

(ii) by inserting “that result in financial loss to the Government” after “improper payments” each place it appears;

(B) in clause (ii), by striking “section 3351(2)(C)” and inserting “section 3351(2)(A)(v)”;

(C) by striking clause (iii);

(D) by redesignating clauses (iv) through (vi) as clauses (iii) through (v), respectively;

(E) in clause (iii), as so redesignated, by inserting “that result in financial loss to the Government” after “improper payments”; and

(F) in clause (iv), as so redesignated, by inserting “that result in financial loss to the Government” after “improper payments”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GILL) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SUBRAMANYAM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. GILL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8467, the Zeroing Out Monetary Benefits Improperly Expended Act.

This bill strengthens agency efforts to prevent improper payments that lead to financial loss to the government. Estimates made by the Government Accountability Office reveal that the Federal Government has lost \$2.8 trillion to improper payments since 2003.

In fiscal year 2025, Federal agencies reported \$186 billion in improper payments, an increase of about \$24 billion from the previous year alone. These heinous findings prove that the status quo is not working and is unacceptable.

This bill replaces the current broken practice of conducting backward-looking annual improper payment estimates that remain unchanged year to year. Instead, it directs agencies to focus more closely on payments that result in financial loss to the government and cost savings associated with anti-fraud activity.

This bill requires agencies to comprehensively assess fraud risk management practices in their programs, such as the implementation of the Government Accountability Office’s fraud risk management framework and to develop fraud risk indicators and apply key fraud risk controls and procedures.

The bill also increases much-needed regular coordination and information-sharing among government stakeholders responsible for identifying and preventing improper payments.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my Oversight Committee colleague, Congressman GARY PALMER, for leading on these im-

portant and long-overdue improper payment reforms. I encourage my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today also in support of H.R. 8467, the Zeroing Out Monetary Benefits Improperly Expended Act.

The bill is simple. It would require the Treasury to develop risk assessment guidance for improper payments. It also requires Federal agencies to conduct a risk assessment and publish a prioritized list of programs at risk for fraud.

Federal agencies with the highest risk of fraud and improper payments would be required to report on the steps they are taking to resolve those risks. These are commonsense measures to help prevent improper payments and promote accountability within Federal agencies.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for their work on this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PALMER).

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, every year, hardworking Americans dutifully pay their taxes to support Federal public programs and other priorities. Unfortunately, the Federal Government has too often squandered their money through mismanagement.

For example, just last year, the Federal Government lost an estimated \$186 billion in improper payments. Six years ago, the COVID-19 pandemic produced what is now often referred to as the greatest theft of taxpayer dollars in history.

This is not new. The Federal Government has been on this track for over 23 years, losing almost \$3 trillion in taxpayer dollars since that time.

The definition of insanity is continuing to take the same actions and expecting a different result. It is time for us to make changes. Absent major systematic reforms, we will continue to violate the public trust at increasingly unsustainable levels.

That is why I am pleased to sponsor H.R. 8467, the Zeroing Out Monetary Benefits Improperly Expended Act, or the ZOMBIE Act.

The ZOMBIE Act reforms Federal law to prevent improper payments before money goes out the door. It codifies a longtime recommendation from the Government Accountability Office to conduct regular risk assessments of improper payments that result in actual financial loss to the Federal Government. Assessments will focus on a comprehensive review of risk, including implementing fraud prevention best practices.

The bill increases coordination among the inspectors general, the U.S. Treasury, and other partners via annual meetings. Heads of Federal agencies or designees of their choice will

have the option to attend these meetings to help identify and prevent improper payments that result in financial loss for the government.

Additionally, the ZOMBIE Act incentivizes Federal agency reporting by permitting up to 75 percent of the amount recovered to be redirected back to the program. That is an increase from the current 25 percent threshold.

