

GPO

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE



BUDGET JUSTIFICATION FISCAL YEAR 2024



February 21, 2023

The Honorable Mark E. Amodei
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 Amodei & 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 2024.

Strategic Outlook. Like other U.S.-based manufacturing operations, GPO continues to confront increased prices for raw materials, tight supply chains, and a constrained labor market. However, GPO also continues to experience promising growth and is proud to have been named two years in a row as one of America's Best Mid-size Employers and one of America's Best Employers for Veterans by Forbes Magazine in 2022.

Over the past two years, our teammates experienced increased productivity and higher morale through the deployment of a thoughtful telework and remote work policy as well as overall better working conditions. We have also marked some important successes in partnership with our customers, such as the transition to Next Generation Passport production for the Department of State.

Additionally, last year, as part of the development of a new five-year strategic plan, GPO revised our mission, vision, and values statements to reflect a 21st Century outlook. Today, GPO's vision is that of an *America Informed*, and we aim to achieve our mission of publishing trusted information for the Federal Government to the American people guided by four key values—honesty, kindness, effectiveness, and inclusiveness.

These values require us to communicate transparently with our colleagues and customers; to treat one another with respect; to innovate, collaborate, produce, and deliver; and to foster a diverse, supportive, and welcoming environment for our teammates and customers.

Released in July of 2022, our FY2023-2027 Strategic Plan is the product of extensive collaboration between our executive team, teammates, stakeholders, and the public. It recognizes the great progress made over the past five years as the Agency steadily moved from a print-centric enterprise to one fully comfortable in our digital present. The plan is built around four key goals

or imperatives to support the Agency's continued growth and leadership in the Government information space over the next five years. These four imperatives are to: (1) Achieve Operational Excellence; (2) Modernize and Innovate; (3) Ensure Financial Stability; and (4) Develop the Workforce. (The full FY2023-2027 Strategic Plan can be viewed at https://www.gpo.gov/docs/default-source/mission-vision-and-goals-pdfs/gpo_strategicplan_fy23-27.pdf)

GPO is extremely grateful for the support of this Committee as we continue our transformation from a print-centric enterprise to a digital-first, modern publishing organization. Investments in new technologies made by GPO with the support of the Congress, 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.

On behalf of the approximately 1,600 professionals and craftspeople who make up the GPO community, it is my honor to present our FY 2024 Appropriations request, and I welcome the opportunity to more fully brief you on our operations in the months ahead.

FY 2024 Appropriations Request. As part of the Fiscal Year 2024 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 \$132,488,000 for FY 2024. This proposed increase of \$2,634,000 over our FY 2023 total appropriation, and marks just the 3rd time in more than a decade that GPO has requested an overall increase in its annual appropriations. Even with this requested increase, the appropriation would still represent an overall 10.2 percent reduction from our FY 2010 appropriation (*See Table 1 on Page 3*).

Prior to the intense inflationary pressures of the past two years, GPO had 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, 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 2 percent increase from FY 2023, though far less than the 6.5 percent increase in the consumer price index during calendar year 2022. 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, though we were able to constrain the increase through operational efficiencies.

Table 1
Total Appropriations to GPO
FY 2010-2023 & FY 2024 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	124,237,161
2023	129,854,000
2024	132,488,000 (Requested)

Our FY 2024 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 program operations.

Congressional Publishing Appropriation. GPO is requesting \$83,000,000 for this account, just \$8,000 more than Congress provided in FY 2023. GPO intends to partially fund Congressional Publishing requirements in fiscal year 2024 by using up to \$2,466,000 in prior-year appropriations that GPO transferred to our Business Operations Revolving Fund with the Appropriations Committees’ permission.

From FY 2010 through FY 2023, the amount appropriated for Congressional Publishing is down 11.5 percent (*See Table 2 on Page 4*). This is largely 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 to be obligated for the purposes of this account.

Table 2
Congressional Publishing Appropriation
FY 2010–2023 & FY 2024 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	78,872,161
2023	82,992,000
2024	83,000,000 (Requested)

We currently estimate that Congressional Publishing workload volumes will likely decrease by about \$8,688,000 in FY 2024 from FY 2023 levels. We also expect price-level and wage increases (if implemented) to increase expenses to the Congressional Publishing account by an additional \$3,397,000. In order to constrain the total Congressional Publishing appropriation request for FY 2024 to \$83,000,000—just \$8,000 more than FY 2023—GPO plans to use about \$2,466,000 of prior-year transfer funds in GPO’s Business Operations Revolving Fund to support Congressional Publishing work in FY 2024.

As shown on page D-4 of our budget justification for FY 2024, 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 2024. The balance of these funds is earmarked for GPO’s critically important XPub project and other congressional information projects as indicated on page F-5. 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. This system is currently in acceptance testing by our House and Senate customers and will hopefully be deployed for use in the drafting of bills, resolutions, and amendments later this year.



Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents. GPO is requesting \$37,388,000 for this account in FY 2024, which is an increase of \$2,131,000 or 6 percent over FY 2023. This account pays for the costs of providing Federal Government publications in digital and tangible formats to 1,100 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 8.6 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 2010–2023 & FY 2024 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
2023	35,257,000
2024	37,388,000 (Requested)

The net funding increase of \$2,131,000 we are requesting for FY 2024 is comprised of mandatory pay and related increases of about \$975,000, price-level increases of \$656,000, and \$500,000 for increased contractual expenses related to adding Congressionally Mandated Reports to GovInfo.

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 117-389. 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-5, 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 \$12,100,000 for this account, to remain available until expended, to support continued investments in information technology and cybersecurity. This compares with the \$11,605,000 Congress provided for this account in FY 2023. Funding provided to this account represents an increase to working capital for specified GPO information technology and cybersecurity projects.

Since FY 2013, these projects have included improvements to GPO's FDsys website and its successor GovInfo, which have 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 also included additional development investments in GPO's XPub composition system. XPub is designed to transform the processes through which GPO produces congressional documents, enhance productivity, and expand the range of options available to Congress. (*See Table 4*)

Table 4
Appropriations to the Business Operations Revolving Fund
FY 2010 – 2023 & FY 2024 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
2023	11,605,000
2024	12,100,000 (Requested)

GovInfo Projects for FY 2024 – \$5,375,000

- **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 (\$1,875,000)** – 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 2024 – \$6,575,000

- **System Development for XPub Projects** – GPO is developing a new XML-based composition system to replace our proprietary Microcomp system. This request covers some of the development costs associated with this project

Cybersecurity Projects for FY 2024 – \$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.

Chairman Amodei and Chairman Reed, we look forward to working with you and your Subcommittees in your consideration of our appropriations request for Fiscal Year 2024.

Sincerely,



HUGH NATHANIAL HALPERN
Director

Enclosure

cc:

The Honorable Deb Fischer
Ranking Member
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Legislative Branch

The Honorable Adriano Espaillat
Ranking Member
House Appropriations Subcommittee on Legislative Branch

Table of Contents
Executive Summary

Executive Summary and Results of FY 2022 Operations	A-1
Organization and Staffing	
Organization	B-1
Functions by Organization	B-2
Staffing Information	B-3
Summary of Estimates	
Summary of Appropriation Estimates	C-1
Staffing Summary – FTE's	C-2
Congressional Publishing	
Base Budget Review	D-1
Base Budget Review (Detail by Activity)	D-4
Analysis of Change	D-5
Explanation of Changes	D-7
Object Class and Analysis of Change to Budget Base	D-8
Estimated Cost per Unit by Category	D-9
Volume Increase (Decrease)	D-10
Congressional Billings for Committees by Category	D-11
Details to Congress	D-14
Public Information Programs of the Superintendent of Documents	
Base Budget Review	E-1
Analysis of Change	E-4
Summary (by Program and Object Class)	E-5
Business Operations Revolving Fund	
Base Budget Review	F-1
Analysis of Change	F-3
Summary by Object Class	F-4
Spending Plan for Transfer Funds	F-5
Transfer of Funds Narrative	F-6
Advertising Services Contracts	F-9
Office of the Inspector General Budget	
Analysis of Change	G-1
Summary by Object Class	G-2
Open Recommendations	G-3

Executive Summary of FY 2024 Budget Request and Results of FY 2022 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, 2022, GPO employed 1,571 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 more than 72 million retrievals per month in FY 2022. GPO also provides public access to Government information through partnerships with 1,100 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 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.

Strategic Vision. Last year, as part of the development of a new five-year strategic plan, GPO revised our mission, vision, and values statements to reflect a 21st Century outlook.

Today, GPO's vision is that of an *America Informed*, and we aim to achieve our mission of publishing trusted information for the Federal Government to the American people guided by four key values—honesty, kindness, effectiveness, and inclusiveness. These values require us to communicate transparently with our colleagues and customers; to treat one another with respect; to innovate, collaborate, produce, and deliver; and to foster a diverse, supportive, and welcoming environment for our teammates and customers.

Strategic Plan. In July of 2022 we released our FY2023-2027 Strategic Plan, the product of extensive collaboration between our executive team, teammates, stakeholders, and the public. It recognizes the great progress made over the past five years as the Agency steadily moved from a print-centric enterprise to one fully comfortable in our digital present. The Plan is built around four key goals or imperatives to support the Agency's continued growth and leadership in the Government information space over the next five years. These four imperatives are to: (1) Achieve Operational Excellence; (2) Modernize and Innovate; (3) Ensure Financial Stability; and (4) Develop the Workforce. (The full FY2023-2027 Strategic Plan can be viewed at https://www.gpo.gov/docs/default-source/mission-vision-and-goals-pdfs/gpo_strategicplan_fy23-27.pdf)

Technology Transformation. For the entirety of its nearly 162-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 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 a state-of-the-art automated bookmaking line to magnify the productivity gains we are achieving with the digital inkjet presses. This automated bookmaking line was installed in December of 2022 and 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.

In FY 2022, GPO worked to acquire an artificial intelligence-enabled 8 color UV LED press that will bolster our conventional color print capabilities. Capable of printing 18,000 sheets an hour, this press will enable GPO to replace three antiquated presses that require significantly more personnel to operate. We are hopefully we will be able to install this press in calendar year 2023.

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 \$340.5 million. By comparison, our requested funding for FY 2023 is \$83 million. In constant-dollar terms, that represents a greater than 75 percent reduction from our FY 1980 appropriation.

