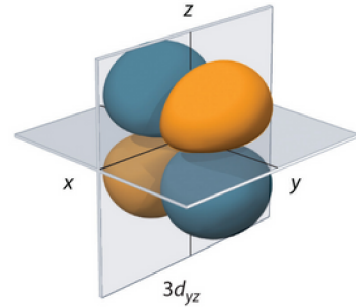


# Unofficial Memo



TO Brian Fay, Lead Technologist  
FROM Jared Walker, Data Specialist  
DATE August 29, 2022  
SUBJECT Performance measure and funding item reporting

## Statute

"Performance Reporting and Efficiency Requirements" ([HB0326, 2022 GS; JR1-4-6](#)) and its companion rule, "Joint Rules Resolution – Legislative Procedure Modifications" ([HJR006, 2021 GS; 63J-1-9](#)) outline a schedule for the reporting and evaluation of government agencies. The legislation establishes that

- Funding items are to be tied to one or more performance measures and efficiency targets.
- Government agencies are responsible for:
  - Developing performance measures and efficiency targets in consultation with Governor's Office of Budget and Planning (GOBP) and Office of Fiscal Legislative Analyst (LFA) and recommending changes.
  - Reporting performance data and status to LFA and GOBP August 15 and October 1.
- LFA is responsible for:
  - Collaborating with government agencies and GOBP in making modifications to performance measures.

- LFA is responsible for (cont'd):
  - Identifying any misalignment between performance measures agency products or services.
  - Collaborate with agencies to implement best practices and reduce inefficiencies.
  - Reporting performance information to the Appropriations Committee and recommending improvements, as appropriate. ([63J-1-903; Informed Investments](#)).

A “performance measure” comprises several components:

- A program objective.
- One or more effectiveness measures.
- A program size indicator.
- Other related measures. ([63J-1-902](#))

"Funding item" is defined as:

- An increase of \$10,000 or more in funding
- Resulting from a legislative action. ([63J-1-902](#))

When LFA and GOBP report their findings to the October appropriations subcommittee meetings, they have reached the tail end of the evaluation process.

LFA briefs the Executive Appropriations Committee and appropriations subcommittees on:

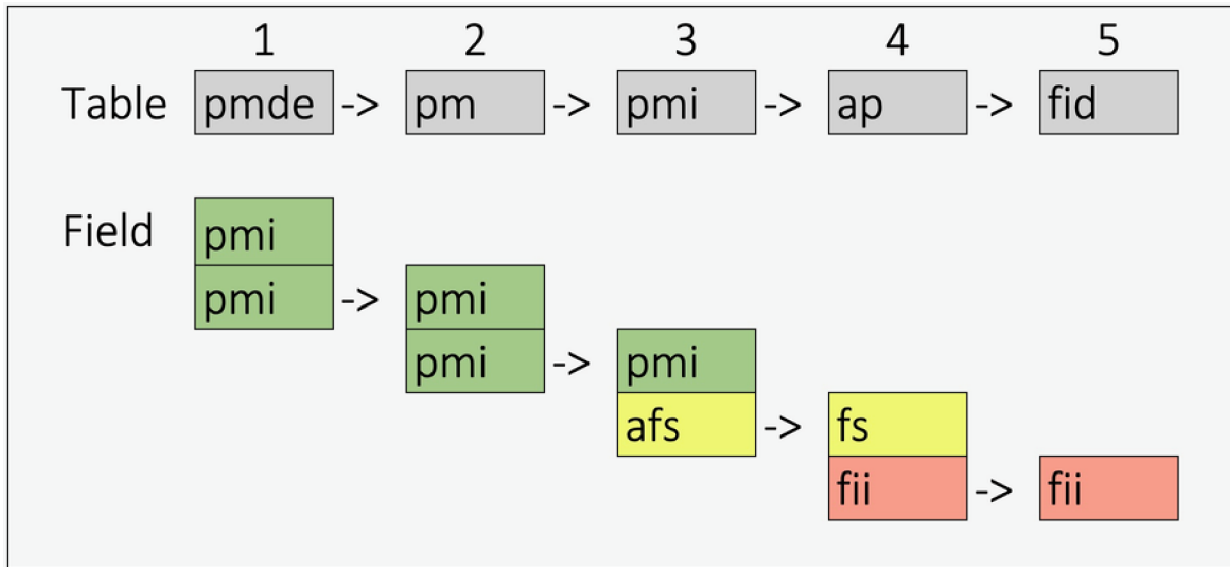
- The status of each performance measure relative to the measure's target.
- Dates of implementation for programs associated with funding items.
- Actual agency expenditures on funding item.
- Proposals of new or modified performance measures and corresponding targets.

