

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR



FY 2006 Summary of Major IT Investments

February 2005

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**U.S. Department of the Interior
FY 2006 Summary of Major IT Investments**

This document describes major information technology investments the Department of the Interior has proposed for the FY 2006 President’s Budget. These summaries are shortened versions of the Capital Asset Plans (Exhibit 300s) prepared for major IT investments during the capital planning and budget formulation process.

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DEPARTMENT-WIDE INVESTMENTS

Recreation One-Stop

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Planning & Performance Management
Location in the Budget	Summary of IT Investments
Account Title	Department of the Interior
Account Identification Code	010-00-9999
Program Activity	DOI Office of the Secretary; Office of PPP
Name of Investment	OS - Recreation One-Stop
Full UPI Code	010-00-01-04-01-0001-24-117-058
Investment Justification	
<p>Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.</p> <p>The Recreation One-Stop investment is one of the E-Government initiatives in the President's Management Agenda to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and customer service of the recreation programs. The Recreation One-Stop initiative is intended to enhance satisfaction with recreational experiences on public lands. It will improve access to recreation-related information generated by the various levels of government (Federal, tribal, state, and local), streamline the systems used to manage that information, and increase the sharing of recreation-related information among government and non-government organizations. The major goals of the initiative are to provide: 1) a customer-friendly recreation portal (Recreation.gov) with information for planning visits to Federal recreation sites and making campground/tour reservations; and 2) consistent information about Federal recreation areas by standardizing data and interfacing recreation-related computer systems. Recreation One-Stop was reviewed and selected for the FY06 portfolio by the DOI Investment Review Board (IRB) in July, 2004. A detailed Recreation Modernization Blueprint for migrating Interior-based systems from "as is" to the "to be" condition was approved by the IRB on August 18, 2004.</p>	
<p>How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?</p> <p>Recreation One-Stop is an interagency initiative, involving 10 Federal organizations and 5 Cabinet-level departments. Recreation is a core mission responsibility for all of the federal land management agencies. For example, one of the Departments of the Interior's major strategic goals is to "Provide recreation opportunities for America." In the Forest Service Strategic Plan (2000 Revisions), Objective 2.a under "Multiple Benefits To People" is to "Improve the capability of the Nation's forests and grasslands to provide diverse, high-quality outdoor recreation opportunities." Recreation One-Stop is directly linked to the recreation missions the partner agencies. The system will provide a single, authoritative source of information and services to the millions of visitors to federal lands, historic sites, museums, and other resources, and establish the technical infrastructure for exchanging data. A specific end outcome goal in the Department of the Interior (DOI) Strategic Plan is "Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters." Strategy 2 under that goal is to "Promote recreation opportunities" measured, in part, by the number of online transactions that might be processed through Recreation One Stop. Strategy 6 is to "Ensure Responsible Use in Recreation to Protect Natural, Cultural and Recreational Resources." That focus on sustainable use will be measured by demonstrating increased public awareness of underutilized recreation areas through increased visitation levels at targeted areas.</p>	
<p>How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?</p>	

Recreation One-Stop is one of the high-priority initiatives selected in 2002 to accelerate federal government improvements in effectiveness, efficiency, and customer service. This strategy was adopted by the President's Management Council (PMC) in 2002, and it implements the "Expanding Electronic Government" priority outlined in the President's Management Agenda. As described on the E-Gov website (www.egov.gov), Recreation One-Stop is in the Government-to-Citizen portfolio. Recreation One-Stop will use Internet-related technologies to accelerate and streamline service delivery to citizens and improve management and responsiveness of joint Federal-state-local park and recreation programs. It will apply commercial best practices to improve government operating efficiency.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

The Office of the Secretary in the Department of the Interior is the lead/managing partner of this initiative. Partners include: Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Reclamation; Federal Highway Administration; Fish and Wildlife Service; Forest Service; National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; National Park Service; Smithsonian Institution; Tennessee Valley Authority; U.S. Army Corps of Engineers; plus additional state and local governments.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

Quantifiable internal benefits of the Recreation One-Stop investment are due to reduced task duplication, increased sales, and employee time savings:

1. Avoiding Cost of Creating Other Agency Websites - The initiative will maximize federal government productivity gains from technology by creating a consolidated database of park and recreation related information, news, and services. Additionally, Recreation One-Stop will reduce redundant systems.
2. Avoiding Website Maintenance Cost - Cost avoidance among agencies can be accomplished by eliminating new agency start-up investments and reducing redundant website maintenance costs.
3. Increased Sales and Fees Income - On-line transactions and a higher quality of recreational information and services will provide better service to citizens and generate additional revenue.
4. Employee Time Savings - The Recreation One-Stop initiative will reduce the burden on federal employees engaged in processing reservations for recreational facilities.

Non-Quantifiable Benefits:

1. Cross Agency Program Enhancement - The initiative demonstrates partnerships and cooperation among various levels of government. The marketing of these important relationships and may attract new information-sharing partners from both the public and private sectors.
2. Improved Targeting of Federal Resources - By tracking and analyzing user trends and preferences through the website, partner agencies will gain a better understanding of demand for recreational services, allowing them more effectively target recreation-related investments and budgets further in advance.
3. Reduced Maintenance and Management Labor Costs - Information quality will be improved significantly, by ensuring consistent information is provided on different websites. Offering information on all recreational sources via one website will help to direct the public to new and under-used resources, creating less wear and tear on over-utilized areas.
4. Increased Data Search Efficiency and Decreased Public Search Time - The citizen will benefit from Recreation One-Stop by automating manual tasks. A tremendous amount of time can be saved from visiting a "one stop shop" website and finding complete and accurate information versus visiting multiple, unconnected sites.
5. More Effective Public Information - The initiative will enable partner agencies to promote responsible recreation practices, provide important safety messages and information, and alert the public to special events and other pertinent recreation-related information. The public will save time and money by ordering passes and other services via the Internet vs. mail service.
6. Improved Accessibility - The public, as well as the international community, who would be otherwise unable to visit America's public lands, either due to disabilities, distance or availability of time or money, will be able to visit locations on-line through this website.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

Three legacy systems, the National Park Reservation Service, NRRS, and Recreation.gov, will be reengineered into the new RIDB and NRRS. Those systems will interface with a wide range of Federal websites and databases that include information about Federal recreation sites as defined in the FEA documentation. Specifically within DOI, a detailed Recreation Modernization Blueprint describes how about 25 separate systems can be interfaced or integrated with the NRRS and RIDB.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	Yes
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Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	14.100
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	14.100
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	121.675

Federal Financial System (FFS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of the Secretary
Location in the Budget	Summary of Information Technology Investments
Account Title	Department of the Interior
Account Identification Code	010-00-4523
Program Activity	Financial Management
Name of Investment	Federal Financial System (FFS)
Full UPI Code	010-00-01-01-01-0002-00-402-124
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>Currently, the Department of the Interior is dependent on a combination of government-wide systems, departmental systems and bureau managed systems for processing financial and related transactions and meeting management's need for financial management information. One of the Departmental systems is the Federal Financial System (FFS) which provides the core accounting processing requirements for most bureaus of the Department. FFS is maintained as a standard DOI system; 6 of the largest bureaus and 2 offices in the Department use the same set of software programs.</p> <p>DOI Bureaus and offices using FFS include: Bureau of Indian Affairs; Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Reclamation; Fish & Wildlife Service; National Park Service; U S Geological Survey; Office of the Secretary; and Office of the Special Trustee. Moreover, Interior's National Business Center (NBC) cross-services 18 non-Interior clients on FFS.</p> <p>FFS was reviewed and approved through the Department's CPIC process.</p> <p>The FFS was a commercial off-the-shelf mainframe financial software package that is designed expressly for Federal Government accounting. FFS is currently in a steady state phase. FFS supports all aspects of federal accounting and is composed of the following integrated components: budget execution; project cost; cost allocation; general ledger; external reporting; accounts receivable; obligations (purchasing); accounts payable; annual close; automated disbursements; travel payments; etc. FFS has been implemented in various DOI bureaus for approximately 16 years; the first two bureaus having implemented FFS in October 1988. FFS is a mainframe system; some of that technology is becoming outdated, and more modern systems are being developed and maintained with different technology. FFS is nearing the end of its useful life. Moreover, the 2004 FFS Financial Management Systems Compliance Review indicated that FFS would require improvements if FFS were not being replaced by the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS).</p> <p>The FFS vendor has already developed and is marketing its new Web/Client/Server generation of core accounting system software, and will discontinue support of the old, mainframe version of FFS beginning October 2004. (Until replaced by the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS), FFS will be maintained under an existing Interior contract with the FFS vendor.) Consequently, Interior must replace FFS with a system that complies with a contemporary open system architecture environment. Further, the existing system does not take advantage of new technology and is not integrated in a manner that facilitates effective and efficient transfer of data and streamlining of processes necessary to support the Department in the future.</p> <p>In 1998, the Department established a Financial Management Systems Migration Project (FMSMP) to address these issues. This project was renamed to Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) in 2003. DOI awarded the contract in January 2004 to implement FBMS. DOI selected BearingPoint, Inc., of McLean, Virginia as the solution provider for FBMS. The Department plans to replace FFS and other related financial systems through the FBMS Project. FFS will be retired as new functionality is available through the implementation of FBMS. Based on the current FBMS implementation schedule, FFS will be completely phased out by no later than 9/30/08. FFS must continue as a production system (until FBMS is fully</p>	

implemented) in order for the Department of the Interior and its bureaus/offices to fulfill responsibilities for federal government accounting and reporting.

SPECIAL NOTES:

1. The Summary of Spending Table reflects the phasing out of FFS due to the planned implementation of FBMS.

2. Summary of Spending Table: FFS was implemented prior to the existence of Exhibit 300 requirements. Earlier cost data is not readily available in a form consistent with current requirements and, therefore, not included therein. The amounts shown in the Summary of Spending Table reflect the results of a more accurate cost accounting process.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

The Federal Financial System (FFS) supports the Department of the Interior's financial accounting processes and activities. FFS supports Interior's strategic goal to ensure financial and managerial accountability and the President's Management Agenda for Improved Financial Performance. FFS provides the capabilities needed for the Department and its bureaus to fulfill responsibilities for federal government accounting and reporting.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

The Federal Financial System (FFS) supports the President's Management Agenda for Improved Financial Performance. The President's Management Agenda includes an objective to improve accountability to the American people through audited financial statements. FFS supports the Department's core financial functions that are necessary for preparing accurate financial information for financial statements. The FFS system processes financial transactions for 6 of the Department's largest bureaus and 2 offices, 18 non-Interior clients, and forms the basis for financial management information provided to program managers and the financial statements issued on an annual basis to OMB, Congress and the public. Further, the FFS system is one of the critical systems that is audited by external auditors as part of the financial statement audit process. Receiving an unqualified audit opinion from the external auditors is critical for providing assurance to OMB and Congress that the Department can manage its resources.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

Interior's National Business Center (NBC) provides FFS hosting services to 6 DOI bureaus and 2 offices (Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, U.S. Geological Survey, Office of the Secretary, and Office of the Special Trustee). In addition, the NBC cross-services 18 non-Interior clients on FFS.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

The Federal Financial System (FFS) is a steady state system to be replaced by the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS). The Summary of Spending Table reflects the phasing out of FFS. Based on the current FBMS implementation schedule, FFS will be completely phased out by no later than 9/30/08. At this stage of the life-cycle, there are no cost reductions or improved efficiencies that can be associated with FFS. Savings and efficiencies have already been realized with the initial implementation of FFS.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS), Federal Personnel/Payroll System (FPPS), Internet, Integrated Charge Card Program, Consolidated Financial Statements System, and Treasury's Electronic Certification System.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?

Yes

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	20.423
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	20.423
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	87.220

Financial and Business Management System (FBMS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of the Secretary
Location in the Budget	Summary of IT Investments
Account Title	Departmental Management
Account Identification Code	010-84-0102
Program Activity	DOI - Office of Acquisition and Property Management
Name of Investment	OS - Financial and Business Management System (FBMS)
Full UPI Code	010-00-01-01-01-1127-24-407-188
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) is a major enterprise management initiative that will integrate financial management, procurement, property management and other subsidiary systems and will revamp administrative processes throughout the Department of the Interior (DOI). FBMS will provide the system and process structure for the Department to modernize its operations. This financial management system will provide complete, accurate and timely information on financial activities, including budget execution, acquisition, grants, property management, core accounting, and performance that will enable Interior's employees and managers to make informed decisions about their programs. It is directly related to the Department's management improvement goals and strategies. DOI awarded the contract in January 2004 to BearingPoint, Inc., of McLean, Virginia, as the solution provider for FBMS.</p> <p>Systems to be Replaced: The FBMS will have a phased implementation over a multi-year period. The implementation of this enterprise system solution will enable the incremental retirement of at least five major administrative systems, as many as 30 bureau-specific systems and hundreds of cuff records now used by individual managers to track their programs as individual bureaus implement the new software/solutions. In addition to bureau-specific systems, major systems to be replaced are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Federal Financial System (FFS) [used by all bureau except Minerals Management Service (MMS) and Office of Surface Management (OSM) - Ref. No.: 010-00-01-01-01-0002-00-402-124; - Fixed Asset Subsystem of FFS [used by Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), BLM (Bureau of Land Management), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and National Park Service (NPS)] - Ref. No.: Part of FFS; - Advanced Budget/Accounting Control and Information System (ABACIS)[used by MMS and OSM] - Ref. No.: 010-08-01-01-01-0815-00-402-125 - Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS-PD)[used by all bureaus] - Ref. No.: 010-00-01-01-01-0009-00-405-146; and - Federal Aid Information Management System (FAIMS) [used by Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS)] - Ref. No. 010-18-04-NM-01-1818-00-FEA-FEA. <p>Budget Year Funding Use: In the Budget Year (FY 2006), the FBMS project will perform post-deployment activities for our complete systems solution at the following organizations: the Bureau of Land Management, the Minerals Management Service and the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement. The project will prepare for full deployment at fiscal-year-end at the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Park Service, and all elements of the Office of the Secretary (scheduled for October 1, 2006). In addition, the Project will support ongoing Operations and Maintenance activities related to deployments, including the Financial Assistance deployment at three bureaus scheduled for mid-FY 2005.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>FBMS supports the Department's mission to protect and manage the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provide scientific and other information about the resources; and honor the Department's special responsibilities to American Indians, Alaska Natives and affiliated Island Communities. FBMS supports this mission by improving management of grants, acquisitions, and the</p>	

Department's vast property holdings, which are directly used to carry out the mission. FBMS supports the Secretary's vision for effective Interior program management, which focuses on conservation, cooperation, consultation and communication. FBMS supports conservation of our Nation's assets by providing an accurate inventory of those assets managed by the Department. FBMS supports cooperation in terms of interaction, collaboration and partnerships within the Department and with external entities by using a standard COTS solution, which facilitates the exchange of accurate information relevant to the mission, and provides a standard way for vendors and grantees to interact with programs in the Department. FBMS support the Secretary's key business principles that are guiding Interior operations – customer value, accountability, modernization and integration. FBMS supports customer value by providing accurate information on financial and budgetary status, assets, grants and cooperative agreements, a foundation that enables management decisions that ensure effective use of resources. FBMS supports accountability by integrating budget information with performance measures for all mission areas. FBMS supports modernization by providing modern financial tools and facilitating the adoption of best practices in financial, acquisition, property, financial assistance and budget management. FBMS supports the Interior Strategic Plan for FY 2003-2008. FBMS directly supports four of the five strategic plan areas – 1) Resource Protection, 2) Resource Use, 4) Serving Communities and 5) Management, and indirectly supports the remaining area – 3) Recreation. FBMS will improve internal controls and provide significantly greater transparency of business information and related decision making.

FBMS supports DOI's strategy by establishing and maintaining a unified, integrated financial and business management system for use by all bureaus that will:

- Provide access to common financial, grants, acquisition, property, budgetary and business data.
- Provide improved transactional processing.
- Provide a security-rich environment.
- Provide a single method to upgrade and/or replace older Interior systems.
- Incorporate performance information.
- Retire older or redundant systems.

This solution directly addresses DOI's responses to Performance Assessment Rating Tool (PART) reviews, specifically concerning the need for an integrated financial transaction and reporting system across the department, for an Activity Based Costing (ABC) tool, for better external financial transparency, and for improved security and controls over finance management and property systems. (See PART Reviews for Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation (OSM), DOI Wildland Fire Management, Energy Resource Assessments (USGS), Geologic Hazard Assessments (USGS), Indian School Operations (BIA), National Fish Hatchery System (FWS), National Park Service Facility Management, and others).

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

Recognizing that the success of the President's Management Agenda depends on agencies working as a team across traditional boundaries to better serve the American people and focusing on citizens rather than individual agency needs, DOI has become an active participant in the financial management and grants management Line of Business (LOB) initiatives. DOI is working with OMB and other agencies to build upon the efforts of the Federal Enterprise Architecture Program and expand E-Government in establishing LOB initiatives with a goal of finding projects that fall into lines of business that were not originally identified as a part of the e-government initiatives. DOI recognizes that the LOB initiatives, covering financial management, grants management, and human resources management, will afford a significant opportunity in a period of fiscal restraint to influence the direction of specific core business functions for the Government.

DOI is committed to the strategic direction of the LOB by adopting industry and government "Best Practices" and standardizing and eliminating redundant stovepipe systems throughout government. DOI is implementing FBMS as a standardized integrated, interoperable and portable solution based on and in concert with industry and government "Best Practices" that will eliminate redundant systems throughout the Department. Once fully implemented within the Department, all components of the FBMS may be used to support cross-servicing of other Federal agencies. Therefore, FBMS fits well with the President's emphasis on ensuring that all agencies are able to take advantage of the systems developed for individual agencies. FBMS will advance the expansion of E-Government, support performance and budget integration through its Enterprise Management Information System, enable employees to be better decision makers by giving them the information needed on a timely and convenient basis, improve financial management in a modern, standardized set of business practices and tools, and assist competitive sourcing by gathering and making accessible critical productivity information.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

This is not multi-agency initiative and is funded solely by DOI. However, DOI is partnering with eight other agencies (DHS, DOE, DOJ, DOL, EPA, HHS, HUD, and USDA) that have formed the Financial Management

Line of Business (FMLOB) Inter-Agency Project Team to examine methods to improve the efficiency and functionality of financial management processes, data and systems throughout the government. At this time FBMS is focused on DOI implementation. Opportunities to expand use of FBMS to other federal agencies will be explored in the future. DOI submitted a proposal for the FY 06 budget to be a service provider under the FMLOB.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

The Financial and Business Management System Strategy is designed to reduce costs and/or improve efficiencies in at least the following areas:

- Labor cost avoidance from improved efficiency of operations due to faster applications that will allow FBMS users to do their jobs in less time;
- Cost avoidance from decreased time taken to accumulate Enterprise Management Information System (EMIS) information from integrated databases that will be a fundamental part of the FBMS;
- Decreased maintenance costs by reducing previous baseline operations as a result of retiring legacy and redundant systems;
- Standardize processes to provide better services to program and other managers handling financial and related transactions and implement, using COTS products, "best practices" from the private and public sectors;
- Improve the timeliness and accuracy of information available to Interior employees to minimize the need to maintain separate records and to reduce the confusion of conflicting data or information;
- Improve the data available to analyze operations and improve decision support;
- Reduce the cost of moving data between systems and eliminate the need for extensive reconciliation efforts;
- Improve the security of systems through security awareness and new technology to reduce the risk of misuse of data and systems that could cost the government substantial time and resources to continue operations;
- Core Financial System components will be modernized and, hence, better meet emerging regulatory and accounting requirements;
- Procurements will be fully automated, thus allowing workload sharing/balancing across the Department;
- Travel will be fully automated, thus saving labor in travel preparation and travel-voucher processing;
- Personal and Real property systems will be fully automated and integrated into other systems (procurement and financials), thus saving labor in connecting property acquisition and property management with other required systems, e.g., core financials and procurement, eliminating the reconciliation necessary today;
- Grants processing and administration will be automated, saving labor costs and improving transparency of the process;
- Budget Formulation will be closely connected to financial planning and execution, e.g., obligations and expenditures, thus enabling enterprise report generation of a wide variety of data elements, thus saving significant time and labor;
- The performance component of the EMIS module will provide the ability to incorporate workload and performance data from the whole department into individual, multi-level and cross-functional decision-making;
- Multiple departmental and bureau legacy systems will be retired. A full listing of these systems identified to date is included in Section I.E.3.A of the Exhibit 300;
- Through automatic and ad-hoc reporting, FBMS will provide DOI employees with information necessary to make better decisions. FBMS will enable the creation of reports at a lower cost.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

FBMS is an integrated system that provides standard functionality in core accounting, acquisition, travel, real property, personal property/fleet management, financial assistance, budget formulation, and reporting.

System interfaces which will be in place in FY 2006 include those for:
 Grants.gov; e-Travel; Working Capital Fund (WCF) Stores; Collections and Billing System (CBS); Federal Personnel and Payroll System (FPPS) Labor Cost, Debt Collection, Combined File; Integrated Charge Card Program; Automated Standard Application for Payments (ASAP); Intra-government Payment and Collections (IPAC); Government Online Accounting Link System (GOALS); Treasury Electronic Certification System, Treasury IGT Portal; GSA FEDSTRIP, GSA Motor Pool, GSA Telephone, GSA Space; Facility Maintenance Management System (MAXIMO); IAE components - FedBizOpps, Business Partner Network, Central Contractor Registration, FPDS-NG; Business Information System; Fee Billing and Collection System (FEEBACS); Census (FAADS); Consolidated Financial System (Hyperion); Pay.Gov; Alaska Fire Store, National Interagency Fire Center, OAS Billing.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	Yes
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Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	8.183
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	22.203
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	11.800
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	42.186
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	488.42

Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of the Secretary
Location in the Budget	Summary of IT Investments
Account Title	Departmental Working Capital Fund
Account Identification Code	010-00-4523
Program Activity	DOI - Office of Acquisition and Property Management
Name of Investment	OS - Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS)
Full UPI Code	010-00-01-01-01-0009-00-405-146
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>IDEAS (also known as IDEAS-PD) is a steady state acquisition (contract writing) system, implemented in FY 1997-1999 and serving all DOI bureaus and twelve client agencies. IDEAS was reviewed and selected for the FY06 portfolio by the DOI Investment Review Board (IRB). Ideas will be retired on a staggered basis as the Department's FBMS is implemented.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>The IDEAS project supports Department of the Interior's mission and goals as well as the President's Management Agenda in the area of Management Strategy 3: Competitive Sourcing, Contracts / Grants Management. IDEAS-PD provides the automated tool for effective and efficient purchasing and contracting to directly support the missions of the Department's bureaus and offices as well as the missions of the client agencies. More than one-fifth of the Department's budget is expended for contracts and much of our actual mission accomplishment is achieved through these means.</p>	
How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?	
<p>IDEAS-PD is the core of the Department's move toward electronic (paperless) procurement as required by OMB Bulletin M-01-11, February 14, 2001 and M-01-15, March 9, 2001. It upgrades the quality and consistency of contractual processes and documents across Interior's component bureaus and client agencies.</p> <p>In keeping with the President's Management Agenda requirement to "Create easy-to-find single points of access to government services" and "single procurement portal (that) will simplify purchasing", the IDEAS project is fully compatible and interfaced with/uses the government-wide integrated acquisition environment initiative FedBizOpps, the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) Database and fully integrated with Federal Procurement Data System - Next Generation (FPDS-NG). Interior actively supports both of these e-government programs with funding and personnel (active user group membership) support to ensure that IDEAS-PD is fully compatible at all times.</p> <p>In keeping with the President's Management Agenda requirement that federal projects "share information more quickly and conveniently between the federal and state, local and tribal governments" the IDEAS-PD project provides for the rapid and efficient collection of procurement award data and dissemination of the data to the FPDS-NG for further release with other agency data to the Congress, other federal agencies and interested state, tribal and local governments as well as private industry.</p> <p>In keeping with the President's Management Agenda requirement that federal projects "...automate internal processes to reduce costs internally by disseminating best practices across agencies" the IDEAS-PD project provides procurement system automation support for twelve (12) other federal agencies, particularly including smaller agencies such as the U.S. Secret Service, and thus provides lowers costs to those agencies and prevents "duplicative and redundant" expenditures.</p>	

In keeping with the E-GOV scorecard requirements to "Reduce the burden on businesses (by) dramatically reducing redundant data collection; provide one-stop streamlined support for businesses, and enable digital communication with businesses" the IDEAS project fully supports the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database initiative.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

Interior is the lead agency for the IDEAS system. Client agencies include: National Science Foundation, U.S. Secret Service, Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Corporation for National Service, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Federal Communication Commission, International Boundary & Water Commission, National Labor Relations Board, National Transportation Safety Board, Office of Personnel Management, Office of Justice Programs, and US Maritime Administration.

These agencies and DOI Bureaus depend on IDEAS for the procurement systems support to accomplish their missions through contracts and purchases for support services, supplies and equipment.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

IDEAS is a steady state system that enables electronic processing of procurement transactions. The benefits of electronic versus paper-based transactions has been long established but is further featured as a core part of the President's Management Initiatives and specifically, the Integrated Acquisition Environment, which IDEAS supports / enables.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

FedBizOpps (FBO),
 Central Contractor Registration (CCR)
 Federal Procurement Data System - Next Generation (FPDS-NG),
 Federal Financial System (FFS)
 Fixed Assets Property System
 ABACIS Financial System

The FBO and CCR are newly developed government-wide systems under the management of OMB, GSA and DOD. The FPDS-NG, under the management of OMB and GSA is a government-wide procurement data collection system implemented in FY 2004 . The FFS and the Fixed Assets Property System, along with IDEAS PD, are being replaced by the DOI FBMS project.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?

No.

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	4.416
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	4.416
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	31.911

Capstone Facility Management System (FMS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of the Secretary
Location in the Budget	Summary of IT Investments
Account Title	US Department of the Interior
Account Identification Code	010-00-9999
Program Activity	DOI - Acquisition and Property Management
Name of Investment	OS - Capstone Facility Management System (FMS)
Full UPI Code	010-00-01-07-01-0010-00-405-144
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The project is to implement a common Facility Management System (FMS) based on the COTS product MAXIMO, across the land managing bureaus' of the Department of Interior.</p> <p>Currently, each Bureau operates and develops its own instance of Maximo, but starting in 2003, the Department began the process to develop the blueprints for merging the various Bureaus Maximo instances to a "Single Platform Maximo Solution" and for developing a single interface into the new Financial Business and Management System. The first testing of this new interface and the single platform will occur in Feb. of 2005 with initial deployment at Bureau of Land Management to begin in FY06.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>The U.S. Department of the Interior mission is to protect and manage the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provide scientific and other information about the resources; and honor its special responsibilities to American Indians, Alaska Natives and affiliated Island Communities. FMS supports this mission by providing records status and condition of the Nation's assets e.g., buildings, administration sites, recreation sites, roads, trails, dams, etc. FMS also tracks the assets maintenance history and conditions of the facilities. FMS supports the Secretary's vision The Secretary's vision for effective Interior program management focuses on conservation, cooperation, consultation and communication. FMS supports conservation of our Nation's assets by providing a record of past and current maintenance activities for assets on public lands. FMS supports cooperation in terms of interaction, collaboration and partnerships with other Department of the Interior agencies using the same COTS application, which facilitates the exchange of data in support of facilities management of our Nation's assets. FMS supports consultation with others to provide the most current information associated with the use of our Nation's facilities by providing Internet access to the FMS Systems.</p>	
How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?	
<p>This project is a collaborative initiative involving multiple bureaus within the Department of the Interior and other Federal Departments. It includes the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Geological Survey, Bureau of Reclamation, Office of Aircraft Safety, National Business Center and Bureau of Indian Affairs.</p> <p>The implementation of this common facilities management system will result in improved financial performance by substantially improving the Department's and the bureaus' ability to account for the expenditure of facilities maintenance funds. This will not only help to assure the funds appropriated to the bureaus are used in the most effective manner, it will provide a means to identify those areas of the maintenance programs where there are funding shortfalls that result in increases the deferred maintenance.</p>	
If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.	

This is a Departmental lead initiative that affects the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Geological Survey, and Bureau of Reclamation. In the implementation of this Facilities Management System and the re-engineered business practices associated with it, the Department and bureaus are partnering with other federal agencies such as, Indian Health Service, U. S. Forest Service, Veterans Affairs and General Service Administration.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

With the Department and the bureaus collecting, analyzing, and using data more completely, potential problems can be rapidly identified, solutions defined, projects implemented and personnel deployed to expediently and effectively resolve issues. A readily accessible centralized database will encourage the sharing of "Best Practices" and permit facilities to more easily duplicate successful strategies. Cost data and maintenance history of physical assets will be maintained in MAXIMO.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

Federal Business and Management System, Precision Cost Estimating, Microsoft Project, SAP and Oracle Financials, Mobile Maximo, Various Web Bureau Developed Web Applications

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	4.493
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	5.434
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	9.927
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	125.830

Geospatial One-Stop (GOS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of the Secretary
Location in the Budget	Summary of IT Investments
Account Title	Surveys, Investigation and Research
Account Identification Code	010-12-0804
Program Activity	Mapping
Name of Investment	OS - Geospatial One-Stop (GOS)
BY2005 Full UPI Code	010-00-01-05-01-0012-24-203-076
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>Geospatial One Stop is one of the Presidential E-Government initiatives to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and customer service throughout the Federal Government. This investment gone through the DOI CPIC process and has been reviewed and approved by the IRB. It has a Cost Variance Percentage of -0.07 and a Schedule Variance Percentage of 1.14.</p> <p>The Geospatial One-Stop Portal does not contain geospatial data. Instead, the Portal is like a geospatial data card catalog that harvests copies of descriptive metadata from government organizations about their geospatial data holdings as well as about their plans to acquire geospatial data. Carrying this analogy further, this card catalog enables the user to electronically retrieve the "book" (geospatial data) from its source location. The master copy of the metadata (card catalog entries), and the data itself reside at the organization that owns or acts as steward for the geospatial data resource. The Geospatial One-Stop Portal provides an integrated cross-agency data search and discovery mechanism that enables agencies to share data and collaborate on planned future data acquisitions.</p>	
How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?	
<p>Geospatial One-Stop (GOS) directly supports the President's Management Agenda by enabling the geospatial component for government business processes that rely on maps, location, or other place-related information. This initiative is one of the 24 e-Government initiatives selected by the President's Management Council (PMC). It significantly enhances the implementation of e-government by enabling geospatial data to be more accessible and usable.</p> <p>GOS serves as the organizational umbrella for all federal agency channels for geospatial services. The GOS Portal serves as a virtual card catalog for spatial data and web services to support local, state, and federal programs and decision-making. In this context it also supports the following portions of the President's Management Agenda:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strategic Management of Human Capital. GOS works with other initiatives such as EGIM, which will provide Best Practices for IT management, associated with Geo-spatial processes. These improvements in operational efficiencies will also be complemented by appropriate investments in and management of Human Capital. Current GIS-related processes are being streamlined, reduced or eliminated and, in appropriate instances, reengineered. With the implementation of Geospatial One-Stop approved standards through the Federal Geographic Data Committee, large-scale purchases of GIS tools, and technical support concentrated in an approved suite of tools, support costs will be favorably impacted by economies of scale. 2. Expanded Electronic Government. The implementation of e-Government through the GOS portal delivers useful science, recreational, and place-based data on a real-time time basis to broad segments of the public, as well as serve specific government-to-government information needs. Geospatial One-Stop makes it faster, cheaper, and easier for all levels of government to secure useful geospatial information. 3. Budget and Performance Integration. GOS is part of a comprehensive and ongoing restructuring of strategic planning and budget preparation to provide better linkages across Federal Departments and agencies, to achieve consistency of project and budget estimates. Substantial cost savings and cost avoidance can be expected as a result of streamlined geographic information management, standardized 	

data, operation and maintenance. Reducing the time and cost required for data preparation; documenting spatial data holdings in an on-line clearinghouse; coordination with partners in anticipation of data acquisition; and application interoperability combine to return much of the investment.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

1. Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources: GOS and related initiatives improve data quality and availability of data for analysis, mapping of critical habitat for endangered species, and visualization of threats and solutions through the application of GIS technology. Geospatial One-Stop ensures that data related to these resources are documented and easily shared among agency bureaus.
2. Manage resources to promote responsible use and sustain a dynamic economy: Improvement in habitat conservation, restoration and condition of the National Wildlife Refuge System are facilitated by implementation of GOS. Geospatial One-Stop ensures that data related to these resources are acquired and formatted consistent with standards that enable data to be easily shared among bureaus.
3. Provide recreation opportunities for America: Geospatial One-Stop and related geospatial initiatives (e.g., Enterprise Geospatial Information Management (EGIM), Recreation One-Stop, etc.) facilitate recreational visits to federal lands by providing a uniform basis for the production and delivery of recreational maps.
4. Safeguard property and financial assets, advance scientific knowledge, and improve the quality of life for communities we serve: Communities and stakeholders are able to access and use geospatial data on hazards more effectively for hazards mitigation and management. GOS supports the President's management agenda (Disaster Assistance and Crisis Response E-Government initiative). More geospatial scientific data is accessible to customers, including more real-time data delivery, improved data integration tools, and GIS tools.
5. Manage the Department to be highly skilled, accountable, modern, functionally integrated, citizen-centered, and results oriented: Customer satisfaction with ease, speed, and effectiveness of data access and data integration are increased. Geospatial One-Stop enables the Department to provide access to its geospatial resources to other government agencies and the public through easy search and discovery tools enabled on the web. Data and information related to these mission areas are made readily available to the public through the GOS Web Portal.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

The following agencies have specific responsibilities for Framework themes of data under OMB Circular A-16 and will be lead partners of the Geospatial One-Stop project:

- A. Department of the Interior (DOI)
 1. United States Geological Survey (USGS)
 2. Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- B. Department of Commerce (DOC)
 1. United States Census Bureau (Census Bureau)
 2. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)
 3. National Ocean Service (NOS)
 4. National Geodetic Survey (NGS)
- C. Department of Transportation (DOT)
 1. Bureau of Transportation Statistics (BTS)

In carrying out the Geospatial One-Stop project, other partnership and consortiums, such as National Digital Elevation Program (NDEP) and National Digital Ortho-photo Program (NDOP) will also serve as active partners.

The following FGDC agencies have significant geospatial data programs and responsibilities under A-16 and are also partners in this project with financial responsibilities identified in the Exhibit 300:

- A. National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- B. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- C. Department of Homeland Security
 1. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- D. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
 1. Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS),
 2. Farm Services Agency (FSA),
 3. Forest Service (FS)
- E. Department of Defense (DOD)
 1. National Geospatial Information Agency (NGA)
 2. US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)

One Stop will also provide a geospatial component to other EGOV initiatives. Initial efforts for coordination have been with Recreation.gov where GOS will supply a location service for their portal and with DisasterHelp.gov to link GOS search and metadata retrieval capabilities to its first responder mapping application.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

Geospatial assets, such as interoperable standards, are being developed. We believe there are many assets across multiple agencies that will need a migration plan to interface with OMB policy guidance associated with Geospatial One-Stop. Further work is needed to assess these numerous cross-agency assets. Assets include but are not limited to: The National Mapping Program, the National Spatial Reference System, the National Geologic Mapping Program, the National Wetlands Inventory, the National Cooperative Soil Survey Program, the National Public Land Survey System, Geographic Coordinate Database, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) nautical charting and nautical data collection and information programs, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) inland waterway charting program, the Offshore Minerals Program, the NASA's Earth Science Enterprise, FEMA's Flood Plain Mapping program and other federal activities that involve national surveying, mapping, remote sensing, spatially referenced statistical data, and Global Positioning System (GPS). In addition to the federal programs identified above, GOS is also closely aligned with DOI's Enterprise GIS Information Management (EGIM) initiative. This effort represents a crosscutting program, which will provide coordinated management and operation of all GIS and associated assets and related services. It also involves specification and development of a comprehensive set of Best Practices (and processes) for GIS data and information management, in order to serve the citizens, as well as governmental and commercial interests.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	6.185
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	6.185
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	70.245

Incident Management, Analysis, and Reporting System (IMARS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of the Secretary
Location in the Budget	National Park Service, Associate Director-Visitor Protection
Account Title	Department of the Interior
Account Identification Code	010-00-9999
Program Activity	Risk Management Division
Name of Investment	OS - Incident Management, Analysis, and Reporting System (IMARS)
Full UPI Code	010-00-01-05-01-0018-00-115-046
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System (IMARS) will provide a Department-wide information collection, identification, analysis, management and reporting system for information from three inter-related activities. These activities are law enforcement, emergency management, and security. An incident is defined as any occurrence that requires documentation.</p> <p>The National Incident Command System defines a five level system of incidents. Most law enforcement, emergency management, and security activities fall under the lowest two of the five levels - levels IV and V. The larger and more complex incidents fall within one of the top three levels - level I, II, and III. The basic IMARS system encompasses the needs and requirements of levels IV and V. However, the system shall also provide for Type I, II, & III if desired. The definitions of the five incident types follow, with examples of each.</p> <p>Type I incidents are the most complex incidents, often involving a variety of activities, a large area of operation, or significant political involvement. These incidents are usually managed by a nationally organized Type I Incident Management Team. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts from a large disaster, such as a hurricane, flood, tornado or earthquake. - Large special event or ceremony with national or international significance. <p>Type II incidents are incidents of significant complexity. These incidents are usually managed by regionally organized Type II Incident Management Teams. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts from moderate to large disasters, such as a hurricane, flood, tornado or earthquake. - Large special event or ceremony. <p>Type III incidents are incidents that may require more resources in addition to those that initially responded and/or the timeframes for managing the incident are extended. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lost person search extending over several operational periods. - One-day dignitary visit. - Multiple alarm structural fire. <p>Type IV incidents are those normally encountered by an agency or jurisdiction and are normally managed by the initial responding resources. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Multi-vehicle accident with injuries, handled by multiple resources. - Single-alarm working building fire. <p>Type V incidents are relatively simple incidents that are usually handled by one resource. Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motor vehicle accident with no injuries investigated by a single police officer. - Small grass fire extinguished by a single engine. <p>Incident reporting requires appropriate software that will allow law enforcement areas within the DOI to create reports in various formats, sort data, conduct data analysis, and interface with other systems (law enforcement includes emergency management and security).</p> <p>The nation's largest land-owner, the Department of Interior (DOI) has day-to-day law enforcement responsibilities on lands that it owns and manages. The various bureaus that make up the Department</p>	

have a responsibility to prevent, detect, and investigate criminal activity that occurs on their lands. They must manage safety and protection for the millions of visitors that use these lands. They must monitor visitor use, manage crowds and traffic, and protect the natural and cultural resources. These wide-ranging responsibilities require the collection, analysis, management and reporting of information related to law enforcement incidents.