Since 2010, to the current-year request, we have achieved a 35% 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 1980-2023**

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>In Constant Dollars</u>
1980	\$ 91.6 million	\$ 340.5 million
1985	94.0 million	263.0 million
1990	74.1 million	171.5 million
1995	84.7 million	166.6 million
2000	73.3 million	127.5 million
2005	88.1 million	135.7 million
2010	93.8 million	128.3 million
2015	79.7 million	100.5 million
2020	79.0 million	91.1 million
2022	78.9 million	81.7 million
2023	83.0 million	83.0 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 2022, we had just 1,571 employees on board, representing a reduction of 4,879, 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 2022
(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
2022	1,571

Highlights of FY 2022 Congressional Work. Among the numerous important congressional publications GPO proudly produced in fiscal year 2022 were the Congressional Pictorial Directory and a new publication called the National Statuary Hall Collection guide, which provides key background on 100 statues featured in and around Statuary Hall that were selected by the 50 states.

Beyond publications, GPO also supported Congress by furnishing program materials for key public event such as the Congressional Gold Medal Ceremonies honoring U.S. Merchant Mariners and Merrill’s Marauders, and the Statuary Hall statue unveilings honoring Amelia Earhart and Civil Rights Pioneer Mary McLeod Bethune.

In support of Congressional memorial services, GPO was deeply honored to create the Lying in State Memorial Programs for Representative Don E. Young, former Senate Majority Leader Robert E. Dole, and former Senate Majority Leader Harry M. Reid.

One of the largest congressional support efforts GPO undertook in fiscal year 2022 was our work on behalf of the Select Committee to Investigate the January 6th Attack on the U.S. Capitol. GPO produced tens of thousands of pages of testimony and other documents to support the Committee's work through ten hearings and business meetings, and also supplied credentials for the Committee's meetings. That work continued on into the last few remaining days of the 117th Congress.

On the Senate side, GPO had the honor of producing the tickets for the historic Supreme Court nomination hearings of Judge Ketanji Brown Jackson, who became just the third African American and 6th woman to serve on the nation's highest court. With regard to joint meetings of Congress, GPO proudly produced tickets for the March 1st Joint Session of Congress where President Joseph R. Biden, Jr. delivered his State of the Union Address and the May 17th Joint Meeting of Congress where Prime Minister Kiriakos Mitsotakis of the Hellenic Republic addressed the American people.

Fiscal year 2022 also provided GPO with several important opportunities to share our expertise and insights regarding important public policy issues before Congress. On February 16, 2022, GPO Director Hugh Halpern testified before the Committee on House Administration (CHA) as part of CHA's hearing on "Big Data: Privacy Risk and Needed Reforms in the Public and Private Sectors" and then on April 28th, Director Halpern shared GPO's perspectives with the Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress during a hearing entitled "Turning an Idea into Law: Modernizing the Legislative Process."

In support of Congress' Legislative Branch Bulk Data Task Force, GPO worked throughout FY 2022 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) extensible markup language (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 FY 2022, GPO made significant progress on the 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. 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. The initial modeling of most major bill and resolution versions was completed during FY 2022, and GPO provided initial samples of the resulting USLM on GPO's USLM GitHub page. GPO plans to complete the modeling 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 2022, GPO obtained the internal authority to operate for the upcoming production release of Congressional Bills and Public Laws, slated to be in production with the House, Senate, and GPO Bill End during FY 2023. Features in this release include integration with House and Senate XML authoring tools for Bills, as well as a 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 III completed late in FY 2022. The XPub team also continued working on “one-off” publications for congressional users as requested, including the Final Report from House January 6th Committee, the latest report from the House Committee on Modernization, and the 2022 Edition of the Constitution Annotated, all of which were targeted for completion in early 2023.

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 2022 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 2023 Budget was released on GovInfo and in print in March of 2022. 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.

Throughout fiscal year 2022, GPO was entrusted by The White House to produce programs and other information products to support key events, beginning with the White House signing of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act on November 15, 2021. In February, GPO produced programs to support the White House’s Cancer Moonshot event where President Biden announced the goal of cutting the death rate from cancer by 50 percent over the next 25 years.

Beyond these significant policy events, GPO also helped the White House honor Sergeant First Class Alwyn C. Cashe, Sergeant First Class Christopher A. Celiz, and Master Sergeant Earl D. Plumlee at a solemn Medal of Honor ceremony in December of 2021. The Medals honoring SFC Cashe and SFC Celiz were awarded posthumously as both passed away from injuries they sustained while exhibiting tremendous courage.

During the Spring of 2022, GPO once again collaborated with the White House on the Economic Report of the President, and had the honor of producing programs for the White House's St. Patrick's Day celebration honoring Irish Taoiseach Micheál Martin and his wife Mrs. Mary Martin.

Later, in July GPO produced the programs for a Presidential Medal of Freedom presentation honoring a total of seventeen individuals including the most decorated American gymnast in history Simone Biles, Sister Simone Campbell, former Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords, civil rights attorney Fred Gray, World Cup champion and LGBTQ rights advocate Megan Rapinoe, the late AFL-CIO President Richard Trumka, and two-time Academy Award-winning actor Denzel Washington.

In the Fall, GPO had the honor of producing the programs for the September 7th unveiling of the official White House portraits of former President Barrack Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama, and—for the 3rd consecutive year—producing the official White House Holiday Card, the first of the Biden Presidency.

GPO continued its collaboration with the U.S. Department of State in FY 2022 to produce the 2022 Trafficking in Persons Report, and also partnered with the Department of Homeland Security to create the official Welcome Certificates for new citizens.

GPO's Creative and Digital Media earned well-deserved recognition for the high quality of their work for Federal agency customers as well when Graphic Design USA magazine conferred six 2022 awards on Creative Services for their impressive products. Those awards were for a U.S. Army Chaplain Corps book design; for a brochure design for the U.S. House of Representatives Sergeant at Arms; for the design of the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom's 2022 Annual Report; for the creation of four logos for the U.S. Election Assistance Commission's Advisory Committee Boards; for the print design of the United States Senate Committee on Appropriations 1887-2022 historical publication; and for a logo design for the State Department's Bureau of Political and Military Affairs.

GPO's efforts to reestablish the book repair business we had long preformed for our Federal agency customers also received a boost in fiscal year 2022 through a promising pilot project with the Department of Interior's (DOI) Library to restore aging volumes to usable conditions. In that project, GPO Preservation Librarian David Wells and Bookbinder Deborah Kerr worked together to help DOI restore 25 DOI Annual Reports dating back to 1849. The 25 volumes required differing levels of restoration and, upon completion of the project, GPO received the go-ahead to execute repairs on another 25 volumes of the DOI's Annual Reports.

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) that 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. In FY 2022, GPO and NARA made significant progress on Phase II of the Center for Legislative Archives (CLA) project. When completed, the CLA project will provide NARA with state-of-the-art archival space to house Congress's important records for the next 50 years. With Phase I of the CLA project is now fully operational in renovated space on the 3rd floor of GPO's Building A, GPO and NARA signed a memorandum of agreement for the Phase II space on the 4th floor and awarded a design contract in fiscal year 2022. Design is now fully underway should be completed in the first half of 2023.

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 \$477 million, and represented 65,667 orders in FY 2022.

More than 9,000 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 (<https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-13-636.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. Development of Publish continued throughout FY 2022 and, in addition to providing GPO customers with the ability to submit and store single orders electronically, Publish now enables them to manage term contract and umbrella contract information through the GP website. As development continues, Publish will become a complete end-to-end system from order entry to billing for all product types and contract vehicles.

Customer Services business unit also conducted its first biennial customer survey since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic during 2022 which delivered encouraging results. Overall the survey revealed an overall customer satisfaction score of 95.3 percent with more than 98 percent of respondents reporting satisfaction with GPO staff professionalism, technical expertise, knowledge of GPO processes and programs, and the value of GPO products and services.

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.

On May 23, 2022, GPO's Security and Intelligent Documents (SID) business unit marked a significant milestone in the evolution of its passport production operations as the final ePassport rolled off out production lines and the cutting-edge Next Generation Passport (NGP) moved to 100 percent production. GPO produced over 220 million ePassports for the U.S. State Department from the inception of the program in 2005 through its termination in 2022.

The State Department and GPO worked for over a decade to develop the NGP, which includes a number of enhanced security features including a data page made from polycarbonate instead of paper where personal information is embedded within several layers of plastic. Production of the NGP is highly specialized and includes over 200 production and quality requirements.

On August 5, 2022 GPO was honored to host Assistant Secretary of State for Consular Affairs Rena Bitter to our SID's Washington, DC passport production facility to see first-hand how GPO teammates produce the cutting-edge NGP for the State Department. In total, GPO produced a combination of 18,151,400 ePassports and Next Generation Passports for the State Department in FY 2022.

In FY 2022, the GPO also produced 4,623,324 secure-card credentials for our Federal agency customers. Since 2008, GPO has produced more than 37.1 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 wrote:

“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 1,100 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.

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, over 600 webinars and over 150 recorded webcasts have been presented to the FDLP community related to U.S. Government information. FDLP webinars have hosted over 78,000 participants since the start of the FDLP Academy.

The 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.

LSCM has official partnership agreements in place with 74 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 over 50 other 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 continued development of the GovInfo collection, and seeking any replacement volumes needed by the Law Library.

One of LSCM's notable collaborations with Federal depository libraries across the nation is through LSCM Pilot Projects. These jointly conducted projects are designed to benefit the larger FDL P community and ultimately to enhance access to the National Collection of U.S. Government Public Information. Pilot projects address the areas of cataloging, condition assessment, inventory, and the conservation of Federal Government documents.

Two Pilot Projects are currently underway in LSCM. Pilot Project 1 is proceeding with the Merrill-Cazier Library at Utah State University and Pilot Project 2 with the University of North Texas Libraries. More information on the two Pilot Projects can be viewed at:

- <https://www.fdlp.gov/project/lscm-pilot-project-1-with-utah-state-universitys-merrill-cazier-library>
- <https://www.fdlp.gov/news/lscm-pilot-project-participant-selected-pilot-project-opportunity-2-university-north-texas>

LSCM not only collaborates with Federal depository libraries but also with other Federal agencies and other organizations with missions related to free public access to U.S. Government information.

Examples include:

- In a collaboration with the Law Library of Congress, GPO is cataloging Global Legal Research Directorate Reports to increase public access. In FY22, GPO cataloged 1,109 of these reports.
- GPO continues to be a member of the Technical Report Archive & Image Library (TRAIL), which works to ensure Federal technical reports are openly accessible.
- The Digital Public Library of America (DPLA) and GPO continued their collaboration to broaden public access to the information made available via the CGP. Through the partnership, over 266,000 records from the CGP are available to the public through the DPLA website. Examples of records include the Federal Budget, laws, Federal regulations, and congressional hearings, reports, and documents.
- GPO staff are cataloging Congressional Research Service (CRS) reports for the CGP in an agreement with the Library of Congress.

