

2022 MARC HOLZER PUBLIC PERFORMANCE SYMPOSIUM

Government Performance and Results Act

30 years of GPRA



**Online April 22, 2022
Call for Proposals**

Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)

GPRA has served since 1993 as a model, adopted and adapted throughout the US and the Globe at the national, state or provincial, and local government levels. This symposium reflects back on the impact and lessons of GPRA & similar models. Has it achieved its original goals? What are various models of performance management similar to GPRA? This symposium opens a global dialogue on how the experiences can serve as a roadmap going forward.



Proposals for this Symposium are open to participants from all facets of the public performance and management communities and related networks.

All panelists must register.



March 1, 2022 Priority Deadline for Proposals
Submissions after March 1 will be considered on a space available basis



REGISTER NOW

\$99 - General Admission

\$25 - ASPA members

Free - members of the Section on Public Performance and Management of ASPA



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Section on Public Performance and Management



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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 entire 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



John Kamensky
Keynote Speaker



Rt Hon Patricia Scotland QC
Commonwealth Secretary-General



Marc Holzer
Distinguished Research
Professor

ABOUT THE SPEAKERS

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.

Rt Hon Patricia Scotland QC Commonwealth Secretary-General

Ret 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 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.

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.

THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR PUBLIC PERFORMANCE

The National Center for Public Performance (NCP) is a research and public service center at Suffolk University's Institute for Public Service. Devoted to improving performance in the public and nonprofit sectors, NCP was founded in 1974 by Distinguished Research Professor Marc Holzer, PhD to serve as a vehicle for the study, dissemination and recognition of performance measurement initiatives in government. Annual conferences and symposia have been organized annually since its founding. Following Prof. Holzer's retirement, NCP is led by Prof. Aroon Manoharan, Executive Director and Mary Gibson, Managing Director.



Spring cohort begins April 18
Registration open now

The Strategic Performance Management Certificate Course is an eight week, non-credit professional training course designed for individuals in public and non-profit organizations (both leading executives and frontline employees), and citizens interested in the functions of public sector performance management and measurement.

Students will cover four core topics when enrolled in the course. Additionally, students receive free access to three optional supplemental units that can be completed at any time. Students are required to complete various assignments, participate in weekly discussion board topics, and complete a final assessment designed as an applied evaluation of learning outcomes.



Over the summer of 2021, The Suffolk University Team conducted interviews, surveys and focus groups with residents of Ashland to assess current mindsets and beliefs about diversity and inclusion in the community. Utilizing data acquired from this research, we produced recommendations for best possible practices going forward. This report encourages not only Ashland to deliberately pursue ideas of diversity and inclusion for all, but it also serves as a model for the remaining cities and towns across the Commonwealth.