with Congress in furthering initiatives designed to improve the efficiency of print distribution in meeting the information needs of the Senate and House of Representatives.

**Congressional Publishing Appropriation
FY 1980-2022**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>In Constant Dollars</u>
1980	\$ 91.6 million	\$ 312.8 million
1985	94.0 million	243.2 million
1990	74.1 million	159.1 million
1995	84.7 million	154.3 million
2000	73.3 million	118.3 million
2005	88.1 million	122.3 million
2010	93.8 million	118.6 million
2015	79.7 million	92.7 million
2020	79.0 million	85.2 million
2021	78.0 million	80.8 million
2022 (Requested)	80.2 million	80.2 million

Productivity increases resulting from technology have enabled us to make substantial reductions in our staffing requirements while continuing to improve services for Congress. In 1980, total GPO employment was 6,450. At the end of FY 2021, we had just 1,568 employees on board, representing a reduction of 4,882, or more than 75%, since 1980. Our workforce levels over the past five years remain the smallest of any time in the past century.

**GPO Employment
FY 1980 – FY 2021
(at September 30)**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Headcount</u>
1980	6,450
1985	5,383
1990	4,977
1995	3,956
2000	3,139
2005	2,344
2010	2,284
2016	1,726
2017	1,740
2018	1,737
2019	1,662
2020	1,625
2021	1,568

Highlights of FY 2021 Congressional Work. In addition to producing numerous congressional publications, GPO worked with Congress in FY 2021 to produce tickets and program materials for several important public events. Most notable, of course, was GPO’s work with the Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, to produce tickets, secure credentials, programs, and commemorative materials associated with the 59th Inaugural Ceremonies at which President Joe Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris were sworn into office. Other congressional ceremonies for which GPO was proud to provide assistance include the public tributes to officers William F. Evans and Brian D. Sicknick, two United States Capitol Police officers who each lost their lives as a result of their efforts to defend the U.S. Capitol from attacks during 2021.

In support of Congress's Legislative Branch Bulk Data Task Force, GPO continued to work throughout FY 2021 with the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate on initiatives to convert legacy file formats into United States Legislative Markup (USLM) XML. USLM offers a standard XML schema to promote interoperability among documents as they flow through the legislative and regulatory processes. It also promotes international interoperability with documents produced by governments world-wide.

In early FY 2019, the first project was completed with the release of a subset of enrolled bills, public and private laws, and Statutes at Large in Beta USLM XML on **govinfo**, and in FY 2021 completed a project to convert the Statute Compilations on **govinfo** into USLM XML.

In addition, in FY 2021, GPO completed planning and procurement activities related to the next USLM project to model the remaining bill and resolution versions in USLM. GPO is leading this effort with representatives from the Office of the Clerk of the House and the Office of the Secretary of the Senate participating along a private-sector vendor. The goal of the project is to ensure that the modeled USLM XML is interoperable within the legislative ecosystem and that legislative editing and publishing needs have been addressed for stakeholder organizations. GPO plans to complete this project in FY 2023.

The Legislative Branch Bulk Data Task Force USLM data standardization initiatives complement the work GPO is performing through its XPub development project to replace GPO's aging, proprietary composition system with a new XML-based, automated system. Making Government information available in XML permits data to be reused and repurposed not only for print output, but also for conversion into eBooks, mobile web applications, and other forms of content delivery, including data mashups and other analytical tools by third party providers, which contribute to openness and transparency in Government.

XPub allows customers to provide GPO with content in various formats and get output in flexible print and digital formats, and it is being deployed on a product-by-product basis. In FY 2019, GPO took a major step forward by publishing the 2018 Main Edition of the United States Code, a nearly 60,000-page publication, through XPub. Since then, GPO has continued to work on bringing additional publications into XPub production, with a focus on Congressional bills, resolutions, amendments, public laws, Statutes at Large, House and Senate calendars, the Congressional Record, and the Federal Register.

In FY 2020, GPO marked a significant XPub development milestone when the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress became the first congressional committee report to be produced via XPub. The Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress's report details 97 different recommendations and findings regarding how Congress can better serve the American people, a goal GPO is committed to supporting.

In FY 2021, GPO continued to make significant progress in XPub development. As a lead-up to the upcoming production release of Congressional Bills, Public Laws, and Statutes at Large, GPO released for public comment a proposed new responsive HTML format for Congressional Bills and Public Laws. This format will replace the plain text file GPO currently provides, and it is optimized for any device, including mobile devices, tablets, and traditional desktops/laptops. The format uses modern, easy-to-read fonts that are optimized for screen usage and search engines, and it contains metadata for easy re-use by data providers.

GPO also continued to produce Annual Supplements of the United States Code via XPub, with Supplement II being completed late in FY 2021. The XPub team also continues to produce “one-off” publications for Congressional users as requested, including an internal staff report from the Committee on House Administration as well as the 2022 Edition of the Constitution Annotated (scheduled for release in late FY 2022).

GPO and Federal Agencies

Federal agencies are major generators of information in the United States, and GPO produces their information products for official use and public access. Federal agencies and the public also rely on a growing variety of secure credentials that we produce, including travelers holding U.S. passports, members of the public who cross our borders frequently, and other users. Our digital systems support key Federal agency publications, including the annual Budget of the U.S. Government and, most importantly, the Federal Register and associated products. As it does for congressional documents, our digital authentication system, supported by public key infrastructure (PKI), assures the digital security of agency documents.

Highlights of FY 2021 Agency Operations. Since 2012, we have made the annual Budget of the U.S. Government available as a mobile app, and with GPO’s new **govinfo** system the documents are now available across multiple platforms. The complete, authentic online version of the FY 2022 Budget was released on **govinfo** and in print in May of 2021. The digital version provides users with access to the text and images of the Budget, including the Budget Message of the President, information on the President’s priorities, and budget overviews organized by agency, as well as summary tables and additional books of the Budget, including the Analytical Perspectives, Appendix, and Historical Tables.

During FY 2021, GPO was honored to produce the official photographs of President Joe Biden and Vice President Kamala Harris. These official photographs, which can be purchased through our online bookstore (<https://bookstore.gpo.gov/>), will be hung in more than 1,600 Federal buildings managed by the General Services Administration (GSA), military installations, and other Federal facilities. GPO also produced official photographs for a number of cabinet officials, including Treasury Secretary Janet Yellen and Veterans Affairs Secretary Denis McDonough.

In addition, GPO craftspeople were proud to create ceremonial programs for important White House events including President Biden’s signing of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, a White House Naturalization Ceremony on July 2nd, and the Medal of Honor presentation to First Lieutenant Ralph Puckett, Jr., who was honored for his extraordinary heroism during the Korean War’s Battle of Hill 205.

Additional highlights in FY 2021 include the continuation of GPO’s collaboration with the U.S. Department of State to produce the 2021 Trafficking in Persons Report, the world’s most comprehensive resource of governmental anti-trafficking activities, and the production of The Chairmanship of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: 1949-2019 for the Department of Defense.

With the inauguration of a new President, Fiscal Year 2021 also saw GPO produce “The Plum Book,” or the United States Policy and Supporting Positions 2020. Published after each Presidential election, the Plum Book is used to identify Presidential appointed and other positions within the Federal Government, and lists more than 9,000 Federal civil service leadership and support positions in the executive and legislative branches that may be subject to noncompetitive appointment. The Plum Book can be found in searchable format on **govinfo** (<https://www.govinfo.gov/app/details/GPO-PLUMBOOK-2020/>).

In August, GPO was able to fulfill an urgent request from the State Department to produce informational posters to help Afghan refugees being evacuated to the United States. The posters, which were displayed at both Philadelphia and Dulles International Airports, featured instructions in both the Dari and Pashtu languages, and were produced the same day GPO received the request.

One of GPO's major agency customers is the Office of the Federal Register (OFR), a unit of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). OFR produces the daily Federal Register, the official daily publication for rules, proposed rules, and notices of Federal agencies and organizations, as well as executive orders and other presidential documents. In addition, the OFR is also responsible for related publications such as the Code of Federal Regulations, and other key information products like the Daily Compilation of Presidential Documents and the Public Papers of the President. GPO produces these publications on behalf of OFR, and is proud that throughout the COVID-19 pandemic we were able to fulfill our obligations to OFR.

Beyond OFR, GPO also collaborates with NARA on its Center for Legislative Archives, which is housed in renovated archival space on the 3rd floor of GPO's Building A. During FY 2021, GPO and NARA successfully negotiated an agreement to renovate additional space on the 4th floor of Building A to meet NARA's space requirements. When this space is fully built out, NARA's CLA will have an estimated total of 50 years of archival quality space to house the important records of Congress.

Partnership with Industry. Other than congressional and inherently governmental work such as the Federal Register, the Budget, and security and intelligent documents, GPO produces virtually all other Federal agency information products via contracts with the private-sector printing and information-product industry. Administered through both our central office and regional offices located across the country, this work was valued at approximately \$401.6 million, and represented 64,840 orders, in FY 2021.

More than 10,000 individual firms are registered to do business with GPO, the vast majority of which are small businesses averaging 20 employees per firm. Contracts are awarded on a purely competitive basis, and there are no set-asides or preferences other than what is specified in law and regulation, including a Buy American requirement. This partnership provides significant economic opportunity for the private sector. GPO has long advocated that where Federal agency printing is required, this partnership is the most cost-effective way of producing it.

In 2013, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) conducted a study at the request of the Joint Committee on Printing that identified approximately 80 Federal printing plants still in operation (<http://www.gao.gov/assets/660/655936.pdf>). GPO maintains that significant additional savings for taxpayers could be achieved if the work these plants are producing is transferred to GPO for production through our partnership with the private-sector printing and information-product industry. Such a transfer would also improve the ability of GPO's Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP) to reduce the number of "fugitive documents" from the FDLP and improve public access to Government information.

This GPO partnership with the private sector is managed by our Customer Service business unit, which launched the first release of our new online ordering portal called "Publish" in May 2021. Publish allows GPO's customers to submit and store publishing orders electronically through the GPO website and contains prompts and helpful tips that will make the process more efficient and intuitive. As development continues, Publish will become an end-to-end system covering all steps of the competitive bidding process from order entry to billing.

Throughout FY 2021, Customer Services continued its close coordination with Federal agencies, including the IRS and Treasury Department, charged with providing economic relief and support to the American people as they grappled with the challenges posed by the COVID pandemic. This work included overseeing the printing of millions of economic stimulus and child care tax credit checks, and the printing and mailing of more than 750 million notices providing needed information about COVID relief programs.

Security and Intelligent Documents. For nearly a century GPO has been responsible for producing the U.S. passport for the U.S. Department of State. At one time no more than a conventionally printed document, the U.S. passport since 2005 has incorporated a digital chip and antenna array capable of carrying biometric identification data. With other security printing features, this document – which GPO produces in Washington, DC, as well as at a secure remote facility in Mississippi – is now the most secure identification credential obtainable.

In FY 2021, GPO continued production of the Next Generation Passport (NGP) and Legacy Passport. The NGP is equipped with an array of new security features which include a polycarbonate data page. In FY 2021 GPO produced 14.85 million passports for the State Department, and has produced a total of more than 205 million passports since 2005. In FY 2021, GPO will continue to make investments needed to support the State Department's Passport Program.

Since 2008, GPO has also served as an integrator of secure-identification smart cards to support the credentialing requirements of Federal agencies and other Government entities. GPO provides secure-card credential products to include design, printing, manufacturing, personalization and shipping and delivery. GPO leverages the most advanced industry technologies, raw materials and components from companies across the U.S. to build the highest quality products at the lowest prices by security-cleared government employees within secure government facilities.

In FY 2021, the GPO produced over 3.5 million secure-card credentials for our Federal agency customers. Since 2008, GPO has produced more than 32.5 million secure-credential cards across 11 different product lines. Among them are the Trusted Traveler Program's (TTP) family of border crossing cards – NEXUS, SENTRI, FAST, and Global Entry – for the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), which are used by frequent travelers across U.S. borders. Another card produced for DHS is the Transportation Worker Identity Card (TWIC). In addition, GPO produces a Border Crossing Card (BCC) that is issued by the State Department for authorized travel across the Mexican border, as well as secure law enforcement credentials for the U.S. Capitol Police that are used in Presidential inaugurations.

Both the Passport and secure-credential operations at GPO are fully ISO 9001-certified and undergo rigorous third-party audits every year to gain recertification. These certifications ensure our customers of GPO's commitment to quality in every product we produce.

GPO and Open, Transparent Government

Producing and distributing the official publications and information products of the Government fulfills an informing role originally envisioned by the Founders, as James Madison once said:

“A popular Government without popular information, or the means of acquiring it, is but a Prologue to a Farce or a Tragedy, or perhaps both. Knowledge will forever govern ignorance, and a people who mean to be their own Governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives.”

GPO operates a variety of programs that provide the public with “the means of acquiring” Government information that Madison spoke of. These programs include the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP), **govinfo**, Publications Information Sales, and Agency Distribution Services.

