



United States International Trade Commission

Budget Justification

Executive Summary
Fiscal Year 2021



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Budget Highlights

For FY 2021, the Commission requests \$105.0 million to carry out our statutorily mandated functions. This funding will sustain the personnel and non-personnel investments that we made in FYs 2018 and 2019 and plan to make in FY 2020 to manage continued high investigative caseloads, numerous revisions to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule and tariff rate changes, and modernization of our IT infrastructure.

Our request reflects the resources required to maintain increases to current staffing levels in the Office of Operations and the Office of the General Counsel, which are heavily impacted by high investigative caseloads. It also provides resources for critical non-personnel requirements that have been deferred to fund human capital investments. Further, it seeks to support several projects to maintain and upgrade our IT systems and infrastructure—for example, continued migration of various services and applications to the cloud. Leveraging cloud resources provides optimal availability and performance, offers better continuity of operations in the event of a catastrophe, improves reliability, and secures the highest long-term value for our users and the American taxpayer. Our request also aims to sustain capabilities in both research and economic analysis so we can better investigate proposed changes in trade policy, as well as important developments in U.S. competitiveness.

American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016

The American Manufacturing Competitiveness Act of 2016 (AMCA), 19 U.S.C. § 1332 note, enacted in May 2016, directed the Commission to conduct two petition cycles for the consideration of miscellaneous tariff bills (MTBs), in which potential beneficiaries file petitions for duty suspensions or reductions directly with the Commission. We successfully completed the first cycle on August 8, 2017, delivering a final MTB report that determined 1,686 products were eligible for inclusion in the omnibus MTB legislation. The Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018, P. Law. No. 115-239, was enacted on September 13, 2018. The tariff reductions and eliminations under the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill Act of 2018 became effective on October 13, 2018, and will expire on December 31, 2020.

The second MTB petition cycle began on October 11, 2019. We received nearly 4,100 petitions, which reflects an increase of more than 900 petitions (nearly 30 percent) over the 2016 cycle. In FY 2019, we funded improvements to the Miscellaneous Tariff Bill

Petition System (MTBPS), hired temporary staff for the MTB process, and trained a larger number of existing permanent staff to manage the increase in petitions that we projected for the second cycle. Our FY 2020 appropriation reflects the resources needed to fully staff the process and to keep the MTBPS secure and available to staff and the public, so that we can meet our statutory mandate and deliver a final MTB report to the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means in August 2020.

Additional Workload Drivers

In addition to the continued heavy workload in antidumping/countervailing duty (AD/CVD) and unfair import investigations described below, we have been devoting additional resources to conducting or supporting other investigations and Administration initiatives. For example, following the two global safeguard investigations initiated in 2017 under sections 201–204 of the Trade Act of 1974, we instituted two section 204 midpoint monitoring investigations. We completed one and will complete the second investigation in early February 2020.

We have also had to amend the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) a number of times in recent years to incorporate the changes brought about by Administration initiatives. In a typical year, two or three HTS revisions are made; in FYs 2018 and 2019, 13 and 14 revisions were made, respectively. One Administration initiative that drove the increase in HTS revisions was the U.S. Trade Representative’s investigation of acts, policies, and practices by the government of China under section 301 of the 1974 Trade Act. The other initiatives were the Department of Commerce’s two investigations (on steel and then aluminum) under the national security provisions of section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

Program Overview

Antidumping/Countervailing Duty Investigations and Unfair Import Investigations (Section 337)

The Commission provides a venue for private sector firms and other qualifying entities to bring allegations of certain unfair or injurious trade practices involving imports before an independent, objective, and expert quasi-judicial governmental body. Our trade

remedy investigations caseload continues to grow in volume and complexity. In FY 2019, the number of AD/CVD investigations was consistent with the record levels seen in recent fiscal years, and the caseload is expected to stay at comparable levels in FYs 2020 and 2021. In FY 2016, new unfair import matters under section 337 exceeded the previous peak in FY 2011; this caseload remained high in FYs 2017, 2018, and 2019 and we expect it to remain high in FYs 2020 and 2021.

AD/CVD Caseload Maintains High Levels

In FY 2019, 15 petitions were filed under Title VII of the Tariff Act of 1930, a decline from the prior fiscal year. In light of the government shutdown, however, this level of new petitions is consistent with the monthly averages of recent years. These new filings, combined with ongoing investigations and reviews, resulted in 59 proceedings instituted and 60 completed, continuing the trend of high levels of active investigations in recent fiscal years. That trend is expected to continue in FY 2020: we anticipate instituting 62 proceedings and completing 64. In FY 2019, more than half of the petitions involved imports from multiple countries (as many as six), with China being listed in 8 of the 15 petitions. Domestic industries filing petitions in FY 2019 produced a range of products, including various steel and metal products; chemicals and textiles; processed agricultural products; and final consumer products. While a substantial number of these investigations covered steel products, final consumer goods represented the next largest share. Some investigations were particularly notable because of the large volumes of trade or complexity of the market, including utility scale wind towers (Canada, Indonesia, Korea, and Vietnam), quartz surface products (India and Turkey), fabricated structural steel (Canada, China, and Mexico), and wooden cabinets and vanities (China). In addition to new investigations, we instituted 22 reviews of existing trade remedy orders (i.e., AD/CVD duty orders). Because existing orders are reviewed every five years, the recent increases in new investigations add to the number of reviews going forward, increasing future caseload. As a result of the two global safeguard investigations that were initiated in FY 2017, and subsequent remedy provided by the President, in FY 2019 we initiated two midpoint monitoring investigations, completing one (residential washers) this fiscal year.

During FY 2019, we continued our ongoing efforts to increase transparency and reduce the burden on participating parties and our staff. We issued a survey to external stakeholders to learn their views regarding the benefits, challenges, and key features of potential web- or extraction-enabled information and data-collection vehicles. We will apply this information to ongoing efforts to leverage technology to improve processes and procedures. In FY 2020, we plan to continue developing a data system for more complete, timely, and accessible reporting of investigative information, including Title VII information.