By implementing the ZOMBIE Act, agencies will be able to shift or focus toward preventing improper payments rather than on compliance activities.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my Democratic colleagues for supporting this bill and urge all of my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to close.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the sponsor of the bill. I commend him on his creativity with acronyms of bill names, and I urge everyone to support the ZOMBIE Act. It is very much alive. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 8467, the Zeroing Out Monetary Benefits Improperly Expended Act, which reforms the Payment Integrity Information Act to refocus Federal agencies on proactively identifying and preventing improper payments before they happen, rather than wasting resources on backward-looking compliance activities.

Mr. Speaker, we need reforms like this bill that force agencies to focus on preventing improper payments in the first place, and this smart legislation does just that.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8467, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GILL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### TAXPAYER RESOURCES USED IN EMERGENCIES ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Mr. GILL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8466) to require certain agencies to develop plans for internal control in the event of an emergency or crisis, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8466

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Taxpayer Resources Used in Emergencies Accountability Act” or the “TRUE Accountability Act”.

**SEC. 2. OMB GUIDANCE.**

(a) **PLANS FOR EMERGENCY SPENDING.**—Subchapter IV of chapter 33 of title 31, United States Code is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

**“§ 3359. Requirement for financial and administrative controls for emergency spending**

“(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

“(1) **COVERED AGENCY.**—The term ‘covered agency’ means an agency described in section 901(b).

“(2) **DIRECTOR.**—The term ‘Director’ means the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

“(3) **INTERNAL CONTROL.**—The term ‘internal control’ means a process that is—

“(A) affected by the management and other personnel of an entity; and

“(B) designed to provide reasonable assurance with respect to the achievement of objectives relating to—

“(i) effectiveness and efficiency of operations;

“(ii) reliability of financial reporting; and

“(iii) compliance with applicable law.

“(b) **GUIDANCE.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director shall issue, and every 3 years thereafter review and if necessary update, guidance to covered agencies for the development of plans for internal control that are ready or adaptable for immediate use in a future disaster, pandemic, economic relief, or other such emergency supplemental appropriations legislative measure.

“(2) **CONTENTS.**—The guidance issued under paragraph (1) shall—

“(A) incorporate relevant governmentwide documents and best practices for preventing improper payments and mitigating fraud risks in Federal programs, including the documents of the Government Accountability Office entitled ‘A Framework for Managing Improper Payments in Emergency Assistance Programs’ and ‘A Framework for Managing Fraud Risks in Federal Programs’ (or any successor documents); and

“(B) require a plan for internal control of each covered agency that shall include—

“(i) the identification of a senior official of the covered agency to be responsible and accountable for the implementation of the plan; and

“(ii) policies and procedures to timely—

“(I) in accordance with paragraph (3), assess the risks of improper payments and fraud relating to the implementation of any supplemental appropriation, or other increase in budget authority, that may be made available to the covered agency for a purpose relating to implementing a disaster, pandemic, economic relief, or other such emergency supplemental appropriations legislative measure;

“(II) develop and implement mitigation strategies to reduce the risks described in subclause (I), including any change to internal controls, to ensure that, to the greatest extent possible, appropriate controls are in place prior to the expenditure of funds; and

“(III) adopt real-time, data driven payment monitoring techniques to identify and reduce improper and fraudulent payments, such as anomaly detection, volume plausibility checks, and network analysis.

“(3) **ASSESSMENT OF RISK.**—The assessment of risk required by paragraph (2)(B)(ii)(I) shall include a substantive evaluation of the risk of financial loss to the Federal Government caused by improper payments and fraud that shall include with respect to the relevant agency program or activity—

“(A) an assessment of the likelihood and impact of inherent risks affecting the agency program or activity;

“(B) an identification of the risk tolerance; and

“(C) an assessment of the suitability of existing controls and prioritization of residual risks.

“(c) **PLAN SUBMISSION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this section, the head of each covered agency shall submit to the Director the plan required by subsection (b)(2)(B).