Notably in FY 2022, to contribute to the continued evolution of the FDL P, GPO Director Hugh Halpern's Task Force on a Digital FDL P came together to explore and consider the implications of transitioning to a digital FDL P. The 23-member Task Force had representation from the DLC, depository libraries of different types and sizes, library associations, Federal agencies, and GPO. The Task Force worked throughout 2022 to investigate whether a digital FDL P is possible, and if so, to define the scope of a digital depository program and make recommendations as to how to implement and operate such a program.

The Task Force's purview included an examination of the current landscape in Federal depository libraries, of FDLP-related operations at the GPO, and of the dissemination of publications by Federal agencies. The Task Force's draft report was available for public comment from September 14 – October 14, 2022. Public comments were reviewed thoroughly and evaluated for inclusion in the final report, which was made available to the FDLP community in December 2022. Ultimately, the Task Force determined the FDLP can and should go digital. Next steps will take place in FY 2023. (The final FDLP Task Force report can be viewed at <https://www.fdpl.gov/file-repository-item/feasibility-digital-federal-depository-library-program-report-gpo-directors>)

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 2022, an additional 152,168 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 72 million retrievals per month.

Fiscal year 2022 marked another year of significant growth and accomplishment for GPO's GovInfo. First, in December of 2021, GPO achieved a significant milestone—the nine billionth retrieval of Government information from agency sites since GPO started publishing information online in 1994.

This significant achievement secured a Center for Digital Government (CDG) 2022 Government Experience Award for GovInfo in the project excellence category. CDG created the awards to recognize significant efforts to improve both the delivery of government services and citizen interactions with city, state, local, and Federal governments.

In January of 2022, GPO again made history by becoming the only organization in the world to maintain the highest global standard of excellence for digital repositories. GPO successfully completed its recertification audit which is required to maintain ISO 16363 Trustworthy Digital Repository certification for GovInfo. GPO achieved the recertification by meeting official criteria for trustworthy digital repositories as defined by experts in the field. This recertification reinforced GovInfo as a trustworthy source that performs digital preservation practices to ensure the long-term preservation of and access to official Federal Government information.

Today, the most popular collections on GovInfo are Congressional Bills, the Federal Register, and United States Court opinions, GPO has continually added content and deployed new functionality to GovInfo to provide increased public access to Government information. In FY 2022 GPO provided access to thousands of digitized publications including Congressional hearings, Congressional committee prints, and Congressional Serial Set volumes from various Congresses.

In addition, GPO continued to collaborate with its data partners and stakeholders on various GovInfo content, metadata, website, and API enhancements along with new functionality to further GPO's ability to manage, preserve, and provide access to official publications from all three branches of the Federal Government.

Some notable examples of this work in fiscal year 2022 include:

- The continued collaboration of the Law Library of Congress and GPO on the digitization of the U.S. Congressional Serial Set, adding 115 additional volumes to the GovInfo collection since September of 2021.
- The addition of seven new courts publishing to the U.S. Courts Opinions collection, bringing the total number of courts participating in the program to 156.
- The deployment of new functionality to enable browsing the U.S. Congressional Serial Set by topic.
- Updates of the Monthly Catalog browse page to include entry numbers and index contents.
- The addition of over 800 historic Congressional hearings.
- New publications from Digital Content Contributor Boise State University.
- The Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States: Barack Obama (2016, Books I and II).
- The 2021 Government Manual.
- The 2020 US Code (United States Code, 2018 Edition, Supplement 2).
- Statutes at Large Volume 128 (113th Congress, 2nd Session).
- Federal Register Index, 2021.
- Code of Federal Regulations Index and Finding Aids, 2021.
- Congressional Pictorial Directory: 117th Congress.
- Railroad Retirement Board publications.

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 2022, GPO added storage capacity, increased compute capacity, and upgraded key components.

**Number of Content Packages Submitted to GovInfo
FY 2016-FY 2022**

<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
2022	152,000

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.

During FY 2022, our Online Bookstore (OBS) processed more than 18,000 orders from the general public and other Federal agencies and sent more than 220,000 publications to the general public. Our Sales Program generated more than \$2.5 million in revenue for FY 2022, and we began shifting our efforts to more strategically target the market based on previous purchasing patterns. This shift has improved both open and clickthrough rates. Utilizing these methods, we have been able to grow the sales of a number of publications. For example, we were able to sell over 100,000 copies of our most popular publication, The U.S. Constitution and Declaration of Independence, in FY 2022, which represents a 13 percent increase over our FY 2019 sales.

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. On October 11, 2021, GPO's Pueblo Distribution Center celebrated its 50th Anniversary. GPO teammates in the fulfillment centers have distributed more than 2.2 billion publications since the center opened.

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. 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 \$13.2 million in FY 2022, with 1.9 million orders fulfilled.

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 2022, the audit concluded with GPO earning an unmodified, or clean, opinion on its finances, the 26th consecutive year GPO has earned such an audit result.

FY 2022 Financial Results. During FY 2022, revenue totaled \$1,058.8 million while expenses charged against GPO's budget were \$1,012.8 million, for an overall net income of \$46.0 million from operations. Included in both GPO's revenue and net income figures is approximately \$2.6 million for passport-related capital investments, as agreed to by GPO and the Department of State, and \$17.2 million of expenses resulting from a decrease in GPO's long-term workers' compensation liability under the Federal Employees Compensation Act (FECA). Apart from these two set asides, GPO's net income for FY 2022 was \$26.2 million, a reduction of \$29.4 million from FY 2021.

In FY 2022, funds appropriated directly by Congress provided nearly \$125.6 million (including funds from the Congressional Publishing and Public Information Programs appropriations, along with appropriations to the Business Operations Revolving Fund), or about 11.9% 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 \$434.1 million, or about 42.9% of total expenses. The second largest component was personnel compensation and benefits. These totaled \$234.0 million, or about 23.1% of all expenses.

FY 2024 Appropriations Request

GPO is requesting a total of \$132,488,000 for FY 2024. This a proposed increase of \$1,584,000 over the amount GPO requested in FY 2023, and \$2,634,000 over the amount GPO received in FY 2023. It marks just the 3rd time in more than a decade that GPO has requested an overall increase in its annual appropriations. GPO's appropriation request for FY 2024 represents a 10.2 percent reduction from FY 2010.

Many complementary factors have contributed to GPO's ability to request largely flat or declining appropriations 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 because of additional operating costs imposed upon GPO by the inflationary pressures of the past two years, it has become necessary for GPO to seek increased appropriations for the third consecutive year.

Total Appropriations to GPO FY 2010-2023 & FY 2024 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	124,237,161
2023	129,854,000
2024	132,488,000

Our FY 2024 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 \$83,000,000 for this account. This is only \$8,000 more than GPO requested for the Congressional Publishing account in FY 2023.

Through the request for FY 2024, annual appropriations for Congressional Publishing have declined by 11.5 percent 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 2010-2023 & FY 2024 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	78,872,161
2023	82,992,000
2024	83,000,000 (Requested)

We currently estimate that Congressional Publishing workload volumes will likely decrease by about \$8,688,000 in FY 2024 from FY 2023 levels. We expect price-level and wage increases (if implemented) to increase expenses to the Congressional Publishing account by \$3,397,000. In order to constrain the total Congressional Publishing appropriation request for FY 2024 to \$83,000,000, GPO plans to use about \$2,466,000 of prior-year transfer funds in GPO's Business Operations Revolving Fund to support expected Congressional Publishing work in FY 2024.

As shown on page D-4 of our budget justification for FY 2024, 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 2024. The balance of these funds is earmarked for GPO's critically important XPub project and other congressional information projects as indicated on page F-5. 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 \$37,388,000 for this account in FY 2024, which is an increase of \$2,131,000 or 6 percent over the \$35,257,000 GPO requested and received in FY 2023. This account pays for the costs of providing Federal Government publications in digital and tangible formats to 1,100 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 8.6 percent 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 2010-2023 & FY 2024 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
2023	35,257,000
2024	37,388,000 (Requested)

The net funding increase of \$2,131,000 we are requesting for FY 2024 is comprised of mandatory pay and related increases of about \$975,000, price-level increases of \$656,000, and \$500,000 for increased contractual expenses related to adding Congressionally Mandated Reports.

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 117-389. 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-5, 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 \$12,100,000 for this account, to remain available until expended, to support continued investments in information technology and cybersecurity. This compares with the \$12,655,000 GPO requested for this account in FY 2023, and the \$11,605,000 Congress appropriated for this account in FY 2023. Funding provided to this account represents both an increase to working capital for specified GPO information technology and cybersecurity projects.

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.

**Appropriations to the Business Operations Revolving Fund
FY 2010-2023 & FY 2024 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
2023	11,605,000
2024	12,100,000

GovInfo Projects for FY 2024 - \$5,375,000

- **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 (\$1,875,000)** – 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 2024 - \$150,000