Unfair Import Investigations Caseload Remains High

In FY 2019, our section 337 workload remained at elevated levels and is expected to increase in FY 2020. Parties continue to find that our proceedings offer an attractive forum for resolving disputes involving unfair acts in the importation of goods, including imports that allegedly infringe U.S. intellectual property rights. Our proceedings provide for timely resolution of matters that may involve more drawn-out litigation in the U.S. district courts. In addition, section 337 authorizes unique relief in the form of exclusion of goods at the border. IP-intensive industries account for a large number of high-wage jobs in U.S. industries that generate significant exports. The range of technologies covered in these investigations is quite broad, encompassing, among other things, various electronic devices, pharmaceutical and medical devices, transportation-related products, and consumer goods such as magnetic storage tapes, LED lighting, height adjustable desks, baby carriers, intraoral scanners, food service equipment, luxury vinyl tile, printer cartridges, and fashion dresses. Although section 337 investigations typically involve patent infringement allegations, they can also involve allegations of other unfair acts such as trade secret misappropriation, which is an area of heightened concern for U.S. companies, the Administration, and Congress.

Work is ongoing to ensure that section 337 investigations are completed expeditiously, in line with congressional intent. We continue to build and develop the necessary staff and courtroom resources to handle the section 337 workload and focus on making the process more efficient and less costly for both litigants and the agency. Our efforts include improvements to our rules of procedure, procedural pilot programs, and substantial investments over the past few years in our Electronic Document Information System (EDIS). Further, in FYs 2020–2021, we plan to implement electronic service of documents in EDIS. We also plan to improve our search application, 337Info, which provides more detailed information to the public about investigations instituted since October 1, 2008. 337Info offers information on scheduling, staffing, parties, and counsel for all of these investigations. 337Info also includes information regarding the unfair acts alleged, disposition with respect to each party, and appeals.

Recent improvements to EDIS and 337Info have helped us to better manage our large volume of investigation-related materials while making our investigative process more transparent. These systems also comply with government Open Data rules, furthering our efforts to make our data more accessible to and usable by other agencies and the public. Continued funding of these types of improvements will help us to address the challenges of resolving section 337 matters expeditiously and will keep the public informed on these matters.

Analysis and Information on Tariffs, Trade, and Competitiveness

Our agency supplies the executive branch and Congress with objective analyses of significant trade issues of the day. We provide industry and economic research, tariff and trade information, and trade policy support through formal investigations and informal expert advice. Given our unique economic and trade expertise, we offer leading-edge data and insights that support the development of sound U.S. trade policy. Industry and economic analysis investigation caseload was at a high level in FY 2019 and is expected to remain high in FY 2020.

We also maintain and update the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) relies upon the HTS for collecting tariff revenues on imported goods. Private firms use the HTS to learn the duties that they will pay on imported goods. U.S. exporters and importers depend on our work in the World Customs Organization that aims to ensure that global tariff product classification (“nomenclature”) is up to date and takes into account industry interests and changing patterns of trade. During FY 2018, we revised the HTS 13 times after issuing the 2018 Basic Edition, compared to two or three revisions in a typical year. In FY 2019 we published the annual Basic Edition and 14 revisions. In the first quarter of FY 2020, we have prepared and published seven revisions of the HTS, as well as the annual Basic Edition for January 1, 2020. These revisions were made to incorporate tariff rate changes implemented during the year due to tariff increases on steel and aluminum for national security, for safeguard actions on solar panels and large residential washers, and on thousands of products to address issues with China.

We Continue to Develop New Approaches in Our Industry and Economic Analyses

International trade touches nearly all sectors of the U.S. economy. As with section 337 and Title VII investigations, we constantly develop and refine our capabilities to meet requests for increasingly complex analyses in emerging areas of international trade, trade policy, and competitiveness. We gather primary data to provide unique insights into emerging issues, assembling this information via a variety of instruments, including carefully crafted industry surveys.

Our staff also develops new methods or approaches to produce high-quality economic analysis. For example, in estimating the economic effects of proposed trade agreements, we have found it increasingly important to account for nontariff issues and concessions. Assessing the impact of such changes is considerably more challenging than examining the effects of tariff concessions. During FY 2019, we applied new modeling and survey research approaches to assess the global competitiveness of U.S. businesses supplying business-to-business digital products and services. We continue to develop new capabilities by collaborating with other

organizations, including academic institutions. During FY 2020 and 2021, we plan to focus our research on areas such as improving our ability to model the effects of trade policy uncertainty; assessing industry competitiveness; examining the effects of trade and trade policy on U.S. workers; and analyzing supply chains.

Our work in industry and economic analysis spans a wide variety of issues and responds to particular requests from the President and Congress. A few examples include:

- The performance of U.S. companies in global and regional value chains.
- How trade and investment barriers, rules of origin, and standards affect U.S. firms, workers, and consumers.
- The promises—and pitfalls—of new technologies, industries, and business models.
- Benefits and damages to U.S. affiliates abroad from certain policies and regulations of the countries in which they are located.
- Economic analysis of proposed and completed U.S. free trade agreements, as well as technical support to policy makers during trade negotiations.

To effectively support the interests of trade policy makers, we must maintain a staff with expert knowledge and skills to provide relevant and timely insights on trade, investment, and the international competitiveness of U.S. companies in the global marketplace.

Tariff and Trade Information Services Benefits from New Technology and Improved Business Processes

The HTS provides the foundation for the U.S. trade data maintained by the U.S. Census Bureau (Census), and it enables CBP to manage its trade and enforcement activities. We ensure that the HTS is both accurate and up to date so that it meets the demands for trade and tariff information from Census, CBP, U.S. exporters and importers, the Administration, and policy makers in Congress. Due to the size and openness of the U.S. economy and the volume of U.S. trade, the HTS is the most heavily used tariff schedule in the world. Its more than 10,700 tariff lines must be updated and maintained throughout the year to reflect changes from implementing trade agreements and from other congressional and administration actions. Redesigned in FY 2013, this system was developed as an electronic database in FY 2014, and it was made available to the public at the beginning of the fourth quarter of FY 2015. In FY 2018, we completed the redesign of DataWeb, the trade data system that we use both for our own work and that we

provide to the public. We deployed a beta version of the redesigned DataWeb in FY 2018, and we released the final version in the first quarter of FY 2019.

