

# Navigating the Federal Government

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# Welcome

## About Me



- Dawn Bontempo, PE
- 19 years as a federal employee
- Three Federal Agencies (civilian working for the Marine Corps, Department of Homeland Security and Department of Veterans Affairs)
- Former member of the Senior Executive Service (SES)
- Joined The MITRE Corporation in 2019
- Human and Organizational Systems Department - at the intersection of humans and technology

# Agenda

**Section 1: Federal Government: *A review from your civics lessons***

**Section 2: Federal Budget Process: *Deciding where tax dollars are spent and the importance for DevSecOps***

**Section 3: Federal Acquisition Process: *The journey of federal funding to you and the challenges for DevSecOps***



*In each section we'll answer the question: "Why does this matter to DevSecOps for Government?.... So What?"*

# Three Branches of the Federal Government

## Legislative Branch

### Who?

- Senators
- Representatives



### Main responsibilities:

- Make laws
- Originate spending bills
- Approve or reject nominations
- Approve treaties

### Consists of:

- House of Representatives
- Senate

Together, they form Congress

## Executive Branch

### Who?

- President
- Vice President



### Main responsibilities:

- Lead the Federal Government
- Implement and Enforce laws
- Nominate leaders in Federal Government
- Serve as Commander-in-Chief of US military

## Judicial Branch

### Who?

- Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- Supreme Court Justices



### Main responsibilities:

- Interpret the laws

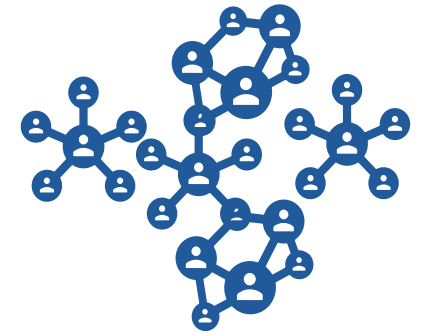
### Consists of:

- Nine members: One Chief Justice and eight Justices

The Supreme Court is the highest Court in the US

Source: <https://www.usa.gov/branches-of-government>

# Executive Branch - Federal Departments



- 15 Federal Departments
- Department of Justice is led by the Attorney General
- The other 14 Departments are led by a Secretary who is appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate (the House does not confirm appointments)

## The Federal Departments

- Department of Agriculture (USDA)
- Department of Commerce
- Department of Defense
- Department of Education
- Department of Energy

- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)
- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)
- Department of Interior (DOI)
- Department of Justice (DOJ)

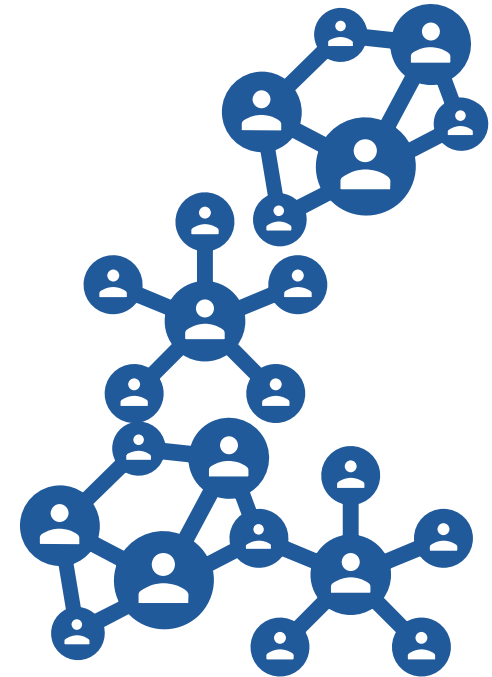
- Department of Labor
- Department of State
- Department of Transportation
- Department of Treasury
- Department of Veterans Affairs

Source: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/the-executive-branch/>

# Independent Federal Agencies that are not Departments

- Central Intelligence Agency
- Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Election Commission
- General Services Administration (GSA)
- National Aeronautics and Space Administration
- National Science Foundation
- Office of Personnel Management
- Securities and Exchange Commission
- Small Business Administration
- Social Security Administration

