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FY2025 Budget Review (H.R. 1968) and FY2026 Forecasts

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H.R. 1968 Review



Continuing Resolution (CR): H.R. 1968



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- The Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (H.R. 1968), updated the American Relief Act, 2025 (H.R. 10545)
- H.R. 1968 was signed into law March 15th, 2025 and extended funding through September 30th, 2025
- CRs typically reuse existing legislation as vehicles which is common during times of budgetary disruption
- The CR was passed prior to a Government shutdown
- H.R. 1968 gives us clues about the new administration's budget priorities, so we can update our market analysis/BD strategy for 2025
- H.R. 1968 authorizes approximately \$6 billion in new defense spending and approximately \$13 billion in cuts to domestic, non-defense spending

Title I – General Provisions Funding Changes



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Agency/Program	HR 10545 (Old CR)	HR 1968 (New CR)	% Change
Commerce, Justice, Science: Sec 510	\$1,353,000,000	\$1,900,000,000	40.43%
Commerce, Justice, Science: Sec 521(a)(1)	\$35,000,000	\$30,000,000	(14.29%)
Commerce, Justice, Science: Sec 521(a)(4)	\$12,440,000,000	\$9,560,000,000	(23.15%)
Commerce, Justice, Science: Sec 521(b)(3)	\$5,000,000	\$15,000,000	200%
Commerce, Justice, Science: Sec 521(b)(4)	\$120,000,000	\$125,000,000	4.2%
Commerce, Justice, Science: Sec 521(b)(5)	\$15,000,000	\$20,000,000	33.33%
Commerce, Justice, Science: Sec 521(c)(1)	\$131,572,000	\$300,000,000	128%
Commerce, Justice, Science: Sec 521(c)(2)	\$500,000,000	\$250,000,000	(50%)
Financial Services: Sec 635	\$387,500,000	\$400,000,000	3.23%
Financial Services: DC Defender Services	\$25,000,000	\$12,000,000	(52%)
Labor, HHS, Education: Sec 240	\$1,250,000,000	\$1,471,000,000	17.68%
Labor, HHS, Education: Sec 528	\$14,224,000,000	\$13,059,000,000	(8.19%)
Labor, HHS, Education: Sec 529	\$4,309,000,000	\$160,000,000	(96.29%)

Title I – Largest Funding Cuts



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- Commerce, Justice, Science: Section 521(a)(4)
- Funding Reduction: Approximately **\$2.88 billion decrease** from \$12.44 billion to \$9.56 billion.
- Affected Agencies:
 - Department of Commerce:
 - National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
 - National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).
 - Economic Development Administration (EDA)
 - Department of Justice (DOJ):
 - Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
 - Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)
 - Office of Justice Programs (OJP)
 - Science Agencies:
 - National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
 - National Science Foundation (NSF)

Title I – Largest Funding Cuts



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- Labor, Health and Human Services, Education: Section 528
- Funding Reduction: Approximately **\$1.165 billion decrease** from \$14.224 billion to \$13.059 billion
- Affected Departments/Programs:
 - Department of Labor:
 - Employment and Training Administration (ETA)
 - Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)
 - Department of Health and Human Services (HHS):
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
 - National Institutes of Health (NIH)
 - Department of Education:
 - Office of Elementary and Secondary Education
 - Office of Federal Student Aid

Title I – Largest Funding Cuts



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- Labor, Health and Human Services, Education: Section 529
- Funding Reduction: Approximately **\$4.149 billion decrease** from \$4.309 billion to \$160 million, representing a 96% reduction.
- Affected Programs:
 - Department of Education:
 - Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education (OCTAE).
 - Adult Education and Family Literacy Act (AEFLA) Programs

Title 1 – Largest Budget Increases



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- Commerce, Justice, Science: Section 510
 - Funding increase of **approximately \$547 million** from \$1,353,000,000 to \$1,900,000,000
 - Affected Agency/Program: Legal Services Corporation (LSC), which provides financial support for civil legal aid to low-income Americans.
- Commerce, Justice, Science: Section 521(c)(1)
 - Funding increase of **approximately \$168.4 million** from \$131,572,000 to \$300,000,000
 - Affected Agency/Program: Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Hiring Program within the Department of Justice.
- Labor, Health and Human Services, Education: Section 240
 - Funding increase of **approximately \$221 million** from \$1,250,000,000 to \$1,471,000,000
 - Affected Program: Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), administered by the Department of Health and Human Services. The CCDBG provides financial assistance to low-income families to access child care, supporting parents' ability to work or attend education and training programs while promoting the development and well-being of children.