As these developments show, we have taken advantage of new technologies to make tariff and trade information far more accessible and usable, both for our own analyses and for many essential public uses. Maintaining and building on these improvements requires resources. Our appropriation request includes funding to address these issues. The skills needed to support many of these tariff and trade information services (e.g., HTS maintenance and classification) are unique and can take years to develop. Moreover, many of the agency experts that we rely on for tariff and trade information services are approaching retirement eligibility, so we expect human capital planning and recruitment to be a priority over the next few years.

Trade Policy Support Remains of Interest but Could Face Resource Constraints

We draw heavily on staff in all agency program areas to respond to informal quick-turnaround requests for trade policy support from Congress and the Administration. In FY 2019, we supplied rapid responses on a broad array of issues and topics, ranging from litigation support in international tribunals to assessments of specific industry and economic issues. Our staff often provides trade policy support to negotiators working on proposed trade agreements or adjustments to existing agreements. We supply information, expertise, and software-based tools to support U.S. negotiating teams.

We are also seeing increasing interest from our requestors on nontariff-related trade matters, as well as on significant emerging tradable sectors such as services and digital trade. Moreover, behind-the-border issues related to regulation and services trade require us to refocus our resources, apply new analytic techniques, and develop new trade-related databases. As budget and statutory workload permits, we detail staff members to our main requestors' offices, where they can support these entities' work while broadening their skills and experience.

Congress and the Administration place a high value on our staff's ability to produce timely, objective, and independent information related to their most urgent issues. Because we are facing heavier workloads, work that is more complex, and staffing challenges in various areas, we anticipate a limited ability to respond to these requests if the requested level of funding is not received. Thus, staff recruitment and development are pressing needs for us.

Efforts to Strengthen Information Technology Security

We continue to demonstrate our commitment to improving our IT security by timely complying with and implementing mandates, directives, and best business practices pertaining to IT security. We continue to expand and improve on our solution to data exfiltration (i.e., unauthorized data copying), as well as part of our new data loss prevention program, by adding software to prevent the inadvertent release of personally identifiable information (PII) via email and web postings.

In FY 2020, we will continue to strengthen our IT security posture by investing in new technologies, processes, and capabilities to meet the requirements of the Federal Information Security Modernization Act of 2014. Planned improvements include the following:

- Expanding our information security continuous monitoring efforts to monitor our network security by implementing new software and increasing licensing for existing monitoring software to improve the depth and breadth of security scanning across the enterprise.
- Coordinating with the Department of Homeland Security to conduct external assessments and scans of agency systems.
- Continuing independent assessments of our security and privacy controls systems to ensure that security controls are applied correctly, operating as intended, and producing the desired outcome for security requirements.
- Ensuring timely detection and reporting of cyber incidents.

Remote and Cloud Computing

We plan to augment further our disaster recovery capacity and telework capability in FY 2021 by maintaining a modernized remote access solution; adding additional network capacity and redundancy; and ensuring improved levels of availability and accessibility via our remote data center. In FY 2019, we completed our migration of email to the cloud and we are on schedule to complete our migration of desktop-based office productivity software in FY 2020. For FY 2021, we expect to continue migrating in-house applications to a cloud-based architecture where appropriate. These migrations will improve application availability, reduce our dependence on private data centers, strengthen the security posture of all users, and lower maintenance costs.

Risk Management and Planning

We have an enterprise risk management (ERM) process to establish, maintain, monitor, evaluate, and report on agency risks and the agency's system of internal controls. ERM is an integral part of all strategic planning, performance management, budget, IT, and human capital functions and activities.

As part of this effort we maintain an ERM database, which supports categorization, documentation, and evaluation of risks. Management performs ongoing assessments to identify, manage, and update risks in this database. The risk profile is developed from the risk database and ranks risks from an agency-wide perspective. The profile is discussed, prioritized, and reviewed by our Performance Management and Strategic Planning Committee. The primary purpose of this risk profile is to provide a thoughtful assessment of the risks that we face arising from our operations and mission-support activities.

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) provides agencies with guidance related to risk management in certain specialized areas, including cybersecurity. OMB directs agencies to assess their cybersecurity risk, to manage the cybersecurity component of enterprise risk, and to adopt the Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity. We manage risk commensurate with the magnitude of the harm that would result from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, or destruction of a federal information system or federal information. We comply with all cybersecurity reporting requirements.

Our managers actively integrate risk management principles into performance planning and budget formulation. There is now a more direct link between decision making, the weighing of risks, and the attainment of strategic goals.

Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act

The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (GAO-IG Act) requires each agency to include in its annual budget justification a report that identifies each public recommendation issued by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and the agency's inspector general (IG) which has remained unimplemented for one year or more from the annual budget justification submission date. The Commission does not have any open GAO recommendations. The table below lists all nine of the Commission's IG recommendations that have been open for more than one year and the Commission's target date to take final action on the recommendations.

Report Title	Report Number	Issue Date	USITC OIG Recommendation	Target Date for Final Action on Management Decisions
Management Letter on Conflict of Interest Process	OIG-ML-17-10	02/10/2017	The Commission develop a process for senior officials to provide positive assurance that there are no conflicts of interest as they are assigned cases.	04/15/2020
Audit of Directives Management	OIG-AR-15-14	09/02/2015	Define standard format and content requirements for each type of internal rule.	04/15/2020
Audit of Directives Management	OIG-AR-15-14	09/02/2015	Document interrelated and dependent directives to understand how changing one policy may affect another.	04/15/2020
Audit of Directives Management	OIG-AR-15-14	09/02/2015	Require delegations of authority and agency designations to include authoritative sources and core responsibilities.	04/15/2020
Audit of Directives Management	OIG-AR-15-14	09/02/2015	Centralize delegations of authority and agency designations into a single document.	04/15/2020
Audit of Time and Attendance	OIG-AR-18-09	03/27/2018	Update Commission policies to remove duplicative information and clearly identify the roles and responsibilities where authority has been delegated.	04/15/2020
Audit of Time and Attendance	OIG-AR-18-09	03/27/2018	The Commission establish a process to keep accurate record of the hours worked by its employees.	04/15/2020
Audit of Time and Attendance	OIG-AR-18-09	03/27/2018	The Commission should have a consistent policy for recording time increments for credit, compensatory, and overtime hours.	04/15/2020
Audit of Time and Attendance	OIG-AR-18-09	03/27/2018	The Commission establish a policy to manage religious compensatory time.	04/15/2020

Senate Report 116-127: Reporting Requirements

In the interest of reducing government waste and expediting responses to current report mandates, Senate Report 116-127 invites agencies to submit a list of reporting requirements that it considers outdated or no longer relevant for the review of the Committees on Appropriations.