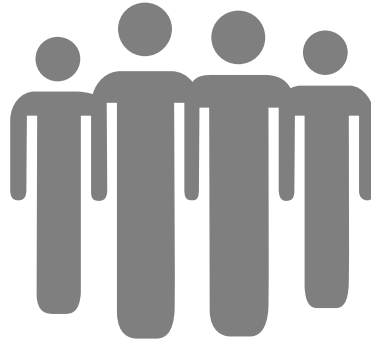
*Note: Not a complete list*



# The 101 of Federal civilian positions

## General Schedule

- Majority of civilian Federal employees (~ 1.5 million) in professional, technical, administrative, and clerical positions
- There are 15 grades ranging from GS-1 (lowest) to GS-15 (highest)
- Each grade has 10 steps



## Senior Executive Service

- Serve in the key positions just below the top Presidential appointees.
- SES members are the major link between appointees and the rest of the Federal workforce.
- 7300 Career SESs

Sources:

<https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/pay-leave/pay-systems/general-schedule/>  
<https://www.govinfo.gov/collection/plum-book/>



**So What?** *Rigid categorizations make innovative hiring and retention difficult at best!*

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# Congressional Budget Terms to know



## Authorizations

- Establishes or continues one or more Federal agencies or programs
- Obligates funding for a program or Agency
- Can initiate in the House or Senate
- Example – Annual National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA)

## Appropriations

- **Appropriates federal funds to Agencies and programs**

- **Three Types:**

- Regular
- Continuing Resolution
- Supplemental (ex. disaster relief)

- **Must initiate in the House**

### 12 Appropriation Subcommittees, which means typically 12 Appropriation Bills

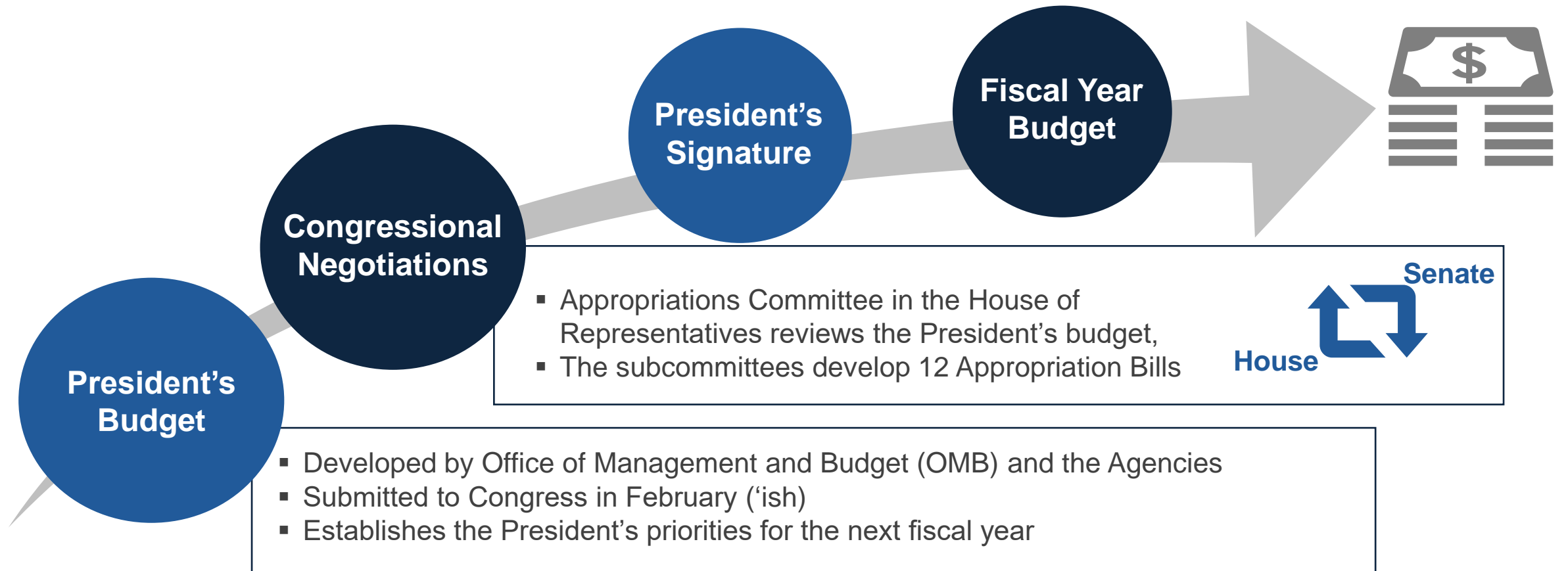
- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| ▪ Agriculture              | ▪ Interior-Environment                   |
| ▪ Commerce-Justice-Science | ▪ Labor-HHS-Education                    |
| ▪ Defense                  | ▪ Legislative Branch                     |
| ▪ Energy-Water             | ▪ Military Construction-Veterans Affairs |
| ▪ Financial Services       | ▪ State-Foreign Operations               |
| ▪ Homeland Security        | ▪ Transportation-HUD                     |