Federal Depository Library Program. The FDLP has legislative antecedents that date to 1813 (3 Stat. 140), when Congress first authorized congressional documents to be deposited at the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, MA, for the use of the public. Since then, Federal depository libraries have served as critical links between “We the People” and the information made available by the Federal Government. GPO provides the libraries with information products in digital and tangible formats, and libraries, in turn, make them available to the public at no charge while providing additional assistance to depository library users.

The FDLP has continued to transform over the years to meet the needs of the public and libraries in the digital age. Today, the FDLP serves millions of Americans through a network of 1,113 public, academic, law, and other libraries located across the Nation, averaging nearly three per congressional district.

A common theme among the Nation’s Federal depository libraries is flexibility. The FDLP of today welcomes libraries to tailor their U.S. Government collections to the needs of their local communities, through access to large tangible collections, access to digital materials, or a combination of the two.

Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, Federal depository libraries have adapted to public service via telework, closed and reopened libraries under difficult conditions, and developed new and creative ways of operating, while never losing sight of their mission to empower the public with the documents of our democracy.

Providing FDLP libraries with print and electronic Government information resources to share with their patrons is still at the core of what we do. This includes providing educational and training opportunities via GPO’s FDLP Academy. Since this program’s inception in 2012, almost 600 webinars and over 140 recorded webcasts have been presented to the FDLP community related to U.S. Government information.

As the Program continues to evolve, our critical mission of *Keeping America Informed* has expanded even further. GPO’s Library Services & Content Management (LSCM) business unit has been undertaking efforts to digitize and make available online historic print collections of Government information, as well as developing strategic efforts that partner with libraries and other organizations to permanently preserve historic resources.

Through historic digitization efforts, GPO has enhanced the scope of collections available on **govinfo** tremendously. Some notable examples of GPO's recent work include:

- Initial public release of the U.S. Congressional Serial Set collection, including select volumes from the 69th Congress, the 82nd Congress, and several 19th century Congresses
- Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications and Government Document Indexes
- New publications from Digital Content Contributors:
 - University of Florida
 - Boise State University
- Release of 10 additional years of Bill Status XML Bulk Data, from 108th Congress to 112th Congress (2003-2012)
- Addition of linked HTML in the Congressional Record Index for 1983-2011
- Statute Compilations in USLM XML
- Completion of the Federal Register Index collection
- Final Report of the Committee on the Modernization of Congress
- Women in Congress, 1917-2020 eBook
- 2020 United States Policy and Supporting Positions, or the “Plum Book”
- Senate Manual for the 116th Congress
- Congressional Directory for the 116th Congress
- 2021 Economic Report of the President
- Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation (CONAN), 2020 Supplement
- Thirteen new courts opted into publishing to the U.S. Courts Opinions collection, bringing the total number of courts participating in the program to 148.

LSCM also has official partnership agreements in place with 71 organizations to advance free public access to U.S. Government information. These partnerships range from organizations that pledge to permanently preserve Government publications in their libraries, to organizations that make a commitment to retain and make publicly accessible at no-fee digital resources within scope of the FDLP, to organizations that provide digital content to GPO for ingest into **govinfo**, and more.

Further, LSCM collaborates, through special projects and initiatives, with another 40 organizations to share knowledge, develop services, and further GPO's mission. A notable example is GPO's collaboration with the Law Library of Congress on the digitization of the U.S. Congressional Serial Set back to 1817. The Law Library of Congress is inventorying and digitizing the Serial Set, while GPO is focused on metadata, the development of a new **govinfo** collection, and seeking any replacement volumes needed by the Law Library.

To contribute to the continued evolution of the FDLP, in FY 2021, in response to a recommendation of the Depository Library Council (DLC), GPO Director Hugh Halpern established a Task Force to study the feasibility of an all-digital FDLP. This undertaking will have huge impacts on Federal depository libraries, as well as GPO – from the Superintendent of Documents organization to Library Services & Content Management and Plant Operations. The Task Force has representation

from the DLC, depository libraries of different types and sizes, library association representatives, and GPO. The work is taking place in FY 2022, and the result will be a final report and plan.

govinfo. Under the provisions of Public Law 103-40, GPO has been providing online public access to Congressional and Federal agency publications since 1994, beginning with a site known as *GPO Access*. Fifteen years later, *GPO Access* was retired and a significantly re-engineered system debuted as GPO's Federal Digital System or FDsys. In early 2016, GPO unveiled the next generation of our public access system with the introduction of **govinfo**. Rolled out initially as a Beta, **govinfo** improved upon FDsys by providing a modern interface that is aligned with the needs of today's Government information users for quick and effective online access across a variety of platforms.

Following a period of iterative development and testing, **govinfo** was moved out of Beta in December 2017. Throughout 2018, the FDsys and **govinfo** websites ran in parallel while GPO worked with key stakeholders to ensure a smooth transition to **govinfo**. In December 2018, the FDsys website was retired and completely replaced by **govinfo**. Key features of **govinfo** include a mobile-friendly design, current and historical content collections from all three branches, enhanced search and intuitive browse, linked related documents, curated feature articles, quick and easy social sharing, developer tools such as XML bulk data and a public API, expanded help information, support for redirects from millions of legacy FDsys links, and additional enhancements based on stakeholder feedback.

Online access to Federal documents made available by GPO has reduced the cost of providing public access to Government information significantly when compared with print, while expanding public access dramatically through the internet. In FY 2021, an additional 320,000 content packages – which are generally equivalent to bound, printed documents – were added to **govinfo** from the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, and the **govinfo** system averaged approximately 70 million retrievals per month.

GPO has continually added content to **govinfo** to provide increased public access to Government information. Building upon significant FY 2020 accomplishments, which included providing access to the digitized U.S. Government Manual from 1935 to 1994, in FY 2021 GPO provided access to volumes of the digitized Serial Set from the 69th, 82nd, and several 19th century Congresses, the digitized Monthly Catalog and Government Publication Indexes, and digitized Congressional hearings from multiple committees. GPO also worked closely with our Federal and library partners to provide access to many notable publications including the Women in Congress 1917-2020 eBook, digitized publications from the University of Florida and Boise State University, various Railroad Retirement Board publications, and the Final Report of the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress, which was composed using GPO's new XML-based composition system, XPub. In addition, GPO collaborated with its legislative data partners to make available ten additional years of Bill Status XML bulk data from 2003 to 2012, to provide access to enhanced Congressional Record Index linked HTML files from 1983 to 2011, and to make over 2,200 Statute Compilations available in USLM XML format.

Beginning in FY 2018, the **govinfo** repository underwent an extensive initial audit and began yearly surveillance audits for certification as a Trustworthy Digital Repository in compliance with International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 16363. In December 2018, GPO made history by becoming the first organization in the United States to achieve this certification, the highest global standard of excellence for digital repositories.

Certification provides assurance to GPO stakeholders that **govinfo** is a standards-compliant digital repository in which Government information is preserved, accessible, and usable now and into the future. During the annual surveillance audits required to maintain certification, **govinfo** is evaluated against 109 criteria covering all aspects of a digital repository including organizational infrastructure, digital object management, and infrastructure and security risk management.

GPO has continued to invest in the IT infrastructure supporting **govinfo**. This includes the storage and servers needed for production, COOP, testing, and development environments. In FY 2021, GPO added storage capacity, increased compute capacity, and upgraded key components.

**Number of Content Packages Submitted to govinfo
FY 2016-FY 2021**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Number of Packages</u>
2016	115,000
2017	188,000
2018	216,000
2019	121,000
2020	212,000
2021	320,000

Publication and Information Sales Program. Along with the FDLP and our online dissemination system, which are no-fee public access programs, GPO also provides access to official Federal information through public sales featuring secure ordering through an online bookstore (**bookstore.gpo.gov**) and partnerships with the private sector that offer Federal publications as eBooks.

Our Online Bookstore (OBS) processed more than 18,000 orders from the general public and other Federal agencies in FY 2021, generating \$1.3 million in revenue and sending 163,000 copies of publications out to the general public. We also began shifting our marketing efforts to more strategically target market-based opportunities based on customers' previous purchasing patterns. This shift has improved both open and click through rates.

Agency Distribution Services (ADS) Program. GPO operates two distribution facilities which are strategically located in Laurel, MD (30 miles from Washington, DC) and Pueblo, CO (115 miles from Denver, CO). Through these facilities, GPO administers distribution programs for the information products of other Federal agencies. Today, over 60 Federal agencies utilize the comprehensive services provided through the Pueblo and Laurel facilities, which together offer more than 225,000 square feet of climate-controlled distribution, storage, and order fulfillment space.

Among the services provided through GPO's ADS program are website hosting, consulting services, fulfillment and distribution, address validation services, call center operations, and printing optimization, just to name a few. These services are all designed to help Federal agencies achieve savings in the distribution of their information products.

The ADS program continues to transform itself to meet evolving client demand. Revenue for the ADS fulfillment network was \$13.6 million in FY 2021, with 1.9 million orders fulfilled. The fulfillment network also completed 17 promotions for our Federal customers with 4.8 million publications being distributed through these projects.

In order to meet growing demand for ADS services, GPO was able to put a new a 25,000 square foot warehouse into operation at our Pueblo Distribution Center just as the staff was preparing to mark the facility's 50th Anniversary, which was celebrated on October 11, 2021.

GPO's Finances

Business Operations Revolving Fund. All GPO activities are financed through our Business Operations Revolving Fund, established by section 309 of Title 44, U.S.C. This business-like fund is used to pay all of our costs in performing congressional and agency publishing, information product procurement, and publications dissemination activities. It is reimbursed from payments from customer agencies, sales to the public, and transfers from our two annual appropriations: the Congressional Publishing Appropriation and the Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents Appropriation.

The Business Operations Revolving Fund functions as GPO's checking account with the U.S. Treasury. We pay our expenses from this account either through electronic transfer or check. The fund is reimbursed when the Treasury Department transfers money from agency appropriations accounts to the fund when agencies pay our invoices. This procedure also applies to the payment of transfers from the Congressional Publishing and Public Information Programs appropriations, and to deposits of funds collected from sales to the public.

GPO maintains a cash balance in the Business Operations Revolving Fund that is used to pay all expenses. The cash balance fluctuates daily as payments are received from agency reimbursements, customer payments, and transfers from GPO appropriations.

Retained Earnings. Under GPO's system of accrual accounting, annual earnings generated since the inception of the Business Operations Revolving Fund have been accumulated as retained earnings. Retained earnings make it possible for us to fund a significant amount of technology modernization. However, appropriations for essential investments in technology and plant upgrades are requested when necessary.

Appropriated Funds. GPO's Congressional Publishing Appropriation is used to reimburse the Business Operations Revolving Fund for the costs of publishing the documents required for the use of Congress in digital and tangible formats, as authorized by the provisions of chapters 7 and 9 of Title 44, U.S.C. The Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents Appropriation is used to pay for the costs associated with providing online access to, and the distribution of, publications to Federal depository libraries, cataloging and indexing, statutory distribution, and international exchange distribution. The reimbursements from these appropriations are included in the Business Operations Revolving Fund as revenue for work performed.

Unlike most appropriations to other Federal agencies, these two appropriations are for work that GPO itself does not control. The Congressional Publishing Appropriation in effect is an appropriation by Congress to cover the costs of its publishing activities. The appropriation is made to GPO to relieve Congress of the burden of maintaining detailed accounting records for all publishing work ordered from GPO both by law and by other congressional requisitions, as well as the responsibility for estimating the anticipated volume of congressional publishing that is used as the basis for the appropriation.

Congressional activity plays a major role in controlling the rate of spending of the Congressional Publishing Appropriation. GPO can transfer funds from the appropriation to the Business Operations Revolving Fund only when it performs congressional publishing work. The appropriation is not available for expenditure for any purposes other than this work. While GPO does its best to estimate the volume of congressional publishing in any given year, that volume can change due to circumstances beyond GPO's control. GPO affects the rate of spending under this appropriation by ensuring the efficiency of its operations.

If congressional requisitions fall short of GPO's estimate, there will be a balance remaining in the Congressional Publishing Appropriation at the end of the year. Under the language of GPO's appropriations legislation, such balances are eligible for transfer to the Business Operations Revolving Fund, where they can be used only for the purposes for which they were originally appropriated, with the approval of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. If Congress's requirements exceed GPO's estimate, GPO will continue to fulfill them, and Congress will in effect spend more than it appropriated. As a result, there will be a shortfall in the appropriation for which GPO would need additional funding in a subsequent year. The shortfall would be paid out of available money – retained earnings – in the Business Operations Revolving Fund that otherwise would be available for investment in new plant and equipment. When shortfalls occur, Congress subsequently repays GPO for the excess cost of its printing to restore money to the Business Operations Revolving Fund.

Like the Congressional Publishing Appropriation, the Public Information Programs Appropriation is available only for specific programs: online access and distribution to Federal depository libraries, cataloging and indexing, statutory distribution, and international exchange. The publishing activities of the Government determine the workload handled by these programs, not GPO. However, GPO affects the level of funding by ensuring the efficiency of its information dissemination operations. Like the Congressional Publishing Appropriation, any unobligated balances remaining in this account may be transferred to the Business Operations Revolving Fund, where they can be used only for the purposes for which they were originally appropriated, with the approval of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.