At this time, the Commission does not have any reports requested by the Committees on Appropriations that it considers outdated. However, as a separate matter, it has identified two publications proposed for elimination or streamlining in response to requirements of the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010. Specifically, the Commission has requested elimination of the requirement found in 19 U.S.C. § 3204 to provide the *Andean Trade Preference Act: Impact on U.S. Industries and Consumers and on Drug Crop Eradication and Crop Substitution* report. The requirement is outdated because the President's authority to provide trade preferences under the Act expired in 2013 and has not been extended by Congress. Thus, none of the four eligible countries have participated in the program since 2013. As a result, there is no benefit to issuing the report.

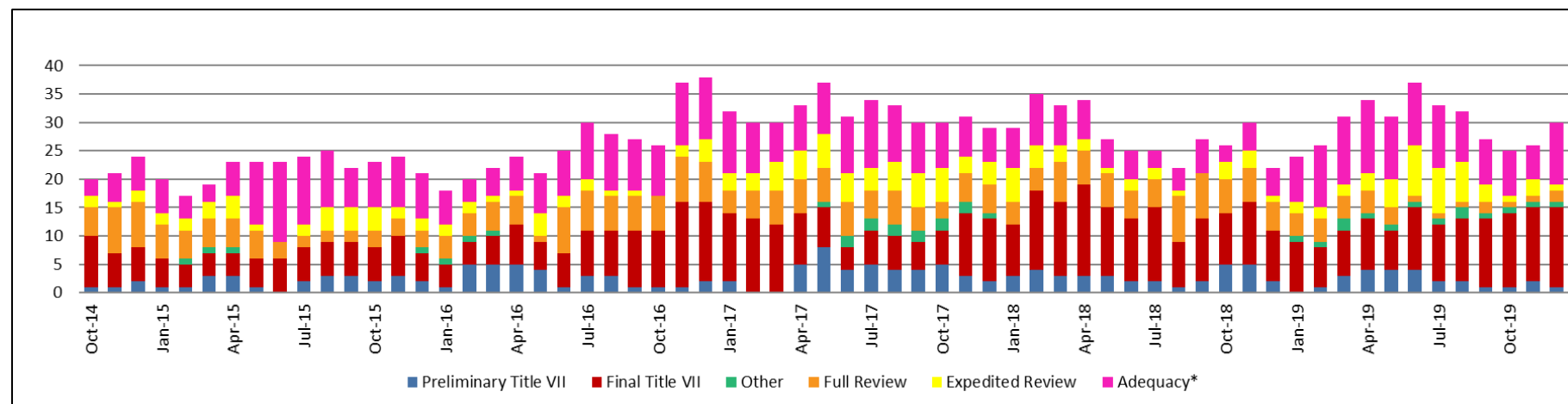
Similarly, the Commission requested that Congress streamline the production of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States by eliminating the requirement to print a hard copy of it, which can be found in 19 U.S.C. § 3007(a). The statute requires the Commission to prepare a hard-copy version of the HTS and also authorizes it to publish an electronic version of the HTS. Users of the HTS rely almost exclusively on the electronic version. The requirement of a hard copy duplicates the electronic version. In addition, the hard-copy version often becomes outdated soon after issuance and therefore provides little benefit to the public.

Import Injury Investigations Caseload

Instituted and Completed Investigations

	Instituted							Completed						
	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Preliminary Title VII	12	18	20	18	15	16	16	11	19	17	18	19	15	16
Final Title VII	10	16	12	21	19	16	16	12	13	19	18	15	20	16
Other	1	1	2	0	3	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	3	2
Full review	8	11	11	7	6	11	10	9	6	11	11	7	9	11
Expedited review	16	11	17	10	16	17	15	14	12	15	13	17	17	16
Total	47	57	62	56	59	62	59	47	51	62	62	60	64	61

