



PARTNERSHIP FOR PUBLIC SERVICE

CENTER *for* PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

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AGENCY

**TRANSITION GUIDE**

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The Partnership for Public Service is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization that works to revitalize the federal government by inspiring a new generation to serve and by transforming the way government works. Specifically, the Partnership is committed to developing strong leaders at the highest levels of government through extensive training for both career and political employees, as well as through research and legislation. The Agency Transition Guide is an important example of this commitment. The Partnership for Public Service was founded in 2001 by Samuel J. Heyman, a successful businessman, philanthropist and former federal employee who wanted to give back to his country. The Partnership is based in Washington, DC.

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AGENCY  
**TRANSITION GUIDE**

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INTRODUCTION

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# Managing Agency Transitions

The purpose of this guide is to provide lessons learned from past presidential transitions in federal departments and agencies, and to share best practices and key choices most likely to contribute to successful transitions in the future. This is the second in a series of publications by the Partnership for Public Service's Center for Presidential Transition and the Boston Consulting Group.

This guide is intended for senior career executives leading transition efforts inside their agencies. It covers the major activities of a presidential transition and examines the core principles and practices needed for a smooth transfer of power. The guide is organized around the four functions of managing transitions:

- **Organizing for success** by building a cross-functional transition team, writing a charter with clear roles and responsibilities and engaging key constituencies involved in the transition
- **Planning for change** through effective program management to include development and execution of a work plan for the pre-election, post-election and post-inauguration phases, and preparing briefing materials for the incoming administration on agency operations and policies, budgets, personnel and crucial pending decisions
- **Building relationships and taking care of people** by supporting the president-elect's landing teams, integrating new political appointees and facilitating the departure of the outgoing administration's team
- **Communicating with purpose** to promote an organizational culture of engaged and energized career employees through timely and credible communications

Agency transition teams will face a cascading series of challenges before and after the presidential election, and into the early months of the new administration. The president-elect's landing team, for example, will arrive sometime after the election to be briefed on agency operations and policies. After the inauguration in 2017, President Trump sent a wave of temporary personnel into the agencies known as beachhead team members, as well as some permanent political appointees who did not require Senate confirmation. These individuals were later followed by Senate-confirmed political appointees. All of the different incoming arrivals must be acclimated to the agency and its operations, in effect requiring an ongoing series of separate transitions for the agency team.

Along with separate transitions, agency transition teams must collaborate with three distinct groups of stakeholders. Landing team members and political appointees that arrive after the election will be intensely focused on how to accomplish the new president's campaign promises and priorities. The agency transition team will be in the best position to lay out the landscape and challenges that await the new team, and to explain how to exercise the levers within the agency to assist the incoming administration in developing an execution strategy. At the same time, the agency transition team will need to manage relations with existing political appointees prior to the inauguration by balancing the outgoing administration's prerogatives with the need to safeguard the incoming team's freedom of action. The agency team also will have to assist in the departure of the outgoing appointees, keep career employees involved and well-informed about the process, and help set a tone which permits the important work of the agency to continue with as little disruption as possible.

In addition to these various responsibilities, each presidential transition brings unique issues of its own. Engaging in transition preparation under a first-term president who is running for re-election, for example, is quite different than a transition for a second-term president who is leaving office. Unexpected situations also can arise. During George W. Bush's transition in 2000-01, for example, the disputed election outcome delayed his team's access to federal agencies. Following the 2016 election, President-elect Donald Trump changed the leadership of his transition team. This significantly delayed its outreach to federal agencies and slowed the nomination of political appointees.

While the focus of this guide is on the presidential transition, most federal agencies will experience a change in political leadership at least once during an administration given the fact few Senate-confirmed appointees serve for an entire term. Career executives will find that the principles that support a successful presidential transition also apply to principal leadership transitions independent of the election cycle.

Managing change in the public sector is especially challenging given the high stakes and risks of failure that include wasting taxpayer dollars or undermining mission effectiveness. Nonetheless, the question is not whether to change, but how to do so in order to maximize the chance for success and minimize risk. By focusing on the core functions of change management in this guide, agencies can substantially increase their odds of success and deliver last-

ing impact.

This guide is the result of a number of Partnership for Public Service and Boston Consulting Group activities focused on presidential transitions in federal agencies, specifically:

- The Agency Transition Roundtable, a group of career executives from nearly 40 federal agencies convened by the Partnership from March 2016 to August 2017 to share best practices in transition planning across the government
- The Transition Service Providers Council, a group of career executives from agencies that provided direct transition-related services convened by the Partnership from August 2015 to January 2017 to discuss how best to support key actors in the presidential transition
- Dozens of interviews conducted with career agency transition teams, transition leaders, and Trump and Hillary Clinton transition members in 2016 and 2017

## **THE PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION GUIDE**

The earlier publication released by the Partnership for Public Service and Boston Consulting Group—the Presidential Transition Guide—covers the major activities of a transition for presidential candidates and their top campaign and transition staff, as well as outgoing administrations and other audiences. Topics include:

- Staffing the White House and the Executive Office of the President, developing a functional decision-making structure and preparing to assume governing responsibility
- Making more than 4,000 presidential appointments, roughly 1,100 of which require Senate confirmation
- Getting up-to-speed on more than 100 federal agencies and organizing and training leadership teams for each
- Building a full policy platform for the new administration and planning executive actions, a management agenda, a budget proposal and potential legislation to implement those policies
- Preparing a 100-to-200-day plan for executing the policies laid out by the president during the campaign and getting the new administration off to a quick start
- Developing a strategy for communicating with the American people, Congress, the media, political appointees, the federal workforce and other stakeholders

## **THE CENTER FOR PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION**

The Partnership for Public Service’s Center for Presidential Transition and its Ready to Govern® initiative are designed to ensure the smooth and safe transfer of both power and knowledge during the peaceful transition from one administration to the next. With the Center for Presidential Transition, the Partnership has created a learning system to assist outgoing administrations, presidential candidates, presidential transition teams, federal agency leaders and government career executives, and to provide access to the resources they need to plan, prepare and contribute to a smooth transfer of power. Our material is gleaned from a variety of sources, including prior transition teams, administration officials, government agencies, good government organizations and transition scholars.

The Center’s online platform, [presidentialtransition.org](https://presidentialtransition.org), contains an extensive collection of material from previous presidential transitions, including tools and templates for transition participants, data sets, presentations, reports, blog posts, interactive and multimedia content, news stories and links to resources developed by other organizations. We hope this permanent one-stop shop for all things transition will serve to educate, inform and equip all those who play a role in the presidential transition to make each one as smooth and safe as possible.



“Our transition plan was designed to ensure a smooth transfer of power from one leader to another. We drafted a charter for our transition process that identified what the staffing would be, our reporting expectations and our component representatives. Besides timelines and milestones, the charter was structured so we could get buy-in across the department.”

Vince Micone  
Department of Homeland Security

CHAPTER 1

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# Organizing

## BUILDING YOUR TEAM AND ENGAGING STAKEHOLDERS

Preparing for a new presidential administration requires agencies to build well-organized, high-performing internal transition teams that can provide timely and relevant information to incoming senior leaders about agency policies, operations, budgets and personnel. These transition teams must engage the entire organization, have a forward-looking focus and be committed to transparency and accountability.

There is no single optimal operating model for a transition team. Every transition team must adapt to the unique features of its agency and the preferences of senior leadership. That said, there are several principles and best practices that should guide the design of an agency transition team:

- The size of the team should be based on the scale of the transition—for example change in administration versus a change in Cabinet secretary—and the complexity of the agency.
- The team should be composed of capable personnel who have expertise in policy, human resources, finance and budget, communications and specific mission areas as required. Having career leaders and support staff who can focus on the transition full-time, or devote significant amounts of time, will be highly advantageous.
- The career team needs sufficient authority to fulfill its responsibilities to drive the transition process and to be engaged with all relevant agency stakeholders.

This last principle—empowering transition teams to influence the outcomes for which they are being held responsible—requires strong support from senior leadership. The transition team must have sufficient visibility into the various units of the organization and full cooperation from all parties. It will help if the transition team membership includes respected leaders, which will signal that the team is to be taken seriously and is well-equipped with knowledge and insight into the agency and its workforce. Absent these and other signs of authority, the transition team is at risk of being marginalized.

A key part of organizing for success is early engagement with stakeholders within the agency as well as those entities across the government that provide essential resources, information and services such as the White House Transition Coordinating Council and the Agency Transition Directors Council.

The agency transition team will operate at the nexus of the incoming and outgoing administrations, needing to serve both simultaneously while also addressing the curiosities and, at times, anxieties of career colleagues. Balancing these demands starts with building a well-rounded transition team with the expertise and discipline to execute in a pressurized environment.

## **BUILDING THE TEAM**

A well-organized transition team can deliver value that goes beyond the essential administrative tasks by providing comprehensive and useful information for incoming leaders, engaging the agency and its workforce and ensuring essential tasks are well executed. A high level of performance by the transition team is especially important, centering on the ability of agencies to carry out their important public missions seamlessly during the transfer of power. And as the incoming administration’s primary interlocutors, the agency transition team’s performance will help shape their early perceptions of the career workforce. To achieve these goals, it is essential for the transition to have a clear governance structure with explicit roles, processes and decision rights.

### **Selecting the agency transition director**

By law, the head of each agency must select a senior career official to lead transition planning no later than May of the presidential election year.<sup>1</sup> This official is known as the agency transition director. The agency transition director—the career leader of the transition—will be responsible for planning and executing the transition effort. This position carries both practical and symbolic importance. Agency transition directors should be senior career civil servants who are widely respected by both career and political staff. Ideally, these individuals will be experienced in presidential or principal agency transitions. Agency transition directors will need to establish clear roles and responsibilities, assume authority and be accountable for the process. The agency transition director is specifically responsible for:

- Building the agency transition leadership team

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<sup>1</sup> Edward “Ted” Kaufman and Michael Leavitt Presidential Transitions Improvements Act of 2015, Public Law 114-136 (2015).

- Determining goals, setting timelines and driving progress
- Coordinating the agency’s engagement with internal and external stakeholders on transition-related activities
- Serving as the face of the agency transition team to both internal and external audiences

During the election 2016-17 cycle, approximately half of the transition directors serving as members of the Agency Transition Directors Council came from their agencies’ office of the assistant secretary for administration and management or the equivalent, including Cabinet departments such as Defense, Education, Homeland Security, Justice and Treasury. Other agency transition teams, such as at the Environmental Protection Agency, were led by senior career policy officials. The Department of Transportation took a unique approach by empowering senior executives from the budget, IT and human capital offices to collectively lead the department’s transition effort.

### **The role of political appointees**

The role of political appointees may vary based on the circumstances surrounding the presidential election. A term-limited president ensures that a transition will occur, while an election in which an incumbent president is running makes a transition uncertain. In either case, managing the current and potentially outgoing political appointees can be one of the most complicated parts of the pre-election day transition phase for career executives on the agency transition team.

Typically, the agency head will designate a high-ranking political appointee to oversee the transition director’s efforts. That appointee’s actual degree of involvement, however, will vary considerably across the government. In many agencies, this individual will not be heavily involved in the transition team’s planning or day-to-day operations, but that will not be the case everywhere.

During the 2016-17 transition, for instance, political appointees played a significant role in leading the transition at the departments of Agriculture and Defense. At USDA, Sally Cluthe, an appointee well-respected by senior political and career leaders inside the department, actively supported Kevin Shea, the career transition director and administrator of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service. Cluthe’s experience from the 2008-09 transition, knowledge of the department and commitment to the mission made her an asset to the USDA transition team. Political appointees also played a hands-on role in transition at the Pentagon, where a nonpartisan culture rooted in the critical importance and urgency of national security issues and military service encourages close collaboration between appointees and career executives. Eric Rosenbach, the politically appointed chief of staff to the secretary of defense, was designated overall responsibility for all DOD transition planning in 2016 while Michael Rhodes, director of administration, was the career lead overseeing and implementing the day-to-day transition activities and continuity through 2017.

Other models for political appointee involvement exist. In 2016, for example, the Department of the Treasury named three political appointees to a

six-member transition team; the political appointees contributed substantially to the effort, which was led by a career executive serving as the transition director. In other agencies, career staff may lead the effort without political appointees, who may be leaving at the end of an administration.

Regardless of the structure, outgoing political appointees can add enormous value to the team, but the impact of the election is an important factor to consider when determining what role they should play. After the election, many appointees will need to concentrate on matters such as finding new jobs, and that can affect their ability to focus on the transition. Beverly Babers, the Treasury's transition director, advised that, based on her experience, it is very important that career staff lead the effort from beginning to end for continuity and neutrality.

Regardless of how engaged they become, political appointees may expect to be kept informed of progress, consulted on politically sensitive issues and given opportunities to frame the narrative of the agency's work during the previous four to eight years.

### **Rounding out the core team**

The agency transition director will need to select five to 10 core team members who will dedicate the most time to the transition. Directors should build their core teams with three main factors in mind: programmatic expertise, essential skills and representation from across the agency. The design of a cross-functional team will speed decision-making and enable broader and more responsive engagement across the agency.

#### **PROGRAMMATIC EXPERTISE**

The core team supporting the transition director should include representatives from the significant management or functional areas, such as budget, IT and human capital. Information about the agency's business processes will feature prominently in the briefing materials that will be prepared for the president-elect's transition team, therefore experts in these areas should be involved from the beginning.

Additionally, the agency transition director should strongly consider adding a representative from the general counsel's office to the core team. Some of the laws regarding presidential transitions are still fairly new, and ambiguities will inevitably arise on topics such as access to documents and lines of succession for acting officials. John Gentile from the Department of Health and Human Services called it a "stroke of luck" that he had the agency's deputy general counsel involved from the beginning during the 2016-17 transition, and future agency transition directors should consider making their own luck by adding legal counsel as well.

#### **ESSENTIAL SKILLS**

In addition to programmatic expertise, transition team personnel should have certain skills and personal qualities. Members will need to be able to work within strict timelines and be comfortable in an atmosphere of uncertainty. There is no way to know for sure how the incoming administration will utilize

the agency transition team’s products, or what information will be sought outside of the prepared briefing materials. Strong interpersonal and communication skills are a given. Since much of the work of a presidential transition will involve producing key deliverables in a timely fashion, strong project managers are essential for success. In addition, the transition team should include at least one designated writer to manage the creation and editing of briefing materials as well as a graphic designer to make products visually compelling. Another model is to have agency components responsible for drafting materials in their areas of expertise, using a common template across the department, and having a single reviewer who revises language to provide a similar voice and style across documents.

#### BROAD AGENCY REPRESENTATION

Other considerations for inclusion on the core team are representatives from large components and subcomponents, if applicable. By law, agency heads will designate transition directors for large components.<sup>2</sup> Including these individuals in agency preparations will help to present a complete picture of the agency to the incoming administration.

A well-rounded team is also critical in another regard. Some agency transition teams will study each candidate’s promises that are pertinent to their agencies so that they can recommend implementation strategies to the winning team after the election. Others will want to call out ongoing initiatives that should be prioritized for early action. Recommendations will carry greater weight coming from a career team that is representative of the entire agency.

If not part of the core team, representatives from components should be included through the creation of an internal agency transition council. The departments of Justice and Health and Human Services both created transition councils. Those councils included 30 to 40 high-ranking career officials from components across the department who met regularly to discuss transition planning. These councils provided valuable forums for the transition directors to gather information, test ideas and transmit messages across the agency. Katie Malague, who worked on past transitions and served as a core member of Treasury’s career transition team in 2016, said of the internal transition council: “Of all I’ve seen in agency transitions, this may be the most important component.”

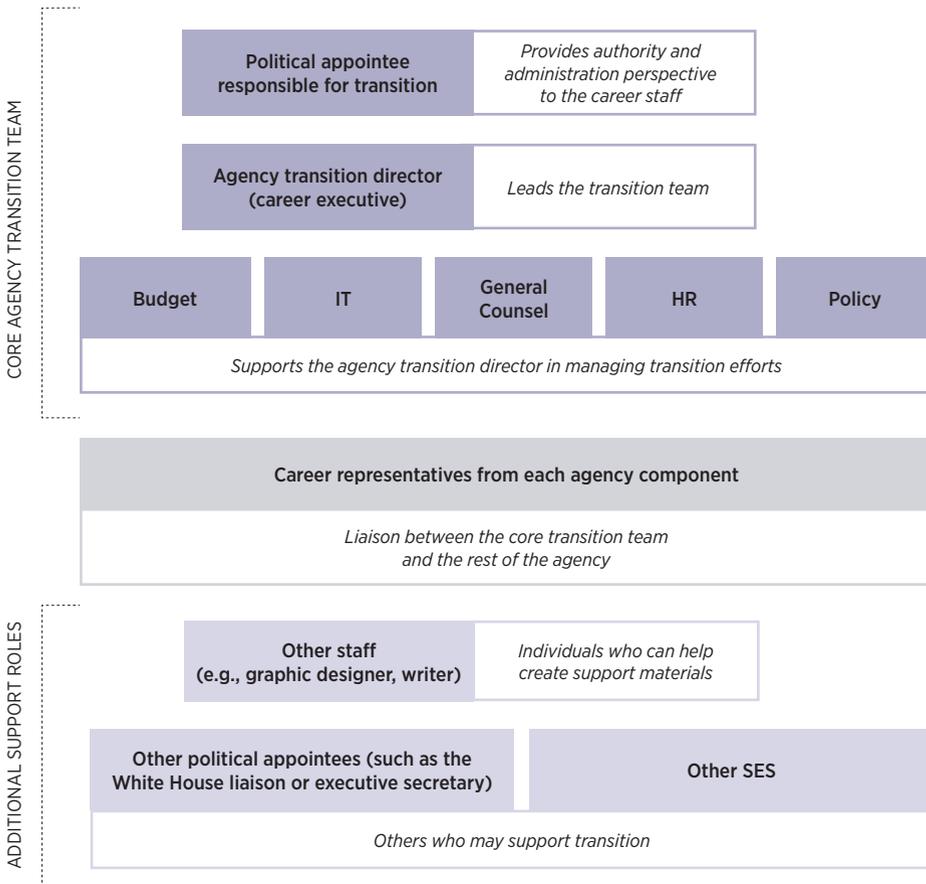
Directors should keep in mind that the core team’s composition is important not only for its ability to execute the transition, but also for the message that it sends about their agencies’ priorities.

Vince Micone, the leader of the Department of Homeland Security’s transition team in 2016-17, understood the need for inclusiveness. A civilian, Micone deliberately selected a Coast Guard officer as his deputy to signal the transition team’s commitment to incorporating the department’s civilian and military missions into transition planning, and included an intelligence officer on the team to cover an important departmental base.

There are two graphics on the next page. The first outlines a sample structure of an agency transition team, and the second outlines the essential skills that members of the core transition team should possess. Career staff who

<sup>2</sup> P.L. 114-136, *op. cit.*

### Sample agency transition team structure



Source: Partnership for Public Service and Boston Consulting Group analysis

### Skills for agency transition team members

<b>ATTRIBUTES</b>	Detail-oriented
	Meets deadlines
	Effective communicator
	Strong project manager
	Customer service skills
	Writing and graphic design (at least one of each)

Source: Partnership for Public Service analysis

### FRONT OFFICE DESIGN

High-performing transition teams can go beyond building their own team by helping new senior leaders organize their front offices and create smooth decision-making processes. This is not about personnel selection or policy choices, but identifying the critical and sometimes special roles that are needed within the front office team. Roles include the chief of staff, chief scheduler, speechwriters and special assistants charged with advancing signature initiatives, engaging external stakeholders or enabling more creative thinking. Advising senior leaders on front office design may be as simple as highlighting past reforms, or it could involve new options for how to design the agency front office to better advance the incoming team's priorities. It also could include outlining current or previous decision-making processes that are critical to getting things done.

can devote a significant amount of time to the transition, if not work on it full-time, should coordinate all aspects of the transition. The inclusion of human resources and general counsel are critical, while budget and IT may perhaps be less so if a full-time coordinator arranges regular outreach to those offices.

### DESIGNING THE OPERATING MODEL

Once the core transition team is in place, the next step is to develop a system to govern how the team will operate in practice. It is important for that system to keep the transition leadership focused on the central mission of preparing for a new administration to assume power, and to establish a solid working relationship between the career staff and the incoming political leaders. A key step in the process involves codifying the transition team's practices, goals and role vis-à-vis other key stakeholders.

#### **Program management approach**

The Edward “Ted” Kaufman and Michael Leavitt Presidential Transitions Improvements Act of 2015 formalized a way for agencies to manage the transition by designating an agency transition director and assembling a supporting team. Concentrating the management of presidential transitions into the hands of an agency transition director may be new in the federal government, but it has precedent in the business world. Companies and other organizations have learned that large-scale change efforts work best when run by a program management office (PMO). In many respects, the highest performing transition teams in 2016-17 adopted the characteristics and functions of the PMO model.

At a minimum, the transition team, acting as a PMO, serves as a coordinating body during a time of change. At its best, an activist PMO can make the difference between success and failure of a large change effort. Like a corporate PMO, the transition team should act like and be seen as a strategic change agent, responsible for managing a varied, complex set of initiatives while integrating new personnel into the institution. And like the optimal PMO, the transition team can add critical value through management of the transition operation with responsibility for:

- Setting and aligning priorities and initiatives

- Ensuring delivery on priority initiatives and tasks
- Promoting cooperation across the agency
- Facilitating resolution of issues as they arise
- Providing agency and program-wide view of progress
- Keeping senior leaders and the workforce informed
- Building and maintaining relationships with key stakeholders

The agency transition team should capture the scope of its activity and the other critical elements underpinning the team's process in a transition charter.

### **Composing a charter**

The agency transition director and the core leadership should draft the transition team charter early in the process. The charter should address significant aspects of the transition team's work. Most transition team charters have the following elements, which can be captured using the following template:

- Team members and defined roles
- Team purpose and objectives
- Timelines and key milestones
- Key stakeholders
- Scope of team responsibilities
- Team deliverables

An effective charter is more than a collection of deadlines. At the Department of Homeland Security, the transition team used the charter to align team members around internal expectations and to rally support across the department for the team's mission. Coast Guard Capt. Bion Stewart, the DHS deputy transition director, said besides the timelines and milestones, the charter was "structured so we could set expectations for collaboration across the department." He said it was important that the team had "high visibility from leadership" and that there was "accountability at the component and department levels." The DHS transition team's charter can be seen in full in appendix 1.1.

### **Operating cadence**

At a minimum, agency transition directors should work to ensure that at least a handful of career staff will work full-time on the transition during the early stages, with additional team members devoting as much time as needed and stepping up their activity as the election approaches and as the incoming team arrives.