GPO is accountable for its finances. Each year, GPO's finances and financial controls are audited by an independent outside audit firm working under contract with GPO's Office of Inspector General. For FY 2021, the audit concluded with GPO earning an unmodified, or clean, opinion on its finances, the 25th consecutive year GPO has earned such an audit result.

FY 2021 Financial Results. During FY 2021, revenue totaled \$961.9 million while expenses charged against GPO's budget were \$873.7 million, for an overall net income of \$88.2 million from operations. Included in both GPO's FY 2021 revenue and net income is approximately \$22.5 million in funds set aside for passport-related capital investments, as agreed to by GPO and the Department of State. Expenses were net of a reduction of \$10.1 million resulting from a decrease to GPO's long-term workers' compensation liability under the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA). Apart from these funds, GPO's net operating net income for FY 2021 totaled \$55.6 million.

Funds appropriated directly by Congress provided nearly \$111.5 million (including funds from the Congressional Publishing and Public Information Programs appropriations, along with appropriations to the Business Operations Revolving Fund), or about 11.6% of total revenue. All other GPO activities, including in-plant publishing (which includes the production of passports), procured work, sales of publications, agency distribution services, and all administrative support functions, were financed through the Business Operations Revolving Fund by revenues generated by payments from agencies and sales to the public.

The largest single component of GPO's annual expenses is publishing work procured from the private sector. In FY 2022, the cost of this work totaled \$365.9 million, or about 41.9% of total expenses. The second largest component was personnel compensation and benefits. These totaled \$232.8 million, or about 26.6% of all expenses.

FY 2023 Appropriations Request

GPO is requesting a total of \$130,904,000 for FY 2023. This is a proposed increase of \$5,355,000 over the amount GPO requested in FY 2022 and marks only the 2nd time in more than a decade that GPO has requested an overall increase in its annual appropriations. GPO's appropriation request for FY 2022 is a 15% reduction from FY 2010 and the request for FY 2023 is an 11% reduction from FY 2010.

Many complementary factors have contributed to GPO's ability to submit flat or declining appropriations requests to Congress in recent years, including our continued transition to digital technologies that have increased productivity and reduced costs. Other factors include the imposition of strict financial controls on our overhead costs and a buyout in FY 2015 that reduced our overall workforce by 103 positions. Finally, the utilization of the unexpended balances of prior-year appropriations, which we are able to transfer to GPO's Business Operations Revolving Fund with the approval of the Appropriations Committees, has made it possible in recent years to hold the line on the level of new funding we request.

But with the significant decline in GPO's business revenues and additional operational costs imposed upon GPO by COVID-19 over the course of the past eleven months, it is necessary for GPO to seek an overall appropriation increase for the first time in more than a decade.

Total Appropriations to GPO FY 2010-2021, FY 2022 Request, & FY 2023 Request

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2010	\$147,461,000
2011	135,067,324
2012	126,200,000
2013	117,533,423
2014	119,300,000
2015	119,993,000
2016	117,068,000
2017	117,068,000
2018	117,068,000
2019	117,000,000
2020	117,000,000
2021	117,000,000
2022	125,549,000 (Requested)
2023	130,904,000 (Requested)

Our FY 2023 request will enable us to:

- meet projected requirements for congressional publishing;
- fund the operation of the public information programs of the Superintendent of Documents; and
- develop information technology including **govinfo**, XPub, and cybersecurity measures that support congressional publishing and public information programs operations.

Congressional Publishing Appropriation. GPO is requesting \$82,992,000 for this account. This is \$2,808,000 more than GPO requested for the Congressional Publishing account in FY 2022, and represents a 3.5% increase from GPO's FY 2022 request.

Through the request for FY 2022, annual appropriations for Congressional Publishing have declined by 14% since FY 2010 as the result of our continuing transition to digital technology and products, as well as actions taken in cooperation with the House of Representatives and the Senate to control congressional publishing costs. Unspent prior-year balances from this account that have been transferred to GPO's Business Operations Revolving Fund are available for the purposes of this account.

**Congressional Publishing Appropriation
FY 2010-2021, FY 2022 Request, & FY 2023 Request**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2010	\$93,768,000
2011	93,580,464
2012	90,700,000
2013	82,129,576
2014	79,736,000
2015	79,736,000
2016	79,736,000
2017	79,736,000
2018	79,528,000
2019	79,000,000
2020	79,000,000
2021	78,000,000
2022	80,184,000 (Requested)
2023	82,992,000 (Requested)

House Report 116-447, accompanying the Legislative Branch Appropriations bill for FY 2021, requires the presentation of budget requirements from a zero base. However, GPO has no control over the workload requirements of the Congressional Publishing Appropriation. These are determined by the legislative activities and requirements of the House of Representatives and the Senate as authorized by the applicable provisions of Title 44, U.S.C. GPO utilizes historical data incorporating other relevant factors to develop estimates of likely congressional publishing requirements. These requirements are used as the basis of the budget presentation for this account.

We currently estimate that Congressional Publishing workload volumes will likely increase by about \$2,097,000 in FY 2023 from FY 2022 levels. We also expect price-level and wage increases (if implemented) to increase expenses to the Congressional Publishing account by an additional \$2,958,000. In order to constrain the total Congressional Publishing appropriation request for FY 2023 to \$82,992,000, GPO plans to use about \$4,031,000 of prior-year transfer funds in GPO's Business Operations Revolving Fund to support expected Congressional Publishing work in FY 2023.

As shown on page D-4 of our budget justification for FY 2023, unexpended balances of prior-year appropriations that have been transferred to GPO's Business Operations Revolving Fund will be used to offset anticipated requirements for FY 2023. The balance of these funds is earmarked for GPO's critically important XPub project and other congressional information projects as indicated on page F-6. The XPub project involves the development of an XML-based composition system to

replace our 30+ year-old Microcomp system, which is used in the preparation of congressional documents for digital and print access.

Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents. GPO is requesting \$35,257,000 for this account in FY 2023, which is an increase of \$1,237,000 or 3.6% over the amount GPO requested in FY 2022. This account pays for the costs of providing Federal Government publications in digital and tangible formats to 1,113 Federal depository libraries nationwide, cataloging and indexing, the distribution of documents to recipients designated by law, and international exchange distribution.

This appropriation request represents a nearly 14% reduction from the amounts appropriated in FY 2010. This reduction has been made possible by our continuing transition to digital technology and products which has made the increased dissemination of official Government information to the public less costly and more efficient.

**Public Information Programs of the
Superintendent of Documents Appropriation
FY 2010-2021, FY 2022 Request, & FY 2023 Request**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2010	\$40,911,000
2011	39,831,178
2012	35,000,000
2013	31,437,000
2014	31,500,000
2015	31,500,000
2016	30,500,000
2017	29,500,000
2018	29,000,000
2019	32,000,000
2020	31,296,000
2021	32,300,000
2022	34,020,000 (Requested)
2023	35,257,000 (Requested)

The net funding increase of \$1,237,000 we are requesting for FY 2023 is comprised of mandatory pay and related increases of about \$693,000, price-level increases of \$544,000. In addition, the approved use of prior-year transfer funds will cover \$3,000,000 of costs in FY 2023 for needed upgrades and improvements to FDLP system applications and program improvements.

The requested amount is based on the outcome of using zero-based budgeting to determine the proper levels of funding needed to perform program activities at minimum levels, as directed by House Report 116-447. GPO plans to utilize carry-over balances from funds transferred to the Business Operations Revolving Fund to support high-priority information services and products funded by this account as indicated on page F-6, including the collection preservation of new and historic documents and the continued development of **govinfo** content and capabilities.

Business Operations Revolving Fund. GPO is requesting \$12,655,000 for this account, to remain available until expended, to support continued investments in information technology and cybersecurity, and to accommodate a request from the Inspector General. This compares with the \$11,345,000 GPO requested for this account in FY 2022. Funding provided to this account

represents both an increase to working capital for specified GPO information technology and cybersecurity projects as well as the Inspector General’s request

Since FY 2013, these projects have consistently included improvements to GPO’s **govinfo**, which has greatly expanded public access to congressional and other Government information products while decreasing the costs of distributing traditional print formats. They have also included efforts to harden and secure GPO’s IT infrastructure from persistent external cybersecurity threats. Beginning with our FY 2022 request, these projects have also included additional development investments in GPO’s XPub composition system, a program designed to transform the processes through which GPO produces congressional documents, enhance productivity, and expand the range of options available to Congress. With our FY 2023 Budget submission, GPO is also including a request on behalf of the GPO Inspector General’s Office.

**Appropriations to the Business Operations Revolving Fund
FY 2010-2021, & Requests for FY 2022 & FY 2023**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>
2010	\$12,782,000
2011	1,655,682
2012	500,000
2013	3,966,847
2014	8,064,000
2015	8,757,000
2016	6,832,000
2017	7,832,000
2018	8,540,000
2019	6,000,000
2020	6,704,000
2021	6,700,000
2022	11,345,000 (Requested)
2023	12,655,000 (Requested)

Govinfo Projects for FY 2023 - \$5,875,000

- **General System and Collection Development (\$3,500,000)** – This funding is requested to support the development of new **govinfo** features to meet the identified needs of key stakeholders. Activities funded would include developing new content collections, increasing content in existing collections, enhancing the accessibility of content, and improving the discoverability of information hosted on **govinfo**.
- **Infrastructure (\$2,375,000)** – This funding is requested to support the procurement and servicing of the hardware, storage, and environments needed to manage system performance as **govinfo** content and usage continues to grow.

Cybersecurity Projects for FY 2023 - \$150,000

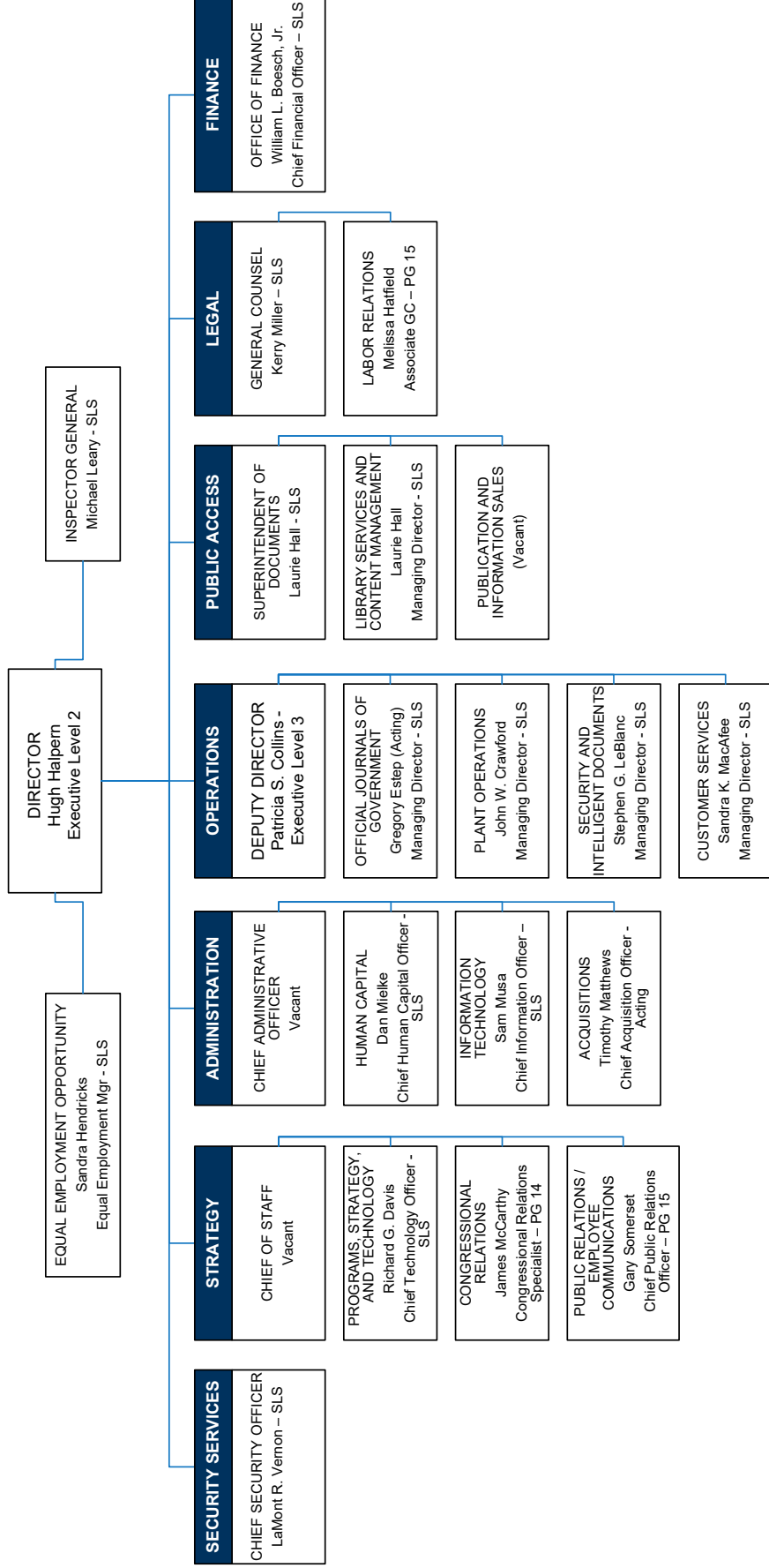
- **Security Enhancements for Advanced Persistent Threat (\$150,000)** – The cybersecurity threat environment faced by Government agencies continues to change rapidly and presents substantive risks and dangers to organizations. This funding request will support GPO’s ongoing work to address that evolving threat environment by implementing enhanced IT security systems that are intended to reduce the risks of unauthorized data exfiltration, unauthorized access, unauthorized changes to data, and related impacts.

