

Budget Baselines, Historical Data, and Alternatives for the Future-United States. Office of Management and Budget 1993

A Practical Guide to Earned Value Project Management-Charles I. Budd PMP 2009-10-01 The Best Resource on Earned Value Management Just Got Better! This completely revised and updated guide to earned value (EV) project management is the go-to choice for both corporate and government professionals. A Practical Guide to Earned Value Project Management, Second Edition, first offers a general overview of basic project management best practices and then delves into detailed information on EV metrics and criteria, EV reporting mechanisms, and the 32 criteria of earned value management systems (EVMS) promulgated by the American National Standards Institute and the Electronic Industries Alliance and adopted by the Department of Defense. This second edition includes new material on: • EV metrics • Implementing EVMS • Government contracts • Time-based earned schedule metrics • Critical chain methodologies

"Money's Worth" of Social Security-United States 1993

The Impact of Climate Change on America's Forests-United States 1995


Distributional Analysis of Tax Policy-David F. Bradford 1995 The fifteen authors and five commentators include current and former members of the Office of Tax Analysis, the Joint Committee on Taxation, and the Congressional Budget Office, lending an authority to this discussion of tax distributional tables, their methodology, and consideration for improvement. The analysis outlines the attitudes and problems in the current distributional tax methods, innovations in the JCT distribution, the use of generational accounting, transfer systems, and lifetime taxpayer profiles. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

The Budget and Economic Outlook-2003

Improving Government Performance-John J. Dilulio 2001-06-29 The Clinton administration's National Performance Review of the federal government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the Clinton administration's National Performance Review of the federal government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the Clinton administration's National Performance Review of the federal government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the Clinton administration's National Performance Review of the federal government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the Clinton administration's National Performance Review of the federal government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the Clinton administration's National Performance Review of the federal government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the Clinton administration's National Performance Review of the federal government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the Clinton administration's National Performance Review of the federal government (also called the Reinventing Government Initiative) is the eleventh effort this century to improve the executive branch and reform the federal service. Most previous efforts have faltered. How can present and future recommendations avoid the same fate? This book provides practical and timely guidance to those trying to improve government performance. The focus of successful attempts, the authors argue, should be sustained evolution, not bursts of invention aimed at sweeping transformation.

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Specific proposals address ways to change government over the long term, ways to streamline bureaucracy, attract more resourceful and innovative workers, and make agencies more responsive to their customers, the citizens.

A Report to the Senate and House Committees on the Budget - 2005

Retooling Social Security for the 21st Century - C. Eugene Steuerle 1994
Study of the Social Security debate arguing that Social Security needs reform and offering a blueprint for implementing them to meet today’s and tomorrow’s needs.

Budget of the United States Government - 1995

HISTORICAL TABLES BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT - 1989

The change management profession is no longer in its infancy. Readily identifiable in organizations and in business literature it is no longer reliant on parent disciplines such as organizational development or project management. Change management is itself in a state of change and growth - the number of jobs is increasing and organizations are actively seeking to build their change management capability. The Effective Change Manager’s Handbook, the official guide to the CMI Body of Knowledge, is explicitly designed to help practitioners, employers and academics define and practice change management successfully and to develop change management maturity within their organization. A single-volume learning resource covering the range of underpinning knowledge required, it includes chapters from esteemed and established thought leaders on topics ranging from benefits management, stakeholder strategy, facilitation, change readiness, project management and education and learning support. Covering the whole process from planning to implementation, it offers practical tools, techniques and models to effectively support any change initiative.

Public Management Reform - Christopher Politt 2011-09-08 Provides "a comparative analytic account of public management thinking and reform in twelve developed countries over a period of thirty years." - page 1.

Climate Variability and Change in the 21st Century - Stefanos Stefanidis 2021-01-19 - Water resources management should be assessed under climate change conditions, as historic data cannot replicate future climatic conditions. - Climate change impacts on water resources are bound to affect all water uses, i.e., irrigated agriculture, domestic and industrial water supply, hydropower generation, and environmental flow (of streams and rivers) and water level (of lakes). - Bottom-up approaches, i.e., the forcing of hydrologic simulation models with climate change models' outputs, are the most common engineering practices and considered as climate-resilient water management approaches. - Hydrologic simulations forced by climate change scenarios derived from regional climate models (RCMs) can provide accurate assessments of the future water regime at basin scales. - Irrigated agriculture requires special attention as it is the principal water consumer and alterations of both precipitation and temperature patterns will directly affect agriculture yields and incomes. - Integrated water resources management (IWRM) requires multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches, with climate change to be an emerging cornerstone in the IWRM concept.