Title II-XIII – Other Funding Changes



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Agency/Program	HR 10545 (Old CR)	HR 1968 (New CR)	% Change
Food and Nutrition Service—Special Supplemental Nutrition	\$7,097,000,000	\$7,597,000,000	7.05%
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	\$5,691,000,000	\$5,996,130,000	5.37%
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	\$7,097,000,000	\$7,597,000,000	7.05%
Defense-Wide Operations and Maintenance (Emergency Allocation)	N/A	\$913,000,000	N/A
Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)	N/A	17,000,000	N/A
Department of Energy (Emergency Allocation)	N/A	\$2,000,000	N/A



FY26 Potential Budget Shifts



Department of Defense



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- The Pentagon's FY2026 planning reflects a realignment of resources toward core warfighting needs, coupled with internal cost-cutting.
- A March 13th letter to Congress indicated that DoD to identify roughly 8% of its budget for reallocation from lower-priority areas to higher priorities
- DoD leadership aims to “eliminate waste” and cut funding for programs deemed non-essential, explicitly targeting initiatives related to diversity, equity & inclusion (DEI) and climate change
- All services were directed to propose cuts in legacy forces or overhead as part of this realignment.
- The memo discusses savings from efficiencies will be rechanneled into combat power
- Certain programs were explicitly exempted from any cuts – including nuclear deterrence programs, munitions procurement, missile defense, Virginia-class submarines, counter-drone weapons, and support for operations at the southern U.S. border
- These areas may see stable or increased funding as other programs are trimmed.
- Officials hinted that roughly **\$50 billion could be cut or reallocated** from what the previous administration had planned for FY2026
- Don't expect the defense budget will shrink outright – it could remain near last year's level (around the high-\$800 billions) – but internally, DoD is shedding lower-priority costs to fund critical programs. For instance:
 - Space Force zeroed out funding for in-space satellite servicing in its FY26 request despite prior advocacy
 - However, the Air Force and Space Force successfully argued for tens of billions in *additional* future funds for modernization, which the new administration will now decide how to allocate

EO 14186: The Iron Dome for America



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- Executive Order 14186 of January 27, 2025: The Iron Dome for America
- (a) The United States will provide for the common defense of its citizens and the Nation by deploying and maintaining a next-generation missile defense shield; (b) The United States will deter—and defend its citizens and critical infrastructure against—any foreign aerial attack on the Homeland; and (c) The United States will guarantee its secure second-strike capability.
- Sec. 3. Implementation. Within 60 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Defense shall: (a) Submit to the President a reference architecture, capabilities-based requirements, and an implementation plan for the next-generation missile defense shield. The architecture shall include, at a minimum, plans for: (i) Defense of the United States against ballistic, hypersonic, advanced cruise missiles, and other next-generation aerial attacks from peer, near- peer, and rogue adversaries; (ii) Acceleration of the deployment of the Hypersonic and Ballistic Tracking Space Sensor layer; (iii) Development and deployment of proliferated space-based interceptors capable of boost-phase intercept; (iv) Deployment of underlayer and terminal-phase intercept capabilities postured to defeat a countervalue attack; (v) Development and deployment of a custody layer of the Proliferated Warfighter Space Architecture; (vi) Development and deployment of capabilities to defeat missile attacks prior to launch and in the boost phase; (vii) Development and deployment of a secure supply chain for all components with next-generation security and resilience features; and (viii) Development and deployment of non-kinetic capabilities to augment the kinetic defeat of ballistic, hypersonic, advanced cruise missiles, and other next-generation aerial attacks;

