

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT
 ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

JUNE 21, 2016.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of
 the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CHAFFETZ, from the Committee on Oversight and Government
 Reform, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1550]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, to whom
 was referred the bill (S. 1550) to amend title 31, United States
 Code, to establish entities tasked with improving program and
 project management in certain Federal agencies, and for other pur-
 poses, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with
 amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

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The amendments (stated in terms of the page and line numbers
 of the introduced bill) are as follows:

Page 9, strike lines 4 through 5 and insert the following new clause:

“(iii) Any other full-time or permanent part-time officer or employee of the Federal Government or member of the Armed Forces designated by the Chairperson.”.

Page 10, strike lines 4 through 6.

Page 10, insert after line 14 the following new subsection:

(c) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 11 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 1125 the following new item:

“1126. Program Management Improvement Officers and Program Management Policy Council.”.

COMMITTEE STATEMENT AND VIEWS

PURPOSE AND SUMMARY

S. 1550, the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act, would improve government-wide program and project management. The bill requires the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to establish government-wide standards and policies for program management, creates the position of Program Management Improvement Officer, and establishes an interagency Program Management Policy Council.

BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR LEGISLATION

The federal government is estimated to spend more than \$4 trillion in fiscal year 2017¹ and even minor improvements to efficiency can result in significant cost savings.² Improvements in the leadership, training, and guidance of project and program management could assist those efforts.

A 2013 survey sponsored by the Project Management Institute found that only 11 percent of government organizations have a senior-level program management-related role.³ Moreover, only 37 percent of government respondents had a formal process for developing program management competency—17 percent lower than in private industry.⁴

Even with the limited nature of program management roles and training, the federal government has been able to achieve tangible benefits in certain areas. For example, the U.S. Government Accountability Office publishes an annual report on duplication, fragmentation, overlap and other potential cost savings in the federal government and a biennial report on programs that are deemed “high risk” of waste, fraud, and abuse. The extra attention to the programs highlighted as duplicative or inefficient has produced sig-

¹ Cong. Budget Office, *The Budget and Economic Outlook 2016–2026* (Jan. 2016), available at: <https://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/files/114th-congress-2015-2016/reports/51129-2016Outlook.pdf>.

² Bernard Le Masson, Brian J. Moran, & Steve Rohleder, *Coup D'état: Radically Rethinking Public Services*, Accenture (Nov. 1, 2013), available at: <https://www.accenture.com/us-en/insight-outlook-radically-rethinking-public-services-government.aspx> (“The United States alone could save as much as \$995 billion by 2025 by increasing public-sector efficiency by just 1 percent a year.”)

³ Nat'l Acad. of Pub. Admin., *Improving Program Management in the Federal Government* (July 2015), available at: https://www.pmi.org/****/media/PDF/Business-Solutions/improve-program-management-federal-government.ashx.

⁴ *Id.*

nificant positive results for the taxpayer. Attention to high risk areas has resulted in more than \$40 billion in financial benefits and 866 other improvements related to high-risk areas.⁵ Similar efforts to improve specific areas identified in the annual report on duplication and other cost savings will result in \$125 billion in financial benefits.⁶

Turning agency best practices into government-wide policies for program and project managers could help to stop waste before it starts. S. 1550 begins this process by requiring the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to establish standards and policies for program management. OMB would be required to oversee implementation of those standards and engage with the private sector to identify best practices. S. 1550 also requires OMB to establish a five-year strategic plan for program and project management.

