

Appendix B

LEGISLATION

FEDERAL MANAGERS' FINANCIAL INTEGRITY ACT OF 1982

The Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) of 1982, Public Law 97-255, was signed into law September 8, 1982 to amend the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950. It requires ongoing evaluations and reports on the adequacy of the systems of internal accounting and administrative control of each executive agency.

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS ACT OF 1990

The Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act of 1990 focused attention on financial management improvements in the Federal Government by requiring the identification of a responsible official to adverse financial management. The law created a framework for financial organizations to focus on the integration of accounting, budget and other financial activities under one umbrella; the preparation of audited financial statements; and the integration of financial management systems. It also requires federal agencies to prepare a CFO strategic five-year plan. The Act required 14 Cabinet level Departments and ten major agencies to establish the position of a CFO who reports to the agency head.

GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT OF 1993

The Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) which is to be fully implemented beginning in FY 1999, has placed new management expectations and requirements on federal agencies by creating a framework for more effective planning, budgeting, program evaluation and fiscal accountability for Federal programs. The intent of the Act is to improve public confidence in Federal agency performance by holding agencies

accountable for achieving program results and to improve Congressional decision making by clarifying and stating program performance goals, measures and costs up front. Federal agencies are required to implement GPRA through their processes for strategic plans, annual performance plans, and annual performance reports. FY 1999 is the first year that annual performance plans are required. Actual accomplishments for FY 1999 are required to be reported in FY 2000.

GOVERNMENT MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 1994

The Government Management Reform Act (GMRA) amends the CFO Act and expands requirement for audited financial statements to cover all programs. It also provides OMB with the authority to streamline statutory reporting by Federal agencies, requires the use of electronic funds transfer for payments to Federal employees and beneficiaries, and creates the Franchise Fund Pilot program for studying the concept of government enterprise.

FEDERAL ACQUISITION STREAMLINING ACT OF 1994

The Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act (FASA) of 1994 was enacted to revise and streamline the acquisition laws of the Federal government. FASA also expanded the definition of records, placed additional record retention requirements, and gave agencies statutory authority to access computer records of contractors doing business with the government.

DEBT COLLECTION IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1996

The Debt Collection Improvement Act (DCIA) of 1996, Public Law 104-134, was signed into law April 26, 1996. The law's provisions will enhance and improve debt collection government-wide.

Key provisions of the Act are:

- Enhanced administrative offset authority, the Treasury Offset Program
- Enhanced salary offset authority
- Taxpayer Identification Numbers required
- General extension of the Debt Collection Act of 1982 authorities
- Barring delinquent debtors from obtaining Federal credit
- Reporting to credit bureaus
- Government-wide cross servicing
- Establishment of debt collection centers
- Gainsharing
- Tax refund offset program
- Contracting with private attorneys
- Administrative wage garnishment
- Debt sales by agencies.

FEDERAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT ACT OF 1996

The Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA) of 1996, Public Law 104-208, requires that each agency shall implement and maintain financial management systems that comply substantially with Federal financial management systems requirements, applicable Federal accounting standards, and the United States Government Standard General Ledger at the transaction level.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY MANAGEMENT REFORM ACT OF 1996

Information Technology Management Reform Act (ITMRA) ensures that the Federal Government investment in information technology is made and used wisely. The law was designed to increase competition, eliminate burdensome regulations, and

help the Government benefit from efficient private sector techniques.

ITMRA requires agencies to develop a formal process for maximizing the benefits of information technology acquisition, including planning, assessment, and risk management.

The Act created the statutory position of Chief Information Officer in major Federal Government agencies. It requires the Office of Management and Budget, the agencies, and the Chief Information Officers to improve information technology practices. It requires mission and program driven strategic planning for information technology. It requires senior user management guidance to ensure information technology activities align with agency plans and operations. It requires regular assessments of information technology skills inventory, skills requirements, and skills development programs. In short, the ITMRA requires the development of an effective and efficient, mission-oriented, user-oriented, results-oriented information technology practice in each and every Federal agency.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION REFORM ACT OF 1998

The Travel and Transportation Reform Act of 1998 (TTRA), required Federal employees to use Federal travel charge cards for all payment of official Government travel, to amend title 31, United States Code, to establish requirements for prepayment audits of Federal agency transportation expenses, to authorize reimbursement of Federal agency employees for taxes incurred on travel or transportation reimbursements, and to authorize test programs for the payment of Federal employee travel expenses and relocation expenses.

**FEDERAL ACTIVITIES INVENTORY
REFORM ACT OF 1998 (FAIRA)**

On October 19, 1998, the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act of 1998 (FAIRA) was signed into law. This landmark legislation requires federal agencies to list activities eligible for privatization and to make this list available to the public. FAIRA permits prospective contractors and

other interested parties to challenge the omission of particular activities from the list. Nevertheless, although agencies are directed to review the list, FAIRA does not actually require agencies to privatize listed activities. However, the legislation directs agencies to review the activities on the list soon after the list has been made available to the public.