The Department has a responsibility for managing the response to various types of natural disasters and emergency incidents that occur on federal land, such as wildfires, floods, oil spills, and hurricanes. A complex system of people, equipment, logistics, and legal authorities may be required to respond to major events. Homeland Security Presidential Directive 5 (HSPD-5) requires all Federal agencies to adopt the National Incident Management System (NIMS), and to use NIMS in their incident management and emergency prevention, preparedness, response, recovery and mitigation programs (including assistance to states, tribal, or local entities). Compliance with certain aspects of NIMS includes adopting the basic tenets of the Incident Command System (ICS). The term "emergency management" in IMARS refers to the larger scale activities and incidents that DOI undertakes utilizing the Incident Command System process.

The Department of the Interior is also a player in the nation's security. Because the Department has so many law enforcement responsibilities at so many sites across the country, it is continually collecting information on people and events. Both actions and observations, criminal and non-criminal, may have security implications, and these need to be recorded. These nation-wide responsibilities mean that law enforcement information, and emergency management information, and information related to security, are continually collected and used within the Department as part of their on-going business. Through analysis of the information, valuable management lessons can be learned, patterns identified, and procedures and policies improved. IMARS will address these analysis needs. Finally, information collected by the Department of the Interior needs to be shared both among the bureaus of the Department, and with other federal agencies such as the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the Department of Homeland Security (HLS). IMARS addresses these basic information sharing requirements.

The DOI Strategic Plan for FY 2003-2008 (September, 30 2003) addresses an IG study of the Department's public safety organizations (Law Enforcement programs). This study recommends a Department-wide centralized records management system. This records management system will meet the Department's strategy for a more integrated and coordinated approach supported by common programs. The IMARS system will be a cross-cutting program for law-enforcement.

The Department of the Interior manages the third largest Federal law enforcement force, with about 4,400 law enforcement personnel spread among BIA, BLM, FWS, and NPS. In addition, there are about 1,300 Tribal and contracted law enforcement personnel in Indian Country. The Department is responsible for the safety of 70,000 employees and 200,000 volunteers, along with another 1.3 million daily visitors, and for over 507 million acres of public lands, including a number of sites of historical or national significance, along with the security of dams and reservoirs. The Department also assists in providing security for oil and gas production and transmission facilities on Federal and Indian trust lands, including 4,000 offshore production oil and gas facilities, 22,000 miles of active pipeline, and 35,000 petroleum workers in the Gulf of Mexico.

The increased emphasis over the last few years on visitor protection, securing resources, and homeland security demands that Interior maintain a well coordinated and highly professional law enforcement capability. Law Enforcement staff is already spread thin, however, averaging one commissioned officer for about every 110,000 visitors and 118,000 acres of land.

The challenge will be to get the maximum value from those professionals, balancing the ongoing, more conventional law enforcement activities with increasingly complex homeland security issues. The Department's public safety structure was redesigned in July 2002, with a senior level executive and a small headquarters staff with a mandate to coordinate law enforcement policy and activities. We are developing a more coordinated Departmental approach to public safety, supported through common programs, standardized position descriptions, cross training, and shared best practices. IMARS is part of this approach.

Data is an essential management tool and is critical to identifying our problems, collecting, and analyzing information for the purpose of recognizing trends, prioritizing threats, sharing information, developing mitigation plans and reporting results, measuring our performance, identifying our weaknesses, allocating resources and reinforcing our strengths. The Department is unable to provide the full range of data and information on incidents when asked or required which continues to be a source of embarrassment and is considered by some as a "material weakness." We are unable to provide meaningful data to report on a number of GPRA goals. Several reports, including the IACP report on NPS' law enforcement, identified our inability to collect good data as a major weakness. In the absence of an effective incident management

analysis and reporting system, many Bureaus have elected to develop their own methods of data collection and management, most of which are not integrated beyond the bureau boundaries. This significantly reduces the ability of the DOI to meet its government-wide reporting requirements.

A needs assessment was completed in September 2002, with a third-party vendor, which strongly supports the need for a system that this initiative would satisfy. There is no case incident system in the Department as mandated by public law 100-690. However, individual bureaus have systems. The purpose of this initiative is for a single incident management system.

This project is currently progressing through the capital planning and investment process. CPIC status updates are as follows:

- (1) The Exhibit 300 for this project was reviewed and approved for FY 2005 via the DOI CPIC and IT governance process
- (2) Based on the official NPS Information Systems Life Cycle manual, this project is in the Requirements Definition Phase [As of 8/20/2004]
- (3) The Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System (IMARS) was reviewed and selected for the FY06 portfolio by the DOI Investment Review Board (IRB) on August 18, 2004. Project performance reporting information is contained in Section I.H.1 of this exhibit.

Implementation of IMARS will be phased by bureau. For FY 2004, this project is at the planning stage of the life cycle. From FY 2005 through FY 2007, IMARS will be a mixed-state system. The last year of project implementation is FY 2007. From FY 2008 through FY 2013, IMARS will be fully operational and in steady state.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

IMARS supports several DOI Strategic Goals and objectives. Including:

- Public Safety
- Protecting the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources
- Safeguarding lives, property and assets, advance scientific knowledge, and improve the quality of life for communities we serve
- Supports Homeland Security and meets security implementation directives to the Department outlined in "The National Strategy for the Physical Protection of Critical Infrastructures and Key Assets"
- Supports Resource Protection
- Supports Serving Communities

IMARS further supports the agency's mission by meeting the following DOI Needs and Benefits by Program Area:

Program Area: Law Enforcement

Need: Enhance criminal investigation and information sharing, provide National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) reporting, track L.E. personnel, commission files, background investigations and mandatory training implement Computer Aided Dispatch System (CAD), Enhance correctional facilities, incident tracking and integrate judiciary results with the law enforcement process.

Benefit: Enhance officer safety, meet national reporting requirements, and increase opportunities for case resolution and prevention of crimes against resources and persons. Ensures the integrity of the judiciary system by tracking incidents. CAD system allows emergency operations and communications to be augmented by an automated system that will interface with the E911 system providing automated routing of emergency calls to public safety answering points.

Program Area: Emergency Management

Need: Emergency response to critical infrastructure and incidents.

Benefit: Allows DOI to respond in appropriately based on severity of the incident with the necessary response.

Program Area: Security

Need: Tracking key assets and critical infrastructure per the Presidents plan, homeland security, catastrophic defense, and border and transportation security. Intelligence with federal law enforcement agencies including the Department of Homeland Security.

Benefit: Allows DOI to mitigate potential threats and protects assets and enhance the ability for efficient resource allocation.

The Department of Interior has numerous requirements for reporting incident information, as indicated above. These reporting requirements would be satisfied either via hard-copy or encrypted secured electronic transmission.

<p>How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?</p>
<p>The IMARS is a Department-wide initiative linked closely to both the Department's Strategic Goals and the President's Management Agenda (PMA). All components of the IMARS may be used to support cross-servicing of other Federal agencies, e.g., reporting requirements to other Federal agencies. Therefore, IMARS fits well with the President's emphasis on ensuring that all agencies are able to take advantage of the systems developed for individual agencies. The IMARS strategy was developed to support the following PMA Initiatives.</p> <p>1) Competitive Sourcing: -To achieve efficient and effective competition between public and private sources, DOI is committed to simplifying and improving the procedures for evaluating public and private sources, and provide attention to the promotion of competition. - By selecting a COTS product, and planning for procurement through Competitive Commercial Sourcing, IMARS improves and expands competition. - The IMARS support structure assigns those functions that are inherently governmental, such as policy and planning, to in-house federal personnel identifies and outsource those functions that are not central to the DOI mission.</p> <p>2) Expanding E-Government: - IMARS will allow for the sharing of information more quickly and conveniently between the federal and state, local, and tribal governments. - IMARS will automate internal processes to reduce costs internally, within the federal government, by disseminating best practices across agencies. - IMARS creates a single enterprise service that eliminates unnecessary duplication, achieves economy of scale, reduces support resource requirements and optimizes training resources. - IMARS creates a comprehensive enterprise-wide electronic infrastructure allowing the DOI to more transparently & universally communicate, collaborate, access services, share resources, and access common applications across the entire department. The result is improved management and organizational efficiencies of the department, and ultimately better service to the public.</p> <p>3) Budget and Performance Integration - IMARS consolidates multiple IT initiatives into one comprehensive infrastructure strategy, for incidents and the management of those functions. - IMARS meets legislative Reporting requirements, satisfies GPRA & ARPA</p>
<p>If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.</p>
<p>The initiative is not a multi-agency initiative (i.e., it is DOI only). It is, however, a multi-bureau initiative and all components of the IMARS may be used to support cross-servicing of other Federal agencies, e.g., reporting requirements to other Federal agencies. The following will be participating in this system: Office of the Secretary - Office of Law Enforcement and Security Bureaus: National Park Service (Lead) Bureau of Reclamation Fish and Wildlife Service Bureau of Indian Affairs Bureau of Land Management</p>
<p>How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?</p>
<p>Costs will be reduced and efficiency improved by the replacement and integration of various localized law enforcement efforts, occurring throughout the DOI, into a centralized and common system. A common law enforcement system will become the DOI reference architecture. A commercial product will be sought that satisfies law enforcement program. This cost-effective system approach will immediately provide DOI law enforcement program with a capable product and ensuring we select a technologically expandable product.</p> <p>The evolution will consist of a series of implementation prototypes with documented customization and usage. As a common standard emerges, experienced personnel will experience the same look and feel of the system across multiple installations. Training efforts on a common system will be reduced, while system mastery will promote specialized and complicated accomplishments across the DOI law enforcement workforce.</p>

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

No single existing DOI incident report assets meet the legislative reporting requirements of the Department of the Interior. Efforts will be made to bring any relevant data from existing systems into the new system. For example, USFWS Law Enforcement Management Information System (LEMIS) serves to protect federally protected species. This system would accommodate the requirements of LEMIS, and expand to additional Department requirements in law enforcement. As the product is implemented, interfaces with existing DOI systems may be necessary, as an example, to pull personnel information from FPPS.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	.625
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	2.715
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	4.185
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	7.525
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	70.858

LANDFIRE

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of the Secretary
Location in the Budget	BLM - Wildland Fire Management
Account Title	Wildland Fire Management
Account Identification Code	010-04-1125
Program Activity	Office of Wildland Fire Coordination
Name of Investment	OS - LANDFIRE
Full UPI Code	010-00-01-02-01-0019-00-117-057
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>LANDFIRE was reviewed and selected for the FY06 portfolio by the DOI Investment Review Board (IRB) on August 18, 2004. Project performance reporting information is contained in Section I.H.1 of this exhibit.</p> <p>LANDFIRE will develop and compile geospatial data about vegetation, fire, fuel, and ecosystem characteristics across the lower 48 United States, Hawaii and Alaska. This project was preceded by the LANDFIRE Prototype research project that validated the scientific basis and provided the planning necessary to implement LANDFIRE nationally.</p> <p>The project will deliver a comprehensive set of geospatial data layers, models, and tools that will support fire program analysis for planning of fire management activities at national, regional, and local scales.</p> <p>The project is targeted to provide federal land agencies the spatial data required to support implementation of the National Fire Plan and the Healthy Forests Initiative.</p> <p>The GAO has reported that agencies lack a comprehensive and consistent system for national prioritization of hazardous fuels treatments (e.g. GAO-02-259, page 22).</p> <p>LANDFIRE will produce consistent, complete data on fuels, vegetation and fire regimes to prioritize, evaluate, plan, complete, and monitor fuel treatment and ecosystem status.</p> <p>LANDFIRE is an interagency project involving the USDA FS and DOI Geological Survey, Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, and Fish and Wildlife Service. The Principle Investigators are located at the USDA FS Rocky Mountain Research Station Fire Science Laboratory and DOI US Geological Survey EROS Data Center.</p> <p>CPIC Status: LANDFIRE is in the Control/Full Acquisition phase of the CPIC process. The DOI Geological Survey is considered the Managing Partner of the LANDFIRE project while the USDA Forest Service is the lead agency, providing the Project Manager and 60% of the project funding.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>LANDFIRE data will support the following DOI and USDA Forest Service Strategic Goals, as reflected in the Performance Measures for the 10-Year Comprehensive Strategy Implementation Plan for Wildland Fire Management:</p> <p>Serving Communities (DOI):</p> <p>Ecosystem Health (USDA FS): Hazardous fuels are treated, using appropriate tools, to reduce the risk of unplanned and unwanted wildland fire to communities and to the environment. LANDFIRE will contribute by mapping fire regime condition classes and hazardous fuel areas to help determine the number of acres that need to be treated and the priorities for treatment in a) the wildland urban interface (WUI) or in b) condition classes 2 or 3 in fire regimes 1-3 outside the WUI. Note, LANDFIRE does not include mapping of the wildland/urban interface.</p>	

Serving Communities (DOI):

Effective Public Services (USDA FS): Loss of life is eliminated and firefighter's injuries and damage to communities and the environment from severe, unplanned and unwanted wildland fire are reduced. LANDFIRE will contribute by providing agencies with data that can be used to identify protection priorities and analyze the number, type and location of initial attack suppression resources required to support cost-effective preparedness organizations.

Resource Protection (DOI):

Ecosystem Health (USDA FS): Fire-adapted ecosystems are restored, rehabilitated and maintained using appropriate tools, in a manner that will provide sustainable environmental, social, and economic benefits. LANDFIRE will contribute by providing data on the number of acres in each fire regime condition class 1-3. Managers will incorporate these data in an improved planning analysis to design and implement cost effective programs for wildland fire use and prescribed fire. LANDFIRE data and maps will be used to determine how well agencies achieved performance targets for ecosystem restoration as defined by moving acres into better condition classes.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

LANDFIRE supports specific strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda including:

Competitive Sourcing:

The PMA Competitive Sourcing initiative "To achieve efficient and effective competition between public and private sources..." is supported by LANDFIRE. LANDFIRE will use extensive outsourcing to the private and educational sectors to achieve efficient and timely results demanded by project customers. Field data collection, digital data processing and analysis, and other project activities are anticipated to rely heavily on the skills and expertise available in the private and educational sectors.

Expanded Electronic Government:

The PMA Expanded Electronic Government initiatives to "Share information more quickly and conveniently between the federal and state, local, and tribal governments.", and to "Automate internal processes to reduce costs internally..." are supported by LANDFIRE. LANDFIRE will create digital data and layers of geospatial information that are critical inputs to planned government information systems that are envisioned to reduce cost and enhance efficiency related to managing the nations forests and firefighting resources. For example, the Fire Program Analysis (FPA) System, currently under development, will provide fire managers with a common inter agency process to evaluate the effectiveness of alternative fire management strategies through time, to meet land management goals and objectives. Geospatial data layers, delivered by the LANDFIRE project, will be critical inputs to the FPA system.

Budget and Performance Integration:

The PMA, under the Budget and Performance Integration initiative, states "Managers do not have timely and complete information with which to monitor and improve their results. Information is collected and filed away for use "somewhere else." LANDFIRE is strategically focused upon providing the nation's land managers with readily available and timely fire fuels and other natural resource information that will substantially improve their ability to assess ongoing management strategies, recognize current results, and make adjustments to improve future results and efficiencies.

Additionally, LANDFIRE will directly address issues raised by the President's Management Agenda (PMA) and the Congressional General Accounting Office (GAO). Specifically, the PMA cites that "Managers do not have timely and complete information with which to monitor and improve their results. Information is collected and filed away for use "somewhere else." Whereas the GAO states, "Currently, fire data are not yet available to make informed decisions and to measure progress." LANDFIRE will provide managers with a national dataset that is scalable and can be used effectively in assessing and managing both forested and rangeland ecosystems. Development of LANDFIRE deliverables will facilitate the Government's accountability for National Fire Plan (NFP) activities planned and accomplished and for the funding of those activities.

With access to multi-scale data and computer models developed by LANDFIRE, land managers will have

<p>the right information to plan and allocate resources for firefighting, plan and prioritize hazardous fuel reductions, and make other informed ecologically based land management decisions. This is consistent with the PMA objectives of enhanced, science-based financial and programmatic performance and accountability.</p> <p>This is a cross-agency and cross-department investment. The fire agencies are pursuing a common and highly integrated strategy for prototyping and potentially implementing (under future projects) a capability to generate, share and use regional-scale data including fire fuels, risks, and ecosystem status. Data, models and associated methodologies developed under this effort will assist agencies work cooperatively towards meeting Congressionally mandated requirements associated with the NFP.</p>
<p>If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.</p>
<p>LANDFIRE is a multi-agency initiative that includes the U.S. Department of Interior (DOI) and U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (FS). The wildland fire management bureaus in DOI are the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), and Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). These four bureaus, along with the Forest Service, constitute the five federal wildland fire management divisions. These bureaus are committed to shaping and maintaining healthy ecosystems through burned area rehabilitation, hazardous fuels reduction, community assistance, and research, as well as fire suppression.</p>
<p>How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?</p>
<p>LANDFIRE will result in the generation of a consistent layer of fire fuels information that will be available to all land managers in the conterminous US and Alaska. This will eliminate the need for multiple efforts of a similar nature being conducted at regional scales with the potential for duplication of effort, inconsistent methodology, incomparable results, etc. As a result of this project, participating federal agencies will possess nationwide fire fuels information that has been created using a proven, consistent, and science based methodology for generating the suite of LANDFIRE deliverables.</p>
<p>List all other assets that interface with this asset.</p>
<p>LANDFIRE will use and/or exchange a variety of existing geospatial, statistical, and other data sets as well as a number of computer programs, models, etc. in meeting project goals. However, there are no "system" specific interfaces being developed or reengineered as a result of the project.</p> <p>LANDFIRE deliverables will be ingested by the Fire Program Analysis (FPA) System (in development) and will provide fire managers with a common interagency process to evaluate the effectiveness of alternative fire management strategies through time, to meet land management goals and objectives. Geospatial data layers, delivered by the LANDFIRE project, will be critical inputs to the FPA system.</p> <p>The Fire Effects Assessment Tool (FEAT) is an application reengineering project in the National Park Service's wildland fire management program. It will be a "ground-truthing" system for the Fire Program Analysis (FPA) application. Indirectly, FEAT will provide some level of plot-level vegetation information that will potentially be used to validate LANDFIRE derived information layers.</p> <p>LANDFIRE deliverables will be compatible with and used as inputs to FARSITE, a widely used fire behavior and modeling program.</p> <p>Other Asset Reengineered? FPA No FEAT No FARSITE No</p>

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	No
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Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)	
BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	7.440
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	7.440
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	39.858

Electronic FOIA Tracking System (EFTS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of the Secretary
Location in the Budget	Summary of IT Investments
Account Title	Departmental Working Capital Fund
Account Identification Code	010-00-4523
Program Activity	DOI - Office of the Chief Information Officer
Name of Investment	OS - Electronic FOIA Tracking System (EFTS)
Full UPI Code	010-00-01-07-01-0020-00-409-205
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>Background: The President's Management Agenda requires Federal agencies to improve financial performance and expand electronic government. The Department of the Interior (DOI) will invest approximately \$6 million dollars in the Electronic FOIA Tracking System (EFTS) to work towards accomplishing these goals. This system is being designed in three modules. The first module was designed to allow Bureaus and Offices Department-wide to track, control, and manage their FOIA requests. The transition effort will last approximately seven years.</p> <p>Description: All Federal agencies are required to respond to requests for information within specific timeframes under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). This is an inherently governmental activity. FOIA is citizen driven by citizen interest and it is difficult to quantitatively measure actions related to FOIA and associated costs from year to year. The number of requests, appeals, and lawsuits the Department receives is unpredictable as it is based on current political, environmental, and economic concerns. When all modules are incorporated into the system, the Electronic Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Tracking System (EFTS) will empower citizens to make FOIA requests and access documents released to the public through a common web site/portal. Reducing the burden to the citizen and making the interaction with their Government more user friendly and citizen centered is a goal that directly supports the President's Management Agenda. Use of the EFTS allows for receiving and assigning FOIA requests through response, concurrence, review, signature, dispatch, and records disposition which streamlines the FOIA process. This initiative automates current manual processes as well as integrates activities at multiple DOI sites currently operating independently without benefit of electronic centralization. Standardizing the receipt and responses to requests improves response time and the ease with which citizens can obtain access to Government information that they are entitled to under the law. Again, the EFTS support of these PMA goals are a key objective of the near term implementation. In accordance with the President's government-wide initiatives to improve financial performance and expand electronic government, the EFTS complies with expanded electronic government by providing for the sharing of information between the various bureaus and offices within the Department of Interior; providing a centralized internal automation system to process FOIA/Privacy Act (PA) requests, appeals and litigation, thus reducing overall Departmental costs for this program; reducing the burden on citizens with regard to submitting FOIA requests, and creating a single point of access for FOIA personnel to track FOIA/PA requests from receipt to completion. The EFTS, a web-based system, is the first centralized system to manage FOIA requests electronically Department-wide. The EFTS also provides valuable information to DOI FOIA Coordinators, identifies duplicate requests, ensures consistency in responses, reduces the time in processing requests, and facilitates reporting and reviews.</p> <p>The EFTS also streamlines the use of human capital by reducing the time required to prepare statutory reports which supports the PMA of Strategic Management of Human Capital. Use of this system allows FOIA personnel to track billing costs and ensure Government expenditures for the program are accounted for and recouped consistent with the law, improving the financial performance of the FOIA program through increased accountability in direct support of the PMA of Improved Financial Management. In the first release of this system, FOIA Officers and Coordinators are able to verify request information and track responses throughout the Department. Following implementation of the system on October 2, 2002, all bureaus/offices with Internet access are using the EFTS to manage and track their FOIA requests. The</p>	

EFTS continues to be a high priority by the DOI CIO and the Assistant Secretary. The FOIA program has continually evolved to become more budget and performance oriented, which supports the PMA of Budget and Performance Integration. The additional modules and enhancements to the EFTS will provide a more fluid use of the system and achieve a more results-oriented process in keeping with the President's initiatives. The design of the system allows for additional modules/enhancements that will be user friendly both to the Department FOIA personnel and the public. Future modules include Electronic Document Management (EDM) and Appeals and Litigation. They will integrate public accessibility with the FOIA program through electronic means and further comply with the President's initiatives regarding Expanded Electronic Government. Ultimately, the customer is the beneficiary of this investment.

Status: To date, all Bureaus and Offices within the Department that have Internet access are using the system. The Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) is in the next phase of the planned design and build strategy for the EFTS enhancements. The multiple fee schedule enhancement has been implemented and the security plan and risk assessment updates have been completed. C & A was completed on September 30, 2004. The project has established an integrated project team consisting of Bureau FOIA Officers, representatives from the IT area, including records, privacy, and security, and a contracting officer, and business analyst to support the project. The project manager continues to hold regular meetings with DOI's Bureau/Office FOIA Officers (the users of the system) to discuss EFTS issues. The investment has gone through DOI's CPIC process and was initially approved in July 2003. The investment was approved by the Investment Review Board in May and the Management Initiatives Team in June 2004. This is a mixed life-cycle investment.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

This project supports DOI's mission to protect the environment and preserve our nation's natural and cultural resources. The EFTS will improve and simplify public information access concerning the resources under DOI's purview while ensuring that information concerning these resources is properly protected under the law. Specifically, this project supports the DOI strategic management excellence goals of Integration and Customer Value. In particular, the EFTS supports DOI's management strategies by fostering citizen-centered E-GOV and performance process improvement. The EFTS provides a more streamlined FOIA process throughout DOI while improving the efficiency of the FOIA program and concurrently providing a higher quality of government to business and citizen service. The agency's mission and goal to provide a more customer focused service while standardizing and sharing data within the Department will be met before the established long-term goal. This system will allow the DOI FOIA program to meet this goal almost immediately following Departmentwide implementation of the system (see I.A). The EFTS will comply with expanded electronic government by providing for the sharing of information between the various bureaus and offices within the Department of Interior; providing a centralized internal automation system to process FOIA/Privacy Act (PA) requests, appeals and litigation, thus reducing overall Departmental costs for this program; reducing the burden on citizens with regard to submitting FOIA requests, and creating a single point of access for FOIA personnel to track FOIA/PA requests from receipt to completion. The EFTS, a web-based system, is the first centralized system to manage FOIA requests electronically Department-wide. Prior to implementation of the EFTS, FOIA requests have been managed manually, or through limited stove-piped systems at bureau or field locations. The EFTS provides valuable information to DOI FOIA Coordinators, identifies duplicate requests, ensures consistency in responses, reduces the time in processing requests, and facilitates reporting and reviews. The EFTS also improves service to the citizen community by simplifying and improving consistency of responses. Prior use of decentralized tracking systems by the bureaus made the Department more vulnerable to inconsistent releases of information, possibly resulting in appeals and/or litigation. The EFTS will not eliminate all such appeals and lawsuits, but it will minimize them. A centralized tracking system also improves the quality and efficiency of the overall FOIA process and provides for a more streamlined process throughout the Department and ultimately will be in keeping with the Presidential objectives for public accessibility of government. The EFTS also streamlines the use of human capital by reducing the time required to prepare statutory reports. Use of this system allows FOIA personnel to track billing costs and ensure Government expenditures for the program are accounted for and recouped consistent with the law, improving the financial performance of the FOIA program through increased accountability.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

The project supports the strategic goals of the President's Management Agenda in Expanded Electronic Government, Budget and Performance Integration, Improved Financial Management and Strategic Management of Human Capital. The multiple stove-piped systems maintained by the bureaus have been replaced with a single centralized Department wide system consistent with the Department's EA guidance. The EFTS features allow bureaus to share processes and systems for purposes of implementing the FOIA, eliminating redundancy and/or inefficiency. As the modules of the EFTS are implemented over the next

five years, the system will continue to provide a more fluid level of compatibility for use both within the department and while exchanging information with other Government agencies. As the EFTS collaborates and shares information with other agencies, it will directly support and further the PMA of Expanded Electronic Government. This web-based system provides the capability to collaborate with other agencies regarding FOIA requests, appeals, litigation, and interpretations of the law, thus assisting in a more standard approach in the program area. DOI is in the process of talking to other agencies to see if we can leverage our work to benefit citizens and the Government. DOI will be presenting demos of the EFTS to interested agencies and will continue to research and review what other agencies are doing in an effort to provide more collaborative services with those agencies which will ultimately benefit the public. As the additional modules are implemented, the department will collaborate and partner with other agencies to determine the most beneficial means to further enhance the system that will meet its requirements and the President's Agenda. The EFTS will also become more citizen-centered by allowing citizens to file electronic FOIA requests with the system, check the status of their requests, and will provide a means to communicate electronically with the FOIA office handling their request. This point of access will eliminate time spent providing paper documents and further move the department to a paperless government while ensuring that electronic communications with customers are user-friendly. This will ultimately reduce the burden on the government workforce as well as the burden placed on citizens who spend a substantial amount of time waiting for a paper response. These accomplishments will support Improved Financial Management as well as improve Strategic Management of Human Capital by reducing the amount of time and costs to accomplish these essential DOI-wide functions mandated by the statute. Sharing of information between the government, citizens, and with other agencies will proliferate and greatly enhance and improve the FOIA process; ultimately reducing the cost of the program. This web-based system was not designed to provide only departmental FOIA personnel access and tracking capabilities, but designed with the public in mind as well as the President's Management Agenda; a more citizen-centered, user-friendly government while increasing budget performance and integration. The EFTS makes effective use of existing resources while providing better customer service and continuity in FOIA operations throughout the DOI. By providing an integrated DOI portal, the EFTS "creates easy-to-find single points of access to Government services for individuals . . . reduces the expense and difficulty of doing business with the Government . . ." This system allows for faster, more efficient communication between the government and private citizens, in turn enhancing the public's participation in the FOIA process and furthering DOI compliance with E-GOV. The current system, and future implementation of the FOIA Appeals, Litigation, and Document Management modules, will streamline the overall FOIA process, reducing the paperwork burden placed on citizens who file requests and the bureaus and offices which must respond to these requests as well as the time to process such requests. As more information is made available on-line there should be less need for the public to use the FOIA to obtain access to some of these records. The EFTS improves the DOI financial performance and expands electronic government, while providing progressively positive long-term results. The EFTS provides a standard reporting mechanism for government accountability.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

DOI has been approached by other agencies to collaborate and share our findings regarding the initial phase of the EFTS. At the present time, no other agencies or organizations outside DOI are directly affected by this initiative. However, this project is a candidate for cross-agency collaboration because all Federal agencies must comply with FOIA and FOIA requirements are very specific. It is our understanding that other Federal agencies are in the process of developing similar systems with similar requirements. Citizen access to Government information that crosses agencies would be greatly simplified by a central Federal point.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

Investment in this program will reduce costs and improve efficiencies by streamlining the overall FOIA program resulting in significant savings over the 7 plus year period (see I.A.2, assumptions) and process while providing a direct means to eliminate duplication of effort by FOIA personnel. Use of this system will also allow FOIA personnel to track billing costs and ensure government expenditures for the program are accounted for and/or recouped consistent with the law. One of the most significant areas where the benefits are noticeable is the time and cost reduction in direct relation to the preparation of the Annual Report to Congress, which will drop significantly through the use of the system. Also, the time and costs involved in responding to inquiries from management and the public regarding the status of FOIA requests and other issues will be reduced through the use of this centralized system. Efficiencies will result by replacing manual processes with electronic ones and centralizing information for search and review to ensure consistency and avoid duplication. As the system builds up a repository of searchable material, the bureaus will be able to share information regarding searches and reviews performed earlier thus providing more timely responses to requesters. Duplication of processing, a result of subsequent requests by other

individuals for similar information, will be reduced. Prior to implementation of the EFTS, it was difficult for FOIA Officers to quickly identify earlier actions that could expedite the processing of subsequent requests--the search, review and redaction process had to be repeated and the citizen was forced to wait unnecessarily. Duplication imposes an unnecessary burden on the entire FOIA process--it also results in inconsistencies in responses. This undermines the entire FOIA program. Providing a single DOI portal for citizens to submit requests will benefit citizens who will no longer have to comb through the various DOI sites for FOIA offices. The EFTS provides an avenue for more consistent, timely and accurate responses to public requests, thus providing a more consumer-friendly relationship. The public will benefit significantly through the planned enhancements, which will allow greater access and more readily available information concerning requests. The number of requests, appeals, and lawsuits the Department receives is unpredictable as it is based on current political, environmental, and economic concerns. However, consistent and timely responses should increase customer satisfaction, ultimately resulting in fewer appeals and litigation, thus reducing overall costs to the Department.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

The individual databases maintained by the bureaus and offices. Have these assets been re-engineered as part of this project? Yes. The multiple stove-piped systems maintained by the bureaus have been replaced with a single centralized Department wide system consistent with the Department's EA guidance.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? Yes

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.037
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.372
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.335
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	0.744
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	5.872

DOI Consolidated Infrastructure, Automation, Telecommunications

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of the Chief Information Officer
Location in the Budget	Summary of IT Investments
Account Title	Department of the Interior
Account Identification Code	010-00-9999
Program Activity	DOI - Office of the CIO
Name of Investment	OS - DOI Consolidated Infrastructure, Automation, Telecomm (2006)
Full UPI Code	010-00-02-00-01-2000-00-404-139
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The Department's mission is to protect and conserve America's natural resources, provide access to the nation's natural and cultural heritage, honor trust responsibilities to American Indians, Alaska Natives and island communities, and conduct scientific research. In addition, the Department (DOI) has a significant involvement in the Emergency Preparedness and Response mission area of Homeland Security. Our wildland fire management and law enforcement business lines are only two examples of DOI's involvement in Homeland Security. These objectives are achieved through the DOI's representative Bureaus, offices, and committees. The organization's widespread scope and responsibilities have resulted in a large, decentralized agency that operates from many locations broadly distributed across the United States, Puerto Rico, U.S. territories, and freely associated states.</p> <p>Much like the organization's overall structure, the current Information Technology (IT) architecture for DOI is quite large and extremely dispersed. Each Bureau and departmental office operates independently of the other, supporting individual network and information services and a wide range of IT systems and applications. Operational management of these diverse technological resources is a separate responsibility of each Bureau and office. The result has been a challenging environment to control and maintain. This fact was emphasized by recent legal proceedings brought against DOI, which scrutinized its information management and security practices.</p> <p>The DOI continues to operate its existing infrastructure in operations and maintenance to meet business needs. In accordance with the "Additional Guidance for the Consolidated OMB Exhibit 300"; from the Federal CIO Council, DOI is currently supporting initiatives to consolidate projects and technology and standardize its existing IT and network infrastructure with the goal of increasing service delivery in a constrained budget environment while also improving management and increasing the level of security for DOI's infrastructure.</p> <p>The investments that comprise the infrastructure have all been through the CPIC process, both at the Bureau and Departmental levels. In 2002, governance of the DOI CPIC process was significantly strengthened. The Department's CPIC executive review structure is multi-tiered, comprised of Bureau and Departmental investment review teams that: a) review the business and technology cases of new and ongoing IT projects; b) identify duplication or possible cross cutting projects and project integration opportunities; and c) recommend projects for the DOI investment portfolio.</p> <p>Review and decision-making concerning IT projects is conducted initially by Bureau investment review teams (for Bureau-level investments). All investments are subject to Bureau investment review team approval of newly proposed investments, and control throughout the life-cycle of ongoing projects. "The E-Government Strategy Governance Framework" (approved in December, 2003, see http://www.doi.gov/e-government/DOI%20E-Gov%20Strategy%20Governance%20Framework.pdf) places emphasis on enhancing collaboration between the IT and business communities by calling for a creation of an Investment Review Board (IRB) to establish IT project priorities that align technology investments with specific business needs. The IRB first convened in March, 2004 and is composed of the Department CIO,</p>	

Bureau CIOs, and the DOI's e-Government team. The DOI's e-Government team is composed of senior business programmatic managers from all Bureaus, and is currently chaired by the Deputy Assistant Secretary, Fish, Wildlife and Parks. The IRB is chaired by the Department CIO. Once reviewed by the Bureau investment review teams, all IT projects (both Bureau-level and DOI-wide) undergo consideration by voting members of the DOI IRB. The IRB on August 18, 2004, approved pursuing the establishment of the PMT, the five focus areas, and the operations and maintenance of the existing infrastructure.

After projects are recommended for approval by the IRB, the Management Initiatives Team (MIT), and the Management Excellence Council (MEC) are convened to review and approve or disapprove projects. Although the basic responsibility of these two groups is to address business and program-related issues, they hold special meetings each year specifically to review IT investments. The timing of these special meetings is such that the MIT evaluation followed by the MEC evaluation are complete prior to the Secretary's final budget decisions in early August of each year and the results are available to assist her in making those decisions. Funding requests for approved projects are included in the Department's annual budget submission to OMB.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

Business data and automated solutions used to deliver services are directly dependent on DOI's infrastructure. On page 21 of DOI's Strategic Plan (see http://www.doi.gov/ppp/strat_plan_fy2003_2008.pdf), the following guidance is given; The Department will use technology to work smarter, including providing single points of access to our services and other expanded E-Government opportunities. We (DOI) are working to give our employees the skills, technologies, systems, and practices they'll need to meet the future. Managers will identify the opportunities to avoid duplication and achieve economies to enhance customer service and efficiency, with employees focused on working together, looking at the big picture and building human and technology bridges across the old stovepipe system."

It is fundamental to the successful accomplishment of end outcomes identified in the Department's Strategic Plan within the mission areas of Resource Protection, Resource Use, Recreation, and Serving Communities, that are identified in the 2004-2008 DOI Strategic Plan. Simply stated, in today's world, implementation of the DOI's Strategic Plan could not be possible without a modern and secure infrastructure as illustrated below.