Further, S. 1550 establishes a long-term view of improvements to program and project management by creating a Program Management Improvement Council and requiring every agency to designate a Program Management Improvement Officer. The Council would be comprised of five top officials from OMB and the Program Management Improvement Officer from each agency. The Council would advise OMB in establishing standards and identifying best practices, review high risk programs, and discuss topics of importance to workforce. Agency-designated Project Management Improvement Officers would be tasked with leading the agency in implementing the standards set by OMB and developing a strategy for enhancing the role of project managers in the agency.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

S. 1550, the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act, was introduced on June 10, 2015, by Senator Joni Ernst (R-IA) and Senator Heidi Heitkamp (D-ND). The bill was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs (HSGAC). On June 24, 2015, HSGAC considered S. 1550 at a business meeting. Senator Ernst offered a substitute amendment, and an additional modification to the substitute. Senator McCain offered an amendment to require the GAO to issue a report examining the effectiveness of the legislation on improving Federal program and project management in conjunction with the annual GAO “High Risk” list. All amendments were adopted by voice vote. HSGAC ordered the bill, as amended, reported favorably by voice vote. On November 19, 2015, the Senate passed S. 1550 by unanimous consent.

In the House, S. 1550 was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform. The Committee considered S. 1550 at a business meeting on May 17, 2016. Chairman Jason Chaffetz (R-UT) offered an amendment to clarify the membership of the council created by S. 1550, which was adopted by voice vote. The Committee ordered the bill favorably reported, as amended, by voice vote.

⁵ Gov’t Accountability Office, GAO-15-290, High-Risk Series, An Update (Feb. 2015), available at: <http://www.gao.gov/assets/670/668415.pdf>.

⁶ Gov’t Accountability Office, GAO-16-375SP, 2016 Annual Report: Additional Opportunities to Reduce Fragmentation, Overlap, and Duplication and Achieve Other Financial Benefits (April 2016), available at: <http://www.gao.gov/assets/680/676473.pdf>.

Identical legislation, H.R. 2144, was introduced in the House on April 30, 2015 by Congressmen Todd Young (R-IN) and Gerald Connolly (D-VA). The bill was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

SECTION-BY-SECTION

Section 1. Short title

Designates the short title of the bill as the “Program Management Improvement Accountability Act.”

Section 2. New responsibilities for the Deputy Director for Management

Requires the Deputy Director for Management at the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), subject to the direction and approval of the OMB Director, to adopt and oversee implementation of government-wide standards, policies, and guidelines for program and project management; chair the Program Management Policy Council; establish standards and policies for program and project management planning and delivery; engage with the private sector to identify best practices; conduct portfolio reviews to address programs identified as “High Risk” by the Government Accountability Office (GAO); and establish a five-year strategic plan for program and project management. Exempts the Department of Defense (DOD), to the extent that the provisions of this paragraph are substantially similar to or duplicative of the provisions of Chapter 87 of Title 10.

Requires OMB to issue standards, policies, and guidelines within a year of enactment, and within 90 days later, requires OMB to issue regulations as necessary to implement this section.

Section 3. Program Management Improvement Officers; Program Management Council

Requires each Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Act agency to designate a senior executive as the “Program Management Improvement Officer” (PMIO) to implement program management policies and develop a strategy for enhancing the role of program managers.

Exempts DOD from these requirements, to the extent that they are substantially similar to or duplicative of the provisions of Chapter 87 of Title 10.

Establishes the “Program Management Policy Council” to review programs identified as high risk by GAO and make recommendations for actions to be taken; advise on the development of standards for program management transparency; and review information on performance.gov.

The Council shall be composed of the PMIO from each CFO Act agency, and the following five members from OMB: the Deputy Director for Management (Chair); the Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government; the Administrator of Federal Procurement Policy; the Controller of the Office of Federal Financial Management; and the Director of the Office of Performance and Personnel Management. The Council shall meet at least twice per year.

Requires each agency with a PMIO serving on the Council to provide administrative support.

Section 4. Program and project management personnel standards

Requires OMB to issue regulations within 180 days after the date on which the standards, policies, and guidelines that are required under Section 2 of the Act are issued that identify key skills and competencies needed for a program and project manager in an agency; establish a new job series, or update and improve an existing job series, for program and project management; and establish a new career path for program and project managers.