### Report

One of the best ways to engage with data is through interactive data visualization with Tableau or Power BI. Therefore, my report would include dashboards. I can publish the dashboards online for legislators to access or they can download Tableau Reader for free (recommended). This places data at the fingertips of legislators (literally and figuratively). Interactive data visualization is so different from what came before, people have to be re-trained on how to read data.

### Data

Data should be structured to accommodate the software, for example, by including both vertical and horizontal layouts, as Ivan Djambov has done [here](#). Since I am not familiar with these data, it would be a mistake to exclude variables at the outset. I would use a standard SQL query to pull the data and then use Tableau, R, or Excel for further data wrangling. If there are missing data, a gentle email reminding the POC at the agency to input the data through Budget Prep should resolve the issue.



```

SELECT *
FROM PerformanceMeasuresDetailEntry pmde
WHERE reportfiscalYear rfy >= 2016
LEFT JOIN PerformanceMeasures pm
ON pmde.performanceMeasureId pmi = pm.pmi
LEFT JOIN PerformanceFollowupIndex pfi
ON pm.pmi = pfi.pmi
LEFT JOIN Appropriations ap
ON pfi.appropriatedFundingSource afs = ap.fundingSource fs
LEFT JOIN FundingItemDetails fid
ON ap.fundingItId fii = fid.fii;

```

## Technologies & Techniques

To identify functional dependencies, I copied and pasted the metadata tables to Excel and used conditional formatting to highlight duplicate Field Names and Field Descriptions. The SQL statement presented in this memo uses left joins and proceeds from granular-level data to more global variables. But it has not been tested and probably doesn't work. If time allowed, I would have addressed this by using test data synthesized in R to construct a RDB modeled after the one in the exercise (using MAMP local server environment). The mock database could be used to test and modify an SQL query until it returned the desired result. I used <https://www.wikipedia.org/> and <https://www.google.com/> to do research on performance measurement. I explored Excel's data modeling function to create key performance indicators (KPIs) with three inputs--a base value, target value, and status threshold. I also relied heavily on <https://le.utah.gov/xcode/code.html>, <https://budget.utah.gov/> and <https://le.utah.gov/>. I consulted APA on citation style <https://apastyle.apa.org/> and used [Canva](https://www.canva.com/) to create this document <https://www.canva.com/>.

## References

Government Performance Reporting and Efficiency Process. Utah Admin. Code § 63J-1-9 (2021). <https://le.utah.gov/xcode/Title63J/Chapter1/63J-1-S901.html>

Governor's Office of Planning & Budget and Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst. (2022, March). State of Utah Performance Measurement Playbook.

[https://gopb.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/2021\\_09\\_21-Performance-Measures-Playbook.pdf](https://gopb.utah.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/2021_09_21-Performance-Measures-Playbook.pdf)

Legislative Procedure Modifications. Joint Rules Resolution H.J.R. 6. (2022). <https://le.utah.gov/~2021/bills/static/HJR006.html>

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Office of the Legislative Fiscal Analyst. (2022, May). Budget of the State of Utah and Related Appropriations: Fiscal Years 2022 and 2023.

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Young, S. Utah State Board of Education. (2022, August 16). Performance Measures. <https://le.utah.gov/interim/2022/pdf/00003290.pdf>