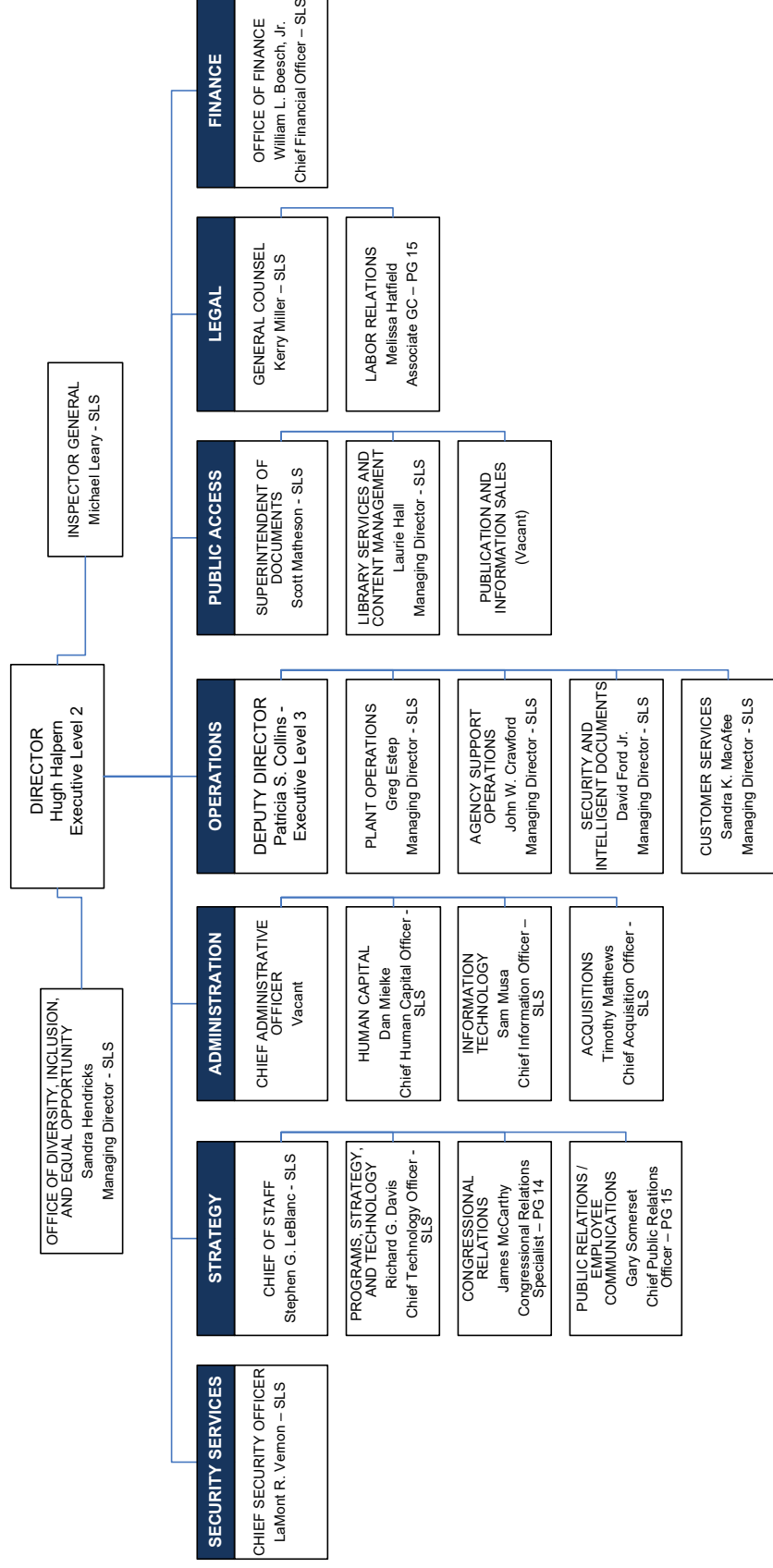
- **Security Enhancements for Advanced Persistent Threat (\$150,000)** – The cybersecurity threat environment faced by Government agencies continues to change rapidly and presents substantive risks and dangers to organizations. This funding request will support GPO's ongoing work to address that evolving 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.

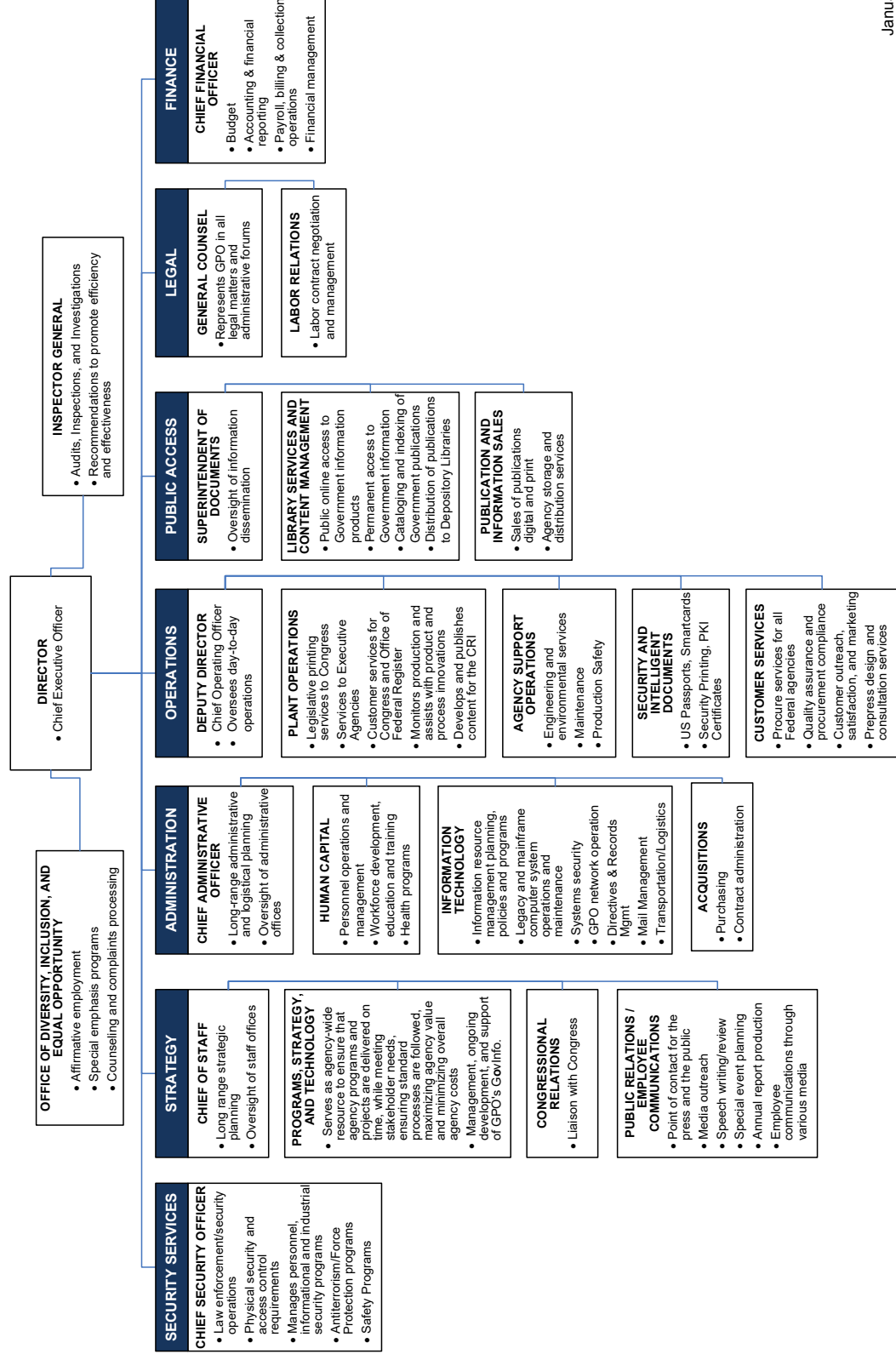
XPub Projects for FY 2024 – \$6,575,000

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

GPO ORGANIZATION

U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
America Informed





GPO STAFFING INFORMATION

As of December 31, 2022

Business Unit	1-8	9-12	13-15	SLS	Executive	Wage Grade	Total
Acquisitions	2	4	6	1	0	0	13
Agency Support Operations	6	16	23	0	0	134	179
Customer Services	20	73	37	1	0	0	131
Office of Diversity, Inclusion, and Equal Opportunity	0	3	3	1	0	0	7
Executive Offices	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
General Counsel	0	2	7	1	0	0	10
Human Capital	27	10	30	1	0	0	68
Information Technology	7	17	58	1	0	0	83
Inspector General	0	0	14	1	0	0	15
Library Services & Content Management	5	39	38	2	0	9	93
Office of Communications	0	1	7	0	0	0	8
Office of Finance	5	39	39	1	0	0	84
Plant Operations	8	39	57	2	0	407	513
Programs, Strategy and Technology	0	1	16	1	0	0	18
Publication & Information Sales	14	10	7	0	0	2	33
Security Services	39	9	9	1	0	0	58
Security and Intelligent Documents	11	4	34	2	0	216	267
Grand Total	144	267	386	17	2	768	1,584

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 1,584 employees, as of December 31, 2022.

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 2022 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2023 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2024 Request</u>	<u>FY 2023/2024 Net Change</u>
Congressional Publishing	\$ 78,872	\$ 82,992	\$ 83,000	\$ 8
Superintendent of Documents				
Public Information Programs				
By Law Distribution	333	353	374	21
Cataloging and Indexing	10,990	10,577	11,590	1,013
Federal Depository Library	22,032	23,622	24,676	1,054
International Exchange	665	705	748	43
Total Appropriation	<u>34,020</u>	<u>35,257</u>	<u>37,388</u>	<u>2,131</u>
Business Operations Revolving Fund	<u>11,345</u>	<u>11,605</u>	<u>12,100</u>	<u>495</u>
Total Appropriations	<u>\$ 124,237</u>	<u>\$ 129,854</u>	<u>\$ 132,488</u>	<u>\$ 2,634</u>

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
Staffing Summary — FTE's

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>FY 2022 Actual</u>	<u>FY 2023 Enacted</u>	<u>FY 2024 Request</u>	<u>2023/2024 Change</u>
Congressional Publishing	-	-	-	-
Superintendent of Documents				
Public Information Programs				
By Law Distribution	1	1	1	-
Cataloging and Indexing	27	33	33	-
Federal Depository Library	57	69	69	-
International Exchange	2	2	2	-
Total Appropriation	<u>87</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>105</u>	<u>-</u>
Business Operations Revolving Fund	<u>1,470</u>	<u>1,584</u>	<u>1,584</u>	<u>-</u>
Total Agency	<u><u>1,557</u></u>	<u><u>1,689</u></u>	<u><u>1,689</u></u>	<u><u>-</u></u>

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
Fiscal Year 2024**

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, [\$82,992,000] *\$83,000,000*: 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. (*Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2023.*)

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 2024 is \$83,000,000. A total of \$85,466,000 is required to cover congressional publishing requirements for FY 2024; however, transfers of unexpended prior year appropriations to the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund of \$2,466,000 will be utilized to offset the requirement. For FY 2023, a total of \$90,757,000 is estimated to be required to cover congressional publishing requirements by the appropriation of \$82,992,000, resulting in a shortfall of \$7,765,000. The transfer of the unexpended balance of the FY 2018 Congressional Publishing Appropriations to the Business Operations Revolving Fund may be requested in FY 2023, 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, 1,608 copies are printed daily. About 1,362 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 20,200 pages will be required in FY 2024 and the cost will be approximately \$19,241,000.

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 \$2,381,000 will be required in FY 2024 for approximately 25,700 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 2024 is \$20,466,000 for about 25 million units.

