

cies to ascertain the efficiency and effectiveness of information technology in improving the performance of the executive agency and the accomplishment of the missions of the executive agency.

(5) ENFORCEMENT OF ACCOUNTABILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Director may take any action that the Director considers appropriate, including an action involving the budgetary process or appropriations management process, to enforce accountability of the head of an executive agency for information resources management and for the investments made by the executive agency in information technology.

(B) SPECIFIC ACTIONS.—Actions taken by the Director may include—

(i) recommending a reduction or an increase in the amount for information resources that the head of the executive agency proposes for the budget submitted to Congress under section 1105(a) of title 31;

(ii) reducing or otherwise adjusting apportionments and reapportionments of appropriations for information resources;

(iii) using other administrative controls over appropriations to restrict the availability of amounts for information resources; and

(iv) designating for the executive agency an executive agent to contract with private sector sources for the performance of information resources management or the acquisition of information technology.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1238.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
11303	40:1413.	Pub. L. 104–106, div. E, title LI, §5113, Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 681.

SUBCHAPTER II—EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

§ 11311. Responsibilities

In fulfilling the responsibilities assigned under chapter 35 of title 44, the head of each executive agency shall comply with this subchapter with respect to the specific matters covered by this subchapter.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1239.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
11311	40:1421.	Pub. L. 104–106, div. E, title LI, §5121, Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 683.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

PROCUREMENT OF AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT FOR TAX SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION PROGRAM; DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY

Pub. L. 104–52, title V, §526, Nov. 19, 1995, 109 Stat. 495, provided that: “Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Administrator of General Services shall delegate the authority to procure automatic data processing equipment for the Tax Systems Modernization

Program to the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall have the authority to revoke such delegation upon the written recommendation of the Administrator that the Secretary’s actions under such delegation are inconsistent with the goals of economic and efficient procurement and utilization of automatic data processing equipment: *Provided further*, That for all other purposes, a procurement conducted under such delegation shall be treated as if made under a delegation by the Administrator pursuant to [former] 40 U.S.C. 759.”

§ 11312. Capital planning and investment control

(a) DESIGN OF PROCESS.—In fulfilling the responsibilities assigned under section 3506(h) of title 44, the head of each executive agency shall design and implement in the executive agency a process for maximizing the value, and assessing and managing the risks, of the information technology acquisitions of the executive agency.

(b) CONTENT OF PROCESS.—The process of an executive agency shall—

(1) provide for the selection of investments in information technology (including information security needs) to be made by the executive agency, the management of those investments, and the evaluation of the results of those investments;

(2) be integrated with the processes for making budget, financial, and program management decisions in the executive agency;

(3) include minimum criteria to be applied in considering whether to undertake a particular investment in information systems, including criteria related to the quantitatively expressed projected net, risk-adjusted return on investment and specific quantitative and qualitative criteria for comparing and prioritizing alternative information systems investment projects;

(4) identify information systems investments that would result in shared benefits or costs for other federal agencies or state or local governments;

(5) identify quantifiable measurements for determining the net benefits and risks of a proposed investment; and

(6) provide the means for senior management personnel of the executive agency to obtain timely information regarding the progress of an investment in an information system, including a system of milestones for measuring progress, on an independently verifiable basis, in terms of cost, capability of the system to meet specified requirements, timeliness, and quality.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1239; Pub. L. 108–458, title VIII, §8401(3), Dec. 17, 2004, 118 Stat. 3869.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

Revised Section	Source (U.S. Code)	Source (Statutes at Large)
11312	40:1422.	Pub. L. 104–106, div. E, title LI, §5122, Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 683.

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2004—Subsec. (b)(1). Pub. L. 108–458 substituted “investments in information technology (including infor-

mation security needs)” for “information technology investments”.