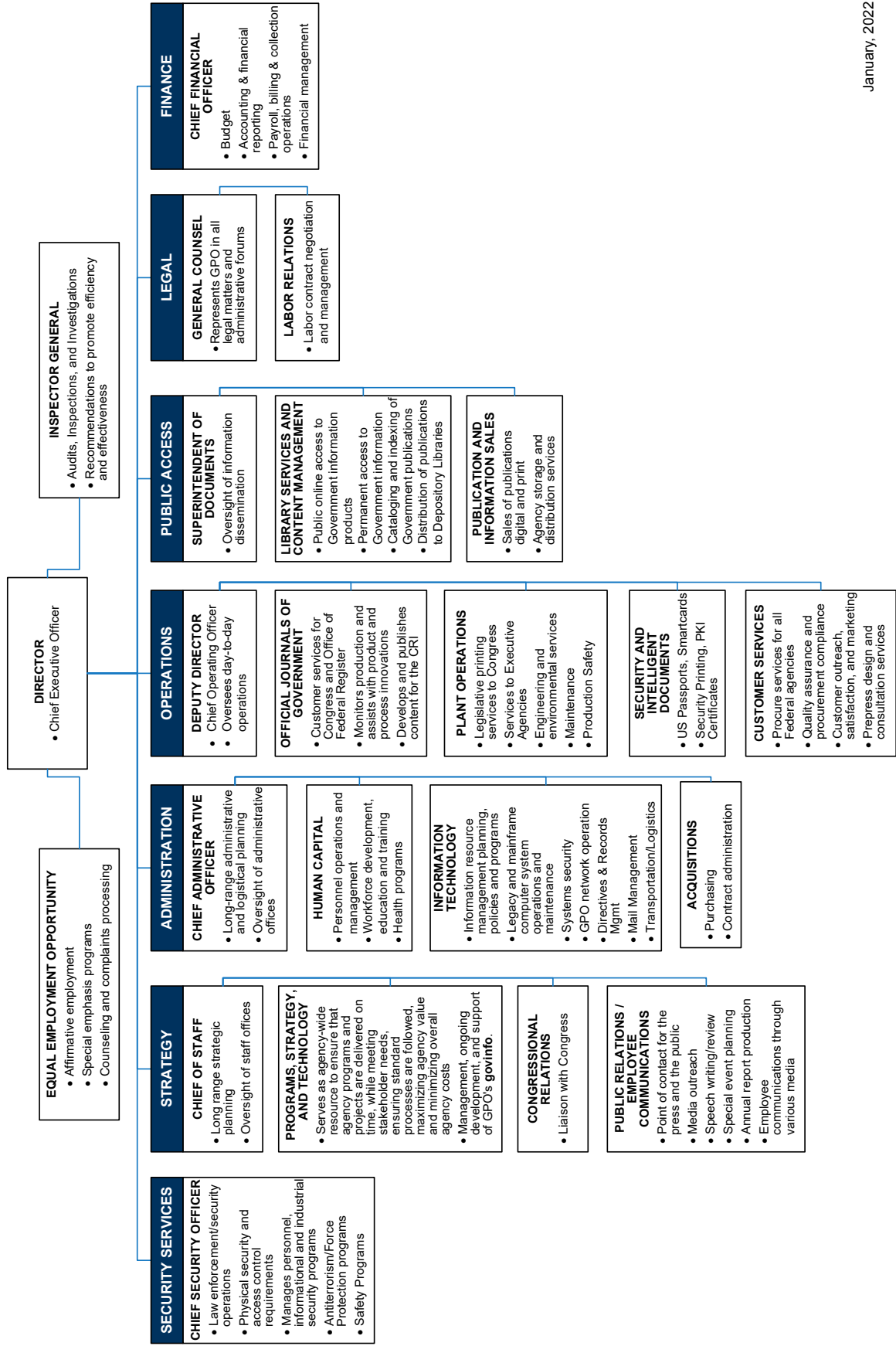
XPub Projects for FY 2023 – \$5,630,000

- **XPub System Development Projects** – GPO is currently developing a new XML-based composition system to replace our proprietary Microcomp system known as XPub (formerly known as the Composition Replacement System (CSR) project). This request covers some of the development costs associated with this project.

OIG Projects for FY 2023 - \$1,000,000

- **Migration of OIG IT & Human Capital Services, including payroll** – At the current time, GPO provides IT & Human Capital Services to the GPO Office of Inspector General (OIG), including payroll services. The OIG's office would like to establish its own systems independent of GPO and estimates that the costs associated with establishing such systems include an approximately \$500,000 initial investment and a yearly expense of approximately \$500,000.





GPO STAFFING INFORMATION

As of December 31, 2021

Business Unit	1-8	9-12	13-15	SLS	Executive	Wage Grade	Total
Acquisitions	2	9	6	1	0	0	18
Customer Services	22	69	35	1	0	0	127
Equal Employment Opportunity	0	3	4	1	0	0	8
Executive Offices	0	0	3	0	2	0	5
General Counsel	0	2	9	1	0	0	12
Human Capital	5	12	22	1	0	0	40
Information Technology	7	19	58	1	0	0	85
Inspector General	0	2	18	1	0	0	21
Library Services & Content Management	4	38	32	1	0	9	84
Office of Communications	0	1	7	0	0	0	8
Office of Finance	5	37	42	1	0	0	85
Official Journals of Government	2	10	14	0	0	70	96
Plant Operations	13	41	58	2	0	506	620
Programs, Strategy and Technology	0	1	17	1	0	0	19
Publication & Information Sales	16	12	7	0	0	2	37
Security Services	40	9	9	1	0	0	59
Security and Intelligent Documents	13	4	31	2	0	166	216
Grand Total	129	269	372	15	2	753	1,540

Note: This information outlines the number of employees within the agency's organizational structure. The breakout is by plan and grade range or salary equivalent of 1,540 employees, as of December 31, 2021.

GPO's Senior Level Service (SLS) is similar to the Senior Executive Service.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
Summary of Appropriation Estimates
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>FY 2021 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2022 Request</u>	<u>FY 2023 Request</u>	<u>FY 2022/2023 Net Change</u>
Congressional Publishing	\$ 78,000	\$ 80,184	\$ 82,992	\$ 2,808
Superintendent of Documents				
Public Information Programs				
By Law Distribution	323	333	353	20
Cataloging and Indexing	9,690	10,990	10,577	(413)
Federal Depository Library	21,641	22,032	23,622	1,590
International Exchange	<u>646</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>705</u>	<u>40</u>
Total Appropriation	<u>32,300</u>	<u>34,020</u>	<u>35,257</u>	<u>1,237</u>
Business Operations Revolving Fund	<u>6,700</u>	<u>11,345</u>	<u>12,655</u>	<u>1,310</u>
Total Appropriations	<u>\$ 117,000</u>	<u>\$ 125,549</u>	<u>\$ 130,904</u>	<u>\$ 5,355</u>

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
Staffing Summary — FTE's

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>FY 2021 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2022 Request</u>	<u>FY 2023 Request</u>	<u>2022/2023 Change</u>
Congressional Publishing	-	-	-	-
Superintendent of Documents				
Public Information Programs				
By Law Distribution	1	1	1	-
Cataloging and Indexing	24	29	29	-
Federal Depository Library	57	73	73	-
International Exchange	2	2	2	-
Total Appropriation	<u>84</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>-</u>
Business Operations Revolving Fund	<u>1,483</u>	<u>1,496</u>	<u>1,496</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Agency	<u><u>1,567</u></u>	<u><u>1,601</u></u>	<u><u>1,601</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
Fiscal Year 2023**

Proposed Appropriations Language:

For authorized publishing of congressional information and the distribution of congressional information in any format; publishing of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed to Members of Congress; and publishing, and distribution of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to the recipient, [\$80,184,000] \$82,992,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for paper copies of the permanent edition of the Congressional Record for individual Representatives, Resident Commissioners or Delegates authorized under section 906 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the 2-year limitation under section 718 of title 44, United States Code, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this Act or any other Act for printing and binding and related services provided to Congress under chapter 7 of title 44, United States Code, may be expended to print a document, report, or publication after the 27-month period beginning on the date that such document, report, or publication is authorized by Congress to be printed, unless Congress reauthorizes such printing in accordance with section 718 of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That unobligated or unexpended balances of expired discretionary funds made available under this heading in this Act for this fiscal year may be transferred to, and merged with, funds under the heading “Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund” no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated, to be available for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding sections 901, 902, and 906 of title 44, United States Code, this appropriation may be used to prepare indexes to the Congressional Record on only a monthly and session basis. (*Consolidated Appropriations Request, 2022.*)

Base Budget Review:

Description of Program

The estimates for Congressional Publishing are to provide funds to pay for the cost of publishing required for the use of Congress, and for publishing and distribution of Government publications authorized by law to be distributed without charge to the recipient.

Explanations of Changes

The appropriation requested for FY 2023 is \$82,992,000. A total of \$87,023,000 is required to cover congressional publishing requirements for FY 2023; however, transfers of unexpended prior year appropriations to the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund of \$4,031,000 will be utilized to offset the requirement. For FY 2022, a total of \$81,967,000 is estimated to be required to cover congressional publishing requirements by the appropriation of \$80,184,000, resulting in a shortfall of \$1,783,000. The transfer of the unexpended balance of the FY 2017 Congressional Publishing Appropriations to the Business Operations Revolving Fund may be requested in FY 2022, as authorized in the annual appropriations language.

A. Congressional Record Publications. The proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives are printed in the Congressional Record, and published in digital format to GPO's **govinfo**. Currently, 1,597 copies are printed daily. About 1,387 copies are charged to the Congressional Publishing Appropriation, including about 210 copies distributed without charge to recipients designated by Senators. The copies that are not charged to the Congressional Publishing Appropriation are delivered and charged to Government departments on requisitions, and to the Superintendent of Documents for sale to subscribers. Online access to a digital Congressional Record database was initiated in 1994 pursuant to the authorization in chapter 41 of Title 44, U.S.C. After the close of each session, the daily proceedings are consolidated, indexed, and posted on **govinfo**. About 203 sets are printed as the permanent bound edition of the Record. About 95 of these sets are for Congressional use and charged to the Congressional Publishing Appropriation. The remaining 108 sets are for public sale, charged to departments on requisition, or distributed to regional Federal depository libraries. An estimated 20,000 pages will be required in FY 2023 and the cost will be approximately \$19,936,000.

B. Miscellaneous Publications. This item includes publications such as the *Congressional Directory*, Senate and House Journals, memorial addresses of Members, serial sets, and publications not carrying a document or report number, such as laws, treaties, and similar publications. An estimated \$1,894,000 will be required in FY 2023 for approximately 21,500 pages.

C. Miscellaneous Publishing and Services. This item includes letterheads, envelopes, blank paper, miscellaneous services, blank forms, composition, binding, content management, inaugural products, and COOP-related expenses for the support for both Houses of Congress. The estimate for FY 2023 is \$29,914,000 for about 48.2 million units.

D. Details to Congress. This item includes the cost for GPO employees detailed to Congress. The estimated cost for FY 2023 is \$6,470,000 for 96,200 hours.

E. Document Envelopes and Document Franks. Document envelopes are furnished to Senators and Representatives for the mailing of speeches and documents. Document franks are printed individually or in sheets with perforations and are furnished to Members of Congress for mailing documents. An estimated \$542,000 will be needed in FY 2023 for approximately 2,870,000 envelopes, at a cost of \$444,440 and 630,000 document franks, at a cost of \$97,560.

F. Business and Committee Calendars. This heading covers the publishing of all House and Senate business and committee calendars, which list the actions on pending and completed legislation. An estimated \$3,326,000 will be required in FY 2023 for approximately 24,900 pages.

G. Bills, Resolutions, and Amendments. This heading covers the publishing of bills, resolutions, and amendments in all forms, including the prints as introduced, referred, reported, and finally passed. The estimate for FY 2023 is \$3,847,000 for approximately 135,400 pages.

H. Committee Reports. This item covers published reports of congressional committees on pending legislation that carry a congressional number. An estimated \$1,319,000 will be needed for about 27,100 pages in FY 2023.

I. Documents. This heading includes all classes of Senate and House documents ordered published by Congress that carry a congressional number, such as annual reports, engineers' reports, special reports made by Government departments in response to resolutions, supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations, etc. The estimate for FY 2023 is \$584,000 for about 28,200 pages.

