Congress of the United States

Washington, DC 20515

November 13, 2026

The Honorable Russell T. Vought
Director
Office of Management and Budget
725 17th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20503

Director Vought:

In April 2026, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) announced it would sunset the Federal IT Dashboard and adopt a "streamlined" approach to reporting related to federal information technology (IT) investments.[1] Although the announcement promised further updates, it has remained unchanged on the IT Dashboard website for more than six months. I am writing to request more information about how OMB plans to streamline federal IT investment reporting going forward.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) has placed improving IT management on its High-Risk List since 2015 because federal IT investments too frequently fail to deliver capabilities in a timely, cost-effective manner.[2] Given that the federal government spends more than $100 billion on IT each year, clear and accessible reporting on these investments is essential to protecting taxpayer dollars and improving the services Americans rely on.

Since 2009, the IT Dashboard has served as an important tool for congressional and public oversight of federal IT investments. As you know, the enactment of the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA), in 2014 reinforced the importance of the Dashboard with specific requirements related to enhancing transparency and improving risk management in IT investments.[3] Among other things, FITARA codified requirements for OMB and covered agencies to make detailed information on major federal IT investments publicly available, and requires agency Chief Information Officers to categorize their major IT investments by risk.[4] The Dashboard has historically served as the central access point for this statutorily required reporting.

The IT Dashboard has also historically provided critical input for the FITARA Scorecard. The Scorecard has served as an effective oversight tool, encouraging federal agencies' efforts to implement statutory requirements and make progress on important IT modernization efforts.[5] The Scorecard has also provided increased transparency into agencies' IT modernization and cybersecurity efforts. Over the last decade, this effort has

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[1] https://itdashboard.gov/. Accessed on April 27, 2026.

[2] GAO, High-Risk Series: Critical Actions Needed to Urgently Address IT Acquisition and Management Challenges, GAO-25-107852 (Washington, D.C.: Jan. 23, 2025)

[3] Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform provisions of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015, Pub. L. No. 113-291, div A, title VIII, subtitle D, 128 Stat. 3292, 3438-3450 (Dec. 19, 2014).

[4] 40 U.S.C. § 11302(c)(3).

[5] GAO, *Information Technology: Biannual Scorecards Have Evolved and Served as Effective Oversight Tools*, GAO-22-105659 (Washington, D.C.: Jan. 20, 2022).

helped save American taxpayers more than $35 billion.[6] I believe Congress should revisit the Scorecard in the next Congress, but doing so will require continued access to the information the Dashboard has historically provided.

I recognize there are opportunities to improve the type of Federal IT investment reporting that the dashboard has historically reflected. Improvements in how federal agencies report this data could help address usability issues historically associated with the dashboard, reduce agency workloads, and improve data quality and availability.

However, when OMB announced its sunset of the IT Dashboard in April 2026, it posted an announcement that provides limited information about how it plans to streamline reporting, when streamlining efforts would be completed, and whether any centralized reporting mechanism would be launched in place of the dashboard. More than six months later, that announcement remains active and unchanged on the IT Dashboard website.

Accordingly, I am requesting that OMB provide answers to the following questions by December 13, 2026.

1. Please provide a complete description of OMB's plan to streamline reporting requirements, as referenced in the April announcement. As part of that description, please provide the following information:
    a. An anticipated deadline for when all streamlining efforts will be completed.
    b. Whether a replacement for the IT Dashboard will be deployed, and if so, when?
    c. If there is such a replacement, will it serve as a centralized home for all statutorily required Federal IT investment reporting?
    d. If the answer is no to either question posed in (b) or (c) above, please describe with specificity how OMB plans to ensure statutorily required reporting continues, and where, exactly, the public will be able to access reported information.

2. OMB's April 2026 announcement on IT Dashboard.gov cites cost as a reason for sunsetting the IT Dashboard. What factors led OMB to determine that the dashboard was too costly to continue in its previous form?

3. The April 2026 announcement also states that former Federal Chief Information Officer Gregory Barbaccia decided to sunset the dashboard to eliminate "an inefficient process" and allow agencies to "focus on higher value activities." What process did OMB find inefficient, and what led to that determination?

4. Given that not all information historically displayed on the dashboard was statutorily required, what information most recently included on the IT Dashboard will continue to be collected and made public after streamlining efforts are completed? What information will no longer be collected? What new information will be made available, if any?

5. How and where will historical data from the IT Dashboard be preserved?

6. Given the announcement that the Dashboard will be sunset and agencies are to pivot to a streamlined state, I am also requesting the following information pertaining to major IT investments, which was previously reflected on the Dashboard:

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[6] Federal IT Dashboard, https://itdashboard.gov/cost-savings. Accessed on September 29, 2026.

a. Over the past year, how many major federal IT investments received a high-risk rating from an agency CIO for four consecutive quarters?
b. How many of those investments received a high-risk IT investment review as required by FITARA?

Thank you for your attention to this matter and I look forward to your response.

Sincerely,

James R. Walkinshaw
Member of Congress