



# INVESTMENT REPORTING LIFE CYCLE



## NON-MAJOR

Investments that are for mission delivery or mission supporting. <\$10M annually and <\$75M life cycle

## MAJOR

Investments that are for mission delivery or mission supporting. >\$10M annually and >\$75M life cycle

## STANDARD

Investments that are common to any agency regardless of mission (IT Infrastructure, IT Security, IT Management).

### REQUIRED DOCUMENTS

Business Case	1
Operational Analysis	Calendar

Business Case	1
Alternatives Analysis/ Benefit Cost Analysis	1
Risk Management Plan	1
Investment Charter	1
Acquisition Strategy	0
Post Implementation Review	Calendar
Operational Analysis	Calendar

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### PMT UPDATES

Initial Budget Submission	Calendar
President's Budget Submission	Calendar

Initial Budget Submission	Calendar
President's Budget Submission	Calendar
Project Updates	0
Performance Metrics	0
Contracts Report	0
Investment Risk	0
CIO Evaluation	0

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Contracts Report	0

Standard Investment artifacts are currently not subject to review by OMB

### AGENCY LIFE CYCLE PHASE AND FREQUENCY OF UPDATES

INITIATE



DEVELOP



OPERATE



RETIRE



UPDATE ONCE



UPDATE CONTINUOUSLY



UPDATE ANNUALLY



\*Colors denote the phases of the CMS IT Life Cycle

A primary goal of IT Portfolio Management is to ensure investments in information technology are prioritized to best meet the agency's business needs while increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of technology. Use of shared services is encouraged. Incremental development is preferred so a product or artifact is produced in a shorter time frame at lower cost. Duplication and waste within the IT portfolio shall be identified and reduced. This is accomplished via the CPIC processes. Here is an overview of the relevant legislation contributing to the mandatory investment reporting and artifact requirements.

## **CLINGER-COHEN ACT & OMB'S CIRCULAR A-130 "MANAGING INFORMATION AS A STRATEGIC RESOURCE"**

- Requires the CIO to provide advice and other assistance to the head of the executive agency and other senior management to ensure that information technology is acquired and information resources are managed in a manner that implements the priorities of the agency.
- The agency-wide budget process shall include the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Head of Contracting Authority (HCA), and the Chief Information Officer (CIO) in the planning, programming, and budgeting stages for programs that include IT (not just programs that are primarily IT oriented).
- Program leadership works with the CIO to plan an overall portfolio of IT resources that achieve program and business objectives and to develop sound estimates of the necessary IT resources for accomplishing those objectives.

## **PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT (PRA)**

- Requires the CIO to assume responsibility and accountability for information technology investments and to implement and enforce applicable Government-wide and agency information technology management policies, principles, standards, and guidelines.
- The PRA also requires the CIO to assume responsibility for maximizing the value and assessing and managing the risks of major information systems initiatives through a process that is integrated with budget, financial, and program management decisions; and used to select, control, and evaluate the results of major information systems initiatives.

## **FEDERAL INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACQUISITION REFORM ACT (FITARA)**

- FITARA was signed into law in December of 2014 as part of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 and was intended to increase the CIO authorities in order to improve management of IT beyond what Clinger-Cohen had been able to accomplish.
- It requires the CIO to have a significant role in the decision processes for all annual and multi-year planning, programming, budgeting, and execution decisions, related reporting requirements, and reports related to IT, and the management, governance, and oversight processes related to information technology (FITARA).
- FITARA requires that the CIO:
  - Work with the CFO and the HCA to oversee the IT budget formulation process.
  - Review and approves all acquisition strategies for major IT investments.
  - Approve and certify the IT budget request that is submitted to HHS.
  - Approve any reprogramming of funds related to IT.

## **MAKING ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABLE BY YIELDING TANGIBLE EFFICIENCIES (MEGABYTE) ACT OF 2016**

- Aims to achieve savings via better management of software licensing.
- The primary goal of MEGABYTE is to establish an up to date inventory of software licenses and use that information in decision-making. Each year after enactment of the legislation, a report to OMB must be made that details cost savings or avoidance achieved via the software licensing efforts. The report will be submitted by HHS, but CMS will be expected to contribute.