J. Hearings. This item covers all hearings before House and Senate committees. The estimate for FY 2023 is \$13,651,000 for approximately 212,500 pages.

K. Committee Prints. This item includes publications for the internal use of committees on pending legislation. The estimate for FY 2023 is \$995,000 for 24,500 pages.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING APPROPRIATION
Base Budget Review (Detail by Activity)
(Dollars in Thousands)

Category	2021 Actual ¹	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	Change
A. Congressional Record Publications:				
Daily Record:				
Content Development ²	\$ 13,204	\$ 12,839	\$ 13,357	\$ 519
Printing.....	6,503	6,323	6,579	255
Subtotal.....	19,707	19,162	19,936	774
Record Index.....	2,832	2,837	2,936	99
Record Indexers.....	1,394	1,554	1,608	55
Subtotal.....	23,933	23,553	24,481	928
B. Miscellaneous Publications.....	2,367	1,932	1,894	(38)
C. Miscellaneous Publishing and Services.....	15,499	27,338	29,914	2,576
D. Details to Congress.....	4,435	6,374	6,470	97
E. Document Envelopes and Franks.....	322	613	542	(71)
F. Business and Committee Calendars.....	3,247	4,825	3,326	(1,500)
G. Bills, Resolutions, and Amendments.....	4,028	3,535	3,847	311
H. Committee Reports.....	1,589	1,307	1,319	12
I. Documents.....	1,217	734	584	(149)
J. Hearings.....	7,113	11,046	13,651	2,605
K. Committee Prints.....	672	710	995	285
Total Obligations.....	64,421	81,967	87,023	5,056
Surplus/(Shortfall).....	13,579	(1,783)	(4,031) ³	(2,248)
Appropriation.....	78,000	80,184	82,992	2,808

¹ Actual year-to-date expenditures and estimated unliquidated obligations.

² Includes GPO govinfo publishing.

³ The unexpended balances of prior year appropriations that have been transferred to GPO's Business Operations Revolving Fund will be used to offset the projected shortfalls for FY 2022 and FY 2023. The balances will be used for critical projects supporting congressional publishing.

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING APPROPRIATION

Analysis Of Change FY 2022 to FY 2023

		CALCULATION OF BASE	
		FTE	AMOUNT (000)
Base, 2022		-	\$80,184
I. Adjustments To Base		2023 REQUEST	
A. Price Level Changes		-	2,959
1. Daily Congressional Record:			
1a. Content Development		-	454
1b. Printing		-	<u>224</u>
Subtotal		-	678
2. Congressional Record Index		-	100
3. Congressional Record Indexers		-	55
4. Miscellaneous Publications		-	64
5. Miscellaneous Publishing and Services		-	1,017
6. Details to Congress		-	220
7. Document Envelopes and Franks		-	18
8. Business and Committee Calendars		-	113
9. Bills, Resolutions, and Amendments		-	131
10. Committee Reports		-	45
11. Documents		-	20
12. Hearings		-	464
13. Committee Prints		-	34

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING APPROPRIATION

Analysis Of Change FY 2022 to FY 2023

CALCULATION OF BASE	
FTE	AMOUNT (000)
B. Program Type Changes	(\$151)
1. Activity	2,097
a. Daily Congressional Record:	
1. Content Development	64
2. Printing	<u>32</u>
Subtotal	96
3. Congressional Record Index	0
4. Congressional Record Indexers	0
b. Miscellaneous Publications	(102)
c. Miscellaneous Publishing and Services	1,559
d. Details to Congress	(123)
e. Document Envelopes and Franks	(90)
f. Business and Committee Calendars	(1,613)
g. Bills, Resolutions, and Amendments	181
h. Committee Reports	(33)
i. Documents	(170)
j. Hearings	2,141
k. Committee Prints	251
2. Estimated Change - in Surplus/(Shortfall)	(2,248)
II. Net Change	2,808
III. Appropriation 2023	\$82,992

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING APPROPRIATION

Explanation of Changes

	FTE	Amount (000)
A. PRICE LEVEL CHANGES		
The average 2.8% increase is due to increase in printing costs rates.	-	\$2,959
B. PROGRAM TYPE CHANGES		
1. Activity (Volume)	-	2,097
a. Congressional Record Publications:		
1. Daily Record This 7 percent increase is computed based on historical data.	-	96
2. Congressional Record Index This 18.6 percent increase is computed based on historical data.		0
b. Miscellaneous Publications This 2.2 percent increase is computed based on historical data.	-	(102)
c. Miscellaneous Publishing and Services This 22 percent increase is computed based on historical data.	-	1,559
d. Details to Congress This 14 percent increase is computed based on historical data.	-	(123)
e. Document Envelopes and Franks This 11.1 percent decrease is computed based on historical data.	-	(90)
f. Business and Committee Calendars This 43.8 percent increase is computed based on historical data associated with Congressional terms.	-	(1,613)
g. Bills, Resolutions, and Amendments This 9.9 percent increase is computed based on historical data.	-	181
h. Committee Reports This 6.3 percent decrease is computed based on historical data.	-	(33)
i. Documents This 6.3 percent increase is computed based on historical data.	-	(170)
j. Hearings This 10.3 percent increase is computed based on historical data.	-	2,141
k. Committee Prints This 35.4 percent increase is computed based on historical data.	-	251
2. Estimated Change - in Surplus/(Shortfall)	-	(\$2,248)

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING APPROPRIATION**
By Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

OMB Object Class	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Estimate	Change
24 Printing & Reproduction	\$78,000	\$80,184	\$82,992	\$2,808

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING APPROPRIATION**
Analysis of Change to Budget Base
(Dollars in Thousands)

OMB Object Class	Price Level Changes	Program Type Changes	Total Change
24 Printing & Reproduction	\$2,959	(\$151)	\$2,808

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING APPROPRIATION

Estimated Cost Per Unit by Category¹

Estimated Cost Per Unit by Category¹

Category	Unit ²	2021	2022	2023
A. Congressional Record Publishing:				
Daily Record:				
Content Development.....	Page.....	\$632	\$645	\$668
Printing.....	Page.....	311	318	329
Subtotal.....	Page.....	943	963	997
Record Index.....	Page.....	545	556	576
Record Indexers.....	Hours.....	61	62	64
B. Miscellaneous Publications.....	Page.....	83	85	88
C. Miscellaneous Publishing and Services	1,000 items.....	587	600	621
D. Details to Congress.....	Hours.....	64	65	67
E. Document Envelopes and Franks.....	1,000 items.....	147	150	155
F. Business and Committee Calendars.....	Page.....	126	129	134
G. Bills, Resolutions, and Amendments.....	Page.....	27	27	28
H. Committee Reports.....	Page.....	46	47	49
I. Documents.....	Page.....	20	20	21
J. Hearings.....	Page.....	61	62	64
K. Committee Prints.....	Page.....	38	39	41

¹ Unit costs are established based on projected workload volumes and costs. Unit costs may require adjustment if actual workload demands differ substantially from projections. GPO does not control actual workload volumes, which are driven by customer requirements. Volume variances may result in actual unit costs that differ from these estimates, due to fixed costs which do not vary directly in proportion to workload.

² The unit cost per page is the number of original pages, and the cost includes all Congressional copies of each category of work. The per page cost for content development for the Daily Congressional Record includes all composition (including file up-date and maintenance for the permanent edition) and prepress costs per original page. The cost for printing includes binding and mailing all of the copies charged to Congress. Based on an average press run, the total production cost includes copies ordered by agencies, depository libraries, and for sale to the public. The rider rate for printing additional copies is 1.63 cents per copy page.

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING APPROPRIATION

Volume¹ Increase/(Decrease)

Category	Unit	2021		2022		2023	
		Total	Increase/(Decrease) Quantity Percent	Total	Increase/(Decrease) Quantity Percent	Total	Increase/(Decrease) Quantity Percent
A. Congressional Record Publishing:							
Daily Record:							
Content Development.....	Page.....	14,003	(670) (4.8)	13,333	67	0.5	13,400
Printing.....	Page.....	6,897	(330) (4.8)	6,567	33	0.5	6,600
Record Index.....	Page.....	5,200	(100) (1.9)	5,100	0	0.0	5,100
Record Indexers.....	Hours.....	22,900	2,100 9.2	25,000	0	0.0	25,000
Miscellaneous Publications.....	Page.....	28,400	(5,700) (20.1)	22,700	(1,200)	(5.3)	21,500
Miscellaneous Publishing and Services	1,000 items.....	26,400	19,200 72.7	45,600	2,600	5.7	48,200
Details to Congress.....	Hours.....	69,700	28,400 40.7	98,100	(1,900)	(1.9)	96,200
Document Envelopes and Franks.....	1,000 items.....	2,200	1,900 86.4	4,100	(600)	(14.6)	3,500
Calendars.....	Page.....	25,700	11,700 45.5	37,400	(12,500)	(33.4)	24,900
Bills, Resolutions, and Amendments.....	Page.....	149,900	(21,100) (14.1)	128,800	6,600	5.1	135,400
Committee Reports.....	Page.....	34,500	(6,700) (19.4)	27,800	(700)	(2.5)	27,100
Documents.....	Page.....	62,100	(25,400) (40.9)	36,700	(8,500)	(23.2)	28,200
Hearings.....	Page.....	117,050	60,950 52.1	178,000	34,500	19.4	212,500
Committee Prints.....	Page.....	17,500	600 3.4	18,100	6,400	35.4	24,500

¹ Volume is an estimate of anticipated requirements.

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
CONGRESSIONAL BILLING FOR COMMITTEES BY CATEGORY**
During FY 2021

	Daily Cong Record	Record Index	Misc Pubs	Misc P&S	Details	Doc Env	Franks	Calendars	Bills	Reports	Documents	Hearings	Prints	Committee	Grand Total
House Committees	9,198,438	1,527,886	74,287	889,116	412,678				124,424						12,226,829
U.S. House of Representatives			77,737	661,798	31,440	265,216	49,755	206	1,845,568	6,231	15,622		44	2,638,646	
Clerk of the House															314,970
House Members															232,724
H. Agriculture				10,189	86,640				21,507			110,724		3,664	307,198
H. Appropriations			555	90,287						56,105		973,436		307,198	1,427,581
H. Armed Services				3,560	99,624							330,936		285	434,405
H. Budget				1,212	175,776							160,232		9,296	346,516
H. Commission on Security & Cooperation in Europe					25,040							14,740			39,780
H. Education and the Workforce				2,133	95,760							269,444			367,337
H. Energy and Commerce				2,417	212,166							524,517			739,100
H. Ethics			7,028	14,235								45,826			67,088
H. Financial Services				205								944,556			944,761
H. Foreign Affairs				1,532	92,932							138,397			232,861
H. Homeland Security				1,403	56,056							210,212			267,672
H. House Administration			48,303	60,443						14,024		144,925			267,695
H. Judiciary				2,425								552,983		5,420	560,829
H. Legislative Counsel					282,262										282,262
H. Natural Resources				1,337	97,184							71,965		450	170,835
H. Office of the Chief Administrative Officer				100,402							14,051				134,050
H. Oversight & Government Reform				3,993	60,824							238,923		4,132	307,872
H. Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence				4,897											4,897
H. Rules				3,788											
H. Science, Space & Technology				57,131								14,105		30,417	48,310
H. Select Committee on the Climate Crisis				1,143								314,764		16,881	388,776
H. Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress				2,028								43,231			44,374
H. Small Business				1,532	121,296							1,020		14,775	17,823
H. Transportation & Infrastructure				30,701	106,390							211,361			334,189
H. US-China Economic and Security Review Commission			4,530	930						18,455		390,847		49,904	577,842
H. Veterans' Affairs				9,773	104,424							126,480		158	230,916
H. Ways and Means			113,690	7,098										73,240	194,028
H. Select Committee on Climate Crisis				1,261											1,261
Grand Total	9,198,438	1,527,886	345,726	1,966,972	2,060,492	265,216	49,960	1,867,075	180,529	38,711	29,673	5,833,625	515,862	23,880,165	

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
CONGRESSIONAL BILLING FOR COMMITTEES BY CATEGORY
 During FY 2021