Section 5. GAO report

Requires, no later than three years after the date of enactment, GAO to issue, in conjunction with the High Risk list, a report examining the effectiveness of provisions of the Act that seek to improve federal program and project management.

EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENTS

During Full Committee consideration of the bill, Chairman Jason Chaffetz (R-UT) offered an amendment to clarify that membership on the Program Management Policy Council is limited to federal employees and to remove a provision exempting the council from a provision in the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA) that requires a FACA committee to terminate after two years. The amendment was agreed to by voice vote.

COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION

On May 17, 2016, the Committee met in open session and ordered reported favorably the bill, S. 1550, by voice vote, a quorum being present.

ROLL CALL VOTES

No roll call votes were requested or conducted during Full Committee consideration of S. 1550.

APPLICATION OF LAW TO THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Section 102(b)(3) of Public Law 104–1 requires a description of the application of this bill to the legislative branch where the bill relates to the terms and conditions of employment or access to public services and accommodations. This bill enhances the role of federal program and project managers by establishing policies, leadership, and an interagency council. This bill does not relate to employment or access to public services and accommodations.

STATEMENT OF OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF
THE COMMITTEE

In compliance with clause 3(c)(1) of rule XIII and clause (2)(b)(1) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee's oversight findings and recommendations are reflected in the descriptive portions of this report.

STATEMENT OF GENERAL PERFORMANCE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In accordance with clause 3(c)(4) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee's performance goals and

objectives of the bill is to amend title 31, United States Code, to establish entities tasked with improving program and project management in certain Federal agencies.

DUPLICATION OF FEDERAL PROGRAMS

No provision of this bill establishes or reauthorizes a program of the Federal Government known to be duplicative of another Federal program, a program that was included in any report from the Government Accountability Office to Congress pursuant to section 21 of Public Law 111–139, or a program related to a program identified in the most recent Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

DISCLOSURE OF DIRECTED RULE MAKINGS

The Committee estimates that enacting this bill does not direct the completion of any specific rule makings within the meaning of 5 U.S.C. 551.

FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ACT

The Committee finds that the legislation does establish or authorize the establishment of an advisory committee within the definition of 5 U.S.C. App., Section 5(b).

UNFUNDED MANDATE STATEMENT

Section 423 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act (as amended by Section 101(a)(2) of the Unfunded Mandate Reform Act, P.L. 104–4) requires a statement as to whether the provisions of the reported include unfunded mandates. In compliance with this requirement the Committee has received a letter from the Congressional Budget Office included herein.

EARMARK IDENTIFICATION

This bill does not include any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

COMMITTEE ESTIMATE

Clause 3(d)(1) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires an estimate and a comparison by the Committee of the costs that would be incurred in carrying out this bill. However, clause 3(d)(2)(B) of that rule provides that this requirement does not apply when the Committee has included in its report a timely submitted cost estimate of the bill prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office under section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

BUDGET AUTHORITY AND CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE COST ESTIMATE

With respect to the requirements of clause 3(c)(2) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 and with respect to requirements of clause (3)(c)(3) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and section 402 of the Congressional Budget Act of

1974, the Committee has received the following cost estimate for this bill from the Director of Congressional Budget Office:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, June 13, 2016.

Hon. JASON CHAFFETZ,
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has prepared the enclosed cost estimate for S. 1550, the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act.

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is Matthew Pickford.

Sincerely,

KEITH HALL.

Enclosure.

S. 1550—Program Management Improvement Accountability Act

Summary: S. 1550 would amend federal law with the aim to improve program and project management in the federal government. The legislation would establish a council to be the primary inter-agency forum for program and project management. The legislation also would add additional responsibilities to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and require agencies to designate a senior executive as the Program Management Improvement Officer. Finally, S. 1550 would establish standards for program and project management personnel.

CBO estimates that implementing S. 1550 would increase the administrative costs of federal agencies by a total of \$20 million over the 2017–2021 period; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds. Enacting S. 1550 could affect direct spending by agencies not funded by annual appropriations; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures apply. CBO estimates, however, that any net changes in direct spending by those agencies would be negligible. Enacting the legislation would not affect revenues.

