

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT 1993 (GPRA)

The Government Performance Results Act (GPRA) of 1993 heralded a new era in government administration and reform at the federal government in the United States. The GPRA was a landmark act that culminated from more than a decade of innovation and management initiatives to make governments more productive, which are collectively termed as the 'reinventing government' movement. The National Performance Review (NPR) was established in 1993 to reform and streamline the working of the federal government agencies, and as stated by President Bill Clinton, the goal of NPR was "to make the entire federal government less expensive and more efficient, and to change the culture of our national bureaucracy away from complacency and entitlement toward initiative and empowerment." There was increasing support for the move to redesign, to reinvent, to reinvigorate the federal government, and result in a less expensive and more efficient government.

The NPR developed four main principles to guide its efforts to reinvent government: *To go back to basics by reducing the workforce and finding ways to make government more efficient; To put customers first and make government more responsive to the American people; To cut red tape by eliminating unnecessary paperwork for states, communities, and citizens; and To empower federal employees by making them more responsible and accountable for their efforts.*

Topics of Interest:

- What are some national models of performance measurement legislation similar to GPRA?
- Can we observe any specific patterns or trends among such adoptions?
- Has GPRA achieved its original goals and objectives?
- Has GPRA really worked? How can it be improved going forward?
- How has GPRA been implemented in states and cities in the United States?
- How can we evaluate and compare such initiatives from a global perspective?
- What are some of the best practices and critical factors for success?
- What are the challenges faced in implementing the GPRA-type models in nations globally?
- What are the impact of such GPRA-type models on local and regional governments?

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS



Rt Hon Patricia Scotland QC
Commonwealth Secretary-General



John Kamensky
Keynote Speaker



Marc Holzer
Distinguished Research
Professor

ABOUT THE SPEAKERS

Rt Hon Patricia Scotland QC Commonwealth Secretary-General

Rt Hon Patricia Scotland QC is a British diplomat, barrister and politician, serving as the sixth Secretary-General of the Commonwealth of Nations. She was elected at the 2015 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting and took office on 1 April 2016. She is the first woman to hold the post. She was elevated to the House of Lords in 1997 and, as a British Labour Party politician, served in several ministerial positions within the UK Government, most notably as the Attorney General for England and Wales and Advocate General for Northern Ireland. She is a dual citizen of the United Kingdom and Dominica, where she was born.

John Kamensky Emeritus Fellow, IBM Center for the Business of Government

This year's keynote address will be delivered by Mr. John Kamensky, an Emeritus Fellow with the IBM Center for The Business of Government in Washington, DC, which sponsors independent research by academics and nonprofits on management challenges facing government leaders. He also lectures on performance management at the School of Public Policy, University of Massachusetts-Amherst. During his time with the IBM Center, he edited or co-authored eight books. He continues to write and speak on leadership, organizational performance management, collaborative governance, strategic foresight, and government reform.

Prior to his role at the IBM Center, he served in the U.S. federal government for 24 years where he had a significant role in helping pioneer the government's performance and results orientation. As a federal executive, he served for eight years as deputy director of Vice President Al Gore's National Partnership for Reinventing Government. Before that, he worked at the U.S. Government Accountability Office for 16 years where he played a key role in the development and passage of the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993. He also previously led GAO's work on federal-state-local issues.

Dr. Marc Holzer Distinguished Research Professor

Dr. Marc Holzer has been a leader in the public productivity and performance field since the early 1970s. He is the founder of the National Center for Public Performance and the founding Editor-in-Chief of the international journal Public Performance and Management Review. His more than 600 scholarly publications address a wide range of strategic approaches to the measurement and improvement of public services. Dr. Holzer is the Distinguished Research Professor at the Institute for Public Service at Suffolk University–Boston, and was the founding dean of the School of Public Affairs and Administration at Rutgers University. He is a past president of the American Society for Public Administration (ASPA) and a recipient of ASPA's Dwight Waldo Award for outstanding contributions to the professional literature of public administration over an extended career.