Agency transition teams should keep in mind that the tempo will vary throughout the process; each phase brings with it different activities and hence a different operating cadence. Key activities include coordination of briefing materials, developing the structure of engagement with the post-election landing team, and transition-related events to prepare and engage career staff.

Initially, the core transition team will meet for the first time in April or May, and then convene on a weekly basis through the summer. During the 2016-17 transition, many teams that chose to create transition councils comprising of representatives of agency components convened those councils monthly. The length and duration of transition team meetings will accelerate in the fall as the formal transition draws closer. By October many transition teams will touch base daily, even if only for a brief time, and will continue to do so through the inauguration.

In addition to regular meetings to execute and assess transition plans, the core team will spend time in consultations with political appointees at information-gathering sessions, providing informational all-hands transition briefings and taking part in other types of transition-related engagements.

Once the focus shifts to onboarding new appointees after the inauguration, agency transition teams might consider meeting at least once a week with the agency's security personnel to ensure that the process of credentialing new appointees proceeds smoothly, and conferring with human resources to make sure all necessary paperwork is in hand.

## **STAKEHOLDERS IN AGENCY TRANSITION**

The agency transition team will need to interact with and respond to a wide range of stakeholders. These stakeholders play different roles, offer different resources and will require different responses. Broadly, they are the outgoing administration, the incoming administration and the career workforce. The high-performing transition team should look to other organizations across government and within the private sector on which they are either dependent, or from which they could derive significant value and assistance.

### **Outgoing administration**

The outgoing administration will guide agency transition preparations. Inside each agency, an outgoing administration official will select the senior career executive who will lead the agency's transition preparations. Agency transition teams will need to engage with the political appointees on transition planning and the development of materials for the president-elect's landing team, and develop processes to assist the appointees as they prepare to leave the government.

The two primary officials who will drive the outgoing administration's government-wide transition effort are the deputy director for management at the Office of Management and Budget and the federal transition coordinator at the General Services Administration. These two officials will support agency transition efforts through the White House Transition Coordinating Council and the Agency Transition Directors Council.

## **White House Transition Coordinating Council**

The White House Transition Coordinating Council, created by the Edward “Ted” Kaufman and Michael Leavitt Presidential Transitions Improvements Act of 2015, is chaired by the president’s chief of staff and composed largely of senior White House officials.<sup>3</sup> The council has limited direct interaction with agency transition teams, but disseminates guidance and regulations that apply to all transition-related operations.<sup>4</sup>

## **Agency Transition Directors Council**

The presidential transitions improvements law also established an Agency Transition Directors Council to facilitate the agency transition process.<sup>5</sup> This council is charged with sharing transition guidance from the incumbent administration to agency transition teams and coordinating transition efforts across agencies. The agency council meets monthly starting in May of a presidential election year and is co-chaired by the federal transition coordinator at GSA and the deputy director for management at OMB. Members include senior representatives from each agency described in section 901(b)(1) of title 31, United States Code, as well as individuals from the Office of Personnel Management, the Office of Government Ethics, the National Archives and Records Administration and any other agencies deemed necessary by the co-chairs of the council.<sup>6</sup> The senior agency representatives are the transition leads within their respective agencies and are responsible for directing their agency transition efforts. OMB and GSA will engage agencies that are not part of the council to share recommendations developed in that forum.

## **Incoming administration**

Prior to the election, there will be almost no contact between the presidential transition teams and the agency transition teams. Each eligible candidate will be able to send a representative to Agency Transition Directors Council meetings, but full access to agencies after the election will be negotiated as part of the memorandum of understanding between the White House chief of staff and the president-elect’s transition chair.<sup>7</sup> Any requests for information by the presidential transition teams before the election must be funneled through the federal transition coordinator. After the election, the memorandum of understanding will be signed and the barrier between presidential and agency transition teams will come down, but interactions still must be managed to ensure continuity and minimize disruptions that may occur due to uncoordinated interactions.

The president-elect’s transition team will send at least two and possibly three distinct groups into the agencies. The first, known as the landing team, will arrive shortly after the election, gather information and leave prior to the

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3 P.L. 114-136, op. cit.

4 General Services Administration, Transition Overview, 2016 Presidential Transition, August 2, 2016. Retrieved from [bit.ly/2hfdxp9](http://bit.ly/2hfdxp9).

5 P.L. 114-136, op. cit.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

### TAKING A GOVERNMENT-WIDE PERSPECTIVE

In 2016-17, transition directors from 21 agencies convened through the Agency Transition Directors Council to identify what agencies should do to prepare for the transition. These agencies and more also attended the Partnership for Public Service's Center for Presidential Transition Agency Transition Roundtable to work through how to implement the council's guidance and to develop a common approach to addressing transition-related challenges. Many of these challenges, from utilizing IT platforms to developing procedures for sharing information after the election, will likely arise in future transitions. Transition directors should take full advantage of these forums to network with their peers and develop workable solutions to common problems.

inauguration. A possible second wave, known as the beachhead team, may arrive after the inauguration and serve as temporary political appointees for up to 120 days. The beachhead team concept was developed by Mitt Romney's transition team in 2012 and put into practice by President-elect Trump, who deployed 536 beachhead officials into federal agencies as of day one of the new administration in January 2017.<sup>8</sup> Many of these beachhead team members remained in place for several months because of the new administration's slow staffing process. The third group will consist of permanent political appointees. The agency transition team will need to make preparations to support each group.

Landing teams will seek information that is necessary to help the president-elect's transition team create a policy plan for the first 100 to 200 days of the new administration. These teams will be interested in receiving an overview of hot-button issues facing the agency, pressing decisions that need to be made early in the new administration and opportunities to begin implementing the president's agenda.

Beachhead teams are intended to serve as temporary appointees until Senate-confirmed officials are in place. They will lay the groundwork for the new administration's priorities. Depending on how long it takes for more senior nominees to be confirmed, beachhead team members may serve for several months and will generally lack authority to affect policy. The agency transition team will want to support the beachhead team members, some of whom may eventually become permanent appointees. The permanent political appointees will need to be onboarded and provided with the knowledge of the agency's operations and resources that they need to lead.

### Career workforce

The presidential election season and the possible change in administration can be an anxious time for federal employees. The agency transition team has a responsibility to keep career employees informed about transition planning and to provide reassurance about the agency's readiness for the transition. Transition teams may employ several different methods to spread the message. During the 2016-17 transition, for example, the Department of Education

8 Pence Transition Accomplishments Memo, January 19, 2017. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2w1OZO4>.

hosted forums to brief senior executives on transition planning. Education also held town hall meetings in which employees could ask questions.

Keeping employees informed also may have other benefits. If additional assistance is needed, employees who feel engaged in the process are more likely to contribute when that need arises.

### **Non-governmental organizations**

Non-governmental organizations have valuable resources to support agency transition teams. During the 2016-17 transition cycle, for instance, the Partnership for Public Service, in conjunction with the Boston Consulting Group, convened federal agencies to share best practices and collectively address transition-related challenges through monthly meetings of the Agency Transition Roundtable.<sup>9</sup> The Partnership and BCG also provided customized strategic support to individual agencies, and a group of partner organizations provided resources to the presidential transition teams.<sup>10</sup> Qualified third parties also will be available to offer support to agencies during future presidential transitions.

### **Transition service providers**

Transition service providers are agencies that provide direct support services to the presidential transition teams. This support mainly takes the form of logistical services, such as the provision of office space and the performance of background checks. These agencies also provide government-wide guidance on issues such as the proper handling of records, descriptions of civil service positions and ethics rules. Service providers include the Office of Management and Budget, the General Services Administration, the Office of Personnel Management, the National Archives and Records Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Office of Government Ethics and the Department of Justice.

## **TRANSITIONS TAKE DIFFERENT FORMS**

The transfer of presidential power occurs every four or eight years, but transitions of varying degrees take place far more frequently across government. Two more common forms include second-term and principal and deputy transitions.

### **Second-term transitions**

For much of the American public, presidential transitions only occur when an incumbent president exits and a new president takes office. Career public servants, however, know better. A president re-elected to a second term often oversees a shift in policies and priorities, as well as a significant turnover of po-

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<sup>9</sup> Agencies that attended the Agency Transition Roundtable: State, Treasury, DOD, DOJ, DOI, USDA, DOC, DOL, HHS, HUD, DOT, DOE, ED, VA, DHS, OMB, EPA, GSA, SBA, NARA, NASA, OGE, OPM, OCJCS, Air Force, Army, Navy, FEMA, EXIM, FTC, Peace Corps, USPTO, SSA, CNCS, USAID, FBI, USDS, CFPB, MSPB, MCC and OPIC.

<sup>10</sup> Transition Partner organizations include: ACT-IAC, Bipartisan Policy Center, Brookings Institution, Business Executives for National Security, IBM Center for the Business of Government, National Association of Public Administration, Professional Services Council, The Miller Center at the University of Virginia, the White House Transition Project and the MITRE Corporation.

litical leadership. The scale of the transition undoubtedly will be smaller than the handoff to a new administration. Nonetheless, the change can be so notable that commentators and historians will frequently distinguish between the first and second terms when referring to a single administration.

A transition, therefore, is a near-certainty regardless of election outcomes. When an incumbent president is running for re-election, the White House is still obligated by law to plan and coordinate activities to ensure a smooth and efficient transfer of power to a successor. This includes convening the White House Transition Coordinating Council and the Agency Transition Directors Council, and having agencies name career executives as transition directors to lead teams that will provide a new president with the information and cooperation needed to be ready to govern.

Agency transition teams must prepare just as they would at the end of an eight-year presidency, including developing comprehensive briefing materials and preparing to offer full assistance to landing teams and new political appointees.

Of course, there is a likelihood that the incumbent president will be re-elected. In this case, the transition offers an opportunity for agencies re-evaluate, reprioritize and reset their agendas for a second term based on the promises of the president's campaign. It also allows for the possibility of new leadership at various levels of the organization. By utilizing the best practices for change management outlined in this guide, agency transition teams can prepare for a transition of any size and scope.

### **Organizing for principal and deputy transitions**

The transition team, by necessity, will be scaled and scoped for presidential transitions differently than it will be for the turnover of principals or deputies during a president's term in office. Transition teams for principals and deputies will be smaller, but essentially will have the same responsibilities—the incoming leadership still will require basic administrative support and, more importantly, will be seeking to advance a new set of priorities. Therefore, the transition team will need several capable people to lead coordination, align activities, facilitate resolution, assess programs, inform leadership and ensure delivery of priority information to the new leaders. The transition team can usually fulfill these responsibilities with a three- or four-person team embedded in the management function of the agency as long as there is a clear connection to the principal's front office and there are dedicated personnel in supporting offices such as human resources, security and information technology on which the core team can rely.

### **CONCLUSION**

The key to a successful transition involves building a high-performing agency transition team, developing a plan of action and working closely with the outgoing political leaders, the president-elect's landing teams and appointees, and other important stakeholders to ensure a smooth handoff of power.

# Organizing

# Helpful Tips

- Ensure that career executives on the core agency transition team are in leadership positions in all aspects of transition planning
- Build a cross-functional agency transition team that includes budget, IT, HR, policy and legal expertise
- Draft a transition team charter that captures significant aspects of the team's work, such as:
  - Team members and defined roles
  - Team purpose and objectives
  - Timelines and key milestones
  - Key stakeholders
  - Scope of team responsibilities
  - Team deliverables
- Tap into expertise and resources from components and subcomponents across the agency
- Connect with external stakeholders capable of providing assistance
- Include a writer and graphic designer on the core team who can combine your agency's inputs into informative, compelling and accessible products

## APPENDIX 1.1

## Department of Homeland Security Presidential Transition Office Charter, May 2016

Source: Department of Homeland Security

### I. OVERVIEW

Pursuant to Public Law 114-136, the Presidential Transitions Improvement Act of 2015, and other applicable laws, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Presidential Transition Office (PTO) is hereby established. The PTO is charged with coordinating and/or supporting Departmental activities associated with the transition from the President's administration to the newly-elected President's administration. The PTO operates under the authority of the Secretary and reports to the Under Secretary for Management. The PTO is staffed by DHS career civil servants and military personnel, and represents the Department in all White House and interagency engagements related to the Presidential transition. The primary objective of the PTO is to ensure continuity of operations and facilitate a seamless transition from the current administration to the next administration. This effort will include eliciting, coordinating, coalescing, and disseminating information to and from all DHS Components, including both Operational and Support Components, which includes Headquarters (HQ) Offices. The PTO will also engage in these same functions with the current Administration, Presidential candidate agency review teams, the President-elect's incoming transition team, and the new Administration. This effort requires Component Heads, both operational and support, and their designees, to respond to all PTO requests and comply with all PTO guidance to ensure information exchanges and associated transition activities are executed effectively and efficiently. The commitment of all senior leaders leveraging, through the Unity of Effort, the best efforts of the entire Department to this effort is absolutely essential.

### II. ASSUMPTIONS AND FRAMING GUIDANCE

- Adopt best practices from the 2008/2009: The 2016/2017 Presidential transition will adopt best practices from the 2008/2009 Presidential transition as well as lessons learned from the preparations made for the 2012 Presidential transition.
- Transparency and candor: A successful transition requires transparency and candor. DHS Components will produce transition materials that not only highlight the Department's successes, but also identify gaps, and as appropriate, opportunities for improvement.
- Collaboration is essential: The PTO will reinforce collaboration throughout the transition process, both internally with DHS Components, as well as externally with the interagency, candidate teams, President-elect's transition team, and the new Administration.

### III. PROGRAM PLAN

The Presidential transition program includes the following priority actions:

- Prepare the Department for continuity of operations through the Presidential administration transition;
- Ensure response readiness in the event of a national incident;
- Confirm the order of succession in key leadership positions;
- Ensure key directives and delegations are complete and accurate;
- Identify internal processes for on-boarding and off-boarding senior officials;
- Prepare briefing materials;
- Plan and conduct training exercises;
- Support candidate transition teams and the President-elect transition team;
- Establish strategic communications with the White House, Office of Management and Budget, General Services Administration, Office of Personnel Management, and interagency transition teams; and
- Assist the Office of Legislative Affairs as required to provide information about transition efforts and support the Senate confirmation process.

## **Major Timelines and Milestones**

### *By April 2016*

- Core DHS Presidential Transition Team appointed
- Senior Component Accountable Official and Component Action Officer appointed
- DHS Presidential Transition Office spaces configured

### *By May 2016*

- Develop and task briefing paper template
- DHS Transition Committee meets (ongoing)
- White House Transition Coordinating Council convenes (ongoing)
- President's Management Council convenes with Agency Transition Directors Council (ongoing)

### *By June 2016*

- Identify and implement on-boarding and off-boarding internal processes (ongoing)
- Identify and plan transition and continuity training for designated career successors and incoming officials (ongoing)

### *By July 2016*

- Party Nomination Conventions
- Candidates appoint agency review teams
- Identify and train designated career successors

### *By September 2016*

- White House compiles list of Presidentially Appointed Positions (Plum Book)

### *By October 2016*

- Finalize transition materials
- Updated delegations, directives, and instructions issued

### *By November 2016*

- Presidential election
- Presidential Transition Team named and agency arrival
- Briefing and support of Presidential Transition Team (ongoing)

### *By January 2017*

- Appointment of officials and Senate confirmation begins

## **IV. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

- Under Secretary for Management: Has overall responsibility for the Department's Presidential transition program and represents the Department on the President's Management Council.
- DHS Presidential Transition Officer: Provides the strategic direction and oversight over all PTO activities. Represents DHS for matters related to the Presidential transition and serves on the Agency Transition Directors Council. Implements senior leadership guidance. Ensures information provided to candidate and President-elect transition teams complies with all applicable information sharing and privacy laws and policies.
- Deputy Transition Officer: Leads PTO team activities and initiatives. Serves as the military liaison and transition team action officer to support the Office of Legislative Affairs. Coordinates major issues briefing materials.
- Chief of Staff: Leads HQ coordination efforts. Serves as the liaison to intelligence and counter-terrorism staffs. Coordinates Component briefing materials.
- Director of Operations: Leads Office of Management efforts and coordinates overall tasks and activities.

- Executive Assistant and Program Manager: Manages program logistics and provides administrative support for all tasks and activities.
- Transition Senior Component Accountable Official (SCAO): Career SES/Flag Officer responsible for providing strategic direction, leadership, and oversight for all DHS HQ.
- Office, Directorate, and Component transition activities. Represents the Component at internal and external forums. Is accountable for final component briefing materials.
- Component Action Officer: GS14/15 career employee or O5/O6 officer assigned to support the Transition SCAO. Ensures coordination and delivery of tasked items, facilitates component engagement with PTO as necessary, and may provide direct staff support to the PTO when requested.
- Management Directorate (MGMT) Line of Business (LOB) Senior Accountable Official (SAO): The MGMT LOB SAO is an SES or GS-15 official who will be responsible for the strategic direction and oversight for all LOB transition activities, represent LOBs at internal and external forums, be accountable for final LOB materials, and serve as lead official for internal LOB transition activities.
- All DHS Components support and participate in the Presidential Transition in a number of critical roles, including but not limited to:
  - Assign Transition SCAO and Component Action Officer as directed by the PTO;
  - Participate on the DHS Transition Committee;
  - Contribute subject matter expertise on various topics as required;
  - Provide analytical inputs including performance metrics, data and/or other quantitative and qualitative data or assessments to inform briefing materials;
  - Draft Component briefing materials as directed by the PTO;
  - Review and update all delegations, directives, and instructions as required;
  - Identify designated career successors for key leadership positions;
  - Execute off-boarding and on-boarding procedures in accordance with Department processes, including proper management of personnel documents in accordance with applicable laws and policies;
  - Coordinate, develop, and participate in transition training events as required; and
  - Lead, assist and participate in carrying out strategic communications with key stakeholders as required.

## V. OBJECTIVES

The PTO will achieve the following objectives in the performance of its duties:

- Establish a comprehensive succession plan, including appropriate delegation authorities to ensure a seamless transition of leadership throughout the transition;
- Conduct targeted, effective training to support continuity of operations;
- Facilitate cooperation, collaboration, and the transparent exchange of information;
- Provide high quality, thorough, concise, and effective briefing materials to DHS leadership, candidate teams, the President-Elect's Transition Team, and new Administration;
- Establish standardized, uniform processes throughout the transition consistent with unity of effort concepts and practices;
- Ensure outgoing personnel are appropriately recognized for their service and commitment to the security of our Nation; and
- Be fully prepared to welcome the incoming Administration and provide the support necessary for a successful transition including supporting the Office of Legislative Affairs in confirmation of Presidentially-appointed and Senate-confirmed nominees.

“Start early. Engage colleagues across your agency. Plan for an incoming audience with different levels of experience and develop creative ways to tell your story. Bottom line: Produce materials that entice your audience to start a conversation.”

**Charles Margiotta**  
**Federal Bureau of Investigation**

CHAPTER 2

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# Planning

## PREPARING WORK PLANS AND BRIEFING MATERIALS

The core responsibility for the agency transition team is to develop and implement an effective plan for managing the transition—one that will facilitate a smooth handoff of power to the new political appointees of the incoming administration. This is by no means easy, but change can be effectively accomplished with a great team, a well-managed plan and superior briefing materials.

The plan should be executed through rigorous program management to ensure the team is aligned around goals, timelines, decisions and outcomes. Planning should include the information the president-elect’s transition team and ultimately the new political leadership will need to understand the operations of the agency and gain early momentum on their agenda. These include topics such as critical policy issues, personnel, the budget, regulations, technology challenges, congressional oversight, the findings of recent Government Accountability Office and inspector general reports, and looming deadlines.

### PLANNING YOUR WORK

Transition planning should be sufficiently adaptive to allow for course corrections warranted by changes in circumstances, requirements, resources, information or priorities. Overall, transition planning should address the following issues, which are common to every complex change management effort:

- **Setting clear transition priorities:** The size and scale of leading a presidential transition can challenge even the most experienced project managers. It is difficult to communicate the work of a large, complex organization like a federal agency in a concise set of deliverables. Agency transition teams must avoid taking on too much beyond their mandate by articulating clear goals that focus on the most important tasks, developing realistic plans to reach those goals and remaining focused on those plans throughout the transition.

- **Developing a transition work plan:** The agency transition team must develop a tight work plan early in the process that covers goals, milestones, decision points and deliverables, including the creation of briefing materials for the president-elect's transition team by the November 1 deadline as required by law.<sup>11</sup>
- **Ensuring sufficient availability of resources:** At least some members of agency transition teams will likely split their time between transition planning and their regular portfolios. With a core team of less than 15, this dual-hat arrangement requires an honest assessment of the work involved, especially the time that will be required shortly before and after the election. Transition teams should do everything possible to secure at least a few core team members who can work full-time on transition. Team and role charters are powerful tools for ensuring effective talent management.
- **Meeting the needs of customers:** Preparing briefing materials is no mere academic exercise. It is a process driven by the needs of the incoming leadership team that will receive these products. Transition teams, therefore, need to prepare materials from the perspective of what will best serve the needs of their customers: the incoming administration. Whether they arrive after the election or after the inauguration, members of the incoming administration will want to know about issues that require immediate attention and how to begin executing on the new president's agenda during the first 100 to 200 days. The teams can help by identifying opportunities for the incoming team to advance the new agenda.
- **Composing a common template for briefing materials:** Standardizing the format for products will simplify the agency transition team's process and make materials more useful for customers. Organizational overviews, issue papers and cross-cutting topics such as clearances processes and other fundamental information that explains how the agency works should all have a common template.
- **Tracking and reporting of the work streams:** Tracking can be more challenging than it seems and requires monitoring deadlines and measuring performance against goals. It also involves identifying gaps and early indicators of risk, such as delays in security clearances, shortages in computers or misalignment of the budget or personnel. Reporting goes hand-in-hand with tracking, creating visibility into progress and taking steps when needed to stay on track.
- **Resolving issues promptly:** This can involve actively managing cross-team activities or quickly identifying conflicts and getting the team on the same page. When problems threaten progress, leadership will need to engage quickly to gather information and make smart decisions.

In addition to these core components, useful transition plans and monitoring tools will generally encompass the key elements in the following graphic.

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<sup>11</sup> Edward "Ted" Kaufman and Michael Leavitt Presidential Transitions Improvements Act of 2015, Public Law 114-136 (2015).