CBO estimates that enacting S. 1550 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2027.

S. 1550 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act (UMRA) and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Estimated Cost to the Federal Government: The estimated budgetary effect of S. 1550 is shown in the following table. The costs of this legislation fall primarily within budget function 800 (general government).

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017–2021
CHANGES IN SPENDING SUBJECT TO APPROPRIATION						
Estimated Authorization Level	2	3	5	5	5	20

	By fiscal year, in millions of dollars—					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2017–2021
Estimated Outlays	2	3	5	5	5	20

Basis of estimate: For this estimate, CBO assumes that S. 1550 will be enacted late in 2016 and that spending will follow historical patterns for similar activities.

Some provisions of the legislation would codify and expand current efforts for project management such as the General Services Administration's Performance Improvement Council where federal agencies and OMB collaborate to improve the performance of federal programs. However, based on information from OMB and the cost of similar councils, CBO anticipates that the workload of the 20 largest federal agencies would increase by as much as \$500,000 per year to meet requirements in the act to fund the council's activities, prepare new reports, and conduct additional management training. CBO estimates that implementing S. 1550 would cost about \$5 million annually after a phase-in period. Over the 2017–2021 period, CBO estimates that implementing the legislation would cost \$20 million for additional personnel and training expenses; such spending would be subject to the availability of appropriated funds.

Pay-As-You-Go Considerations: The Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 establishes budget-reporting and enforcement procedures for legislation affecting direct spending or revenues. Enacting S. 1550 could affect direct spending by some agencies (such as the Tennessee Valley Authority) because they are authorized to use receipts from the sale of goods, fees, and other collections to cover their operating costs. Therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures apply. Because most of those agencies can adjust the amounts collected as operating costs change, CBO estimates that any net changes in direct spending by those agencies would be negligible. Enacting the legislation would not affect revenues.

Increase in long-term net direct spending and deficits: CBO estimates that enacting S. 1550 would not increase net direct spending or on-budget deficits in any of the four consecutive 10-year periods beginning in 2027.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: S. 1550 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would not affect the budgets of state, local, or tribal governments.

Previous CBO estimates: On September 14, 2015, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for S. 1550 as ordered reported by the Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs on June 24, 2015. The two versions of S. 1550 are similar and CBO's estimates of the costs are the same.

Estimate prepared by: Federal Costs: Matthew Pickford; Impact on State, Local, and Tribal Governments: Zachary Byrum; Impact on the Private Sector: Paige Piper/Bach.

Estimate approved by: H. Samuel Papenfuss, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW MADE BY THE BILL, AS REPORTED

In compliance with clause 3(e) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (new matter is printed in italics and existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

TITLE 31, UNITED STATES CODE

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SUBTITLE I—GENERAL

* * * * *

CHAPTER 5—OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

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SUBCHAPTER I—ORGANIZATION

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§ 503. Functions of Deputy Director for Management

(a) Subject to the direction and approval of the Director, the Deputy Director for Management shall establish governmentwide financial management policies for executive agencies and shall perform the following financial management functions:

(1) Perform all functions of the Director, including all functions delegated by the President to the Director, relating to financial management.

(2) Provide overall direction and leadership to the executive branch on financial management matters by establishing financial management policies and requirements, and by monitoring the establishment and operation of Federal Government financial management systems.

(3) Review agency budget requests for financial management systems and operations, and advise the Director on the resources required to develop and effectively operate and maintain Federal Government financial management systems and to correct major deficiencies in such systems.

(4) Review and, where appropriate, recommend to the Director changes to the budget and legislative proposals of agencies to ensure that they are in accordance with financial management plans of the Office of Management and Budget.

(5) Monitor the financial execution of the budget in relation to actual expenditures, including timely performance reports.