Sources:  
<https://www.senate.gov/reference/glossary.htm>  
[www.Congress.gov](http://www.Congress.gov)



**So What?** *Complex multi-step and multi-year budget process is slow and hampers nimble acquisition.*

# The Budget Process



✓ **So What?** *The political balance impacts the speed of budget appropriation. Funding is necessary for Software and Software Intensive Systems at the speed of technical relevance.*

# In Sept 2021 – Three Budget Years

**FY23**

**Negotiated** between Agencies and Office of Management and Budget (OMB)

- OMB builds the President's Budget
- To be submitted in February 2022

**FY22**

**Negotiated** in Congress and being planned by OMB and the Agencies

- President Biden's budget
- President's budget submitted to Congress – May 28, 2021
- Begins Oct 1, 2021

**FY21**

**Executed** by the Agencies with oversight by Congress

- President Trump's budget)
- President's budget submitted to Congress – February 10, 2020
- Appropriations Act signed by the President – Dec 27, 2020

Source: <https://www.govinfo.gov/app/collection/budget/2021>



**So What?** *Today's funding is based on projections 3 years ago! There is limited adjustment for adopting needed disruptive technology.*

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# Federal Acquisitions – An Example

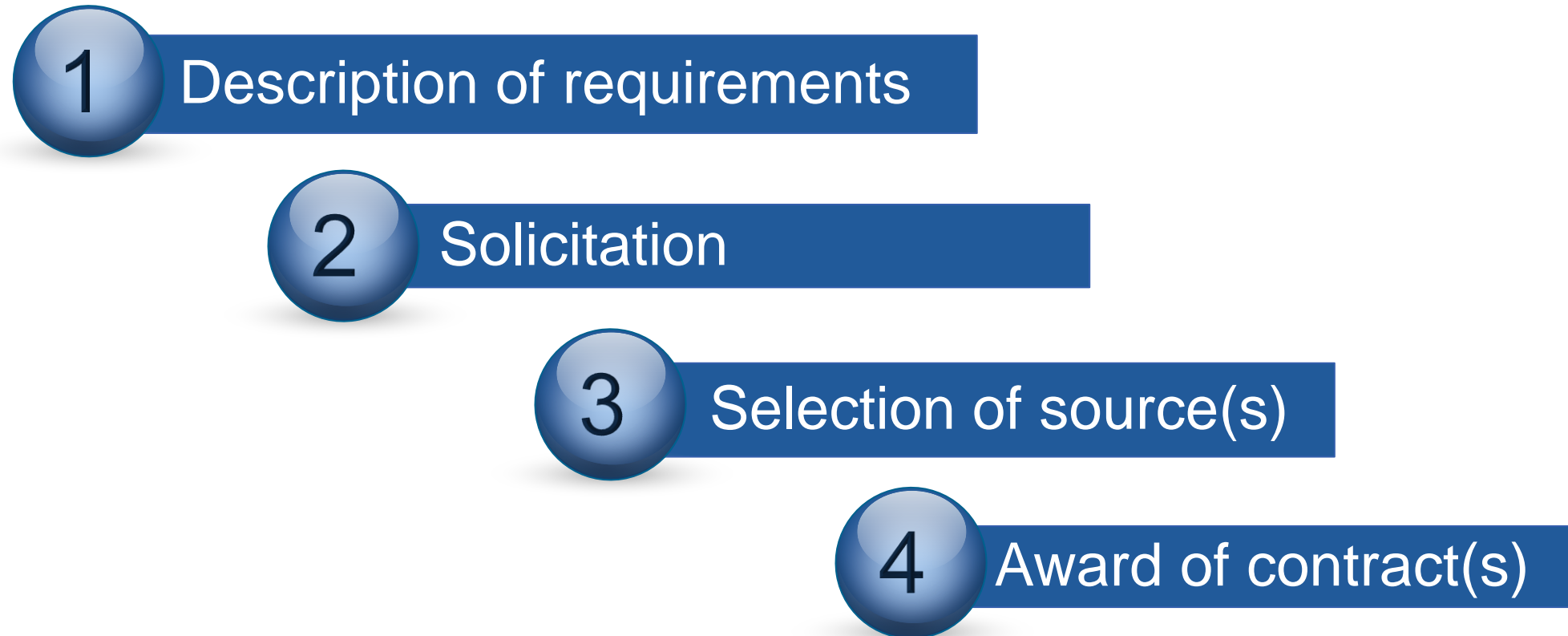


Defense Acquisition University (DAU) Subway  
Map for Federal Acquisition Regulations (FAR)  
Based Negotiated Acquisitions

<https://www.dau.edu/tools/Pages/ContractingSubwayMap.aspx>

# High Level Federal Acquisition Process

## Basic Federal Acquisition Process - Acquiring a Contract



# 1

## Description of requirements

- Determined by the Government and answers the questions. What are the government requirements? What does the government need?