D. Details to Congress. This item includes the cost for GPO employees detailed to Congress. The estimated cost for FY 2024 is \$8,057,000 for 91,900 hours.

E. Document Envelopes and 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 \$591,000 will be needed in FY 2024 for approximately 3,034,000 envelopes, at a cost of \$484,620 and 666,000 document franks, at a cost of \$106,380.

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 \$4,757,000 will be required in FY 2024 for approximately 35,900 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 2024 is \$4,632,000 for approximately 130,400 pages.

H. Committee Reports. This item covers published reports of congressional committees on pending legislation that carry a congressional number. An estimated \$1,890,000 will be needed for about 26,300 pages in FY 2024.

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 2024 is \$2,494,00 for about 31,800 pages.

J. Hearings. This item covers all hearings before House and Senate committees. The estimate for FY 2024 is \$15,432,000 for approximately 115,700 pages.

K. Committee Prints. This item includes publications for the internal use of committees on pending legislation. The estimate for FY 2024 is \$654,000 for 18,100 pages.

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

Category	2022 Actual ¹	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	Change
A. Congressional Record Publications:				
Daily Record:				
Content Development ²	\$ 12,509	\$ 12,256	\$ 12,891	\$ 635
Printing.....	6,161	6,037	6,349	312
Subtotal.....	18,670	18,293	19,241	948
Record Index.....	2,691	3,337	3,153	(184)
Record Indexers.....	1,596	1,650	1,718	68
Subtotal.....	22,956	23,281	24,112	832
B. Miscellaneous Publications.....	3,786	2,073	2,381	308
C. Miscellaneous Publishing and Services.....	17,718	25,154	20,466	(4,689)
D. Details to Congress.....	6,654	7,846	8,057	211
E. Document Envelopes and Franks.....	415	537	591	54
F. Business and Committee Calendars.....	4,124	3,156	4,757	1,602
G. Bills, Resolutions, and Amendments.....	5,672	4,980	4,632	(349)
H. Committee Reports.....	1,489	1,981	1,890	(90)
I. Documents.....	1,362	2,123	2,494	371
J. Hearings.....	17,650	18,777	15,432	(3,345)
K. Committee Prints.....	1,021	850	654	(196)
Total Obligations.....	82,849	90,757	85,466	(5,292)
Surplus/(Shortfall).....	(3,977)	(7,765)	(2,466) ³	5,299
Appropriation..... \$	<u>78,872</u>	<u>82,992</u>	<u>83,000</u>	<u>8</u>

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 2023 and FY 2024. The balances will be used for critical projects supporting congressional publishing.

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING APPROPRIATION

Analysis Of Change FY 2023 to FY 2024

Base, 2023
I. Adjustments To Base

A. Price Level Changes

1. Daily Congressional Record:
 - 1a. Content Development
 - 1b. Printing
 - Subtotal
2. Congressional Record Index
3. Congressional Record Indexers
4. Miscellaneous Publications
5. Miscellaneous Publishing and Services
6. Details to Congress
7. Document Envelopes and Franks
8. Business and Committee Calendars
9. Bills, Resolutions, and Amendments
10. Committee Reports
11. Documents
12. Hearings
13. Committee Prints

CALCULATION OF BASE	
FTE	AMOUNT (000)
-	\$82,992
2024 REQUEST	
-	3,397
-	512
-	<u>252</u>
-	765
-	125
-	68
-	95
-	814
-	320
-	23
-	189
-	184
-	75
-	99
-	614
-	26

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING APPROPRIATION

Analysis Of Change FY 2023 to FY 2024

CALCULATION OF BASE		
	FTE	AMOUNT (000)
B. Program Type Changes	-	(\$3,389)
1. Activity	-	(8,688)
a. Daily Congressional Record:		
1. Content Development	-	123
2. Printing	-	<u>60</u>
Subtotal	-	183
3. Congressional Record Index	-	(309)
4. Congressional Record Indexers	-	0
b. Miscellaneous Publications	-	213
c. Miscellaneous Publishing and Services	-	(5,503)
d. Details to Congress	-	(109)
e. Document Envelopes and Franks	-	31
f. Business and Committee Calendars	-	1,412
g. Bills, Resolutions, and Amendments	-	(532)
h. Committee Reports	-	(166)
i. Documents	-	271
j. Hearings	-	(3,958)
k. Committee Prints	-	(222)
2. Estimated Change - in Surplus/(Shortfall)	-	5,299
II. Net Change	-	8
III. Appropriation 2024	-	\$83,000

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING APPROPRIATION

Explanation of Changes

	FTE	Amount (000)
A. PRICE LEVEL CHANGES		
The average 3.7% increase is due to increase in printing costs rates.	-	\$3,397
B. PROGRAM TYPE CHANGES		
1. Activity (Volume)	-	(8,688)
a. Congressional Record Publications:		
1. Daily Record This 1 percent increase is computed based on historical data.	-	183
2. Congressional Record Index This 9.3 percent decrease is computed based on historical data.		(309)
b. Miscellaneous Publications This 10.3 percent increase is computed based on historical data.	-	213
c. Miscellaneous Publishing and Services This 21.9 percent decrease is computed based on historical data.	-	(5,503)
d. Details to Congress This 1.4 percent decrease is computed based on historical data.	-	(109)
e. Document Envelopes and Franks This 5.7 percent increase is computed based on historical data.	-	31
f. Business and Committee Calendars This 44.8 percent increase is computed based on historical data associated with Congressional terms.	-	1,412
g. Bills, Resolutions, and Amendments This 10.7 percent decrease is computed based on historical data.	-	(532)
h. Committee Reports This 8.4 percent decrease is computed based on historical data.	-	(166)
i. Documents This 12.8 percent increase is computed based on historical data.	-	271
j. Hearings This 21.1 percent decrease is computed based on historical data.	-	(3,958)
k. Committee Prints This 26.1 percent decrease is computed based on historical data.	-	(222)
2. Estimated Change - in Surplus/(Shortfall)	-	\$5,299

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

OMB Object Class	2022 Actual	2023 Estimate	2024 Estimate	Change
24 Printing & Reproduction	\$78,872	\$82,992	\$83,000	\$8

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	\$3,378	(\$3,370)	\$8

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLISHING APPROPRIATION

Estimated Cost Per Unit by Category¹

Category	Unit ²	2022	2023	2024
A. Congressional Record Publishing:				
Daily Record:				
Content Development.....	Page.....	\$593	\$613	\$638
Printing.....	Page.....	<u>292</u>	<u>302</u>	<u>314</u>
Subtotal.....	Page.....	885	915	953
Record Index.....	Page.....	598	618	644
Record Indexers.....	Hours.....	64	66	69
B. Miscellaneous Publications.....	Page.....	86	89	93
C. Miscellaneous Publishing and Services	1,000 items.....	760	786	819
D. Details to Congress.....	Hours.....	81	84	88
E. Document Envelopes and Franks.....	1,000 items.....	148	153	160
F. Business and Committee Calendars.....	Page.....	123	127	133
G. Bills, Resolutions, and Amendments.....	Page.....	33	34	36
H. Committee Reports.....	Page.....	67	69	72
I. Documents.....	Page.....	73	75	78
J. Hearings.....	Page.....	124	128	133
K. Committee Prints.....	Page.....	34	35	36

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	2022		Increase/(Decrease)		2023		Increase/(Decrease)		2024	
		Total		Quantity	Percent	Total		Quantity	Percent	Total	
A. Congressional Record Publishing:											
Daily Record:											
Content Development.....	Page.....	14,137		(737)	(5.2)	13,400		134	1.0	13,534	
Printing.....	Page.....	6,963		(363)	(5.2)	6,600		66	1.0	6,666	
Record Index.....	Page.....	4,500		900	20.0	5,400		(500)	(9.3)	4,900	
Record Indexers.....	Hours.....	25,000		0	0.0	25,000		0	0.0	25,000	
Miscellaneous Publications.....	Page.....	44,000		(20,700)	(47.0)	23,300		2,400	10.3	25,700	
Miscellaneous Publishing and Services	1,000 items.....	23,300		8,700	37.3	32,000		(7,000)	(21.9)	25,000	
Details to Congress.....	Hours.....	81,700		11,500	14.1	93,200		(1,300)	(1.4)	91,900	
Document Envelopes and Franks.....	1,000 items.....	2,800		700	25.0	3,500		200	5.7	3,700	
Calendars.....	Page.....	33,500		(8,700)	(26.0)	24,800		11,100	44.8	35,900	
Bills, Resolutions, and Amendments.....	Page.....	171,900		(25,900)	(15.1)	146,000		(15,600)	(10.7)	130,400	
Committee Reports.....	Page.....	22,300		6,400	28.7	28,700		(2,400)	(8.4)	26,300	
Documents.....	Page.....	18,700		9,500	50.8	28,200		3,600	12.8	31,800	
Hearings.....	Page.....	142,450		4,150	2.9	146,600		(30,900)	(21.1)	115,700	
Committee Prints.....	Page.....	30,400		(5,900)	(19.4)	24,500		(6,400)	(26.1)	18,100	

¹ Volume is an estimate of anticipated requirements.