“(2) **REVISIONS.**—Not later than 3 years after the date on which the head of a covered agency submits a plan under paragraph (1), and not less frequently than once every 3 years thereafter, the head of each covered agency shall—

“(A) review and, if necessary, revise the plan of the covered agency; and

“(B) submit to the Director any revised plan of the covered agency.

“(3) **SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 15 months after the date of the enactment of this section, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the Director shall assemble and submit to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform of the House of Representatives the plans submitted by covered agencies under paragraph (1) and a summary of the plans to help agencies prepare to implement such plans, including any action planned to harmonize the agency programs and activities and any legislative recommendations for a future disaster, pandemic, economic relief, or other emergency supplemental appropriation.

“(d) **AFTER-ACTION REVIEW.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the initial obligation of funds under any emergency supplemental appropriations legislative measure for a disaster, pandemic, economic relief, or other emergency, the head of each covered agency that obligates such funds shall submit, in consultation with the Inspector General of the covered agency, to the Director an after-action review of the implementation of the plan required by subsection (b)(2)(B) relevant to such emergency supplemental appropriations legislative measure.

“(2) **CONTENTS.**—Each after-action review required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

“(A) An assessment of the effectiveness of the internal controls implemented pursuant to the relevant plan in preventing and detecting improper payments and fraud, including the effectiveness of any real-time, data driven payment monitoring techniques used to identify and reduce improper payments and fraud.

“(B) A description of any significant control failures or gaps and any fraud risks identified during such implementation.

“(C) A summary of the number and amount of improper payments made per agency program or activity.

“(D) An explanation of any plan to recover any funds lost as a result of any such improper payment.

“(E) Any recommendations for improving internal controls for future emergency supplemental appropriations legislative measures.

“(3) **INCORPORATION.**—The Director shall incorporate the findings of each after-action

review required by paragraph (1) into each submission required under subsection (c)(3), including by identifying common challenges, effective practices, and opportunities to improve internal controls across covered agencies.”.

(b) **TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.**—The table of sections for chapter 33 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 3358 the following:

“3359. Requirement for financial and administrative controls for emergency spending.”.

(c) **NO ADDITIONAL FUNDS.**—No additional funds are authorized to be appropriated for the purpose of carrying out this Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GILL) and the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. SUBRAMANYAM) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

**GENERAL LEAVE**

Mr. GILL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on this measure.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. GILL of Texas. I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 8466, the Taxpayer Resources Used in Emergencies Accountability Act, or the TRUE Accountability Act.

This bill takes action to ensure agencies be prepared to protect taxpayer dollars during future national emergencies when Federal agency programs and spending are often rapidly expanded by supplemental emergency spending packages advanced by Congress.

Between March 2020 and March 2021, Congress enacted a series of six laws providing over \$4.6 billion in Federal funds to mitigate the economic and public health impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The unprecedented expansion of government programs and lack of commensurate and adequate fraud prevention and financial management capabilities created a perfect scenario for existing program and payment integrity weaknesses to be exploited.

In short, agencies rushed to get money out the door as fast as possible and, in some cases, loosened the guardrails to make funding access easier and more efficient.

While the true extent of pandemic relief fraud may never be known, the Comptroller General of the United States observes that hundreds of billions of dollars in potentially fraudulent payments were dispersed.

The TRUE Accountability Act requires that agencies are prepared for future emergency supplemental spending legislation.

Specifically, the bill requires the Office of Management and Budget to

issue guidance and for agencies to develop plans for internal controls for use in future emergencies. It is imperative that Federal agencies and programs have strong financial controls in place from the start, rather than developing them after the fact, as funding is already flowing out the door during a national emergency. This bill will help mitigate fraud in future national emergencies.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my Oversight Committee colleagues Congressmen ANDY BIGGS and SUHAS SUBRAMANYAM for championing this necessary and forward-looking legislation. I encourage my colleagues to support this important bipartisan bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 8466, the Taxpayer Resources Used in Emergencies Accountability Act. I am proud to be co-lead of this legislation with my colleague, Representative BIGGS, and I thank him for his work on this issue.