Monthly Active Caseload



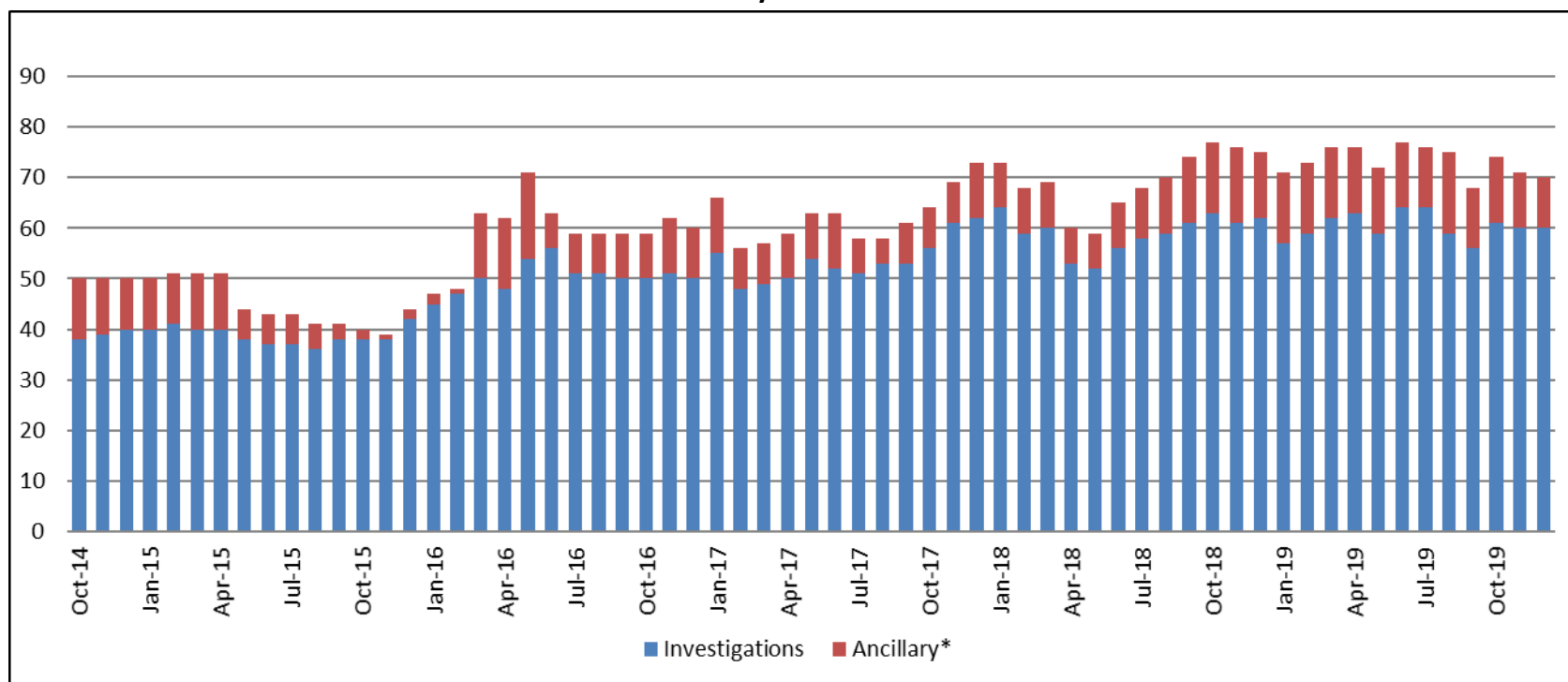
*We realigned our workload for five-year reviews in FY 2015, shifting a substantial portion of work to the “adequacy phase” of these proceedings. This phase precedes a determination to conduct a full or expedited review. In this chart, beginning in FY 2015, active five-year reviews in their adequacy phase are presented separately and labeled “Adequacy.” See linked data set.

Unfair Import Investigations Caseload

Instituted and Completed Original and Ancillary Investigations

Status	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Instituted	47	79	64	74	59	70	70
Completed	50	64	61	61	60	62	60

Monthly Active Caseload



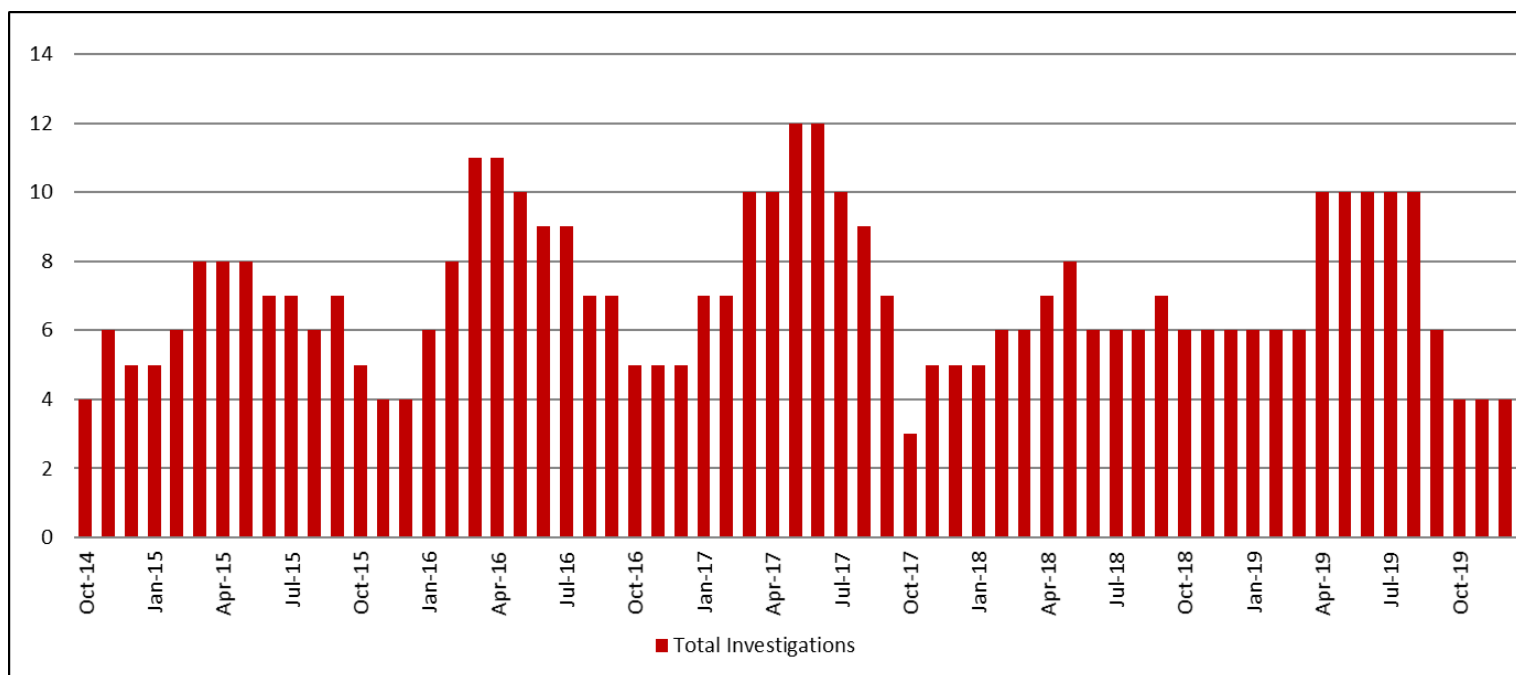
*Ancillary investigations include post-order proceedings, such as modifications or rescissions (i.e., revocations) of remedial orders, advisory opinions, remands (cases returned) by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit, and enforcement proceedings.