## Key transition plan elements

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Single point of accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One person <b>owns</b> the plan and is responsible/accountable for its implementation</li> </ul>
Appropriate level of detail for executive review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Milestones reflect <b>major steps</b>—typically aggregations of many smaller activities</li> <li>• Employ level of detail and plain language that executives who are unfamiliar with initiatives can understand and engage with</li> </ul>
Capture key risks and interdependencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans contain milestones for tasks that mitigate critical risks</li> <li>• Milestones reflect <b>critical interdependencies</b> with other groups or external partners</li> </ul>
Forward-looking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The plan provides an <b>early warning system</b> to enable course corrections</li> <li>• Risks to achieving impacts should typically become visible in time to course-correct</li> </ul>
Regular milestones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Milestones <b>occur regularly</b>, typically monthly or bi-monthly, to prevent projects from going off track or being invisible to senior leaders</li> </ul>
Capture financial impacts and key indicators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial impacts must be captured and aligned to key initiatives</li> <li>• Key operating indicators/metrics are used effectively to measure success and risk</li> </ul>

Source: Boston Consulting Group analysis

## Phases, timelines and milestones for presidential transitions

The work of a presidential transition unfolds in three phases over approximately eight months: pre-election, post-election and post-inauguration. For agencies, the pre-election phase officially begins in May of the presidential election year, when agency transition directors are named and the Office of Management and Budget and the General Services Administration kick off the Agency Transition Directors Council. Many agencies, however, will begin initial planning a year before the inauguration, with “official” activity beginning in May. Agencies should base their planning around several major milestones and activities that will occur in each phase.

### PRE-ELECTION

During the pre-election phase, there are five key milestones mandated by law. Those milestones are described in the table on page 28.

### POST-ELECTION

The post-election period has far fewer legally mandated milestones. Prior to November 1, the federal transition coordinator will negotiate a memorandum of understanding governing post-election access to agencies with each candidate’s transition chair. The memorandum will state the timing and condi-

**Pre-election transition milestones**

ACTIVITY	WHEN	SOURCE
Transition Councils Established	Early May (six months before Election Day)	P.L. 114-136
Transition Councils Established	Early May (six months before Election Day)	P.L. 114-136
Eligible Candidates Offered GSA Transition Services and Facilities	First week of August (one of first three business days following the last major party nominating convention)	P.L. 111-283
Acting Officers Identified for Vacant Non-Career Positions	By September 15	P.L. 114-136
Agency Briefing Materials Finalized	By November 1	P.L. 114-136

Source: Partnership for Public Service analysis

tions by which transition team members can make contact with agency employees, enter facilities and request documents. Immediately after the election, the White House chief of staff and the president-elect’s transition chair will sign the memorandum, agency transition directors will receive guidance and the president-elect’s landing team members may begin to enter agencies. The 2016-17 transition memorandum of understanding signed by White House Chief of Staff Denis McDonough and Vice President-elect Mike Pence, the chair of President-elect Donald Trump’s transition team, can be found in appendix 2.1.

Although it is impossible to predict when exactly landing teams will arrive, large agencies can expect landing teams shortly after the election while smaller agencies can expect to wait a few weeks longer. Nearly all large and mid-size agencies will receive landing teams by Thanksgiving and can expect to remain engaged through the middle of December, when most landing teams will complete final deliverables for the president-elect.

**POST-INAUGURATION**

After the inauguration, the orientation of new political appointees will begin. Agency transition directors will be instrumental in making preparations to swear in and onboard new appointees on day one, a role that will become even more important as presidential transition teams begin preparing earlier with each successive cycle. Lee Lofthus, the head of the Department of Justice’s internal transition team in 2016-17, helped swear in 13 new appointees on the first day of the Trump administration.

During the 2016-17 transition, OMB and GSA created a timeline of all major transition-related activities, including major party conventions and legally mandated agency transition deadlines. Although the specific dates will change next time, the 2016-17 timeline displayed on page 30 can help agency transition directors develop their work plans.

## Preparing a work plan

Once the core transition team is in place, by the spring of the election year, agencies should develop a work plan to accomplish the goals contained in the team’s charter and the critical tasks for each phase.

### PRE-ELECTION

The bulk of the agency transition team’s work plan will consist of pre-election activities. The agency transition team should have its core members and structure in place as early as possible, and preferably in time for the first Agency Transition Directors Council meeting in May. The team’s most important responsibility during the pre-election phase is to create briefing materials for the incoming administration by November 1. A few items to capture in briefing materials include organizational overviews, major programs and policies, and cross-cutting topics. A good way to begin is to study the materials created by the agency transition team in 2016 with an eye toward repurposing content where appropriate and adapting the templates that were used. Note that OMB and GSA will likely recommend a baseline template for briefing materials through the ATDC in late spring or early summer. Another critical activity for the agency transition team is to work with political leaders to inform the entire workforce about how the agency is preparing for the presidential transition.

### STRATEGIC PLANNING

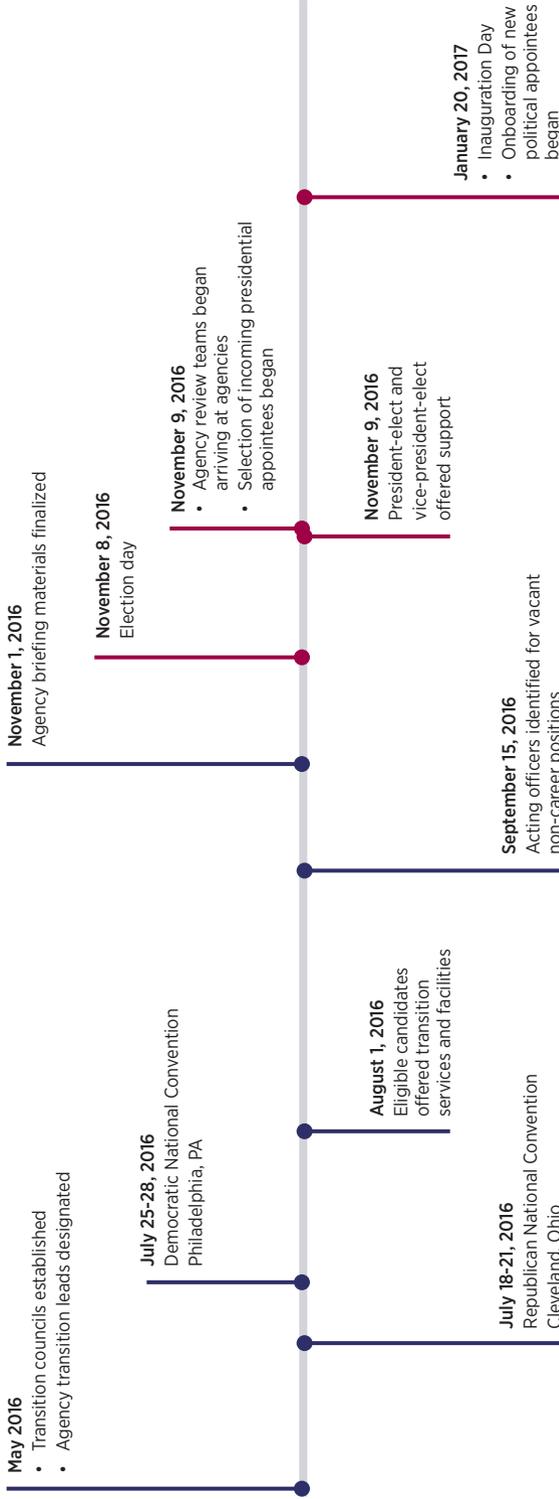
The process of preparing for a transition, particularly as it relates to assessing and communicating information on the entire agency and priority issues, can also serve as a foundation for the development of a new strategic plan by the incoming administration. Or, it can help fulfill some of the requirements for developing a joint strategic plan as called for in the Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010. The joint strategic plan, for example, requires every department and agency to submit a new plan with goals and performance measures within a year of a new president taking office.

The Department of the Treasury approached the transition and strategic planning as two complementary processes during the 2016-17 cycle. Treasury aligned strategic planning milestones with transition events to inform the incoming leadership of the department’s current state and to project future outcomes on a wide range of issues. It also positioned the strategic plan as a vehicle to articulate and communicate the department’s priorities to the workforce.

In the fall of 2016, the strategic planning team conducted a scan of Treasury’s internal and external operating environment by interviewing more than 75 career leaders across its components, analyzing public and internal documents and engaging with outside experts in academic and research institutions.

The team used the resulting assessment in Treasury’s annual strategic review to identify potential new priority areas for the incoming leadership’s consideration. During transition, the department also used this information to help guide the transition team’s efforts to better understand the organization. And as new administration officials were brought on board, the career staff leveraged the strategic planning efforts to frame priority issues and seek guidance. The work ultimately provided a starting point for the new administration’s reform efforts.

**Presidential transition process: major activities timeline 2016-17**



Source: 2016 Presidential Transition Directory

## Key tasks to accomplish by phase

The chart below outlines transition-specific tasks for agency transition teams to consider when developing their work plans, along with suggested timeframes for action.

**Note:** The chart below is intended to highlight some specific activities to consider when planning. It is not exhaustive and does not include a complete range of post-election and post-inauguration activities.

ACTION	PHASE	START	FINISH
Identify agency transition director	Pre-election	February	May 3 (must be identified six months before Election Day)
Introduce the transition process to agency staff and describe how the agency is preparing	Pre-election	February	May
Access transition documents from previous transition	Pre-election	March	May
Develop template for briefing materials	Pre-election	March	June
Build core agency transition team	Pre-election	April	May
Stand up transition council	Pre-election	April	May
Prepare briefing materials for the incoming transition team and administration	Pre-election	April	November 1
Provide training for acting agency heads (on roles and responsibilities)	Pre-election	May	August
Send OPM an inventory of all agency positions that may be filled by noncompetitive appointment for compilation in the Plum Book	Pre-election	May	August
Create internal communications plan for transition to inform the career workforce	Pre-election	May	July
Identify acting career officials for critical, vacant non-career positions	Pre-election	August	September 15
Identify and prepare appropriate agency personnel for landing team briefings	Pre-election	September	October
Develop briefing guides and agendas for initial landing team engagements	Pre-election	September	October
Provide training for career officials acting in critical non-career positions	Pre-election	September 15	Election Day
Make logistical preparations for agency review teams (organize building passes, workspace, computers, etc.)	Pre-election	September	Election Day
Set guidelines for agency staff on effective collaboration and interaction with agency review teams	Pre-election	September	Election Day
Finalize agency briefing materials	Pre-election	October	November 1
Outline and schedule desired briefings with the landing team	Post-election	Election Day + 1	First meeting
Meet with and provide transition teams with all relevant information for agency review deliverables	Post-election	Election Day + 1	December 15
Select agencies participate in tabletop exercises to prepare for crisis situations	Post-election	January	Inauguration Day
Onboard incoming political appointees	Post-inauguration	Inauguration Day	August Recess
Capture transition documents from 2016 to save/share	Post-inauguration	February	August Recess

**Source:** Partnership for Public Service analysis

By the spring and into the summer, the agency transition team should plan to expand its scope to the wider agency. The team should plan training sessions for career executives who will serve in acting roles. Additionally, the agency transition team should prepare a list of all noncompetitive appointed positions for the Office of Personnel Management. Career officials who will fill critical political positions on a temporary basis need to be identified by September 15. This is a requirement under P.L. 114-136.

With the arrival of fall, the pace for all parties involved in transition will quicken. Agency transition teams should use the fall months to lay the groundwork for the arrival of the president-elect's landing teams, plan the first post-election meetings and step up coordination with the rest of the agency. The principal deliverables are the briefing materials, which need to be completed by November 1, and are explained in more detail later in this chapter.

#### PREPARING FOR LANDING TEAMS

During the fall months, agency transition teams should make logistical preparations for the arrival of landing teams. Agencies will want to take the following steps:

- Set aside a workspace for the landing team's sole use
- Supply phones, conference call lines, printers, shredders and other tools for the workspace
- Provide IT services and support, such as access to internet and a SharePoint site
- Arrange for building access during and after business hours by issuing building passes and setting aside parking spaces
- Develop a welcome guide for landing team members that contains practical information they need to know to work in the building, such as information about the building's facilities, directions and other tips

The Department of Labor's landing team welcome guide can be found in appendix 2.2 and online at [presidentialtransition.org](http://presidentialtransition.org).

Asma Mirza, the Office of Management and Budget special assistant who helped manage the Agency Transition Directors Council during the 2016-17 transition, suggested that agencies consider tapping an "ambassador" as a liaison with the incoming team. Distinct from the agency transition director who needs to manage the process, the ambassador would be someone who can assist with day-to-day issues such as logistical concerns.

Beyond logistics, agency transition teams may find it beneficial to create a schedule for the first week the landing team is on site, so the members can have a perspective about early activities and briefings. In the alternative, it is possible the landing team will come in with its own game plan and set out a timetable for obtaining information.

To wrap the pre-election phase, the agency transition team should develop and distribute guidance to agency employees on rules and best practices for interacting with landing teams after the election.

## POST-ELECTION

Agency transition teams should plan for landing teams to arrive anytime between the day after the election and Thanksgiving. The exact date of arrival is difficult to predict. Smaller agencies may not receive a landing team until after the holidays. During the George W. Bush and Barack Obama transitions, agency review team members arrived soon after the election. Hillary Clinton's transition team in 2016-17 planned to send landing team representatives to agencies two days after the election. During the Trump transition, however, most agencies did not receive landing teams until closer to Thanksgiving, and some agencies did not have contact with officials from the new administration until just before or even after the inauguration.

Regardless of when landing teams arrive, agency transition teams should plan to use the first joint meeting to discuss the support that they can provide, present options for available briefings and agree with the landing team on the path forward. The first meeting between the agency's internal transition team and the landing team could be viewed as an orientation, during which an overview of the agency, its history and major programs and ethical considerations would be critical. Agency transition teams must remember that landing team members are not (and may never become) federal employees. Agency transition teams have a responsibility to protect non-public information, and may consider non-disclosure agreements or other tools provided by federal law and the memorandum of understanding to ensure that non-public information is handled appropriately.

Once inside, landing teams' length of stay and level of engagement will vary based on the president-elect's priorities. The Obama transition team required their agency landing teams to submit final reports between December 8 and December 19, so most landing teams concluded their work after about four weeks. Similarly, Mitt Romney's transition team in 2012 planned to require landing teams to submit their reports by December 15.<sup>12, 13</sup> The Trump transition's agency review process was less structured. As a general rule, most agencies can expect to be on call for landing teams for approximately four to five weeks during the post-election phase and should plan accordingly.

In addition, participants from select agencies may be asked to take part in tabletop exercises with incoming and outgoing Cabinet secretaries to prepare for crisis situations, and the agency transition team should be ready to provide whatever assistance is needed.

## POST-INAUGURATION

Agency transition teams should work with other senior career leaders to develop a plan to support appointee onboarding after the inauguration. Although the degree of involvement will vary across the government, agency transition teams should spearhead planning efforts for appointee onboarding activities. Plans should be flexible enough to adjust to the preferences of incoming appointees.

<sup>12</sup> Partnership for Public Service, *Presidential Transition Guide*, April 2016, 129-135. Available at [bit.ly/1mHtTnY](http://bit.ly/1mHtTnY).

<sup>13</sup> Romney Readiness Project, Chapter 7, "200 Day Plan".

## **What's happening on the other side**

The major party presidential candidates will launch their transition teams in early spring of the election year. By July the senior leadership will be in place, and as the summer progresses work will begin creating templates to guide pre-election agency review activities. Throughout the summer, the presidential transition's policy teams will catalog their candidate's key promises and determine how their agency review teams will translate the candidate's priorities into action plans. By the eve of the election, the presidential transition teams will be primed to grow rapidly, incorporating members of the campaign staff. The Obama transition team, for example, grew from an informal handful of advisers 10 weeks before the election to approximately 450 full-time staff immediately after the election.<sup>14</sup> Hillary Clinton had expected her transition staff of about 30 would grow to close to 1,000 in the weeks following the 2016 election.

A brief summary of key milestones for the presidential transition team can be seen in the table on page 35.

## **Reporting and tracking process**

The means by which agency transition teams track progress on deliverables, particularly the development of briefing materials, will vary based on each agency's particular circumstances such as the size of the team and the availability of resources. Those technologically inclined might consider utilizing a dedicated software application to facilitate streamlined collaboration and development of briefing materials. The Department of Veterans Affairs, for instance, created a system to manage "tasking, reviewing, concurrence, and version control" in the development of briefing materials. The tool, known as the Light Electronic Application Footprint, repurposed the software that some organizations in the department used to approve and document travel requests. Dat Tran, a leading member of VA's 2016-17 transition team, said the system significantly improved the team's workflow and was a key contributor to the production of polished, timely briefing materials.

Some agency transition teams that lacked systems during the 2016-17 transition found that open-source applications, such as Google Drive, could serve a similar purpose. Whatever the method chosen, agency transition teams should adopt a tracking mechanism early in the process that is accessible across the team and applicable to the range of activities that must be completed to meet the team's objectives.

## **PREPARING BRIEFING MATERIALS**

By law and tradition, the creation of briefing materials for the incoming administration is the agency transition team's most significant task. Indeed, assembling such materials is one of the few physical deliverables that agencies are required to produce during presidential transition periods. While the requirement to "create briefing materials related to the presidential transition that may be requested by eligible candidates" is enshrined in law, the contents of

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<sup>14</sup> *Presidential Transition Guide*, 45-46.

## Key transition milestones

	MILESTONE	TARGET COMPLETION DATE
<b>PHASE I</b> Pre-election “planning”	Identify transition chair, executive director and other top leadership	Early spring
	Establish strategic priorities and work plan	May
	Develop budget and fundraising plan	May
	Set time targets for presidential appointments and identify priority positions	June
	Coordinate with GSA to plan for office space, IT, financial resources	June–July
	Create standardized agency review report format	July
	Catalog key campaign promises and identify policy priorities	July–October
	Submit security clearances for key transition personnel who will require access to classified briefings post-election	August–September
	Vet and finalize shortlists for top-priority presidential appointments	August–October
<b>PHASE II</b> Post-election “transition”	Launch agency review teams	Early November
	Select top 50 Cabinet appointees and key White House personnel	Pre-Thanksgiving
	Develop policy implementation plan, budget and management agenda; send intended Cabinet agency appointments to Senate	November–December
	Submit agency review reports and brief incoming agency heads	January
	Prepare Cabinet orientation/retreat	January
<b>PHASE III</b> Post-inauguration “handover”	Fill top 100 Senate-confirmed positions	End of April
	Fill remaining 300-400 presidential appointments	August congressional recess

Source: Partnership for Public Service, Presidential Transition Guide, April 2016, page 22

those materials are not.<sup>15</sup> As a result, briefing materials created for past transitions displayed significant variation in length, topic coverage and overall utility.

Agency transition teams will want to create briefing materials that are informative, on point, effective in presentation and manageable in scope. At a minimum, the materials should provide the incoming administration with a solid understanding of the situation inside the agency, but some teams will take the opportunity to do much more. The agency transition team has the best insight into where and how the new leadership can have the greatest early impact. Where it is possible to ascertain some of the president-elect's likely priorities, the agency transition team may include guidance in the briefing materials on how to advance those priorities. Landing team members and new appointees alike will be concerned primarily with acting on the new president's agenda, and the transition team is well-positioned to use its knowledge of the agency's operating levers, culture and other factors critical for the incoming administration's success. This ambitious effort may not be possible at every agency or on every issue, but could provide valuable assistance to the incoming team and earn respect and goodwill from the new team.

## **Understanding the audience and content**

As mentioned earlier, the incoming administration consists of two main customers for agency transition teams: landing teams and appointees. These two customers have different objectives, which should influence how agency transition teams develop briefing materials.

### **LANDING TEAMS**

Prior to the election, the presidential transition's agency review team will likely have studied the agency using open source material and may include individuals who have relevant agency or policy experience. The team may even have produced reports on the agency. The Obama transition's agency review team produced two reports, a two-page paper and a 20-page paper, on each agency prior to the election outlining basic information and key opportunities to enact then-Senator Obama's agenda in that agency. Members of the landing team will not create these reports, but they will be briefed on the contents of those reports prior to entering the agencies.

The landing team is on a fact-finding mission to test pre-election assumptions about the agency, as well as to provide information for the presidential transition team to develop a plan to execute on the incoming administration's top priorities in the first 200 days. The landing team, therefore, has three specific priorities:

- Identify critical decisions that the new administration will need to make in the first 100 to 200 days of the new administration
- Identify actions that the new president could take to score quick wins that advance the agenda, and land mines that could potentially set it back

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<sup>15</sup> P.L. 114-136, op. cit.

- Gather information to support confirmation preparations for Senate-confirmed nominees

Landing teams also will be looking for information to help make decisions on other appointments, including potential holdovers and key career staff, and to develop an assessment of conditions inside the agency for the president-elect.

The materials created for the landing team should be concise and tailored to the team's three main priorities. On page 38, you can find the template for the landing team briefing materials' table of contents that the Agency Transition Directors Council endorsed during the 2016-17 transition. The template was developed by the Office of Management and Budget and the Partnership for Public Service in consultation with many federal agencies.

Agency transition teams seeking an even more succinct approach for the landing teams might consider the 2016-17 Department of Defense. The DOD team started with the outline above but pared it back. Designated Defense headquarters components prepared concise one-page documents on select topics, then also identified 5 to 10 priority issues and composed papers on each of those issues that were limited to two pages. This is an excellent example of how an agency can adapt guidance from the Office of Management and Budget and third-party organizations to meet its needs.

Although the exact approach will vary, the key is to produce crisp, informative briefing materials that reflect the landing team's time-sensitive mission.

#### POLITICAL APPOINTEES

The other main customers for agency transition teams are the incoming political appointees. Whether a temporary beachhead appointee sent in to the agency in the early days or a permanent appointee, the mission will differ from the landing team. The permanent appointees will have a different mindset than landing team members. They will seek a more detailed, comprehensive overview of the agency suited for individuals who will lead over the long term. Even beachhead appointees, who may depart after 120 days, will be focused on laying the groundwork to execute the administration's agenda.

The materials produced for incoming appointees, therefore, will be longer and more detailed than those produced for the landing team. To reflect the change in emphasis, it is helpful to think of the product made for incoming appointees as the agency's "owner's manual." The owner's manual should include a more detailed discussion of the items included in the landing team briefing materials along with several new areas of discussion, such as historical issues within the agency and issues raised by oversight bodies.