(6) Oversee, periodically review, and make recommendations to heads of agencies on the administrative structure of agencies with respect to their financial management activities.

(7) Develop and maintain qualification standards for agency Chief Financial Officers and for agency Deputy Chief Financial Officers appointed under sections 901 and 903, respectively (excluding any officer designated or appointed under section 901(c)).

(8) Provide advice to agency heads with respect to the selection of agency Chief Financial Officers and Deputy Chief Financial Officers (excluding any officer designated or appointed under section 901(c)).

(9) Provide advice to agencies regarding the qualifications, recruitment, performance, and retention of other financial management personnel.

(10) Assess the overall adequacy of the professional qualifications and capabilities of financial management staffs throughout the Government and make recommendations on ways to correct problems which impair the capacity of those staffs.

(11) Settle differences that arise among agencies regarding the implementation of financial management policies.

(12) Chair the Chief Financial Officers Council established by section 302 of the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990.

(13) Communicate with the financial officers of State and local governments, and foster the exchange with those officers of information concerning financial management standards, techniques, and processes.

(14) Issue such other policies and directives as may be necessary to carry out this section, and perform any other function prescribed by the Director.

(b) Subject to the direction and approval of the Director, the Deputy Director for Management shall establish general management policies for executive agencies and perform the following general management functions:

(1) Coordinate and supervise the general management functions of the Office of Management and Budget.

(2) Perform all functions of the Director, including all functions delegated by the President to the Director, relating to—

(A) managerial systems, including the systematic measurement of performance;

(B) procurement policy;

(C) grant, cooperative agreement, and assistance management;

(D) information and statistical policy;

(E) property management;

(F) human resources management;

(G) regulatory affairs; and

(H) other management functions, including organizational studies, long-range planning, program evaluation, productivity improvement, and experimentation and demonstration programs.

(3) Provide complete, reliable, and timely information to the President, the Congress, and the public regarding the management activities of the executive branch.

(4) Facilitate actions by the Congress and the executive branch to improve the management of Federal Government operations and to remove impediments to effective administration.

(5) Chair the Chief Information Officers Council established under section 3603 of title 44.

(6) Provide leadership in management innovation, through—

(A) experimentation, testing, and demonstration programs; and

- (B) the adoption of modern management concepts and technologies.
 - (7) Work with State and local governments to improve and strengthen intergovernmental relations, and provide assistance to such governments with respect to intergovernmental programs and cooperative arrangements.
 - (8) Review and, where appropriate, recommend to the Director changes to the budget and legislative proposals of agencies to ensure that they respond to program evaluations by, and are in accordance with general management plans of, the Office of Management and Budget.
 - (9) Provide advice to agencies on the qualification, recruitment, performance, and retention of managerial personnel.
 - (10) Perform any other functions prescribed by the Director.
- (c) *PROGRAM AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT.*—
- (1) *REQUIREMENT.*—*Subject to the direction and approval of the Director, the Deputy Director for Management or a designee shall—*
 - (A) *adopt governmentwide standards, policies, and guidelines for program and project management for executive agencies;*
 - (B) *oversee implementation of program and project management for the standards, policies, and guidelines established under subparagraph (A);*
 - (C) *chair the Program Management Policy Council established under section 1126(b);*
 - (D) *establish standards and policies for executive agencies, consistent with widely accepted standards for program and project management planning and delivery;*
 - (E) *engage with the private sector to identify best practices in program and project management that would improve Federal program and project management;*
 - (F) *conduct portfolio reviews to address programs identified as high risk by the Government Accountability Office;*
 - (G) *not less than annually, conduct portfolio reviews of agency programs in coordination with Project Management Improvement Officers designated under section 1126(a)(1) to assess the quality and effectiveness of program management; and*
 - (H) *establish a 5-year strategic plan for program and project management.*
 - (2) *APPLICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.*—*Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the Department of Defense to the extent that the provisions of that paragraph are substantially similar to or duplicative of the provisions of chapter 87 of title 10.*

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SUBTITLE II—THE BUDGET PROCESS

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CHAPTER 11—THE BUDGET AND FISCAL, BUDGET, AND PROGRAM INFORMATION

Sec.
1101. Definitions.