	Daily Cong Record	Record Index	Record Indexers	Misc Pubs	Misc P&S	Details	Doc Env	Franks	Calendars	Bills	Reports	Documents	Hearings	Committee Prints	Grand Total
Senate Committees	7,810,422	1,150,948			603,230		168,736	768	1,402,758	303,633	15,913	13,617			11,302,821
U. S. Senate				1,533	1,141,534		760								1,141,534
Senate Members				60,073	1,380,579	313,528	20,690				44,720	45,193	38,893	11,553	1,855,646
Secretary of the Senate					21,371	75,504	1,475						7,723	7,723	143,491
S. Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry					8,977	253,696	686						135,745	575	398,993
S. Appropriations					4,869	80,026							170,617		255,512
S. Armed Services					3,156	150,418	693						136,771	2,688	293,033
S. Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs					5,020	82,468	574						138,537	12,505	238,530
S. Budget					7,831	166,943	361								174,774
S. Commerce, Science & Transportation					4,288										4,288
S. Democratic Policy					46,868	85,434	2,457						529,699	4,205	666,206
S. Energy and Natural Resources					2,680	188,154							480,597	113	671,543
S. Environment & Public Works					2,564	160,908							175,223	344	339,039
S. Finance					4,370	221,336	1,315						276,157	56,886	558,750
S. Foreign Relations					4,665	53,940	938						115,703		174,308
S. Health, Education, Labor & Pensions					5,507	104,040	1,278						263,804	1,693	375,044
S. Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs					3,222	75,040	1,012					100	47,326		125,588
S. Indian Affairs					26,054	122,724	1,449						309,250		458,128
S. Judiciary					8,326	278,607									286,933
S. Legislative Counsel					3,218		361								3,243
S. Republican Policy				25	12,826	90,450	691						114,275	2,964	220,515
S. Rules & Administration					292,817										292,817
S. Sec. - Sergeant at Arms					2,331		709								2,331
S. Select Committee on Ethics					11,278		2,574						30,281		41,559
S. Select Committee on Intelligence					120,895		12,512								135,992
S. Sergeant at Arms				15,097			693						54,416		58,952
S. Small Business & Entrepreneurship					7,120	64,176	4,071						81,018		71,296
S. Special Committee on Aging					18,983	19,140	2,645						7,904		119,141
S. Veterans Affairs					2,840								9,165		10,744
S. Congressional Oversight					1,866										11,031
Senate Caucus On International Narcotics Control															11,031
Grand Total	7,810,422	1,150,948	0	76,728	3,763,822	2,586,532	226,677	768	1,402,758	303,633	60,634	58,909	3,115,381	101,247	20,431,781

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
CONGRESSIONAL BILLING FOR COMMITTEES BY CATEGORY**
During FY 2021

	Daily Cong Record	Record Index	Record Indexes	Miscellaneous Publications	Miscellaneous Publications	Miscellaneous Publishing and Services	Details to Congress	Doc Inv	Doc Franks	business and Committee Calendars	Bills, Resolutions, and Amendments	Committee Reports	Documents	Hearings	Committee Prints	Grand Total	
Joint Committees																	
Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies				50	1,196,421	6,195	1,196,421	57,703	1,733						1,386	1,196,471	
Joint Committee on Printing						3,357			2,544							6,195	
Joint Committee on Taxation						1,205,973			1,894					18,629		21,986	
Joint Economic Committee	0	0	0	50				0		0	0	0	0	18,629	1,386	1,226,037	
Total Joint Committees																	
Miscellaneous																	
Bylaw	760,488	12,885.37	1,467,320	2,352,656	8,831,206	61,440	61,440			25	3,432,669	966,302	478,733			18,363,724	
Architect of the Capitol					420		420									420	
Cong-Exec Commission on China					1,987		150,658							38,889		191,534	
Total Miscellaneous	760,488	12,885	1,467,320	2,352,656	8,833,612	212,098	212,098	0	0	25	3,432,669	966,302	478,733	38,889	0	18,555,678	
TOTALS	17,782,233.37	2,678,834.00	1,467,320	2,775,160	15,770,379	4,899,322	4,899,322	265,216	50,728	3,269,858	3,916,830	1,065,646	567,316	9,006,525	618,495	64,133,862	

DETAILS TO CONGRESS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020 & 2021

2020 2021

SENATE COMMITTEES

Aging.....	1	1
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.....	1	1
Appropriations.....	3	4
Armed Services.....	1	1
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.....	2	2
Budget.....	0	0
Commerce, Science, and Transportation.....	2	2
Energy and Natural Resources.....	1	2
Environment & Public Works.....	2	2
Finance.....	2	2
Foreign Relations.....	2	2
Health, Education, Labor, & Pensions.....	1	1
Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.....	1	1
Indian Affairs.....	1	1
Judiciary.....	1	1
Rules.....	1	1
Veterans' Affairs.....	1	1
Total Senate Committees.....	23	25

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Agriculture.....	1	1
Armed Services.....	1	1
Budget.....	1	1
Education and the Labor.....	1	0
Energy and Commerce.....	2	2
Financial Services.....	0	0
Foreign Affairs.....	1	1
Homeland Security.....	1	1
Natural Resources.....	1	1
Oversight and Government Reform.....	1	1
Science, Space and Technology.....	1	1
Small Business.....	1	1
Transportation and Infrastructure.....	1	1
Veterans' Affairs.....	1	1
Total House Committees.....	14	14

MISCELLANEOUS

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe....	1	1
China Commission.....	1	1
Congressional Service Center (CRS).....	1	1
House Enrolling Clerk.....	0	0
House Legislative Counsel.....	4	2
House Parliamentarian.....	2	1
Senate Docutech Room.....	1	1
Senate Enrolling Clerk.....	1	1
Senate Legislative Counsel.....	3	3
Senate Official Reporters.....	1	1
Senate Service Department.....	1	1
House Law Revision.....	2	1
Total Miscellaneous.....	18	14

SUMMARY

Senate Committees.....	23	25
House Committees.....	14	14
Miscellaneous.....	18	14
Total.....	55	53

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
Fiscal Year 2023**

Proposed Appropriation Language:

For expenses of the public information programs of the Office of Superintendent of Documents necessary to provide for the cataloging and indexing of Government publications in any format, and their distribution to the public, Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and designated depository and international exchange libraries as authorized by law, [\$32,020,000] \$35,257,000: *Provided*, That amounts of not more than \$2,000,000 from current year appropriations are authorized for producing and disseminating Congressional serial sets and other related publications for the preceding two fiscal years to depository and other designated libraries: *Provided further*, That unobligated or unexpended balances of expired discretionary funds made available under this heading in this Act for this fiscal year may be transferred to, and merged with, funds under the heading "Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund" no later than the end of the fifth fiscal year after the last fiscal year for which such funds are available for the purposes for which appropriated, to be available for carrying out the purposes of this heading, subject to the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. (*Legislative Branch Appropriations Request, 2022.*)

Base Budget Review:

Description of Programs

The Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents Salaries and Expenses Appropriation administers: (1) the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP); (2) the cataloging and indexing of Government publications; (3) the distribution of certain Government publications to Members of Congress and other Government agencies, as designated by law; and (4) the distribution of Government publications in the International Exchange Service.

A total appropriation of \$35,257,000 is being requested for FY 2023. This is an increase of \$1,237,000 from the FY 2022 request. Increases in FY 2023 costs are due to mandatory personnel increases and projected inflation. In addition, \$3,000,000 in expiring, prior-year appropriations are being sought to fund needed system development and enhancements for FDLP applications that are instrumental for program performance and public access.

By Law Distribution Program

In FY 2023, the requested amount is \$353,000 for the By Law Distribution Program. Under various provisions of Title 44, U.S.C., GPO distributes certain tangible publications to recipients designated by law. Two or more copies of every publication printed by GPO are provided to Library of Congress (LOC), even if the publication is not distributed to the Federal depository libraries. In addition, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) receives copies of selected printed publications through the By-Law program for their organizational/collection needs. GPO also maintains mailing lists of specific publications that are designated to be distributed by law and provides copies of publications to foreign legations as directed by the State Department.

Cataloging and Indexing (C&I) Program

For FY 2023, the requested amount is \$10,577,000 to administer the Cataloging and Indexing Program. Under the requirements of sections 1710 and 1711 of Title 44, U.S.C., GPO is charged with creating access to all Federal Government publications that are not confidential in nature via catalogs and indexes. The principal tool to do that is the web-based Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP) (<https://catalog.gpo.gov>) that has over 1,000,000 records identifying and providing access to tangible and digital Federal Government publications. In FY 2021, there were over 25,600,000 successful searches of the CGP, and close to 17,000 new records for tangible and online titles were added to the catalog. GPO's goals for the CGP are to expand this catalog to be a comprehensive title listing of all public Federal Government publications, both historic and current in all formats, and increase the visibility and use of Government information products.

Work continues to modernize the software platform for the CGP and provide new methods to increase access to U.S. Government information using prior year funds. In FY 2021, numerous system enhancements were made: performance and security improvements, the creation of video tutorials on the use of the CGP, the implementation of new MetaLib resource configurations, and the revision of *About* and *Help* pages to assist users in navigating the site.

GPO has undertaken numerous collaborations in support of the C&I program, to bring new and historic publications under bibliographic control and to make those records available through the CGP. In accordance with the agreement made with the Library of Congress, GPO continues to catalog Congressional Research Service (CRS) Reports. As of mid-October 2021, GPO staff have cataloged over 7,550 separate, unique CRS report titles. The Law Library of Congress and GPO are collaborating on a multi-year project to catalog thousands of digitized and born-digital historical legal reports. The Law Library of Congress is digitizing the reports, and GPO is cataloging the reports that will be made available online.

In FY 2022, GPO will continue efforts to identify and reach out to new library partners in efforts to help identify unreported publications for cataloging and to increase bibliographic content that is available via the CGP. Harvesting of agency web content will also be increased through the FDLP Web Archive.

Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP)

In FY 2023, the requested amount is \$23,622,000 for the administration of the FDLP. As authorized by chapter 19 of Title 44, U.S.C., the mission of the FDLP is to disseminate information products from all three branches of the Federal Government to 1,113 libraries nationwide designated as Federal depository libraries, directly by law or as depositories designated by their Representatives and Senators. Federal depository libraries maintain and provide free access to Federal Government information products to the public.

In FY 2021, 2,708 tangible titles, consisting of 474,139 copies were distributed to Federal depository libraries. In keeping with the direction of the Legislative Appropriations Act for FY 1996, GPO has transitioned the FDLP to a predominantly digital electronic program. In FY 2021, an additional 320,000 content packages from the legislative, executive, and judicial branches were submitted to **govinfo**, and the system averaged approximately 70 million retrievals per month. The costs of the program are related to identifying, acquiring, cataloging, linking to, authenticating, modernizing, and providing permanent public access to digital Government information. Providing free online access to Government publications is established under the authority of chapter 41 of Title 44, U.S.C., via **govinfo** (www.govinfo.gov).

In FY 2022, requested funds will be used for maintenance and general development of the **govinfo** system including the continual ingest of new and historic content through digitization projects and the digital repository infrastructure certification assessment. An important digitization effort continuing in FY 2022 is the U.S. Serial Set digitization project in collaboration with the Library of Congress. The first release of the U.S. Congressional Serial Set collection launched on **govinfo** in FY 2021. This effort will ultimately make available 15,000 volumes and more than 9.4 million pages of the Serial Set back to the first volume, which was published in 1817.

Through FY 2022 and FY 2023, GPO will continue to improve support to FDLP libraries through systems enhancements to FDLP eXchange, the depository community's online tool for exchanging Government publications nationwide. Enhanced features and functionality to FDLP's virtual training platform, FDLP Academy, will enable virtual training, conferences, and expanded educational opportunities for FDLP libraries. A pilot project that began in FY 2021 to offer new services to libraries, including cataloging and preservation of tangible collections, will continue through FY 2022 to improve access to U.S. Government information.

In FY 2023, approximately \$3,000,000 in prior year funds will be requested for further enhancements to existing systems and new projects for FDLP systems infrastructure and applications. In FY 2022, planning is underway to do a total Integrated Library System/Next Gen CGP upgrade and replacement in FY 2023, as the existing system infrastructure has been in place since 2006. Additionally, LSCM plans to migrate the content management system for Ben's Guide to U.S. Government to a new platform with enhanced security features.

In FY 2021, GPO, in response to a recommendation of the Depository Library Council (DLC), established a task force to study the feasibility of an all-digital FDLP and provide a final report with findings and recommendations in FY 2022. The Task Force has representation from the DLC, depository libraries of different types and sizes, library association representatives and GPO personnel. The initiative will have huge impacts on Federal depository libraries, as well as GPO – including the Superintendent of Documents organization, Library Services & Content Management and Plant Operations. In FY 2023, it is anticipated that prior year funds may be needed in order to fund tasks and projects that support the task force's recommendations.

International Exchange Service

For FY 2023, the requested amount is \$705,000 to administer the International Exchange Service. As authorized by Section 1719 of Title 44, U.S.C., and pursuant to an international treaty establishing the exchange of official publications, GPO distributes U.S. Government publications, print and tangible electronic formats to foreign governments. In exchange, those foreign governments agree to send their similar government publications to the United States for deposit at the Library of Congress (LOC). LOC designates which publications are to be distributed abroad and GPO performs the actual distribution. In FY 2021, a total of 7,164 copies and 329 unique titles were sent to International Exchange Service partners.