Additional topics not included in the landing team briefing materials that agency transition teams might insert in the owner's manual for incoming appointees include:

- Detailed overview of the agency that expands on the brief summary provided in the landing team product. Topics should include biographies of key career and political officials, lines of succession, historical performance outcomes, workforce data and trends over time and a

## TRANSITION BINDER FOR THE LANDING TEAM: TABLE OF CONTENTS

- I. AGENCY CONTACT
  - a. Name, title and contact information for agency liaison to landing teams
- II. IN-PERSON BRIEFING SCHEDULE
  - a. Topic/date/time/location of in-person briefings
  - b. Interview guide
- III. ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW
  - a. Overview of organization’s mission and priorities
  - b. Organizational chart—highlight key decision makers, influencers, etc.
  - c. Biographies and head shots of career and political staff in key leadership positions
- IV. TOP ISSUES FOR NEW LEADERSHIP
  - a. 30/60/90-day issues—include a visual calendar of critical path events and deadlines with supporting 1- to 2-page issue papers for critical topics
    - i. Management issues (e.g., operational, budget and financial)
    - ii. Draft 2018-2022 Agency Strategic Plan and 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goals
    - iii. Potential legal, media or congressional issues, and GAO/OIG reports
    - iv. Cybersecurity issues
    - v. Key congressional or outside contacts for each issue
  - b. Pending decisions
  - c. Process for decision approval
  - d. Quick wins—what can be accomplished in the first 100 days—tailor to each campaign
- V. BUDGET OVERVIEW
  - a. Major budget changes from 2009-2017
  - b. Funding sources
  - c. Expenditures by program—highlight areas of flexibility, cost-cutting opportunities, etc.
- VI. CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS AND ISSUES
  - a. Oversight committees (oversight, authorization and appropriations)
    - i. Membership and key issues for each
    - ii. Key staff—include career agency staff who manage relationships
    - iii. Overview of previous hearings
    - iv. Current inquiries
  - b. Other members with special interest or subject matter expertise
  - c. Confirmation hearing prep
    - i. Leadership and members
    - ii. Top issues addressed at hearings
    - iii. Process, logistics and historical roadblocks
  - d. Implications of Continuing Resolutions
  - e. Implications of changes in new Congress (e.g., majorities, chairmanships)
- VII. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION
  - a. Contact information for agency transition team and immediate office staff
  - b. Security procedures, transportation and parking information
  - c. Computer access, IT usage information and telephone instructions
  - d. Map/floor plan of organization facilities (including evacuation plans)
  - e. Agency “owner’s manual”

portrait of the agency’s culture utilizing results of the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey and Best Places to Work in the Federal Government®

- Component/division information, including on topics such as mission, budget and workforce from an enterprise perspective
- Oversight, including GAO and inspector general reports
- Detailed governance and decision-making processes, including calendars of agency activities and participation in interagency councils
- Policies and regulations, including recently adopted policies and regulations, pending decisions, an overview of the enforcement process and a summary of pending litigation
- External stakeholders overview and issues, including details about recent and pending engagements with media, federal employee unions and interest groups
- Crisis management and emergency response protocols, including continuity of operations information and primary points of contact

It should be noted that for simplicity, some agencies will likely choose to create a single set of briefing materials, regardless of who the candidates are, and supplement this information on a component or office level rather than centrally creating separate materials for the incoming team. Agencies may determine that by the time new appointees arrive, their aim will be to get up to speed in their respective areas, and the central transition materials may have less value.

### **Role of OMB and GSA**

The Agency Transition Directors Council will be the primary forum through which guidance will be disseminated to agencies on what to include in briefing materials. Based on previous transitions, the Office of Management and Budget and the General Services Administration will consult with agencies on topics to cover in briefing materials. They will then present their conclusions at a meeting of the ATDC in early summer. During the 2016-17 transition, OMB and GSA presented the guidance on contents for briefing materials as recommendations only.

Asma Mirza, the OMB special assistant who played a leading role in developing the guidance and managing the ATDC, recognized that not all agencies are alike. While providing a baseline, she said OMB wanted to provide space for agency transition teams to customize their briefing materials as they saw fit. Mirza said the goal was to be as helpful as possible, serving as a “24/7 resource, guide and helpline” to agencies during the transition process. Agency transition teams, therefore, can expect that OMB and GSA may recommend topics to include in briefing materials, but will not necessarily preclude agencies from adjusting those topics or including others.

### CROSS-AGENCY COLLABORATION

Many government executives will agree that it is rarely sufficient for planning to focus solely on individual agency priorities. Effective planning also applies to interagency dependencies and issues that cut across agency boundaries.

Agency transition leaders can work together to identify policies and programs that involve cross-agency collaboration, and highlight those issues individually and collectively in their written and oral presentations to the president-elect's landing teams. These multi-agency issues can involve everything from veteran's homelessness and immigration policy to international trade, job training, food safety and economic development. Some of the greatest opportunities to reshape how government functions come at the beginning of an administration when new leadership may bring a fresh perspective to old challenges. Agency transition teams have a valuable opportunity to expose the incoming team to an enterprise or government-wide perspective to help accelerate progress on long-standing challenges.

### Enhancing briefing materials with key insights

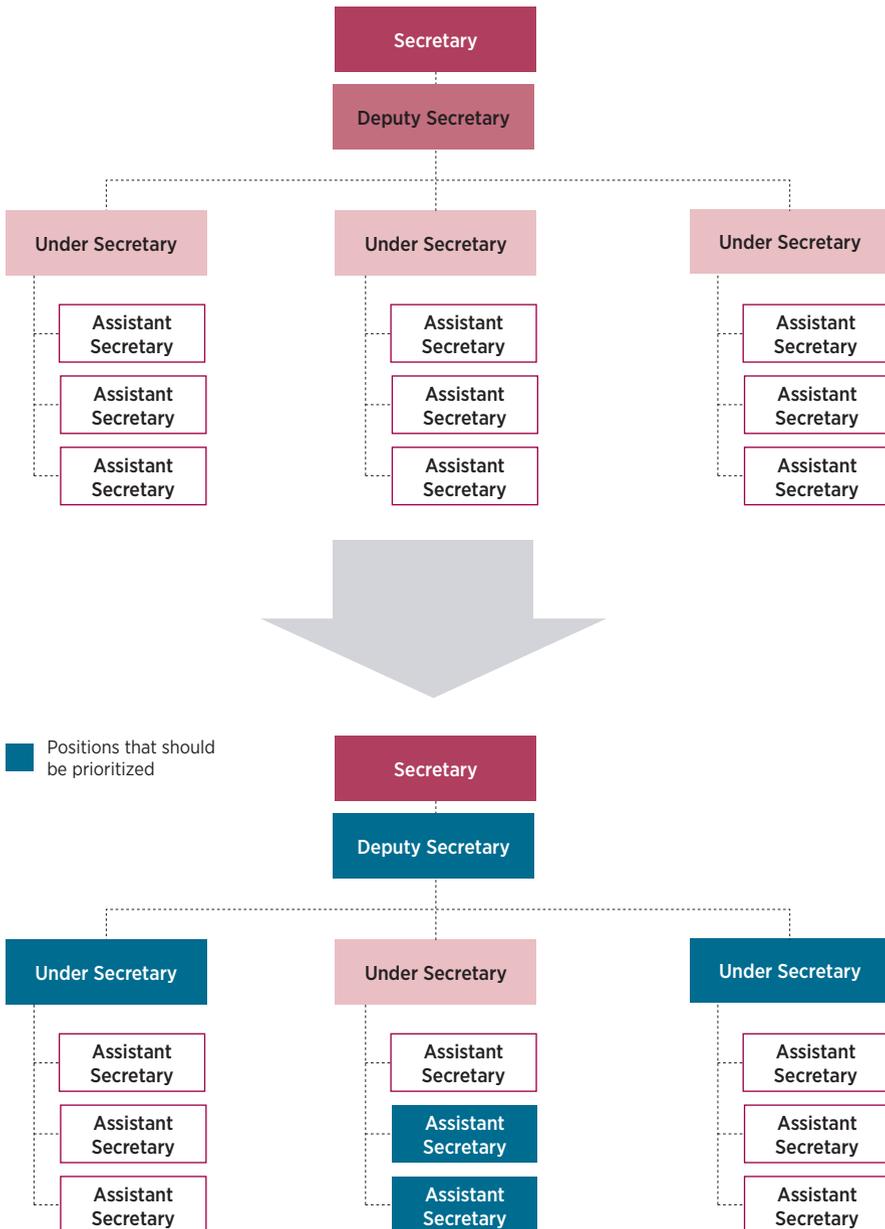
Producing truly effective briefing materials requires more than assembling binders full of data. Outstanding briefing materials are those that illuminate data with subtle but valuable commentary, lean into the incoming administration's agenda and examine key operational processes in a way that will enable the new leadership to begin executing its priorities as quickly as possible. By producing briefing materials that resonate with the incoming administration, the agency transition team has an excellent opportunity to place the relationship between the career and political staff on solid footing.

#### “WHAT” AND “SO WHAT”

The two templates described earlier in this chapter contain the factual contents for briefing materials. These are the hard data points, the types of information that can be researched in agency files or on Google. The Partnership for Public Service calls this information the “what” because it presents a factual response to a factual question. Examples of the “what” include data points about the agency's workforce, budget, organizational chart and more. The answer to the question, “What was the agency's budget in fiscal 2016?” is a “what” insight.

Agency briefing materials will be loaded with this type of information, but information that will stand out to presidential transition teams will contain other insights. The Partnership calls these insights the “so what” because they enliven the facts with added context. They answer the question, “Why does this matter?” These insights can add value to nearly any of the content in briefing materials. Every agency transition team's briefing materials will contain an organizational chart. The hierarchy is important to know, but the charts can be used to convey much more. The following graphic illustrates how a standard organizational chart can be converted into a primer on critical positions. The blue boxes, for example, may be used to denote those positions which need to be prioritized for the selection of appointees, or those acting career officials with whom the incoming team should speak first.

**Example of pulling the “so what” into briefing materials**



Source: Partnership for Public Service and Boston Consulting Group analysis

The organizational chart is just one example of how even the simplest elements of briefing materials can be used by a creative agency transition team to convey valuable “so what” insights to the incoming team.

The FBI used a particularly innovative approach to transform a list of the bureau’s locations into a primer on threats to national security. When creating briefing materials for the 2016-17 transition, the FBI’s transition team (led by Gurvais Grigg and Charles Margiotta) wanted to inform the incoming administration about the bureau’s international presence and what it said about the country’s security situation. To do so, they created a map of the world pinned with FBI offices and color-coordinated the offices according to the year they were opened. The result was a map that not only visually identified the newest locations, but was designed to spark conversation with the incoming team about why those offices were opened in those locations.

These are just two ways in which to add value to briefing materials with “so what” insights. Other ideas to enhance information contained in the briefing materials table of contents can be found in the “Extracting the ‘So-What’ for Briefing Materials” document in appendix 2.4. Agency transition teams should tap into the deep experience and expertise of team members to enhance briefing materials with inside knowledge that will facilitate greater engagement by the incoming team with both the materials and the career staff.

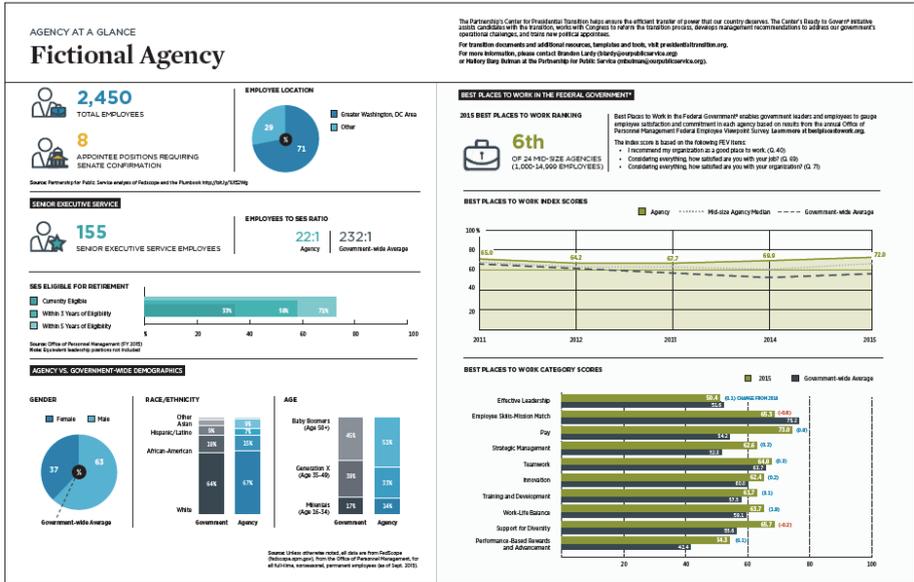
## **Agencies at a glance**

The FBI’s visually intuitive approach to telling its story highlights how agencies can make briefing materials even more effective. During the 2016-17 transition, the Partnership for Public Service helped agencies design a tool we called the “placemat” that communicated critical workforce information on one page. A sample can be seen on the next page, and actual agency-by-agency data can be found online at [presidentialtransition.org](http://presidentialtransition.org). Whatever format is used, it is important to convey basic agency information in a crisp, easily digestible format that will be valuable to the incoming team.

## **Key decision processes**

Briefing materials should be designed to orient new leadership to the agency, but they are most valuable when they facilitate early and effective decision-making. Therefore, the agency transition team should provide the new leadership with the understanding of functional processes—the key levers to operate the agency—necessary to begin making decisions on day one. Relevant topics include budget and personnel, stakeholders and tools, and associated legal and regulatory frameworks. While these topics are likely to be addressed in the guidance from OMB and GSA, some agencies have shown the ability to go further. During the 2016-17 presidential transition, for example, the Environmental Protection Agency provided the landing team with information about key internal authorities required to make decisions on everything from the promulgation of new regulations to the publication of information on the agency’s website. For its part, the Department of Homeland Security mapped all significant external stakeholders for the incoming administration.

# Agencies at a glance



Source: Deloitte and the Partnership for Public Service

## IDENTIFYING THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION'S PRIORITIES

More ambitious agency transition teams can design briefing materials that go beyond informing to enabling the new leadership to act on their top priorities.

During the 2016-17 presidential transition, several agencies adopted this approach. The Department of Health and Human Services' transition team monitored each candidate's positions on healthcare issues. When the Trump transition's landing team arrived after the election, the HHS transition team presented 10 priorities for the landing team to consider in light of President-elect Trump's campaign promises on healthcare and other issues, as well as important career staff with whom the team should confer inside the department. John Gentile of the HHS transition team said this proactive approach helped jumpstart a close working relationship with the landing team. That relationship created opportunities to provide materials relevant to the transition team and demonstrate a readiness to engage with the Trump administration.

The Department of Justice team also was primed to assist the incoming administration. The team's leaders knew that the time between the inauguration and the development of a preliminary budget in February was short. They began tracking both candidates' relevant positions in September and then developed several policy proposals based on President-elect Trump's campaign promises that the incoming administration could incorporate into the budget.

Preparing to lean into the new president's agenda in this way is not unprecedented. In some countries such as Australia, career civil servants go even further by composing two sets of briefing materials, one for each potential administration. After the election, the winning administration receives a set of briefing materials with practical information tailored to the candidate's platform.

This proactive approach may not be possible at every agency. It requires confidence that the incoming administration will not change its priorities and that those priorities will be discernible before the election. Neither is a given. But where possible, the agency transition team can earn significant goodwill by tailoring its briefing materials to the administration's priorities. Perhaps even more importantly, this will enable new appointees and career civil servants to begin executing faster on the new administration's agenda.

Several agencies, such as the FBI, Environmental Protection Agency and the departments of Defense, Homeland Security and Housing and Urban Development, supplemented the two main briefing products with issue papers. The FBI, EPA and DOD placed a premium on brevity in their issue papers; the FBI tiered issues by importance and offered to provide further information through personal discussions. The goal, according to FBI Special Agent Charles Margiotta, was to “entice the reader to reach out to us, have us come out and explain, meet with us in person. We wanted to have conversations.” The EPA took a similar approach and capped its issue papers at two pages. The agency's issue paper template can be seen on the following page.

## Sourcing information

When collecting information for the briefing materials from different parts of the agency, the transition team might consider using information sourcing templates to obtain the needed information, including the key “so what” insights. Using a common template simplifies the aggregation of information and saves the transition team countless hours extracting and formatting the information.

## Environmental Protection Agency issue paper template

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### ISSUE SUMMARY

Please provide 1-2 sentences to briefly describe the issue. Please also describe why this issue would be of interest to the Landing Team.

### UPCOMING MILESTONES:

Please list any major upcoming decision points, actions, or milestones and the date. Be sure to note any external deadlines.

- Key Decisions/Actions/Milestone (Date, if applicable)
- Key Decision/Actions/Milestone (Date, if applicable)

### BACKGROUND:

Please provide the relevant background information on the issue, including:

- Scale and scope of environmental issue
- Legal obligations or public commitments
- Recent actions taken
- Major challenges, concerns, and sensitivities

### KEY EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS:

Please check which stakeholder(s) are likely to reach out to the incoming political team about this issue. In the space provided, include concerns stakeholder(s) may raise.

- |                                   |  |   |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Congress | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry                          | <input type="checkbox"/> States               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tribes   | <input type="checkbox"/> Media                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Other Federal Agency |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NGO      | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (name of stakeholder) _____ |   |

*Please describe key concern(s):*

### MOVING FORWARD:

Please provide potential options for moving forward that an incoming administration may consider when deciding its course of action on the issue. The purpose of this section is to help conceptualize different approaches that could be taken to address the decision or issue. If you are coordinating with another office or region on this paper, you do not need to arrive at consensus for the options.

**LEAD OFFICE/REGION:**

**OTHER KEY OFFICES/REGIONS:**

**Source:** Environmental Protection Agency

The appendix contains sample templates (appendices 2.5-2.7) developed by the Partnership for Public Service with federal agencies during the 2016-17 transition. These templates include:

- **Bureau/component executive summary template:** This is a template for creating the executive overview of a specific bureau or component. The information requested includes a component overview and insights into strengths and challenges. Agency transition teams can decide which information to include and which to discard.
- **Office/region executive summary template:** This is a template to gather key information from offices and regions in a format that may be easily incorporated into the briefing materials.
- **Deep-dive topic template:** This is another possible template for a deep-dive report on a topic or issue. This template may be used to provide a more detailed explanation of any specific component in an executive summary, or may be used to create separate policy-item, budget-item, management-issue; or other reports. The information provided will be incorporated into final briefing materials for incoming leaders.

During the 2016-17 transition, DHS asked components to create 10-slide PowerPoint presentations with information about the component's missions, activities, area of operations, assets and workforce. Components explained their missions by describing an "average day" of activities. The Coast Guard, for example, described how an average day for the service consisted of:

- Conducting 45 search-and-rescue cases
- Saving 10 lives
- Saving over \$1.2 million in property
- Seizing 874 pounds of cocaine and 214 pounds of marijuana
- Conducting 57 waterborne patrols of critical maritime infrastructure

Agency transition teams should strongly consider sourcing information for briefing materials with standardized templates.

## **Finalizing materials**

Keep in mind that many recipients of briefing materials will not be federal employees. All of the briefing materials created by agency transition teams should include unclassified information and be developed with the understanding that contents may be subject to Freedom of Information Act requests.

Historically, briefing materials have been created in hard-copy binders, and that option may still be the preferred choice. But agency transition teams also should consider presenting briefing materials in multiple formats to address what are likely to be different information-consumption preferences among the incoming team. In addition to binders, agencies distributed briefing materials through the following vehicles during the 2016-17 transition:

- PDFs
- Dedicated iPad apps
- SharePoint sites
- Brief online videos

Ultimately, the particular medium will not matter as much as whether the materials are presented in a way that is accessible, concise and geared toward enabling the incoming administration to get up to speed on the agency as quickly as possible.

## REVIEWING AND ENDING THE TRANSITION

Agency transition teams will begin to wind down in mid- to late February, although some responsibilities could be extended if there are lengthy delays in the confirmation of key political appointees. Members of the team can expect to be pulled into other projects or, depending on the relationship developed with the incoming administration during the formal transition, into active onboarding activities. All transition efforts will effectively conclude by the start of summer. To close out the transition effectively, agency transition directors should take the following steps:

- **Preserve all materials:** It is important that all materials created for the transition and the team's processes be available to future transition directors. As John Gentile of HHS said, "Everybody shouldn't have to reinvent the wheel every time the federal government goes through a transition."
- **Prepare an after-action report:** Vince Micone of DHS said the report should answer three key questions: "What worked? What didn't work? And where can we find everything that the previous transition team did?" Additionally, including notes on what the agency's senior leadership approved and disapproved of during the transition can help the next transition team avoid missteps.
- **Make recommendations to build on the transition:** Consider what materials and processes developed for the transition might be useful in other areas of agency operations. For example, might agency introductory briefings be used to onboard new career employees, or have value for the agency's communications team?

## CONCLUSION

The agency transition team will plan the agency's entire transition effort, from setting internal goals to producing deliverables and determining how to support the incoming team. By applying best practices in strategic planning, such as composing a detailed work plan and developing materials tied to the needs of each customer, the agency transition team can enable the new leadership to get off to a fast start once in office.