(1) Protect the Nation's natural, cultural, and heritage resources. A robust infrastructure provides the public with access to data (both text and spatial) about the nation's public lands. The infrastructure also provides the basis for decision support systems for management to effectively manage resource protection. The infrastructure enables rapid access to information in time-sensitive programs like wildland fire management and law enforcement.

(2) Manage resources to promote responsible use and sustain a dynamic economy. A robust infrastructure provides the public with access to opportunities for resource use (energy, non-energy minerals, forage, and forest products) and enables DOI managers to effectively manage those resources while promoting responsible use. Systems for information dissemination and online applications depend on a reliable and high performance network, and hardware and software that is easy to use and effective.

(3) Provide recreation opportunities for America. A robust infrastructure provides the public with access to accurate and reliable sources of information of recreational opportunities on DOI-managed lands.

(4) Serve communities. A robust infrastructure includes the technical tools that allow data sharing, education, and a community outreach tool not only to federal government representatives but also state, county, and community governments, as well as industry, non-profit organizations, associations, and individuals.

The DOI Strategic Plan states that as the Internet expands, there will be an increasing demand for on-line government services, possibly resulting in an increasing demand for involvement in decision making, information and transparency, and coordinated and seamless services provided by the Department. The infrastructure provides an invaluable commodity for government to citizen and government to government services by providing the technical foundation for web-enabling many business processes as well as providing access to DOI's data. Tools to make the DOI's varied mission responsibilities more efficient, collaborative, and citizen-centered (via a web-based medium) will help the Department achieve the goals outlined in the Strategic Plan, all are dependent on a functional infrastructure.

The DOI Strategic Plan also cites an increasing rise in the demand for oil, gas, and coal. To meet these needs, the Department is a major participant in the National Energy Plan process by managing and providing appropriate access to development, reduce the cycle times of operating plan reviews and

permitting processes, and support access through reducing the backlog of rights-of-way and corridor requests. A reliable and robust infrastructure serves as the technical basis for automated solutions that implement the National Energy Plan. This will also allow the DOI to continue its conservation practices, restore and mitigate damage from development, and reduce the environmental footprint of energy development.

The Infrastructure is Fundamental to Implementing the Secretary's Four C's Initiative

The Secretary of Interior has outlined a Four C's (Conservation, Cooperation, Consultation, Communication) initiative for improving effectiveness of program management and accomplishing the Department's mission. The "4 C's" reflect the Secretary's goal of involving others, including communities, partners, customers, contractors, volunteers, and stakeholders in carrying out our mission by actively working with them, and obtaining feedback and input on our program and business processes, plans, and practices. The "4 C's" effectively applies to all aspects of the Department's mission. This project fulfills the goals of the "4 C's" initiative as follows:

Conservation: The infrastructure enables and supports automated systems that support goals and objectives for specific uses of the land as well as land and conservation efforts to protect natural resources.

Cooperation: Shareable applications hosted on a modern infrastructure allows for DOI, the public, and cooperating agencies to partner together in all aspects of DOI's mission from administration of the land use planning process and associated NEPA analyses to enabling the public to make campground reservations.

Consultation: A responsive infrastructure allows for sharing of data and information, especially when input once into a database that can be shared inside DOI without further manual intervention. These data can then be electronically used to efficiently consult with partners within and outside of the Department of Interior to exchange information and gather knowledge that will most effectively guide the management of DOI-managed lands.

Communication: A properly designed and implemented infrastructure allows our cooperators, partners, stakeholders, and the general public to communicate (issues, concerns, data, feedback, etc. in both document and map form) electronically, and makes those communications part of the public and administrative record.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

While the infrastructure is a basic enabler for all five areas of the President's Management Agenda (PMA), it is most closely related to electronic government. E-Government encourages federal agencies to develop IT solutions that ensure that business processes produce better, faster, and cheaper results, focus on the ultimate customer - the citizen/taxpayer, and create a government that works better and costs less. The E-Government component of the PMA operates on the principle that citizens should be able to obtain services or information in minutes or hours, which is an advantage that the Internet brings us. In addition, government employees should be able to do their work as easily, efficiently, and effectively as their counterparts in the commercial world. The infrastructure meets these goals by providing access to the DOI's data and services in a secure, modern and high-performance environment. In addition, citizens and businesses will be able to manipulate data/information without further DOI involvement, thus increasing the value of the business process. This effort ultimately promotes collaboration, reduces duplicative efforts, saving money, and forms cost-sharing partnerships. Our infrastructure is designed to meet the three principles of E-Government: citizen centered (through ease and consistency of use); results-oriented (by providing measurable improvements for infrastructure performance); and market-based (via the use of COTS and the active promotion of innovation).

In the PMA, the goals of the E-Gov Task Force are identified as follows:

- (1) Create easy-to-find single points of access to government services for individuals.
- (2) Share information more quickly and conveniently between the federal and state, local, and tribal governments. We must also do a better job of collaborating with foreign governments and institutions.
- (3) Automate internal processes to reduce costs internally, within the federal government, by disseminating best practices across agencies.
- (4) Reduce the reporting burden on businesses - businesses should not have to file the same information over and over because government fails to reuse the data appropriately or fails to take advantage of commercial electronic transaction protocols.

DOI's infrastructure will accomplish all of the goals noted above by providing a single, continuously

updated and consistent web-based presence for easy location of DOI information and services, which enables information to be shared via the world wide web between collaborators, stakeholders, citizens, and partners in all appropriate DOI business processes. Automation of internal processes depends on servers, software and other hardware that meet DOI standards which will reduce the overall cost of operation. And, standard, current database software and business process modeling allows reuse of data. The move towards consolidated data centers facilitates the reuse of data.

DOI is a leader and primary player in the e-Authentication effort, one of the 24 e-Government initiatives. Departmental staff has led several Government-wide task forces in creating standards that have been ultimately adopted by NIST. Building on the pioneering research at DOD, DOI, in one of its Bureaus, was the first Department to implement a PKI-based smartcard that integrates on one ID card both physical access to DOI-managed buildings and also logical access to DOI-administered computer networks and systems. Based on the insight and first hand knowledge gained from that effort, DOI is in the process of implementing this secure solution Department-wide. DOI is also the managing partner for the Geospatial One-Stop and Recreation One-Stop efforts, both of which are designed to deliver electronic services to our citizens. Without a robust infrastructure, service delivery would suffer. The needs of all three of these projects are taken into account in the Enterprise Services Network (ESN) project in specific, and other parts of the infrastructure in general. And, a DOI infrastructure that is modern, responsive and secure, enables the Department to deliver to its employees the benefits of other Government wide projects, such as eTravel, eLearning, Recruitment One Stop, etc on a DOI-wide basis, rather than on a duplicative, and potentially more costly Bureau-by-Bureau basis.

Finally, the infrastructure project is results-oriented because the outcomes are directly aligned with the expected results of E-Gov, as outlined in the PMA:

- (1) Provide high quality customer service regardless of whether the citizen contacts the agency by phone, in person, or on the Web;
- (2) Reduce the expense and difficulty of doing business with the government;
- (3) Cut government operating costs;
- (4) Provide citizens with readier access to government services;
- (5) Increase access for persons with disabilities to agency web sites and E-government applications, and;
- (6) Make government more transparent and accountable.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

This is not a direct multi-agency initiative. However, a sound and robust infrastructure that is based on up-to-date information technology facilitates participation in other multi-agency initiatives. It also is the foundation for delivery of recreation.gov, geospatial one-stop, E-Payroll, and volunteer.gov. Those four projects are dependent upon a responsive network, servers that are reliable, and software that executes rapidly.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

In regards to DOI's future vision, managing the DOI infrastructure on an enterprise portfolio basis will help to mitigate future additional costs of operating two service delivery mechanisms: (1) electronic service delivery and (2) DOI's traditional bricks and mortar service delivery. This mitigation will occur in the following areas: (1) consolidated acquisition of hardware and software. By purchasing this technology at a consolidated level, DOI has been able to minimize (but not eliminate) impacts to mission areas by assuring that information technology is purchased at the best possible price, and (2) consolidation of operation of DOI's infrastructure. Consolidation, integration and centralization of non-core resources into a shared services model is widely considered to be the most efficient means of delivering support services, including IT, throughout large and geographically dispersed organizations in the private sector, and has become a well-established trend over the past decade. Consolidation and centralization reduce redundancies in physical infrastructure investments and enable senior management to more easily identify opportunities to develop or deploy common applications and business processes, promoting efficiency and productivity.

Cost reductions will result from physical consolidations of operations or resources to maximize performance over a larger base of resources.

Productivity improvements will result from increased standardization of all IT infrastructure resources and services through a logical consolidation of IT policies, processes, procedures, and standards Department-wide. Productivity improvements generally result in increased availability of personnel time that can be re-directed to value-added activities that better support DOI's key missions and programs.

Cost avoidance will result from increased management of IT resources through a rational consolidation. Rational consolidation means implementing multiple applications on fewer, more powerful platforms, usually through partitioning and workload management. Early investments are required in rational consolidations to yield later returns. Ultimately the greatest returns from rational consolidations are in cost avoidances which reflect costs that will not be incurred that would otherwise have been incurred if the investment was not made.

Finally, this strategy incorporates an information infrastructure and systems management approach that is embodied in a set of best practices often referred to as Infrastructure Resource Planning (IRP), Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), or Enterprise Systems Management (ESM). That will result in a high quality and efficient computing environment. These are the framework for standardizing processes and by using automated tools to track information flow will streamline critical information management functions making DOI much more efficient both in terms of funds and time, and assist in the transition from the decentralized infrastructure of today to a more centralized future infrastructure. A high quality-computing environment is the result, since it is projected that the future infrastructure will be better at meeting end user requirements (i.e., investment prioritization, reliable systems; available systems; efficient sharing of information; and proper access to applications, data integrity, and secure information and applications). An efficient computing environment results because user requirements can be met in less time and with less labor compared to other information management approaches.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

Since this document is prepared as a summarization of DOI's existing infrastructure, all of DOI's and its Bureau's information technology assets interface with the infrastructure. This is due to a variety of reasons:

1. Networks provide a transport mechanism for data and information generated by DOI specialists in DOI's software applications;
2. Networks also provide a communications mechanism for both intra-DOI and external entities; and
3. Virtually all DOI employees use either the office automation suite and/or email package that is part of this document.

It would be difficult and a potentially time-consuming task to provide an extensive re-listing of these portfolios in this document.

To address the question of re-engineering requires two different answers. In regards to the existing infrastructure, the majority of information technology assets are at the Bureau level, and some of our Bureaus have performed official re-engineering while others have maintained the status quo for their investments. In regards to the future vision described in this document, DOI is committed to re-engineer work processes to achieve the objectives described above. Many in DOI are coming to the realization that offering services, data, and information in the on-line arena are a new responsibility and to accommodate that, work processes will need to be changed. The amount of change and the time frame required to implement this change are directly related to available resources.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? Yes

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	2.610
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	103.516
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	336.530
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	442.656
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	3,248.828

Interior Enterprise Architecture (IEA)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of the Secretary
Location in the Budget	Summary of IT Investments
Account Title	Departmental Working Capital Fund
Account Identification Code	010-00-4523
Program Activity	Office of the Chief Information Officer
Name of Investment	OS - Interior Enterprise Architecture (IEA)
Full UPI Code	010-00-03-00-01-3001-00-304-103
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>Overview. The Interior Enterprise Architecture (IEA) is an-ongoing program consisting of several projects including developing modernization blueprints for key Interior lines of business. The IEA includes the establishment and management of an Interior-wide data management program. The IEA program leverages structured analysis techniques and information management best practices that result in improved portfolio management, cross-cutting solutions, development of data and technology standards, and reduction of the total cost of ownership of Interior's IT infrastructure. This investment includes funding and activities that address EA requirements for all DOI bureaus and offices.</p> <p>Status. In 2003, DOI completely revamped its IEA program and is partnering with the business community in key functional areas to develop modernization blueprints that result in tangible improvements as described above. Modernization blueprints for key lines of businesses and functional areas have been developed with associated data models. Major business improvements have been identified and are being implemented in the form of Departmental cross-cutting solutions.</p> <p>The following are updates for selected key lines of business at Interior.</p> <p>Financial Management Architecture Through IEA activities, Interior identified numerous redundancies and obsolete technologies in the As-Is Financial Management Systems Architecture. The target solution, the Financial Budget Management System (FBMS), is underway to implement an enterprise resources planning (ERP) solution based on SAP software.</p> <p>Recreation Implementation of Recreation modernization blueprint is in the initial phases following IRB approval of blueprint recommendations, beginning with Permit process re-engineering. Redundant recreation systems identified in the blueprint will be consolidated as appropriate into Recreation One Stop.</p> <p>Wildland Fire Management IEA has completed development of a modernization blueprint for DOI Wildland Fire Management. Through the IEA program, Interior is actively participating in the development of an inter-agency Wildland fire management architecture, coordinated under the National Wildland Fire Enterprise Architecture Steering Group (NWFEASG).</p> <p>Law Enforcement A modernization blueprint has been developed for Law Enforcement and addresses improved data sharing with external law enforcement agencies, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation. DOI will retire several antiquated incident management and reporting systems into a target solution, IMARS.</p> <p>Indian Trust Management The Trust Enterprise Architecture (TEA) is the Department of the Interior's roadmap to achieve its Indian Trust Management fiduciary responsibilities. Products that were developed in FY-04 include; Trust business models, and data and applications architecture.</p> <p>The DOI Enterprise Architecture Repository (DEAR) incorporates Interior-specific architecture artifacts (e.g., DOI Technical Reference Model, DOI Strategic Plan, DOI Data Reference Model) for improved architecture analysis. Through DEAR, Interior has and continues to extend the OMB FEA models including the business reference model with lower-level activities, in addition to capturing Interior's technology infrastructure and system architecture.</p> <p>Funding Sources for the IEA Program include:</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working Capital Fund - These funds support the IEA development and program management at the Departmental level and are directed to several supporting activities that span all DOI bureaus. • Direct Bureau/Office level EA Funding and funding for the Indian Trust Architecture. - These funds are primarily directed towards: analysis for bureau-specific and/or multi-bureau functions that are spearheaded at a Bureau/Office level.
<p>How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?</p>
<p>The Interior Enterprise Architecture (IEA) Program supports the Interior's mission and strategic goals by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessing the Departmental-level Interior IT portfolio's capability to accomplish Interior's mission, strategic goals and objectives. 2. Identifying gaps in Interior's IT portfolio that hinder the accomplishment of the DOI mission, strategic goals and objectives, and 3. Developing modernization blueprints that provide a roadmap for departmental change that will close gaps between strategic objectives and existing operations.
<p>How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding E-Government: The IEA Program provides the "roadmap" for all future information technology solutions to business needs. Through IEA architectural guidance, standards, principles, and priorities, the selection of IT solutions is aligned with the President's Management Agenda. • E-Gov and Outsourcing: Interior is the managing partner of two Federal e-Gov projects; Recreation one-stop and Geospatial one stop. IEA representatives actively participate in leadership of the e-Grants and the HR Line of Business e-Gov initiatives. • The IEA provides the framework, direction, standards, and guidelines to Interior's projects supporting over half of the President's e-Gov goals, directing their conformance and contribution to the IEA and PMA initiatives, as well as the Federal Enterprise Architecture.
<p>If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.</p>
<p>Through the IEA program, Interior is actively participating in developing modernization blueprints and target architectures for key areas, defining cross-cutting solutions that extend beyond Interior's boundaries. Additionally, the IEA program supports Interior's continued partnership with the Forest Service (USDA) and U.S. Corps of Engineers in initiatives that further the development of the target architecture for Recreation One Stop. Interior is participating with USDA, FEMA and reaching out to state and local organizations to develop cross-cutting solutions for Wildland Fire Management.</p>
<p>How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?</p>
<p>The Interior Enterprise Architecture's entire premise and goal is to improve the efficiency of delivery of services and information to customers internal and external to DOI. This will be accomplished through IEA activities to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify core business processes that can be streamlined and modularized to provide common services • Establish effective data and technology standards and policies and to ensure information quality • Guide the restructuring of business and technology infrastructure to deploy department-wide solutions • Standardize desktop, laptop, and storage configurations, thereby reducing complexities • Consolidate and eliminate legacy systems that are inefficient in the overall management of information • Deploy enterprise software solutions that promote seamless integration and enable "ease of use"
<p>List all other assets that interface with this asset.</p>
<p>The DEAR currently integrates data from various sources for a comprehensive repository that aligns with all models of the OMB FEA as described below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance Reference Model - DOI Strategic Plan • Business Reference Model - Integrates Interior's Activity Based Costing work activities from ABC system. • IT Investments - data imported from eCPIC • Planned future integration between DEAR and the Command Center which supports Interior's Cyber Security Program.

Although DEAR is not interfaced with FEAMS, Interior's investment data that is imported into FEAMS is contained in DEAR.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? Yes

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	13.183
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	13.183
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	118.490

National Fire Plan Operations & Reporting System (NFPORS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Departmental Management
Location in the Budget	Office of the Secretary
Account Title	2800-Wildland Fire Management
Account Identification Code	010-84-1125
Program Activity	Resource Protection
Investment Name	OS - National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS)
Full UPI Code	010-04-01-02-01-0411-00-104-008
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The business case represents a request for continued funding in FY '06 for the National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS) which is currently in a mixed-life cycle phase. NFPORS has been approved for funding since the IT system's inception in early 2002.</p> <p>The National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS) is an inter-departmental, inter-agency automated data management and reporting system developed, operated, and maintained by the Department of the Interior (DOI) collaboratively with the Department of Agriculture (USDA). NFPORS is funded equally by DOI and USDA, with DOI as the lead agency and therefore DOI provides the majority of full-time employee effort. NFPORS is used to manage the National Fire Plan, a mandated program that was begun in 2001 to reduce the occurrence and risk from devastating wildland fires by monitoring hazardous fuels reduction, burned area rehabilitation projects, and community assistance activities.</p> <p>The NFPORS user community includes all federal wildland fire management bureaus in the DOI, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and National Park Service (NPS); and, the USDA Forest Service. Reports produced through NFPORS, including the annual National Fire Plan Accomplishments Report, are a cost and time efficient product that replaces the tedious manual data call and data compilation method of 2001. NFPORS provides managers with the ability to answer detailed National Fire Plan questions in real-time at national, bureau, regional, state, and field-level offices. These reports are used as major high-level decision making tools for continued appropriate funding for the national wildfire program.</p> <p>Accomplishments for 2002: Planning, requirements analysis, initial acquisition, initial design, initial development and deployment on August 1, 2002. Release included Hazardous Fuels Reduction module.</p> <p>Accomplishments for 2003: Planning, requirements analysis, acquisition, design, development, deployment and operations and maintenance. The Emergency Restoration and Rehabilitation module was released in January, 2003 and the Community Assistance module was released in March, 2003. Additional reports were added to all modules. Business processes were established. Quality assurance algorithms added to the systems. Increased logon security provided.</p> <p>Accomplishment for 2004: Planning, acquisition, design, development, implementation, operations and maintenance, improved system security. Achieved full security Certification and Accreditation on August 18, 2004. User group chartered and established. Formalized and deployed configuration management process. Continued enhancing functionality of existing modules. Deployed new Non-National Fire Plan module that provides the capability to report non-National Fire Plan Hazardous Fuels accomplishments. Data collection and reporting capability added to accommodate the President's Healthy Forests Act. NFPORS has 1,800 users.</p> <p>Planned Accomplishments for 2005: Planning, acquisition, design, development, implementation, operations and maintenance, user group and configuration management. Improve system security and user account security. Deploy one user interface that integrates NFPORS dynamic data collection and</p>	

reporting tool with the NFPORS static management reporting tool (the Dashboard). Automate data transfer between NFPORS and a smoke tracking management application to eliminate duplication of user effort and share fuels treatment data. Improve detail of geospatial data for identifying perimeter of treatment units. Additional layers to view in mapping tool.

Planned Accomplishments for 2006: Operations and maintenance, user group and configuration management.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) and U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service (FS) are committed to managing wildland fire as part of their missions. The DOI mission statement is "The Mission of the Department of the Interior is to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and our commitments to island communities." Wildland fire management applies to a number of the DOI goals attached to that mission statement, "Interior has established five Departmental goals that encompass the major responsibilities of the Department. These goals provide a framework for the strategic plans of Interior's bureaus." Of the five goals listed, wild land fire management directly applies to "Protect the Environment and Preserve Our Nation's Natural and Cultural Resources," and "Manage Natural Resources for a Healthy Environment and Strong Economy."

Wildland fire management supports the DOI strategic plan in two specific areas. The first is to "Safeguard lives, property and asset, advance scientific knowledge, and improve the quality of life for communities we serve," Goal 1: "Protect lives, resources and property," Strategy 1: "Improve fire management," Strategy 2: "Improve public safety and security and protect public resources from damage," and Strategy 3: "Provide information to assist communities in managing risks from natural hazards." Under "Safeguard lives, property and asset, advance scientific knowledge, and improve the quality of life for communities we serve," NFPORS also applies to Goal 2: "Advance Knowledge through scientific leadership and inform decisions through the applications of science," Strategy 1: "Improve information base, information management and technical assistance."

The second strategic area supported by NFPORS is to "Manage the Department to be highly skilled, accountable, modern, functionally-integrated, citizen-centered and result oriented," Goal 2: "Accountability," Strategy 2: "Improved financial management," Strategy 3: "Performance-budget integration," and Strategy 6: "Performance/Process improvement."

To increase DOI and FS capabilities to conduct fire management activities on our nation's lands, Congress provided both Departments with significant additional funding in 2001 and required that each Department implement action and financial plans to ensure accountability for the funds appropriated. In response, FS and DOI collaboratively prepared the National Fire Plan (NFP), which described the work to be accomplished and proposed plans for allocating and spending the appropriated funds to accomplish the goals. Accountability and performance is closely monitored, from within and outside the USDA and the DOI. The first NFP Accomplishments report was delivered to Congress in December 2001, but each Department, using their respective data collection and tracking processes, compiled their part of the report separately. The final report was manually assembled and presented to Congress. The job of tracking and reporting accomplished work and allocation of funds by each Department including the USDA Forest Service and the DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and National Park Service (NFPS) was tedious, slow, and inefficient. It quickly became obvious that a single inter-Departmental, inter-agency automated data collection and reporting system was needed.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

As a collaborative project, NFPORS supports the Expanded Electronic Government agenda item by sharing information more quickly and conveniently among five federal agencies. It automates internal processes that originally required manual-intensive data collection and reporting. Using web-based technology, NFPORS cuts government operating costs and enhances the government's E-Gov strategy.

NFPORS supports the Budget and Performance Integration agenda item by providing managers with the information they need to effectively assess and manage their programs. As a cross-agency investment, NFPORS has facilitated the coordination and accountability among the wildland fire management bureaus. NFPORS provides managers with the ability to relate financial data with fire management activities. This integrated information also allows managers to respond to both strategic and day-to-day management issues. The ability to relate financial and program data enables implementation of sound activity-based costing and other performance measurement.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

NFPORS is a multi-agency initiative, including DOI Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), National Park Service (NPS), and Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and USDA Forest Service. In addition the States and communities are directly affected by the wildland fire management program which includes hazardous fuels reduction, emergency stabilization and rehabilitation, and community assistance.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

Many of the identified stakeholders have program goals that include shaping and maintaining healthy ecosystems through emergency stabilization and rehabilitation, hazardous fuels reduction, community assistance, and research, as well as fire suppression.

The time spent responding to data calls (reporting) has decreased dramatically since NFPORS became operational. It was estimated that the DOI wildland fire management bureaus traditionally responded to an average of 60 data calls per year and Forest Service responded to an average of 20 data calls per year before implementation of NFPORS. Today, the number of manual data calls to the field units has decreased from a total of approximately 80 calls to approximately 10 for DOI and FS combined. These estimates are at the unit level, and additional savings have been realized at the region, bureau, and department levels. All told, the timesaving associated with NFPORS are estimated to total \$7.5 million per year in labor efficiencies.

In addition to the labor efficiencies responding to data calls, we have witnessed a reduction in cycle time because of this investment. Instead of having to wait for a manual data call to be collected and compiled, information is readily available. The traditional turnaround hours per data call at the field unit level was estimated to be an average of 20 hours. Under the new environment, this turnaround time is less than 1 hour, which is a 95% reduction in turnaround time. Additionally, reduction in turnaround time is estimated to be 77% (reduction) at the region level and 58% (reduction) at the bureau level.

There is still another benefit from this efficiency. Traditionally, whenever a unit-level employee received a request for information, other work was put aside and delayed in order to respond to the higher priority task. Today, data entry can take place as a normal (and not surprising) part of a planned work schedule. It is difficult to quantify but easy to imagine the how important this is to employees at all levels in the "food chain."

There are at least six added cost/efficiency measures that positively impacted by this investment. There is a reduction traditional manual report production processes. NFPORS eliminated the traditional burden of manually assembling Bureau, Agency, and Department accomplishment reports to Congress.

With NFPORS in place there is now a standardized and automated electronic information system available with access to data at all organization levels (ranging from detailed field data to joint Agency data).

Before NFPORS, data was entered in a variety of formats depending on the maturity of various systems (paper, excel spreadsheets, etc.). This data was then reentered in order to produce consolidated reports. Today, information for hazardous fuels, burned area rehabilitation, and community assistance programs is entered using a consistent format. This reduces the amount of time spent by field-level users reentering spreadsheet data in order to produce consolidated reports.

By capturing information in an automated reporting tool, the data call effort has been significantly reduced and data is immediately available to those who need it.

Before NFPORS, the wildland fire agencies and bureaus operated in a stovepipe environment and could not easily share data or report on program performance. With a universally accepted standardized electronic information system in place, the entire enterprise can immediately share accurate and up-to-date information using commonly understood terms and definitions.

Previously, decision-making and accountability was hindered by the limited ability to collect and report summary-level data. Today, managers enjoy improved decision reliability and increased accountability through accurate and accessible summary-level data.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

BLM 1202 Fire Reports - yes
 BLM - Federal Acquisition Regulation System (FARS) - yes
 BLM - Management Information System (MIS) - yes
 BLM/FS- Fuel Analysis, Smoke Tracking, and Report Access Computer System (FASTRACS) - yes
 NPS - Property Management Information System (PMIS) - yes
 NPS - Fire Program Budget Analysis System (FirePro) - yes
 Federal Assistance Award Data System (FAADS) - yes
 FWS - Fire Management Information System (FMIS) - yes
 Shared Application Computer System (SACS) - yes
 Interior Procurement Data Systems (IPDS) - yes
 Federal Financial System (FFS) - no
 Worldwide Web - no

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? Yes - (as indicated)

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.00
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.00
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.70
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	0.70
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	9.79

Enterprise Geographic Information Management (EGIM)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of the Secretary
Location in the Budget	Bureau Operations
Account Title	Surveys, Investigation and Research
Account Identification Code	010-84-0102
Program Activity	Science Support
Name of Investment	OS - Enterprise Geographic Information Management (EGIM)
Full UPI Code	010-00-01-07-01-1212-00-404-142
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The DOI EGIM investment project is a framework for the standardization and unification of GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION MANAGEMENT activity within the Department's Bureaus. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) is the managing partner of the Department's EGIM project. EGIM develops and provides standard procedures and guidance to Bureaus to facilitate access to metadata and to Bureau geospatial datasets that can then be harvested through the government infrastructure put in place by the e-Government GeoSpatial One-Stop Initiative. With national and international potential and value, the EGIM initiative sets the stage for top-line service to customers and constituents at a significant cost savings. It creates an environment.</p> <p>On July 7, 2004, the Department of the Interior's (DOI) Enterprise Geographic Information Management (EGIM) project successfully completed USGS Subject Matter Expert scoring aligned with OMB scoring criteria and FEA guidance. On July 19, 2004, the USGS Investment Review Board (IRB) approved the submission of EGIM to the DOI Investment Review Board. The EGIM project was reviewed and selected for the FY06 portfolio by the DOI IRB on August 18, 2004. Project performance reporting information is contained in Section I.H.1. of this exhibit.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>Ninety percent of the resources, for which the DOI is responsible for managing and protecting, are geographic in nature (parks, refuges, facilities, sanctuaries, recreation areas, and cultural resources). Their management and use requires geospatial information and technology for effective science, resource management and decision making. The EGIM initiative is timely, bringing to bear the management structure needed to manage the Nation's lands and resources that are under growing pressure due to the rapid expansion of human and economic activities. Geospatial information management techniques provide the basis for integrated analyses, modeling and decision support across bureaus and activities of the DOI to help solve the Nation's problems. Geospatial information management also reflects the Department's strategic vision of Conservation through Cooperation, Consultation, and Communication as well as the Secretary's four key business principles of customer value, accountability, modernization and integration by making all geospatial data available to all potential decision makers to better inform the dialog. In its thrust to promote uniformity of geographic information management across Bureaus, projects, programs and scientific disciplines EGIM also supports the DOI's Strategic Goal of Management Excellence by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Achieving efficiencies and economies of scale for purchasing GIS products, training and technical support; o Providing full and easy access to a shared suite of supported GIS tools for data management; o Enhancing opportunities for the public to interact directly with its government in support of citizen-centered governance; o Reducing the "time-to-market" for products by pre-assembling diverse DOI data; o Being an incubator for common geographic information management applications and geospatial models and standards o Being a catalyst for infrastructure modernization to provide cross-bureau, multi-purpose operations. 	
How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?	
<p>Strategic Management of Human Capital: Manual processes are streamlined, reduced or eliminated and, in appropriate instances, reengineered. With support of Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) approved</p>	

standards, large-scale purchases of GIS tools, and technical support concentrated in an approved suite of tools, support costs will be favorably impacted by economies of scale.

- o Coordination and Development of Training Plans, Collaborative Training Policy,
- o Enhancement of DOI Training Information Clearinghouse
- o DOI Help Desk Coordination and Consolidation
- o Development of Knowledge Base of Best Management Practices and Techniques

Improved Financial Performance: Significant cost savings and cost avoidance can be expected as a result of streamlined geographic information management, standardized data, operation and maintenance. Reducing the time and cost required for data preparation; documenting spatial data holdings in an on-line clearinghouse; coordinating with partners in anticipation of data acquisition; and applying interoperability combine to return much of the investment.

- o EGIM Initiative will be partially contracted out, promoting innovation, efficiency and greater effectiveness
- o Cost avoidance by eliminating duplication of similar efforts between bureaus
- o Leveraging and/or managing other existing government enterprise activities such as GOS and existing ELAs

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

The DOI EGIM initiative is a multi-organizational effort involving collaboration and interaction among all the DOI Bureaus (BLM, BOR, FWS, NPS, MMS, USGS, BIA, and OSM) to better share information, products and ideas on joint implementation and operation. DOI EGIM also extends beyond the DOI Bureaus to other Federal Land Management agencies (Commerce, DOD, DOE, DHS, EPA, NGA, USDA, and others), as well as State, Tribal, Local, and Private Organizations. Through partnering with the e-Government initiatives, such as GeoSpatial One-Stop, DOI EGIM will better meet citizen needs.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

The importance of lowering the cost of geographic information management and, by extension, the DOI's cost of managing land and natural resources is expressed in DOI's Technical Reference Manual (TRM) that stresses data and information stewardship through consolidation, integration and interoperability. The EGIM initiative, by paving the way for consolidation; mainstream, commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) technologies; industry standards; centralization of geographic information management; and leveraging government-off-the-shelf (GOTS) products such as the e-Government GOS portal and BLM's GeoCommunicator and Land Survey Information System (LSIS), will: Simplify geographic information management; Reduce redundant data collection; Put in place a DOI data framework and Enhance the user experience accessing and using geospatial information and tools.

As the total cost of ownership of geospatial and related technologies is reduced, the DOI's cost of doing business will also go down. For example, the time needed to deploy geographic data for analyses, decision-making, modeling, and publication can be cut drastically, as can the time and cost to prepare data, often incompatible, for use in geographic application systems. The value of this to emergency management services and first responders is enormous. Reduced training costs, consolidated Help Desk, consolidate Test Lab functions, effective distribution mechanisms, easy access to "best management practices", techniques and data will result in EGIM reducing costs through: Centralization of geographic information management; Standardization of GIS tools and technologies; Streamlining of GIS business processes; Standardization of the geographic information management environment; Horizontal and vertical integration of geographic data; Standardization of technology infrastructures; Use of a common geospatial Enterprise Architecture.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

EGIM is a framework initiative for collaboration and interaction of geographic information tools, data, systems and off-the-shelf products that facilitates sharing and interoperability. It promotes communication, standardization of tools, methods and architectures through a repository of GIS "objects", Knowledge Base and links that are platform and application independent.

The EGIM initiative is designed to leverage the functionality of Geospatial One Stop (GOS), in particular the integrative functionality of the GOS portal. EGIM and GOS are being developed in tandem to maximize consistency and integration. GOS is the Federal government's principal portal for the sharing of geospatial information. The EGIM initiative is a management strategy for standardization and coordination of geospatial information and will utilize the GOS portal.

A number of GIS-facilitated projects that are under development or have recently been completed are being considered for re-engineering. Examples include BLM's National Integrated Land System (NILS); DOI's Facilities Locator Service; USGS' GEODE, MAXIMO, law enforcement, IMARS, and the National Map.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.00
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.111
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.008
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	0.119
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	4.103

Consolidated Financial Statement (CFS) System

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of the Secretary
Location in the Budget	Summary of Information Technology Investments
Account Title	Department of the Interior
Account Identification Code	010-00-4523
Program Activity	DOI Office of Financial Management
Name of Investment	OS- Consolidated Financial Statement (CFS) System
Full UPI Code	010-00-01-01-01-0033-00-402-129
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The purpose of this business case is to request operations & maintenance funding for the Consolidated Financial Statement (CFS) System. Funds will be used for system maintenance costs and government labor to support the system and its users. CFS will be retired upon full implementation of the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS).</p> <p>This investment was reviewed through the Department of the Interior (DOI) Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) process and approved by the DOI Investment Review Board.</p> <p>DOI is required to report the financial position of the department as a whole. This reporting is in the form of consolidated financial statements issued to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). An independent auditing firm conducts the annual audit of the financial statements. These audited financial statements and notes become an integral part of the Department's Accountability Report. Also, on an annual basis the Department is required to submit data to Treasury Department via the FACTS I reporting process. The DOI's Office of Financial Management has the primary responsibility for meeting this reporting requirement. The CFS System is the primary system that the Department and bureaus rely on to prepare their financial statements.</p> <p>The National Business Center (NBC) manages all aspects of the CFS System. Since FY1998, the department has engaged the NBC via interagency agreements to provide system management and operational services to support the CFS System and departmental reporting requirements. The NBC has assisted with the submission of the department's FY 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and 2003 FACTS I data to Treasury and has contributed in the preparation of the financial statements for each of fiscal years cited. In 2002, the NBC began offering financial statement hosting and support services to other federal agencies. The NBC provides two levels of service. The first level is application hosting where the NBC maintains the system and clients are responsible for preparing their financial statements. The second level is application hosting with financial statement preparation. Under this arrangement the NBC will host the application and do the majority of the financial statement preparation. The NBC's Hyperion operations are fully-funded by clients. The NBC currently has three external to DOI federal clients and they are: the Farm Credit Administration, the International Trade Commission, and the National Labor Relations Board.</p> <p>In FY1996, the department selected and acquired the Hyperion Enterprise a proprietary, commercial-off-the-shelf product to automate the reporting process to the extent practicable. Hyperion Enterprise is used to collect trial balance financial data by Treasury account by DOI bureau, identify eliminating entries within DOI to prevent distortion of the financial statements, identify trading partners outside of DOI for eliminating entries at the government-wide level, and format the data for submission to OMB.</p> <p>The department relied heavily on extensive data entry and manual manipulation for preparation of the FY 1997 and FY 1998 financial statements. In FY1999, the department made additional investments in automation to support the preparation process. These investments included website reports for data validation, and greater involvement by the DOI bureaus to reduce the overall level of effort, increase the data accuracy, reduce telecommunications problems, and facilitate the transfer and formatting of data for</p>	

reporting purposes.

In FY 2000, DOI invested in a thin-client operating environment to allow remote user connectivity to Hyperion Enterprise and associated data to support the preparation of the audited financial statements for the DOI bureaus and for the department. This operating environment was based on Citrix Metaframe technology.

Since 1997, the CFS System evolved from a single software package installed on a single PC at the department into a major departmental application with hundreds of users, including the department's external auditors. In past years, the CFS System was not part of the OMB-300B submission process.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

At the highest level, the Consolidated Financial Statement (CFS) System supports the Department of the Interior's "Management Excellence" mission area. The strategic goal is to manage the department highly-skilled, accountable, modern, functionally integrated, citizen-centered, and results oriented.

This system allows the department to produce monthly, quarterly, and annual financial statements. Annual audited financial statements, with a clean audit opinion, for the department and its bureaus directly relates to Management Excellence. More specifically, this system supports the performance imperative. The CFS System is a major factor in ability of the department to meet the aggressive year-end financial reporting due dates. Each year these due dates are accelerated, so the department must innovate to accommodate the schedule. The system is robust and flexible enough to allow for this innovation and allow the department to become more effective and efficient in its financial statement preparation.