Department of Health and Human Services



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- Early signals from HHS point to a major redirection of health program funding in FY2026.
- The administration is emphasizing addressing chronic diseases and reforming public health agencies, while scrutinizing or cutting some existing program
- A February executive order created a “*Make America Healthy Again Commission*” to marshal federal agencies against pressing health challenges like mental illness, obesity, diabetes, and substance abuses.
- The FY2026 HHS budget will channel funds into initiatives for mental health and chronic disease prevention
- We might see increased support for programs dealing with behavioral health, nutrition, and exercise, aligning with this directive. At the same time, **programs not fitting these priorities could face cuts**. For example, officials have hinted at downsizing certain HIV/AIDS initiatives: media reports in March said the administration was considering *restructuring or eliminating federal HIV prevention programs*
- On March 12th, Republican law makers introduced a bill to **restructure the CDC and NIH** – moving several CDC centers (such as the center for HIV, Viral Hepatitis, STI and TB prevention) under NIH, and *narrowing CDC’s mission strictly to infectious diseases*
- We can expect the FY2026 CDC budget to pare back funding for public health work outside of communicable disease, which may point to less funding for CDC’s outreach, policy guidance, and non-infectious disease programs
- NIH may absorb some programs and could see its budget reshuffled to take on these functions
- HHS’s discretionary budget will likely shift toward conservative health priorities (like abstinence education, opioid treatment via law enforcement, etc.) and away from progressive initiatives (such as expansive HIV prevention efforts, harm reduction programs, or climate change and health)

Department of Homeland Security



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- The FY2026 budget outlook for DHS favors border security and immigration enforcement, while downplaying initiatives related to climate, equity, or non-security functions
- President Trump's Day-1 executive order on "Protecting the American People Against Invasion" authorized DHS to use all tools against illegal immigration and even involve the Department of Defense at the border
- The FY2026 request is expected to seek more funding for the southern border wall and Border Patrol – House appropriators in the current cycle already signaled priorities by adding \$600 million for border wall construction in their FY2025 bill
- Anticipate **increased funding for border infrastructure, surveillance technology, and personnel** – e.g. sustaining 22,000 Border Patrol agents and expanding detention capacity.
- Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detention bed funding is also on track to rise (the House FY25 markup funded a record 50,000 beds)
- In March, a new EO on "National Resilience Strategy" was issued, aiming to shift more responsibility for disaster risk management to state and local governments
- FEMA's role in disaster response may be downscaled over time, with the federal budget correspondingly reducing grants for long-term climate resilience or state preparedness
- This could translate into level funding (or even cuts) for FEMA's grant programs like BRIC (Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities) and a push for states to pick up more of the tab for disaster mitigation
- DHS will likely maintain or increase funding for the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) given ongoing threats, but even there the focus might tilt toward protecting physical infrastructure and away from newer initiatives
- The top-line budget will likely not decrease, but DHS's budget is being realigned to emphasize hard security (borders, law enforcement, counter-China measures via the Coast Guard and to trim what are viewed as extraneous projects.

EO 14165: Securing our Borders



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- Executive Order 14165 of January 20, 2025 Securing Our Borders
- It is the policy of the United States to take all appropriate action to secure the borders of our Nation through the following means: (a) Establishing a physical wall and other barriers monitored and supported by adequate personnel and technology; (b) Deterring and preventing the entry of illegal aliens into the United States; (c) Detaining, to the maximum extent authorized by law, aliens apprehended on suspicion of violating Federal or State law, until such time as they are removed from the United States; (d) Removing promptly all aliens who enter or remain in violation of Federal law; (e) Pursuing criminal charges against illegal aliens who violate the immigration laws, and against those who facilitate their unlawful presence in the United States; (f) Cooperating fully with State and local law enforcement officials in enacting Federal-State partnerships to enforce Federal immigration priorities; and (g) Obtaining complete operational control of the borders of the United States.
- Sec. 3. Physical Barriers. The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take all appropriate action to deploy and construct temporary and permanent physical barriers to ensure complete operational control of the southern border of the United States. Sec. 4. Deployment of Personnel. (a) The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall take all appropriate and lawful action to deploy sufficient personnel along the southern border of the United States to ensure complete operational control;

Department of Education



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- On March 20, 2025, President Trump issued an executive order directing Education Secretary Linda McMahon to “take all steps necessary” to facilitate the closure of the U.S. Department of Education
- The order explicitly asks the Secretary to identify any functions, programs, and offices not required by statute and eliminate them
- The Department **announced a massive reduction-in-force** in mid-March, reportedly laying off nearly **50% of its workforce** across all offices
- The FY2026 budget request will sharply reduce funding for the department’s administration and many of its programs
- Many longstanding federal education programs face cuts – the administration is likely to eliminate various discretionary grant programs that are not explicitly mandated by law, which may include funding for after-school programs and academic enrichment programs
- Title I aid for low-income schools and IDEA special education grants – which are authorized by statute – could be reduced or restructured if Congress cooperates
- The executive order suggests **moving some legally-required functions elsewhere**; for instance, one could imagine federal student aid programs (Pell Grants, student loans) being moved to the Treasury or a standalone agency, and K-12 formula grants possibly being folded into a block grant to states
- Anticipate the FY2026 request will introduce funding for school choice programs at the federal level – perhaps a tax-credit scholarship program or portability of Title I funds – to align with Eos: *“Expanding Educational Freedom and Opportunity for Families”* (issued Jan 29) and on *“Ending Radical Left Indoctrination”* in schools
- President Trump has long advocated redirecting federal dollars to follow students to the school of their choice; the FY2026 budget could create a pilot program or a federal incentive fund for states that adopt voucher programs.