Industry and Economic Analysis Investigations Caseload

Instituted, Completed, and Active Recurring Investigations

Status	FY 2015 Actual	FY 2016 Actual	FY 2017 Actual	FY 2018 Actual	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Estimate
Instituted	5	7	5	5	7	9	6
Completed	9	9	5	4	9	6	7
Active recurring	6	6	7	6	6	5	6

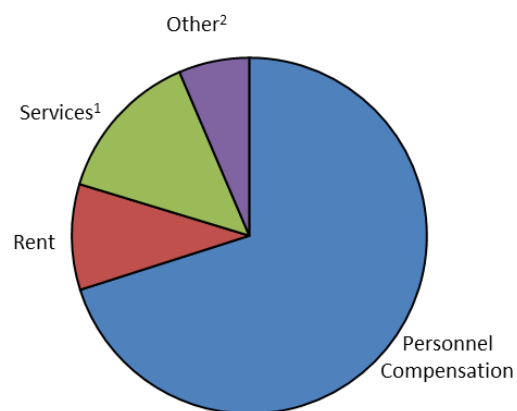
Monthly Active Caseload



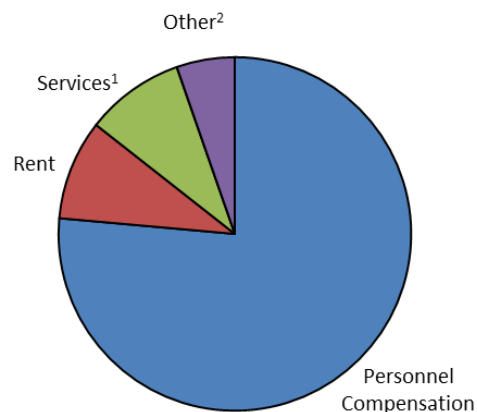
Dollar Cost: Comparison by Object Classification, Fiscal Years 2019–21

(dollar amounts in thousands)

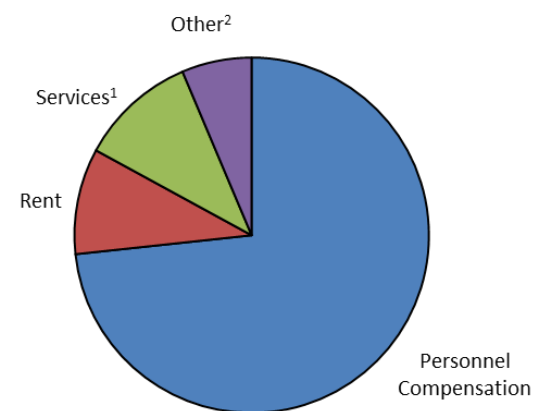
FY 2019: \$97,076







FY 2020: \$99,400



FY 2021: \$105,000



CATEGORY OF OBLIGATION	FY 2019 Actual		FY 2020 Estimate		FY 2021 Request	
	Dollars	Percent of Total	Dollars	Percent of Total	Dollars	Percent of Total
Personnel Compensation 	\$68,043	70.1%	\$75,960	76.4%	\$76,969	73.3%
Rent 	9,315	9.6	9,108	9.2	10,104	9.6
Services 	13,471	13.9	9,022	9.1	11,230	10.7
Other 	6,247	6.4	5,310	5.3	6,697	6.4
TOTAL	\$97,076	100.0%	\$99,400	100.0%	\$105,000	100.0%

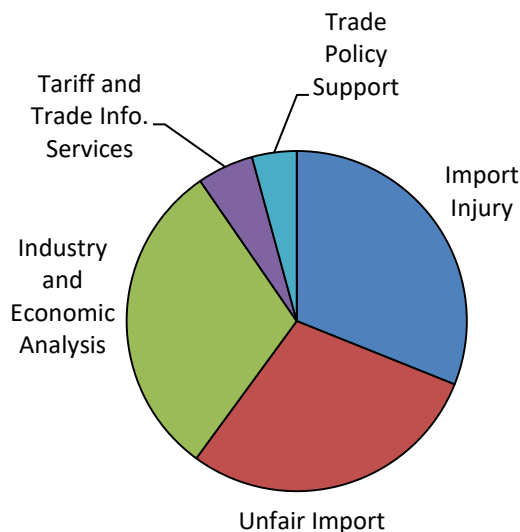
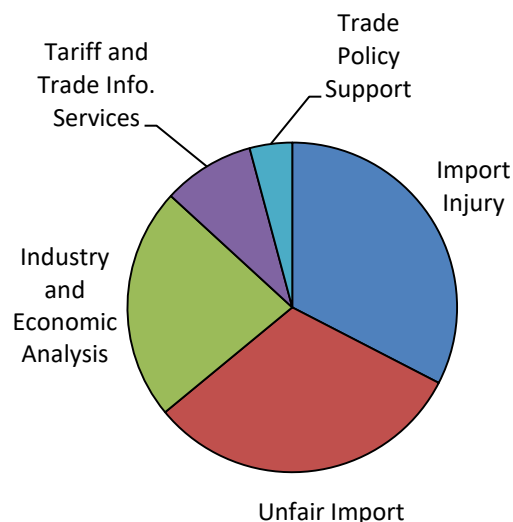
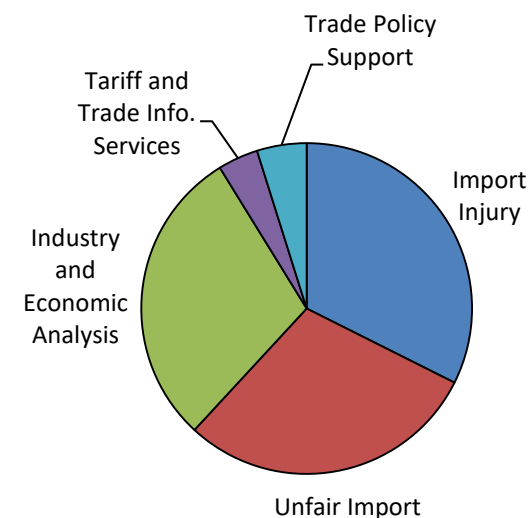
Note: Dollars may not add due to rounding in this and subsequent charts.