The CFS System also supports the department's financial management challenge by reducing the cost to the department. Since this system is centrally located, managed, and accessible from any computer with an Internet connection, we realize economies of scale. Offices no longer have to maintain costly servers and software to host a financial statement system in their bureaus; users no longer have to rely on their local information technology support to maintain any portion of the system. All system support is provided by the National Business Center. Users now only have to focus on their business, not maintenance of the system.

Using the CFS System, the National Business Center cross-services various federal agencies in support of their financial statement preparation and FACTS I reporting. These clients include the Executive Office of the President, the Farm Credit Administration, the International Trade Commission, and the National Labor Relations Board. Through the cross-servicing arrangements we are able to reduce the overall system costs to the department and the bureaus by spreading operational costs to a larger user base.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

The CFS System supports the President's Management Agenda for improved financial performance and for expanded electronic government. The President's Management Agenda includes an objective to "improve accountability to the American people through audited financial statements." The CFS System directly supports the Department's consolidated and bureau financial information necessary for preparing accurate financial information for financial statements that can be audited on an annual basis. In addition, this system is used to cross-service other federal agencies to assist in the preparation of their audited financial statements. To date, we cross-service the following agencies: the Farm Credit Administration, the International Trade Commission, and the National Labor Relations Board.

This system, in addition to management procedures reengineered by the department, reduces the extraordinary labor-intensive steps required by financial personnel to prepare the department and bureau financial statements. We now have the ability to produce quarterly (and monthly) financial statements and accelerate the year-end reporting. The ultimate outcome is that this system helps to improve accountability to the American people by allowing the department to report timely, useful, and reliable information on Interior's financial operation and health.

This system also supports the expanded electronic government initiative because the system is fully accessible from the Internet. All resources required for supporting the department's financial statement preparation process are accessed in a secure manner through the use of a web portal. This provides a single point of access and reduces the costs for the department, the bureaus, and our external clients. This system also allows bureaus to share information and allow for collaboration between the DOI offices

and other federal agencies.

In addition, the CFS System allows the department to automate and make consistent its internal processes for preparing the entire organization financial statements. This translates into a best practice for the department and ultimately reduces internal costs within DOI.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

This investment is not a mutli-agency initiative.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

This investment enables finance personnel to meet financial statement requirements and reduced reporting timeframes. In addition, the production of financial statements using this system instead of the previous method of using complex Microsoft Excel spreadsheets allows multiple users to access the same data. This allows access for auditors, speeds the audit process, and ensures that the department completes the financial statements on time. This system has also allowed the department and bureaus to standardize the financial statements and formats and speeds up the production process.

In addition, since this system is centrally managed, we have reduced the IT burden on the department and bureaus. These offices no longer have to rely on their internal IT resources to support a system for financial statement preparation.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

Bureau core accounting systems and the internet.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? Yes

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	.660
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	.660
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	6.319

E-Payroll

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of the Secretary
Location in the Budget	Departmental Management, NBC, Major Administrative Systems
Account Title	Working Capital Fund
Account Identification Code	010-10-4523
Program Activity	Personnel and Payroll
Name of Investment	OS - e-Payroll
Full UPI Code	010-00-01-07-01-1221-24-408-195
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p><u>Chosen Payroll Provider:</u> In December 2001, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) selected NBC, along with three other agencies, as e-Payroll providers for the federal government. The four providers are migrating all other departments within the executive branch to their systems.</p> <p><u>Investment Description:</u> The Federal Personnel and Payroll System (FPPS) is an automated personnel transaction processing and payroll system implemented in FY 1998 by the Department of the Interior's (DOI) National Business Center (NBC). NBC implemented FPPS for DOI and then began forming fee for service agreements with other government agencies to provide integrated personnel and payroll processing. NBC also provides payroll clients with several options for time and attendance reporting. Besides personnel action processing, pay processing and time and attendance, FPPS also includes functionality for benefits administration and labor distribution. NBC is actively involved in the OMB/OPM Human Resources Line of Business initiative and prepared an HR LOB Center of Excellence Exhibit 300 for FY 2006. FPPS would form the core of the HR service provider capability. If selected, the NBC HR Center of Excellence would subsume all aspects of this e-Payroll business case.</p> <p><u>Financial Summary:</u> FPPS is a steady state system. Acquisition costs in FY2004, FY2005 and FY2006 represent one time costs for migration of four agencies to the FPPS system. The total amount for each year listed in the budget is projected to equal the total of all service fees from the current base of 37 client agencies. NBC receives no directly appropriated funding. NBC operates through a working capital fund that provides needed flexibility for a cross-servicing environment.</p> <p>FPPS is a DOI major application. The Exhibit 300 was reviewed and approved by the DOI Investment Review Board (IRB) on August 18, 2004. NBC also sent the IRB an alternative business case based on OMB guidance which would expand FPPS into the Human Resources Line of Business Shared Service Center.</p> <p><u>Scalable Data Center/Telecommunications:</u> FPPS, as well as all NBC systems, are supported by a modern, technologically advanced computer environment that is well structured for additional capacity.</p> <p><u>Partnership:</u> NBC has a partnership agreement with the US Department of Agriculture's National Finance Center to achieve standardization and cost-efficiencies through ongoing joint efforts.</p> <p><u>Experience:</u> NBC has extensive experience migrating new clients to FPPS, ranging in size from four to 85,000 employees. All migrations have occurred on schedule and with no disruption to employee pay. The conversion of the Social Security Administration's 65,000 employees at one time is the single largest conversion ever accomplished in the Federal government. Within the past year there were three significant migrations to FPPS under the e-Payroll initiative: the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (3,200 employees) in November 2003, the National Science Foundation (1,200 employees) in May 2004 and NASA (20,000 employees) in August 2004. Over this same time period, the migration of 59,300 Department of Transportation employees was initiated and is continuing through October 2005.</p>	

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?
NBC's mission is to provide quality service and innovative solutions to meet customer business needs through our most important asset - NBC employees. In addition to DOI, NBC currently provides personnel and payroll cross-servicing to 36 federal organizations and has been in the personnel and payroll service delivery business for more than 25 years. NBC uses its collective expertise to improve the government-wide strategic management of human capital; achieve or increase operational efficiencies in the acquisition, development, implementation and operation of human resources management systems; and increase cost savings/avoidance through HR solution planning, acquisition, development, deployment, modernization and enhancement activities. This effort supports NBC activities to further achieve goals of OPM, OMB, and the President's Management Agenda.
How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?
FPPS directly supports the President's Management Agenda (PMA) through the e-Payroll initiative. The e-Payroll initiative supports the PMA concept that Federal Government operations should be citizen-centered, results-oriented, and market-based. DOI, utilizing FPPS, was selected to be one of the payroll service providers for the Executive Branch of the Federal Government. The number of agencies serviced by FPPS is being greatly expanded to meet the PMA goal of having all agencies serviced by one of the selected payroll providers.
FPPS also supports the PMA goal of cost reduction by bringing standardization and automation to the processing of essential administrative services. FPPS automated many manual tasks associated with management of human resources and gave instant access to reports on human capital. FPPS provides a personnel and payroll system that can provide cross servicing to other government agencies, thus providing economies of scale and reducing costs for DOI and other clients.
FPPS is utilized by a wide variety of users. Our goal in maintaining, modernizing, and enhancing FPPS is to ensure we address the needs of sophisticated users while continuing to provide superior customer service to the most basic user. We are actively planning enhancements aimed to make information more available and simpler to access electronically. In addition, the service provided to customers by the payroll operations staff resembles the one-stop shopping approach. In addition, to enhance cost savings and improve effectiveness, all FPPS-related contracts will be transitioned to performance-based contracts by fiscal year 2006.
If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.
Through FPPS, NBC provides personnel and/or payroll services for more than 240,000 government employees from 37 government departments and agencies. A complete listing is provided in the full version of the e-Payroll Exhibit 300.
How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?
FPPS (e-Payroll) reduces costs by: a. Eliminating redundant payroll systems and operations (FPPS services 37 departments and agencies) b. Streamlining and standardizing business processes c. Leveraging new and existing technologies to support partnership operations
List all other assets that interface with this asset.
Treasury Department National Finance Center Office of Personnel Management Social Security Administration Federal Financial System TALX Corporation (Employment Verification and Unemployment Compensation) Retirement Subsystem Time and Attendance Quarters Management System Emergency Fire Fighter System Long Term Care Provider (LTCI) Flexible Spending Account Provider (SHPS) Corporate Trade Exchange (CTX) Child Support

Payroll Operations Division (Alpha System)	
Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	No
Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)	
BY 2006 Planning Resources:	.100
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	.600
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	56.600
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	57.300
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	613.130

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (BLM)

Legacy Rehost (LR2000)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Land Management
Location in the Budget	Management of Land and Resources (MLR) (1109)
Account Title	1300-Energy and Minerals Management; 4550-Land and Resource Information System; 1990-Mining Law Administration; 1400-Realty and Ownership Management; 1000-Land Resources;
Account Identification Code	010-04-1300
Program Activity	1310-Oil & Gas Management; 4550-Land and Resource Information System; 1990-Mining Law Administration; 1430-Lands Management; 1030-Public Domain Forest Management;
Name of Investment	BLM-LR2000
Full UPI Code	010-04-01-02-01-0401-00-117-057
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>OMB Circular A-16, revised August 19, 2002 designated DOI, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) as the lead agency for federal land ownership status: the establishment and maintenance of a system for the storage and dissemination of information describing all title, estate or interest of the federal government in a parcel of real land mineral property, and an ownership status system: the portrayal of title for all such federal estates or interests in land. Public land conveyance (patent) records describe all past, current and future right, title and interest in real property. This is a system of storage, retrieval and dissemination of documents describing the right, title and interest of a parcel.</p> <p>The BLM has the responsibility for maintaining the land and mineral records for the United States - what today amounts to more than a billion records. LR2000 manages these records for BLM and provides access to the records by the public.</p> <p>LR2000 is accessible from both the Intranet (http://LR2000.blm.gov) and Internet (http://www.blm.gov/LR2000) via a web browser. The LR2000 website was designed for those who work in the oil and gas industry, mining industry, land and mineral title companies, utilities, state and local governments, interest groups, and members of the public who require access to BLM land and mineral records. LR2000 provides more than 5,100 reports per month to the public.</p> <p>CPIC Status: This continuing investment was approved by DOI Investment Review Board (IRB) on August 18, 2004. For BY 2006, LR2000 is a business-essential national system in Steady State (SS) - Operations and Maintenance.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>LR2000 provide BLM with operational systems for electronic management of federal land ownership and public land conveyance (patent) records. LR2000 supports the DOI mission by providing records for the Nation's land and mineral ownership (LR2000 Status) and for use authorizations (LR2000 Case Recordation and Mining Claim Recordation) for the Nation's natural resources.</p> <p>LR2000 supports the Secretary's vision for effective Interior program management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . conservation of our Nation's land and its resources by providing a record of past and current activities authorized on public lands. . cooperation in terms of interaction, collaboration and partnerships with others by providing Internet access to the LR2000 Systems and interfaces to other Bureau and Department systems to facilitate the exchange of data in support of the management of our Nation's resources. . consultation with others to provide the most current information associated with the use of our Nation's resources by providing Internet access to the LR2000 Systems and full data exports to our partners in land management. 	

. communication to reach out to others in the exchange of information relevant to the use authorizations of our Nation's resources.

LR2000 supports the Secretary's key business principles guiding Interior's operations:

. customer value by providing a record of past and current title and use authorization actions for our Nation's resources, a foundation that enables management decisions that ensure effective use of the resources.

. accountability by collecting clear performance measures associated with use authorizations of our Nation's lands and minerals, providing reportable units via interface with the Bureau's Management Information System (MIS).

. modernization by employing innovative resource enhancing strategies to facilitate the ongoing evolution of use authorization processes that rely on common, re-usable components in the management of our Nation's resources.

. integration thru the identification and consolidation of "repetitive" processes among LR2000's component systems and other Bureau and partner systems to achieve economies of scale and enhance customer service/confidence.

LR2000 supports the Department's Strategic Plan for FY 2003 - FY 2008:

. LR2000 supports Resource Use by providing land status data (improving the Department's information base) and a record of land and mineral resource authorizations (ensuring effective lease and permit management) for the Nation's public lands, providing management with information to effectively promote/manage resource protection and use while sustaining a dynamic economy. LR2000 provides the tools/data (improved technical assistance) to enable the BLM to field a highly skilled, accountable, modern, functionally integrated, and citizen-centered results oriented workforce (improved resource management and stakeholder satisfaction).

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

Strategic Management of Human Capital: LR2000 supports making government citizen-centered, by providing citizens with direct access to records of BLM land and mineral transactions via the Internet. Citizens are no longer required to travel to BLM offices to access to the information. LR2000 is helping BLM DOI improve overall customer service, performance and citizen satisfaction, while improving customer confidence in the information they receive.

Competitive Sourcing: While the processing and management of use authorizations represented in LR2000 are inherently government processes, LR2000 supports improving and expanding competition, by utilizing competitive performance-based contracts for systems design, development and maintenance.

Improved Financial Performance: The LR2000 interconnections with BLM's financial management systems to support timely and accurate financial transactions involved with the management of Federal lands.

Expanded Electronic Government: LR2000 provides citizens with direct access to records of BLM land and mineral transactions via the Internet. LR2000 is contributing to improving DOI's use of the Web and moving to a comprehensive enterprise-wide E-Government business organization. LR2000 provides the capability for capturing and displaying BLM's land and mineral case data in an electronic environment with the potential for multi-agency consideration, reducing the costs of managing Federal lands.

Budget and Performance Integration: LR2000 is providing the capability to track performance measures associated with the management of BLM's land and mineral cases. LR2000's interconnection with the Management Information System is providing DOI BLM managers with the reportable performance units accomplished at each level of the organization, providing a crucial component in achieving accountability and performance-based budgets.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

U.S. Department of Agriculture and Department of the Interior

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

The investment in the LR2000 saves \$600,000 annually from previous legacy systems and provides:
. DOI BLM Managers with timely and complete case information for consideration in land use management decisions,
. Citizens with readily accessible records of Federal land and mineral transactions. Information is in digital

form and easily accessible for reporting and distribution,
 . Opportunities to reduce costs of managing federal lands,
 . Improved customer confidence in the information they receive,
 . Opportunities to use the Internet and move to a comprehensive enterprise-wide E-Government business organization.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

DOI BLM - Automated Fluid Mineral Support System (AFMSS), National Integrated Land System (NILS), Collection and Billing System (CBS), Management Information System (MIS), and DOI MMS - MRM Financial Accounting System (FAS), Facilities Asset Management System (FAMS)

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? Yes

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	1.690
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	1.690
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	27.950

National Integrated Land System (NILS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Land Management
Location in the Budget	Management of Land and Resources (MLR) (1109)
Account Title	4550 - Land and Resource Information System
Account Identification Code	010-04-4550
Program Activity	4550 - Land and Resource Information System
Name of Investment	BLM-National Integrated Land System (NILS)
Full UPI Code	010-04-01-02-01-0404-00-117-057
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The National Integrated Land System (NILS) is a service-first initiative of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service (FS). It is directed and managed by the BLM and FS in partnership with a consortium of other federal, state and local governments, and other interested parties active in the fields of surveying and parcel management. The BLM, FS, and Consortium, in cooperation with Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) developed a common data model (based on Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) standards) and a toolset for managing land records in a Geographic Information System (GIS) environment. The data model and toolset fulfill BLM and FS core business requirements critical to meeting the common mission objectives of both agencies.</p> <p>Deployed as a national system, NILS facilitates the collection, management and sharing of survey and title record information (OMB Circular A-16 lead responsibilities designated to BLM) across all levels of government and the private sector while protecting and enhancing current investments in cadastral and land records data.</p> <p>GeoCommunicator, the first NILS module, was deployed in June 2001. The first release of the Survey Management and Measurement Management (SM/MM) modules was deployed September 30, 2002. The second release of SM/MM occurred on November 21, 2003. The first release of the Parcel Management (PM) module was deployed on September 30, 2003.</p> <p>Additionally, BLM added two sites (Federal Land Stewardship and Land & Mineral User Resources) to GeoCommunicator in June 2004. GeoCommunicator averages 30,000 public users per month. More than 11 million townships of public land survey system (PLSS) data have been downloaded in two years.</p> <p>The NILS BY 2006 continuing investment was approved by DOI Investment Review Board (IRB) on August 18, 2004. For BY 2007, NILS is a business-essential national system in steady state (ss) - operations & maintenance.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>NILS provides business solutions for the management of cadastral records and land parcel information in a GIS environment. The goal of NILS is to provide a process to collect, maintain, and store survey and parcel-based land information that meets the common, shared business needs of land title and land resource management. The BLM and FS vision is to make parcel-based land information available for managers, specialists and the public in an organized automated system using the Internet. NILS provides agencies, our partners and the public with better tools for efficient multiple-use management of the national forest and public lands. NILS provides the user with tools to manage land records and cadastral data in a Field-to-Fabric manner. The user will be able to exchange data between field instruments and the enterprise database, manipulate this data into lines and points, and create legal land and parcel descriptions to be used in mapping and land record maintenance. Data and information will be accessible via the Internet for research and analysis. NILS involves the development of a common data model that unifies the worlds of surveying and GIS. This unification is fundamental for land records managers and maintainers of cadastral mapping databases to improve the accuracy and quality of the data to create standard land descriptions and cadastral data that can be used by anyone.</p> <p>NILS supports the Department of the Interior mission to protect and manage the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provide scientific and other information about the resources; and honor its special responsibilities to American Indians, Alaska Natives and affiliated Island Communities. NILS</p>	

supports this mission by providing geospatial records of the extent of the Nation's land and mineral ownership and use authorizations.

NILS supports the Secretary's vision for effective Interior program management:

- . conservation of our Nation's land and its resources by providing geospatial records of past and current activities authorized on public lands,
- . cooperation in terms of interaction, collaboration and partnerships with others by providing Internet access to geospatially display of federal land ownership records and interfaces to other Bureau and Department systems to facilitate the exchange of data in support of the management of our Nation's resources,
- . consultation with others to provide geospatial records of the most current information associated with the use of our Nation's resources,
- . communication to reach out to others in the geospatial display and exchange of information relevant to the use authorizations of our Nation's resources.

NILS supports the DOI Strategic Goals:

Resource Protection and Resource Use - NILS will provide a spatial representation of the nation's public lands. Data to support the geometry will be linked to the GIS data. Survey data, parcel data, status, ownership will be available for analysis via the Internet. The NILS tools will provide management with the appropriate information to effectively manage resource protection and use.

Recreation - The data in NILS will provide accurate and reliable sources of surface management information to create recreation maps and provide data to Internet sites.

Serving Communities - The NILS requirements and specifications were determined in a public environment which included not only federal government representatives, but with technical experts from state, county and community governments. The NILS data model, when employed by others, will provide the excellent service of cadastral and parcel data exchange. With the rapidly expanding private use of lands and growing human habitats, this is an excellent community outreach.

NILS supports the DOI IT Strategic Goals - Interior's Information Architecture - modeling the Departmental and bureau business enterprise and future technical direction. NILS has been correlated with the Bureau Architecture at a high level. The Analysis phase provides the information to allow the NILS modules to be correlated, in more detail, to the lower levels of the Architecture.

NILS supports the BLM's mission and all the strategic goals for managing the public lands by providing an accurate, reliable and unique earth-based reference for its resources.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

NILS supports the President's Management Agenda of competitive sourcing, strategic management of human capital, improved financial accountability, expanded e-government and budget and performance integration by capturing BLM cadastral and land resource management business rules and tasks in software, providing the public and other agencies with access to the electronic representation of the PLSS for use with GIS, re-engineering survey management and parcel management; the manual business tasks will be re-created in a computerized GIS environment and eliminate the current manual environment, and creating a common, Bureau-wide, centralized depository of land resource management data.

NILS provides a one-point data access for managers and customers (the public) with truly user-friendly access to BLM land record data via the Internet and standardizes methods of cadastral and parcel data analysis. Information is in digital form and easily accessible for reporting and distribution (www.geocommunicator.gov).

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

BLM and FS, through an Interagency Agreement, are working with states and counties and private industry to develop a common data model and software tools for the collection, management, and sharing of survey data, cadastral data, and land records information. DOI Minerals Management Service (MMS) and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) participated in the requirements definition. Additional DOI bureaus could use the NILS application and/or data for land records management.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

NILS will reduce costs and improve efficiencies by being the foundation for other resource information and providing decision support. The NILS modules represent re-engineered business processes that deal with managing land records from "field to fabric". NILS replaces manual processes with automated processes to improve the quality of BLM's land and title information and provide this information to the public via the Internet. NILS has a benefit/cost ratio of 2:1.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

NILS links with a number of BLM's alphanumeric systems and provide a system of storage, retrieval and dissemination of documents describing the right title and interest of land using GIS. The primary link is with BLM's LR2000 system (September 30, 2003), which stores land and mineral case attribute information. Other links include the Facilities Asset Management System, the Protection & Response Information System, and the Automated Fluids Minerals Support System.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? Yes

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	2.510
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	2.510
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	31.270

IT Support for Resources and Minerals Land Use Planning (ePlanning)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Land Management
Location in the Budget	Management of Land and Resources (MLR) (1109)
Account Title	1600-Resource Protection
Account Identification Code	010-04-1600
Program Activity	1610-Resource Management Planning
Name of Investment	BLM-IT Support for Resources and Mineral Land Use Planning (ePlanning)
Full UPI Code	010-04-01-07-01-0409-00-117-057
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>IT Support for Resources and Minerals Land Use Planning, or "ePlanning," is a project initiative that delivers and allows user-initiated manipulation of land use planning information that consists of fully integrated text with intelligent and interactive maps and map layers. This new way of planning is facilitated by dynamic web-based documents in which users both within the BLM, as well as the public, will be able to read Resource Management Plans, submit comments, and view maps related to these plans. Interactive documents link specific sections of text to specific features on maps and allow users to "click" on map features to view relevant text, as well as to identify specific document text and connect where on the landscape that text is relevant. ePlanning allows for the public to submit on-line comments on planning documents. Geography is central to planning, and ePlanning makes geographic data available to anyone with a computer and an Internet connection.</p> <p>The ePlanning project is based on the ESRI suite of GIS software, that are part of the BLM COTS package and have been enhanced to provide for the required planning-related functionality. ePlanning depends heavily on storage of all data using a Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) (Informix databases managed by ESRI's ArcSDE software), as well as use of ArcIMS to provide the Internet connection. Citrix Metaframe software is also part of the software suite, which addresses network management considerations.</p> <p>Two new technologies are being utilized: ArcIMS and ArcSDE (Spatial Database Engine). ArcIMS is a tool used to build map-based websites. ArcSDE is a tool that allows us to store GIS data in a relational data base management system (RDBMS), solving many data management issues and reducing bandwidth requirements of ArcIMS. Both technologies have been purchased and are being used by a few State Offices (SO). To achieve a "common look and feel", it is critical that BLM centrally manage the implementation of both technologies for planning. Existing GIS data must be converted to Informix using ArcSDE. This transition should be done only once, so it is critical that National data standards be implemented at the same time. National data standards are being implemented under the aegis of BLM's Data Management Plan, which was approved in 2001.</p> <p>As of January 2004, the project is in the Control Phase. Software requirements were completed in June 2004, and coding began in the same month. Testing will be completed in December 2004.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>The mission of the Department of the Interior is "To protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to tribes." The Bureau of Land Management's mission complements that of the Department and encompasses "Sustaining the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations." Both missions are tied to the public lands-the resources, uses, information, decisions-and that are tied to points on the ground. BLM does not, and cannot plan without others' involvement. The Bureau is required to collaborate and participate in decision making with the public, interests, stakeholders, users, and local communities during planning. Therefore, it is imperative that geographic (map) information and document handling systems technology be used to the greatest extent possible to gather data, organize information, generate knowledge, collaborate with our public, and support effective decision making. The ePlanning investment facilitates and speeds the sharing and handling of map and plan information over the web.</p>	

Successful completion of land use plans is critical to accomplishment of end outcomes identified in the Department's Strategic Plan within the mission areas: Resource Protection; Resource Use; Recreation; and Serving Communities. The ePlanning tools will provide management with the appropriate information to effectively manage resource protection. The ePlanning tools will provide management with appropriate information to identify opportunities for resource use (energy, non-energy minerals, forage, and forest products) and effectively manage those resources while promoting responsible use. The data in the ePlanning system will provide accurate and reliable sources of information of recreational opportunities on public land and management of those lands through the land use planning process. When deployed, the ePlanning system will serve as a community outreach tool not only to federal government representatives but also state, county, and community governments, as well as industry, non-profit organizations, associations, and individuals.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

While ePlanning contributes to five areas of the President's Management Agenda (PMA), it is most closely related to electronic government. The BLM ePlanning project meets these goals by providing access to the federal government's geospatial data assets in a single location and helps make state and local spatial data assets more accessible. In addition, citizens can manipulate spatial data/information without further BLM involvement, thus increasing the value of the business process. This effort ultimately promotes collaboration, reduces duplicative efforts, saving money, and forms cost-sharing partnerships. ePlanning addresses the three principles of E-Government: citizen centered (through on-line mechanisms to view, manipulate, and comment on planning and NEPA analysis); results-oriented (by providing measurable improvements for citizens by bring land use planning into the digital medium); and market-based (via the use of COTS and the active promotion of innovation).

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

The BLM is coordinating with DOI agencies and the U.S. Forest Service in the area of NEPA and land use planning. Bureaus within the Department of the Interior that have expressed an interest in partnering with BLM include the National Park Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and the Minerals Management Service. There is potential for use in the Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs. Outside of DOI, the U.S. Forest Service has been directly involved from the beginning of the project (see question 7a) and an Interagency Agreement is being reviewed for approval in April 2004. Argonne National Labs, the Energy Department, Air Force, Corps of Engineers, Transportation, EPA, NOAA and others have expressed an interest in sitting on the ePlanning Interagency Steering Committee.

BLM has been working closely with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) to develop this system for use throughout the federal government as a planning and NEPA tool. CEQ has been assisting the BLM with identifying further requirements to enhance ePlanning, and shows strong support for the project and its implementation across multiple federal agencies. Currently, BLM is working with CEQ to establish a Federal Users Group comprised of individuals across all federal agencies that are interested in working towards eliminating redundant IT applications that assist in land management, NEPA compliance, and public comment tracking.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

The objectives of the ePlanning project (to serve data and analyze information through an IMS on planning web sites with a common look, feel, and functionality; to store, organize, and enable access to geospatial data through a relational data base management system; to provide tools for land use planning decisions via state-of-the-art GIS tools) address the shortcomings and pitfalls encountered in the conventional land use planning and publishing. ePlanning facilitates an openly participative, interactive land use planning methodology with a minimum of paperwork. ePlanning also ensures that all LUP and other large document building efforts will have a "common look, feel, and functionality." Finally, ePlanning places all data into a relational database management system, which will further standardization and automation. The ePlanning project re-engineers parts of the planning and NEPA process to make it easier and more efficient for the ID team to create, review, and update the LUP documents. The LUP documents will be automatically entered into a standard format without having to do a lot of data conversion. Because of the "Integrated Digital Document" concept, the ePlanning project will help ensure that the land use plan is a "living" document. Plan maintenance and evaluation will be made easier, and public land stakeholders will find it easier to participate meaningfully in the planning process, which will ultimately create more transparency and accountability for the BLM's decision-making process in the realm of land use planning. It is estimated that for every person on a Project Teams mailing list who elects to not receive a printed copy by mail will save agencies \$120 each. Agencies are likely to reduce printing by

between 1000 and 2500 copies, totaling savings of \$120,000 to \$300,000 on printing and mailing alone. Finally, interactive communication with the public, which has traditionally been limited to printed documents, paper maps, or "flat" Pdf versions of electronic maps (vs. "live" query-able interactive maps) will be greatly improved upon via the automation of the LUP process and access to the Web. The development of the "common look and feel" will improve the BLM image and increase customer and stakeholders' efficiencies while reviewing, searching, and commenting on RMP documents.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

ePlanning interfaces with most agencies E-GIS and commercial ARC GIS geospatial processing (including ARC SDE and ARC IMS) , software and hardware investments, and relational databases. Existing planning-related applications whose functionality will be included in ePlanning include Turbo NEPA, as well as a proposed (yet unplanned and not accounted for in schedule and budget) module to bring in the functionality of CARAT (Computer-Assisted Resource Assessment Tool); NEPA-related projects, such as Nobility software; data from completed land use plans will be available for use and re-use. ePlanning will contain a mutual link with the GeoSpatial OneStop effort. The ePlanning project currently plans to interface with the E-authentication project in line with the goals of the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA). One proposed module for ePlanning is to include the capacity for secured comment submission through the ePlanning portal and identify the source of comments.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.500
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.500
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	1.000
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	19.200

Automated Fluid Mineral Support System (AFMSS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Land Management
Location in the Budget	Management of Land and Resources (MLR) (1109)
Account Title	1300 - Energy and Minerals Management
Account Identification Code	010-04-1300
Program Activity	1310 - Oil and Gas Management
Name of Investment	BLM-Automated Fluid Mineral Support System (AFMSS)
Full UPI Code	010-04-01-03-01-0417-00-107-021
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS) automates fluid mineral (oil and gas, geothermal and helium) authorized use regulatory well permitting/reporting and field operations inspection/enforcement workload processes of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the Department of the Interior (DOI).</p> <p>AFMSS Internal Functionality (Oil, Gas and Geothermal Lease Operations on Federal and Indian Trust Lands, Post-lease Operational Approvals, Well and Facility Data, Inspection and Enforcement Data, Undesirable Event (Spills), and Display of Minerals Management Service (MMS) collected well production data (OGOR). Also included is data on customers (operators).</p> <p>Well Information System (WIS). BLM's Well Information System (WIS) is an existing AFMSS module that is comprised of web-based well permit/report forms and an underlying Federal onshore well database that is derived from AFMSS. The AFMSS WIS module is used to support electronic commerce (E-Government) well permit/report submissions and approvals between BLM and our customers who include the oil and gas industry, permit agents, other Federal agencies and state governments. To date, WIS has supported the electronic submission of over 18,000 well permits and reports from over 550 oil and gas industry trading partner operators.</p> <p>Nearly 600 BLM personnel access AFMSS on a daily basis, while nearly 550 lessee/operators access WIS. This activity includes oil and gas, geothermal and helium operations on the National Forests (USDA Forest Service [FS]), Indian Trust Management lands (allotted, tribal and Bureau of Indian Affairs [BIA]) and other Federal lands including the National Petroleum Reserves (DOE) and military reservations (DOD).</p> <p>AFMSS users include BLM, MMS, FS, BIA, DOE, State government and the private sector via the Internet. AFMSS is considered business essential to meet the requirements of the President's National Energy Policy.</p> <p>This BY 2006 continuing investment was approved by DOI Investment Review Board (IRB) on August 18, 2004.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>AFMSS supports the DOI mission with use authorization and inspection/compliance support for the Nation's natural resources. AFMSS supports the DOI Strategic Plan for FY 2003 - FY 2008. DOI stewardship responsibilities determine where, when, and to what extent renewable and non-renewable economic resources on public land should be made available. With the Nation experiencing unprecedented demands for oil, natural gas and coal, employees make daily decisions that affect the well being of our nation and quality of life of our citizens (effectively manage and provide efficient access and development/production). AFMSS provides the tools/data (improved technical assistance) to enable the BLM to field a highly skilled, accountable, modern, functionally integrated, and citizen-centered results oriented workforce (improved resource management and stakeholder satisfaction).</p> <p>AFMSS WIS currently supports electronic commerce capabilities via the Internet for use authorization business processing which results in support for serving communities and industry. It directly promotes the achievement of the agency mission goal of resource use and the agency end goal of manage resources to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value.</p>	

AFMSS supports DOI IT Strategic Goals: Interior's Information Architecture, IT Security, and E-government.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

AFMSS supports the President's Management Agenda of competitive sourcing, strategic management of human capital, improved financial accountability, expanded e-government and budget and performance integration by:

- . Capturing BLM's use authorization and inspection/enforcement business rules and tasks in software,
 - . Re-engineering use authorization and inspection/enforcement,
 - . Improving a Bureau-wide, centralized repository of authorized use and inspection/enforcement data,
 - . Standardizing methods of use authorization and inspection/enforcement data analysis,
 - . Providing industry and the public with improved access to BLM resource data (via the Internet).
- Information will be in digital form and easily accessible for reporting and distribution,
- . Reducing the costs of managing federal lands.
 - . Improving customer confidence in the information they receive,
 - . Providing a greater employee focus on performance by improving the work environment - tasks will be automated; users will not be required to be software experts; tasks will be sequenced and tracked by a Work Flow Manager, and
 - . Improving the BLM's use of the Web and moving to an enterprise-wide e-business organization.

AFMSS supports five key tasks of BLM's Implementation Plan of the President's National Energy Policy Act (NEP):

- . BLM will identify ways to expedite the process of approving Applications for Permit to Drill. (BLM NEP Task 8).
- . BLM will enhance inspection and enforcement capabilities to ensure that inspections are completed and lessee/operators are notified of corrective action requirements in a timely manner to ensure that the public resources are protected (BLM NEP Task 41).
- . BLM will look for opportunities to improve and streamline the management of the NEPA process for all energy resource proposals with all surface-management bureaus, offices, and affected agencies (BLM NEP Task 36).
- . BLM will issue guidance to ensure meaningful consultation with Federally recognized Tribal governments when assisting in the development of Tribal energy resources; when implementing energy tasks which might affect trust resources and treaty rights; when energy tasks might affect areas on public land of concern to Tribal communities; or when developing energy-related regulatory policies on matters that significantly or uniquely affect Tribal communities (BLM NEP Task 39).
- . BLM will explore other regulation and policy change relative to liability and reclamation, including the lease assignment approval policy and process, and the orphan well policy relating to legacy wells. (BLM NEP Task 7).

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

AFMSS e-permitting capability is based on the ANSI X-12 EDI Transaction Set 625 Well Information Transaction Set collaboration between BLM, MMS, State agencies, and industry.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

AFMSS eliminated the time consuming task of determining acceptable or unacceptable applications. AFMSS has improved the Bureau's ability to monitor lessee's compliance with terms of the agreement, and improved monitoring of areas to avert serious environmental problems and costly solutions to those problems. The Bureau tracks and monitors all activities (i.e., the activities for competitive oil and gas leasing) using AFMSS.