# Planning

# Helpful Tips

- Start planning early and develop a comprehensive work plan that sets clear goals, milestones and deliverables
- Develop a plan for the topics that will be included in briefing materials, the templates that will be used to create materials and source information from across the agency, and the process by which workflow will be managed and content approved
- Designate a single owner for the transition work plan who will be responsible for keeping it on track
- Create distinct sets of briefing materials for different incoming audiences: for a presidential transition, create one set of briefing materials for landing teams and another for new appointees
- Incorporate “so what” insights into briefing materials that are loaded with facts
- Lean into the incoming administration’s priorities by creating briefing materials that equip the new team with the insights they need to act on the new president’s agenda
- Tap into expertise and resources from components and subcomponents across the agency
- Make use of historical records and materials that the agency has produced before
- Interview members of previous agency transition teams
- Look for opportunities to use transition planning to generate momentum to advance other agency priorities

## APPENDIX 2.1

## **Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Transition Procedures, Identification of Transition Contacts, and Access to Non-public Government and Transition Information**

Source: Presidential Transition Directory via Politico: “Trump team files final paperwork to get federal transition started,” November 17, 2016

1. The Chief of Staff to the President (the “Chief of Staff”) and the designated Chair of the President-elect’s Transition Team (the “Chair of the PETT”) agree, on behalf of, respectively, the Administration and the PETT, that, in order to effect an orderly transition of power in accord with the Presidential Transition Act of 1963, as amended (the “Transition Act”), the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, and Executive Order 13 727 entitled “Facilitation of a Presidential Transition,” the President-elect and certain of his associates must become knowledgeable about current government policies and operations so that they can begin making informed decisions immediately upon taking office.
2. Section 4(b) of the Transition Act provides that “The President shall take such actions as the President determines necessary and appropriate to plan and coordinate activities by the Executive branch of the Federal Government to facilitate an efficient transfer of power to a successor President.” Additionally, Executive Order 13727 provides that “it is the policy of the United States to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that Presidential transitions are well coordinated and effective, without regard to party affiliation.”
3. The Chief of Staff and the Chair of the PETT enter into this memorandum of understanding in order to establish an orderly process for identifying individuals charged with transition responsibilities, to ensure that the Government’s and the Office of the President-elect’s standards of conduct are observed, to protect the confidentiality of non-public government information made available to the PETT during the transition period, to preserve the constitutional, statutory, and common law privileges that attach to such information in the possession of the Executive Branch, and to protect the confidentiality of transition information made available to the Government.
4. The Chair of the PETT (or his designee) will furnish in writing to the Chief of Staff the name of each individual authorized by the PETT to work with the Executive Office of the President (EOP) and particular Departments and Agencies, including the designation of a Transition Team lead or leads for the EOP and each Department or Agency. The Chair of the PETT (or his designee) will also indicate in writing that each individual on the list has met the applicable public disclosure requirements of the Presidential Transition Act, as amended, has agreed to abide by the Transition’s Code of Ethical Conduct, and has thereby represented that he or she has no conflict of interest that precludes the individual from working on the matters the individual has been assigned to work on with the EOP or the relevant Department or Agency. These lists will be updated as new members are added to the teams. The Chief of Staff (or his designee) will promptly forward these names to the appropriate Departments, Agencies, and EOP offices. The Chief of Staff (or his designee) will also provide in writing to the Chair of the PETT the names of individuals in the Departments, Agencies, and specified offices in the EOP who will serve as contacts responsible for coordinating transition matters on behalf of those Departments, Agencies, or specified EOP offices. The Chief of Staff (or his designee) is the contact person responsible for coordinating transition matters on behalf of those offices of the EOP for which contact persons have not otherwise been designated.
5. The Administration will conduct its transition activities with the PETT through the contacts authorized by the Chief of Staff and the Chair of the PETT. The authorized contacts for the PETT will initiate transition activities with a particular Department, Agency, or specified office of the EOP through the individual(s) at that Department, Agency, or EOP office designated by the Chief of Staff to coordinate transition activities for that Department, Agency, or EOP office. The authorized contacts for the PETT will initiate transition activities involving any other office of the EOP through the Chief of Staff (or his designee).
6. Each Department and Agency will use best efforts to locate and set aside available space in their offices for the duration of the transition for use by authorized members of the PETT to facilitate review of information provided by the Department or Agency and communication with authorized contacts at such Department or Agency. Each Department or Agency will provide, to the extent practicable, appropriate support to and equipment for use by the PETT in such office space. The exact details of space and equipment will be worked out between the PETT lead(s) for that Department or Agency and the individual(s) at that Department or Agency designated by the Chief of Staff.

7. In order to facilitate a smooth transition, it likely will be necessary in some circumstances to provide specified transition personnel with access to non-public information that may be protected by constitutional, statutory, or common law privileges, and material whose distribution is restricted by law. The Chief of Staff has advised the Chair of the PETT that Administration personnel will take steps to protect non-public information that are required by law or otherwise necessary to preserve applicable privileges, such as actions based on the Executive Branch standards of conduct, the Privacy Act, or the attorney-client privilege. The PETT recognizes that there is some information that a Department or Agency may not be able to provide in order to comply with statutory requirements or otherwise preserve applicable privileges.
8. In order to facilitate a smooth transition and provide a mechanism for expeditiously addressing any concerns, including ethical, privacy, and privilege concerns, regarding access to non-public information as described in paragraph (7), the Chief of Staff and the Chair of the PETT will each designate in writing an individual or individuals authorized to confer in order to resolve such concerns informally.
9. The Chief of Staff further advises that, before providing any classified information to a member of the PETT, pursuant to Executive Order 13526, it must be established:
  - That the member has the security clearances necessary to have access to that information, and the requisite need to know, and
  - That the member has signed the requisite non-disclosure agreement.
10. The Chief of Staff advises that, before providing non-public information (including classified information) as described in paragraph (7) to a member of the PETT authorized to receive it under the guidelines established in this memorandum, Departments and Agencies will expeditiously:
  - Brief the Transition Team member on the importance of maintaining the constitutional, statutory, and/or common law safeguards afforded the non-public information.
  - Clearly label non-public records provided to Transition Team personnel with a warning against subsequent disclosures to unauthorized individuals, including unauthorized members of the Transition Team. Specifically advise Transition Team members that non-public information provided to them cannot be shared with other Transition Team personnel unless those other personnel satisfy the requirements for access to that information set forth in this memorandum.
  - Require the Transition Team member to sign a statement representing that, to the member's knowledge, he or she has no financial interest or imputed financial interest that would be directly and predictably affected by a particular matter to which the information is pertinent. The Department or Agency may require such additional information from the Transition Team member as the Department or Agency deems necessary, in light of the proposed disclosure.
  - Where advisable, prohibit the Transition Team member from removing records containing non-public information from the offices of the Department or Agency.
  - Make a written record of any disclosure of non-public information made to a member of the PETT.
11. Upon request from the EOP, a Department, or an Agency, the PETT will provide a written statement indicating that Transition Team member's need for access to the non-public information. The statement of need will be provided by the Chair of the PETT (or his designee) to the Chief of Staff (or his designee).
12. A government employee may not allow the improper use of non-public information to further his own private interest or that of another by knowing unauthorized disclosure. 5 C.F.R. § 2640.
13. It likely will be necessary for members of the PETT to share with the Administration information that they wish to be kept confidential. Accordingly, to the extent permitted by law, the Administration agrees to protect the confidentiality of information provided to it on a confidential basis by the PETT.
14. Any disagreements between the Administration and the PETT concerning the subject matter of this memorandum that are not resolved informally pursuant to paragraph (8) or otherwise will be referred by the Administration to the Chief of Staff (or his designee) and by the PETT to the Chair of the PETT (or his designee).
15. To the extent permitted by law, the Administration with respect to its staff members and the PETT with respect to its transition team members, state that they intend to take appropriate steps to discipline any person who fails to comply with the terms of this agreement.

## APPENDIX 2.2

## U.S. Department of Labor Agency Transition Team Welcome Guide, November 2016

Source: Department of Labor

### WELCOME GUIDE

The purpose of this document is to outline information you may find useful as a member of the Department of Labor's Agency Review Team (ART). If you have additional questions, please reach out to either of the Department's points of contact.

### DOL POINTS OF CONTACTS

#### Ed Hugler

Deputy Assistant Secretary (OASAM)  
[email]  
Office: [phone]

#### Chris Yerxa

Senior Career Transition Official Administrative  
Officer (OASAM)  
[email]  
Office: [phone]

### FRANCES PERKINS BUILDING (FPB)—LOCATION & INITIAL ARRIVAL

The Department's Headquarters (the Frances Perkins Building) is located at 200 Constitution Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20210.

#### Initial Access

Your arrival should be pre-arranged with the ART Lead and will be facilitated by Ed Hugler or Chris Yerxa. For initial entry, Agency Review Team members should go to the 3rd and C Street visitor's entrance. Instructions on who to contact will be provided by the ART Lead.

#### Regular Building Access

After you receive your Facility Access Badge, you will be able to enter the building at the various employee entrances and move around without an escort.

Please note that the Department periodically conducts 100% screening of all personnel entering the building as part of regular security practices. This may slow down the normal building entrance process.

#### After Hours Building Access

Normal business hours are between 6:30am and 7:30pm, Monday through Friday, but the building is open to employees after hours and on the weekend. Please use the employee entrance at 3rd and C Street.

Please note that the Department's heating/cooling posture is reduced after business hours and on weekends/holidays to manage energy costs.

#### Parking

The Department has allocated five parking passes in Frances Perkins Building South Garage that can be used by the ART members as needed. Those passes have been provided to the ART Lead.

### AGENCY REVIEW TEAM SPACE

The Agency Review Team's primary workspace is located in room North (N)-2628. The location consists of eight cubicles, one office, and small conference room. To access the internet, the Department has established guest Wifi for your engagement (details on connecting the Wifi are later in this guide).

The ART space also includes a copier, recycling/shredding bins, cabinets that lock, and various office supplies.

The ART's secondary workspace is Center (C)-5515-1A/1B. These are conference rooms that have been set up with tables and wireless internet.

An 18-person conference room (C-5515 Executive Conference Room) has been reserved for ART meetings throughout the engagement. We would be happy to assist with any scheduling.

## Conference Calls

The Department has established a teleconference bridge for the ART team. It can accommodate up to 20 connections at one time and is available on-demand.

- Call-in Number:
- Leader Passcode:
- Participant Passcode:

## FRANCES PERKINS BUILDING - SERVICES

The FPB has a number of amenities / services that the ART should feel free to use:

- Cafeteria: The cafeteria, located on the 6th floor, is open from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. each day for breakfast, lunch, and snacks (credit cards accepted). Smoking is permitted on the rooftop where designated.
- Snack Bar: The snack bar is located on the 4th floor—Room C4523. The hours of operation are 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.
- ATM: ATMs operated by the Department of Labor Credit Union are located beside the elevator bank on the South side of the third floor and outside next to the 3rd Street entrance.
- Post Office: In the center lobby of the FPB, the U.S. Postal Service provides on-site services. The hours of operation are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.
- Dry Cleaners: Dry cleaning services are available during the hours of 7:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on the 1st floor in Room S-1225.
- Health Unit: The Health Unit, located on the 3rd floor in Room S-3214, provides on-site care and first aid treatment for illness and injuries; special medical examinations and screening programs; allergy and flu shots; physical examinations; health, education and wellness counseling; and some referral services to other health care providers. The clinic is open Monday-Friday from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. For additional information, please call (202) 693-8888.
- Willard Wirtz Library: The library is located in N-2445 and is open during normal business hours to the public and Departmental staff.

## FRANCES PERKINS BUILDING WIFI

Please follow the steps below to connect the DOL wireless network in the Agency Review Team's primary workspace.

- Step 1: Locate the wireless network icon in your computer's taskbar (Note: this is typically located on the bottom-right side of your computer screen for Windows-based machines or the top-right for Mac OS X machines).  
*Note: If Airport is switched off on your Mac, select Turn Airport On*
- Step 2: A window with available wireless network connections will open.
- Step 3: Select the wireless network:
- Step 4: Enter the password:
- Step 5: Verify the Internet is working (open a browser and go to a website). If the connection is successful, the wireless icon in your (Windows) taskbar will change.

## FRANCES PERKINS BUILDING EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

In your workspace is the Department's "Occupant Emergency Response Guide" for the Frances Perkins Building. Key takeaways—

### Evacuation vs. Shelter-in-Place

Certain scenarios may require occupants to evacuate the building and move to predesignated external assembly areas. You may be notified to evacuate by the fire alarm, a PA announcement, a verbal instruction from an emergency team member.

Emergency procedures may alternatively call for occupants of the FPB to take shelter inside the building when it is deemed safer to do so. There are three types of Shelter-in-Place postures:

- Posture 1 Advisory: employees return to or remain at their own individual workstations
- Posture 2 Advisory: employees relocate to a designated shelter area in the FPB
- Posture 3 Advisory: employees take cover where they are

**Building Alarms**

The Frances Perkins Building has two types of general alarms that sound throughout the building:

- Fire or Evacuation Alarm—a long, loud continuous tone
- Shelter-in-Place Posture 2 Alarm—an intermittent tone followed by a public address (PA) announcement

When you hear an alarm, immediately begin moving to your external assembly area or shelter in place location as directed. Remain quiet and listen for further instructions over the PA or emergency staff.

For Posture 1 and Posture 3 Shelter-in-Place emergencies, security staff will provide additional information, specific instructions, or announcements over the FPB PA system.

**Evacuating**

Evacuation procedures for ART space are posted next to exits.

Important Phone Numbers

- Security [phone]
- Security Command Center [phone]
- Health Unit [phone]

**DOL AGENCY HEADS & SENIOR CAREER OFFICIALS**

[List]

APPENDIX 2.3

**Agency “Owner’s Manual” Table of Contents**

Source: Office of Management and Budget and the Partnership for Public Service

- I. IN-PERSON BRIEFING SCHEDULE
  - a. Topic/date/time/location of in-person briefings
  - b. Briefing guide
- II. ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW
  - a. Organization’s mission/strategic plan/priorities
  - b. Organization’s history
  - c. Statutory requirements and enabling legislation
  - d. Key mission delivery performance measures/scorecard
    - i. Performance agreements
  - e. Historical performance outcomes
  - f. Organizational chart (with headcount)—highlight key decision makers, influencers, etc.
  - g. Order of succession
  - h. Biographies and head shots of career staff in key leadership positions
  - i. Biographies and head shots of political staff in key leadership positions
  - j. List of agency detailees on the Hill and other agencies
  - k. Workforce data and trends
    - i. Size of workforce
    - ii. By level (Executive and senior level, General Schedule, Federal Wage System, other)
    - iii. Length of federal service
    - iv. % retirement eligible
    - v. Age breakdown of workforce
    - vi. % of positions vacant
    - vii. Agency profile trends over time
  - l. OPM limits on Schedule C’s/non-career SESs and rules pertaining to hiring
  - m. Organizational culture overview
    - i. FEVS and Best Places to Work data
  - n. Important relationships with other federal agencies
- III. TOP ISSUES FOR NEW LEADERSHIP
  - a. 30/60/90-day issues—Include a visual calendar of critical path events and deadlines with supporting 1-2 page issue papers for critical topics
    - i. Management issues (e.g., operational, budget, and financial)
    - ii. Draft fiscal 2018-2022 Agency Strategic Plan and fiscal 2018-2019 Agency Priority Goals (due to OMB June 2017)
    - iii. Potential legal, media, or congressional issues, regulatory actions, expiring authorities, recent GAO/OIG reports especially high risk issues
    - iv. Cybersecurity infrastructure and Cybersecurity National Action Plan (CNAP) related procedures
    - v. Key congressional or outside contacts for each issue
  - b. History of key management initiatives and mandates
  - c. Pending decisions
  - d. Issues requiring White House involvement
  - e. Process for decision-making
  - f. Common challenges or roadblocks to policy
  - g. Most important political staff positions needed to be filled

- h. Quick wins—what can be accomplished in the next 100 days—tailored to each campaign
  - i. Administrative action
- IV. BUDGET OVERVIEW
  - a. Basic guide for understanding key budget details
  - b. Budget dashboard that agency staff can update on an ongoing basis
  - c. Major budgetary constraints
  - d. Budget history
    - i. Major changes from 2009 to 2017
    - ii. Historical context of budget decisions, changes, and implications
  - e. Funding sources
  - f. Expenditures
    - i. Personnel/non-personnel expenses by program—highlight areas of flexibility, cost-cutting opportunities, etc.
- V. COMPONENT/DIVISION INFORMATION—*This should be an enterprise overview. In-depth binders may be developed for major components.*
  - a. Mission
  - b. Organizational chart
  - c. Workforce
  - d. Budget
  - e. Top issues
- VI. OVERSIGHT
  - a. Office of the Inspector General (OIG)
    - i. Biography of the Inspector General
    - ii. Top issues and recent reports
  - b. Government Accountability Office (GAO)
    - i. High Risk List
    - ii. Duplication Reports
- VII. GOVERNANCE
  - a. Key structures and decision-making processes
    - i. Talent and performance management
    - ii. Budget process
    - iii. Risk assessments
  - b. Calendar of agency actions and activities
  - c. Participation in Enterprise Government activities
    - i. Interagency council membership
    - ii. Cross-department initiatives and funding
    - iii. Shared Services
- VIII. POLICIES AND REGULATIONS
  - a. Overview of historical policies and regulations
    - i. Number of new regulations per year
    - ii. % deemed significant by OIRA
  - b. Recently adopted or pending policies and regulations
  - c. Overview of the policy/regulation review and enforcement process
    - i. Enforcement issues
  - d. Summary of litigation
- IX. CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS AND ISSUES
  - a. Oversight committees (oversight, authorization and appropriations)

- i. Membership and key issues for each
    - ii. Key staff—include career agency staff who manage relationships
    - iii. Overview of previous hearings
    - iv. Current inquiries
  - b. Other members with special interest or subject matter expertise
  - c. Confirmation hearing prep
    - i. Leadership and members
    - ii. Top issues addressed at hearings
    - iii. Process, logistics, and historical roadblocks
  - d. Required authorization / appropriations reports and updates to Congress
  - e. Key pending legislation
  - f. Implications of Continuing Resolutions
  - g. Implications of changes in new Congress (e.g., majorities, chairmanships)
- X. EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS OVERVIEW AND ISSUES (MEDIA, FEDERAL EMPLOYEE UNIONS, INTEREST GROUPS, AND REGULATED ENTITIES)
  - a. Stakeholder group overview (mission and leadership)
  - b. Special initiatives or hot topics of the stakeholder
  - c. Recent engagements with stakeholder
  - d. Pertinent third-party reports (e.g., NTSB)
- XI. CRISIS MANAGEMENT AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE
  - a. Emergency response plan
    - i. Roles / responsibilities
    - ii. Decisions to be made
  - b. Continuity of operations information
  - c. Primary points of contact
- XII. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION
  - a. Contact information for agency transition team and immediate office staff
  - b. Security procedures
  - c. IT issues
    - i. Privacy infrastructure
    - ii. Key IT contacts
  - d. Computer access, technology usage information, telephone instructions
  - e. Map / floor plan of organization facilities (including evacuation plans)
  - f. Transportation and parking information
  - g. Lessons learned for success on Day 1 (e.g., opportunities to streamline administrative processes to address surge in demand)

## APPENDIX 2.4

**Extracting the “So-What” for Briefing Materials**

Source: Partnership for Public Service and Boston Consulting Group analysis

The purpose of this document is to illustrate how to extract the “so-what” from the data available in your agency and embed them into the briefing documents created for landing teams and political appointees. Below are a list of examples of how to highlight the “so-what” component within each section of the briefing materials.

## I. ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW:

- Organizational chart highlighting key decision makers, career staff with institutional knowledge, etc.
  - Hyperlink to employee bios/head shots; include position descriptions for political positions
- Provide a list of agency detailees on Hill
- Create a summary of organizational culture with relevant BPTW/FEVS data
- Explain OPM limits on Schedule C’s/non-career SES and rules pertaining to hiring

## II. TOP ISSUES FOR NEW LEADERSHIP:

- Process for decision approval
- Issues requiring White House involvement
- Common challenges or roadblocks to policy
- Most important political staff positions needed to be filled to act
- History of key management, initiatives, advances, and mandates
- Visual calendar of critical path events and deadlines—30/60/90-day plans
  - Supporting 1-2 page issue papers for critical topics
- Quick win opportunities tailored for each campaign

## III. BUDGET OVERVIEW:

- Guide or instructions for understanding key budget details
- Major budgetary constraints
- Budget dashboard of critical data that agency staff can update on an ongoing basis
- Expenditures by program with recommendations for improvement
- Visual calendar of key upcoming budget events
- Areas of flexibility/control in budget
- Historical context of budget decisions, changes, and implications
- Key external stakeholders related or subject to budget issues

## IV. CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS AND ISSUES

- Key majority and minority staff, closest relationships (elected or staff), career agency staff that manage relationships
- Required authorization / appropriation reports and updates to Congress
- Implications of Continuing Resolutions
- Implications of changes in new Congress (e.g., House/Senate majorities, key Congressional leadership/chairmanship roles)
- Key pending legislation
- Categorized list of outstanding oversight inquiries and why some are still outstanding
- Critical details on confirmation logistics and processes
  - Historical roadblocks to past confirmations

## V. ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

- Security procedures

- Expectations of surge in administrative demands on Day 1 (e.g., IT support) and opportunities to streamline
- Relevant history of administrative and facilities changes and cultural/organization implications
- Lessons learned for success on Day 1

## APPENDIX 2.5

**Bureau/Component Executive Summary Template**

Source: Partnership for Public Service Analysis

This document is a template for creating your bureau/component's executive overview in preparation for the presidential transition. The information provided will be incorporated into final briefing materials for incoming leaders. Please adhere to the formatting and length-specific guidelines present throughout the template. If any of the subcomponents of this document require further explanation, use the deep-dive topic template provided to prepare an attachment to this overview.

**BUREAU/COMPONENT NAME**

Replace the text in this box with your bureau/component's Purpose Statement. The Purpose Statement should explain the services you provide and the stakeholders with whom you engage.

**Bureau/component outcomes and impacts**

What key outcomes is your bureau/component working to achieve? Tell us the story behind these outcomes—why are these your priorities? What does success look like?

*Type response here [limit to 300 words]*

**Bureau/component snapshot and major functions**

In the table below, provide a high-level overview for your subunits. For each subunit, describe its major functions in bullets.

Name	Overview
Type name of division 1 here.	Briefly describe major roles, responsibilities, and outcomes <i>[limit to 40 words]</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Branch 1:</b> Briefly describe function 1 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Branch 2:</b> Briefly describe function 2 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Branch 3:</b> Briefly describe function 3 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> </ul>
Type name of division 2 here.	Briefly describe major roles, responsibilities, and outcomes <i>[limit to 40 words]</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Branch 1:</b> Briefly describe function 1 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Branch 2:</b> Briefly describe function 2 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Branch 3:</b> Briefly describe function 3 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> </ul>

**Current key initiatives**

What are your bureau/component's key initiatives or projects? Explain why the initiative is important, and how it supports the achievement of bureau/component's key outcomes. Please do not list every initiative for each subunit.

Name	Overview
Type name of initiative 1 here.	Brief overview of initiative, why it's important, and outcomes <i>[limit to 60 words]</i> .
Type name of initiative 2 here.	Brief overview of initiative, why it's important, and outcomes <i>[limit to 60 words]</i> .

**Strategic environment**

Provide your top three issues/concerns that the next Secretary should be aware of. As you think of your top three, consider the following categories: threats/hazards (important drivers/trends), operational constraints/opportunities, mission execution risks (external), and key mission-critical partnerships.

*Type response here [limit to 300 words]*

**Future direction**

What are your bureau/component's focus areas in fiscal 2017 and beyond? How will these upcoming focus areas help achieve bureau/component's mission and key outcomes? Please focus on the future direction at the bureau/component level, and not at the subunit level.

Type response here [limit to 200 words]

**Key challenges**

What are the key challenges for your bureau/component in fiscal 2017 and beyond? How might these affect its ability to deliver the mission? How is your bureau/component addressing those challenges?

Name	Overview
Type name of key challenge 1 here.	Brief overview of initiative, why it's important, and outcomes [limit to 100 words].
Type name of key challenge 2 here.	Brief overview of initiative, why it's important, and outcomes [limit to 100 words].

