

H.R. 2142

THE GOVERNMENT EFFICIENCY, EFFECTIVENESS AND PERFORMANCE IMPROVEMENT ACT

Creating High-Performing, Results-Oriented Government

Purpose	Assessment of Performance Improvement – Improves outcomes by requiring the head of each Agency, in coordination with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), to identify priorities and goals; and to set ambitious, outcome-focused, and measurable targets for meeting priorities and goals; and to regularly review and report on the agency’s performance in achieving those priorities and goals.
Focus	Cross-cutting Focus – Improves the program focus by requiring the creation of measurable goals within and across agency programs, projects, and activities; eliminates the possibility of duplicative assessments of similar programs within the same year. Requires involvement of senior leaders to implement regular progress reviews of those goals. Support goals requiring coordination of programs across multiple programs with similar purposes.
Frequency of Assessments	Quarterly Assessments – Requires more rigorous and aggressive oversight by mandating that Senior leadership conduct performance review on a quarterly basis and publish progress on milestones and metrics.
Congressional / Public Input	More Comprehensive Comment Opportunities – Require mechanisms for taking Congressional and public comments on the priorities and goals being reviewed as well as the methods for reviewing performance. Require agencies to consider public comments when establishing goals and performance evaluation to ensure high direct value to the public.
Transparency	Frequent Updates – Requires that performance review information be updated and made available to the public as frequently as possible to reflect the agency’s progress toward achieving their goals, performance trends and best practices as well as the actions taken to improve performance.
Accountability	Additional Layers of Accountability - Managers will be held accountable by senior agency leadership and OMB for performance reviews related to goals. If a program, project or activity is not on target to reach its goals, managers will use evidence gathered during the review to adjust their actions to reach the target.
GAO Review	Calls for GAO evaluation and reports on agencies’ use and communication of performance information. Requires GAO to evaluate the impact of this Act; effect on GPRA; evaluate whether goals are tied to performance outcomes; ensure efficient spending of taxpayer dollars; and provide recommendations for improvement.
Performance Improvement Officers	Elevate Rank of Performance Improvement Officers Requires that PIOs be senior agency executives . Defines their role as supporting quarterly performance reviews, advising on the selection of priority goals, helping to align personnel appraisals with performance priorities, ensuring agency progress is published online, and providing training.
Congressional Consultation	Requires consultation with Congress on agency performance plans as well as the targeted priorities and goals.
Performance Improvement Council	Establishes an inter-agency Performance Improvement Council to recommend performance management policies to OMB, share best practices, publication of recent impact evaluations, and continually improve performance review process.