This bill would require Federal agencies to develop internal control plans for future national emergencies. In times of disasters, pandemics, and other crises, it is crucial that the emergency Federal spending reaches the people who need it the most.

Emergency assistance can save small businesses from closing, protect public health, provide people displaced by disasters with housing, and much more.

□ 1500

But, unfortunately, bad actors can take advantage of these situations to commit fraud and steal funds. Every cent that is stolen doesn't reach the Americans who need it. Having an internal control plan will help Federal agencies develop strategies to mitigate those risks.

This is a commonsense, bipartisan solution that will ensure that agencies like FEMA and the Small Business Administration are better prepared for the future. That way we can ensure that emergency funds reach the people who need them quickly.

An effective response to a national emergency starts with advanced planning, and that is what this bill does. I encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GILL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS).

Mr. BIGGS of Arizona. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding time to me.

Mr. Speaker, over the past few months, the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform has taken the lead on investigating a staggering amount of fraud. The common theme we have seen in this fraud has been bad actors taking advantage of emergency funds from the government. Agencies disburse money from these taxpayer-

funded accounts to help those in need when an emergency, such as the COVID pandemic, cause major disruptions in the day-to-day lives of Americans.

Emergency relief funds are meant to help families stay afloat in a crisis. Instead, a lack of planning by and failures of oversight of Federal agencies have turned these emergency funds into a jackpot for fraudsters.

For example, a central point of Minnesota Attorney General Keith Ellison's oversight hearing dealt with his ties to the criminals in the Feeding Our Future scheme. That scheme involved more than \$250 million in taxpayer money being stolen by the Feeding Our Future organization, which defrauded USDA's COVID programs.

What became glaringly evident in the aftermath of the COVID pandemic was that government agencies were not properly equipped to deal with emergency relief funds. Even those in government, such as Minnesota's Attorney General Ellison, have failed to investigate and even potentially aided fraudsters abusing these funds.

It was one of the largest COVID-era fraud schemes in the country, and it happened right under the nose of Minnesota's top law enforcement officer.

That is why we need to make sure emergency relief funds are protected from fraud. In total, the Government Accountability Office estimates that a staggering 19 different pandemic relief programs were defrauded from 2020 to 2024 to the tune of \$300 billion. What is even more disturbing is that was just the fraud in COVID-related programs.

In addition to COVID-related fraud, the Government Accountability Office also estimates that the government may lose as much as \$521 billion. That is not waste. That is not error. That is a heist of historic proportions.

These numbers are practically unfathomable. Yet, here they are staring at us as a reality. We, quite literally, cannot afford as a country to be losing that amount of money per year to fraudsters. Our national debt is nearing \$39 trillion.

That is why I joined my Democratic colleague (Mr. SUBRAMANYAM), and we introduced the TRUE Accountability Act together. That passed out of the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform unanimously.

The TRUE Accountability Act is simple. It tells Federal agencies to plan ahead, protect taxpayer dollars, and stop treating fraud as an afterthought or a cost just built into the system as a feature, because it is time to bring some accountability to our government so that we stop losing untold amounts of hard-earned taxpayer money.

This act forces government agencies to be better prepared for an emergency, requires them to make internal plans that incorporate data-driven frameworks such as the GAO's A Framework for Managing Improper Payments in Emergency Assistance Programs, and A Framework for Managing Fraud Risk in 20 Federal Programs.

These plans will include policies and procedures to assess risks of improper payments, fraud, and related mitigation strategies, as well as to identify a senior official responsible and accountable for implementing the plan.

These internal plans will go a long way in combating any potential fraud that might occur when emergency relief funds are disbursed.

We must not be caught off guard the next time an emergency hits. In an emergency, people's lives are already upended. They don't need to also be worrying about fraudsters looting the Federal Treasury. We need to be ready to act in an efficient manner that protects taxpayer dollars.