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1126. Program Management Improvement Officers and Program Management Policy Council.						
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§ 1126. Program Management Improvement Officers and Program Management Policy Council

- (a) PROGRAM MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT OFFICERS.—
 - (1) DESIGNATION.—The head of each agency described in section 901(b) shall designate a senior executive of the agency as the Program Management Improvement Officer of the agency.
 - (2) FUNCTIONS.—The Program Management Improvement Officer of an agency designated under paragraph (1) shall—
 - (A) implement program management policies established by the agency under section 503(c); and
 - (B) develop a strategy for enhancing the role of program managers within the agency that includes the following:
 - (i) Enhanced training and educational opportunities for program managers that shall include—
 - (I) training in the relevant competencies encompassed with program and project manager within the private sector for program managers; and
 - (II) training that emphasizes cost containment for large projects and programs.
 - (ii) Mentoring of current and future program managers by experienced senior executives and program managers within the agency.
 - (iii) Improved career paths and career opportunities for program managers.
 - (iv) A plan to encourage the recruitment and retention of highly qualified individuals to serve as program managers.
 - (v) Improved means of collecting and disseminating best practices and lessons learned to enhance program management across the agency.
 - (vi) Common templates and tools to support improved data gathering and analysis for program management and oversight purposes.
 - (3) APPLICATION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—This subsection shall not apply to the Department of Defense to the extent that the provisions of this subsection are substantially similar to or duplicative of the provisions of chapter 87 of title 10.
- (b) PROGRAM MANAGEMENT POLICY COUNCIL.—
 - (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Office of Management and Budget a council to be known as the “Program Management Policy Council” (in this subsection referred to as the “Council”).
 - (2) PURPOSE AND FUNCTIONS.—The Council shall act as the principal interagency forum for improving agency practices related to program and project management. The Council shall—
 - (A) advise and assist the Deputy Director for Management of the Office of Management and Budget;

(B) review programs identified as high risk by the General Accountability Office and make recommendations for actions to be taken by the Deputy Director for Management of the Office of Management and Budget or a designee;

(C) discuss topics of importance to the workforce, including—

(i) career development and workforce development needs;

(ii) policy to support continuous improvement in program and project management; and

(iii) major challenges across agencies in managing programs;

(D) advise on the development and applicability of standards governmentwide for program management transparency; and

(E) review the information published on the website of the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to section 1122.

(3) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) COMPOSITION.—The Council shall be composed of the following members:

(i) Five members from the Office of Management and Budget as follows:

(I) The Deputy Director for Management.

(II) The Administrator of the Office of Electronic Government.

(III) The Administrator of Federal Procurement Policy.

(IV) The Controller of the Office of Federal Financial Management.

(V) The Director of the Office of Performance and Personnel Management.

(ii) The Program Management Improvement Officer from each agency described in section 901(b).

(iii) Any other full-time or permanent part-time officer or employee of the Federal Government or member of the Armed Forces designated by the Chairperson.

(B) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Deputy Director for Management of the Office of Management and Budget shall be the Chairperson of the Council. A Vice Chairperson shall be elected by the members and shall serve a term of not more than 1 year.

(ii) DUTIES.—The Chairperson shall preside at the meetings of the Council, determine the agenda of the Council, direct the work of the Council, and establish and direct subgroups of the Council as appropriate.

(4) MEETINGS.—The Council shall meet not less than twice per fiscal year and may meet at the call of the Chairperson or a majority of the members of the Council.

(5) SUPPORT.—The head of each agency with a Project Management Improvement Officer serving on the Council shall pro-

vide administrative support to the Council, as appropriate, at the request of the Chairperson.

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