**Promising opportunities**

What promising opportunities for achieving new goals or developing current initiatives should your bureau/component explore? Why? What kinds of resources or support—such as additional funds, commitment from senior leaders, etc.—would you need to exploit these opportunities?

Name	Overview
Type name of promising opportunity 1 here.	Brief overview of opportunity, why it's important, and outcomes [limit to 150 words].
Type name of promising opportunity 2 here.	Brief overview of opportunity, why it's important, and outcomes [limit to 150 words].

**Key partners & stakeholders**

What key partners and stakeholders help you achieve your mission (key advisory boards, executive steering committees, and inter- or intra-agency stakeholder groups)? What critical roles do they have in ensuring you meet your agency outcomes? Why? Note any specific tie-in to Agency decision-making. Finally, what new partnerships is the bureau/component actively developing, if any, and why?

1. Key Stakeholder [limit to 100 words]
2. Key Stakeholder [limit to 100 words]
3. Key Stakeholder [limit to 100 words]

**Points of contact**

Provide two main points of contact.

Name	POC 1	POC 2
Title		
Email		
Phone		

**Organizational structure**

Show us how your bureau/component is structured. Please do not include names or positions in the organizational chart, only business units.

Insert chart here

Why are you organized in your current structure? Is your organizational structure effective? Why so? What regulations limit your ability to change organizational structure?

Type response here [limit to 300 words]

## APPENDIX 2.6

**Office/Region Executive Summary Template**

Source: Partnership for Public Service Analysis

This document is a template for creating your office/region's executive overview in preparation for the presidential transition. The information provided will be incorporated into final briefing materials for incoming leaders. Please adhere to the formatting and length-specific guidelines present throughout the template. If any of the subcomponents of this document require further explanation, use the deep-dive topic template provided to prepare an attachment to this overview.

**OFFICE/REGION NAME****Office/region characteristics**

What makes delivering the [agency name] mission in your office/region unique? For example—geography, infrastructure, environment, stakeholders, etc.

*Type response here [limit to 150 words]*

**Threat and hazard context**

What are the top 3 to 5 threats and hazards facing the office/region? How do concerns about these threats and hazards have an impact on [agency]'s mission success? This is meant to be a prioritized list of concerns that may impact [agency name]'s mission success.

*Type response here [limit to 300 words]*

**Office/region snapshot and major functions**

In the table below, provide a high-level overview for your subunits. For each subunit, describe its major functions in bullets.

Name	Overview
Type name of division 1 here.	Briefly describe major roles, responsibilities, and outcomes <i>[limit to 40 words]</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Branch 1:</b> Briefly describe function 1 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Branch 2:</b> Briefly describe function 2 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Branch 3:</b> Briefly describe function 3 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> </ul>
Type name of division 2 here.	Briefly describe major roles, responsibilities, and outcomes <i>[limit to 40 words]</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Branch 1:</b> Briefly describe function 1 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Branch 2:</b> Briefly describe function 2 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Branch 3:</b> Briefly describe function 3 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> </ul>
Type name of division 3 here.	Briefly describe major roles, responsibilities, and outcomes <i>[limit to 40 words]</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Branch 1:</b> Briefly describe function 1 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Branch 2:</b> Briefly describe function 2 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Branch 3:</b> Briefly describe function 3 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> </ul>
Type name of division 4 here.	Briefly describe major roles, responsibilities, and outcomes <i>[limit to 40 words]</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Branch 1:</b> Briefly describe function 1 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Branch 2:</b> Briefly describe function 2 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> <li>• <b>Branch 3:</b> Briefly describe function 3 <i>[limit to 40 words]</i>.</li> </ul>

**Current key initiatives**

What are your bureau/component's key initiatives or projects? Explain why the initiative is important, and how it supports the achievement of bureau/component's key outcomes. Please do not list every initiative for each subunit.

Name	Overview
------	----------

Type name of initiative 1 here.	Brief overview of initiative, why it's important, and outcomes <i>[limit to 60 words]</i> .
Type name of initiative 2 here.	Brief overview of initiative, why it's important, and outcomes <i>[limit to 60 words]</i> .

**Special office and centers**

Are there any special offices or centers reporting to your office/region? If so, what do they do and why are they important?

Type response here *[limit to 200 words]*

**Strategic environment**

Provide your top three issues/concerns that the next secretary should be aware of. As you think of your top three, consider the following categories: threats/hazards (important drivers/trends), operational constraints/opportunities, mission execution risks (external), and key mission critical partnerships.

Type response here *[limit to 300 words]*

**Future direction**

What are your office/region's focus areas in fiscal 2017 and beyond? How will these upcoming focus areas help achieve the office/region's mission and key outcomes? Please focus on the future direction at the office/region level, and not at the subunit level.

Type response here *[limit to 200 words]*

**Key challenges**

What are the key challenges for office/region in fiscal 2017 and beyond? How might these affect the ability to deliver the mission? How is office/region addressing those challenges?

Name	Overview
Type name of key challenge 1 here.	Brief overview of initiative, why it's important, and outcomes <i>[limit to 100 words]</i> .
Type name of key challenge 2 here.	Brief overview of initiative, why it's important, and outcomes <i>[limit to 100 words]</i> .

**Promising opportunities**

What promising opportunities for achieving new goals or developing current initiatives should your bureau/component explore? Why? What kinds of resources or support—such as additional funds, commitment from senior leaders, etc.—would you need to exploit these opportunities?

Name	Overview
Type name of promising opportunity 1 here.	Brief overview of opportunity, why it's important, and outcomes <i>[limit to 150 words]</i> .
Type name of promising opportunity 2 here.	Brief overview of opportunity, why it's important, and outcomes <i>[limit to 150 words]</i> .

**Key partners and stakeholders**

What key partners and stakeholders help you achieve your mission (key advisory boards, executive steering committees, and inter- or intra-agency stakeholder groups)? What critical roles do they have in ensuring you meet your agency outcomes? Why? Note any specific tie-in to Agency decision-making. Finally, what new partnerships is the bureau/component actively developing, if any, and why?

1. Key Stakeholder *[limit to 100 words]*
2. Key Stakeholder *[limit to 100 words]*
3. Key Stakeholder *[limit to 100 words]*

**Points of contact**

Provide two main points of contact.

Name	POC 1	POC 2
Title		
Email		
Phone		

**Organizational structure**

Show us how your office/region is structured. The organizational chart should include the primary subunits within your office/region, e.g., divisions and branches. Don't include names or positions in the organizational chart, only business units.

*Insert chart here*

Why are you organized in your current structure? Is your organizational structure effective? Why so? What regulations limit your ability to change organizational structure?

*Type response here [limit to 300 words]*

## APPENDIX 2.7

### Deep-Dive Topic Template

Source: Partnership for Public Service Analysis

This document is a template for creating a deep-dive report on a topic or issue. This template may be used to provide a more detailed explanation of any specific component in an executive summary, or may be used to create separate policy-item, budget-item, management issues, or other specific item reports. The information provided will be incorporated into final briefing materials for incoming leaders. Please adhere to the formatting and length-specific guidelines present throughout the template.

#### ISSUE/TOPIC NAME

Name of corresponding executive summary component or table of contents component (if applicable)

**Office/region name if applicable:**

#### Executive summary

Summarize the key components of the issue.

*Type response here [limit to 250 words]*

#### Introduction

Provide a brief description of the issue. Why is it important to highlight? Why is it important for the agency? If this is a pressing issue or opportunity, state the relevant timeline

*Type response here*

#### Key challenges to date

What roadblocks, bottlenecks, or other challenges has the agency faced in the past regarding this issue? What is the current status of handling these challenges?

*Type response here*

#### Key progress to date

What has been achieved on this issue to date? What initiatives are still ongoing that are relevant to this issue? Were the relevant methods and solutions used in the past effective?

*Type response here*

#### Next steps

What are the currently planned next steps on this topic? What are some other potential solutions or actions incoming leaders should consider? What is the recommended timeline for these action items?

*Type response here*

#### Relevant internal stakeholders

Who are the relevant stakeholders for this topic or issue within the agency? These may include key personnel, divisions, or offices. What critical role do they have? Why? Are there any individuals or groups that incoming leaders should consider engaging and leveraging?

1. Key Stakeholder *[limit to 100 words]*
2. Key Stakeholder *[limit to 100 words]*
3. Key Stakeholder *[limit to 100 words]*

#### Relevant external stakeholders

Who are the relevant stakeholders for this topic or issue outside of the agency? These may include key congressional contacts or committees, interest groups, outside policy experts, local government partners, or private/nonprofit contractors. What critical role do they have? Why? Are there any individuals or groups that incoming leaders should consider engaging and leveraging?

1. Key Stakeholder *[limit to 100 words]*
2. Key Stakeholder *[limit to 100 words]*
3. Key Stakeholder *[limit to 100 words]*

#### Relevant inter-agency groups

Are there any key inter-agency groups that are vital to achieving your mission? What critical role do

they have? Why? Are there any other groups that incoming leaders should consider engaging and leveraging?

1. Key Group *[limit to 100 words]*
2. Key Group *[limit to 100 words]*

**Points of contact**

Provide one main point of contact.

Name	
Title	
Email	
Phone	

APPENDIX 2.8

**Presidential Transition Office Request for Information Number 1**

Source: Department of Homeland Security

**ANSWER TEMPLATE**

Please use this document to respond to the Presidential Transition Office (PTO) Request for Information (RFI) number 1. Answers are due to the PTO no later than COB June 15, 2016.

Please highlight the answer option as appropriate, and provide separate documentation as attachments as requested.

Please annotate all attachments on the last page of this document. Components are highly encouraged to use existing documents to the greatest extent possible when additional information (e.g.: organization charts, personnel lists/data) is requested.

Strategic Environment, FY16-17 Priorities, and Legislative Priorities responses are limited to one brief paragraph (no more than 1/3 page) per issue/priority. More extensive discussions will be captured in topic/issue papers sent under a separate tasking over the next few weeks.

Answers must be cleared by your COS or higher and your component Transition SCAO.

**Organization (*highlight answer*)**

DHS / Component Organization Chart: Validated / Updates Attached

Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 DHS Budget-in-Brief Component description. Validated / Updates Attached

FY2017 Budget-in-Brief budget information: Validated / Updates Attached

**Personnel—Leadership (*highlight answer*)**

Component Head

Political appointee? Yes / No

Promulgated succession plan? Yes (succession plan attached) / No

Deputy/Assistant Component Head

Political appointee? Yes / No

Deputy/Asst Component Head a career senior civil servant? Yes / No

Does the Deputy/Asst issue separate delegations? Yes (delegations attached) / No

**Personnel: Political Appointee**—Please provide requested information as an attachment.

**Personnel: Workforce**—Please provide requested information as an attachment.

**Strategic Environment**

Issue/Concern:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**Fiscal Year 2016-17 Priorities**

Priority:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**Legislative Agenda**

Items/Issues:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**GAO/OIG Audits** (*note: there is no quantity limit for this entry; however only capture high risk audits as defined in the RFI tasker*)

Audit:

1. GAO or OIG:
  - Recurring or Non-Recurring:
  - Requestor:
  - Legislatively Mandated (yes [write legislation name] or no):
  - Projected report release date:
  - Description (include projected impact statement as appropriate):
2. GAO or OIG:
  - Recurring or Non-Recurring:
  - Requestor:
  - Legislatively Mandated (yes [write legislation name] or no):
  - Projected report release date:
  - Description (include projected impact statement as appropriate):
3. GAO or OIG:
  - Recurring or Non-Recurring:
  - Requestor:
  - Legislatively Mandated (yes [write legislation name] or no):
  - Projected report release date:
  - Description (include projected impact statement as appropriate):
4. GAO or OIG:
  - Recurring or Non-Recurring:
  - Requestor:
  - Legislatively Mandated (yes [write legislation name] or no):
  - Projected report release date:
  - Description (include projected impact statement as appropriate):
5. GAO or OIG:
  - Recurring or Non-Recurring:
  - Requestor:
  - Legislatively Mandated (yes [write legislation name] or no):
  - Projected report release date:
  - Description (include projected impact statement as appropriate):

**Attachment(s):**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

APPENDIX 2.9

**Presidential Transition Office Request for Information Templates**

Source: Department of Homeland Security

**PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION OFFICE REQUEST FOR INFORMATION NUMBER 1**

Please use this document to respond to the Presidential Transition Office (PTO) Request for Information (RFI) number 1. Answers are due to the PTO no later than COB June 15, 2016.

Please highlight the answer option as appropriate, and provide separate documentation as attachments as requested. Please annotate all attachments on the last page of this document. Components are highly encouraged to use existing documents to the greatest extent possible when additional information (e.g.: organization charts, personnel lists/data) is requested.

Strategic Environment, FY16-17 Priorities, and Legislative Priorities responses are limited to one brief paragraph (no more than 1/3 page) per issue/priority. More extensive discussions will be captured in topic/issue papers sent under a separate tasking over the next few weeks.

Answers must be cleared by your COS or higher and your component Transition SCAO.

**Organization** (highlight answer)

DHS / Component Organization Chart: *Validated/Updates Attached*

Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 DHS Budget-in-Brief Component description. *Validated/Updates Attached*

FY2017 Budget-in-Brief budget information: *Validated/Updates Attached*

**Personnel: Leadership** (highlight answer)

Component Head

- Political appointee? Yes / No
- Promulgated succession plan? Yes (succession plan attached) / No

Deputy/Assistant Component Head

- Political appointee? Yes / No
- Deputy/Asst Component Head a career senior civil servant? Yes / No
- Does the Deputy/Asst issue separate delegations? Yes (delegations attached) / No

**Personnel: Political Appointee**—Please provide requested information as an attachment.

**Personnel: Workforce**—Please provide requested information as an attachment.

**Strategic Environment**

Issue/Concern:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**Fiscal Year 2016-17 Priorities**

Priority:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**GAO/OIG Audits (note: there is no quantity limit for this entry; however only capture high risk audits as defined in the RFI tasker)**

Audit:

- I. GAO OR OIG:
  - Recurring or Non-Recurring:
  - Requestor:
  - Legislatively Mandated (yes [write legislation name] or no):
  - Projected report release date:
  - Description (include projected impact statement as appropriate):
- II. GAO OR OIG:
  - Recurring or Non-Recurring:
  - Requestor:
  - Legislatively Mandated (yes [write legislation name] or no):
  - Projected report release date:
  - Description (include projected impact statement as appropriate):
- III. GAO OR OIG:
  - Recurring or Non-Recurring:
  - Requestor:
  - Legislatively Mandated (yes [write legislation name] or no):
  - Projected report release date:
  - Description (include projected impact statement as appropriate):
- IV. GAO OR OIG:
  - Recurring or Non-Recurring:
  - Requestor:
  - Legislatively Mandated (yes [write legislation name] or no):
  - Projected report release date:
  - Description (include projected impact statement as appropriate):
- V. GAO OR OIG:
  - Recurring or Non-Recurring:
  - Requestor:
  - Legislatively Mandated (yes [write legislation name] or no):
  - Projected report release date:
  - Description (include projected impact statement as appropriate):

**Attachment(s):**

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

**SCAO PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION DASHBOARD**

Instructions: Identify one to three major actions/milestones under the appropriate category and conduct a self-assessment relative to your planned progress toward achieving your Component's/Office's/Directorate's program objectives. Not applicable areas may remain blank. Leader notes are only required to inform your leadership and the DHS PTO of delays, challenges, or changes associated with your transition plan; otherwise this column may remain blank. This document will be submitted to the DHS PTO on the 15th of each month or as requested by the PTO through June 2017.

“Everything we did for transition took into consideration relationships and personalities. The details and the content come later. Unless you make a good first impression, all those materials may not be as impactful as they could or should be.”

**John Gentile**

**Department of Health and Human Services**

CHAPTER 3

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# People

## PREPARING INCOMING AND OUTGOING PERSONNEL

The implementation of the transition plan will depend on the relationships that the agency transition team develops with key stakeholders. Successful agency transitions require the engagement of three groups—the outgoing administration, the incoming administration and the career staff. Developing respect and trust from all three and providing critical information and assistance are the essential elements of the agency transition team’s role.

Ed Hugler, the 2016-17 agency transition director at the Department of Labor, said his team’s philosophy was to make a good last impression with the outgoing appointees and a good first impression with the landing teams and the new appointees. At the Department of Health and Human Services, John Gentile emphasized the importance of building relationships among the incoming and outgoing appointees, and the career workforce, and understanding the different personalities involved the process.

The agency transition team must provide support and briefings for the president-elect’s landing teams and, in some cases, beachhead teams; assist in the preparation of new appointees for Senate confirmation; and help them acclimate to the agency. The team must also collaborate with the incumbent political appointees on the preparation of materials and briefings for the incoming administration, keep them informed of ongoing activities and set up processes for the smooth departure of those appointees by Inauguration Day.

In addition, the agency transition team should assist the career workforce to ensure they remain engaged and supportive of transition efforts. This requires robust communication with the career workforce regarding transition activities, engaging some of them in transition-related functions, and assisting career executives who will be serving in political positions in an acting capacity.

## **INCOMING ADMINISTRATION**

The arrival of the president-elect's landing team will command much of the agency transition team's attention and focus after Election Day. Whenever representatives of the new administration ultimately arrive, their engagement with the agency transition team will do much to shape the new political leadership's views of the career staff. By coordinating support for landing teams, supporting the nomination process for new political appointees and integrating them into the agency environment, agency transition teams can lay a foundation for strong relationships that are rooted in respect, trust and commitment to the agency's mission.

### **Coordinating support for the landing teams**

It is important to note that not every agency will receive a landing team. The Obama transition team sent approximately 500 landing team members to more than 60 agencies and Executive Office of the President components, while the Trump transition team sent 321 landing team members to 39 agencies.<sup>16, 17</sup> Agencies that do not receive landing teams can apply the practices covered in this section to support new appointees. For those agencies that receive landing teams, this section will look past logistical arrangements discussed in Chapter 2 to explore how agency transition teams can forge successful relationships built on trust and results with landing teams.

### **Knowing your customer**

Landing teams arrive at the agency sometime after the election and depart before the inauguration. Many of these individuals will be on a leave of absence from full-time positions to serve the transition. Landing team members will be diverse in their personal and professional backgrounds. Some will have prior experience in the agency, although it is likely to be dated, and most will be experts in policy areas pertinent to the agency's mission. Agency transition teams should be aware that for some members of the landing team, their initial meeting will be the first time that they have set foot in the agency's headquarters. Some on the landing team will receive appointments after the inauguration, but this is far from certain. Following the 2008-09 transition, roughly 58 percent of the landing team members named on President Obama's change.gov transition website ended up serving in the administration. After President Trump's inauguration in 2017, 536 individuals known as beachhead team members received temporary appointments in federal agencies as of day one of the new administration, and some later received permanent appointments.<sup>18</sup> The proportion of landing team members who ultimately go on to serve in the administration is an area that the Center for Presidential Transition will continue to study.

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<sup>16</sup> Presidential Transition Directory, "2016 Transition Activities." [bit.ly/2gXJXVj](http://bit.ly/2gXJXVj).

<sup>17</sup> Pence Transition Accomplishments Memo, January 19, 2017. Retrieved from <http://bit.ly/2wlOZO4>.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

## First impressions

Landing team members will have varying degrees of familiarity with the agency, and may have preconceived ideas about federal employees. Extensive interviews with individuals who served on landing teams during the Obama and Trump transitions reinforced the idea that first impressions matter a great deal in how the career staff is perceived. From the location of the dedicated landing team workspace to the body language of career employees, small details speak volumes.

Many agency transition teams have seized the opportunity to start the relationship on a positive note by undertaking small but significant gestures. During the 2016-17 transition, the Department of Labor placed the landing team workspace under lock and key, and gave the only key to the landing team. To underscore the security of the workspace, Ed Hugler, the department's career transition director, gave the landing team the option of establishing a regular schedule with the cleaning staff, or they could leave trash receptacles outside the workspace for overnight collection. While this may strike some observers as being unnecessarily focused on a tiny detail, to the Labor Department's landing team, it showed that the career staff gave serious thought to their needs. Hugler and his team personally met the landing team members outside the building prior to the first meeting to welcome them, and then arranged an escort team to smooth the way for subsequent meetings. At the Department of the Treasury, the agency transition team set aside a workspace for the landing and beachhead teams that was located directly next to their own. The location did more than just facilitate easy communication; it was a simple gesture to convey the career team's eagerness to be of assistance.

Agency transition teams will decide what is most appropriate for their agencies, but should look for ways to convey a welcoming atmosphere to the landing team.

## First meeting

The co-chairs of the Agency Transition Directors Council from the Office of Management and Budget and the General Services Administration will make the initial connection between the agency transition team and the landing team, but then it will be up to the two groups to proceed from there. During the first joint meeting, the agency transition team should convey its commitment to support the landing team and facilitate a smooth transition. To do that, the agency transition team should use the first meeting to accomplish the following:

- Align on goals for the landing team engagement
- Outline a menu of available briefings and suggest high-priority topics
- Provide briefing materials
- Agree on procedures for the landing team engagement, such as points of contact and the schedule of briefings

During the first meeting, the agency transition director might consider trying to establish a personal connection with the landing team leader. At HHS, John Gentile and his counterpart on the Trump transition's landing team spoke alone after the first meeting of their respective teams. They used that time to have an honest conversation about the work ahead at the department and engaging the career workforce to advance the incoming administration's priorities. Protocol and personal intuition will determine whether this is appropriate at every agency, but a private meeting between leaders can build trust between the teams.

## **Briefings**

Many agency transition teams have approached the briefings as a demand-driven process. At the Department of Defense, Michael Rhodes provided the leads on the landing team with a list of briefing topics and asked them to select which ones the team wanted. Landing teams may start with strong preferences, but may also defer to the agency transition team on which briefings to receive. The transition team should begin with the briefings it believes will be most useful to the landing team in light of the team's goals and the president-elect's stated priorities. This is an opportunity for the agency transition team to demonstrate that it is leaning into the incoming administration's agenda. Landing team members have reported that briefings on the budget and situational overviews of the agency, including top issues that will arise in the first 200 days, were particularly helpful.

## **Execution**

When conducting briefings, agency transition teams should take account of landing team members' unique roles in the transition. As discussed earlier, landing team members have different backgrounds in management and policy, as well as various levels of experience with the agency. With limited time available during the formal transition period to complete deliverables, landing teams will be looking for ways to get up to speed quickly. Scott Gould, former deputy secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs and co-chair of the VA landing team in 2008, explained that "landing teams are looking for the career executives to make the complex simple."