This is a commonsense, bipartisan effort that both sides of the aisle can easily agree on, and it must be passed to safeguard the hard-earned money of American taxpayers.

Fraudsters learned from the COVID-era. With this bill, next time we will be ready for them, not the other way around.

Mr. SUBRAMANYAM. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I thank the sponsor again for co-leading this bill with me.

I will say that I lived in New Orleans when Hurricane Katrina hit the city, and there was a lot of fraud related to the money disbursed there afterwards. This has been a long-standing problem for many decades across Democratic and Republican administrations. I am glad that we are taking steps in a bipartisan way to address this issue to make sure there is less fraud.

These internal control plans, while they don't seem exciting, are very effective. I have done them at private companies, and I think these Federal agencies will benefit from them.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. GILL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I encourage my colleagues to support H.R. 8466, the TRUE Accountability Act, which will mitigate future fraud like we have recently experienced in the pandemic-era emergency spending.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. TAYLOR). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 8466, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. GILL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

TAXPAYER FUNDS OVERSIGHT  
AND ACCOUNTABILITY ACT

Mr. GILL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 8340) to modify the governmentwide financial management plan, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 8340

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This Act may be cited as the “Taxpayer Funds Oversight and Accountability Act”.

**SEC. 2. CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICERS; GOVERNMENTWIDE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.**

(a) CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER AND DEPUTY CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER.—Chapter 9 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in section 902(a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “An” and inserting “It shall be the duty and responsibility of each agency Chief Financial Officer to oversee and, unless specified otherwise in law, provide leadership in the areas of budget formulation and execution, planning and performance, risk management, internal controls, financial systems, accounting, and other areas as designated by the Deputy Director of Management under their authorities described in section 503 of this title. In carrying out the preceding sentence, each”;

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (C), by inserting “areas and” before “systems”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) in clause (iii), by striking “and” at the end;

(II) in clause (iv), by striking “performance;” and inserting “performance and integration of performance and cost information; and”;

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(v) annual agency financial statements prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards;”;

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (5), (6), (7), and (8) as paragraphs (7), (8), (9), and (11) respectively;

(D) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

“(5) oversee and provide leadership over the design, implementation, and operation of the internal controls of the agency over financial reporting and key financial management information identified under section 3512(e)(1);

“(6) prepare, in consultation with financial management and other appropriate experts, an agency plan to implement the 4-year financial management plan prepared by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget under section 3512(a)(2) of this title and to achieve and sustain effective financial management in the agency, which shall—

“(A) be completed within 120 days after the issuance of a governmentwide plan under such section 3512(a)(2);

“(B) be revised as determined necessary by the Chief Financial Officer and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;

“(C) include financial management metrics against which the financial management performance of the agency shall be assessed; and

“(D) be submitted upon completion or revision to the head of the agency, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Comptroller General, and appropriate committees of Congress, and be made publicly available;”;

(E) in paragraph (7), as so redesignated—

(i) by striking subparagraph (A);

(ii) by redesignating subparagraphs (B) through (E) as subparagraphs (A) through (D), respectively; and

(iii) in subparagraph (C), as so redesignated, by adding “and” at the end;

(F) in paragraph (8), as so redesignated—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget,” and inserting “, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Comptroller General, and appropriate committees of Congress, which shall be made publicly available and”;

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking “agency;” and inserting “agency, including—

“(i) the progress of the agency in implementing the agency plan described in paragraph (5);

“(ii) the progress of the agency in implementing the governmentwide 4-year financial management plan prepared by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget under section 3512(a)(2) of this title; and

“(iii) the performance of the agency against financial management metrics established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget;”;

(iii) in subparagraph (D)—

(I) by striking “of the reports” and inserting “of—

“(i) the reports”;

(II) in clause (i), as so designated, by striking “the amendments made by the Federal Managers’ Financial Integrity Act of 1982 (Public Law 97–255); and” and inserting “section 3512(d) of this title; and”;