**Government Publishing Office
Public Information Programs
Superintendent of Documents
Salaries and Expenses**
Analysis of Change 2022 to 2023
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2023 Agency Request	
	FTE	Amount
FY 2022 Request	105	\$ 34,020
FY 2023		
Mandatory Pay and Related Costs		
Annualization of FY 2022 pay raise	-	88
Pay raise for FY 2023	-	507
Within-grade increases for FY 2023	-	139
One less workday for FY 2023	-	(41)
Total Mandatory Pay and Related Costs	-	693
Total Price Level Changes	-	544
Program/Project/Activity Increases/Decreases for FY 2023		
Needed upgrades and improvements to FDLP system applications and programs including upgrade and replacement of the Integrated Library System/Next Gen CGP and migration of Ben's Guide		3,000
Use of prior year appropriation funds for approved program activities		(3,000)
Total Program/Project/Activity Increases (Decreases) for FY 2023	-	-
Total Net Change	-	1,237
Total 2023 Appropriation	105	35,257

**Government Publishing Office
Public Information Programs
Superintendent of Documents
Salaries and Expenses
Summary
(Dollars in Thousands)**

	FY 2021 Actual (1)	FY 2022 Requested (2)	FY 2023 Requested (3)	FY 2022/2023 Net Change	
<u>Summary by Program</u>					
By Law Distribution	\$ 323	\$ 340	\$ 353	\$ 13	(4)
Cataloging and Indexing	9,690	10,207	10,577	370	(4)
Federal Depository Library	21,641	22,793	23,622	829	(4)
International Exchange	646	680	705	25	(4)
Total Appropriation	32,300	34,020	35,257	1,237	
<u>Summary by OMB Object Class</u>					
11 Personnel Compensation	8,710	10,761	11,278	517	(5)
12 Personnel Benefits	3,127	3,884	4,060	176	(6)
21 Travel	1	100	103	3	(7)
22 Transportation of Things	349	450	463	13	(7)
23 Rents Communications and Utilities	81	67	69	2	(7)
24 Printing and Reproduction	2,477	5,200	5,346	146	(7)
25 Other Services	16,830	13,310	13,683	373	(8)
26 Supplies and Materials	725	248	255	7	(7)
Total Appropriation	32,300	34,020	35,257	1,237	

- (1) Actual and obligated expenditures against the 2021 S&E Appropriation through 09/30/21.
- (2) FY 2022 requested amount pending approval.
- (3) Requested amount is based on FY 2022 funding levels plus mandatory increases for FY 2023 salary and all non-salary categories. Personnel compensation was calculated based on staffing needs, inflation, within-grade increases and appropriate work days for the year.
- (4) Amount reflects mandatory increases for personnel and price level increases due to inflation.
- (5) Personnel compensation was calculated based on staffing needs, mandatory pay raises, and appropriate work days for the year.
- (6) Reflects anticipated benefit expenditures of 36% of the Personnel Compensation.
- (7) Reflects price level increase due to inflation.
- (8) Includes Workers' Compensation, Shared Services, overhead, depreciation on equipment and contractual services. Inflation has been applied to all categories.

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
BUSINESS OPERATIONS
REVOLVING FUND
Fiscal Year 2023**

Proposed Appropriations Language:

For payment to the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund, [\$11,345,000] \$12,655,000, to remain available until expended, for information technology development and facilities repair: *Provided*, That the Government Publishing Office is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs and purposes set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund: *Provided further*, That not more than \$7,500 may be expended on the certification of the Director of the Government Publishing Office in connection with official representation and reception expenses: *Provided further*, That the Business Operations Revolving Fund shall be available for the hire or purchase of not more than 12 passenger motor vehicles: *Provided further*, That expenditures in connection with travel expenses of the advisory councils to the Director of the Government Publishing Office shall be deemed necessary to carry out the provisions of title 44, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the Business Operations Revolving Fund shall be available for temporary or intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not more than the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay for level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316 of such title: *Provided further*, That activities financed through the Business Operations Revolving Fund may provide information in any format: *Provided further*, That the Business Operations Revolving Fund and the funds provided under the heading “Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents” may not be used for contracted security services at Government Publishing Office’s passport facility in the District of Columbia. (*Legislative Branch Appropriations Request, 2022.*)

Base Budget Review:

By law, GPO’s Business Operations Revolving Fund is used to finance GPO’s publishing operations. Approximately 80 percent (excluding Security and Intelligent Documents) of GPO’s publishing revenue is from procuring publications and related services for customer agencies. This work is procured through GPO’s Customer Services business unit utilizing the private sector printing and information product industry. The majority of the Government’s publishing requirements are effectively satisfied through this procurement activity because the highly competitive process provides access to the vast resources, expertise, and specialization within the commercial sector at the most cost effective price.

GPO’s in-plant facility provides digital and tangible products in support of the information and day-to-day business needs of Congress and Federal agencies. GPO produces the Congressional Record overnight when Congress is in session, and bills, hearings, documents, reports and committee prints in time to support Congress’ legislative needs. Also produced are the Federal Register, the Code of Federal Regulations, and other key Government documents, such as the annual U.S. Budget.

GPO plays a critical role in America’s security by producing secure Federal credentials, including the U.S Passport for the Department of State that combine digital and print security measures.

GPO’s publications sales program provides the public with an opportunity to purchase a wide variety of low cost, consumer-oriented publications, Congressional documents, and Executive and Judicial publications.

Thousands of titles are available for sale in many formats, including books, CDROMs, eBooks and other digital formats and can be ordered through GPO’s secure Online Bookstore site at <https://bookstore.gpo.gov>. GPO also provides warehousing and publication distribution services for Federal agencies on a reimbursable basis through warehouses in Laurel, MD and in Pueblo, CO.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVOLVING FUND REQUESTS

For FY 2023, GPO is requesting a total of \$12,655,000 for the Revolving Fund to remain available until expended, for the following projects:

govinfo Projects	
General System and Collection Development	\$3,500,000
Infrastructure	2,375,000
Total govinfo	5,825,000
Cybersecurity Projects	
Security Enhancements for Advanced Persistent Threat	150,000
OIG Projects	
OIG Migration Costs to Outsource IT and HC Services	1,000,000
XPub Projects	
Composition System Replacement (CSR/XPub)	5,630,000
Total Revolving Fund Project Requests	\$12,655,000

govinfo Projects

General System and Collection Development (\$3,500,000). Development of new **govinfo** features to support identified needs of key stakeholders, including developing new content collections, increasing content in existing collections, enhancing the accessibility of content and increasing the discoverability of information.

Infrastructure (\$2,375,000). Infrastructure for hardware, storage, and environments to manage system performance as **govinfo** content and usage grows.

Cybersecurity Projects

Security Enhancements for Advanced Persistent Threat (\$150,000). The cybersecurity threat environment faced by government agencies continues to change rapidly and presents substantive risks and dangers to organizations. The requested funding is planned to address that evolving threat environment by implementing enhanced IT security systems that are intended to reduce the risk of unauthorized data exfiltration, unauthorized access, unauthorized changes to data, and other impacts.

OIG Projects

OIG Migration Costs to Outsource IT and Personnel and Payroll Services (\$1,000,000). To enhance independence, the OIG intends to migrate information technology and personnel and payroll services from GPO to GSA through an interagency agreement. Approximately \$500,000 is for onetime conversion costs and \$500,000 for the first year's annual operating costs.

XPub Projects

System Development for XPub Projects (\$5,630,000). GPO is developing a new XML-based composition system to replace our proprietary Microcomp system known as XPub (formerly known as the Composition Replacement System (CSR) project). This request covers some of the development costs associated with this project.

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVOLVING FUND**
Analysis of Change FY 2022 to FY 2023
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Agency Request	
	FTE	Amount
Obligations, FY 2022	1,496	\$ 916,235
Mandatory Pay and Related Costs		
Annualization of FY 2022 pay raise	-	1,533
Pay raise for FY 2023	-	7,999
Within-grade increases for FY 2023	-	1,146
Decrease of 1 work day for FY 2023	-	(929)
Total Mandatory Pay and Related Costs	-	9,749
Total Price Level Changes	-	18,128
Non-recurring Costs - Equipment to be obligated in FY 2022	-	(36,947)
Program/Project/Activity Increases for FY 2023		
Capital expenditures equipment, systems, and facilities	-	3,200
Expenditures to be funded by an Appropriation		
Security Enhancements for Advance Persistent Threat	-	150
OIG Migration Costs for Outsourcing IT and HC Services	-	1,000
XPub Development	-	5,630
govinfo General System & Collection Development	-	3,500
govinfo Infrastructure	-	2,375
Total Expenditures to be funded by an Appropriation	-	12,655
Net change requested	-	6,785
Total Budget FY 2023	1,496	923,020
Offsetting Collections	-	910,365
Total FY 2023 Appropriation	-	12,655

Note: Includes funding for the Office of Inspector General.

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVOLVING FUND**
Summary By Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	FY 2022/2023 Net Change
11 Personnel Compensation	\$ 162,896	\$ 166,034	\$ 173,016	\$ 6,982
12 Personnel Benefits	58,951	65,808	68,575	2,767
21 Travel	170	960	987	27
22 Transportation of Things	7,744	10,085	10,367	282
23 Rents, Communications and Utilities	17,095	20,969	21,557	587
24 Printing and Reproduction	373,449	326,391	335,530	9,139
25 Other Services	59,665	74,424	76,507	2,083
26 Supplies and Materials	181,783	214,617	220,627	6,010
31 Equipment	25,428	36,947	15,355	(21,592)
Total Budget	887,182	916,235	922,521	6,286

Note: Includes funding for the Office of Inspector General.

**Congressional Publishing Appropriations
Transfer Carryover Spending Plan
As of September 30, 2021**

	<u>Total</u>
Unexpended Balance, September 20, 2021.....	\$35,522,873
Requirements:	
Estimated shortfalls, FY 2023 and prior years.....	7,815,984
XPub.....	14,623,900
USLM Projects:	
Enhance the USLM Ecosystem.....	1,625,600
Prototype Digitized Statutes at Large in USLM XML.....	1,200,000
Legislative XML Working Group/Bulk Data Task Force/USLM Projects.....	<u>1,312,000</u>
Subtotal, USLM Projects.....	4,137,600
Congressionally Mandated Reports:	
Portal Development.....	1,000,000
Retrospective Digitization and Metadata.....	<u>3,733,788</u>
Subtotal, Congressionally Mandated Reports.....	4,733,788
Primary Data Center.....	<u>4,211,601</u>
Total.....	35,522,873
Estimated FY 2017 Transfer Request.....	5,313,355
Requirements:	
Congressionally Mandated Reports, Retrospective Digitization and Metadata.....	5,313,355

**Public Information Programs Appropriations
Transfer Carryover Spending Plan
As of September 30, 2021**

	<u>Total</u>
Unexpended Balance, September 20, 2021.....	\$14,598,603
Requirements:	
Collection Preservation of New and Historical Documents.....	3,961,051
Outreach Activities and Program Support for Federal Depository Libraries.....	1,109,263
Continued Development of govinfo Content and Capabilities.....	2,534,529
Modernization of Outdated and Unsupported FDLP Systems.....	6,260,929
Reserve Funds for Printing and Other Unanticipated Shortfalls.....	<u>732,831</u>
Total.....	14,598,603
Estimated FY 2017 Transfer Request.....	3,000,000
Requirements:	
Projects include: Needed upgrades and improvements to FDLP system applications and programs, including upgrade and replacement of the Integrated Library System/Next Gen CGP and migration of Ben's Guide to a more secure platform.....	3,000,000

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING APPROPRIATIONS TRANSFER OF FUNDS NARRATIVE

XPub

As previously noted, GPO is developing a new XML-based composition system to replace our proprietary Microcomp system, known as XPub (formerly known as the Composition System Replacement (CSR) project). Successful development and deployment of XPub will enable the GPO to create, edit, proof, approve and simultaneously publish legislative and regulatory documents in both print and digital formats from a variety of sources—including digital documents and hard-copy manuscripts—in a high-volume production environment, while continuing the GPO’s legacy of quality and typographic excellence. XPub is intended to be implemented on a product-by-product basis. In 2019, GPO took a major step forward by publishing the 2018 Main Edition of the United States Code through XPub. Through XPub, GPO was able to compose the nearly 60,000-page publication in less than a year. Since then, GPO was able to compose and publish several high-profile publications using XPub. The first was the Final Report from the House Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress. GPO produced this report in October, 2020 under a tight deadline using a modern, user-friendly layout that includes color, graphics, images, and modern fonts. This report is an example of the capabilities and features GPO’s XPub will be able to offer Congressional committees and Federal agencies. GPO also completed the publishing of the Plum Book (United States Government Policy and Supporting Positions) using XPub. In 2021, GPO continued to make significant progress in XPub development. As a lead-up to the upcoming production release of Congressional Bills, Public Laws, and Statutes at Large (targeted to be production ready in 2022), GPO released for public comment a proposed new responsive HTML format for Congressional Bills and Public Laws. This format will replace the plain text file GPO currently provides, and it is optimized for any device, including mobile devices, tablets, and traditional desktops/laptops. The format uses modern, easy-to-read fonts that are optimized for screen usage and search engines, and it contains metadata for easy re-use by data providers. GPO also continued to produce Annual Supplements of the United States Code via XPub, with Supplement II being completed late in FY 2021. The XPub team also continues to produce “one-off” publications for Congressional users as requested, including an internal staff report from the Committee on House Administration as well as the 2022 Edition of the Constitution Annotated (scheduled for release in late FY 2022).