Measuring the Government Sector of the U.S. Economic Accounts - National Research Council 1998-06-10 This report had its origin in a Committee on National Statistics workshop in November 1993, one of a series of meetings that was cosponsored by the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) and the Bureau of the Census of the U.S. Department of Commerce. The focus of the workshop was on revising the presentation of the government sector in the U.S. economic accounts to bring it more into line with the international System of National Accounts (SNA) and current data collection capability, to enhance information about the public sector, and to make the U.S. accounts more comparable to those of other countries.

Savannah River Plant High Level Waste: Waste Form Selection, Aiken - 1982

Limiting the Magnitude of Future Climate Change - National Research Council 2011-01-06 Climate change, driven by the increasing concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, poses serious, wide-ranging threats to human societies and natural ecosystems around the world. The largest overall source of greenhouse gas emissions is the burning of fossil fuels. The global atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide, the dominant greenhouse gas of concern, is increasing by roughly two parts per million per year, and the United States is currently the second-largest contributor to global emissions behind China. Limiting the Magnitude of Future Climate Change, part of the congressionally requested America's Climate Choices suite of studies, focuses on the role of the United States in the global effort to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The book concludes that in order to ensure that all levels of government, the private sector, and millions of households and individuals are contributing to shared national goals, the United States should establish a "budget" that sets a limit on total domestic greenhouse emissions from 2010-2050. Meeting such a budget would require a major departure from business as usual in the way the nation produces and uses energy—and that the nation act now to aggressively deploy all available energy efficiencies and less carbon-intensive technologies and to develop new ones. With no financial incentives or regulatory pressure, the nation will continue to rely upon and "lock-in" carbon-intensive technologies and systems unless a carbon pricing system is established either cap-and-trade, a system of taxing emissions, or a combination of the two. Complementary policies are also needed to accelerate progress in key areas: developing more efficient, less carbon-intensive energy sources in electricity and transportation; advancing full-scale development of new-generation nuclear power, carbon capture, and storage systems; and amending emissions-intensive energy infrastructure. Research and development of new technologies that could help reduce emissions more cost-effectively than current options is also strongly recommended.

Public Management Reform: A Comparative Analysis - Christopher Politt 1999-12-09 In this major new contribution to a rapidly expanding field, the authors offer an integrated analysis of the wave of management reforms which have swept through so many countries in the last twenty years. The reform trajectories of ten countries are compared, and key differences of approach discussed. Unlike some previous works, this volume affords balanced coverage to the 'New Public Management' (NPM) and the 'non-NPM' or 'reluctant NPM' countries, since it covers Australia, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, the UK and the USA. Unusually, it also includes a preliminary analysis of attempts to improve management within the European Commission.

The U.S. Budget in Brief - United States. Office of Management and Budget 1988

The United States Budget in Brief - United States. Office of Management and Budget 1990

Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government - United States. Office of Management and Budget 1989

Administrative Notes - 1994

The Appraisal of Investments in Educational Facilities - OECD 2000-02-08 This series of reports examines whether it is possible to develop reliable and effective criteria for evaluation of investments, given the wide range of parameters from planning and cost-effectiveness of buildings to their impact on the performance of the educational system as a whole.

Do Deficits Matter? - Daniel Shaviro 2008-04-15 Do deficits matter? Yes and no, says Daniel Shaviro in this political and economic study. Yes, because fiscal policy affects generational distribution, national saving, and the level of government spending. And no, because the deficit is an inaccurate measure with little economic content. This book provides an invaluable guide for anyone wanting to know exactly what is at stake for Americans in this ongoing debate. "[A]n excellent, comprehensive, and illuminating book. Its analysis, deftly integrating considerations of economics, law, politics, and philosophy, brings the issues of 'balanced budgets,' national saving, and intergenerational equity out of the area of religious crusades and into an arena of reason. . . . A magnificent, judicious, and balanced treatment. It should be read and studied not just by specialists in fiscal policy but all those in the economic and political
community."—Robert Eisner, Journal of Economic Literature *Shaviro's history, economics, and political analysis are right on the mark. For all readers."—Library Journal