Briefings also present a valuable opportunity for agency transition teams to not only demonstrate their command of the agency's issues, but also to connect with the incoming administration. The NASA transition team, for example, delivered its briefings during the 2016-17 transition in terms that resonated with the incoming team. The team highlighted how NASA's programs were important to the president-elect's priorities, such as job creation. This approach, described by Associate Administrator Robert Lightfoot as "our story, their words," enabled the landing team to develop a deeper understanding of NASA's programs, and allowed the agency transition team to move from one-sided recitations of facts to substantive conversations.

To facilitate productive conversations, agency transition teams should do their best to set a positive tone. When agency transition teams receive ques-

tions about specific policy ideas or administrative actions, some may sound far-fetched or impossible to carry out. Even in those cases, however, agency transition teams should avoid rejecting the idea out of hand. Instead, they should probe for the policy objective and convey a willingness to explore ways to accomplish that objective. As John Gentile of HHS put it, “Tell us what you want to do and we’ll figure out how we can work together to get it done.” Landing teams need to hear the truth, but agency transition teams can earn credibility and foster healthy dialogue by challenging their own assumptions and thinking creatively in response to new questions and ideas.

Several agency transition teams, including at the departments of Homeland Security and Labor, had their transition directors or deputies attend every meeting with the landing team during the 2016-17 transition. These agencies reported that having senior team leaders attend the meetings set a cooperative tone, provided confidence to career staff conducting briefings and ensured that commitments made to the landing team were met. A potential downside to this approach is that the landing team may feel that career staff are trying to control them, which could have a negative effect on relationship development and trust. Agency transition directors can acquire a sense of the right balance by building personal relationships with their counterparts.

### **Supporting the confirmation process for political appointees**

During the transition and the first months of the new administration, the nomination of top Senate-confirmed appointees can alter the plans of agency transition teams. Some agency transition teams may be called on to support confirmation preparations at the highest levels. When President-elect Obama announced his intent to nominate Arizona Gov. Janet Napolitano as secretary of the Department of Homeland Security in 2008, the entire transition operation in that agency shifted to support the future secretary. DHS’s transition director, Coast Guard Rear Adm. John Acton, organized flights to Phoenix for the appropriate agency staff to prepare the governor for confirmation hearings. Agency transition teams can support confirmation preparations by:

- Identifying important information for briefing materials
- Connecting nominees with subject-matter experts
- Working with the agency’s legislative affairs team to prepare nominees to answer potential hearing questions

### **Integrating new political appointees**

In addition to supporting landing teams during the transition, agency transition teams will play a role in integrating new political appointees into the agency. The exact nature of the role will vary across agencies, but agency transition teams will assist with:

- Preparing to swear in new appointees on January 20 or thereafter
- Onboarding new appointees to enable them to gain early momentum on priorities

## **Preparing to swear in new appointees**

The incoming administration will want to swear in as many new appointees as possible after the inauguration. This is important for the new administration's ability to begin acting on the president's agenda, but it also has enormous symbolic importance. Recognizing the significance for the incoming team, Hugler and several of his colleagues at Labor did not take any chances. Since the department is located in the inauguration's secure zone, Hugler and his team slept in the Frances Perkins Building on the night before the inauguration to make sure that they would be onsite on January 20.

The agency transition team will lead the effort to ensure that the agency is prepared to swear in new appointees by coordinating among important parties, such as human resources, the facilities staff and others. In addition, agency transition directors should keep the incoming White House liaison informed of progress and ensure that there are no surprises. Smoothly and efficiently swearing in appointees on day one is a great way for the career staff to build goodwill with the new administration.

## **Onboarding new appointees**

Just as agency transition teams developed programs for exiting appointees, they should also take the lead in onboarding new appointees. Onboarding must be a priority for any organization, particularly when one considers that lasting impressions come during those first weeks and months, and can set the stage for success. An effective onboarding process quickly integrates the new employees into the organization, equips them with all the information and tools they need to be "work ready" and helps build a strong network on which the new employee can draw on going forward.

The key ingredients of a successful onboarding process include clarity on the individual's role and responsibilities, a suitable individual workspace and readily available information technology, and early interactions with senior leadership. An effective onboarding process also should accelerate the assimilation of the new employee.

The federal workplace is unlike any other private or public sector environment. New political appointees must understand the distinctive and important elements of operating in government. Recognizing the learning curve for even the most capable new appointees, the Partnership for Public Service's Center for Presidential Transition offers a variety of resources to support new appointees. Those resources include federal position descriptions that identify the core responsibilities of even the most arcane roles, as well as Ready to Govern® courses for new appointees that cover topics such as:

- Managing political-career interactions
- Navigating relationships with the White House and the Office of Management and Budget
- Knowing the ethical factors to take into consideration when making decisions in government

- Federal hiring, budget and acquisition processes
- How to get things done in government and execute on key priorities

The full collection of federal position descriptions can be found online at **presidentialtransition.org/publications**. A description of Ready to Govern courses can be found online at **presidentialtransition.org/appointees**.

Several agencies have developed strong onboarding models. The Department of Defense, for example, established a centralized pre-employment/onboarding process for the 2016-17 transition. Each new appointee received pre-populated onboarding packages; mandatory and practical training in subjects such as cybersecurity, information assurance, records management and ethics; and an overview of the departmental organization and governmental/agency interactions. Pre-processing enabled new appointees to complete security paperwork, obtain individualized benefits consultations and meet with an ethics attorney or human resources specialists to address specific appointment questions. The DOD model expedited the onboarding process. Additional office and component-specific onboarding and mission orientation was conducted after permanent assignments were made. And at the Department of Labor, the agency transition team provided new appointees with a “new employee orientation guide” that provided background on the department, human resources issues and more. Contents included:

- Welcome to the Department of Labor: organizational structure and workforce at-a-glance
- Human resources: electronic official personnel folder, transit subsidy, work-life benefits and supervisor resources
- Departmental programs: strategic planning and performance reporting, procurement of goods and services, emergency preparedness, Labor records management and travel
- Government ethics: financial disclosures, post-employment restrictions and more
- Building services: access, parking and more
- Labor IT information

New appointees also received briefings on Freedom of Information Act rules. Both the departments of Defense and Labor worked to ensure that appointees felt supported but not overwhelmed, and that there were no surprises.

### **Enabling early action on priorities**

In addition to providing general onboarding information, agency transition teams should help new appointees begin implementing their priorities as quickly as possible. The Environmental Protection Agency’s transition team provided landing team members and new appointees with information on decision-making authorities and the distribution of political appointees across the agency, which helped the incoming group plan its implementation strategy.

Labor embedded knowledgeable career employees in different offices to provide assistance to new appointees. Labor budget appointee Mark Zelden said that it “was very helpful for me to have someone like that. She [the Labor Department career detailee] was an excellent resource.” Anything that can help new appointees get up to speed quickly will contribute to a strong relationship between appointees and career staff.

Agency transition teams have a remarkable opportunity to shape the new administration’s view of the career staff. Zelden, who served on Trump’s Labor Department landing and beachhead teams, said transition director Ed Hugler “set the tone.”

“He was a professional, a career civil servant who made clear that he and his team were there to serve the president. We were treated with respect and we wanted to give the same respect,” said Zelden.

## **OUTGOING ADMINISTRATION**

Just as incoming personnel will arrive over time, outgoing political appointees will start departing well before the election, but most will depart in the last days of the incumbent administration. Therefore, transition teams must also plan for the exit of these individuals by arranging for the completion of standard tasks such as returning IT equipment or debriefing for security, as well as helping them make the transition to new careers.

### **Working with outgoing appointees to prepare briefings for the incoming team**

Career executives leading the transition should be prepared for possible tension with political appointees. A certain amount of strain is inevitable. If the same political party might retain power under a new president, some political appointees may want to be involved with transition activities to position themselves with the incoming administration. If there is a likely change to another political party, outgoing appointees may want to push particular issues or points of view. These circumstances can make life complicated for the career staff involved in the transition.

Some of this stress might be alleviated by proactively engaging the outgoing administration’s appointees. Michael Rhodes, the 2016-17 agency transition director at the Department of Defense, related how briefing materials prepared for the incoming administration were developed by both career and political appointees. At the Department of Labor, Deputy Secretary Chris Lu developed a suggested list of priority briefings for the landing team. Although not all political appointees will want to be involved in planning for their own transition, agency transition teams may be surprised by the level of interest they discover among appointees in their agencies. By reaching out to appointees, the agency transition team can build trust and obtain vital support for transition planning. But agency transition teams should not allow this constructive engagement with outgoing appointees to obscure the significant advantages that come from having career staff drive this process—including the neutrality of the briefing materials and fostering trust with the new team after the inauguration.

## Preparing for departure

A smooth outgoing transition may not garner headlines, but it is the last act in the agency’s work with the incumbent administration and therefore it is a vital objective for agency transition teams. The last days of the administration are trying times for many political appointees as they close out their work and explore new employment options. The agency transition team can play a significant role in assisting the outgoing appointees. This process should include:

- Creating and distributing a separation guide for the departing political appointees
- Coordinating necessary separation-related meetings and activities
- Designating easily accessible points of contact for key separation items

## Create consolidated separation guide

The first step to prepare political appointees for a smooth exit is to develop a guide that contains all the critical information that political appointees may need, including issues involving employee benefits, ethics, security, records management and information technology. Some agencies, such as the Department of Labor, developed a brief guide intended to alert appointees to the key steps in the process. HHS created a more comprehensive guide with detailed instructions on all off-boarding-related topics. Regardless of the length, a helpful separation guide will include the information below.

### Five components of separation guide

<p><b>EMPLOYEE BENEFITS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accrued leave protocol</li> <li>• Health benefits rules</li> <li>• Severance pay guidance</li> <li>• Retirement options and procedure</li> <li>• Life insurance information</li> </ul>	<p><b>ETHICS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Future employment restrictions</li> <li>• Financial disclosure (Office of Government Ethics Form 278)</li> <li>• STOCK Act (2012) information</li> <li>• Office of Government Ethics briefing</li> </ul>	<p><b>SECURITY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protocol regarding security debriefs</li> <li>• Ongoing status of background checks</li> </ul>
<p><b>RECORDS MANAGEMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Outline and rules for records that need to be filed or destroyed</li> <li>• Classified vs. unclassified info</li> <li>• Personal vs. government document guidelines</li> <li>• Rules surrounding government email</li> </ul>	<p><b>IT AND OTHER EQUIPMENT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• List of items to be returned</li> <li>• Process for returning government-issued equipment</li> </ul>	

Source: Partnership for Public Service and Boston Consulting Group analysis

In appendix 3.1, you can find the guide developed by the Department of Labor for the 2016-17 presidential transition. The guide developed by HHS can be found online at [presidentialtransition.org](http://presidentialtransition.org).

### **Organize a “one-stop shop” for separation activities**

Agency transition teams may complement the guide with information sessions and one-on-one meetings for appointees to learn about individual topics. Another practice that agencies may find helpful is to consolidate all separation-related activities into a single workshop. The departments of Labor and Health and Human Services reported that these one-stop shops, in which career staff are available to assist appointees in one place at a given time, were well received. One-stop shops should feature personnel able to assist with the same topics that are covered in exit guides. Organizing these sessions can be challenging logistically, so planning should begin as soon as possible.

Information sessions may begin as early as September. The attendance levels will likely spike after Election Day. The one-stop shops should be convened after the election, and agencies should consider hosting several all-day sessions in January.

### **Designate points of contact**

Agency transition teams should designate a point of contact to handle questions related to each of the following off-boarding topics:

- Benefits
- Ethics
- IT and equipment returns
- Security
- Records management

The point of contact should be made available to political appointees after they leave the agency as well.

### **“The fourth quarter”**

As the formal transition process kicks off in May during an election year, the incumbent administration will need to balance its planning for an orderly transition of power while continuing work on the president’s agenda.

Andrew Mayock, a former senior adviser at the Office of Management and Budget during the Obama administration and co-chair of the Agency Transition Directors Council, described this dual-track approach as the president’s “fourth quarter.” He said the goal in 2016-17 was to meet or exceed the level of cooperation and assistance to the incoming team that President George W. Bush provided to the Obama transition in 2008-09. At the same time, he said, the Obama administration was intent on “running through the tape” in pursuit of accomplishing as much of its agenda as possible before time ran out.

Given such a dynamic in the post-election phase, agency transition team members must operate in a sensitive environment. This will require respecting

the outgoing appointees' wishes while assisting the incoming administration. This may require a delicate balance, one that should include openness, professionalism and commitment to the mission.

## **CAREER EMPLOYEES**

The third main group in agency transitions is the career staff. Career employees are a resource that the agency transition team can tap for a number of roles during the transition, including working with the core transition team and serving in acting appointed positions. If utilized effectively, career employees can bolster the agency transition team's efforts to support the outgoing and incoming administrations.

### **Working with the agency transition team**

As discussed in Chapter 1, the core agency transition team should include career staff with different functional skills and programmatic expertise. Alongside the core team, the transition team needs to ensure that it has a way to tap the agency for timely information and expertise. The FBI, for example, pulled together representatives from different divisions, including those with sensitive national security-related portfolios, into a network that could provide quick turnaround on requests.

Many agencies find it helpful to include promising mid-career professionals in roles supporting the core transition team and representative components. Lee Lofthus of the Department of Justice explained that the purpose is twofold. He said the transition is an excellent professional development opportunity for staff earlier in their careers, and it can be used to build expertise inside the agency for future transitions.

### **Selecting career leaders to temporarily fill critical political positions**

The Presidential Transitions Improvements Act of 2015 states that by September 15 in an election year, agency leaders must designate a qualified career executive to serve in an acting capacity in each political appointee position that the agency head deems to be "critical" in the event that the position becomes vacant.<sup>19</sup> There are more than 4,000 political appointees across the federal government, about 1,100 of whom require Senate confirmation. Given the historical pace of the appointments process and Senate confirmations, many career executives will temporarily fill the vacant political positions.

The transition law provides little guidance as to which positions are critical, but directs that acting officials be named in accordance with the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998. This law authorizes three classes of officials to temporarily carry out the duties of vacant positions requiring a presidential appointment and Senate confirmation. The general rule is that the first assistant to a vacant office becomes the acting officer. Although the law does not define the term first assistant, it has been interpreted generally to mean the top deputy to the office. The law also provides that the president may instead direct either

<sup>19</sup> Edward "Ted" Kaufman and Michael Leavitt Presidential Transitions Improvements Act of 2015, Public Law 114-136 (2015).

a person serving in a different Senate-confirmed position or a senior employee within the agency to become the acting officer. A senior agency employee must have served at the agency for at least 90 days in the year preceding the vacancy and must be at a position equal to or greater than a GS-15.

Agency transition teams can be flexible in deciding when to share the list of designated acting career executives with the agency workforce. In 2016, the Office of Management and Budget simply required that agency transition teams certify that they prepared the list. During the 2016-17 transition, some agencies kept a close hold on the names so as not to create added pressure on the designees. Others argued that being open with the list would provide reassurance to career employees and prevent the spread of misinformation among the rank-and-file.

Arguments can be made for either approach. However the information is shared, agency transition teams should ensure that designees receive the preparation they need to serve effectively.

### **Preparing career leaders to serve in political positions**

The agency transition team should ensure that career executives designated to serve in acting capacities receive the preparation they need to be successful. In general, the Federal Vacancies Reform Act of 1998 provides that acting officials can serve for 210 days,<sup>20</sup> but the law provides an additional 90 days for vacancies occurring around the inauguration of a new president.<sup>21</sup> The law also pauses the time limits when a nomination is submitted to the Senate.<sup>22</sup> Since many political vacancies may last for months, career civil servants need to be ready to step up to lead. The agency transition team has a unique opportunity to prepare acting officials to be able to lean into their roles. During the 2016-17 transition, the Department of Education's transition director, Denise Carter, assembled a comprehensive package of briefing materials for acting officials, including:

- Off-boarding checklist (to help them assist their exiting political counterparts)
- Executive summaries of briefing materials to familiarize them with agency issues and priorities
- Emergency contact list
- List of all Senior Executive Service members across the agency
- Transition project management plan to familiarize them with the transition process
- Crisis management resource for first assistants

Other resources are available as well. The Partnership for Public Service hosted a course called Ready to Act that provided training for career executives who planned to serve in acting positions. The course was attended by represen-

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<sup>20</sup> Federal Vacancies Reform Act, 5 U.S.C. 3346 (1998).

<sup>21</sup> Presidential Inauguration Transitions, 5 U.S.C. 3349a (1998).

<sup>22</sup> Federal Vacancies Reform Act, 5 U.S.C. 3346 (1998).

tatives from more than 10 agencies, including the departments of Agriculture, Homeland Security, Transportation, Treasury, and Housing and Urban Development, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Federal Communications Commission.

### **Managing expectations among career staff**

One of the agency transition team’s most important roles will be to manage expectations among the agency’s career staff about the incoming administration. Not every agency will receive a landing team, which can be a blow to morale.

Agencies often draft “transition guiding principles” that are widely distributed, explaining expectations for interaction with the landing team. One common principle is that access to the landing team will be tightly controlled; career employees’ ability to make direct contact will be limited.

To ensure an orderly process of communication, the team at the Department of Labor in the 2016-17 transition coordinated career staff interaction with landing team members and subsequently with beachhead team members who arrived after the inauguration. “No unforced errors and no headlines” was an unofficial motto for the career staff. The agency transition team should ensure that contact between career employees and landing and beachhead team members occurs within the established channels.

#### **SUCCESSION PLANNING**

Strong private sector organizations embrace a set of practices to prepare for turnover at the top and for other key leadership positions. Known as succession planning, industry leaders pinpoint potential succession gaps, identify individuals who might fill those positions and ensure that those people receive the necessary skills and leadership training.

Leadership transitions are the norm in government, even more so than in industry. The process of selecting career officials to fill temporary political positions or even higher level senior executive positions bears similarity to and can benefit from industry best practices for succession planning. This requires leaders to establish and communicate clear succession planning guidelines, and ensure that leadership development is part of the agency culture. Agencies that actively engage in succession planning and have a robust leadership pipeline will be better prepared to have qualified career leaders ready to competently fill a range of political jobs on a temporary basis during the presidential transition and the post-inauguration period before appointees are in place.

## **CONCLUSION**

Presidential transitions can be organized and planned, but their success ultimately depends on how well people with different perspectives and different roles can work together. A process involving numerous complex procedures will unfold inside individual agencies over many months, with countless micro-scale engagements between groups of outgoing appointees, incoming appointees and career executives. By building strong relationships anchored in trust and commitment to a shared ideal of national service, the agency transition team can coordinate activities among these groups to produce an effective presidential transition.

# People

## Helpful Tips

- Prior to the election, gather career staff members who will assume acting roles to make introductions and discuss how to work together as a team
- Find ways to make personal gestures that make the landing team feel welcome. Even small acts that show sincerity can have an outsized impact. Remember that first impressions count
- When engaging with landing teams or new appointees, focus on the outcomes
  - When explaining agency concepts, “make the complex simple”
  - Do not reject requests out of hand. Instead, ask what the goal is and then suggest the best way to accomplish it
- Situate the workspace for the post-election landing team close to the agency transition team
- Organize a one-stop shop to off-board exiting political appointees
- Look for opportunities to use transition planning to generate momentum to advance other agency priorities

APPENDIX 3.1

**U.S. Department of Labor Separation Clearance  
Guidance for Non-Career Employees 2016/2017**

Source: Department of Labor

The purpose of this document is to help you better understand the steps necessary to separate from the Government. Under each general header are subcategories that outline required action items and helpful hints to make your transition easier. Also provided – where applicable – are descriptions of the activities to be undertaken by OASAM staff to help effectuate your separation. Please note, however, that this document should not be viewed as a substitute for attending one of the information sessions or speaking directly with the OASAM or SOL offices involved. There is a lot of information not included here that you can only receive by talking with one of the subject matter experts.

Feel free to reach out to the Points of Contact at the end of the document if you have any questions or concerns.

*This document was prepared by Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration and Management with the assistance of the White House Liaison and the Office of the Solicitor.*

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**NOTIFYING THE DEPARTMENT ABOUT YOUR DEPARTURE**

**Required Actions**

- Notify your supervisor and the Department’s White House Liaison of your planned resignation date no less than two weeks prior to departure. This will help ensure that you and OASAM have set aside enough time to process your departure paperwork.
  - Be sure to include in your message any approved leave that will be taken during the days leading up to your official resignation date as that will impact the out-processing timeline.

**For Your Information**

- The White House Liaison will notify OASAM and SOL of your pending departure.

**SEPARATION CLEARANCE FORM**

**Required Actions**

- All non-career employees, including PAS/Agency Heads/Sch C Employees and Non-Career SES, should work with administrative staff in their agency to complete the Department’s Separation Clearance Form well in advance of their last day. As part of this process, you will be responsible for:
  - Returning keys, your PIV badge, special access cards (if applicable), and any government-furnished IT equipment;
  - Reviewing outstanding travel vouchers and other debts;
  - Closing out IT accounts, travel card accounts, and transit subsidy allowances; and
  - Filling out your timesheet so you can receive your last paycheck on time.
- Your signed Separation Clearance Form and PIV Badge should be brought to the Office of Executive Resources (N-2453) no later than 4:45PM on your last day with the Department.

**Helpful Tips**

- An agency Career Deputy or Administrative Officer may sign-off as the Supervisor.

**HUMAN RESOURCES-RELATED ACTIONS**

**Required Actions**

- Fill out, validate, and have your timesheet certified in WebTA before you leave.
- PA/PAS’s are required to provide a written letter of resignation addressed to the President listing all currently held positions and a resignation effective date. This letter should be signed and delivered to the White House Liaison so that it can be sent to the Presidential Personnel Office.
  - Before drafting, please contact the White House Liaison for any updated White House guidance on resignation letters.

**Helpful Tips**

- Check your eOPF ([URL]) to verify federal service history dates are correct. It is highly recommended that you print copies for your record.
  - Incorrect information can impact the benefits that you may be entitled to in the future. In addition, if you return to Federal service and the eOPF was not complete when you left, it may affect your leave accrual category and other benefits.
  - If your records are incomplete or not correct, please immediately contact OASAM's Office of Executive Resources for assistance.
  - Note: You can only access your eOPF from a DOL-networked computer.

**For Your Information**

- The Office of Executive Resources will process resignation actions in HR Connect for PA/PAS/Sch C and Non-Career SES employees.
- OASAM's Office of Executive Resources will reach out.

**BENEFITS**

You are not required to attend a benefits session or speak with a benefits advisor prior to your departure, but it is strongly suggested. During those sessions you can receive information about: health insurance, dental and vision insurance; life insurance; Flexible Spending Accounts; Thrift Saving Plan options; refunds of retirement deductions and redeposits; annual leave, sick leave and credit hours; and unemployment compensation.