Legislative XML Working Group, Bulk Data Task Force, and USLM Projects

House Report 112-511 that accompanied H.R. 5882 the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 2013 directed the establishment of the Bulk Data Task Force to examine the increased dissemination of Congressional information via bulk data download by non-governmental groups to support openness and transparency in the legislative process. A 1996 directive from the House Committee on Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration to the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate established common data standards for the exchange of legislative information among legislative branch organizations (2 U.S.C. 181). Through the Bulk Data Task Force in coordination with the Legislative XML Working Group, GPO supports Congress by leading initiatives to create, transform, exchange, and disseminate legislative documents in XML format including projects to expand the use of the United States Legislative Markup (USLM) XML schema in the Legislative Branch. In addition, the Clerk of the House has laid out a strategy and priority for moving legislative publications into USLM XML, and GPO anticipates requests from Congress to lead these projects including modeling additional publications in USLM XML such as the remaining bill versions and updates to the USLM XML schema, style sheets, and converters. In

FY 2019, the first project was completed with the release of a subset of enrolled bills, public and private laws, and Statutes at Large in Beta USLM XML on **govinfo**, and in FY 2021 GPO completed a project to convert the Statute Compilations on **govinfo** into USLM XML

In FY 2021, GPO completed planning and procurement activities related to the next USLM project to model the remaining bill and resolution versions in USLM. GPO is leading this effort and coordinating with representatives from the Office of the Clerk of the House and the Office of the Secretary of the Senate along with a private-sector vendor. The goal of the project is to ensure that the modeled USLM XML is interoperable within the legislative ecosystem and that legislative editing and publishing needs have been addressed for stakeholder organizations. GPO plans to complete this project in FY 2023.

Prototype Digitized Statutes at Large in USLM XML

In H. Rept. 115-696, the report that accompanied the FY 2019 House legislative branch appropriation bill, the House Appropriations “Committee direct[ed] the GPO to assess the costs associated with converting Statutes at Large from 1789-2002 into USLM XML format.” Starting in FY 2022, GPO is moving forward with a project to digitize the remaining Statutes at Large volumes back to Volume 1 (1789-1799). As part of the project, GPO plans to prototype the conversion of the digitized Statutes at Large into USLM XML in order to assess the technical feasibility, review data quality, and determine any future budgetary requirements.

Primary Data Center

The GPO currently uses ACF as a primary data center facility. With recent service outages and system failures due to electrical and air-conditioning failures, GPO has decided to move the primary data center. GPO received authorization from the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) to quickly pursue moving the GPO’s IT operations from ACF to Iron Mountain data center facility in Manassas, VA. GPO professionals are currently working on transition plans and preliminary estimates show that initial set-up investments will be required in both FY 2022 and FY 2023. GPO also estimates that the operation of this facility will entail annual recurring costs, separate and apart from the initial set-up investments. The data center located at the main GPO building will be converted to a backup data center facility.

**PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
TRANSFER OF FUNDS NARRATIVE**

Collection Preservation of New and Historical Documents

Funds are for projects to acquire new content in scope of the FDLP, including web harvesting and projects targeting agency fugitive documents acquisitions. Funding will also include projects and activities to acquire, prepare, process, catalog and digitize key historic U.S. Government publications in scope of the Federal Depository Library Program for ingest into **govinfo**. These activities will also include processing, cataloging and ingest of digitized materials from libraries in the FDLP. Funding is also used to assist libraries in the preservation of tangible historic document collections that are being housed in FDLP libraries. Funding will also be used for special projects to increase access to collections of materials, such as Congressionally Mandated Reports and Documents and the completion of the Historic Shelflist project.

Outreach Activities and Program Support for Federal Depository Libraries

Funds are used for projects to support the libraries in the Federal Depository Library Program. Projects include; continuing education and training opportunities, visits and consulting services, marketing and promotion of FDLP library services to the general public. Projects may also include investigations of new methods to assist libraries as they use more digital government information resources to serve the public.

Continued Development of govinfo Content and Capabilities

Funds are used for projects that help to increase access to new content in **govinfo**. These projects include the development of new collections of content for ingest and the enhancement of existing collections, when additional digitized content is available for ingest. Funding may also be used for additional storage needed for large collection and processing of new content during the ingest process. Funds would also be used to support system enhancements for improved functionality, including procurement of PII redaction services so that content can be reviewed prior to content ingest.

Modernization of Outdated and Unsupported FDLP Systems

Funds are used to investigate new technologies for use by the FDLP and Cataloging and Indexing Program and other programs managed by the Superintendent of Documents. This includes the replacement and modernization of outdated and unsupported systems, the implementation of new systems and services to better serve key stakeholders and the public. Funds would also be used for projects to improve systems that support program operations.

Reserve Funds for Printing and Other Unanticipated Shortfalls

Funds are held in reserve.

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
Advertising Services Contracts**

Contract Title	Project #	Vendor	Service Unit	FY 2021 Obligations \$	FY 2022 Expected Obligations \$	If advertising is only part of the contract, list partial amount here \$	Socially & Economically Disadvantaged Small Business	Minority-owned Business	Women-owned Business	All other businesses
Promotional Material.....	Credit Card	4Imprint	9160	\$ 5,598	\$ 5,700					√
USAJOBS.GOV.....	6512.28	Office of Personnel Management	0875	247,101	229,600					√
Promotional Material.....	Credit Card	DesignPrint	4321	790	800					√
Promotional Material.....	Credit Card	MailChimp	4321	3,468	3,500					√
Promotional Material.....	Credit Card	PopTin	4321	39	100					√
Promotional Material.....	Credit Card	4Imprint	4321	593	600					√
Promotional Material.....	Credit Card	4Imprint	4321	397	400					√
Gov/Delivery.....	040ADV-21-0858	Carahsoft	9260	114,571	116,500					√
TOTAL:				372,557	357,200					

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL**
Analysis of Change FY 2022 to FY 2023
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2023 Agency Request	
	FTE	Amount
Obligations, FY 2022	<u>24</u>	<u>\$ 6,402</u>
Mandatory Pay and Related Costs:		
Annualization of FY 2022 pay raise	-	39
Pay raise for FY 2023	-	178
Within-grade increases for FY 2023	-	72
Decrease of 1 work day for FY 2023	-	(20)
Transit Benefit Decrease (Fewer FTEs Enrolled)	-	(3)
Performance Award Increase	-	12
Total Mandatory Pay and Related Costs	-	<u>277</u>
Total Price Level Changes	-	3
Non-recurring Costs:		
Non-Capitalized Info Tech for New Hires/Contractors	-	22
Human Capital Management Migration	-	250
Information Technology Migration	-	250
Services for Office Renovation	-	(4)
Supplies & Materials for Office Renovation	-	(9)
	-	<u>509</u>
Program/Project/Activity Changes for FY 2023:		
Additional FTE for FY 2023	1	264
Travel	-	(15)
Financial Statement Audit	-	10
Investigation, Inspection & Audit Project Contract Support	-	(25)
FTE Legal Support	-	(30)
Human Capital Management Annual Fee	-	250
Information Technology Annual Fee	-	300
Gasoline	-	(2)
TeamMate Licenses	-	(12)
Depreciation	-	18
Total Program/Project/Activity Increases	<u>1</u>	<u>758</u>
Net change requested	-	<u>1,547</u>
Total Budget FY 2023	25	7,949

NOTE: Included in the GPO Business Operations Revolving Fund Schedules.

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL**
Summary By Object Class
(Dollars in Thousands)

Object Class	FY 2021 Actual	FY 2022 Request	FY 2023 Request	FY 2022/2023 Net Change
11 Personnel Compensation	\$ 3,007	\$ 3,581	\$ 3,970	\$ 389
12 Personnel Benefits	1,245	1,434	1,586	151
21 Travel	11	55	40	(15)
22 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23 Rents, Communications and Utilities	-	-	-	-
24 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25 Other Services	588	1,229	2,232	1,003
26 Supplies and Materials	105	102	102	0
31 Equipment	2	-	18	18
Total Budget	4,959	6,402	7,949	1,547

NOTE: Included in the GPO Business Operations Revolving Fund Schedules.

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
OPEN RECOMMENDATIONS**

OIG Report	Date Issued	Recommendation	Unit	Status and Explanation or Timeline for Implementation (No Final Action, Decided to Adopt, Opened in Last 12 Months)
21-03 - Acquisition Services: Late Penalties	10/30/2020	Review the totality of Acquisition Services policies and eliminate or revise outdated policies, instructions, regulations, and training manuals; to include the Materials Management Regulation. Specifically, the policies and guidance should explain the processes on how to: create purchase requests and provide necessary documentation to a get purchase requests approved; award and execute contracts; and close-out contracts in CLM.	Acquisition Services	GPO reviewed its Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and policies and created one SOP containing job aids that can be used for step-by-step instructions, thereby rescinding all older or outdated versions of policies. In addition, the Agency approved a request for one full-time equivalent (FTE) to focus solely on updating the Materials Management Acquisition Regulation (MMAR) for CY 2022. Discussions with Human Capital on the best course of action (Federal employee versus contracted employee) are in progress. GPO is also discussing a contracted position to handle the task of updating the MMAR with the company currently providing contractor support in Acquisition Services.
21-04 - DLUX Management Report	11/19/2020	The GPO conduct a review of its on-going direct-mail services contracts to determine any additional oversight measures that could be implemented to include but not limited to random inspections to independently verify quantities shipped versus quantities reported.	Customer Services	GPO reviewed its on-going direct-mail services contracts for additional oversight measures that could be implemented and found that the best option is working with GPO's customers to conduct random inspections for verifying quantities shipped versus quantities reported. The U.S. Postal Service (USPS) implemented its "Seamless Acceptance" incentive program as a USPS preferred method for mail entry, whereby the mailer electronically enters the mail piece volumes to USPS and then moves the mail to the USPS/mail pickup with no further (or limited) verification of the volumes by USPS. In addition, customer agencies with large mailing volumes send files directly to the vendors without GPO intervention. Validation is contingent on the customer's mail manager verifying their mail files with the postal receipts they receive from USPS. GPO will engage with customer agency mail managers on applicable contracts to conduct random inspections for validating the number of files sent to the contractor and the number of pieces actually mailed via data provided by the USPS with the quantity furnished by the contractor on their invoice. As an example, GPO is currently working with the Department of Veterans Affairs and the vendor during production on Program 1730-S to match the stated vendor counts with mail pieces processed by the Post Office in order to verify quantities. GPO personnel will continue to notify OIG without delay when the agency identifies suspected fraudulent activities while conducting quality control activities.

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
OPEN RECOMMENDATIONS**

21-07 - Cybersecurity Controls Report	12/21/2020	<p>GPO should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Develop, finalize, and maintain SSPs for all the major information systems in accordance with the requirements outlined in GPO directives and utilize best practices outlined in NIST SP 800-18 Revision 1, and NIST SP 800-53, Revision 5, Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations. b. Perform a security controls assessment and address and remediate any gaps identified where feasible for legacy systems planned to be decommissioned in the future; c. Document an ISCP for each major information system; and d. Perform risk assessment every three years or when there is a significant change to the operating environment. 	Information Technology	<p>On September 24, 2021, GPO brought one additional FTE contractor resource on-board. GPO expects that this FTE will require one year from coming on-board to address the recommendations for the GPO application cited by OIG. Therefore, work to address this recommendation will be performed during FY22.</p> <p>Please note that the major applications affected by a, b, and d are low-risk applications and are protected by inherited security controls from the IT General Support System (GSS). Risk acceptance was planned for late CY 2021 for applications which are to be replaced/retired during FY22, such as; PEPS by POMS, as an example. System (business) owners will need to provide input to and assistance for the ISCP documents for their respective major applications.</p>
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As of February 3, 2022

Note: There are a couple of open recommendations relating to the Financial Statement Audit which will remain open until the following Financial Statement Audit.

APPENDIX

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

Summary of Appropriation Estimates
(Dollars in Thousands)

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>FY 2021 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2022 Request</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR</u>	<u>FY 2023 Request</u>	<u>FY 2022 CR/2023 Net Change</u>
Congressional Publishing	\$ 78,000	\$ 80,184	\$ 78,000	\$ 82,992	\$ 4,992
Superintendent of Documents					
Public Information Programs					
By Law Distribution	323	333	323	353	30
Cataloging and Indexing	9,690	10,990	9,690	10,577	887
Federal Depository Library	21,641	22,032	21,641	23,622	1,981
International Exchange	<u>646</u>	<u>665</u>	<u>646</u>	<u>705</u>	<u>59</u>
Total Appropriation	<u>32,300</u>	<u>34,020</u>	<u>32,300</u>	<u>35,257</u>	<u>2,957</u>
Business Operations Revolving Fund	<u>6,700</u>	<u>11,345</u>	<u>6,700</u>	<u>12,655</u>	<u>5,955</u>
Total Appropriations	<u>\$ 117,000</u>	<u>\$ 125,549</u>	<u>\$ 117,000</u>	<u>\$ 130,904</u>	<u>\$ 13,904</u>



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