

Question: (U) What are the IC-CIO's responsibilities and authorities regarding IC IT procurement and acquisition? How is IC IT procurement and acquisition oversight managed inside the ODNI?

Answer:

(U) The Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act (IRTPA) established in 2004 addresses the authority and responsibility of the then newly created DNI to institute information technology standards and system security across the Intelligence Community. In a subsequent amendment to the National Security Act of 1947, Congress created, by statute, a presidential appointed and Senate confirmed Chief Information Officer of the Intelligence Community (IC CIO) within the ODNI. The IC CIO has authorities, subject to the direction of the DNI, to:

- Manage activities relating to IT infrastructure and enterprise architecture requirements of the IC;
- Have procurement approval authority over all IT items related to the enterprise architectures of all IC components;
- Direct and manage all IT related procurement for the IC;
- Ensure that all expenditures for IT and research and development activities are consistent with the IC enterprise architecture and the strategy of the DNI for such architecture.

(U) The DNI's Intelligence Community Directive (ICD) 500, *Director of National Intelligence Chief Information Officer*, sets forth the authorities and responsibilities of the IC CIO, as further delegated by the DNI. ICD 500 modifies the authority to direct and manage all IT-related procurement for the IC (the third bullet above). It states that the CIO shall do so in a manner that ensures that IC agency CIOs' independent procurement and acquisition activities and decisions undertaken in the execution of specific agency missions align to provide an integrated and interoperable framework across the IC to achieve the IC's strategic goals and information resources management goals as designated by the DNI. ICD 500 further directs that IC agency heads shall make procurement and acquisition decisions regarding exclusively internal agency systems that are designed to facilitate the conduct of agency operations and activities to support their statutory missions while ensuring there is no inconsistency with the IC's overall IT architecture and standards. The IC CIO shall be fully informed of such agency-specific decisions, as he or she deems appropriate. Additionally, ICD 500 contains policy governing IT program assessment oversight. It specifies that the ADNI/CIO is responsible for "monitoring the performance of information technology programs of the IC, evaluating the performance of those programs on the basis of the applicable performance measurements, and, in coordination with other affected CIOs within the IC, advising the DNI regarding whether to continue, modify, or terminate a program or project" within the National Intelligence Program (NIP), including MSAs and programs of special interest.

(U) ICD 500 also references ICD 801, *Acquisition*, which states that all major systems acquisitions (MSAs) that include the procurement of enterprise architecture-related IT items and are wholly or partially NIP-funded shall adhere to the applicable ADNI/CIO enterprise architecture, standards, protocols and interfaces in support of the DNI's IC data and information sharing initiatives. ICD 500 requires that such acquisitions be so certified. The IC-CIO, or the IC element or department CIO when Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) has been delegated in accordance with ICD 801 to the element or department, shall certify this compliance, as well as compliance with any other

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similarly applicable statutory provisions (such as the Clinger Cohen Act) to the MDA, as specified in ICPG 80 1.1 Thus, the IC CIO participates in oversight activities related to IT procurement and acquisition, providing advice, assessments and determinations related to such procurements.

(U) The CIO's role in major system acquisition is in support of the Milestone Decision Authority (MDA) and executing program offices, by providing the technical architecture context, standards, interfaces, and supporting infrastructure to be used by the delivered system (to include IT components), rather than managing development of the system. When the CIO acquires IT systems, it is generally through purchase of commercial off the shelf (COTS) products, which it then installs (or oversees the installation), configures and operates. The MDA generally deals in developmental mission systems, while the CIO generally manages non-developmental business system acquisition and IT infrastructure acquisition. There are many intersections between the MDA domain and the CIO, so teaming is the normal construct, with leadership of the team switching back and forth depending on the nature of the system and of the acquisition, and the stage of the acquisition.

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