§ 11313. Performance and results-based management

In fulfilling the responsibilities under section 3506(h) of title 44, the head of an executive agency shall—

(1) establish goals for improving the efficiency and effectiveness of agency operations and, as appropriate, the delivery of services to the public through the effective use of information technology;

(2) prepare an annual report, to be included in the executive agency’s budget submission to Congress, on the progress in achieving the goals;

(3) ensure that performance measurements—
(A) are prescribed for information technology used by, or to be acquired for, the executive agency; and

(B) measure how well the information technology supports programs of the executive agency;

(4) where comparable processes and organizations in the public or private sectors exist, quantitatively benchmark agency process performance against those processes in terms of cost, speed, productivity, and quality of outputs and outcomes;

(5) analyze the missions of the executive agency and, based on the analysis, revise the executive agency’s mission-related processes and administrative processes as appropriate before making significant investments in information technology to be used in support of the performance of those missions; and

(6) ensure that the information security policies, procedures, and practices of the executive agency are adequate.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1240.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
11313	40:1423.	Pub. L. 104–106, div. E, title LI, § 5123, Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 683.

§ 11314. Authority to acquire and manage information technology

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authority of the head of an executive agency to acquire information technology includes—

(1) acquiring information technology as authorized by law;

(2) making a contract that provides for multiagency acquisitions of information technology in accordance with guidance issued by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and

(3) if the Director finds that it would be advantageous for the Federal Government to do so, making a multiagency contract for procurement of commercial products of information technology that requires each executive agency covered by the contract, when procuring those products, to procure the products under that contract or to justify an alternative procurement of the products.

(b) FTS 2000 PROGRAM.—The Administrator of General Services shall continue to manage the FTS 2000 program, and to coordinate the follow-on to that program, for and with the advice of the heads of executive agencies.

(Pub. L. 107–217, Aug. 21, 2002, 116 Stat. 1241; Pub. L. 115–232, div. A, title VIII, § 836(g)(7)(B), Aug. 13, 2018, 132 Stat. 1874.)

HISTORICAL AND REVISION NOTES

<i>Revised Section</i>	<i>Source (U.S. Code)</i>	<i>Source (Statutes at Large)</i>
11314	40:1424.	Pub. L. 104–106, div. E, title LI, § 5124, Feb. 10, 1996, 110 Stat. 684.

In subsection (b), the words “Notwithstanding any other provision of this or any other law” are omitted as unnecessary.

Editorial Notes

AMENDMENTS

2018—Subsec. (a)(3). Pub. L. 115–232 substituted “products” for “items” wherever appearing.

Statutory Notes and Related Subsidiaries

EFFECTIVE DATE OF 2018 AMENDMENT

Amendment by Pub. L. 115–232 effective Jan. 1, 2020, subject to a savings provision, see section 836(h) of Pub. L. 115–232, set out as an Effective Date of 2018 Amendment; Savings Provision note under section 453b of Title 6, Domestic Security.

§ 11315. Agency Chief Information Officer

(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “information technology architecture”, with respect to an executive agency, means an integrated framework for evolving or maintaining existing information technology and acquiring new information technology to achieve the agency’s strategic goals and information resources management goals.

(b) GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Chief Information Officer of an executive agency is responsible for—

(1) providing advice and other assistance to the head of the executive agency and other senior management personnel of the executive agency to ensure that information technology is acquired and information resources are managed for the executive agency in a manner that implements the policies and procedures of this subtitle, consistent with chapter 35 of title 44 and the priorities established by the head of the executive agency;

(2) developing, maintaining, and facilitating the implementation of a sound, secure, and integrated information technology architecture for the executive agency; and

(3) promoting the effective and efficient design and operation of all major information resources management processes for the executive agency, including improvements to work processes of the executive agency.

(c) DUTIES AND QUALIFICATIONS.—The Chief Information Officer of an agency listed in section 901(b) of title 31—

(1) has information resources management duties as that official’s primary duty;

(2) monitors the performance of information technology programs of the agency, evaluates