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
CONGRESSIONAL BILLING FOR COMMITTEES BY CATEGORY
During FY 2022
(Dollars)

House Committees	Daily Cong Record	Record Index	Misc Pubs	Misc P & S	Details	Doc. Env	Franks	Calendars	Bills	Reports	Documents	Hearings	Prints	Committee Grand Total
U.S. House of Representatives	10,542,463	1,401,864	53,029	630,005	297,904	194,820			233,308					13,351,565
Clerk of the House	143		159,322	319,118		16,123		2,259,958		4,047	331			2,759,041
House Members						380,752	28,413							409,165
H. Agriculture				75,765	84,720	345						177,327		338,157
H. Appropriations			475	40,318								3,153,378	275,064	3,469,235
H. Armed Services			3,244	2,356	110,240							279,501		395,341
H. Financial Services			1,802									627,120		628,921
H. Education and the Workforce				1,615	111,798							455,691	232	569,336
H. Foreign Affairs					79,792							228,391		308,183
H. Oversight & Government Reform				23,521	135,954							186,003		345,477
H. House Administration				3,890		892						571,298	12,296	588,376
H. Natural Resources					99,616							67,083		166,699
H. Energy and Commerce				1,451	199,780							465,760		666,991
H. Judiciary				152								1,183,851	17,135	1,201,138
H. Select Committee on the Climate Crisis				165								53,661	1,603	55,264
H. Energy Independence				1,374	121,836	17						206,510		329,737
H. Transportation & Infrastructure			4,906								30,991		9,446	45,342
H. Rules				35								226,607	1,770	228,412
H. Science, Space & Technology				1,143	180,048							49,987		231,178
H. Veterans' Affairs				1,014								35,302		36,316
H. Ways and Means					100,400	324						305,410		406,134
H. Small Business					36,704							183		36,887
H. Commission on Security & Cooperation in Europe				1,449								11,868		13,665
H. Ethics				41,015		349								78,764
H. Office of the Chief Administrative Officer				74,402		10,391						90,847	3,159	219,343
H. Budget					120,288	264								228,064
H. Legislative Counsel					228,064							176,212	1,558	255,802
H. Homeland Security					78,032									6,223
H. Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence				6,223										72,196
H. US-China Economic and Security Review Commission			32,310							39,886				6,223
H. Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress			9,480	8,534								16,099	25	34,138
Grand Total	10,542,606	1,401,864	259,662	1,238,448	1,985,176	604,277	28,413	2,259,958	233,308	43,933	58,680	8,568,089	322,287	27,546,699

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
CONGRESSIONAL BILLING FOR COMMITTEES BY CATEGORY
During FY 2022
(Dollars)

Senate Committees	Daily Cong Record	Record Index	Misc Pubs	Misc P & S	Details	Doc. Env	Doc.	Calendars	Bills	Reports	Documents	Hearings	Committee Prints	Grand Total
U. S. Senate	6,580,942	1,270,552	4,857	231,585		97,175	1,584,224	351,273	28,626	5,353		25	13,965	10,154,588
Secretary of the Senate			100,097	1,769,639	492,432	12,051			31,669	41,669				2,461,547
Senate Members				1,529,801		688	4,247							1,534,736
S. Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry				10,133	132,920							63,424	2,108	208,585
S. Appropriations				15,041	727,548							288,419	9,322	1,040,967
S. Armed Services				440	144,486							52,930		197,856
S. Banking, Housing & Urban Affairs				1,240	245,066							352,374		598,680
S. Commerce, Science & Transportation				6,505	264,536							11,501	1,705	284,247
S. Finance				186	215,248							228,977	25	444,436
S. Foreign Relations				1,131	134,510	347						259,343	11,877	407,207
S. Homeland Security & Governmental Affairs				3,185	121,980	251						164,199	4,072	293,687
S. Energy and Natural Resources				32,389	93,518							340,012		465,919
S. Judiciary				21,112	231,106							4,110	13,153	269,481
S. Health, Education, Labor & Pensions				2,935	39,552							188,221	50	230,758
S. Environment & Public Works				2,091	255,890							376,322		634,303
S. Rules & Administration				2,072	108,784					33,775		30,396	919	175,945
S. Democratic Policy				7,232										7,232
S. Republican Policy			73,220	876										74,096
S. Small Business & Entrepreneurship				166								140,078		140,244
S. Special Committee on Aging				833	208,664							253,941		463,438
S. Select Committee on Ethics				3,216									9,678	12,894
S. Veterans' Affairs				21,371	(81,120)							122,333		62,584
S. Legislative Counsel				4,567	363,474									368,041
S. Sergeant at Arms			54,868	1,146,896		2,807						48,037	5,065	132,141
S. Budget			11,475	2,608	101,032									168,217
S. Legal Counsel				1,745								92,326		1,745
S. Select Committee on Intelligence				4,094								47,305		96,420
S. Indian Affairs				12,455	132,384									192,144
Grand Total	6,580,942	1,270,552	244,518	4,835,544	3,932,010	113,957	-	1,588,471	351,273	60,295	80,798	3,064,299	71,938	22,194,596

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
CONGRESSIONAL BILLING FOR COMMITTEES BY CATEGORY
During FY 2022
(Dollars)

Joint Committee	Daily Cong Record	Record Index	Record Indexers	Misc Pubs	Misc P & S	Details	Doc. Env	Doc. Franks	Calendars	Bills	Reports	Documents	Hearings	Committee Prints	Grand Total
Joint Committee on Printing				135,625	25								67,679		135,650
Joint Economic Committee				350	4,686		773							65,724	67,679
Joint Committee on Taxation				13,963											71,534
Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies			-	149,938	4,711	-	773		-	-	-	-	67,679	65,724	13,963
Total Joint Committees															288,826
Miscellaneous															
Bylaw	756,981		1,470,981	1,186,126	9,299,639	122,864	421,720			3,869,874	1,351,001	1,125,012			19,604,198
Architect of the Capitol					1,936										1,936
Cong-Exec Commission on China				13,811		211,405							30,707		255,923
Total Miscellaneous	756,981		1,470,981	1,199,938	9,301,576	334,269	421,720			3,869,874	1,351,001	1,125,012	30,707	-	19,862,057
Grand Total	17,880,529	2,672,416	1,470,981	1,854,055	15,380,278	6,251,455	1,140,727	28,413	3,848,429	4,454,454	1,455,230	1,264,489	11,730,773	459,949	69,892,178

DETAILS TO CONGRESS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2021 & 2022

2021 2022

SENATE COMMITTEES

Aging.....	1	1
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.....	1	1
Appropriations.....	4	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.....	2	1
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	2
Rules.....	1	1
Veterans' Affairs	1	1
Total Senate Committees.....	25	25

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Agriculture.....	1	1
Armed Services.....	1	2
Budget.....	1	1
Education and the Labor.....	0	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	15

MISCELLANEOUS

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.....	1	1
China Commission.....	1	1
Congressional Service Center (CRS).....	1	0
House Enrolling Clerk.....	0	0
House Legislative Counsel.....	2	2
House Parliamentarian.....	1	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	0
House Law Revision.....	1	1
Total Miscellaneous.....	14	12

SUMMARY

Senate Committees.....	25	25
House Committees.....	14	15
Miscellaneous.....	14	12
Total	53	52

GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAMS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
Fiscal Year 2024

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 preservation* and distribution to the public, Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and designated depository and international exchange libraries as authorized by law, [\$35,257,000] \$37,388,000: *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 Act, 2023.*)

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.

By Law Distribution Program

In FY 2024, the requested amount is \$374,000 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 2024, the requested amount is \$11,590,000 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 this is the web-based Catalog of U.S. Government Publications (CGP) (<https://catalog.gpo.gov>) which provides access to over 1,000,000 records for tangible and digital Federal Government publications. In FY 2022, there were over 36,000,000

successful searches of the CGP and close to 16,000 new records for tangible and online titles added to the catalog. GPO's primary goals for CGP are to be a comprehensive title listing of all public Federal Government publications, both current and historic, in any format and increase the visibility and use of Government information products to the public.

GPO continues to collaborate with other agencies in support of the C&I program goal to bring new and historic publications under bibliographic control and make those records available through the CGP. In FY 2022, more than 5,900 unreported agency publications were cataloged for inclusion in the CGP. Building on this success, GPO staff will continue to focus on reaching out to publishing agencies and developing relationships that will assist in identifying unreported publications in all formats. GPO staff will also increase the harvesting of agency web content through the FDLP Web Archive, in order to preserve digital content and begin projects to expand the cataloging of individual documents harvested.

In FY 2023, Library Services and Content Management (LSCM) began a collaborative effort with other staff in GPO to develop a new portal in GovInfo that would provide public access to Congressionally Mandated Reports. As part of this effort, LSCM will need to identify, catalog and assist in the digitization of any publications that are considered in scope of the project. All these titles will also be entered in the CGP as part of the goal to make the CGP a comprehensive catalog for Federal publications. The scope of the work is still being explored but it is expected that this work will require a significant increase in contracted services to support cataloging and digitizing materials in FY 2024 and beyond. Due to this, GPO is seeking an increase of \$500,000 to address the need for additional system and contractual support.

The existing ILS/CGP system infrastructure has been in place since 2006 and needs to be replaced. In FY 2022, an investigation began to find successor technology to modernize the software platform for the CGP and provide new methods and enhanced functionality for all users seeking U.S. Government information. These efforts will continue through FY 2023 with the goal of procuring a new platform in FY 2024 and will be funded through prior approved funding transfers.

Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP)

In FY 2024, the requested amount is \$24,676,000 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 1,110 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 2022, the FDLP continues to distribute tangible publications to libraries, with 4,371 tangible titles, consisting of 644,874 copies were distributed. In FY23 and FY24, GPO anticipates that tangible distribution will continue to decline as more and more agencies are publishing in digital format only. 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 2022, an additional 152,000 content packages from the legislative, executive, and judicial branches were submitted to GovInfo, and the system averaged approximately 72 million retrievals per month. Costs of these digital publication activities are related to identifying, acquiring, cataloging, linking to, authenticating, modernizing, and providing permanent public access to digital Government information through GPO online GovInfo (www.govinfo.gov).

In FY 2023, 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 continued agency partnerships. An important digitization effort continuing in FY 2023 is the U.S. Serial Set digitization project in collaboration with the Library of Congress. 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.

In FY 2021, GPO, in a response to a recommendation of the Depository Library Council (DLC), established a task force to study the feasibility of a digital FDLP and provided a final report with findings and recommendations to the GPO Director in December 2022. In FY 2023 and FY 2024, it is anticipated that prior year funds will be utilized for tasks and projects that support the task force's recommendations, which if adopted would require a significant organizational shift for the FDLP operation and may require additional funding to implement in future years.

GPO continues to focus on expanding outreach and support activities for FDLP libraries. The addition of new staff has been instrumental in improving service and providing this support. In FY22, GPO staff resolved 6,975 AskGPO inquiries and conducted approximately 1,690 consultations with Federal depository libraries. Hiring efforts will continue in FY 2024 to bring the staffing levels up to approved levels and assist in implementing new outreach and support services

A pilot project program that began in FY 2021 to offer new services to libraries, including cataloging and preservation of tangible collections, will continue through FY 2023 and FY 2024. The goal of these pilot projects is for GPO and library staff to work together to improve access to hidden, unusual, and at-risk U.S. Government publications and include them in the U.S. Catalog of Government Publications (CGP). A project called "Pilot project 1" with the Utah State University Library, uncovered a treasure trove of World War 2 home front documents that will be digitized and made available to the public for research purposes.

Through FY 2023, GPO will also continue to improve support to FDLP libraries through enhancements to AskGPO, LSCM's Customer Relations Management (CRM) system and to other applications and tools used by libraries to increase access to Government information. Deployment of enhanced features and functionality to FDLP's virtual training platform, FDLP Academy, will enable virtual training, conferences and expanded educational opportunities for FDLP librarians.