¹Services include, but are not limited to, obligations for contractor staff (IT service desk; security guards; financial management; internal controls; and financial audits), software licenses, and equipment maintenance.

²Other includes budget object classes such as equipment, supplies, communications and equipment rental, travel, training, printing and reproduction, land and structures, postage and contractual mail, and transportation.

Dollar Cost: Comparison by Strategic Goal, Fiscal Years 2019–21

(dollar amounts in thousands)

FY 2019: \$97,076**FY 2020: \$99,400****FY 2021: \$105,000**

CATEGORY OF OBLIGATION	FY 2019 Actual		FY 2020 Estimate		FY 2021 Request	
	Dollars	Percent of Total	Dollars	Percent of Total	Dollars	Percent of Total
Trade Remedy Investigations (Strategic Goal 1)						
Import Injury	\$30,163	31.1%	\$32,382	32.6%	\$34,019	32.4%
Unfair Import	28,135	29.0	31,260	31.4	30,946	29.5
Tariff, Trade, and Competitiveness-Related Analysis and Information (Strategic Goal 2)						
Industry and Economic Analysis	29,458	30.3	22,654	22.8	30,802	29.3
Tariff and Trade Information Services	5,205	5.4	8,962	9.0	4,137	3.9
Trade Policy Support	4,115	4.2	4,142	4.2	5,096	4.9
TOTAL	\$97,076	100.0%	\$99,400	100.0%	\$105,000	100.0%

Analysis of Change by Object Classification, Fiscal Years 2019–21

(dollar amounts in thousands)

	FY 2019 Actual	FY 2020 Estimate	FY 2021 Request	FY 2020—21 Change	Percentage Change
Personnel Obligations	\$68,043	\$75,960	\$76,969	\$1,009	1.3%
Non-personnel Obligations					
Rent	\$9,315	\$9,108	\$10,104	\$996	10.9%
Services	13,471	9,022	11,230	2,208	24.5
Supplies	1,777	1,458	1,859	401	27.5
Equipment	1,930	940	1,560	620	66.0
Travel	535	617	682	65	10.5
Training	715	560	582	22	3.9
Communications and Equipment Rental	908	1,414	1,652	238	16.8
Printing and Reproduction	311	281	289	8	2.8
Official Reception and Representation	3	4	4	0	0.0
All Other (Transportation, Postage, Land and Structures)	69	36	69	33	91.7
Subtotal Non-personnel Obligations	\$29,033	\$23,440	\$28,031	\$4,591	19.6%
Total Obligations	\$97,076	\$99,400	\$105,000	\$5,600	5.6%

Summary of Changes from the FY 2020 Estimate

(dollar amounts in thousands)

Personnel Obligations

Personnel.....+\$1,009

Personnel obligations are expected to increase by approximately \$1.0 million. This level of funding will sustain the human capital investments that we made in FYs 2018 and 2019 and plan to make in FY 2020 to manage historically high investigative caseloads and numerous revisions to the Harmonized Tariff Schedule and tariff rate changes. These human capital investments were funded largely from deferring routine maintenance and upgrades to our IT infrastructure, data purchases and enhancements to systems related to our trade mission, and economic modelling and research services. Further, this funding level will cover the anticipated 1.9 percent pay raise effective January 1, 2021, and pay for the normal cost of employee promotions, within-grade increases, and increased benefits. Those increases will be offset by the departure of temporary staff assigned to the miscellaneous tariff bill process.

Estimated awards spending for general schedule employees as a percent of their salary is 2.0 percent in FY 2020 and 3.0 percent in FY 2021. The one percent increase was required by the Office of Management and Budget in its Passback instructions.

Non-Personnel Obligations

Rent.....+\$996

FY 2021 rent obligations are expected to increase by nearly \$1.0 million to reflect the annual rent—about \$10.0 million—in our 15-year lease agreement.

Services.....+\$2,208

Services obligations are expected to increase by \$2.2 million, bringing them closer to the historic levels necessary to support maintenance and upgrade of our IT infrastructure and systems related to our trade mission, and to fund requirements that have been deferred to fund human capital investments.

Supplies.....+\$401

Supplies obligations are expected to increase by \$401,000, reflecting the historic levels necessary for data purchases that support our trade mission.

Equipment+\$620

Equipment obligations are expected to increase by \$620,000 to support IT network and infrastructure maintenance and upgrade projects that have been deferred to fund human capital investments.

Travel.....+\$65

Travel obligations are expected to increase \$65,000 to sufficiently fund statutory investigations, anticipated studies, knowledge development in emerging trade issues and priority areas, representational travel to international organization meetings, litigation support, and multilateral and regional agreement negotiation support.

Training.....+\$22

Training obligations are expected to increase \$22,000. Training will be sufficiently funded to support developing and advancing staff skills and meeting licensing, certification, and professional education requirements. Approximately \$20,000 is included in our budget request for education and training of the acquisition workforce.

Communications and Equipment Rental.....+\$238

Communications and equipment rental obligations are expected to increase by \$238,000 to support IT network and infrastructure maintenance and upgrade projects that have been deferred to fund human capital investments.

Printing and Reproduction.....+\$8

Printing and reproduction obligations reflect an inflationary increase.

All Other (Transportation, Postage, Land and Structures).....+\$33

All other obligations are expected to increase \$33,000 to fund the typical level of postage requirements.