EO 14191: Expanding Educational Freedom and Opportunity for Families



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- Executive Order 14191 of January 29, 2025: Expanding educational choice outside of governmental entities
 - (a) The Secretary of Education shall include education freedom as a priority in discretionary grant programs, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law.
 - (b) Within 90 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Labor and the Secretary of Education shall review their respective discretionary grant programs and each submit a plan to the President, through the Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy, that identifies, evaluates, and makes recommendations regarding using relevant discretionary grant programs to expand education freedom for America's families and teachers.
 - Within 90 days of the date of this order, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall issue guidance regarding whether and how States receiving block grants for families and children from the Department, including the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDGB), can use them to expand educational choice and support families who choose educational alternatives to governmental entities, including private and faith-based options.
 - Applies to military families and Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) Schools

Department of Energy



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- Energy's FY2026 budget request is expected to reflect a major pivot toward fossil and nuclear energy and away from climate-related programs
- The incoming Energy Secretary, Chris Wright, has outlined a nine-point plan that echoes recommendations from the Heritage Foundation's *Project 2025*
- Secretary Wright has signaled support for "breaking up and downsizing" parts of DOE, particularly those involved in climate research and clean energy, consistent with Project 2025; one report says the administration is looking to cut DOE's budget by 30% and reduce federal staff accordingly
- A key target is the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) – Heritage's plan recommends dramatically shrinking EERE, and President Trump *repeatedly proposed eliminating or slashing EERE funding in his first term* – expect the FY2026 budget to propose large cuts to EERE funding
- ARPA-E (Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy) programs fund high-risk clean energy R&D is likely to be eliminated or greatly reduced, which was a goal in prior Trump budgets
- Secretary Wright's policy outline specifically calls for advancing Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) export projects and refilling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)
- The FY2026 request will likely seek to boost funding for DOE's Office of Fossil Energy and Carbon Management to support natural gas infrastructure and possibly technologies like carbon capture
- Wright's plan also includes modernizing the nation's nuclear weapons stockpile and emphasizing nuclear energy science
- The National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), a semi-autonomous part of DOE that maintains nuclear warheads, could see a healthy budget increase as it undertakes warhead life-extension and modernization programs
- In his first directive, Secretary Wright emphasized basic research, aligning with the Heritage view that DOE should focus on fundamental science rather than climate policy
- The DOE Office of Science (which funds national labs and research in physics, chemistry, etc.) might fare relatively well – it could maintain or even slightly increase funding, particularly for areas like artificial intelligence, quantum computing, and fusion research that have national security or competitiveness angles

Department of Commerce



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- Within the Commerce Department, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is facing major budget cuts and a potential overhaul, given its central role in climate research and environmental monitoring
- Early information suggests NOAA's FY2026 funding will be dramatically reduced
- Reports from February and March 2025 indicate the administration is looking to halve NOAA's workforce (reducing staff from ~12,000 to 6,000) and implement roughly a 30% cut to NOAA's budget
- The FY2026 plan will likely slash funding for climate research, coastal management, and perhaps some weather services
- Areas that could see cuts or elimination include NOAA's climate research programs, regional climate centers, education initiatives, and possibly certain fisheries or coastal grants
- The administration is considering terminating leases for key NOAA facilities, including a major Weather Service forecasting center in College Park, MD
- Weather forecasting and fisheries management are core statutory functions, so they won't vanish, but those could be strained by severe resource reductions.
- The budget justification may argue that some functions (like climate services) are duplicative or better handled by other entities, as a rationale for the cuts