AFMSS compiles and manipulates data into management reports used to perform trend analyses. This allows BLM to identify, at an early stage, changes in applications requiring reassignment of staff or redistribution of resources. Customers also have benefited from trend analyses with more reliable data for long range planning.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

DOI MMS - MRM Financial System and OGOR (Monthly Well Production Reporting)
DOI BLM - Management Information System, Legacy Rehost 2000 (LR2000) - Case Recordation System

and Bond & Surety System, and National Integrated Land System (NILS)

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.440
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	1.220
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	1.660
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	15.104

Incident Qualification & Certification System (IQCS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Land Management
Location in the Budget	Wildland Fire (1125)
Account Title	2800-Wildland Fire Management
Account Identification Code	010-04-2800
Program Activity	2810-Wildland Fire Preparedness
Name of Investment	BLM-Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS)
Full UPI Code	010-04-01-02-01-0420-00-104-008
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The National Wildfire Coordinating Group (NWCG) sanctioned the IQCS Information Engineering Investment Study in October 20, 1999 as its guide for identifying requirements and future actions. The study found that multiple redundant systems in the Department of Interior (DOI), Department of Agriculture (USDA), and the individual States created inefficiencies and difficulty in tracking Firefighter Qualifications and the dispatch of those Firefighters to incidents. Based on the findings of the Investment Study, in June 2001 NWCG chartered the IQCS Acquisition and Design phases with BLM as the lead agency. As part of the Charter an RFI and RFQ was completed for solution selection. Bearing Point was chosen as the contractor for completion of the Design phase with options for Construction and Implementation. Work was initiated on the Design phase April 30, 2002 and completed September 30, 2002. Work on Construction began Oct 01, 2002 and completed Oct 31, 2003. Work began on the Implementation Phase November 01, 2003 and was completed on July 14, 2004.</p> <p>The success of the Federal fire mission depends on the Incident Qualification and Certification System (IQCS) information. IQCS is a critical function for managing the Wildland fire program's risk, primarily in the areas of health, life safety, and legal liability. This project designed and implemented a system that migrated data from the DOI Mainframe Shared Applications Computer System (SACS) that managed qualifications for the Bureau of Land Management BLM, Fish and Wildlife Service FWS, National Park Service NPS, Bureau of Indian Affairs BIA; it integrated 160+ separate Oracle databases managed by individual Forests in the US Forest Service USFS, and provided the ability to incorporate data from each of the 50 States qualification systems. IQCS now provides the functionality of a single interagency application that allows the sharing of Wildland Firefighter training and certification data across all involved agencies (BLM, NPS, BIA, FWS, and the USFS). IQCS also provides All Risk (i.e. oil spills, HAZMAT, hurricane response, etc.) tracking functionality to other personnel that perform emergency response duties.</p> <p>The IQCS Program is a performance-based certification process. A job qualification is based on documented performance of required skills, knowledge and abilities (that may be gained through many avenues, such as training, simulated and "life" experiences). The IQCS Program mitigates the potential for loss of life, personnel injuries and fire management liability by assuring that only qualified personnel are assigned to incident duties. The IQCS training activities provide specialized developmental opportunity. Certification is the documentation of management's periodic assessment and reassessment of qualified personnel.</p> <p>The Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS) investment is an information system that tracks training and certifications for Wildland Firefighters. Fundamental business processes and functions include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Repository management for incident response position performance standards and their respective qualification and certification requirements. 2. Training management that includes items such as: course/offering descriptions, learning objectives, pre-course requirements, class schedules, student registration and class participation information. 3. Workforce analysis that accurately reports in a timely manner the disposition, status and deficiencies of positions throughout the incident response community 4. Tracking of personnel information related to qualification and certification currency and incident history that includes information such as: positions, position performance, training, physical fitness 	

status, and external warrants.
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?
<p>The Incident Qualification and Certification (IQCS) Program information directly supports two of the five DOI Government Performance Reporting Act (GPR) mission goals. The goals are as follows:</p> <p>Goal 1: "Protect the environment and preserve our nation's natural and cultural resources." This qualification and certification system ensures that only qualified individuals are assigned to protecting the environment and preserving our nation's natural and cultural resources. This protection responsibility is a primary mission for the Bureau as well as the Department of the Interior.</p> <p>Goal 3: "Manage natural resources for a healthy environment and strong economy." This system ensures that only qualified individuals are assigned management roles in the oversight for natural resources to ensure the health of the environment. These management activities are conducted by individuals qualified and certified to conduct Wildland fire suppression activities as well as prescribed burns and fuels reduction management activities.</p> <p>The Wildland Fire Community defined a need for the development of a single qualifications and certification system that was capable of sharing information among all involved Agencies and Entities. The successful Implementation of IQCS met and exceeded that need through the integration of the legacy systems and the creation of a new Interagency Qualifications and Certification System. The success of the Federal fire mission depends on the continued operation of IQCS. IQCS is a mission essential system because it can help mitigate the potential for loss of life, personnel injuries and fire management liability through the accurate and timely transaction of Qualification and Certification data.</p>
How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?
<p>As per the Presidents Management Agenda the IQCS investment contributes directly to Competitive Sourcing, Strategic Management of Human Capital, Improving Financial Performance, and Expanding Electronic Government.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Competitive Sourcing has been accomplished by evaluating the economics of and then hiring Contract Staff for the Design, Construction, Implementation, and Operations & Maintenance phases of the investment. A feasibility study was performed which evaluated and ranked both in-house and external staff, and the greatest value was found to be through external staffing (depth of knowledge, flexibility of hours, cost). Strategic Management of Human Capital is accomplished through the workforce management functionality that is inherently designed within the system. IQCS can efficiently and easily generate accurate staff forecasting and current availability of all qualified Incident Responders within the Federal and State Fire system that are tracked within the system. Improving Capital Performance is accomplished by combining multiple disparate platforms into one single operating system, thereby reducing the physical overhead of hardware and software in addition to the resources necessary to operate them. This creates a year on year lower operating cost across all involved Agencies, estimated to be approximately \$2,407,00 per year based on ROI calculations. Expanding Electronic Government is accomplished by a calculated 90% reduction in the manual and paper tasks that were necessary in the previous systems. All transactions can now be initiated and managed online and be available at all times, each transaction is now documented and recorded electronically, and workforce analysis reports can now be generated to track trends and forecasts in responder staffing levels.
If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.
<p>Yes this is a multi-agency investment. Bureau of Land Management is the Lead and Managing Agency. Parties involved are the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forestry Service, Department of Agriculture, and National Association of State Foresters.</p>
How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?
<p>This project designed and implemented a system that migrated data from the DOI Mainframe SACS that managed qualifications for the BLM, FWS, NPS, BIA; it integrated 160+ separate Oracle databases</p>

managed by individual Forests in the USFS, and provided the ability to incorporate data from each of the 50 States qualification systems. These redundant systems that IQCS replaced generated inefficiencies in business and information management functions. The estimated maintenance and operations cost of these previous systems was approximately \$3,477,000 per year.

The current Operations and Maintenance costs of the new IQCS system are \$670,000 per year. In addition, to account for Change Management and System Enhancements \$400,000 is budgeted per year. The total Annual Budget for IQCS Operations and for Change Management is \$1,070,000 per year which is a savings of \$2,407,000 per year from the previous systems.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

ROSS (Resource Ordering and Status System) operated by the USFS and serving DOI, USDA, and the States.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	1.000
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	1.000
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	14.4665

Management Information System (MIS)/Collections and Billings (CBS)/Budget Planning System

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Land Management
Location in the Budget	Management of Land and Resources (MLR) 1109
Account Title	1800-Workforce and Organizational Support
Account Identification Code	010-04-1800
Program Activity	1820
Name of Investment	BLM-Management Information System (MIS)/Collections and Billings System (CBS)/Budget Planning System (BPS)
Full UPI Code	010-04-01-01-01-0421-00-402-124
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>Currently the MIS is a data warehouse designed to integrate financial, workload, and performance measurement; costing; and resource management information. The Federal Financial System, which contains the official accounting records for the Bureau, is the source of the financial data for this system. The initial MIS financial reporting system has been expanded to include performance and workload measurement, cost management, collections and billings, budget and fund status, customer surveys, budget planning, and property, space, and vehicle systems. Over time, the percentage of the data that is financial will decline as resource program and other types of management information and capabilities are interfaced. The system fully supports the President's E-Government initiative by enabling the public to purchase items from the BLM and by enhancing coordination with States and Indian organizations.</p> <p>The MIS BY 2006 continuing investment was approved by DOI Investment Review Board (IRB) on August 18, 2004.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>The MIS investment has supported the BLM's mission and strategic goals and objectives by directly addressing three specific goals that were delineated in the Bureau's Strategic Plan for FY 2000 - FY 2005. These internal strategies to improve organizational effectiveness were as follows:</p> <p>Goal 3.03 - Provide cost information to assist in decision making and improve cost-effectiveness and performance results. Goal 3.04 - Enhance the BLM's MIS to better monitor and manage performance. Goal 3.05 - Collect and assess customer, stakeholder, and employee feedback.</p> <p>The MIS investment significantly supports the BLM's overarching strategic goals by giving both rank-and-file employees and managers at all levels of the organization accurate, up-to-date information on the costs of outputs/outcomes and the budgetary resources available. The BLM's strategic goals (which mirror the Department's strategic goals) in the Bureau's newly revised Operating [Strategic] Plan for FY 2004-2008 are as follows:</p> <p>Resource Protection: Protect the Nation's natural, cultural, and heritage resources. Resource Use: Manage natural resources to promote responsible use and sustain a dynamic economy. Recreation: Provide recreation opportunities for America. Serving Communities: Safeguard lives, property, and assets, and improve the quality of life for communities we serve.</p>	
How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?	
The MIS plays a key role in enabling the BLM to support several goals from the President's Management	

Agenda (PMA). First and foremost, the MIS supports the President's Management Agenda strategic goal for Financial Management Improvement. Specifically, it supports DOI Criterion 1, Meet Accelerated (November 15) Deadline For Audited Financial Statements. It also supports DOI Criterion 3, Accurate and Timely Financial Information, by producing accurate internal financial status and transaction reports for BLM managers within 24 hours of processing a financial event. Additionally, the MIS supports DOI Criterion 4, Provide Useful Financial and Performance Information, by (a) providing activity-based costing data through its Cost Management MIS subsystem (derived from the Performance/Workload Measures subsystem and the Budget and Funds Status subsystem), and (b) providing both cost and other financial data that is updated nightly, thereby enabling virtually "real-time" management access and analysis.

The MIS Project also directly supports the President's Management Agenda strategic goal for Expanded Electronic Government to enhance the Federal government's value to the citizen through citizen-centered E-Government. The MIS supports the E-Government effort by providing a web-based application that offers customer services to the public through the Internet. One example is a program that permits the public to purchase recreational permits online for the Lower Deschutes River Management Area; the Bureau is partnering with the State of Oregon's Park's Department and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs on this effort. The MIS receives the data from the public and sends data to the accounting system, the Department of the Treasury, and the BLM's partners.

The MIS provides workforce data that could be used to support yet another President's Management Agenda strategic goal, the Strategic Management of Human Capital. And, as noted above, the MIS is playing a key role in the Bureau's ability to support a fourth President's Management Agenda goal, Budget and Performance Integration, by providing the activity-based costing data that is fundamental to truly and effectively integrating budget and performance throughout the Bureau.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

N/A

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

The MIS provides a web-enabled business information, budgetary, financial, and program performance system so that simple data analyses can be performed that benefit the entire Bureau. Additionally, the MIS meets the Government Performance and Reporting Act (GPRA) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) Act requirements for information on actual performance vs. goals. Thanks to its MIS data, the Bureau has become more efficient in presenting financial and GPRA data. Because of MIS, the Bureau has reduced its Cobol programming staff by 80 percent. The time to get meaningful financial reports has been reduced by 85 percent since financial data is now available the next day after the data has entered into the financial system. The Bureau estimates that over \$3 million dollars was saved by implementing MIS in FY 1999 alone, which includes \$1.2 million in printing, paper, and mailing costs.

As noted previously, the MIS system is a data warehouse designed to integrate financial, workload, and performance measurement; costing; and resource management information. The Federal Financial System (FFS) contains the official accounting records for the Bureau. The FFS is the official source for financial data in the MIS. The initial MIS financial reporting system has been expanded to include performance and workload measurement, cost management, collections and billings, budget and fund status, customer surveys, budget planning, and property, space, and vehicle systems. Over time, the percentage of the data that is financial will decline as resource program and other types of management information and capabilities are interfaced.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

Federal Financial System Interface, Oregon Lower Deschutes River Permit System Interface, Arizona Aravaipa On-Line Permit System Interface, General Land Office Interface, Rangeland Administration System/CBS Interface, Recreational Management Information System Interface, National Interagency Fire Center Interface, Land and Resources Project Office Interface, Land and Resources Project Office Mining Claims Interface, Timber Sale Information Interface, Automated Lease Management System Interface, Interagency Payment and Collections Interface, Bar Coding Interface, E-commerce for LR2000 Filing Fees Interface, MMS Interface Phase I & II, Wild Horse & Burro Interface, Workload Measures Interface, IDEAS, Legacy Rehost 2000, and Alaska Land Information System.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	No
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Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)		
	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	1.465
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	1.465
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	32.555

Wild Horse and Burro Program System

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Land Management
Location in the Budget	Management of Land and Resources (MLR) 1109
Account Title	1000 - Land Resources
Account Identification Code	010-04-1000
Program Activity	1060 - Wild Horse and Burros
Name of Investment	BLM-Wild Horse and Burro Program System (WHBPS)
Full UPI Code	010-04-01-03-01-0427-00-117-057
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The purpose of this investment is to re-host existing functions and add additional functions to provide more effective automation support to all components of the Wild Horse and Burro business process. The existing Wild Horse and Burro Information System (WHBIS) does not address all the business processes and requirements of the Wild Horse and Burro Program and therefore forces users to rely heavily on paper records. The application is not implemented consistently throughout the Bureau and each office has its own databases. Finally, the software product that provides the ad hoc query capability of the system is no longer supported by the vendor, which presents a risk of system degradation and sudden emergency development requirements. Beginning in FY 02 we have undertaken a replacement of the legacy application. Development award was made on September 21, 2004 and work began on October 4, 2004.</p> <p>Rapid prototyping (the screen prototype) is being used to ensure that user requirements are properly identified and can be conveyed accurately to a design and development contractor. The screen prototype presents the sequences of screens, with forms and data fields, that the full application will provide, except that there is no implementation of business logic.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>The existing and proposed systems directly support the DOI strategic goal of Resource Protection, and the BLM mission goals of Resource Protection and Sustaining Biological Communities. Wild free-roaming horses and burros have been declared by Congress to be part of America's natural heritage, and, as such, must be protected from exploitation and damaging competition for resources. A major issue at present is overpopulation of the lands set aside for wild horses and burros and Congress has directed that BLM remove enough animals to bring the populations into balance with the carrying capacity of the land. The WHBPS application is crucial to support the cost-efficient execution of this work. Without significant improvement of the program's information management and sharing capabilities, there is increasing risk that management decisions about herd areas, animal management, and adoptions may be less informed and reports to Congress on progress of the program will contain errors.</p>	
How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?	
<p>The Wild Horse and Burro Program System will contribute directly to achievement of the President's Management Agenda, and in particular, to enhancing Competitive Sourcing, Strategic Management of Human Capital, Improving Financial Performance, Expanding Electronic Government, and Budget and Performance Integration. In addition, this investment has a strong interagency component.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Competitive Sourcing will be supported in part by hiring private contractors through competitive bidding for the design and development of the investment, and possibly for the long-term maintenance of the system. A benefit of business process modeling is that, by clearly defining tasks and information requirements, it becomes far more feasible to consider outsourcing elements of program support. Well-defined aspects of the WH&B work can be broken off and evaluated for competitive sourcing. 2. Strategic Management of Human Capital will be accomplished in two ways. The first is through more efficient use of our workforce that the new system will facilitate. Formal business process re-engineering is streamlining Wild Horse and Burro business practices, both automated and manual. Enhanced automation will reduce labor-intensive manual and paper tasks necessary in the current system; reduce or eliminate 	

multiple entry of data; and provide automated quality control edit checks. Automating much of the Wild Horse and Burro business process, using easily-learned workflow enhancement software, will help address the President's concern with the aging and retirement of the existing Federal workforce. New hires will experience a much shorter learning curve for data processing and records management than is currently the case.

3. Improving Financial Performance will be accomplished by combining disparate platforms into one single web based system that will provide efficiencies by reducing paperwork, and significantly reducing the amount of staff time necessary to respond to public inquiries, and to serve the public. In addition, erroneous or inconsistent records of payments will be minimized by establishing the proposed interconnection between the WHBPS and the BLM Collections and Billing System (CBS).

4. Expanding Electronic Government will be supported indirectly by providing appropriate information to the existing Wild Horse and Burro Internet sites. Existing Internet sites will continue to provide public information and on-line adoption services. WHBPS will exchange information with those sites in a secure manner. This will streamline public interactions with the Wild Horse and Burro program, and in particular, will improve the accuracy and timeliness of information that is directly accessible by the public.

5. The WHBPS will provide direct, automatic links to the Bureau's Management Information System (MIS) (or its successor in the Financial and Business Management System - FBMS) to track Annual Work Plan Performance Measures (such as numbers of animals removed, in facilities, and adopted; and compliance with adoption requirements), MIS tracks the budget and accomplishment of Performance Goals, which will greatly enhance budget and performance integration that is sought by the President's Management Agenda. This aspect of WHBPS development is suspended under a DOI moratorium, until MIS can be replaced by the Financial and Business Management System.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

The investment is managed solely within BLM, and is not a formal partnership with any other agency. However, it will serve important needs of the Forest Service and the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in respect to their Wild Horse and Burro activities. Although the BLM and the Forest Service both have management responsibilities for wild horses and burros under the authorizing Acts, the BLM manages the animals for both agencies under an MOU between the agencies. For this reason, a Forest Service representative from the INFRA information system project is serving on the WHBPS user team. The Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service supports BLM with direct veterinarian services and is also represented on the user team to ensure that animal health data needed by all the agencies can be stored and accessed efficiently.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

The disposal element of the current system was originally implemented in 1985, to track the location and status of animals placed in adoptive care. Since that time, the system has been expanded to track, in part, the capture, shipment, preparation, and maintenance of excess animals, and compliance activities associated with adoptive care (1999). However, herd and habitat information, and information on adoption applicants, is currently maintained on paper records in field offices, or in locally PC-based databases. This information is not available to other field offices, or to the national office, and as such must be compiled and reproduced for each request. None of the wild horse and burro information is currently available electronically to other systems that need it, such as the Collection and Billing System, Management Information System, or the Internet Adoption Website. Therefore, labor-intensive re-entry of data is routinely required. Most animal census, capture, and other field-acquired data is recorded on paper forms, and later re-entered into the existing information system (and filed in paper form, if needed for one of the major program functions that are not now automated.) The proposed WHBPS ultimately will provide direct communication and data sharing among these systems as feasible. This will eliminate multiple data entry, create a single store for each data element; reduce entry errors and associated rework; implement field data entry technologies; and provide nationwide access to authoritative information on customers, adoption status, shipping status, and compliance with animal welfare regulations. In addition to reducing administrative costs for the Wild Horse and Burro Program, these improvements will assure that procedures and rules for protection of animals can be uniformly applied throughout the United States. The Net Present Value of these improvements is currently (June 2004) calculated at \$5.4 million.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

We anticipate establishing semi-automated data exchanges with the BLM Internet Adoption website and

the Wild Horse and Burro Program website. In addition, later versions of WHBPS may provide automated data sharing with some or all of the following existing or emerging systems:

- . Federal Budget Management System (proposed CBS and MIS successor)
- . Rangeland Administration System (existing application)
- . National Integrated Lands System (geospatial resource, in development)
- . In addition, the investment will replace numerous State-level data bases and applications that perform portions of the WH&B business process that are not served by the legacy WHBIS.

These connections are planned for implementation after Version 1.0 of WHBPS. The first automated interconnection likely will be made to CBS. Development of each interface will include detailed specification of the exact nature of required system interconnections; e.g., data flows, transaction control, verifications, security controls, audit trails, etc.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.020
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.620
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.200
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	0.840
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	3.530

MINERALS MANAGEMENT SERVICE (MMS)

1

OCS (Outer Continental Shelf) Connect

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Minerals Management Service
Location in the Budget	Offshore Minerals Management - Information Management Program
Account Title	Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management
Account Identification Code	010-06-1917
Program Activity	Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Lands
Name of Investment	MMS - OCS Connect
Full UPI Code	010-06-01-03-01-0601-00-107-021
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The OCS Connect project is critical in helping the Offshore Minerals Management (OMM) program meet its core mission to ensure a safe and environmentally sound offshore program. OMM's regulatory environment requires extensive coordination with stakeholders. Expanded deepwater drilling, driven by technological advances and tight energy markets, has begun to increase OMM's workload. The legacy system TIMS could not adequately meet user needs. In addition, OMM staff spent a significant portion of their time handling data from multiple sources rather than supporting analysis and decision making. Therefore it became necessary for OMM to reengineer and automate their business processes and improve the quality and access to data by internal and external stakeholders.</p> <p>The system will support multiple federal and state requirements that apply to the offshore oil and gas industry as well as provide a universal data model for stakeholders and industry. OCS Connect will deliver web-based and paperless transactions in near real-time for operations pertaining to leases, permits and plans, monitoring and inspections of drilling sites, safety and environmental reporting, and operator activities. The stakeholders will benefit from streamlined business processes and access to online business applications which will enable users to better leverage their resources by taking advantage of expanded access to information, faster processing, improved quality of data and greater access to information at a central point for decision making through the use of automated data exchange capabilities and knowledge management tools.</p> <p>OMM has established a public commenting capability with an underlying infrastructure of document management and security technologies. This has allowed increased citizen participation through a system that enables public access and participation in programmatic processes including leasing, environmental compliance and rule making. OMM completed reengineering the first cluster of business processes, "Manage & Administer Leasing Program" with the help of stakeholders and subject matter experts. This effort defined the desired "to-be" processes and recommendations for policy changes that directly impact system development.</p> <p>Over the last fiscal year, the project has experienced cost growth and schedule slippage as a result of unanticipated requirements, gaps in contractor funding and tasking, and inefficiencies created by the geographic separation of key elements of the OMM-contractor team. OMM has worked closely with its primary contractor to develop a corrective action plan and began implementation in August 2004. This plan includes the following key elements: 1) repositioning the bulk of the contractor team in New Orleans; 2) implementing a more rigorous approach to risk management, issue resolution, change control and project oversight; 3) funding and tasking the key phases of clusters simultaneously; and 4) OMM taking a greater role in delivery by assuming a lead role in the business process reengineering and capital planning, the entire role in change management, and increased use of Government Subject Matter Experts (SMEs). In addition, the investment has been re-scoped to include reengineering and system integration of eight high-priority clusters (with enhanced functionality), rather than the originally envisioned twelve clusters. This re-scoping reflects OMM's intention to carry out the investment within its current funding</p>	

cap (of \$66m FY03 through FY07), and to assess project costs and funding needs on a risk-adjusted basis. Between the beginning of FY05 and the end of FY07, OMM's Project Management Office expects variances in spending relative to the project budget caps. However, OMM's analysis concludes that the variances between those fiscal years will offset themselves so that the spending of the project will stay within its budget cap of \$66m from FY03 to FY07.

During FY 2005 and FY 2006, OMM will complete the business process reengineering associated with Cluster 2 - "Protect Environmental Resources", Cluster 3 - "Analyze & Coordinate G&G Reviews & Interpretations", Cluster 4 - "Manage Plan Submittals" and Cluster 5 - "Manage Permit Requests". System integration for reengineered processes will run concurrently with the data modeling and migration efforts. Security reviews are embedded throughout the process to ensure all documentation required for Certification & Accreditation is completed. Change management will facilitate continued cultural transformation for both internal and external stakeholders. These activities will help OMM to realize additional benefits from improved data quality and a reduction in time spent by OMM staff in sorting through paper forms.

The OCS Connect project adheres to the DOI IT Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) policies and procedures. OCS Connect was reviewed and selected for the FY06 portfolio by the DOI Investment Review Board (IRB) on August 18, 2004. The IRB closely monitors the project for cost and schedule variance. The investment is also reviewed by the DOI OCIO and MMS ITIRB on a quarterly basis. The integrated project team meets to assess progress and resolve issues.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

OCS Connect supports DOI's strategic goals related to: Resource Use and Management. This will be met by enhanced management and stakeholder access to data supporting the offshore program; working with the oil and gas private sector and other stakeholders to define an optimum level of processes that facilitates information flow between OMM and its various constituencies; improving the manner in which OMM executes its mission and serves its constituents; streamlining and improving the performance of OMM business processes; ensuring that OMM processes are compatible with the oil and gas private sector that it regulates, as well as other government organizations involved in the regulation of OCS activities.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

The OCS Connect effort supports the PMA goal of Expanded Electronic Government by providing increased access to OCS-related information, more transparent processes, and improved public awareness of OCS activities and understanding of the OMM mission by providing a single point of access (Internet Portal) for accessing data; facilitating the sharing of information and reduction of redundancies through the use of standard data model, exchange of schemas, and business rules for online applications; and ensuring equity in access to services through compliance with Section 508. The investment supports the PMA Strategic Management of Human Capital goal including to "streamline processes and reduce layers between citizens/customers and decision-makers through a web portal"; "redirect high level and administrative staff to front-line service delivery"; and/or "increase employee satisfaction." By automating, streamlining, and converting paper-based processes to online applications, OMM will increase the staff time available for higher value-added activities such as data analysis.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

This is not a multi-agency initiative.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

A \$50.7M (inflated dollars) total cost savings is anticipated from the OCS Connect investment with a total cost avoidance of \$82.8M (inflated dollars) from FY03-FY12. This figure consists of productivity savings of \$50.9 M and IT operations and maintenance cost avoidances of \$31.9 M. A detailed process analysis showed that in many key areas approximately 75 percent of employee effort was spent on information-related tasks that are paper-based (e.g., searching for documents, distributing paper copies of requests received from industry, and redundant data entry). With the transformation, work processes will be simplified and more effective when the flow of information is automated. It will reduce redundant requests and reporting, minimize OMM data entry, and reduce back-and-forth communications through built-in business rules and increased access, and ultimately improve data accuracy and analysis. Efficiencies created through improved business processes will allow OMM staff to spend their time performing more thorough and higher-quality analysis. Stakeholders, both internal and external, will experience faster and

better analysis for permits, plans, lease sales, and environmental analysis. In addition, OMM will be able to more adequately measure its performance because the reengineering will provide an opportunity to determine the metrics that measure success. Establishing performance standards and then measuring against them on a regular basis will allow OMM to identify improvement areas, and quantify benefits gained from the improved business operations.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

It is envisioned that there will be a potential interface to Minerals Revenue Management Support System, which was reengineered via the MRM Reengineering and RIK project. OCS Connect will replace the TMS legacy system with envisioned interfaces prior to full conversion.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? **No**

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	5.819
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	6.094
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	3.758
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	15.671
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	102.023

MMS - Minerals Revenue Management Support System (MRMSS)

INITIATIVE OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Minerals Management Service
Location in the Budget	Minerals Revenue Management
Account Title	Royalty and Offshore Minerals Management
Account Identification Code	010-06-1917
Program Activity	Minerals Revenue Management
Name of Investment	MMS - Minerals Revenue Management Support System (MRMSS)
Full UPI Code	010-06-01-01-01-0602-00-402-124
INVESTMENT JUSTIFICATION	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>MRM received concurrence from the Department's Chief Information Officer to streamline our FY2006 Exhibit 300 reporting requirements. Therefore, the MRM will be depicting its comprehensive Enterprise IT approach by consolidating the two existing Exhibit 300s into a single Exhibit 300. Specifically, the following Exhibit 300s will be merged: Minerals Revenue Management Program Reengineering (MRMPR), Project No. : 010-06-01-01-01-0602-00-407-189 Approved by DOI and OMB for Budget Year 1999 and Royalty in Kind Implementation (RIK), Project No.: 010-06-01-01-01-0603-00-407-189 Approved by DOI and OMB for Budget Year 2002. The combining of the subject OMB Exhibit 300s appropriately couples all of MMS's Minerals Revenue Management (MRM) Program technology investments into one Exhibit 300. This new unified Exhibit 300 titled is "Mineral Revenue Management Support System" (MRMSS). Therefore, starting with FY2006 and thereafter the MMS OMB Exhibit 300 will be referred to as MRMSS.</p> <p>As background, it was MRM's business case development timeframes outlined in its respective Road Map Implementation Plans that necessitated two separate Exhibit 300 reports. In fact, the Royalty in Kind Implementation (RIK) investment was developed utilizing the existing Program Reengineering (RE) investment's systems infrastructure and technical architecture that allowed for the integration and interfacing of the two investments. Both investments have completed their development activities and have been successfully implemented; RE in November 2001 and RIK in September 2003.</p> <p>The investments are fully integrated, interfaced, and are operating in a Steady State mode at an Application Service Provider in Annapolis, Maryland. Being in Steady State means that both are receiving maintenance funding for their ongoing operations and support. MRM's Fiscal Year funding for system maintenance is not investment specific; therefore, providing MRM the opportunity to merge the investments together for OMB Exhibit 300 reporting purposes. The culmination of Reengineering and RIK investments into MRMSS modernized the MRM systems infrastructure to support reengineered business processes. MMS engaged Accenture, LLP, to develop the following integrated application subsystem components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Reengineering System investment consists of three subsystems; the Financial which is PeopleSoft COTS based with an underlying Oracle database, the Data Warehouse which uses Brio as the query/report tool with an underlying Oracle database, and the Compliance Asset Management which is an extension of the Data Warehouse and provides Compliance-specific tools. Specifically,: - The Financial accounts for all Federal and Indian minerals rents, royalties, bonuses and their distribution/disbursement to the Treasury, States (receive generally 50 percent of revenues collected in their state), and Indians (receive 100 percent). The revenues transferred to the States and Indians are an important source of income to these stakeholders and are used to fund schools, infrastructure and many services. Disruption of these transfers very adversely impacts both, but particularly individual Indian allottees. The Financial also issues bills for late or non-payment of royalties. Most of the input data for the Financial consists of royalty reports and production reports received from industry electronically via an electronic reporting contractor. Total revenues accounted for currently are approximately \$5 billion per year. The systems infrastructure and technical architecture was built so that it could support additional systems and functionality of the RIK system. 	

- The Data Warehouse provides a repository of historical financial and production information used by internal users, Bureau of Land Management and other agencies as well as State and Tribal entities that do audit under contract for MRM of leases within their jurisdiction. The Data Warehouse also provides an electronic means for industry to get reports back on the results of their royalty and production reports and for State and Tribal revenue officials to get reports on revenues received and disbursed.

- The Compliance Asset Management extends the Data Warehouse with a number of tools aimed at assuring that MRM is paid all the revenues owed. These tools include targeting tools and other specialized tools for finding anomalies in reporting for follow-up. Compliance activities yield a varying stream of revenues based on when individual settlements of reporting/payment issues occur.

- The final subsystem component integrated into MRMS is represented by the MRM RIK System project. The project encompassed the acquisition and installation of a suite of tailored commercial off-the-shelf software (COTS) applications that were integrated into the existing Financial System and technical infrastructure. The subject COTS were employed by MMS to manage its fully implemented Royalty in Kind (RIK) Program. The subject subsystem provides an automated system supporting internal controls to manage the transportation, processing and sale of oil and natural gas it receives from lessees as payment of royalties due.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

The initiative for MRMS fully supports the DOI agency and strategic goals with the following:

- Resource use strategic mission: "Provide access for responsible use and optimal value (Energy)"
- Serving communities: "Fulfill Indian trust responsibilities."

A major component of the MMS mission is to ensure that all revenues, whether derived in value or in kind, from Federal and Indian leases are efficiently, effectively and accurately collected, accounted for, verified and disbursed in a timely manner. The IT investments contemplated directly contribute to mission accomplishment which by statute is an inherently Federal Government function. Key performance objectives of MRM are:

- Assure compliance with applicable laws, lease terms, and regulations for all leases in the shortest possible time, but no later than three years from the due date. This performance measurement is key to ensuring the government and our Indian communities get optimal value.
- Provide revenue recipients with access to their money within 24 hours of the due date. This performance goal is a key measurement of our success of serving our Indian community.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

Improved Financial Management

- MRM is supporting improved financial management through the Implementation of reengineered business processes and support system. And, with the follow-on implementation of RIK capability, MRM is utilizing RIK as a business approach to improve financial accountability and internal controls, accelerate cash flows to the Treasury and decrease business cycle times both for the Government and the industry.

- Improved timeliness by reengineering reporting processes including use of web-based reporting by industry that greatly reduces paper reports and reporting error rates, instituted quarterly financial statements, accelerated end-of-year reporting thru the elimination of off-line processes, and are now able to assure improved accurate and timely compliance with OMB and Treasury requirements.

-Enhanced usefulness by meeting requiring comparative financial reporting, reporting on financial performance measures, and increased financial and performance integration. The new system meets all current financial system standards.

- Ensured reliability by resolving a number of past audit findings and obtaining a clean audit opinion for the new system this year.

Performance-Budget Integration

- The systems allow MRM to identify and track high quality outcome measures for its program

performance which are principally financial management of minerals revenues. With the ability to accurately monitor these outcome measures and then to join the measures with associated costs from MMS's Activity Based Cost system, the agency can improve its capability for demonstrating successful program performance and achievement of stated end outcome objectives. Furthermore, the integration of performance indicators with financial accountability will support more effective management decision-making and improved allocation of resources and management attention to areas in need of improvement to achieve maximum performance.

Citizen - Centered E-Government and Information Technology Management

- With the implementation of its new financial and compliance systems, constituents, including payors, States, Tribes and allottees, and the public will all have improved access to the MRM activities through the Internet. The RIK technology development will be reliant on the technical infrastructure and Internet access developed during the Reengineering Initiative and will enjoy the same benefits. Also, for those leases where the MRM takes its royalties in kind, industry no longer is required to submit regulatory royalty reports. The MRM relies on industry pipeline statements and other information available on electronic bulletin boards to efficiently transact business in the same manner that oil and gas producers, transporters, and storage and processing facility operators.

- This investment further expanded e-government by implementing an Internet portal that provides improved on-demand data access for States and Tribes including those who have cooperative audit agreements with MRM and those such as State revenue commissions who need to know how much revenue they will have. This eliminated bulky voluminous paper reports, improved timeliness of data, and substantially reduced MRM system support costs for the cooperative audit community.

- The next version of the PeopleSoft (COTS) financial system will be implemented during FY 2004 and will web-enable the software along with other functional improvements. This will greatly simplify the process of supporting the PeopleSoft client internally on numerous workstations reducing support costs. It will also provide additional opportunities for other process improvements.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

This is not a multi-agency initiative. The MRMS project is internal to the Minerals Management Service.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

To achieve MMS mission performance objective the reengineering initiative developed new streamlined work processes, simplified information requirements, and realigned organizational structures that are more effective and efficient. Selected IT (COTS) solutions were utilized to minimize the amount of custom application code required to support MRM operational and business needs. The combination of the reengineering initiative coupled with COTS solution generated cost saving or improved efficiencies in the following:

- Increased annual audit collections
- Reduced costs related to simplified reporting
- Improved program and system efficiencies
- Accelerated RIK revenue receipt by 5 days over the RIV approach
- Increased revenues by strategically employing the RIK asset management option when it is an improvement over the royalty in value option.
- Reduced MMS and industry cost via a shorter 90-120 day business cycle
- Reduced operating cost by directly accessing information used by the industry to transact business.
- Reduced business costs due to the inherent efficiency of the RIK approach in reducing valuation disputes.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

The MRMS investments are fully integrated, interfaced, and are operating in a steady state mode at an Application Service Provider in Annapolis, Maryland. The interfaced components are:
MRM Financial System, Compliance Asset Management System, Royalty in Kind System, Data Warehouse solutions

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	
Yes	
Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)	
BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	15.738
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	15.738
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	153.641

OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING (OSM)

Applicant Violator System (AVS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of Surface Mining
Location in the Budget	Summary of IT Investments
Account Title	Regulation and Technology
Account Identification Code	010-08-1801
Program Activity	Applicant Violator System
Name of Investment	OSM - Applicant Violator System (AVS)
Full UPI Code	010-08-01-02-01-0809-00-308-149
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>Description: The purpose of this Business Case is to provide the justification for the completion of the Redesign and continued hosting of the Applicant Violator System. The primary business reason for this Business Case is to address the need for the update and modernization of the database to provide for web-enablement of the system to current technological standards.</p> <p>The Applicant Violator System (AVS) is a relational database that implements section 510(c) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). SMCRA specifies that no mining permit be issued to applicants that have outstanding responsibility for unabated mining violations. The AVS delivers ownership, control, organizational and violation data on a national basis to the 24 State Mining Regulatory Authorities, the Tribes and the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) who are responsible for determining permit eligibility. The AVS program is a mission critical program in OSM.</p> <p>The changes to the AVS will provide users a friendly web-based environment; increase internal efficiency by allowing system changes after legal rulings, much needed functional enhancements and flexibility for the future; reduce costs for States by allowing interfaces and potentially eliminating dual data entry and for industry through time savings by allowing certification of existing data instead of resubmissions.</p> <p>This investment directly responds to the Presidential mandate of Federal-wide adoption of electronic government (E-gov). The mandate emphasized that Citizens must be given greater access to their government with information, products and services available on-line and that communicating with government, obtaining services and complying with government requirements will be simplified. The project supports the goals of Federal mandates including: the Government Paperwork Elimination Act; the Government Information Security Reform Act; the Clinger-Cohen Act; the Government Performance and Results Act; the Privacy Act; the Federal Records Act; the Computer Security Act; the Freedom of Information Act; the Disabilities Act; and Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act.</p> <p>Status in CPIC Process: This investment is in the control phase. It was approved by OSM's Executive Council in 2002 and was reviewed in FY 2003 under OSM's revised CPIC procedures. No significant issues exist.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>This investment supports three of the Department of the Interior's mission goals (Resource Protection, Resource Use and Serving Communities) and OSM mission goals of Environmental Restoration and Environmental Protection.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Departmental Goal: "Resource Protection" and Supporting OSM Goal: "Protection and Restoration." The AVS identifies new or transferred permits to create abandoned mine lands fee accounts enabling the collection of reclamation fees so that abandoned mine lands can be reclaimed. 2. Departmental Goal: "Resource Use" and Supporting OSM Goal: "Protection and Restoration." The AVS provides identification of ownership/control and violation data to Regulatory Authorities to assist in determining permit eligibility. The Regulatory Authorities are able to make informed decisions and prevent unscrupulous or repeat violators from erroneously receiving permits allowing them to mine. Careful permitting decreases the risk of environmental harm. Availability of easily accessible information also reduces costs of investigation and maintenance to individual states and speeds the permit process for responsible mining operations. 3. Departmental Goal: "Serving Communities-Protect Lives, resources and property" and Supporting OSM Goal: "Protection and Restoration" The AVS promotes compliance with the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act 	

whose stated first purpose is to establish a nationwide program to protect society and the environment from the adverse effects of surface coal mining operations. The AVS database is used to provide investigative assistance to State and Federal Regulatory Authorities, Solicitors, and legal departments. The AVS Customer Service, Systems Operation and Maintenance and System Development business line (program activities) provide resources, support and enhance the availability of information and skills that States and Tribes need to operate their regulatory and reclamation programs in order to effectively implement the SMCRA. This program activity is an integral part of supporting OSM's Environmental Restoration and Environmental Protection business lines to achieve their goals and outcomes.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

The redesign results in closer harmonization among agencies; information delivery across all levels of governments; more standardized reporting; and digital communication. The investment supports four out of five of the President's Management Agenda Goals:

PMA Goal 1: Expanded Electronic Government:
Government to Citizen- The goal of the redesign is to provide users with a web-enabled site.
Government to Government- This system improves the State Regulatory Authority's ability to report under SMCRA and other State and Federal laws.
Government to Business- Business interaction is no longer restricted to business hours nor reliant on telephone requests or multiple calls to find the correct agency for processing. The application emulates business-to-business applications and provides users with a familiar look and feel in the compliance area.
Internal Efficiency and Effectiveness- Development of the enhanced national database uses the existing AVS database and existing AVS personnel. It eliminates program redundancy, utilizes existing knowledge, and provides real-time data to managers for better performance-based decision-making.