In FY 2024, GPO is planning to request approximately \$1,000,000 in expiring appropriation funds to be used to cover possible printing shortfalls and continued modernization of FDLP systems and applications such as Ben's Guide to U.S. Government (bensguide.gpo.gov). The application is expected to be moved to a new platform with enhanced security features in FY 2024. GPO intends to use a portion of these funds to then update Ben's Guide content to align with current curriculum standards.

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 2023 to 2024
(Dollars in Thousands)

		2024 Agency Request	
		FTE	Amount
FY 2023		105	\$ 35,257
FY 2024			
Mandatory Pay and Related Costs			
Annualization of FY 2023 pay raise	-		195
Pay raise for FY 2024	-		642
Within-grade increases for FY 2024	-		93
One additional workday for FY 2024	-		45
Total Mandatory Pay and Related Costs	-		975
Total Price Level Changes	-		656
Program/Project/Activity Increases/Decreases for FY 2024			
Increase in contractual expenses related to adding Congressionally Mandated Reports	-		500
Total Program/Project/Activity Increases (Decreases) for FY 2024	-		500
Total Net Change	-		2,131
Total 2024 Appropriation		105	37,388

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

	FY 2022 Actual (1)	FY 2023 Enacted (2)	FY 2024 Requested (3)	FY 2023/2024 Net Change	
<u>Summary by Program</u>					
By Law Distribution	\$ 340	\$ 353	\$ 374	\$ 21	(4)
Cataloging and Indexing	10,546	10,930	11,590	661	(4)
Federal Depository Library	22,453	23,270	24,676	1,406	(4)
International Exchange	680	705	748	43	(4)
Total Appropriation	34,020	35,257	37,388	2,131	
<u>Summary by OMB Object Class</u>					
11 Personnel Compensation	9,692	11,721	12,445	724	(5)
12 Personnel Benefits	3,476	4,229	4,480	251	(6)
21 Travel	14	100	103	3	(7)
22 Transportation of Things	637	716	740	24	(7)
23 Rents Communications and Utilities	169	205	212	7	(7)
24 Printing and Reproduction	6,309	6,000	6,204	204	(7)
25 Other Services	13,494	12,019	12,928	909	(8)
26 Supplies and Materials	229	267	276	9	(7)
Total Appropriation	34,020	35,257	37,388	2,131	

- (1) Actual and obligated expenditures against the 2022 S&E Appropriation through 09/30/22.
- (2) FY 2023 approved and obligated funding through 9/30/2023 (Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2023) P.L. 117-328. The amount requested was \$35,257,000.
- (3) Requested amount is based on FY 2023 funding levels plus mandatory increases for FY 2024 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, price level increases due to inflation and increased contractual services for digitization of Congressionally Mandated Reports.
- (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 3.4% 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. Also includes \$500k for increased contractual costs to cover digitization of Congressionally Mandated Reports.

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
BUSINESS OPERATIONS
REVOLVING FUND
Fiscal Year 2024**

Proposed Appropriations Language:

For payment to the Government Publishing Office Business Operations Revolving Fund, [\$11,605,000] *\$12,100,000*, 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 Act, 2023.*)

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 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 combines 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 2024, GPO is requesting a total of \$12,100,000 for the Revolving Fund to remain available until expended, for the following projects:

GovInfo Projects	
General System and Collection Development	\$3,500,000
Infrastructure	1,875,000
Total GovInfo	5,375,000
Cybersecurity Projects	
Security Enhancements for Advanced Persistent Threat	150,000
XPub Projects	
XPub Development	6,575,000
Total Revolving Fund Project Requests	\$12,100,000

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 (\$1,875,000). 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.

XPub Projects

System Development for XPub Projects (\$6,575,000). GPO is developing a new XML-based composition system known as XPub, to replace our proprietary Microcomp system. This request covers some of the development costs associated with this project.

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
BUSINESS OPERATIONS REVOLVING FUND**
Analysis of Change FY 2023 to FY 2024
(Dollars in Thousands)

	FY 2024 Agency Request	
	FTE	Amount
Obligations, FY 2023	1,584	\$ 1,088,260
Mandatory Pay and Related Costs		
Annualization of FY 2023 pay raise	-	2,890
Pay raise for FY 2024	-	9,272
Within-grade increases for FY 2024	-	789
Increase of 1 work day for FY 2024	-	1,029
Total Mandatory Pay and Related Costs	-	13,980
Total Price Level Changes	-	26,879
Non-recurring Costs - Equipment to be obligated in FY 2023	-	(43,044)
Program/Project/Activity Increases for FY 2024		
Capital expenditures equipment, systems, and facilities	-	6,500
Expenditures to be funded by an Appropriation		
Security Enhancements for Advance Persistent Threat	-	150
XPub Development	-	6,575
GovInfo General System & Collection Development	-	3,200
GovInfo Infrastructure	-	2,175
Total Expenditures to be funded by an Appropriation	-	12,100
Net change requested	-	16,416
Total Budget FY 2024	1,584	1,104,676
Offsetting Collections	-	1,092,576
Total FY 2024 Appropriation	-	12,100

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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Enacted	FY 2024 Request	FY 2023/2024 Net Change
11 Personnel Compensation	\$ 161,150	\$ 182,043	\$ 192,037	\$ 9,994
12 Personnel Benefits	60,438	72,599	76,585	3,986
21 Travel	499	762	788	26
22 Transportation of Things	9,742	13,002	13,444	442
23 Rents, Communications and Utilities	18,530	20,840	21,548	709
24 Printing and Reproduction	445,675	378,903	391,786	12,883
25 Other Services	70,962	83,331	86,163	2,832
26 Supplies and Materials	228,556	293,736	303,724	9,988
31 Equipment	26,816	43,044	18,600	(24,444)
Total Budget	1,022,366	1,088,260	1,104,676	16,416

Note: Includes funding for the Office of Inspector General.

**Congressional Publishing Appropriations
Spending Plan for Transfer Funds
As of September 30, 2022**

	<u>Total</u>
Unexpended Balance, September 30, 2022.....	\$37,542,101
Requirements:	
Congressional Publishing Shortfalls.....	19,601,685
XPub.....	12,850,000
USLM Projects:	
Enhance the USLM Ecosystem.....	1,497,056
Prototype Digitized Statutes at Large in USLM XML.....	482,528
Legislative XML Working Group/Congressional Data Task Force/USLM Projects.....	<u>1,000,000</u>
Subtotal, USLM Projects.....	2,979,584
Congressionally Mandated Reports.....	500,000
Primary Data Center.....	<u>1,610,832</u>
Total.....	37,542,101
Estimated FY 2018 Transfer Request.....	2,728,941
Requirements:	
Congressional Publishing Shortfalls.....	2,728,941

**Public Information Programs Appropriations
Spending Plan for Transfer Funds
As of September 30, 2022**

	<u>Total</u>
Unexpended Balance, September 20, 2022.....	\$10,036,836
Requirements:	
Collection Development and Preservation of New and Historical Documents.....	2,899,020
Outreach Activities and Program Support for Federal Depository Libraries.....	375,827
Modernization of Outdated and Unsupported FDLP Systems.....	5,802,424
Reserve Funds for Printing and Other Unanticipated Shortfalls.....	<u>959,565</u>
Total.....	10,036,836
Estimated FY 2018 Transfer Request.....	1,000,000
Requirements:	
Projects include: Printing shortfalls and system development and enhancements for FDLP applications	1,000,000

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 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 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. In 2022, GPO continued to make significant progress in XPub development. GPO obtained the internal Authority to Operate for the upcoming production release of Congressional Bills and Public Laws, slated to be in Production with the House, Senate, and GPO Bill End during FY 2023. Features in this release include integration with House and Senate XML authoring tools for Bills, as well as the new responsive HTML format for Congressional Bills and Public Laws. GPO also continued to produce Annual Supplements of the United States Code via XPub, with Supplement III being completed late in FY 2022. The XPub team also continues to produce “one-off” publications for Congressional users as requested, including the Final Report from the House January 6th Committee, the latest report from the House Committee on Modernization, and the 2022 Edition of the Constitution Annotated (all released or scheduled for release in early FY 2023).

Legislative XML Working Group, Congressional 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 (renamed Congressional Data Task Force in 2022) 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 Congressional 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, stylesheets, 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 2022, GPO made significant progress 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. To date, the initial modeling for major Congressional bill versions has been completed, and preliminary samples were made available to the public for comment on GPO's USLM GitHub repository. GPO plans to complete this project in FY 2023.

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." In FY 2022, GPO awarded a multi-year contract to digitize the remaining Statutes at Large volumes back to Volume 1 (1789-1799) and convert the digitized volumes into USLM XML.

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 2023 and FY 2024. 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 the scope of the Federal Depository Library Program (FDLP), including web harvesting and projects targeting unreported agency documents. These projects include the development of new collections of content and the enhancement of existing collections when additional digitized content is available for addition to GovInfo. Funding will also include projects and activities to acquire, prepare, process, catalog, and digitize key historic U.S. Government publications in the scope of the FDLP for ingest into GovInfo. Funding is also used to assist libraries in preserving tangible historic document collections that are housed in FDLP libraries in support of the National Collection of U.S. Government Public Information strategic plan. 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. Funds are also available to support system enhancements for improved functionality, including procurement of PII redaction services so that content can be reviewed prior to content ingest.

Outreach Activities and Program Support for Federal Depository Libraries

Funds are used for projects to support the libraries in the FDLP. Projects include; continuing education and training opportunities, visits and consulting services, and the 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 and implementation of recommendations made by FDL Council members and the FDLP community.