(III) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) the reporting of the agency under the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act of 1996 (31 U.S.C. 3512 note); and”;

(G) in paragraph (9), as so redesignated—

(i) by striking “monitor the” and insert “manage the formulation and”;

(ii) by striking “, and prepare and submit to the head of the agency timely performance reports; and” and inserting a semicolon;

(H) by inserting after paragraph (9), as so redesignated, the following:

“(10) coordinating with the responsible agency official to ensure performance and cost information are linked, including in the preparation and submission to the head of the agency of timely performance reports that incorporate cost information;”;

(I) in paragraph (11), as so redesignated—

(i) by inserting “inflation and” before “costs”; and

(ii) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(J) by adding at the end the following:

“(12) coordinate with senior agency personnel, including but not limited to, those with statutory, regulatory, and related policy responsibility which may include the Chief Data Officer, Chief Information Officer, Chief Performance Officer, Chief Acquisition Officer, Chief Risk Officer, and Chief Evaluation Officer of the agency—

“(A) the exercise of authorities under this subsection; and

“(B) the strategic planning, performance measurement and reporting, and risk management functions of the agency.”;

(2) in section 903—

(A) in subsection (a), by inserting “and who shall assist the agency Chief Financial Officer in the performance of each of the duties of the agency Chief Financial Officer under this chapter” after “matters”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) Notwithstanding subchapter III of chapter 33 of title 5, in the event of a vacancy in the position of Chief Financial Officer of an agency, the Deputy Chief Financial

Officer of the agency shall serve as the acting Chief Financial Officer.”.

(b) GOVERNMENTWIDE FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN.—Section 3512 of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “a financial management status report and a governmentwide 5-year financial management plan” and inserting “a governmentwide 4-year financial management plan, to be included within the Federal Government performance plan described in section 1115, and a financial management status report”;

(B) by striking paragraph (2);

(C) by redesignating paragraph (3) as paragraph (2);

(D) in paragraph (2), as so redesignated—

(i) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) by striking “5-year” and inserting “4-year”;

(II) by striking “shall describe” and inserting the following: “shall—

“(i) describe”;

(III) in clause (i), as so redesignated, by striking “5 fiscal years to improve the financial management of the Federal Government.” and inserting “4 fiscal years to improve the financial management of the Federal Government in a manner that is strategic, comprehensive, and cost-effective, and shall also include strategies for enabling data sharing in accordance with applicable law and joint fraud prevention initiatives with State (meaning a State of the United States, the District of Columbia, a territory or possession of the United States, or a federally recognized Indian tribe) and local governments that administer federally funded programs or disburse Federal funds on behalf of the Federal Government; and”;

(IV) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) be developed in consultation with the Chief Financial Officers Council and, as appropriate, other councils and financial management experts, including the Chief Information Officers Council, the Chief Data Officer Council, the Chief Acquisition Officers Council, and the Government Accountability Office, as determined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in consultation with the Chief Financial Officers Council.”;

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “5-year” and inserting “4-year”;

(II) in clause (ii)—

(aa) by striking “for developing” and inserting “for improving financial management systems, including—

“(I) developing”;

(bb) by adding at the end the following:

“(II) describe how performance and cost information are linked in order to facilitate effective and efficient decision making;

“(III) eliminating duplicative and unnecessary systems and activities; and

“(IV) identifying opportunities for agencies to share systems and services and encouraging agencies to do so where practicable.”;

(III) by striking clause (iv);

(IV) by redesignating clause (v) as clause (iv);

(V) by inserting after clause (iv), as so redesignated, the following:

“(v) provide a strategy for reporting performance and cost information;”;

(VI) in clause (vi), by striking “5-year” and inserting “4-year”;

(VII) in clause (vii), by striking “identify” and inserting “provide a strategy for strengthening the Federal financial management workforce, including identification of”;

(VIII) in clause (viii), by striking “and” at the end;

(IX) by redesignating clause (ix) as clause (x);