**Helpful Tips**

- If you are retiring, you must work with your retirement counselor to ensure that all forms are completed well in advance of your retirement.
  - If you are retirement eligible and you have not been assigned to a Benefits Specialist, please immediately contact the OASAM Office of Worklife, Leave and Benefits Policy.
- If you would like to have an individual appointment with a benefits specialist, please contact the OASAM Office of Worklife, Leave and Benefits Policy for scheduling.

**For Your Information**

- In order to convert some of your benefits to private policies, you only have 31 days from the time of separation to do so. Be sure to look into this as soon as possible.
- For information on your TSP Withdrawal Options, go to: [URL].
- If you are not retiring, you may convert your health insurance into a private policy, enroll in your state's Marketplace or enroll in Temporary Conversion of Coverage for health insurance. You have 60 days from the time that you separate to make this decision.
- You may convert your life insurance into a private policy. You have 31 days to make this decision.
- Your dental and/or vision insurance cannot be continued after you separate.
- You may continue being covered by the Federal Long-Term Care Insurance Program after you separate.
- You must contact Long-Term Care Partners at [phone] to arrange direct billing in order to continue this insurance.

**RECORDS MANAGEMENT**

In order to protect employees and the Department, prior to departing DOL senior officials will need to receive a briefing on their responsibilities under the Federal Records Act. The briefing will be provided in two parts with at least several days in between to allow time to identify and prepare any records and related information requiring transfer within the Agency, as well as to identify any documents individuals may want to take with them.

The first briefing will cover responsibilities regarding Federal records, including the types of documents that can and cannot be removed. Guidance will also be provided on how to ensure Federal records are properly transferred upon departure. Individuals will be assisted in how to organize records and documents in the days preceding the actual separation date to help achieve a smooth departure from DOL.

For the second briefing, materials proposed for removal will be reviewed by the Departmental Records Officer (or Agency Records Officer). If the amount of materials needing review is minimal, the review

will take place during the briefing. If the amount of materials that need to be reviewed is voluminous, then arrangements will be made to review the materials separately.

#### Required Actions

- All PAS/PA employees must receive a short records exit briefing from the Departmental Records Officer and complete and submit a DL-6058 ([URL]).
  - These 15 minute meetings can be combined with the SOL ethics briefing. Please request this briefing when communicating with SOL.
- All Non-Career SES and Schedule C employees must receive a records briefing from their Agency Records Officer, and complete and submit a DL-6057 ([URL]).
  - A list of Agency Records Officers can be found at: [URL]

#### Helpful Tips

- In January 2013, Assistant Secretary Kerr issued a guidance memorandum on this topic: [URL]

#### For your information

- If your position has been designated as Capstone (Permanent), your email account will be legally transferred to NARA 15 years at the end of tenure for indefinite preservation. Non-Capstone (Temporary) accounts will be destroyed at the end of 7 years. You will be informed by Records Management staff of your designation prior to your departure.

### ETHICS

#### Required Actions

- The Ethics in Government Act requires covered positions to file a termination OGE 278e report within thirty (30) days from the date of resignation. All departing Obama Administration officials who are in a PAS, PA, Non-career SES, or Schedule C position are subject to this requirement.
  - When the Office of Executive Resources becomes aware of the filer's resignation, the filer will receive an email notification to submit a OGE 278e termination report. The report can be found at: [URL]
  - The filer will have thirty (30) days from the date of resignation to submit the OGE 278e to SOL/Office of Legal Counsel (OLC). For example, if filer's date of resignation is November 12, 2016, then the report will be due NLT December 12, 2016. SOL/OLC encourages the filer to submit the report prior to leaving DOL, approximately during the last five days prior to termination.
  - The reporting period for the content of the termination report is January 1, 2016, to the date of resignation, whether the termination occurs during 2016 or January 2017.
  - Once the filer completes the entire report, Part 1 through Part 9, they should sign and date the cover page of the report and make a copy of the report for their personal files. Submit the original report to: SOL/OLC, 200 Constitution Ave, NW—Suite N2700 Washington, DC 20210
- SOL/OLC asks that the filer include a non-DOL contact email address on the back of the report, if additional information is needed to process the report.
- If the report is not received, a \$200 late fee for failure to file a financial disclosure report will be assessed by SOL's Ethics Office thirty (30) days after the report's due date.
- If the filer has questions regarding the completion of the OGE 278e report, contact [SOL POC].
- All exiting non-career employees will be required to take annual ethics training during 2016. The subject of this year's ethics training will cover the rules for seeking and negotiating for post-DOL employment, as well as the ethics restrictions applicable after the appointees leave government. See the "Calendar of Upcoming Information Sessions" below for dates and times.
- If you're being considered for Career appointment in the Federal Government, contact SOL for guidance and questions regarding the Hatch Act and Ethics.

**Helpful Tips**

- The instructions to the financial disclosure form (OGE Form 278e) are comprehensive, helpful, and interactive. They will answer most, if not all, of the questions you may have in completing the form.

**For Your Information**

- SOL's guidance on post-employment ethics rules can be found at: [URL]

**SECURITY AND EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT****Required Actions**

- Please see Separation Clearance Form section of this document for information on turning in your PIV badge.

**Required Actions (if applicable)**

- Employees with National Security Clearances must be debriefed by the OASAM Security Center prior to separating.
  - The Security Center will provide a list of security clearance holders to Executive Resources and the White House Liaison to help facilitate.
- If you were issued a Government Emergency Telecommunications Service (GETS) card, please contact your agency Continuity Coordinator to turn it in before you depart.
  - A list of Agency Continuity Coordinators can be found here: [URL]
  - A description of the GETS card can be found here: [URL]

**For Your Information**

- If you are a DOL FEMA Support Team member, the Emergency Management Center will reach out to you to schedule an exit debrief.
- Employees will need a signed property pass to remove personal items from the building: [URL]
- If you were given Wireless Priority Service, your agency Continuity Coordinator will work with EMC to have it canceled.

“The goal of our communications strategy was to gain the trust of each party and to be seen as honest brokers.”

**Denise Carter**  
**Department of Education**

## CHAPTER 4

# Communicating

## ENGAGING AUDIENCES AND GATHERING FEEDBACK

Previous chapters explored three pillars of a successful transition: organizing for success, planning for change and taking care of people. The focus of this chapter, communicating with purpose, is more than another pillar. The ability to share timely information with multiple stakeholders across the organization and to communicate clearly with the president-elect's team builds the trust and credibility that constitute the foundation of a successful transition. Keeping internal audiences informed and creating opportunities for feedback will help secure vital support for transition planning and will help promote an organizational culture of energized, engaged employees ready to carry on the agency mission under new leadership.

### PLANNING

#### Engaging internal audiences

As with other major agency initiatives, engaging career staff and leadership with timely information and opportunities for two-way communication will make the transition more successful. The best internal engagement and communications plans target different audiences by using a variety of means. Key internal audiences to keep informed include:

- **Senior Executive Service:** From directly supporting new appointees to potentially serving in acting roles, career senior executives will play a critical role in the transition.
- **Career staff:** Transition is a time of uncertainty, which can breed anxiety inside the agency and rumors about impending changes. Timely, consistent communication to keep career staff informed about the agency transition team's work will promote confidence and cooperation during the changes that lie ahead.

- **Outgoing appointees:** While the involvement of outgoing appointees in the transition will differ across the government, agency transition teams will want to keep the outgoing team informed about the status of preparations and next steps.

Each of these audiences should have a point of contact on the agency transition team for questions, comment or concerns.

Some agency transition directors, such as Denise Carter at the Department of Education, developed a comprehensive plan to formally reach out to these audiences at critical junctures throughout the pre-election period and through the inauguration. Others relied less on a formal communications strategy than on feedback from senior executive transition leads from across the department to determine how and when to engage critical internal audiences.

The agency transition team will want to find the balance between over-communicating, which can distract from the agency’s core missions, and leaving staff in the dark. No matter the approach, agency transition teams will want to reach each of these key internal audiences with practical, timely guidance as the transition planning progresses using tools described later in the chapter.

Clear and consistent messaging will inform, calm and persuade. In contrast, inconsistency can fuel employee concerns and cause uncertainty. Therefore, it is important that coherent, consistent messages are used during every interaction, formal and informal. The following principles, content and tips may prove useful in designing a communications plan that achieves the desired objectives across audiences.

**Principles, content and tips for designing a communications plan**

PRINCIPLES	CONTENT	TIPS
<p><b>Tailor messages to specific stakeholder needs</b></p> <p><b>Ensure messages are consistent and delivered in a coordinated manner</b></p> <p><b>Communication information early and proactively</b></p>	<p><b>Identify target audience</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management, employees, unions, etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Align on message and choose appropriate timing</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continuous communication during change process</li> <li>• Punctual communications on specific occasions</li> </ul> <p><b>Align on communication media</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Media tailored to target audience and influence level</li> </ul> <p><b>Define role of individuals in communication plan</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Confirm whether general management will play key role</li> <li>• Confirm if communications team will play support role</li> </ul>	<p><b>Tone</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How does language choice, format, style reinforce how you want employees to feel?</li> </ul> <p><b>Personalization</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Is it clear how the message and objectives affect each group/ individual employee?</li> </ul> <p><b>Feedback</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Have you adequately ensured proper feedback?</li> </ul>

Source: Partnership for Public Service and Boston Consulting Group analysis

## Engaging external audiences

### PRE-ELECTION

Agencies and agency transition teams are not allowed to directly communicate with presidential transition teams outside of the formal administration councils prior to the election. Nevertheless, since presidential transition teams will begin doing their due diligence on federal agencies prior to the election by using publicly available sources of information such as agency websites, the agency's internet presence is essentially the first means of communication with the incoming administration. Transition teams should, therefore, ensure that their agencies' websites contain accurate, up-to-date information.

### POST-ELECTION

After the election, the terms of engagement with the incoming administration will be framed by the memorandum of understanding signed by the president's chief of staff and the president-elect's transition chair. The MOU will specifically outline the conditions by which agency transition teams may share classified and non-public information.

Agency transition teams should communicate the conditions of engagement during the first meeting with the incoming landing team. During the 2016-17 transition, the Department of Homeland Security's transition team required each member of the landing team to sign a nondisclosure agreement before gaining access to non-public information. For those agencies that deal with classified information, the transition team should convey the levels of clearance required to receive that kind of information.

As mentioned in earlier chapters, there is great value in establishing norms for how the incoming and agency transition teams will exchange information. During the Department of Labor's 2016-17 transition, Ed Hugler, the director of the transition, and one other member of his team were the primary career staff points of contact for the landing team members. At DHS, transition leader Vince Micone managed the process. The team received nearly 230 requests for information from the landing team, and having a central point of contact made it much easier to track those requests.

The bottom line is that agency transition teams should set up a channel to receive requests for information, and might also consider asking the landing team to assign priority to each request. As Micone noted: "We completed everything that was asked of us, but with so many requests coming in and not much time during the transition period, prioritization can help focus your efforts."

In addition to managing the flow of information to the landing team, the DHS agency transition team facilitated meetings between incoming and outgoing appointees. These meetings allowed both teams to discuss front office organization, portfolios and other issues of importance.

## EXECUTION AND IMPACT

### Tools for communicating within the agency

In a complex organization like a federal agency, a one-size-fits-all approach to communication is unlikely to be effective. Agency transition teams have employed multiple tools to deliver the message on transition and maintain open lines of communication. Some of the most commonly used are described below.

#### MEMOS

A memo sent by the head of the agency is an excellent way to reach a large audience with a positive tone regarding the transition. During the 2016-17 presidential transition, several Cabinet secretaries and deputy secretaries used transition memos to kick off the formal planning process. At the Department of Defense, for example, Secretary Ash Carter sent a memo to all staff members in May 2016 to introduce the transition and outline his expectations for a smooth handoff. These kickoff memos also introduced the agency transition director and listed a point of contact for questions. Here is the memo that NASA Administrator Charles Bolden sent to his agency staff:

National Aeronautics and Space Administration  
Office of the Administrator  
Washington, DC 20546-0001

**To: NASA Employees**  
**From: Administrator**  
**Date: July XX, 2016**  
**Re: Agency Transition Planning and Guidance**

On November 8, 2016, the American people will elect our next president. Seventy-three days later, that president will take office in a peaceful transfer of power that is a hallmark of our American democracy.

To ensure that the presidential transition is efficient and organized, every federal agency must undertake a meticulous planning process. This includes preparing materials to guide the incoming administration, as well as preparing the organization for any changes that may occur when the next president takes office. We must prepare to do our part to assist in that overall effort.

In recent months, I have established a transition team to begin undertaking this challenging but essential task. Robert Lightfoot (Associate Administrator) and Tom Cremins (Associate Administrator for Strategy and Plans) will be leading the effort with my full support.

In the coming weeks and months, transition leadership may ask you to contribute to this effort in different ways. Your support will enable NASA to continue to deliver on our vision of reaching for new heights and revealing the unknown for the benefit of humankind.

If you have any questions or if anyone outside of NASA—including but not limited to a presidential candidate's transition team—contacts you for information related to the transition, please contact Jolene Meidinger ([email]), Special Assistant dedicated to the transition efforts. Jolene will help ensure that we are both helpful and coordinated in our response to these inquiries.

With your help, NASA will set the example for an efficient, organized agency transition. Thank you for your continued hard work and support.

## DIGITAL COMMUNICATIONS

Agency transition directors can reinforce the message contained in memos from the agency’s senior leadership with regular all-staff emails. Denise Carter, the transition director at the Department of Education, and Shannon Kenny, agency transition director at the Environmental Protection Agency, emailed staff close to important dates in the transition process to offer timely explanations of the latest developments. Additionally, several agencies updated their official websites with transition-related information and created internal websites that employees could access to learn more about the transition. The EPA’s transition website contained contact information for members of the agency transition team and links to resources with more information. Internal websites might also contain an FAQ document that addresses questions such as:

- The transition process
- Internal agency transition plans and deliverables
- Guidelines for interacting with landing teams and new appointees

The Department of Defense also created an official, public-facing website dedicated to transition in 2016-17. The site contained basic details about the department and conveyed transition-specific information, requirements, and messages for departing, potential and incoming appointees. This was an excellent tool to demystify the department’s role in transition for employees and external audiences alike. The site can be found at [2017dodtransition.defense.gov](http://2017dodtransition.defense.gov) and a screenshot can be seen below.

### Department of Defense 2017 transition website

The screenshot shows the homepage of the 2017 DOD Transition website. At the top left is the Department of Defense seal. To its right is the text '2017 DOD TRANSITION' and a search bar with the placeholder text 'Search 2017 DoD Transi'. Below this is a dark blue navigation bar with white text for 'HOME', 'TRANSITION INFORMATION', 'DEPARTING', 'INCOMING', 'PENTAGON WELCOME', 'FORMS', 'RELATED LINKS', and 'CONTACT US'. The main content area features a large banner with the text 'WELCOME TO THE DOD 2017 TRANSITION' over a background of an American flag. On the left side, there is a vertical list of links: 'Transition Information', 'Departing Handbook', 'Incoming Handbook', 'Pentagon Welcome', 'Forms', 'Related Links', and 'Contact Us'. On the right side, the heading 'DoD TRANSITION FOR 2017' is followed by a paragraph of text: 'Welcome to the Department of Defense (DoD) 2017 Transition Website. This site provides essential information for departing and incoming political appointees. Included are handbooks for incoming or departing officials. They may be reviewed on-line or in print.' Below this text is a photograph of a modern office interior with large windows and people working.

Source: Department of Defense, [2017dodtransition.defense.gov](http://2017dodtransition.defense.gov)

## MEETINGS

Meetings that allow agency staff to hear directly from the agency transition team and to ask questions should supplement written communications. To ensure that they reach all of their key internal audiences, the Department of Education's transition team held several types of meetings for the 2016-17 transition:

- **Senior Executive Service forums:** Senior executives from across the department were briefed on transition and provided messages to be shared with their components.
- **Town halls:** All DOE employees were invited to attend presentations on the transition process and the agency transition team's preparations. These sessions were streamed and recorded to offer maximum regional staff participation.
- **Regional offices:** Other agencies, including NASA, conducted transition webinars for the benefit of regional employees.
- **Appointees:** Meetings were held with outgoing political appointees to brief them on the agency transition team's preparation and to solicit feedback to incorporate into deliverables for the incoming administration.

Many agencies utilized some combination of the above during the last transition. The Department of the Treasury, for example, convened two panel discussions open to all employees. The first featured transition experts who briefed attendees on the process and provided valuable government-wide context. The second panel brought together Treasury career and political staff members who had experienced presidential transitions. They were able to provide a sense of what to expect after the election.

The agency transition team may also consider enlisting colleagues in spreading the word about transition. The team at the EPA, for example, empowered senior executives to address the 2016-17 transition on their own terms by creating a PowerPoint presentation and making it available to senior executives across the agency. EPA transition leaders Laura Gentile and Tim Torma were also able to insert periodic transition references and updates into all-staff emails sent by the administrator or the chief of staff. In other agencies, such as the Department of Justice during the 2016-17 cycle, components organized their own transition-themed meetings and other events that provided opportunities to share guidance from the core agency transition team, thereby amplifying the team's message.

## GATHERING FEEDBACK

While meetings present opportunities for agency employees to be kept informed and in some instances weigh in on transition preparations, the agency transition team might also consider several other steps to answer questions and gather feedback:

- Set up an email account dedicated to receiving questions, comments and concerns about transition

- Create an online entry form through which employees can provide feedback on the internal transition website
- Host agency transition team office hours during which employees can discuss questions or ideas about the transition

Additionally, the agency transition team might conduct periodic surveys of career SES or rank-and-file employees on transition preparations. The surveys might be designed to accomplish any number of objectives, including:

- Validating ideas contained in briefing materials
- Identifying sources of expertise or gaps in topics for briefing materials
- Flagging issues around transition preparedness, such as a high degree of uncertainty or anxiety in the agency

During the 2016-17 presidential transition, the Partnership for Public Service and several agencies jointly created a baseline survey for career SES. That survey can be found in appendix 4.1.

Meetings, webinars and websites will keep agency employees informed, but the benefits of these go beyond simple information sharing. Creating mechanisms for feedback and two-way conversation will help improve transition planning by allowing the agency transition team to keep apprised of feelings inside the agency. It will also bolster efforts to create a culture of engaged, energized employees.

#### PREPARING FOR THE TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY

The new administration will likely want to make changes to agency websites to reflect their priorities and convey their message. It may be surprisingly hard for the incoming team to delete content and images of a former administration from an agency's website and social media presence. Transition teams should document their agency's public-facing accounts and hand over information such as passwords to the incoming team at the appropriate time so they can be prepared to make changes they desire after the inauguration.

## CONCLUSION

Effective communication is the critical element that should infuse each pillar of the agency transition team's planning. Sharing timely information, keeping key stakeholders informed and engaging in dialogue will support and strengthen the agency transition team's efforts. It also will allow the senior leadership team to engage the organization, communicate the case for change, and build employee and team morale while neutralizing rumors and minimizing disruption to the agency's mission.

# Communicating

# Helpful Tips

Communications plans are an integral component of every successful change management effort, and the best ones will normally do the following:

- Establish target outcomes and goals, particularly in terms of what you want employees to think, feel and do as a result of communications
- Determine all communications channels and tools, including times and locations for engaging employees
- Define the audiences in terms of distinct stakeholder categories and assess their communication needs and expectations
- Develop plans with timeliness and cadence for messaging each audience
- Outline key messages for each target audience and tailored for circumstance
- Establish clear measures of success and track progress via feedback loops

## APPENDIX 4.1

**Presidential Transition Survey**

Source: Partnership for Public Service

Below is a sample survey your agency can use to baseline the transition preparedness of your agency, and it can be customized to target specific issues your team may want to explore. The information gleaned from this survey can be used to fine-tune briefing materials and also provide transition-related feedback. It is intended to be administered to executives within your agency. After being administered, the Partnership can provide the results and analysis within two weeks.

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey on your department's preparations for the presidential transition. This survey is intended to identify ways to improve the department's level of transition preparedness and to provide data that can enable comparisons with other agencies to determine the level of preparedness across the federal government. Your responses to the following questions will only be seen by staff at the Partnership for Public Service and transition leaders at your department. Your identity will not be connected to your responses.

The first three questions give us general information about your role in the organization. The remaining questions focus on how you assess the state of transition preparedness and the information that you believe is most important to convey to the next administration. Please finish this survey by \_\_\_\_\_. It should take no longer than 5 minutes to complete. Should you have any questions, please contact \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_. Thank you very much for your time.

1. Please complete the following information:
  - a. Agency \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. Position \_\_\_\_\_
2. Please state your location
  - a. Washington, D.C.
  - b. Other- (Please specify)
3. Are you a political appointee or a career executive?
  - a. PA
  - b. PAS
  - c. Schedule C
  - d. Career SES
  - e. Non-career SES
  - f. Other- (Please specify)
4. Are you involved in the transition efforts within your agency?
  - a. Yes
  - b. Somewhat
  - c. No
  - d. I do not need to be
5. Do you feel informed by the transition team in your agency?
  - a. Yes
  - b. Somewhat
  - c. No
  - d. I do not need to be

6. Do you feel your agency is prepared for the upcoming transition?
  - a. Yes
  - b. Somewhat
  - c. No
  
7. On a scale of 1-100, in which 1 is the lowest possible negative score and 100 is the highest positive score, how would you grade your department's performance on these issues?
  - a. Hiring and recruitment
  - b. Retention and benefits
  - c. Technology
  - d. Finance/Budget
  - e. Acquisition
  - f. Writing of regulations
  - g. Policy implementation
  
8. Please identify one management area that the next administration needs to prioritize for improvement right away:
  - a. Hiring and recruitment
  - b. Retention and benefits
  - c. Technology investment
  - d. Finance/Budget
  - e. Acquisition
  - f. Writing of regulations
  - g. Policy implementation
  - h. Other (Please specify)
  
9. Please identify one specific policy or management initiative that you believe has been effective and should be continued by the next administration.

**AGENCY-SPECIFIC QUESTIONS**

1. On a scale of 1 (not burdensome at all) to 5 (very burdensome), how much of a burden has (AGENCY'S) transition work been on you and your staff?
2. How well do you feel you've been informed about how the transition will personally impact you? [not informed at all, neutral, well-informed]
3. How much information on the transition have you communicated down to your staff? [none, a little, most of what I receive, all of what I receive]



# Recognition

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The Partnership for Public Service has compiled this comprehensive guide of the activities required during the transition. The guide features detailed outlines of the transition practices, archival materials from past transitions and recommendations for a successful presidential transition.

For more resources and information, please visit the Center for Presidential Transition website [presidentialtransition.org](http://presidentialtransition.org).



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