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 and 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 2022 Obligations \$	FY 2023 Expected Obligations \$	If advertising is only part of the contract, list partial amount here					All other businesses
						\$	\$	Socially & Economically Disadvantaged Small Business	Minority-owned Business	Women-owned Business	
Promotional Material.....	Credit Card	4Imprint	9160	\$ -	\$ 10,000			✓			✓
USAJOBS.GOV.....	6512.28	Office of Personnel Management	0875	229,600	233,200						✓
Promotional Material.....	Credit Card	DesignPrint	4321	790	800						✓
Promotional Material.....	Credit Card	MailChimp	4321	7,886	7,886						✓
Promotional Material.....	Credit Card	PopTin	4321	240	240						✓
Promotional Material.....	Credit Card	4Imprint	4321	593	600						✓
Promotional Material.....	Credit Card	4Imprint	4321	397	400						✓
GovDelivery.....	040ADV-21-0858	Carahsoft	9260	114,571	114,571						✓
TOTAL:				354,077	367,697						

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

	FY 2024 Agency Request	
	FTE	Amount
Approved Budget, FY 2023	<u>25</u>	<u>\$7,949</u>
Mandatory Pay and Related Costs:		
Annualization of FY 2023 pay raise	-	66
Pay raise for FY 2024	-	194
Within-grade increases for FY 2024	-	16
Increase of 1 work day for FY 2024	-	21
Hiring variances from FY 2023 request	-	(71)
Transit benefit decrease	-	(1)
Performance award increase	-	39
Total Mandatory Pay and Related Costs	-	265
Total Price Level Changes	-	1
Non-recurring Costs:		
Non-capitalized info tech for new hires/contractors	-	4
Human Capital management migration (not funded)	-	(250)
Information technology migration (not funded)	-	(250)
	-	(496)
Program/Project/Activity Changes for FY 2024:		
Travel	-	(5)
Training (shift to virtual options)	-	(2)
Transcription services	-	(1)
Financial statement audit	-	5
Investigation, inspection & audit project contract support	-	50
FTE CIGIE support	-	25
Human Capital management annual fee (not funded)	-	(250)
Information technology annual fee (not funded)	-	(300)
Lexis Nexis subscription	-	1
Total Program/Project/Activity Increases	-	(476)
Net change requested	-	(706)
Total Budget FY 2024	25	\$7,243

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 2022 Actual	FY 2023 Budget	FY 2024 Request	FY 2023/2024 Net Change
11 Personnel Compensation	\$ 2,826	\$ 3,970	\$ 4,150	\$ 180
12 Personnel Benefits	1,180	1,586	1,671	85
21 Travel	24	40	35	(5)
22 Transportation of Things	-	-	-	-
23 Rents, Communications and Utilities	-	-	-	-
24 Printing and Reproduction	-	-	-	-
25 Other Services	664	2,232	1,261	(971)
26 Supplies and Materials	25	102	107	5
31 Equipment	18	18	18	-
Total Budget	\$ 4,736	\$ 7,949	\$ 7,243	\$ (706)

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)
21-07 - Cybersecurity Controls Report	12/21/20	GPO should: a. Develop, finalize, and maintain SSPs for all the major information systems in accordance with the requirements outlined in 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	GPO has completed this activity for eight of the major applications during calendar year 2022, while also handling all new major applications during 2022. There are five remaining major applications (no new ones) that are outstanding at this time. These five applications are expected to be completed by Friday, April 28, 2023. Application personnel and IT Security are working diligently to complete this task.
21-08 - Evaluation of Product Billing Rates	2/16/21	Update the set of SOPs covering the major People, Process, Data and Technology elements involved in the delivery of GPO's Products/Services to its customers.	Office of Finance	As part of GPO's ongoing document review and continuing efforts on multiple strategic programs (including POMS, G-Invoicing, Publish, and XPub), GPO is creating new and updating process diagrams and associated documents to capture the relevant information regarding people, processes, data, and systems involved in the production of key products. As part of this process, GPO will also establish an appropriate review schedule for each product.
21-09 - Evaluation of GPO's Suspension and Debarment Program	7/6/21	As recommended by OMB Memorandum M-12-02, appoint a senior accountable official who shall be responsible for program management activities including a) assessing the agency's suspension and debarment program and the adequacy of available resources, such as staffing; b) ensuring that the agency maintains effective internal controls and tracking capabilities; c) ensuring that the agency participates regularly on the ISDC, as appropriate; and d) reviewing internal policies, procedures, and guidance to ensure that suspension and debarment are being considered and used effectively.	General Counsel	GPO did not concur with this recommendation. During the period covered by the Office of Inspector General's (OIG) report, the GPO received 18 referrals, or approximately four to five referrals per year. Given the report's finding that the cause of what the OIG perceives as a delay in processing of suspension and debarments was a lack of resources and competing priorities of the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), it is unclear how adding an additional management layer in the form of a "senior official" would speed up the process or benefit the taxpayer. The OGC now has two attorneys on staff dedicated to handling procurement issues, including suspensions and debarments. This additional OGC resource and the steps to be taken by GPO, should be sufficient to manage a "program" of four to five referrals per year. It is unclear whether the intention is to require GPO to hire someone to solely fill this function or assign the functions to someone else who already has significant executive responsibilities, but in either case, GPO does not see the benefit in this approach. GPO will, however, ensure that the recommended items are regularly reviewed by existing senior personnel.

**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)
21-09 - Evaluation of GPO's Suspension and Debarment Program	7/6/21	Implement a case management tool to process and monitor suspension and debarment referrals, including maintaining complete official records for each referral.	General Counsel	GPO developed an Excel spreadsheet and is using it to track suspensions and debarments.
21-09 - Evaluation of GPO's Suspension and Debarment Program	7/6/21	Update internal S&D directives, policies, procedures, guidance, and controls to include a) Timeframes for various steps in processing suspension and debarment referrals, including, but not limited to, timeframes for the initial review and the final decision, and a requirement to document deviations from the established timeframes. b) Quality control checks for the various steps in the suspension and debarment process, including, but not limited to, the complete official record, reconciliation of exclusion information, and duration of suspension and debarment periods. c) Reviewing SAM (and the Exclusion List, if FAR Subpart 9.4 is not adopted) both after opening bids or proposals and immediately before awarding contracts.	General Counsel	a) GPO did not concur with the recommendation to adopt rigid, difficult to move timelines for consideration of these matters. As the report notes, GPO's debarment regulation does not contain mandatory timeframes or goals for the various steps in processing suspension and debarment referrals and instead uses what the report describes as "vague terminology" such as "in a timely manner" and "promptly" when addressing timeframes. GPO's current debarment regulation was based on FAR Subpart 9.4. The "vague terminology" referenced in the report is from FAR Subpart 9.4. The establishment of mandatory timelines as recommended in the draft report for processing actions is ill-advised. Each matter referred for S&D is unique and, depending on the facts of the case and the contractor's response, processing may take more time. The debarment process is intended to be one that is "as informal as is practicable" while affording the contractor fundamental fairness and an opportunity to oppose the proposed action. Setting mandatory time limits would be inconsistent with the informal nature of the process and provide no particular benefit to either the GPO or the contractors involved. As noted in the report, the primary factor in the timeliness of processing referrals was the fact that only one OGC attorney was available to work on the referrals and that his time was often taken up with competing priorities. However, with the recent hiring of another attorney versed in procurement matters, GPO anticipates that such referrals will be handled with less delay in the future. b) GPO reviewed and revised its "Parties Excluded from Procurement Programs" list. c) GPO is reviewing and coordinating its internal guidance with Customer Services and Acquisition Services to ensure consistency of approach by all contracting personnel and to ensure all contracting personnel know how and when to access the System for Award Management (SAM) and GPO's "Parties Excluded from Procurement Programs" list. As an initial step in this process, Customer Services drafted a change to their Printing Procurement Regulation in the area of suspensions and debarments. The change includes reviewing both SAM and the GPO exclusion list after opening of bids or receipt of quotes or proposals and again just prior to award.

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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)
21-09 - Evaluation of GPO's Suspension and Debarment Program	7/6/21	Review the Exclusion List and SAM records to confirm the validity of all listed contractors' status, and take appropriate action to add or remove contractors as applicable.	General Counsel	GPO reviewed and revised its "Parties Excluded from Procurement Programs" list.
21-11 - Government Publishing Office Employees Detailed to Congress	9/17/21	Establish policies and procedures for the congressional detailee program to include roles and responsibilities and communications with internal and external parties.	Congressional Publishing Services	GPO developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for a GPO Congressional Detailee that includes the roles of GPO employees and GPO's expectations of external parties in the process. Please note that this SOP does not contain changes to the manner in which GPO detailees submit time sheets. The Agency submitted to the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP) proposed changes related to how GPO detailee time is recorded and charged. To date, the JCP has not yet approved the Agency's proposal. As a result, this SOP will be further modified should the JCP approve GPO's proposal. GPO's proposed change eliminates the weekly time sheet process and instead relies on webTA data and database programs Microsoft Excel and Access to manage detailee work hours. If approved, it will provide more accurate and efficient billing and is consistent with the Inspector General's recommendation.

**GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE
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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)
21-11 - Government Publishing Office Employees Detailed to Congress	9/17/21	Assess and leverage available automated technologies to manage the Congressional Detailee work hours to include, but not limited to, tracking, reconciling, validating, approving, and transmitting hours worked for billing purposes.	Congressional Publishing Services	In response to the OIG's audit report on the Government Publishing Office Employees Detailed to Congress, GPO has proposed discontinuing the use of time sheets for detailee billing in favor of an automated solution. Using webTA and database programs Microsoft Excel and Access to manage detailee work hours will result in more accurate and efficient billing. GPO believes this new system will be more effective and will cut down on human error. As described above, however, the Agency cannot implement the solution until approved by the JCP. GPO detailees must continue to inform both their congressional supervisor and GPO supervisor when they require leave. Detailees enter their work hours, leave requests, overtime requests, and any training times into webTA. They also validate their webTA at the end of each pay period. The GPO supervisor maintains a record of all leave requests and reconciles any differences between webTA and the office records, reaching out to detailees to resolve any discrepancies, and then certifying the employees' webTA. A report of the hours worked by each detailee is exported from webTA by the Chief, Payroll Operations into a database program for Finance's Plant Billing. The GPO Supervisor of Details verifies this data matches the data in webTA. If there are any discrepancies between the report and webTA, the Supervisor of Details informs the Chief, Payroll Operations to correct the data before releasing it to Plant Billing. Once verified, Plant Billing uses the report to prepare the monthly billings for detailee hours. If the JCP approves this process change, the GPO Supervisor of Details will import the webTA report that is used by Plant Billing into a separate database which will be used to automatically generate letters and emails for GPO's congressional customers. The monthly report of hours billed will be applied against the congressional printing appropriation, and monthly letters from the Supervisor of Details will be emailed to the supervisors in the congressional offices. The congressional staff should carefully review the monthly report of billed detail hours and immediately inform GPO of any errors or omissions. Until GPO receives approval for a process change, detailees are required to submit their weekly timesheets for billing purposes.
As of January 26, 2023 Note: There are a few open recommendations relating to the Financial Statement Audit which will remain open until the following Financial Statement Audit.				

Note: Open Recommendations over one-year old.



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