Department of State and Foreign Aid Programs



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- The administration conducted a sweeping review of foreign aid programs and moved to terminate the majority of existing multi-year foreign aid contracts and grants.
- According to an internal State Department memo, the plan is to eliminate 5,800 out of 6,200 USAID contract awards, amounting to a cut of \$54 billion in development and humanitarian programs
- At State, 4,100 of 9,100 grants (such as funding to NGOs and international organizations) are being canceled, for an additional \$4.4 billion in cuts
- These figures represent roughly a 90% reduction in the project-based foreign aid budget – effectively a near-halt to new foreign aid spending
- The PEPFAR program (President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief) and other global health efforts are being sharply scaled back or frozen
- Development projects in areas like food security, climate change adaptation, democracy promotion, and cultural exchanges are similarly targeted for elimination
- The FY2026 budget is likely to reflect drastic reductions in the State/USAID international affairs account
- Foreign aid programs are among the biggest losers in the FY2026 budget on the order of \$50–60 billion in cuts compared to prior plans

EO 14169: Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid



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- Executive Order 14169 of January 20, 2025 Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid
- Sec. 3. (a) 90-day pause in United States foreign development assistance for assessment of programmatic efficiencies and consistency with United States foreign policy. All department and agency heads with responsibility for United States foreign development assistance programs shall immediately pause new obligations and disbursements of development assistance funds to foreign countries and implementing non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and contractors pending reviews of such programs for programmatic efficiency and consistency with United States foreign policy, to be conducted within 90 days of this order. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) shall enforce this pause through its apportionment authority.
- The responsible department and agency heads, in consultation with the Director of OMB, will make determinations within 90 days of this order on whether to continue, modify, or cease each foreign assistance program based upon the review recommendations, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.
- Resumption of paused development assistance funding. New obligations and disbursements of foreign development assistance funds may resume for a program prior to the end of the 90-day period if a review is conducted, and the Secretary of State or his designee, in consultation with the Director of OMB, decide to continue the program in the same or modified form.



Other Impactful Executive Orders



EO 14158: Establishing and Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency"



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- Executive Order 14158 of January 20, 2025 Establishing and Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency"
- (b) Establishment of a Temporary Organization. There shall be a USDS Administrator established in the Executive Office of the President who shall report to the White House Chief of Staff. There is further established within USDS, in accordance with section 3161 of title 5, United States Code, a temporary organization known as "the U.S. DOGE Service Temporary Organization". The U.S. DOGE Service Temporary Organization shall be headed by the USDS Administrator and shall be dedicated to advancing the President's 18-month DOGE agenda. The U.S. DOGE Service Temporary Organization shall terminate on July 4, 2026. The termination of the U.S. DOGE Service Temporary Organization shall not be interpreted to imply the termination, attenuation, or amendment of any other authority or provision of this order
- DOGE Teams. In consultation with USDS, each Agency Head shall establish within their respective Agencies a DOGE Team of at least four employees, which may include Special Government Employees, hired or assigned within thirty days of the date of this Order. Agency Heads shall select the DOGE Team members in consultation with the USDS Administrator. Each DOGE Team will typically include one DOGE Team Lead, one engineer, one human resources specialist, and one attorney. Agency Heads shall ensure that DOGE Team Leads coordinate their work with USDS and advise their respective Agency Heads on implementing the President's DOGE Agenda.
- Modernizing Federal Technology and Software to Maximize Efficiency and Productivity. (a) The USDS Administrator shall commence a Software Modernization Initiative to improve the quality and efficiency of government-wide software, network infrastructure, and information technology (IT) systems. Among other things, the USDS Administrator shall work with Agency Heads to promote inter-operability between agency networks and systems, ensure data integrity, and facilitate responsible data collection and synchronization.

EO 14210: Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Workforce Optimization Initiative



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- Executive Order 14210 of February 11, 2025
- Pursuant to the Presidential Memorandum of January 20, 2025 (Hiring Freeze), the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit a plan to reduce the size of the Federal Government's workforce through efficiency improvements and attrition (Plan). The Plan shall require that **each agency hire no more than one employee for every four employees that depart**, consistent with the plan and any applicable exemptions and details provided for in the Plan.
- This ratio shall not apply to functions related to public safety, immigration enforcement, or law enforcement.
- Agency Heads shall promptly undertake preparations to initiate large-scale reductions in force (RIFs), consistent with applicable law, and to separate from Federal service temporary employees and reemployed annuitants working in areas that will likely be subject to the RIFs.
- All offices that perform functions not mandated by statute or other law shall be prioritized in the RIFs, including all agency diversity, equity, and inclusion initiatives; all agency initiatives, components, or operations that my Administration suspends or closes; and all components and employees performing functions not mandated by statute or other law who are not typically designated as essential during a lapse in appropriations as provided in the Agency Contingency Plans on the Office of Management and Budget website.