PMA Goal 2: Strategic Management of Human Capital: Contemporary technology allowed an effective competition for the redesign, operations and maintenance work and OSM accomplishes the work it needs done without an "in-house" staff for maintenance.

PMA Goal 3: Competitive Sourcing: OSM has a bureau-wide process review strategy to optimize the implementation of new system technology and software. The AVS redesign is a part of this strategy. One benefit of the process in review is increased outsourcing feasibility.

PMA Goal 4: Improved Performance: The AVS promotes E-gov principles and practices. Our continuing goal is to adapt the information and its availability to meet the variety of needs of the growing number of AVS users. We are actively developing modifications to the AVS aimed to make information more available and simpler to access electronically.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

This investment will reduce costs by: Saving maintenance costs; eliminating dual entry; improving resource use; saving training costs.

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.038
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.120
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.184
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	0.342
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	2.876

Fee Billing and Collection System (FEEBACS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of Surface Mining
Location in the Budget	Summary of Information Technology Investments & Financial Management - Fee Compliance Program (2F)
Account Title	Abandoned Mine Lands
Account Identification Code	010-08-5015
Program Activity	Financial Management
Name of Investment	OSM - Fee Billing And Collection System (FEEBACS)
Full UPI Code	010-08-01-02-01-0810-00-402-127
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The FEEBACS project will combine three separate systems (FEEBACS, AFBACS, and CPACS) at the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) in FY2006. All three of the existing systems support various aspects of OSM's fee compliance program and/or the civil penalty enforcement program. The fee compliance program is a mission critical program in OSM. The program collects over \$284 million a year in reclamation fees that are deposited into the Abandoned Mine Land Fund. The fee compliance program is highly successful, with a 99% collection rate and a 94% on-time reporting rate from coal companies. This project also supports the administration's plan to propose combining the Black Lung/coal excise tax program with the coal reclamation fee compliance program.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>The FEEBACS project will replace three separate systems at the Office of Surface Mining (OSM). All three of the existing systems support various aspects of OSM's fee compliance program and/or the civil penalty enforcement program. FEEBACS strategic goals align with and support the following DOI Missions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) DOI Mission: Resource Protection; FEEBACS collects money used to improve watersheds and landscapes. 2) DOI Mission Goal: Resource Use; FEEBACS collects civil penalties which are designed to encourage responsible mining and return land back to productive use. 3) DOI Mission: Serving Communities; FEEBACS collects money used to eliminate safety and health hazards in communities where coal mining occurred. Also, civil penalties designed to protect public health, safety and resources. 4) DOI Mission: Management Excellence; FEEBACS will combine three existing systems into one system which will eliminate the redundancies between the systems. FEEBACS will also reduce costs and be more efficient. 	
How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?	
<p>This project supports four out of five of the President's Management Agenda Goals.</p> <p>1 & 2) Strategic Management of Human Capital and Competitive Sourcing: OSM's three existing systems were developed in programming languages that are now outdated (COBOL, 4GL/ABF and C). OSM has had difficulty finding programmers for these systems. This has led OSM to hire in-house when it could find programmers versed in these languages. Similarly, OSM has found it difficult and expensive to out-source work on the existing systems. Because the new system will be developed with contemporary technology, there will be effective competition for the work. OSM conducted a complete review of information technology positions to comply with the President's initiative for competitive sourcing. Results from the competitive sourcing analysis have been incorporated into OSM's workforce plan and strategic management of human capital.</p>	

<p>3) Improved Financial Management: OSM can continue to achieve a high rate of collection on over \$280 million a year in fees, and clean audit opinions by replacing the existing systems with one that can be maintained into the future. The new system will also allow OSM to streamline its accounts receivable financial reporting processes. The new system will provide both better management reporting using contemporary report-writing software, and an automated interface with the general ledger. The re-designed FEEBACS system will be designed to be readily adaptable to interface with FBMS.</p> <p>4) Expanded Electronic Government: This project can deliver many of the improvements outlined in OMB's February 27, 2002, E-Government Strategy, including the following:</p> <p>a) Simplifying delivery of services to citizens; The redesign project will allow more services to be delivered through the E-filing system, by re-engineering many of the back-end processes such as refunds and billing.</p> <p>b) Simplifying agencies' business processes and reducing costs through integrating and eliminating redundant systems; The project will replace the three existing systems with one system. Also, the project will be integrated with OSM's permit management system (also known as the AVS System). The redesigned FEEBACS system will also allow OSM to automate other processes: electronic payment processing, data entry of audit reports, and financial and management reporting. The redesign project can also facilitate cross-agency reporting under SBA's Business One-Stop Compliance initiative. This project may evolve to serve multiple business partners.</p> <p>c) Making it possible for citizens and businesses to easily find information and get services. The new system will provide a mechanism for providing expanded information and services to citizens and businesses, including automated payment, refund processing and reporting services.</p>
<p>If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.</p>
<p>This initiative supports consolidating similar agency processes that are currently performed by the IRS and OSM. The Administration intends to propose combining the IRS's coal excise tax compliance function with OSM's coal reclamation fee compliance function, due to the similarities of both functions and their focus on companies. This initiative integrates coal excise tax compliance into the FEEBACS redesign.</p> <p>OSM also currently uses the Pay.Gov tool developed by the Treasury Department's Financial Management Service to collect AML Fees through its Electronic Filing website.</p>
<p>How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?</p>
<p>This project will deliver \$5,445,000 in savings/cost avoidance over ten years, as outlined in the following information:</p> <p>Benefits: Amount Maintenance Savings, Combining Systems: \$2,658,000 Operating Savings, Streamlined Business Processes: 1,057,000 Replacement Cost Avoidance, AFBACS & CPACS: 1,020,000 Additional Fee Collections: 710,000 Total Benefits/Savings: \$5,445,000</p>
<p>List all other assets that interface with this asset.</p>
<p>The other assets (systems) that the Redesigned FEEBACS system will interface with have been re-engineered or are in the process of being re-engineered. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * The Applicant Violator System (AVS), * The Departmental Financial and Business Management System, and * The Single Source Coal Reporting System.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?		Yes
Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)		
	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.133
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.363
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	0.496
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	7.680

Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of Surface Mining
Location in the Budget	Summary of IT Investments
Account Title	Abandoned Mine Lands
Account Identification Code	010-08-5015
Program Activity	Division of Reclamation Support
Name of Investment	OSM - Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS)
Full UPI Code	010-08-01-02-01-0813-00-108-024
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS) is a relational database that implements section 403(1) and (2) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). SMCRA specifies that Secretary of the Department of Interior maintain an inventory of eligible Abandoned Mine Lands and waters, which meet the public health, safety, and general welfare criteria. AMLIS delivers location, cost, problem type and funding source data on a national basis to the 23 State's and three Tribes with AML Programs, and the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) who are responsible for project prioritization and planning. AMLIS is also used by stakeholders as a source of information about past mining sites. AMLIS is a mission critical program in the Office of Surface Mining. Four main factors create the need for maintaining this investment: 1) AMLIS provides a source of information on the amount of work completed under each State/Tribal program, 2) AMLIS documents the extent and cost of AML problems remaining to be abated, 3) OSM uses AMLIS to determine which States and Tribes have sufficient priority coal problems to justify a grant distribution from the Federal Historic Coal Share (SMCRA 402 (g) (5)), and 4) a variety of reports are generated from AMLIS that service OSM, States, Tribes, Customers, and Congressional requests.</p> <p>Status: CPIC Process: AMLIS was reviewed and selected for the FY06 portfolio by the DOI Investment Review Board (IRB) on August 18, 2004.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>The activities carried out through this business line are critical to the successful outcome of OSM's Restoration and Protection mission goals. Accomplishment of OSM's Restoration and Protection mission goals supports the Department's new strategic plan goal of Resource Protection that is intended to improve the health of watersheds and landscapes and Resource Use that ensures responsible management practices in the extraction of resources.</p>	
How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?	
<p>Goal 1: Expand Electronic Government</p> <p>Government to Citizen (G2C): The new AMLIS provides users with a simplified and enhanced web-enabled site, which allows users to easily access Abandoned Mine Land data through a single point of access.</p> <p>Government to Government (G2G): This system improves the State and Tribal AML Programs the ability to meet their responsibilities under SMCRA, as well as other State and Federal laws.</p> <p>Government to Business (G2B): AMLIS' Internet-based, single point of access provides business entities great flexibility in accessing nationwide Abandoned Mine Land inventory information</p> <p>Goal 2: Strategic Management of Human Capital</p> <p>Contemporary technology allows an effective competition for the enhancements, operations and maintenance work and OSM accomplishes the work it needs done without an "in-house" staff. By utilizing the personnel currently associated with the AMLIS, a body of knowledge about the systems and the</p>	

information contained in the systems is retained.	
<p>Goal 3: Improve Financial Performance Cross-Agency reporting: Reducing reporting in a single form it positively affects the ability of States and Tribes to enter and change problem area information efficiently. Single point of data entry reduces costs to all participants.</p> <p>Goal 4: Competitive Sourcing The ending of reliance on dated programming skills opens the door to quality competition in sourcing alternatives. OSM has developed a bureau-wide process review strategy to optimize the AMLIS's technology and software requirements. The AMLIS is a part of this strategy.</p>	
If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.	
Although this system is not directly cross agency, individuals seeking information available on the AMLIS website will be directed to the site by the GeoSpatial One-Stop Portal.	
How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?	
<p>This investment reduces costs by: Saving maintenance costs for each year upon reaching steady state.</p> <p>Eliminating form processing for States and Tribes thereby creating a savings to our State and Tribal AML Programs.</p> <p>Reduces "Public burden on forms and Risk Adjustment.</p> <p>Improving resource use by reducing man-hours spent performing quality checks on evaluation requests by State Regulatory Agencies and AML Offices once interoperability with other OSM systems is achieved.</p>	
List all other assets that interface with this asset.	
At this time there are no assets that interface with this asset. However, individuals seeking information available on the AMLIS website will be directed to the site by the GeoSpatial One-Stop Portal. Citizen needs are constantly evaluated and AMLIS will continue to evaluate such needs and work to interface with other assets as such needs arise.	
Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	No
Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)	
BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.140
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.080
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	0.220
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	2.300

Advanced Budget/Accounting Control and Information System (ABACIS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of Surface Mining
Location in the Budget	Summary of Information Technology Investments & Executive Direction and Administration
Account Title	Regulation and Technology & Abandoned Mine Lands
Account Identification Code	010-08-1801 and 010-08-4501
Program Activity	MMS: Administration; OSM Executive Direction and Administration
Name of Investment	OSM - Advanced Budget/Accounting Control and Information System (ABACIS)
Full UPI Code	010-08-01-01-01-0815-00-402-125
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The Advanced Budget/Accounting Control and Information System (ABACIS) is the mission critical core financial accounting system currently used by the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) and the Minerals Management Service (MMS). ABACIS is a legacy system that is in the steady state phase of its life cycle. ABACIS is scheduled to be replaced by the Department of Interiors (DOI) new accounting system the Financial Business Management System (FBMS) in September 2005.</p> <p>The funding requested is to continue the operation and maintenance of ABACIS through FY2005. MMS and OSM each share roughly half of the operation and maintenance costs. Funding for FY2006 and beyond is being requested on the Exhibit 300-2 FBMS business case. If the conversion schedule from ABACIS to FBMS is delayed additional funding will be required to continue the operation of ABACIS until the conversion to FBMS is completed.</p> <p>This investment was reviewed and approved by OSM and DOI Investment Review Boards (IRB). The investment is operating within 10% of the cost variance, its on schedule, and meeting performance requirements. No significant issues have been identified that would jeopardize project performance.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>ABACIS is the core financial system that OSM and MMS currently use. ABACIS mission and goals align with and support the following DOI missions, goals and objectives:</p> <p>DOI Mission: Management Excellence</p> <p>DOI Strategic Goal: Manage the Department to be highly skilled, accountable, modern, functionally integrated, citizen centered and result oriented.</p> <p>DOI End Outcome Goal: Accountability</p> <p>DOI End Outcome Performance Measures: Obtain unqualified audit for DOIs eight bureaus, the Departmental offices, and the Departmental consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>The performance goal for ABACIS is to maintain 100% unqualified audit opinion. This is measured by receiving the Audit Opinion Letter indicating that financial statements are fairly presented without material weaknesses. OSM has received clean audit reports for the last 14 years. According to the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) both of OSM's programs were identified as having strong financial management practices. Not only does ABACIS support DOIs mission it is currently "business essential" in that it supports the entire finance business area for both MMS and OSM.</p>	

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?	
<p>ABACIS supports five of the five presidential initiatives:</p> <p>1 & 2) Strategic Management of Human Capital and Competitive Sourcing: The ABACIS life cycle end date is 09/30/05. OSM and MMS are expected to convert to the new departmental accounting system in September, 2005. In preparation for this conversion, OSM has completed a study of positions. OSM has migrated the results of this study into their workforce plan which will, in turn support its initiatives under Strategic Management of Human Capital and Competitive Sourcing.</p> <p>3) Improved Financial Management: ABACIS meets JFMIP Core requirements, complies with the Standard General Ledger, and is in material compliance with Federal Accounting standards. This system provides internal management reports on a daily and monthly basis. The system produced interim quarterly financial statements beginning in FY2003. ABACIS is the system used to allow the Bureaus to obtain an unqualified opinion on financial statements.</p> <p>4) Expanded Electronic Government: Utilizing the GIFTS module of ABACIS, state and tribal grant recipients can receive real-time data on their grant activity. ABACIS is fully functional with the Treasury's Electronic Certification System (ECS). ABACIS interfaces with several systems to receive electronic financial information; for example, Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS) for payroll information, Bank of America for charge card costs, Treasury's Interagency Payment & Collection System and the Department's financial reporting system, Hyperion. ABACIS interfaces with the Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS) to support electronic procurement.</p> <p>5) Budget and Performance Integration: ABACIS supports the cost accounting processes for management purposes. At OSM full budgetary costs are charged to mission accounts and activities. Costs of outputs and programs are integrated with performance in budget requests and execution.</p>	
If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.	
<p>This business case covers two DOI Bureaus through FY2005: OSM and MMS. Each bureau operates its own installation of ABACIS.</p> <p>The functionality provided by ABACIS will be migrated to the FBMS initiative during September 2005.</p>	
How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?	
<p>As stated earlier the ABACIS system is a legacy system slated for replacement in September, 2005. The business functionality will transfer to the FBMS, which is a department wide system integrating many disparate systems. Funding for FY06 is currently being requested in the FBMS business case. In the event that the FBMS is not on schedule for implementation additional funding will be required to continue operating ABACIS for FY2006 and beyond.</p>	
List all other assets that interface with this asset.	
<p>The following assets interface with ABACIS:</p> <p>Charge Card Transactions, FEEBACS (OSM only),MAPS (OSM only),E-Budget (OSM Only),IDEAS, FPPS, Treasury ECS, IPAC, BIS (MMS only).</p>	
Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	Yes

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)		
	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	0.000
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	4.369

Single Source Coal Reporting System (SSCR)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of Surface Mining
Location in the Budget	Summary of IT Investments & Financial Management - FEE Compliance Program
Account Title	Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund
Account Identification Code	010-08-5015
Program Activity	Environmental Compliance & Fee Management
Name of Investment	OSM - Single Source Coal Reporting System (SSCR)
Full UPI Code	010-08-01-02-01-0816-00-315-180
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>This proposal is to establish an electronic Single Source Coal Reporting form aimed at reducing the burden for industry and expanding the use of electronic services for government compliance. The Single Source Coal Reporting e-Form, test pilot was partially funded by the Small Business Administration's Business Compliance One-Stop Presidential Quicksilver Initiative. The success of the pilot is mentioned at the White House e-government website: (http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/gtob/compliance.htm). This project involves developing the necessary applications software. The form and related functions will be hosted on an existing website, which has not been selected yet.</p> <p>OSM, working with the Interstate Mining Compact Commission (a group sponsored by the Governors of twenty states), the Small Business Administration, the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA), the Internal Revenue Service and the State of Pennsylvania was sponsored by the Business Compliance One-Stop Quicksilver initiative. The simple concept is that the industry submits the required data one-time and the federal and state agencies share that data.</p> <p>The pilot test was successfully completed in January 2003. OSM modified its E-filing website to allow companies to report excise taxes to the IRS, and safety and production data to MSHA and Pennsylvania, while filing quarterly Coal Reclamation Fee Reports with OSM. The industry test companies reported that Single Source Coal Reporting significantly simplified the reporting process. The FY 2005 requested funds will be expended to fully develop and host the Single Source Coal Reporting initiative into a seamless, national system.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>The SSCR project strategic goals align with and support the following DOI Missions, goals, and objectives:</p> <p>DOI Mission: Management Excellence DOI Strategic Goal: Manage the Department to be highly skilled, accountable, modern, functionally integrated, citizen-centered and result-oriented. DOI End Outcome Goal: Integration and Customer Value DOI End Performance Measures: Efficiency improvement demonstrated in programs or work processes, Eliminate redundancy and or inefficiency and % of external customers satisfied with services provided by the Department.</p> <p>This initiative will reduce the reporting burden on industry by eliminating redundant data reporting to multiple state and federal agencies. This will be more efficient and result in customer satisfaction.</p>	
How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?	
<p>This project supports four out of five of the President's Management Agenda Goals:</p>	

1) Strategic Management of Human Capital: By utilizing the personnel associated with the legacy systems (that would be incorporated into this project) a body of knowledge about the systems and the information contained in the systems is retained.

2) Competitive Sourcing: Use of current technology opens the door to quality competition in sourcing alternatives.

3) Improved Financial Management: Industry will have a simple method of determining what fees/taxes are owed and how to pay them. This should lead to improved compliance and increased collections. Agencies will have a consistent set of reporting entities for tracking, cross verification and contact in the case of delinquent payments. Over the ten year expected useful life of the SSCR system, this project is expected to deliver \$4.6 million in time savings to industry; \$1.7 million in cost savings to State and Federal agencies, and \$0.78 million in systems development cost avoidance to States, for a total of \$7.08 million in savings/cost avoidance.

4) Expanded Electronic Government: Provide industry users the option of electronic filing and paying of fees.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

Yes, the Single Source Coal Reporting project is a multi-agency initiative. The Single Source Coal Reporting project's initial partners include the Department of the Interior's Office of Surface Mining, the Department of Labor's Mine Safety and Health Administration, the Internal Revenue Service (Black Lung Excise Tax), the State of Pennsylvania, the Interstate Mining Compact Commission, and other coal mining states.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

This initiative will reduce costs and improve efficiencies by:

1.Reducing the reporting burden on industry by eliminating redundant data reporting to multiple State and Federal agencies. This will generate \$460,000 a year in recurring cost savings to the coal mining industry, from the reduced reporting burden.

2.Reducing forms processing costs at State and Federal agencies, generating \$170,000 a year in recurring cost savings to State and Federal agencies.

3.Eliminating the need for State agencies to develop duplicate electronic reporting systems, saving \$780,000 in one-time development cost.

Over the ten year expected useful life of the SSCR system, this project will deliver \$4.6 million in time savings to industry, \$1.7 million in cost savings to State and Federal agencies, and \$0.78 million in systems development cost avoidance to States, for a total of \$7.08 million in savings/cost avoidance.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

The following systems will interface with this project:

*OSM's Fee Billing and Collection System: The current system has been re-engineered to support Single Source Coal Reporting. The interface with SSCR has also been included in the requirements for the Redesign of the FEEBACS system. The Single Source Coal Reporting System will provide the same data that is provided now, but in an XML file format. The FEEBACS system will be designed to handle XML files.

*MSHA's Safety Reporting System: The current system is already designed to accept XML files. Only minor revisions will be required to accept data from the SSCR system.

*IRS's Excise Tax Program: There are currently no plans to re-engineer the IRS programs to interface with the project. Companies will continue to submit paper excise tax forms to the IRS.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.100
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	0.100
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	2.552

Technical Innovation & Prof. Services (TIPS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of Surface Mining
Location in the Budget	Technology Development and Transfer
Account Title	Regulation and Technology
Account Identification Code	010-08-1801 and 010-08-5015
Program Activity	Technology Development and Transfer
Name of Investment	OSM - Technical Innovation & Prof. Services (TIPS)
Full UPI Code	010-08-01-02-01-0820-00-108-023
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>TIPS is a service providing the latest commercial off the shelf scientific and engineering software, imagery, and hardware tools, along with technical assistance and training, to federal, state, and tribal experts at State and Tribal regulatory and reclamation agencies, as well as OSM offices nationwide. The service is managed and supported by 23 persons (Nine are involved part-time in IT for this investment and total 2.5 FTE) in four OSM offices. This investment purchases software licenses and maintenance, IT equipment, and satellite and aerial (remote sensing) imagery. These are the same tools used commonly by the Mining Industry. With the industry regulators and reclamation specialists at the state, tribal, and federal level using the same tools, exchange of information is facilitated and the regulatory and reclamation processes are expedited.</p> <p>No weakness relating to this investment was identified in the PART review.</p> <p>This budget submission continues the Office of Surface Mining (OSM) initiative to improve our ability to serve state, tribal, and other officials who are jointly charged with reclamation and regulatory mandates of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (PL 95-87). Specifically, we plan to continue the automation of certain consultation, cooperation and communications activities provided in our Technical Innovation and Professional Services (TIPS) information services effort. TIPS has become an efficient way to carry out the reclamation and regulatory mandates of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act and to provide E Government services, such as customer relationship management, supply chain management, enterprise resource management, and knowledge management best practices.</p> <p>TIPS improves the Supply Chain layer of the Business Management Service Domain of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Service Reference Model through significant advancements in the components of catalogue management, and procurement thus ensuring that reclamation partners use similar tools to conduct their jobs. Without this central enterprise service each individual state, tribal, and OSM office would purchase similar tools to conduct their jobs at much greater expense. This effort is primarily funded from OSM funding and the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act grants process administered by OSM.</p> <p>The Summary of Spending for Investment Stages Table includes all TIPS IT costs with the exception of the cost of ESRI software purchased through the DOI-wide Enterprise ESRI License Agreement (\$76,500 annually as of April, 2004). The ESRI ELA cost has been removed because it is covered by a DOI-wide Exhibit 300-1 for the ESRI ELA. Also, the FTE costs of the table above reflect only the nine persons involved with TIPS IT costs. Training program costs and development of non-IT emerging technologies are not included. It also reflects an additional \$400,000 added to the TIPS budget by the OSM Director in FY 05 and carried over subsequent years. Acquisition costs reflect the cost to refresh hardware and software to keep pace with changing technology.</p> <p>The TIPS investment was reviewed and approved by the DOI Investment Review Board (IRM) on August 18, 2004. No major issues or concerns were identified with this investment.</p>	

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

Regulatory Management / Serving Communities / Resource Protection.

Primarily this initiative improves our ability to serve state, tribal, and other officials who are jointly charged with reclamation and regulatory mandates of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (PL 95-87). With the automated tools provided by TIPS, accurate maps and 3-dimensional graphic depictions of the mining process and final reclamation design can be shared with local communities, greatly increasing comprehension of both the mining process and final reclamation of the site. With these accurate visual tools community members are better informed of both the short and long term effects of the mining or reclamation project.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

a. Strategic Management of Human Capital

TIPS provides powerful tools to help ensure the greatest efficiencies of human capital by automating scientific and engineering tasks. Use of the TIPS tools makes our limited human resources more efficient and allows for electronic transfer of critical mine and reclamation data between government, construction contractors, mining companies, and the public. The use of TIPS effectively reduces the layers between decision makers and citizens by sharing common technical tools to help ensure safety and regulatory compliance.

b. Improved Financial Performance

TIPS supports the Technology Development and Transfer business line by supporting and enhancing the technical skills that States and Tribes need to operate their regulatory and reclamation programs to effectively implement the Surface Mining Act. Shared licensing among state, tribal, and federal agencies, enterprise software purchases and maintenance, and customized training classes allow TIPS to keep costs low.

c. Expanded Electronic Government

TIPS provides a single point of access to automated tools used by every office tasked with carrying out the requirements of the Surface Mining Act. Pre-existing process are automated and shared between agencies, companies, and citizens. This helps to ensure that an unprecedented standardization of information is accomplished.

d. Budget and Performance Integration

TIPS funding goes to providing specialized IT equipment and 27 specialized scientific and engineering software tools to 700 customers at 96 different offices in 24 states, three Native American Tribes, and 15 federal offices. The result is increased compliance with the requirements of the Surface Mining Act. The TIPS team of innovators holds costs low through shared licensing of the software via the Internet, and centralized federal procurement contracts. From FY94 through FY04 The TIPS program had not received an increase in it's operating budget.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

Yes. Currently, TIPS is directly supporting 96 state regulatory offices, 3 Native American Tribes, and 15 OSM offices.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

The commercial applications provided by TIPS are obtained on Federal cost schedules and shared via the Internet at considerable savings over the cost that each TIPS customer would pay to obtain these applications on their own. Comparing the cost that TIPS pays for software against the cost that each state or tribal customer would pay to supply the same consumers shows that TIPS saved over \$12 million in initial software costs, and annually saves over \$1.3 million in maintenance costs. This method also insures that each State, Tribal, and Federal office is using the same application tools in the reclamation and regulatory requirements mandated by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (PL 95-87). Funding for state and tribal programs comes from Federal Grants distributed by the Office of Surface Mining through the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act. Due to keen financial management, the TIPS Program has been able to provide excellent customer service to numerous federal, state and tribal agencies without receiving an increase in our budget, greater than our FY1993 funding.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

TIPS servers reside at the Office of Surface Mining Headquarters and Western Regional offices and are

therefore part of the Bureau General Support System (GSS). TIPS has been part of the GSS for virtually all of its 18 years. No change to the GSS occurred as part of this investment.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	1.000
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	1.000
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	9.900

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BUREAU OF RECLAMATION (BOR)

Program & Budget System (PABS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Reclamation
Location in the Budget	Bureau Working Capital Fund
Account Title	Bureau Working Capital Fund
Account Identification Code	010-10-4524
Program Activity	Financial Management
Name of Investment	BOR-PABS (Program and Budget System)
Full UPI Code	010-10-01-01-01-1009-00-304-101
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>PABS is operational and in full maintenance status (steady-state), with no planned enhancements through 2007. Operation and maintenance costs remain steady at approximately one million dollars per year, FY06-FY07. Capital Planning Investment Control (CPIC) for this investment is accomplished through Reclamation's CFO Council and Investment Review Board processes. PABS is in steady state and has been reviewed by Investment Review Boards (IRB's) at Reclamation and the Department of Interior. Replacement of PABS by the Financial Business Management System is anticipated when BOR implements FBMS in FY08.</p> <p>What this Initiative / Project Investment will Accomplish</p> <p>PABS is the Bureau of Reclamation's automated program and budget system developed for the purpose of performing Reclamation-wide budget analysis, formulation, and execution tracking in support of the President's budget as approved by Congress. PABS provides the ability to consolidate, analyze, and modify budgetary data within Regions and Area Offices as well as at the Bureau-wide level. PABS provides the Commissioner's Office with an automated tool for Funds Control management. PABS provides an interface to the accounting system, FFS, and allows for budget line item tracking/execution as it relates to BOR mission/goals. PABS will play a significant role in the BOR implementation of the Department of Interior's Activity Based Costing and Performance Management initiative.</p> <p>Measurement, Review and Approval Process</p> <p>PABS performance is annually evaluated by BOR. Funding was reviewed and approved by the IRB at the Department of the Interior on August 18, 2004, and annually by BOR's CFO Council. PABS is included in regularly scheduled Management Control Reviews (MCRs), Departmental Functional Reviews (DFRs). Contractor support for technical programming is provided through GSA's IT Support contract, Millennium Lite.</p> <p>Additional Performance Goals and Measures Information</p> <p>PABS as a 'steady state' investment is currently and will continue to be managed to meet Reclamations' business requirements, in particular, those relating to supporting water resource budget forecasting management responsibilities and activities. Reclamation's business requirements also include consideration of the Department of Interiors' emerging and evolving, comprehensive enterprise-wide e-government initiative to provide internal and external customers with broader access to our services as governed under A-11 proprietary guidelines for Budget information. Within this initiative a new process for evaluating all information technology (IT) capital investments has been established which involves executives from across the Department. Investments are based on business cases and best practices with the goal of improving citizen access to services and public information, and of enhancing business systems and processes. In conjunction with, and based upon, the strategic and implementation plans which have been, and are continuing to be developed for the Interior enterprise architecture (IEA), a Department-wide e-</p>	

government strategy is being developed, which will be working from this strategic plan, to identify common business lines for which it can then explore common e-government / IT solutions. At the present time PABS is not considered to be part of an E-government initiative, however, within the evolving DOI strategic strategy PABS's current 'steady state' status may change in the future.

Interior is a recognized leader in e-government and has taken a lead role for several government-wide e-government strategy initiatives. Namely: Geospatial One-Stop, Recreation One-Stop and through a major contribution to the President's' volunteerism initiative by working with the White House's USA Freedom Corps Network to launch www.volunteer.gov.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

PABS supports the mission and strategic goals of the Bureau of Reclamation by providing an automated budget formulation and execution tool, a central corporate database of budget information, which interfaces (through separate extract files) with the accounting system (FFS), and appropriated funds control management. In doing so, it supports BOR strategic goal #3 to Advance Organizational Effectiveness. It further supports DOI's Strategic Goal #5, Management- Improved Financial Management and Performance-Budget Integration.

As indicated earlier in this business case, the Bureau of Reclamation is the largest wholesaler of water in the country. We bring water to more than 31 million people, and provide one out of five Western farmers (140,000) with irrigation water for 10 million acres of farmland that produce 60% of the nation's vegetables and 25% of its fruits and nuts. Also, with over 50 power plants, Reclamation is the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the western United States. These power plants annually provide more than 40 billion kilowatt hours and generate nearly a billion dollars in power revenues, producing enough electricity to serve 6 million homes. Funds generated must be meticulously managed and documented within the corresponding water related regulations, mandates and business / contractual relationships.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

PMA Support Provided by this Investment

IMPROVED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

PABS supports the President's Management Agenda for Sound Financial Performance by assuring appropriated funds control management

BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE INTEGRATION

PABS supports the President's Management Agenda for Budget and Performance Integration, by providing a data link between budget formulation plans/line items and their corresponding costs as incurred during budget execution.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

PABS is not a multi-agency initiative.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

PABS reduces costs of storing budget data in multiple systems, eliminates massive data reconciliation efforts, improves the timely availability of budget data for management decisions, and provides a secure tool for appropriated funds control. It provides for integration of budget and accounting data, improving analysis of budget performance.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

Federal Financial System (FFS)

-Due to the satisfactory system design and interfacing performance with PABS, there are no plans to reengineer this interfacing system at this time. DOI intends to replace FFS with their new Financial and Business Management System.

BOR Labor Cost System

-Due to the satisfactory system design and interfacing performance with PABS, there are no plans to reengineer this interfacing system at this time.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?		No
Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)		
	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	1.000
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	1.000
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	12.100

Corporate Data Warehouse (CDW)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Reclamation
Location in the Budget	Summary of Information Technology Investments
Account Title	Working Capital Fund
Account Identification Code	010-10-4524
Program Activity	Chief Information Officer Office
Name of Investment	BOR-CDW (Corporate Data Warehouse)
Full UPI Code	010-10-01-01-01-1010-00-117-056
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>Introduction to the Bureau of Reclamation</p> <p>Established in 1902, the Bureau of Reclamation is best known for the dams, power plants, and canals it constructed in the 17 western states. These water projects led to homesteading and promoted the economic development of the West. Reclamation has constructed more than 600 dams and reservoirs including Hoover Dam on the Colorado River and Grand Coulee on the Columbia River. Today, we are the largest wholesaler of water in the country. We bring water to more than 31 million people, and provide one out of five Western farmers (140,000) with irrigation water for 10 million acres of farmland that produce 60% of the nation's vegetables and 25% of its fruits and nuts. Reclamation is also the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the western United States. Our 58 power plants annually provide more than 40 billion kilowatt hours generating nearly a billion dollars in power revenues and produce enough electricity to serve 6 million homes. Today, Reclamation is a contemporary water management agency with a Strategic Plan outlining numerous programs, initiatives and activities that will help the Western States, Native American Tribes and others meet new water needs and balance the multitude of competing uses of water in the West. Our mission is to assist in meeting the increasing water demands of the West while protecting the environment and the public's investment in these structures. We place great emphasis on fulfilling our water delivery obligations, water conservation, water recycling and reuse, and developing partnerships with our customers, states, and Indian Tribes, and in finding ways to bring together the variety of interests to address the competing needs for our limited water resources.</p> <p>Investment Summary</p> <p>Capital Planning Investment Control (CPIC) for this investment is accomplished through Reclamation's CFO Council and Investment Review Board processes. CDW is a mixed life-cycle investment and has been reviewed by Investment Review Boards (IRBs) at Reclamation and on August 18, 2004, at the Department of Interior.</p> <p>The Corporate Data Warehouse (CDW) project had its genesis in a Reclamation-wide study of perceived management financial reporting inadequacies. The Financial Information Reporting Team (FIRT) conducted the study and reported its results in June 1993. At the direction of the Reclamation Chief Financial Officer and his CFO Steering Committee, the team developed the initial warehouse, titled Financial Information Reporting System (FIRS) in October 1993 and deployed it Reclamation-wide in July 1994. This system was subsequently converted from Ingres RDBMS to Oracle RDBMS in 1996, and updated to comply with a Corporate Data Architecture strategy. It was formally renamed Corporate Data Warehouse in 1999. The data warehouse initially provided a single, authoritative source of financial reports for managers. Upon its update in 1996, it also became the source of financial, budgetary, and human resource data for other management information system applications throughout Reclamation. In 2002 relevant sponsors and beneficiaries identified enhancements and modernization requirements including expanding the depth and</p>	

breadth of the repositied data and increasing the level of internal automation. Overall, the CDW continues to be the source of managerial finance reports and the data source for other enterprise applications. Based on the initiatives requested by the sponsors and beneficiaries, the CDW is expected to incorporate additional data at increasing levels of granularity as reporting requirements necessitate, and to integrate other data types as Reclamation continues to implement its Corporate Data Architecture strategy. The overall impact of CDW has been and continues to be the provision of a single, consistent, authoritative source of enterprise data.

Introduction to the Problem or Opportunity

In 1993 FIRT identified 11 technical, organizational, and structural problems with respect to financial information and managerial report capability. Not all of these issues were or even could be amenable to a technical or data management solution; however, they were all identified as significant problems bearing on the adequacy and inadequacy of Reclamation financial and program management:

1. Failure to provide program and line managers with timely, reliable, access to consistent, authoritative financial information.
2. Lack of a standard financial management source.
3. Lack of standard, usable, commonly accepted financial information reports.
4. Inadequate tools and inconsistent methods for converting available data into useful information.
5. Lack of a commonly accepted Data Model for Reclamation-wide information systems
6. Lack of a commonly accepted Reclamation-wide program and budget formulation and execution process involving managers at all levels.
7. A dichotomy between the authority form program and budget formulation and execution and the responsibility for program implementation.
8. Wide variations in detail and complexity of work management processes and related program and budget formulation and execution processes.
9. Inadequate guidelines for defining mission-related measures of program accomplishment.
10. Lack of commonly accepted financial management vocabulary or knowledge-base understood by and required of Reclamation managers; absence of coherent, systematic management training and development in financial management.
11. Lack of a designated functional sponsor or accountable official for Reclamation's financial management information systems.

The revision of 1996 identified additional problems that required resolution:

1. Multiplicity of data acquisition processes and downloads to various information systems and applications.
2. Employment of inadequate and antiquated database technology.
3. Inadequate data interface with the new Federal Pay and Personnel System (FPPS) being deployed by the Administrative Service Center (now National Business Center).
4. Lack of interfaces and integration with various information systems and applications (e.g., Maximo-based maintenance management system).
5. Incompatibility with the new Programmatic Budget Structure
6. Lack of enterprise meta-data and data management standards.

In FY2002 Human Resource, Financial Management, and Office of Policy program officials along with the Data Architect reviewed aspects of the CDW performance. They identified several other enhancements that they believed would accrue substantial additional benefits:

1. In order to provide more timely and accurate financial reporting with respect to Job Corps activities, the relevant sponsors requested the addition of Job Corps financial data to the CDW.
2. In order to replace redundant, inflexible, and expensive mainframe financial reporting processes with site and time independent instruments, the relevant sponsors requested the addition of General Journal data to the CDW
3. Increased data volume, accruing from the addition of new data elements as well as the addition of data over time, has substantially decreased the effectiveness of interocular traumatic data verification techniques; the relevant sponsors requested that these processes be replaced with automated data verification methods.
4. Through FY2002, GPTS data and reporting employed distributed data repositories based on antiquated software and methods; the relevant sponsors requested that this data be consolidated into the CDW.
5. In order to comply with the intent of E-Government Act of 2002, the relevant sponsors requested that the CDW incorporate Web Services capabilities thus allowing and fostering seamless data interchanges with other federal agencies, state and local governments, business partners, and native American entities.
6. In order to reduce maintenance costs and to improve data management, the relevant sponsors requested that data download processes be standardized using the FPPS method as the template, and that

an industry standard Extraction, Transformation, and Loading tool be evaluated and if possible acquired and installed.