Net Non-Personnel Obligations Changes+\$4,591

Total Adjustment to Base (\$99,400)+\$5,600

Total Budget Request.....\$105,000

The Commissioners

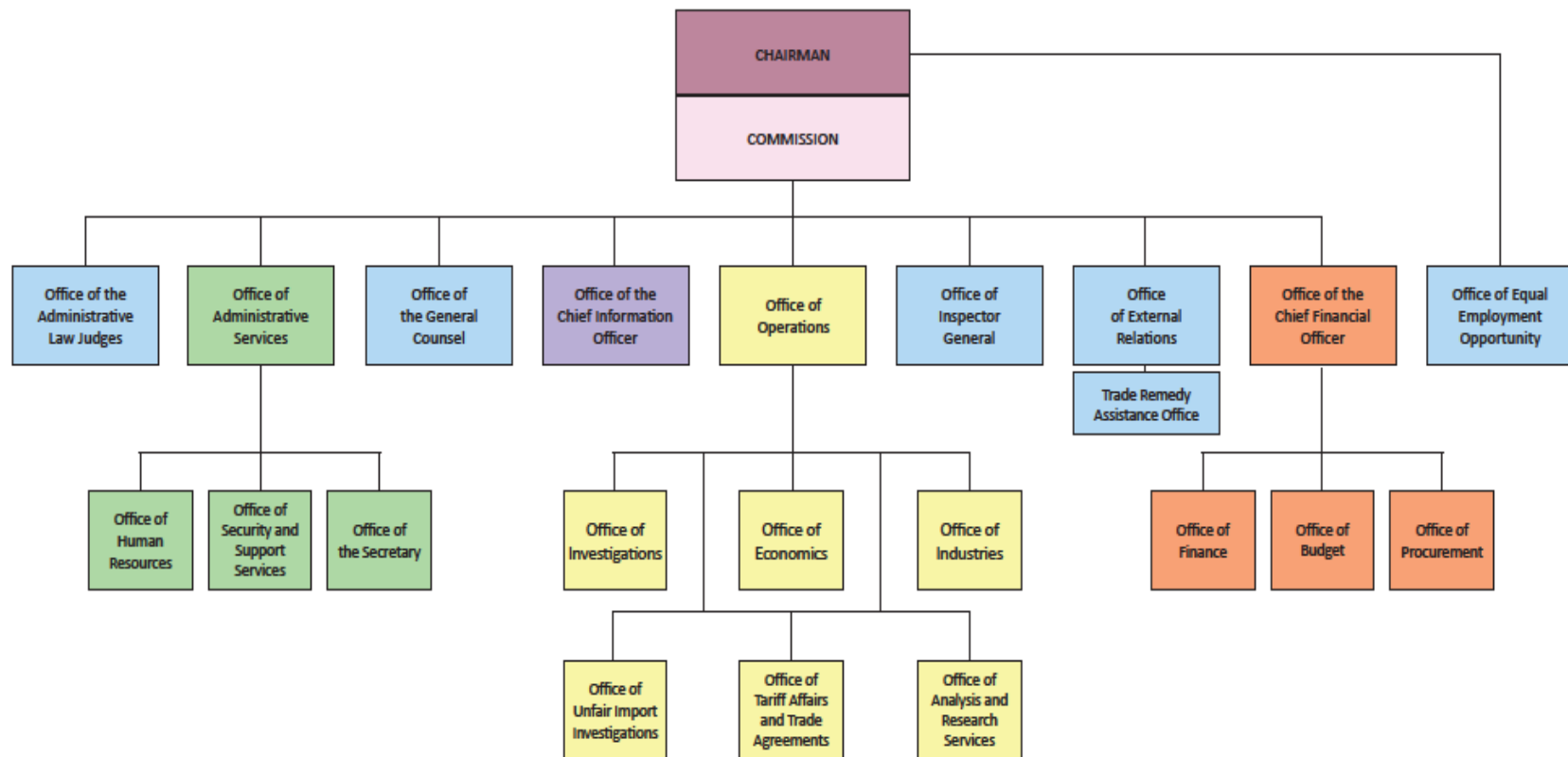
The USITC is headed by six Commissioners, who are nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. David S. Johanson, the senior Republican, is serving as Chairman of the Commission by operation of law. As of the date of issuance of this document, the Commission has no Vice Chairman. Other Commissioners currently serving are, in order of seniority, Rhonda K. Schmidlein, Jason E. Kearns, Randolph J. Stayin, and Amy A. Karpel.¹

Each Commissioner serves a term of nine years, unless appointed to fill an unexpired term. The terms are set by statute and are staggered such that a different term expires every 18 months.² A Commissioner who has served for more than five years is ineligible for reappointment. A Commissioner may, however, continue to serve after the expiration of his or her term until a successor is appointed and qualified. No more than three Commissioners may be members of the same political party. The Chairman and the Vice Chairman are designated by the President and serve for a statutory two-year term. The Chairman may not be of the same political party as the preceding Chairman, nor may the President designate two Commissioners of the same political party to serve as the Chairman and Vice Chairman. Currently three Democrats and two Republicans serve as Commissioners.

¹Currently, there is one vacancy.

²19 U.S.C § 1330.

U.S. International Trade Commission Office-level Organization Chart



Revised December 2017

Current Permanent and Term Staffing Plan and Target Staffing Levels

Office	Permanent and Term Positions		
	FY 2020 Staffing Plan	Onboard as of 1/29/2020	Gap
Commissioners	38	30	8
External Relations	4	4	0
Inspector General	4	4	0
General Counsel	53	48	5
Administrative Law Judges	26	26	0
Equal Employment Opportunity	2	2	0
Chief Information Officer	38	31	7
Subtotal: Other Offices	165	145	20
Operations	6	5	1
Analysis and Research Services	28	20	8
Investigations	31	29	2
Unfair Import Investigations	25	25	0
Economics	44	38	6
Tariff Affairs and Trade Agreements	14	14	0
Industries	77	70	7
Subtotal: Operations	225	201	24
Chief Financial Officer & Internal Controls	7	6	1
Budget	3	3	0
Finance	6	8	-2
Procurement	6	6	0
Subtotal: Chief Financial Officer	22	23	-1
Administrative Services	5	5	0
Human Resources	12	11	1
Security and Support Services	11	10	1
Secretary and Dockets	20	22	-2
Subtotal: Administrative Services	48	48	0
Commission Total	460	417	43

Note: We are constantly evaluating our workload and aligning resources to meet emergent needs. In the short term, we may approve requests for staffing that exceed office allocations to meet workload challenges. If those workload challenges persist, we may make the adjustment permanent by shifting positions. Furthermore, end of Q1/beginning of Q2 staffing levels typically reflect the lowest point for staffing due to year-end retirements.



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