- Typically includes description of tasks and expected deliverables
- Examples
  - Statement of Work (SOW) – traditional acquisitions
  - Performance Work Statement (PWS) – performance based (outcome)
  - Statement of Objectives (SOO) – maximum flexibility for innovation
- Outcome: SOW/PWS/SOO ready for solicitation



**So What?** *The granularity of requirements is difficult to get right. Federal “muscle memory” still thinks in terms of waterfall prescriptive mandates that can hamper innovation.*

## 2

## Solicitation

- Any request to submit offers or quotations to the Government\*
- Examples at: <https://sam.gov> (former FBO.gov site)
- Some solicitation items you will likely see:
  - Pre-solicitation: Request for Information (RFI) – collect information from businesses on the proposed solicitation
  - Market Research: Sources Sought – collect information on whether there are small businesses that can meet the requirements
  - Request For Proposal (RFP) – asking bidders to submit a technical proposal and a cost proposal (typically)
  - Request For Task Order Proposal (RTOP) or Task Order Proposal Request (TOPR) – (for an existing contract where new work is being awarded as a new task order)
- Outcome: The government has one or more proposals to evaluate

Source: <https://www.acquisition.gov/content/part-2-definitions-words-and-terms>



**So What?** *RFIs and Market Research requests provide excellent opportunities for industry and academia to offer innovative concepts and transformative technology.*



# 3

## Selection of source(s)

- Evaluating a bid or proposal to enter into an agency procurement contract \*
- How are proposals selected?
  - Source Selection Plan
    - Technical Evaluation Board
    - Price Evaluation Board
  - Source Selection Authority
- Outcome: The government is ready to award a contract