EO 14222: Implementing the President's "Department of Government Efficiency" Cost Efficiency Initiative



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- Executive Order 14222 of February 26, 2025: Clarify the role of the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE)
 - (a) **Contract and Grant Justification.** Each Agency Head shall build a centralized technological system within the agency to seamlessly record every payment issued by the agency pursuant to each of the agency's covered contracts and grants, along with a brief, written justification for each payment submitted by the agency employee who approved the payment.
 - (b) **Review of Covered Contracts and Grants.** Each Agency Head shall review all existing covered contracts and grants and terminate or modify such covered contracts and grants to reduce overall Federal spending or reallocate spending to promote efficiency and advance the policies of my Administration. This process shall commence immediately and shall prioritize the review of funds disbursed under covered contracts and grants to educational institutions and foreign entities for waste, fraud, and abuse.
 - (c) **Contract and Grant Process Review.** Each Agency Head shall conduct a comprehensive review of each agency's contracting policies, procedures, and personnel. Each Agency Head shall complete this process within 30 days of the date of this order and shall not issue or approve new contracting officer warrants during the review period, unless the Agency Head determines such approval is necessary.
 - (d) **Covered Contract and Grant Approval.**
 - (i) Following the review specified in subsection (c) of this section, and prior to entering into new contracts, each Agency Head shall issue guidance on signing new contracts or modifying existing contracts to promote Government efficiency and the policies of my Administration. The Agency Head may approve new contracts prior to the issuance of such guidance on a case-by-case basis.
 - (ii) Each DOGE Team Lead shall provide the Administrator with a monthly informational report on contracting activities. As soon as an agency's contract and grant justification process described in subsection (a) of this section is established, this report shall include all payment justifications provided pursuant to that process, to the extent consistent with law.
 - (e) **Non-Essential Travel Justification.** Each Agency Head shall build a technological system within each agency that centrally records approval for federally funded travel for conferences and other non-essential purposes. The Agency Head shall prohibit agency employees from engaging in federally funded travel for conferences or other non-essential purposes unless the travel-approving official has submitted a brief, written justification for the federally funded travel within such system.
 - (f) **Credit Card Freeze.** To the maximum extent permitted by law, all credit cards held by agency employees shall be treated as frozen for 30 days from the date of this order, except for any credit cards held by employees engaged in, or charges related to employees utilizing such credit cards for, disaster relief or natural disaster response benefits or operations or other critical services as determined by the Agency Head.
 - (g) **Real Property Disposition.**

EO 14240: Eliminating Waste and Saving Taxpayer Dollars by Consolidating Procurement



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- Executive Order 14240 of March 20, 2025: Consolidating domestic Federal procurement in the General Services Administration
 - (a) Within 60 days of the date of this order, agency heads shall submit to the Administrator proposals to have the General Services Administration conduct domestic procurement with respect to common goods and services for the agency.
 - (b) Within 90 days of the date of this order, the Administrator shall submit a comprehensive plan to the Director of OMB for the General Services Administration to procure common goods and services across the domestic components of the Government.
 - (c) Within 30 days of the date of this order, the Director of OMB shall designate the Administrator as the executive agent for all Government-wide acquisition contracts for information technology. The Administrator, in consultation with the Director of OMB, shall defer or decline the executive agent designation for Government-wide acquisition contracts for information technology when necessary to ensure continuity of service or as otherwise appropriate. The Administrator shall further, on an ongoing basis and consistent with applicable law, rationalize Government-wide indefinite delivery contract vehicles for information technology for agencies across the Government, including as part of identifying and eliminating contract duplication, redundancy, and other inefficiencies.
 - (d) Within 14 days of the date of this order, the Director of OMB shall issue a memorandum to agencies implementing subsection (c) of this section.



Next Steps & Resources



Next Steps & Resources



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- We provide market analysis, BD strategy, pipeline management, opportunity qualification, and other capture support.
- We are happy to schedule time to discuss your business development needs:
 - <https://calendly.com/ostglobalsolutions/bdconsulting?month=2023-09>
- We have a subcontractor portal where you can upload your capabilities for opportunities:
 - <https://www.ostglobalsolutions.com/teaming-partner-match-portal/>
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