These enhancements are scheduled to be developed (or acquired) between FY 2003 and FY 2006

What this Initiative / Project Investment will Accomplish

As noted previously, development and adoption of a CDW did not and does not address all of the issues raised in the studies and analyses, specifically those of an organizational or structural nature. It did, however, resolve the uniquely technical issues, and provided a foundation for addressing those problems that were less tractable to a purely technical solution. The initial CDW, or FIRS, implementation specifically resolved the problem of management access to timely, reliable financial information by creating and provisioning a consolidated financial and human resource data repository; this eliminated the need for creating and maintaining reports from the transaction systems. In addition, the 1994 implementation employed an industry standard reporting tool (i.e., Cognos Corporation's Impromptu tool) that enabled the creation and easy maintenance of standard look and feel enterprise-wide management reports. Finally, this implementation provided for a single, standard financial management source for managers across Reclamation.

The 1996 revision built on this foundation: (a) the data warehouse was migrated from Ingres to Oracle, thus assuring reliance on an industry standard RDBMS; (b) downloads (and associated costs) from the Administrative Service Center (now National Business Center) were reduced from 32 to 9; (c) warehouse data structures were made compliant with the Programmatic Budget Structure, assuring the integrity of the data and consistency between the authoritative systems and the reports generated from the data warehouse; and, (d) installation and implementation of Oracle Gateway software not only provided a tightly integrated data interface with FPPS, it also eliminated maintenance requirements for the existing cumbersome and costly COBOL interface.

Measurement, Review and Approval Process

The initial FIRS project and 1996 upgrade, and the change of name from FIRS to CDW were all presented to the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and the CFO's Council for review and approval. In addition, the maintenance budget is reviewed and authorized annually by the CFO on the recommendation of the CFO's Council. Operational maintenance, change requests, problem reports, and enhancements are initiated, reviewed and approved by relevant Stakeholders (e.g., Reclamation Financial Manager, Reclamation Human Resource Manager, Reclamation Budget Officer, etc). Major modernization efforts, such as acquisition and installation of Extraction, Transformation, and Loading (ETL) technology are submitted to the CFO for review and approval. Capital Planning Investment Control (CPIC) for this investment accomplished through Reclamation's CFO Council and Investment Review Board processes.

Assumption

For the purpose of defining performance goals, the CDW business case assumes the Federal Enterprise Architecture's "Water Resource Management" sub-function under the "Natural Resources" line of business of the "Services to Citizens" business area is related to the Department of Interior's strategic goal of "Resource Use" and the DOI Outcome Goal: "Delivers Water Consistent with Applicable State and Federal Law, in an Environmentally Responsible and Cost-Efficient Manner."

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

COMPETITIVE SOURCING

Support Provided by this Investment: CDW provides data for comparing performance metrics for competitive sourcing.

IMPROVED FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

Support Provided by this Investment: CDW stores BOR financial data from 1993 to the present. Corporate reports, as well as ad-hoc reporting, enable BOR project managers and the financial community to track costs, to a low level of detail, up to the last 24 hours of entry into the Federal Financial System and report to their customers, constituents, and auditor's accurate financial information. CDW also enables managers to make informed decisions regarding past and future expenditures on BOR projects. Further, CDW distributes source data to other BOR business applications to ensure accurate financial reporting. For example, employee and financial data is distributed every 24 hours to the Time and Attendance System (TAAS) which enables the system to accurately report labor cost charges associated with the payroll

<p>submission.</p> <p>EXPANDED ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT</p> <p>Support Provided by this Investment: CDW enables information to be shared more quickly and conveniently between the federal, state, local and tribal governments. While CDW is not internet accessible, BOR employees are able to respond to their customers and constituents quickly and accurately on inquiries of costs associated with projects in which BOR partners with other government entities.</p> <p>CDW also enables higher internal efficiency in financial management by centrally locating information, providing a consistent access mechanism to retrieve the information, and providing timely, accurate data.</p> <p>The use of a web version of the Impromptu reporting tool will enable a convenient entry into the data warehouse while on travel or working at home, and reduce costs associated with the distribution of the full client/server version of the Impromptu software to BOR employees. This will improve the internal operating efficiencies of BOR.</p> <p>BUDGET AND PERFORMANCE INTEGRATION</p> <p>CDW integrates BOR budget and financial information. Corporate reports exist that enable BOR managers to measure performance on programs to approved budgets and actual expenditures.</p>
<p>How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?</p>
<p>RESOURCE USE</p> <p>Manage resources to promote responsible use and sustain a dynamic economy.</p> <p>Support Provided by this Investment: CDW provides data to support software that manages Reclamation facilities (MAXIMO). Also, CDW contains financial, employee, labor cost, and budget data that enable Reclamation managers to control and predict expenditures on all projects.</p> <p>MANAGEMENT</p> <p>Manage the Department to be highly skilled, accountable, modern, functionally integrated, citizen-centered and results oriented.</p> <p>Support Provided by this Investment: CDW enables higher internal efficiency in financial management by centrally locating information, providing a consistent access mechanism to retrieve the information, and providing timely, accurate data.</p>
<p>If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.</p>
<p>This project does not cross agency boundaries.</p>
<p>How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?</p>
<p>FINANCIAL MANAGERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial, budget, labor cost, and employee data stored in a single, centralized repository for enterprise reporting. • Easier, more timely access to data (daily updates). • The retention of historical detail billable rate data generated by the Technical Service Center, Denver, to aid in financial audits. • Corporate enterprise reports already exist for easy retrieval of information. <p>ORGANIZATIONAL MANAGERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A central repository to track task activities and costs, budgets, labor costs, and employee information. • One source, not many, for financial information. • Easier, timelier access to data. No longer is it required to access FFS directly or to go to many different sources for the information. • Existing corporate reports eliminate much of the need for extracting and transforming raw data into useful information. Also, the corporate reports enable a common vocabulary for the information which

aids in the sharing of information with customers.

TIMEKEEPERS AND CONTROLS

- Authoritative source system data for validating employee and financial information used by the Time and Attendance System (TAAS).
- Daily update of employee and financial data which are required elements in creating payroll transactions.
- Elimination of the need to investigate and locate the correct data for use in creating payroll transactions.
- Elimination of 99% of the errors that occur when the payroll files are posted to FFS and FPPS.
- Source system data is replicated to all TEEM (Time Employee Entry Module) remote databases which require all sites to have the same data at the same time.

EMPLOYEES

- A central repository to track task activities and costs to predict possible cost overruns.
- One source, not many, for financial information.
- Easier, timelier access to data. No longer is it required to access FFS directly or to go to many different sources for the information.
- Existing corporate reports eliminate much of the need for extracting and transforming raw data into useful information. Also, the corporate reports enable a common vocabulary for the information which aids in the sharing of information with customers.

PROPERTY MANAGERS

- Financial data to accurately calculate depreciation transactions which are posted to FFS.
- Elimination of errors that occur when posting depreciation transactions to FFS.
- Elimination of the need to investigate and locate the correct data for use in calculating depreciation.
- Easier, timelier access to data.
- Corporate enterprise reports already exist for easy retrieval of information.

JOB CORPS SITE MANAGERS

- All data that supports the Job Corps Youth Program will be in CDW accessible in a read-only mode to all users at all Job Corps sites to facilitate corporate reporting and management of the Job Corps Youth Program.
- Acquisition and transformation on a nightly basis of all data at the level of detail specified by the Job Corps Program Office.
- Historical retention of all detail data that supports Job Corps.
- Corporate reports for easy retrieval of information.
- A common vocabulary for the information which aids in the management of the Youth Program.
- Elimination of the use of QuickBooks to manage the financial data for Job Corps.
- Timely, easy access to data.
- Elimination of duplicate data entry into QuickBooks and FFS to support the required financial management and reporting requirements.

TECHNICAL SERVICE CENTER PROGRAM ANALYSTS

- CDW stores the detail billable rate data which is posted biweekly to FFS. CDW is the only source for this data and has been used numerous times by financial auditors reconciling financial statements.
- TSC Program Analysts also manage service level agreements in the NewMIS application and create work orders in TAAS that require accurate, timely financial data. CDW distributes financial and employee data to NewMIS and TAAS on a daily basis.
- CDW provides timely, accurate budget information to support financial management by the TSC.
- Program Analysts do not manually create vouchers to post billable rate data to FFS.
- A central repository that retains all detail billable rate transactions to aid in financial audits.
- Existing corporate reports eliminate much of the need for extracting and transforming raw data into useful information. Also, the corporate reports enable a common vocabulary for the information which aids in the sharing of information with customers.
- Daily update of employee and financial data which are required elements in creating payroll transactions.
- Elimination of the need to investigate and locate the correct data for use in creating payroll transactions.
- Elimination of 99% of the errors that occur when the payroll files are posted to FFS and FPPS.
- Eliminate the need to access PABS (the budget system) directly for budget information.

FEDSTRIP USERS

- CDW distributes financial data to the FEDSTRIP application to validate data used in creating transactions which are posted daily to FFS.
- Accurate financial data to create FFS transactions.
- Eliminate the need to investigate and locate the corrected data to create the FFS transactions.
- Elimination of errors that would occur if users manually entered financial data used to create FFS transactions.

GPTS COORDINATORS

- Integrated financial, budget, and performance data in a central repository.
- A centralized repository to track the development of goals and performance targets at each stage of the development.
- Reporting of performance information from a variety of organizational perspectives.
- Ability to interrelate budget, financial and performance data.
- Timely, easy access to performance management information and reports to users at all organizational levels.
- Elimination of Microsoft Access on users' desktops to manage information.
- Impromptu web reporting that supports intranet-based reporting, browser-enabled access to users both while at work and from remote locations.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

TIME AND ATTENDANCE AUTOMATED SYSTEM (TAAS)

Re-engineered.

This system was implemented in 1996 as a client/server application with distributed Oracle databases. The application is dependent on the data warehouse for employee and financial data. In 2003, CDW began replicating employee data using Oracle advanced replication software to distribute the data to the 23 databases that support TAAS and to the database that supports TEEM. This change in how employee data was being managed necessitated re-engineering of the interface and the TAAS application to ensure data accuracy at all sites at all times to prevent any failure of data replication process.

TAAS also has an interface with MAXIMO (REMMS) for the purpose of exchanging employee and work order data. This interface was re-engineered to properly exchange employee data as a result of how CDW now replicates the data.

TIME EMPLOYEE ENTRY MODULE (TEEM)

Re-engineered

This application was implemented in 2003. It is a web-enabled application that is directly integrated with TAAS and CDW. TEEM relies on CDW for employee and financial data.

MOVABLE PROPERTY SYSTEM (MPS)

Not Re-engineered

This application receives nightly files of financial data (account structures and organization codes) from CDW for use in validating accuracy of transactions. The MPS system is responsible for the loading of the data into the databases that supports the application.

MAXIMO (REMMS)

Not Re-engineered

This is a distributed application with 19 databases located in regional and area offices. Each MAXIMO database is connected to a TAAS database. CDW sends nightly files of financial data (account structures and organization codes) to the REMMS Data Warehouse which in turn distributes the data to the 19

databases. The data is used to validate the accuracy of transactions.

MAXIMO is dependent on the tables that support TAAS for accurate employee data. In every MAXIMO installation, there is an Oracle database interface between a TAAS table and a MAXIMO table to exchange accurate employee data.

MAXIMO, through an Oracle database interface, sends work order (a data record that identifies what type of work is authorized to be completed) data to TAAS every 15 minutes to control the charging of time to financial accounts that are used for managing BOR facilities. MAXIMO and TAAS receive the same financial data (account structures), at the same time and interval as a result of the direct interface to CDW.

FEDERAL STANDARD REQUISITIONING AND ISSUE PROCEDURES SYSTEM (FEDSTRIP)

Not Re-engineered

This application has a direct, Oracle database connection to CDW for financial data (account structures and organization codes) to validate the accuracy of transactions. This interface ensures FFS transactions generated by this application and uploaded into the FFS system, are against open, valid account structures and against valid organization codes.

FEDERAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM (FFS)

Not Re-engineered

This is the authoritative source for financial data which is extracted, transformed, and loaded into CDW every 24 hours.

FEDERAL PERSONNEL AND PAYROLL SYSTEM (FPPS)

Not Re-engineered

This is the authoritative source for personnel related data which is extracted, transformed, and loaded into CDW every 24 hours.

PROGRAM AND BUDGET SYSTEM (PABS)

Not Re-engineered

This is the authoritative source for budget data which is extracted, transformed, and loaded into CDW at predefined intervals as specified by user requirements.

BOR LABOR COST SYSTEM

Not Re-engineered

This is the authoritative source for personnel labor cost data which is extracted, transformed, and loaded into CDW at predefined intervals as specified by user requirements.

NEW MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (NEWMIS)

Not Re-engineered

This application is owned by the Technical Service Center in Denver and is used for budget formulation, budget tracking, and project management. This application has direct Oracle interfaces to CDW for reporting and is dependent on CDW to receive employee and financial data (account structures and organization codes) to ensure transactions are accurate.

This application also creates FFS transactions (called billable rate transactions) which are uploaded into FFS every pay period. The transactions sent to FFS are summarized at the organization code, account structures, and budget object code level. The detailed transactions from which the summary transactions are created are transferred and stored to CDW through a direct database interface. CDW is the only source in BOR for the detail data and is often used by auditors to validate FFS transactions. The detail records are stored indefinitely.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	Yes
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Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)		
	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.100
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.507
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	0.607
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	9.218

Reclamation Electronic Document System (REDS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Reclamation
Location in the Budget	Working Capital Fund
Account Title	Working Capital Fund
Account Identification Code	010-10-4524
Program Activity	Records Management
Name of Investment	BOR-REDS (Reclamation Electronic Document System)
Full UPI Code	010-10-01-07-01-1011-00-404-142
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The Reclamation Electronic Document Management System (REDS) is a replacement system for two steady state systems, the Automated Records Management System (ARMS) and Engineering Drawings Reference System (EDRS).</p> <p>The ARMS and EDRS systems manage the retention and disposition of the paper records as well as provide search capability to find the location of paper records and drawings. Reclamation records and drawings are both paper and electronic records. The business and information technology communities within Reclamation have validated the need to manage both paper and electronic records throughout the record's life cycle.</p> <p>Currently ARMS and EDRS are using software and hardware that are obsolete and no longer part of Reclamation's Enterprise Architecture. A pilot project demonstrating the validity of the business and technology approaches for an electronic document management system (REDS) has been completed. Approvals to proceed with REDS's Certification and Accreditation have been granted.</p> <p>Capital Planning Investment Control (CPIC) for this investment is accomplished through Reclamation's CFO Council and Investment Review Board processes. REDS a mixed life-cycle investment and has been reviewed by Investment Review Boards (IRBs) at Reclamation and on August 18, 2004, at the Department of Interior.</p> <p>Introduction to the Bureau of Reclamation Established in 1902, the Bureau of Reclamation is best known for the dams, power plants, and canals it constructed in the 17 western states. These water projects led to homesteading and promoted the economic development of the West. Reclamation has constructed more than 600 dams and reservoirs including Hoover Dam on the Colorado River and Grand Coulee on the Columbia River.</p> <p>Today, the Bureau of Reclamation is the largest wholesaler of water in the country. Reclamation brings water to more than 31 million people, and provides one out of five Western farmers (140,000) with irrigation water for 10 million acres of farmland that produce 60% of the nation's vegetables and 25% of its fruits and nuts.</p> <p>Reclamation is also the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the western United States. 58 power plants annually provide more than 40 billion-kilowatt hours generating nearly a billion dollars in power revenues and producing enough electricity to serve 6 million homes.</p> <p>Today, Reclamation is a contemporary water management business with a Strategic Plan outlining numerous programs, initiatives and activities that will help the Western States, Native American Tribes and others meet new water needs and balance the multitude of competing uses of water in the West. Reclamation's mission is to assist in meeting the increasing water demands of the West while protecting the environment and the public's investment in these structures. Reclamation places great emphasis on fulfilling water delivery obligations, water conservation, water recycling and reuse, and developing</p>	

partnerships with its customers, states, and Indian Tribes, and in finding ways to bring together the variety of interests to address the competing needs for our limited water resources.

Introduction to the Problem

Reclamation is required, as stated in 44 U.S.C. 3101, to make and preserve records containing adequate and proper documentation of the organization, functions, policies, and essential transactions of the agency and to furnish the information necessary to protect the legal and financial rights of the Government and the persons directly affected by the agencies activities. The use of information and communication technology has transformed the way Reclamation and other Government agencies create documents and conduct business. Valuable corporate information is being created and stored electronically throughout Reclamation yet no integrated means to manage them exists within Reclamation.

Reclamation's records are created by the day-to-day work of documenting the programs, initiatives and activities related to the maintenance and operation of the hundreds of features and structures designed to meet the increasing water demands of the West while protecting the environment and the public's investment in these structures. Records can be in the form of e-mail, memorandums, reports, letters, video tapes, photographs, and drawings related to land, geology, construction, maintenance, dam safety, water, the environment, and research as well as business and operational records documenting human resources, information technology, and financial activities of the agency. Reclamation has received and created thousands of records over the past 100 years and continues to create and receive records to managed the water facilities on a daily basis.

Today, Reclamation relies on two systems, the Automated Records Management System (ARMS) and Engineering Drawings Reference System (EDRS). ARMS and EDRS manage the retention and disposition of the paper records as well as provide search capability to find the location of paper records and drawings. EDRS was implemented in the early 1970's to replace the manual index cards used to locate the thousands of manufacturers' and Reclamation drawings. The Denver Office, alone, has over 600,000 drawings that are indexed in EDRS. ARMS was implemented in the late 1980's to replace the manual indexing system and to manage the retention and disposition of all the other types of paper records. Both systems have saved thousands of hours by allowing Reclamation staff to locate hardcopy records and drawings quickly. Currently ARMS and EDRS are using software and hardware that are obsolete and no longer part of Reclamation's Enterprise Architecture and do not provide the capability to capture and manage electronic records. If these systems are not replaced soon Reclamation will be forced to purchase used obsolete equipment to ensure data is not lost. The loss would also reduce Reclamation's ability to respond to customers, contractors, or citizen requests for information or documentation in a timely manner.

In June 1998, Reclamation began the Reclamation Electronic Document System (REDS) pilot to:

- Meet the expanding governmental legal and regulatory requirements pertaining to electronic records and e-GOV efforts (e.g., Electronic Freedom of Information Amendments Act, Government Paperwork Elimination Act, Document Security, Electronic Commerce, etc.),
- Improve business processes as explained below, and
- Replace the obsolete Automated Records Management System (ARMS) and Electronic Drawings Records System (EDRS).

Reclamation established functional and technical teams to review records, drawings, and document management practices, evaluate methods to manage both electronic and physical documents/records, and develop standards or best practices. Several product demonstrations were conducted with multiple vendors to determine if Commercial Off-the-Shelf (COTS) software was available to meet Reclamation's needs. These products were evaluated based on Department of Defense (DoD) 5015.2 standards and the functional and technical requirements developed by the Reclamation teams.

The functional requirements include the capability to capture both electronic and paper records; to process, review, and approve documents/records electronically within functional groups such as acquisitions management, land management, safety of dams, human resources, administrative services, geotechnical services, infrastructure i.e., mechanical, electrical, and structural services, environmental resources, water resources, and engineering services; to index and classify documents/records according to National Archive and Records Administration (NARA) approved retention schedules; to store and secure electronic records; to easily retrieve records for use in decision making and other activities; to transfer records for permanent retention; and to destroy or delete temporary records in a timely manner as described in the retention. The technical requirements were based on Reclamation's Enterprise Architecture to leverage existing information technology.

Reclamation selected a software suite based on the results of these product demonstrations and funded a pilot project to fully test them in our production environment. The REDS Pilot Project focused on Records Management, Drawings Management, Land Management and a select group of users from Acquisitions

Management. The pilot tested the management of drawings, land documents, acquisition documents and records received by Reclamation in a regional office and included paper, scanned images, and electronic records.

At the conclusion of the planning project it was determined that the full deployment of REDS will improve the internal efficiency and effectiveness of Reclamation by streamlining and automating document processes and management. Some of the improvements include:

1. **Manage Agency Document and Records:** Reclamation is required to establish and maintain an economical and efficient Records Management Program. Records management is essential to the preservation of the history and day-to-day business of the Bureau of Reclamation. Records encompass all types of documents held or generated within Reclamation including correspondence, reports, drawings, and photographs. Over the past twenty years, Reclamation has drastically changed how records and documents are created. Employees now use personal computers and electronic mail packages to communicate and document events, agreements and decisions. We use computer software packages to create designs, architectural structures, databases of information and other documents. The evolving electronic technology presents a greater challenge for managing BOR documents and records. The current Reclamation systems (ARMS and EDRS) are automated indexes that tell us the location of existing hard copy records. The business practices used in these two systems vary from region to region. These systems do not have the capability to manage electronic documents or records.

2. **Secure Agency Records and Documents:** REDS provides security to each document in the system allowing for maximum flexibility. User access and security privileges are granted for each document. Users are granted privileges for document access:

- Drawings and document users are granted rights to create and save documents.
- Records users are granted the rights to declare documents and/or drawings as BOR records.
- Drawings and document users are granted rights to view and/or route documents/drawings.
- The REDS infrastructure dictates the location that documents and/or drawings are stored. In our current electronic environment, only a record's creator knows: (1) the records content, (2) what the record is called, and (3) in which electronic directory it has been placed. Without consistent structure, classification or indexing, finding an electronic record is impossible given a corporate approach.
- The Records Managers manage electronic documents from creation to disposition.
- The electronic files are backed up to long term storage media and stored offsite for increased records protection and preservation.
- The REDS document management functionality provides management for numerous versions of a document. The REDS system manages the document throughout the document life cycle.
- The REDS document management functionality provides management for numerous versions of a document. The REDS system manages the document throughout the document life cycle: (1) document creation, (2) document use, (3) document transition to BOR Official Record, and (4) document disposition.

3. **Managed Collaborative Electronic Workflow:** Managed and controlled collaborative electronic workflow environment replaces our existing paper processes resulting in decreased processing times. This also ensures the established policies for document and drawings processes are followed and enforced.

4. **Legal Requirements:** BOR is required, as stated in 44 U.S.C. 3101 to make and preserve records containing adequate and proper documentation of the organization, functions, policies, and essential transactions of the agency and to furnish the information necessary to protect the legal and financial rights of the Government. REDS enables the BOR to quickly manage and retrieve electronic records complying with legal requirements.

5. **Business Practices:** BOR Drawings Management and Records Management Business Practices are evolving to a more consistent practice throughout the agency. REDS enforces these common business practices. The REDS Enterprise configuration applies to all REDS users. All BOR documents are stored and secured in the REDS Libraries. The same business practices are used to search and retrieve BOR documents.

Review and Approval Process

Reclamation enterprise-wide IT projects begin with a business need that is presented to Reclamation Management and the CFO Council in the form of a Business Concept Document (BCD). The CFO Council and management review the proposal to determine the validity of the need and either approve or deny funding to further study or expand the project. Upon completion of the study, planning, or investigative phase, a Business Decision Document (BDD) is prepared and presented to the CFO Council with the results to be either implemented or discontinued. The CFO Council and management review the BDD and determine if the proposal should be funded and implemented throughout Reclamation. Project status reports are presented to the CFO Council quarterly throughout the project.

The Bureau of Reclamation's Chief Financial Officer's (CFO) Council is responsible for providing advice and support to the CFO in fulfilling the requirements of the CFO Act. The Council will ensure that its recommendations are consistent with and support Reclamation's mission, initiatives and program priorities. The council's focus is on the areas and activities covered in the Reclamation CFO Organizational Plan.

The Council identifies issues and makes recommendations to the CFO on business practices related to the improvement of Reclamation's financial integrity. Responsibilities of the Council include overseeing management, decision processes, and cost recovery activities of the Working Capital Fund (WCF); deliberating and making recommendations to the CFO on Reclamation-wide automated business systems initiatives; providing direction for preparation of the CFO Annual Report and reviewing/approving the final draft of the report; and performing special assignments for the CFO or Commissioner.

Upon completion of the REDS planning, the functional teams reviewed the results and proposed Reclamation-wide implementation of the software suite selected. The REDS Planning results were presented to Reclamation's CFO Council in October of 2002. The CFO Council concurred with the proposal to implement REDS. The project will be managed with multiple phases starting with the implementation of Electronic Drawings Management and Records Management software throughout Reclamation. The implementation of Electronic Document Management will be a second phase with several individual sub-phases for each of our functional departments (e.g. Human Resources and Contracting).

The REDS Project Plan incorporates regular meetings with the REDS Project Management Team. The project management team members meet twice weekly and on an 'as needed' basis to resolve any project issues/concerns and determine any required corrective action. The focuses of these meetings are project status and project progress compared to project plan, scheduling and resource management, issues and/or concerns, and the contract status. Issues are resolved at these meeting. The System Owner, Randy Feuerstein (BOR: CIO) presents the REDS financial and progress status to the CFO Council. Randy Feuerstein informs the REDS Project Management Team of any CFO Council decisions. The Functional Sponsor is an active Management Team member. The Functional Sponsor and the Project Manager meet daily to discuss daily activities and project progress.

Management Team Members

- System Owner, Randy Feuerstein (Director, Chief Information Office)
- Functional Sponsor, Gary Palmetter (Manager, Information Management Division)
- Randy Brammer (Manager, Information Technology Services Division)
- Mitch Stewart (Manager, Corporate Information Services Group)
- James Judd (Management Analyst - Records Management)
- Yvonne Rodriguez (Project Manager - Computer Specialist).

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

Resource Use:

Deliver Water and Power in an Environmentally Responsible and Cost Efficient Manner.
REDS supports DOI strategic goals by providing an electronic document and records system that enables BOR to better manage, develop, and protect water resources for current and future generations.

Management:

Manage the Department to be highly skilled, accountable, modernized, functionally integrated, citizen-centered and results oriented.
REDS supports the mission and strategic goals of the Bureau of Reclamation by providing more effective management and preservation of information related to Reclamation's projects.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

Expanded Electronic Government :

REDS provides the foundation for Reclamation to meet the President's Management Agenda to "Expand Electronic Government" by providing a capability for responsive and cost-effective information sharing between Reclamation and other government agencies. REDS provides a method to manage information required in responding to Electronic Freed of Information Act (E-FOIA) requests from citizens. REDS provides the ability to store electronic documents in a system that is searchable by government agencies and contractors. The document management system supports electronic forms and electronic signature to facilitate doing business via the web. The BOR is composed of six regions. Each region is required to

<p>manage BOR records. Currently there are islands of automation throughout BOR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various records management software packages are used throughout Reclamation. - Various drawings management software packages are used throughout Reclamation. - Drawings managers are executing different business practices throughout Reclamation. - Records managers are executing different business practices throughout Reclamation. <p>REDS enforces common software and business practices for securely managing electronic documents consistently throughout Reclamation.</p> <p>Budget and Performance Integration:</p> <p>The electronic workflow of documents supports the Budget and Performance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Documents are version controlled: The documents housed in REDS are controlled such that old versions may be viewed while the most current versions of a document are flowing through work collaboration. - Document activity is traceable: The activity of a document and user activity is recorded. Reclamation managers are able to record and report document collaboration activity. <p>One document management system mandates common business practices. Common business practices enhance performance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Common business practices throughout the document/drawing life cycle promote the integrity of the information. - Common business practices for managing records and drawings provide a method to provide a common functional and technical support infrastructure. <p>Business practices are placed under Configuration Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Changes to the software code are justified by changing business practices. - Changes to business practices are methodically managed.
<p>If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.</p>
<p>The REDS system is a replacement for the Bureau of Reclamation's current paper-based legacy systems. However, the REDS Management Team has participated with other DOI agencies in accordance with the President's E-GOV Initiative:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - January 2003: The Bureau of Reclamation began discussing records management business practices and the REDS pilot with NARA and the Government-wide 'Quick Silver' team. The 'Quick Silver' team referred the REDS Core Team to Chris O'Donnell at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). - February 2003: The REDS Core Team and BLM began discussing Records Management Business Practices and the REDS Exhibit 300. - In February 2003, the REDS Core Team began discussing Electronic Records Management requirements and systems with the Office of Special Trust (OST). Discussions include the REDS pilot and results, technology, and the EPA Assessment Report. - In March 2003, the REDS Core Team began developing a partnership with MMS's E-Gov Program Management Office, FWS, and BIA. These initial meetings were to begin sharing knowledge about system requirements, technology, and business practices. - In January 2004, the REDS Functional Sponsor and Project Manager began discussing Electronic Document Management environments and requirements with the National Park Service.
<p>How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?</p>
<p>BOR's Information Management initiatives require efficient management of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage Agency Document and Records: Reclamation is required to establish and maintain an economical and efficient Records Management Program. Efficient records management is essential to the preservation of the history and day-to-day business of the Bureau of Reclamation. Records encompass all types of documents held or generated within Reclamation including correspondence, reports, drawings, and photographs. Over the past twenty years, Reclamation has drastically changed how records and documents are created. Employees now use personal computers and electronic mail packages to communicate and document events, agreements and decisions. We use computer software packages to create designs, architectural structures, databases of information and other documents. The evolving electronic technology presents a greater challenge for managing BOR documents and records. The current Reclamation systems (ARMS and EDRS) are automated indexes that tell us the location of existing hard copy

records. The business practices used for these two systems vary region to region. These systems do not have the capability to manage electronic documents and/or records.

- **Secure Agency Records and Documents:** REDS secures each document in the system while allowing for maximum flexibility in the use of the documents. User access and security privileges are granted for each document. All user activity is recorded and logged. This functionality provides BOR an efficient method for implementing Federal Information System Control Audit Manual (FISCAM).
- **Managed Collaborative Electronic Workflow:** Managed and controlled collaborative electronic workflow environment replaces existing paper processes. REDS also ensures the established policies for document and drawings processes are followed and enforced. The electronic automation of existing BOR paper processes will increase productivity and reduce lost time in locating paper documents.
- **Legal Requirements:** BOR is required, as stated in 44 U.S.C. 3101 to make and preserve records containing adequate and proper documentation of the organization, functions, policies, and essential transactions of the agency and to furnish the information necessary to protect the legal and financial rights of the Government. REDS enables the BOR to efficiently manage and quickly retrieve electronic records as required for legal inquiries.
- **Business Practices:** BOR Drawings Management and Records Management Business Practices are evolving to a more consistent practice throughout the agency. REDS enforces these common business practices. The REDS Enterprise configuration applies to all REDS users. All BOR documents are stored and secured in the REDS Libraries. The same business practices are used to search and retrieve BOR documents.
- **Replace Business Practices:** The Reclamation Electronic Document Management System (REDS) is a replacement system for two steady state systems, the Automated Records Management System (ARMS) and Engineering Drawings Reference System (EDRS). The ARMS and EDRS systems manage the retention and disposition of the paper records. Reclamation records and drawings are both paper and electronic records. The business and information technology communities within Reclamation have validated the need to manage both paper and electronic records throughout the record's life cycle.
- **Replace Obsolete Technology:** The ARMS and EDRS systems reside on an obsolete hardware and software architecture. Replacing these systems to the current BOR hardware and software architecture allows BOR to eliminate legacy system support costs.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

The REDS Suite uses the local and wide area network and the desktop computers. Desktop applications create Reclamation records, which are then maintained in the REDS system.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.500
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.800
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.500
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	1.800
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	14.195

Reclamation Mission Support System (RMSS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Reclamation
Location in the Budget	BOR Working Capital Fund
Account Title	BOR Working Capital Fund
Account Identification Code	010-10-4524
Program Activity	Reclamation Mission
Name of Investment	BOR-RMSS (Reclamation Mission Support System)
Full UPI Code	010-10-01-03-01-1047-00-117-057
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Established in 1902, the Bureau of Reclamation is best known for the dams, power plants, and canals it constructed in the 17 western states. These water projects led to homesteading and promoted the economic development of the West. Reclamation has constructed more than 600 dams and reservoirs including Hoover Dam on the Colorado River and Grand Coulee on the Columbia River. Today, Reclamation is the largest wholesaler of water in the country. Reclamation brings water to more than 31 million people, and provides one out of five Western farmers (140,000) with irrigation water for 10 million acres of farmland that produce 60% of the nation's vegetables and 25% of its fruits and nuts. Reclamation is also the second largest producer of hydroelectric power in the western United States. Fifty-eight power plants annually provide more than 40 billion kilowatt hours generating nearly a billion dollars in power revenues and produce enough electricity to serve 6 million homes. Today, Reclamation is a contemporary water management agency whose Mission and Strategic Plan outline numerous programs, initiatives and activities that are and will help the Western States, Native American Tribes and others meet new water needs and balance the multitude of competing uses of water in the West. Reclamation's mission is to assist in meeting the increasing water demands of the West while protecting the environment and the public's investment in these structures. Reclamation places great emphasis on fulfilling our water delivery obligations, water conservation, water recycling and reuse, and developing partnerships with customers, states, and Indian Tribes, and in finding ways to bring together the variety of interests to address the competing needs for limited water resources. The Reclamation Mission Support System (RMSS) is an interconnected set of Information Technology (IT) resources within and across Reclamation and its regional offices that supports mission-related business operations, responding as needed to changing requirements and improved technology. The RMSS combines business cases submitted in fiscal year 2003 for PNGSS, MPGSS, LCGSS, UCGSS, GPGSS, and DOGSS in the BY2006 budget submission. RMSS consists of applications, servers, workstations, communications equipment, and the personnel to support them at Reclamation's headquarters, Denver Office, Regional Offices, Area Offices, and Field Offices at over 70 geographic locations throughout the western United States and Washington DC. RMSS functions to compute, store, access, maintain, and back up user-generated mission-specific data and supports a wide range of related functional activities, including planning, environmental programs, and administrative functions related to water and hydroelectric power management objectives.</p> <p>The primary goal of this investment is to maintain the current, mission-specific, computing environment in an efficient manner and to take advantage of technology advances as appropriate. The system received IT security certification and accreditation in FY2004 and will reaccredit every three years thereafter.</p> <p>INVESTMENT STATUS SUMMARY</p> <p>RMSS is primarily in a steady state phase and no major acquisitions or contracts are planned. Maintenance and life cycle management of the various components are treated as operational costs. As part of these operational costs, the investment includes life cycle technology refreshments which are intended to replace and/or upgrade components of the technology infrastructure each year consistent with industry standards</p>	

and DOI guidance.

The RMSS business case has been reviewed and approved by Investment Review Boards (IRBs) at the Reclamation and on August 18, 2004, at Department of Interior. Oversight of the investment's actual performance is the responsibility of the business sponsor and is reported to DOI on a quarterly basis.

RMSS as a 'steady state' investment does not have major development or enhancements planned. Its' primary goal is to maintain the currently stable environment and therefore provide effective and reliable automation support to Reclamation Mission functions. This investment is currently and will continue to be managed in conjunction with the Department of Interior comprehensive enterprise-wide e-government initiative to provide internal and external customers with broader access to our services. Investments are based on business cases and best practices with the goal of improving citizen access to services and public information, and of enhancing business systems and processes. In conjunction with, and based upon, the strategic and implementation plans which have been developed for the Interior enterprise architecture (IEA), a Department-wide e-government strategy is in various stages of development and implementation. Working from this DOI strategic plan, Reclamation will continue to look for and identify business activities it can then explore for potential common e-government and IT solutions. Interior is a recognized leader in e-government and has taken a lead role for several government-wide e-government strategy initiatives. Namely: Geospatial One-Stop, Recreation One-Stop and through a major contribution to the President's volunteerism initiative by working with the White House's USA Freedom Corps Network to launch www.volunteer.gov.

As RMSS provides infrastructure to support Reclamation water and power functions that are anticipated to continue indefinitely, the Exhibit 300 will serve as the formal acquisition plan for future operational enhancements.

RMSS will be funded from the Bureau of Reclamation Working Capital Fund (WCF). The WCF was authorized by legislation P.L. 99-141, Appropriations for Energy and Water Development for the Fiscal Year Ending September 30, 1986, Title II: Department of the Interior, November 1, 1985. The WCF is available without fiscal year limitation for expenses necessary for furnishing materials, supplies, equipment, facilities, work, and services in support of Reclamation programs. It is credited with appropriations made for the purpose of providing or increasing capital. By design, the fund operates on a self-supporting basis through user charges deposited in the fund. Charges to users are based on rates approximately equal to the costs of furnishing the materials, supplies, equipment, facilities, and services, including labor and related costs.

Capital Planning Investment Control (CPIC) for this investment is accomplished through Reclamation's CFO Council and Investment Review Board processes.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

The system directly supports Reclamation's mission of delivering water to the American public by supporting the automation of a wide range of water management activities, including design, planning, construction, facility maintenance, water distribution and accounting, environmental programs, and administrative functions related to water and hydroelectric power management objectives. This activity clearly supports the "Water Resource Management" sub-function under the "Natural Resources" line of business associated with Services to Citizens business area of the Federal Enterprise Architecture's Business Reference Model. RMSS operation is consistent with the Department of Interior's strategic goal of "Manage Resources to Promote Responsible Use and Sustain a Dynamic Economy" by contributing to the accomplishment of DOI Outcome Goal: "Deliver Water Consistent with Applicable State and Federal Law, in an Environmentally Responsible and Cost-efficient Manner."