**So What?** *Government evaluators may be at a technical disadvantage given rapidly changing technology landscape.*

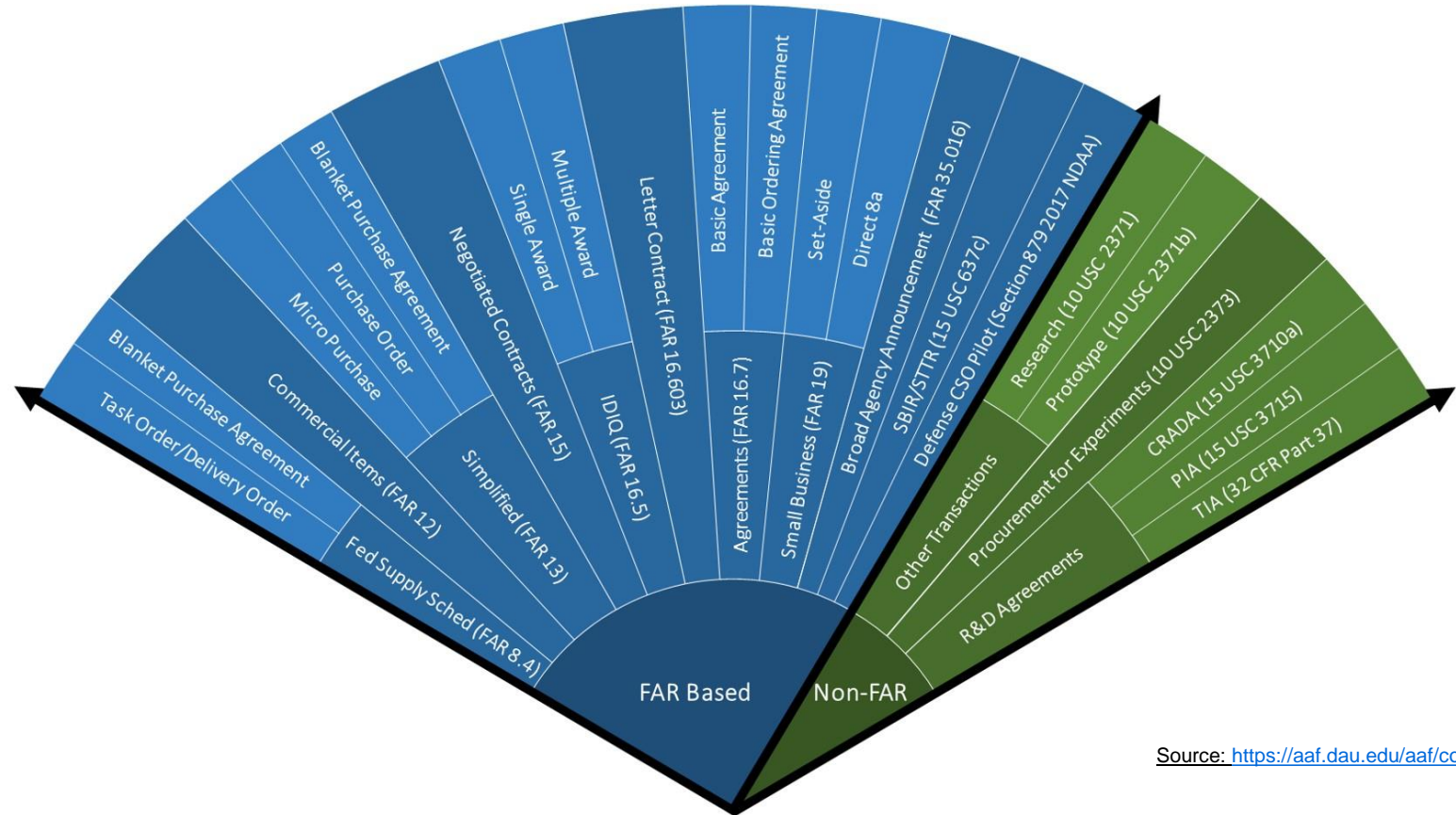
\* Source: <https://www.acquisition.gov/content/15308-source-selection-decision>

# 4

## Award of contract(s)

### Contracting Cone

The contract type is decided before the solicitation!



Source: <https://aaf.dau.edu/aaf/contracting-cone/>



**So What?** Continued need to innovate on contracting policies and processes to empower and react to innovations and leading-edge discoveries that DevSecOps seeks to support.

# Further Information

- Federal Agencies
  - <https://www.usa.gov/federal-agencies>
- White House Budget
  - <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/>
- Each Federal Agency Budget page – each federal Agency posts their budget
  - Example: Veterans Affairs. <https://www.va.gov/budget/products.asp>
- Congressional Appropriation Committee Page – follow the appropriation process
  - <https://appropriations.house.gov/>
- Congressional Action on Bills as they move through Committee and the Chambers
  - <https://congress.gov/bills-with-chamber-action/116th-congress/browse-by-date>
- Defense Acquisition University Contracting Subway Map
  - <https://www.dau.edu/tools/Pages/ContractingSubwayMap.aspx>
- Acquisition Terms
  - <https://www.acquisition.gov/content/part-2-definitions-words-and-terms>
- Defense Acquisition University
  - <https://www.dau.edu/>
- Federal Acquisition Institute
  - <https://www.fai.gov/>



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