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

Strategic Management of Human Capital

- This system investment supports this aspect of the PMA by interfacing to payroll, personnel and human capital management functions related to the Federal Personnel and Payroll System (FPPS)

Competitive Sourcing

-This system investment indirectly supports this aspect of the PMA by providing acquisition support related to the Interior Department Enterprise Acquisition System.

Improved Financial Performance.

-This system investment indirectly supports this aspect of the PMA by interfacing to financial management information provided by the Federal Finance System (FFS)

**Expanded Electronic Government
Government to Citizen (G2C)**

-This investment indirectly supports all aspects of this PMA goal by providing effective day-to-day Reclamation mission specific technology infrastructure and automation support.

**Government to Business (G2B)
Government to Government (G2G)
Internal Efficiency and Effectiveness (IEE)**

-This investment directly supports this PMA goal by providing effective and reliable day-to-day automation support of Reclamation mission specific operational work activities to be accomplished quickly through efficient leverage of human resources. Reclamation specific Mission activities and related business information can be communicated analyzed and managed more efficiently than would otherwise be possible.

Budget and Performance Integration

- This investment directly supports budget and performance integration by supporting management information systems and decision support systems used for effective budget formulation.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

No, This investment is not a multi-agency initiative.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

By providing effective and reliable day-to-day automation support for communications and business processes, this investment allows mission specific operational work activities to be accomplished quickly, through efficient leverage of human resource. Mission information can be communicated analyzed and managed more efficiently than would otherwise be possible without it.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

RecNet

- RMSS utilizes and interfaces with RecNet (Reclamation's wide-area network). RecNet is, however, treated as a separate investment, and as such, wide-area network performance improvement opportunities identified for RMSS are forwarded to the responsible RecNet manager for consideration in conjunction with all other Reclamation network needs. RecNet has been re-engineered to address perimeter security issues and web server consolidation for all mission support systems. Thus, overall business objectives relating to efficient and effective financial, architectural, project activity, etc., have been managed to accomplish better leverage of both the current and future wide area network investment, while also addressing specific needs for this mission support system.

Business Functional Applications

- The responsible business area and the related functional needs determine re-engineering of business functional applications. As those needs impact RMSS they will be consolidated and analyzed by the responsible manager to determine and propose (if appropriate) a separate RMSS development /major enhancement business case.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	No
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Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)	
BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	35.725
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	35.725
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	298.913

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (USGS)

Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	US Geological Survey
Location in the Budget	Earthquake Hazards
Account Title	Surveys, Investigations and Research
Account Identification Code	012-12-0804
Program Activity	Geologic Hazards, Resources and Processes
Name of Investment	USGS - Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS)
Full UPI Code	010-12-01-05-01-1201-00-104-007
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>Earthquakes are the Nation's costliest single-event threat, with direct losses in the U.S. now estimated at more than \$5 billion per year. Investment in the Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS) will reduce costs to federal, state and local governments, and the private sector through <i>avoided losses</i>. Losses will be avoided by a combination of improved mitigation (a consequence of more accurate hazard assessments), improved emergency response (a consequence of more accurate, useful and timely earthquake information), and improved awareness and decision-making in both the public and private sectors (a consequence of the availability of accurate, reliable and timely information, plus effective outreach).</p> <p>The USGS Investment Review Board and the Department of the Interior Investment Review Board and Management Initiatives Team have reviewed and approved this project.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>This investment supports the mission and goals of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), the Department of the Interior (DOI), and the interagency <i>National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program</i>. Under NEHRP, USGS is tasked to "conduct research necessary to characterize and identify earthquake hazards, assess earthquake risks, monitor seismic activity, and improve earthquake predictions." To carry out this mandate, USGS has operated the U.S. National Seismic Network, a network of widely spaced seismic stations, and supported the operation of regional seismic networks of more closely spaced seismic stations in areas of high to moderate seismicity. Much of the equipment in these networks was designed, manufactured, and installed decades ago and must be replaced with modern sensors, recording devices, and telecommunications. Moreover, prior to ANSS, there was little or no seismic equipment in urban areas to record and report the severity and distribution of strong ground shaking during an earthquake or to provide the data for the design of earthquake resistant structures.</p> <p>ANSS supports the Department of the Interior's Strategic Goal of <i>Serving Communities</i>, and the USGS Strategic Goal to "Ensure the continued transfer of data, risk assessments and disaster scenarios needed by our customers before, during and after natural disasters, and increase delivery of real-time hazard information to minimize loss of life and property" by enabling USGS to modernize and integrate its legacy seismic networks while augmenting this system with critically needed strong motion monitoring of seismic energy in at-risk urban areas across the U.S.</p>	
How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?	
<p>This effort directly supports the President's Management Agenda for E-Government in the area of <i>Disaster Assistance and Crisis Response and the Disaster Management</i> line of business in the President's Business Reference Model. This investment supports the President's Management Agenda by making use of the <i>Grants.gov</i> portal of the E-Government initiative. On 3-year cycle, ANSS solicits applications for cooperative monitoring agreements through the <i>Grants.gov</i> portal. These agreements fund University</p>	

partners that operate the regional seismic monitoring networks upon which ANSS is being built. Use of E-Grants began in FY04 with the USGS annual solicitation for earthquake research grants.

ANSS supports the President's Business Reference Model in the area of Disaster Assistance and Crisis Response, by improving the efficiency and effectiveness of earthquake monitoring and reporting in the U.S., building a technology framework for the integration of earthquake monitoring and reporting systems nation wide; and supporting Homeland Security efforts by providing rapid and informative information to emergency responders that enables them to reduce earthquake losses through sound decision making.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

ANSS is a single-agency initiative, but also an integral part of the *National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program (NEHRP)*. NEHRP is the Federal government's coordinated approach to addressing earthquake hazards and risks. NEHRP was established by Congress in 1977 (Public Law 95-124) as a long-term, nation-wide program to reduce the risks to life and property in the U.S. resulting from earthquakes. NEHRP comprises the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), the National Science Foundation (NSF), and the USGS.

In its October 2004 reauthorization of NEHRP (P.L. 306-108), Congress reaffirmed its commitment to the ANSS plan and authorized full funding for its completion — \$168 million over five years (FY2004 through FY2008).

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

Implementation of an Advanced National Seismic System will result in improved efficiencies and enhanced effectiveness in the following ways: 1) faster and more accurate reporting of earthquakes to enhance first-responder programs (including delivery of "ShakeMaps") to speed earthquake disaster relief and save lives); 2) reduced single-points-of-failure and hardened acquisition, monitoring, and reporting systems; 3) more efficient operation of earthquake monitoring systems, including more rapid data analysis, consolidated data archiving and streamlined earthquake reporting systems (for example, because it is cost-effective, USGS is partnering with NSF to archive ANSS data through the IRIS Data Management Center in Seattle, WA, and is in discussion with NSF on an agreement on Data); and 4) expanded availability and direct access to the high quality strong motion data that engineers need to improve building codes, design standards, and land use practices.

By the end of 2004, funding of this investment has resulted in 531 (of a planned 7,100) ANSS earthquake sensors deployed across the country. In those areas now served, significant enhancements in earthquake preparedness and response efforts have been realized. These include real-time, ground-shaking reporting systems (ShakeMap) that display the variation in the intensity of earthquake ground shaking in five metropolitan regions (Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Salt Lake City and Anchorage).

The completed ANSS will consist of 7,100 new or upgraded earthquake sensors, nationwide, supported by an integrated data processing, data management and product delivery system. The system will be capable of providing near-real-time information on the distribution and intensity of ground shaking to emergency response officials so that they can more rapidly assess the full impact of a significant earthquake and speed disaster relief to the areas that need it most. ANSS will also provide engineers and building code developers with the information they need to improve building design standards and engineering practices to mitigate the impact of future earthquakes. A complete summary of ANSS requirements and associated goals can be found at: <http://geology.cr.usgs.gov/pub/circulars/c1188/>.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

ANSS interfaces with the following systems: 1) The DOI Enterprise Services Network; 2) the USGS component of DOI's enhanced, wide-area network (being developed through a separate investment); 3) the Global Seismograph Network (a joint USGS-NSF Program), by utilizing GSN data, communications and quality control processes; 4) the NOAA Tsunami Warning System; 5) the CREST (Consolidated Reporting of Earthquakes and Tsunamis) Program, a partnership of USGS, NOAA and five western states, to enhance the quality and quantity of seismic data provided to the NOAA tsunami-warning centers in Alaska and Hawaii.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	No
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Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)		
	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.250
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.844
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	4.030
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	5.124
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	359.758

National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	US Geological Survey
Location in the Budget	Biological Management and Delivery
Account Title	Surveys, Investigations and Research
Account Identification Code	010-12-0804
Program Activity	Biological Research
Name of Investment	USGS - National Biological Info. Infrastructure (NBII)
Full UPI Code	010-12-01-05-01-1206-00-404-142
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>Information about the natural world, ecosystems, and the biodiversity found within them, is fundamentally important to all sectors of society. The United States has invested many millions of dollars in the collection of this type of information but, unfortunately, most of it is inaccessible and resides in forms that are not easily used. The NBII provides the framework for making this vast storehouse of information accessible and also provides the tools needed to make it coherent and useful to a wide audience. The NBII is a web-based information system, coordinated by the USGS; it provides data and information on the nation's biological resources. NBII links biological databases, information products, and analytical tools maintained by NBII partners from all sectors including Federal, State, local, and tribal government agencies, international organizations, academic institutions, non-government organizations, and private industry.</p> <p>Data, information, and tools made available through the NBII are organized around a structure of "nodes" - individual components of the network designed to focus on specialized regional and/or thematic issues. There are three types of nodes: regional, thematic, and infrastructure. Twelve regions have been delineated, six of which now have nodes that have been initiated. Thematic nodes are initiated when a single science-based theme or issue arises as a priority in several regions, calling for national level coordination. Infrastructure nodes provide the computer hardware, software, systems, and technical support that underlie the entire network.</p> <p>The goal of the NBII is to provide data and information that covers the nation both geographically and scientifically. It is being developed one or two nodes at a time, with each node growing toward full functionality as it matures. Some nodes are closer to full functionality than others, depending on the resources that have been invested in them. Some nodes have yet to be initiated. Therefore, the NBII as a whole has activity in the planning, acquisition, and maintenance phases simultaneously, and expects to continue to do so for the remainder of the current planning period (FY2008).</p> <p>The NBII gives scientists, natural resource managers, decision makers, and citizens fast and easy access to a bigger, more inclusive biological knowledge resource that is available from any other single provider. Thus, the mission of the NBII to: provide the Nation with a mechanism for accessing a vast amount of existing biological and natural resources data, information products, and analytical tools that support and enhance science-based decision making. The NBII is the cornerstone for the gathering and efficient transfer of research and monitoring information from all sectors of the global biological community to those involved who make decisions regarding the study, use, and conservation of natural resources."</p> <p>The USGS Investment Review Board and the Department of the Interior Investment Review Board and Management Initiatives Team have reviewed and approved this project.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>The NBII's goals and objectives are consistent with and support on of the core mission of the USGS: to develop the ability and resources to transfer the information gained in research and monitoring to resource managers and to others concerned with the care, use, and conservation of the nation's resources. Likewise, the NBII is well-aligned with the mission of DOI: The U.S. Department of the Interior</p>	

protects and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its special responsibilities to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated Island Communities." NBII links biological databases, information products, and analytical tools maintained by NBII partners from all sectors including Federal, State, local, and tribal government agencies, international organizations, academic institutions, non-government organizations, and private industry.

DOI's FY 1998 - FY 2002 strategic plan states, "the provision of scientific information to serve communities is not better exemplified than by the National Biological Information Infrastructure. The federal, state, and local government agencies, private sector organizations, and other parties from around the world cooperatively maintain this electronic gateway, which provides a wealth of biological data and information to the public. Working with a variety of partners in this country and from around the world, the Department has taken a leadership role in developing this electronic 'federation' of biological data and information sources."

The DOI FY 2003 - FY 2008 Strategic Plan has organized the Department's goals into four mission areas: Resource Protection, Resource Use, Recreation, and Serving Communities, and each program in each DOI bureau falls under one of these four areas. As part of the Biological Informatics Program of the USGS, the NBII falls organizationally under "Serving Communities." However, the accomplishments of the NBII nodes support outcome goals under all four DOI mission areas. Within the goal of Serving Communities, the NBII responds to the following Outcome Goals through greater accessibility to data and information: 1) Protect lives, resources, and property; 2) Advance knowledge through scientific leadership. NBII utilizes the following strategies: 1) Provide information to assist communities in managing risks from natural hazards (natural hazards); 2a) Expand the scientific knowledge base (knowledge base); 2b) Enhance the quality and objectivity of DOI science (science quality); 2c) Lead and facilitate the exchange and use of knowledge (knowledge exchange).

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

Electronic Government: The NBII's vision, mission, structure, and business practices are fully aligned with the PMA guidelines for e-government initiatives, and directly support two major components of the President's Management Agenda. These are: 1) science-based decision-making, by making available to scientists and researchers a broad range of data and information produced by organizations in every sector through the use of public-public and public-private partnerships; and 2) electronic government, by simplifying and enhancing the delivery of data, information, and tools to citizens by providing an efficient and easy to use portal. Within e-government, the NBII supports the PMA objectives for expanded electronic government, including: (1) Citizen-centered, by providing citizens with fast and easy access to a comprehensive and inclusive biological knowledge resource base; (2) Simplify and unify (collaborate), by developing collaborative relationships with external partners to share biological resources and to address issues that are important to the United States. The NBII collaborates with many organizations to develop the technologies and standards that improve the quality and usability of data collection and sharing. Additionally, the NBII allows biological information consumers and contributors to collaborate on projects to set schedules, assign tasks, share documents, participate in threaded discussions, and exchange ideas. The NBII Portal provides interactive workspaces where NBII consumers and contributors can drive initiatives, exchange information, and interact with other resources integrated into the portal; (3) Maximize IT investments to ensure interoperability and minimize redundancy, through helping to reduce duplicative data collection efforts, allowing scarce resources to be utilized more effectively to fill important biological data gaps. Additionally, the NBII supports the Federal government's mission to identify opportunities to consolidate IT investments, providing an infrastructure for the sharing of biological information that can be leveraged by multiple organizations.

Strategic Management of Human Capital: The NBII Program Office within USGS uses a de-layered, matrixed structure that is totally aligned with the mission, goals, and objectives of the investment and the agency. This high-performing workforce has a diverse skill mix that covers all NBII management and operational requirements, and is the basis for NBII's performance-based, customer oriented culture. (See table in 1D for specific skills and experience.) In addition, the NBII is a federation of partners -- more than 200 in all -- that provides access to an enormous pool of expertise from which to draw to ensure that the right skills are applied to each activity. The entire partnership network is focused on the goal of using e-business technologies to ensure stakeholder participation designed to provide citizen governance as well as citizen access to NBII products and services.

Competitive Sourcing: All DOI bureaus are being reviewed for compliance with PMA Competitive Sourcing guidelines with the goals of meeting increasing demands for service in the face of flat budgets; ensuring the continued viability of an aging infrastructure in the face of a retiring workforce; and accelerating technological change. The NBII Program functions as a public-private partnership, working with organizations from all sectors. This ensures that skills and other resources required for each activity may

be provided by the most appropriate source.

Improved Financial Performance: The NBII is a collaborative project that supports each of these goals by including human and other resources from multiple federal agencies, state, local, and tribal governments, as well as organizations from academia and the non-government and private sectors. To maximize the impact of its efforts, the NBII leverages the resources of partners wherever possible, to address such critical issues as invasive species and habitat loss.

Budget and Performance Integration: The NBII serves the nation by providing reliable scientific information for many purposes, including efforts to manage biological and other natural resources. By performing this valuable function, the NBII helps the USGS to maximize the Nation's investment in science research and monitoring activities by leveraging Federal research dollars against those expended by other organizations in all sectors. This benefits everyone by avoiding costly duplicative data collection. The USGS Annual Performance Plan validates the necessity for the NBII's dual tasks of providing a single point of access for USGS biological data and information, as well as playing a leadership role in coordinating biological data and information from other organizations to provide a clearer picture of the Nation's biodiversity and natural resources. The NBII has achieved the Nation's strategic goals by successfully fostering many partnerships including ones with other federal agencies, state and local governments, universities, private industry, and non-government/non-profit organizations.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

Yes, the NBII is a multi-entity, multi-sector program coordinated by the U.S. Geological Survey. The NBII puts a premium on successful partnerships with other agencies and organizations with which we can share resources and expertise as well as leverage other ongoing activities. The agencies and organizations run the gamut and include partners in federal agencies, state agencies, international agencies, inter-agency groups, non-government/non-profit agencies, academic partners, and private industry. The NBII continues to develop and negotiate new partnerships in support of its mission. Of NBII's total partnerships, the following shows the break out by organization type of the partner: Federal government- 28%; State government- 4%; Local government - 2%; Non-governmental/Non-profit - 17%; Academic - 25%; Interagency - 11%; International - 7%; Private sector - 6%

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

The NBII betters the return on investment of billions of dollars spent in the US each year on biological research and monitoring activities. Vast amounts of information have been collected by government agencies, scientists, and private organizations, including information on specimens gathered by early explorers of the United States (many of these specimens still exist today in natural history museums) to environmental data collected daily from Earth-orbiting satellites. This immensely valuable and varied information can be found in files, publications, and computers of government agencies and private organizations, and in universities, libraries, and museums around the nation. Decision makers at all levels of the public and private sectors are often forced to make critical environmental judgments without the benefit of much existing information. This program helps to correct that problem.

Integrating information from different sources is not an automatic process because the information was collected in different ways using different guidelines. Many of the individuals and agencies that could use this information to help address a multitude of issues often don't know it already exists. Unwittingly, they are still devoting substantial funds to information re-collection or are making decisions without the benefit of available data. Much useful information is only available on paper and not in a computerized format. Thus, it is not easily accessible to anyone outside that institution.

The NBII continues to make significant gains while addressing these challenges and others. Benefits to the government and the public of improving access to a broad array of biological information are considerable. There are many reasons why an investment in NBII will reduce costs and improve efficiencies. Some of these reasons include the following: The value of existing data becomes exponentially greater than individual data sources used in isolation with the ongoing development of NBII standards and tools, which make it possible to integrate and compare two or more different data sources to answer a given question. Cost savings to government agencies and to private industry will be maximized from not having to pay for the re-collection of biological information that already exists in hundreds of different state resource agency databases, in natural history museums, in libraries across North America, and from many federal agencies. "Conservation vs. use" conflicts can be ameliorated if all the parties involved (public resource management agencies, private industry, and citizens) have full access to resources information in the early stages of decisions. Educators and students at all levels need curricula and resources reflecting the latest scientific findings. The NBII investment envisions a day when students will be able to study

specimens from natural history museums across the country without having to leave their classrooms, thus making education more efficient. Finally, our citizens want, and deserve, easy access to information on the resources in their community, and their nation, to better understand and develop strategies for conserving the environment. The NBII Investment allows them to access this information from their own computers wherever they choose to do so.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

The NBII does not directly interface with any other assets.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.956
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	5.926
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	1.640
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	8.522
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	84.130

National Water Information System (NWIS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	US Geological Survey
Location in the Budget	Hydrologic Monitoring, Assessments and Research
Account Title	Surveys, Investigations, & Research
Account Identification Code	010-12-0804
Program Activity	Water Resources Investigations
Name of Investment	USGS - National Water Information System (NWIS)
Full UPI Code	010-12-01-05-01-1207-00-117-056
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) investigates the occurrence, quantity, quality, distribution, and movement of the surface and underground waters that constitute the Nation's water resources. The National Water Information System (NWIS) is both a work-flow application and a long-term database for national records of ground water quality and levels; surface water quality, flow, stage and discharge; and, therefore, must be managed and maintained as a national archive of data. USGS personnel in all 50 States, plus Puerto Rico and Guam use NWIS for the collection/acquisition, processing, review, storage and dissemination of data. Data quickly and easily available from NWIS are essential to the implementation and successful completion of a broad range of interpretive studies addressing ground-water, surface-water, water-quality, and water-use issues that are critical to USGS partners in local, state, tribal, and Federal government. For example, the hydrologic data stored and made available by NWIS are used not only for determining the adequacy of water supplies, but also for implementing flood-warning systems; designing dams, bridges, and flood control projects; allocating irrigation water; locating sources of pollution, planning for energy development; and investigating the contamination potential of water supplies due to natural and human influences. NWIS's real-time data processing features enables data transmitted via satellite or other telemetry to be processed, screened for outliers and made publicly available from the NWIS website 5-10 minutes after transmission.</p> <p>NWIS is steady-state system with no expected ending date. NWIS should continue to undergo incremental transformation as new methodologies and instruments to investigate, capture and record hydrologic data are discovered and used. In an effort to keep risk low, remain within budget allocation, and more effectively respond to technology changes, the NWIS Project Office (with it's Executive Steering Committee) annually evaluates its business requirements and changing computer/software technologies, and then plans the delivery of software updates.</p> <p>The USGS Investment Review Board and the Department of the Interior Investment Review Board and Management Initiatives Team have reviewed and approved this project.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>The continued support and enhancement of the National Water Information System (NWIS) will improve USGS performance in support of Serving Communities Outcome Goal 4.2 Advance Knowledge through Scientific Leadership and Inform Decision Making in the DOI Strategic Plan. User communities and stakeholders will have improved access and use of USGS hydrologic data. Enhancements to NWIS will increase the amount and type of water data and related metadata available to customers, including more information about the quality of the data (Goal 4.2, Strategy 1 Expand the Scientific Knowledge Base; and Strategy 2 Enhance the Quality and Objectivity of DOI Science). Improvements made to the NWIS applications and interfaces to other agencies will increase customer satisfaction in the areas of ease, speed, and effectiveness of data access and data integration (Goal 4.2, Strategy 3 Lead and Facilitate Exchange and Use of Knowledge).</p> <p>NWIS data for the entire Nation is available to governmental agencies, resources managers, and the public via the World Wide Web (WWW) through the use of the NWISWeb application</p>	

(<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/>). NWISWeb makes data that are collected in real time available to all within a few minutes or hours of collection (depending on telemetry transmission schedules). On a routine basis and during times of crisis, the public, resources managers, and emergency management agencies can now make critical decisions concerning lives and property based on real-time water information. The NWIS is a critical tool used to accomplish the Department's strategic goals. For example, NWIS "Serves Communities" as a vital information source for flood warnings, drought monitoring, and for water resource allocations for human and commercial uses and to protect aquatic life. Water managers monitoring hydroelectric power generation also rely on up-to-date river and reservoir information that NWIS/NWISWeb can provide them. As a reliable source for water quality and quantity information, NWIS contributes greatly to the goal of "Resource Protection". In support of the "Recreation" goal, NWISWeb allows recreationists, such as fisherman, canoers, and kayakers, to access real time stream flow and stream-quality information to ensure their safe and enjoyable recreational use of the water resources. Prior to traveling to a remote site for a river trip, a recreationist can easily check the height of the water, through NWISWeb, to determine if it is safe for their recreational activity.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

NWIS also directly supports the electronic government component of the President's Management Agenda by enhancing the delivery of USGS hydrologic data and information to citizens by providing an efficient and easy-to-use portal called NWISWeb (<http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis/>). The NWISWeb makes data that are collected in real time available to all within a few minutes or hours of collection. On a routine basis and during times of crisis, the public, resources managers, and emergency management agencies can now make critical decisions concerning lives and property based on real-time water information. The value of the NWIS's public website, NWISWeb, has been demonstrated by being awarded a 2002 Grace Hopper Government Technology Leadership Award sponsored by GSA's Federal Technology Service and Government Executive Magazine.

The NWIS (NWIS and NWISWeb) also promote an improved use of Human Capital by providing a standardized system for capturing, processing, storing and disseminating data to the WWW for a wide variety of government and private-sector users.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

Although the NWIS program is not a multi-agency initiative, and does not receive direct funding from other federal agencies or organizations, many agencies and customers benefit and rely on NWIS to access the hydrologic data and information provided by the USGS. NWIS participates in and is a component or linkage of several of the E-Gov initiatives: Recreation One-Stop, Disaster Management, and Geospatial One-Stop - predominantly through linkages into NWISWeb web services for real-time streamflow and other types water data. Both the US Army Corp of Engineers and the National Weather Service depend on USGS streamgage data delivered by the NWIS in making the river forecasts that are so vital to public safety and prevention of flood damages.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

NWIS provides standardized software applications and database structure for hydrologic data and information collected, analyzed and disseminated throughout the USGS offices and external customers. This reduces the need to train users in multiple systems and the need to provide special interfaces to each USGS project and district hydrologic database. NWIS standardization allows for easy aggregation of hydrologic data for regional/spatial queries since the metadata are consistent across all NWIS databases. The consistency and standardization of NWIS and its development process ensures the effective implementation and monitoring of NWIS district operations, which is critical to providing real-time hydrologic data to the nation. Also due to the standardization of NWIS software and databases, NWIS has been able to provide the general public a geographically seamless WWW interface to USGS hydrologic data and information, NWISWeb. As a result, cooperators, partners and the general public can obtain water data and information for the entire U.S. via the Internet without having to contact individual USGS offices. The standardization of the USGS data programs and the use of the data by other government agencies and cooperators prevent the need to duplicate a hydrologic staff in these agencies and assures that the collected data will be entered into a standardized national database so the information will be readily available to all potential users. The maintenance and improvement of NWIS will continue to:

- 1) Reduce cost of providing water data to the customers/stakeholders;
- 2) Increase amount/type of metadata managed by the NWIS including data archives;
- 3) Increase availability and usability of NWIS data improving the access through the world wide web (NWISWeb);

4) Leverage new technologies to improve data flow and business processes; and 5) Improve the reliability and security of the systems and databases.											
List all other assets that interface with this asset.											
There are no assets that interface directly to NWIS											
Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No											
Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)											
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>BY 2006 Planning Resources:</td> <td>0.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:</td> <td>0.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:</td> <td>7.100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:</td> <td>7.100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:</td> <td>107.740</td> </tr> </table>	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	7.100	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	7.100	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	107.740
BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000										
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000										
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	7.100										
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	7.100										
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	107.740										

National Map Reengineering Project

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	US Geological Survey
Location in the Budget	National Geospatial Programs Office
Account Title	Surveys, Investigations and Research
Account Identification Code	010-12-0804
Program Activity	Mapping, Remote Sensing and Geographic Investigations
Name of Investment	USGS - The National Map Reengineering Project
Full UPI Code	010-12-01-05-01-1210-00-109-026
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>Geographic information is an essential tool for land and natural resource management, economic and community development, and health and security services. A common set of current, accurate, and consistent basic information that describes the Earth's surface and locates features is the starting point for most geographic activities. The National Map will be a composite of continuously maintained basic geospatial data for the United States and its territories and will serve as the Nation's topographic map for the 21st Century. The National Map is being developed gradually and operated through extensive, sustainable partnerships and business arrangements with other organizations. It will be a data foundation to which additional data, both public and private, would be tied. It will contain sufficient detail to support national, regional, and local activities. Guaranteed 24X7 availability of The National Map will allow Federal agencies to concentrate on data unique to their mission needs and to avoid expending resources to find, develop, and integrate basic geospatial data each time they are needed. The National Map Reengineering Project describes the plan to provide the information technology and infrastructure to implement the vision of The National Map in order to meet national needs for basic geospatial data.</p> <p>The National Map Reengineering Project has begun to implement the capability to provide data that includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. High-resolution digital orthorectified imagery from aerial photographs or satellite imagery that will provide some of the feature information now symbolized on topographic maps. B. High-resolution surface elevation data including bathymetry to derive contours for primary series topographic maps and to support Earth surface modeling and the production of accurate orthorectified imagery. C. Vector feature data for hydrography (rivers and water bodies), transportation (roads, railways, and waterways), structures, government unit boundaries, and publicly owned lands boundaries. D. Geographic names for physical and cultural features to support the U.S. Board on Geographic Names and other names such as for highways and streets. E. Land cover data that classify the land surface into categories such as open water and high-density residential. F. Information Technology that will support the archive, integration, and dissemination of the data. G. Near-real-time acquisition of remotely-sensed data ensures the currency of geospatial layers of The National Map. These data (optical and thermal) are then preserved in easily accessible archives for comparative analyses of the Earth's dynamic environment. <p>The National Map Reengineering Project will implement the capability to provide services that include the following:</p>	

Changes affecting The National Map will be captured and integrated with existing data in a process of continuous update, rather than through cyclical inspection and revision. Currentness will be measured in days and months rather than years. Data will be seamless and consistently classified, enabling users to extract information for irregular geographic areas, such as counties or drainage basins, and to spatially analyze the information. Data resolution and completeness will vary depending on geographic area and need. For example, The National Map will contain higher resolution elevation data in areas of subtle relief variation, such as river flood plains, to support hydrographic modeling. Content will be mapped in its true geographic position. This will eliminate the offsets and feature generalizations that exist in data collected from existing maps. Positional accuracy will be sufficient to vertically and logically align features from different data themes. Thus, river course will correspond to land surface slope, and boundaries will align with corresponding features, such as roads or rivers. The National Map will contain data for many areas that surpass the standards that have been applicable to primary series topographic maps. All content of The National Map will be documented by metadata that comply with Federal Geographic Data Committee Standards supporting the National Spatial Data Infrastructure.

The USGS is providing the national leadership to develop and maintain The National Map. This leadership includes being the (1) guarantor of national data completeness, consistency, and accuracy, (2) organizer responsibility for awareness, availability, and utility of The National Map, (3) catalyst and collaborator for creating and stimulating partnerships, (4) integrator and certifier of basic geospatial data from other participants, (5) owner and data producer of content for The National Map when no other suitable and verifiable source for those data exist, and (6) leader in the development and implementation of national geospatial data standards. The USGS will also ensure the quality of The National Map data through standards development, by devising and implementing quality assurance procedures, and by promoting process certification criteria for content providers.

The National Map Reengineering Project supports a two-pronged strategy for implementation of the vision that has been described using an analogy of a blanket and quilt in the National Research Council report Weaving A National Map (The National Academies Press, 2003). With this strategy, consistent National digital map datasets at one or more scales, including framework layers, will provide blanket coverage of the conterminous US. At the same time, through formation of essential partnerships with other Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, and non-governmental sources, patches of data at various scales can be made available. Eventually, the patches will be joined. For example, USGS and the State GIS organizations of Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas completed a pilot project to demonstrate the use of Styled Layer Descriptors (SLD) in The National Map. SLD is an extension of the OGC WMS (Web Mapping Services) specification. They allow symbol sets to be applied to WMS data at run time. This is important to The National Map because it dynamically constructs the "blanket" of visually consistent data from the "quilt" of dissimilar data sources as well as successful implementation of open standards. This three-state pilot was very successful; the results can be seen in the public viewer, particularly in the roads layers. This technical achievement also illustrates successful partnership activities essential to building The National Map. The complexity of the interdependencies on this approach requires a rigorous reengineering effort. The goals described for this project are directly tied to and support the accomplishment of the long term goals in the FY 2004 re-PART analysis of the Geography Program and address requirements necessary to achieve the long term key performance measures.

This project has been reviewed and approved by the USGS Investment Review Board, the Department of the Interior IT Management Council, and the Department of the Interior Management Initiatives Team through the FY2006 CPIC process.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

The National Map Reengineering Project will improve USGS performance in support of the Serving Communities goal of the Department's Strategic Plan - Outcome Goal 4.2, Advance Knowledge through Scientific Leadership and Inform Decision Making. Communities and stakeholders will be able to access and use USGS data in combination with that of other organizations engaged in similar research and data collection efforts. Instantaneous access to a broader scope of data and information will enable more targeted research and more efficient and effective natural resource decision and policymaking. In addition, The National Map Reengineering Project will improve customer satisfaction through speed and ease of access (Strategy 1 Expand the Scientific Knowledge Base and Strategy 3 Lead and Facilitate Exchange and Use of Knowledge).

The USGS mission is to provide geospatial data and base topographic information to the Nation, including the needs of its own scientific programs and those of other Federal agencies, is consistent with the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-16, "Coordination of Surveying, Mapping, and Related Spatial Data Activities." The National Map operational precepts are consistent with the spirit of OMB Circular A-130, which requires Federal agencies to take the initiative to disseminate information, maximize its usefulness to the

government and the public, and assist the public in locating government information.	
How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?	
<p>The National Map Reengineering Project directly supports the President's Management Agenda and Secretary's priorities for 1) electronic government, by simplifying and enhancing the delivery of data, information, and tools to citizens consistent with the principles of Geospatial One-Stop; and 2) science-based decision-making, by making available to scientists and the public, base data and information produced through partnerships with organizations in every sector. The USGS has been designated as the lead agency for three of the seven framework data themes for Geospatial One-Stop: digital orthophotography, elevation and hydrography. The National Map will be the vehicle for implementing the Geospatial One-Stop initiative for these three USGS-led framework themes. The National Map, by providing geospatial information content in the form of data and applications, will be the geographic backbone to spatially enable electronic government services. As a result of the December 2003 Charleston Accords between FGDC, Geospatial One Stop, and The National Map, USGS has been actively pursuing integration between GOS and The National Map systems. Technical briefings about the Viewer/Catalog system were presented to GOS technical managers and the current GOS portal contractor ESRI. The plans for integration are being jointly developed between the Viewer Design & Implementation Team, the Catalog Team, and the GOS Project Lead.</p> <p>The geospatial data that is made available from The National Map also supports Recreation One-Stop, and Disaster Management E-Government Initiatives.</p>	
If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.	
<p>The National Map Reengineering Project, while not technically a multi-agency initiative, is essentially a partnership-driven enterprise. The project is responding to the requirement to make a common set of basic spatial data from all levels of Federal, State, and local government available through a variety of partnerships. The USGS has been designated as the lead agency for three of the seven framework data themes (digital orthophotography, elevation and hydrography) for the Geospatial One-Stop E-Government initiative. The National Map will be the vehicle for implementing the Geospatial One-Stop initiative for these three USGS-led framework themes. The National Map will also provide current, nationally consistent geographic base information for the Recreation One-Stop, and Disaster Management E-Government initiatives.</p>	
How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?	
<p>The National Map Reengineering Project will provide improvements in the information infrastructure that will reduce costs of maintaining older technologies and enable sharing archive responsibilities with partners. It will also introduce efficiencies based on the greater capacity to manage the metadata and data holdings that are used and exchanged by customers and partners. The heavy emphasis on forming cooperative partnerships with other geospatial data producing organizations will result in greater availability of more current data than would be possible otherwise. The end result will be an overall lower average cost of data to customers as a whole, including federal customers. The type of partnerships envisioned will also result in more efficient update of data because of the sharing of responsibilities.</p>	
List all other assets that interface with this asset.	
<p>The National Map interfaces with and contributes to the Geospatial One-Stop, Recreation One-Stop, and Disaster Management E-Government initiatives, which all represent the reengineering of major segments of the Federal Government business. The National Map Reengineering Project also interfaces with the USGS Landsat program that is documented on a separate Exhibit 300. The Landsat program provides imagery for the digital orthoimagery layer of The National Map.</p>	
Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	Yes

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)		
	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	1.380
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	11.020
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	8.480
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	20.880
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	104.40

Landsat

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	US Geological Survey
Location in the Budget	Land Remote Sensing
Account Title	The Landsat Project
Account Identification Code	010-12-0804
Program Activity	Mapping, Remote Sensing and Geographic Investigations
Name of Investment	USGS - Landsat
Full UPI Code	010-12-01-05-01-1211-00-108-023
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The Landsat Project is a joint initiative of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to collect and distribute images of the Earth using a series of satellites. NASA developed and launched the satellites, while the USGS continues to manage flight operations, maintenance, reception, processing, archiving, and distribution of data from both missions.</p> <p>The primary objective of the Landsat Project is to ensure collection of consistently calibrated imagery of the Earth's land mass, coastal boundaries, and coral reefs; and to ensure the data acquired are of maximum utility in supporting scientific monitoring of Earth's changing land surface. Image data are used to manage natural resources, carry out national security functions, hazard mitigation, etc. and made available to governmental agencies and the general public for a nominal fee via the Landsat Project website (http://landsat.usgs.gov/). The Landsat Project includes both the Landsat 5 and 7 missions, and the archive of over 1.7 million Landsat scenes providing the scientific user community global data dating back to 1972.</p> <p>The Landsat Project is in the Control phase of the Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC) Process and is in Steady State. On July 7, 2004, the Landsat Project successfully completed a USGS Subject Matter Expert review and scoring aligned with OMB scoring criteria and FEA guidance. On July 19, 2004, the USGS Investment Review Board (IRB) approved the submission of Landsat to the DOI Investment Review Board. Landsat was reviewed and selected for the FY 2006 portfolio by the DOI IRB on August 18, 2004.</p> <p>The USGS budget for FY 2006 includes an increase of \$6 million in base funds to continue operations of Landsat 7 through the launch of the Landsat Data Continuity Mission in 2009. Since the failure of the Scan Line Corrector (SLC) aboard the Landsat 7 satellite, USGS has been having difficulty recovering reimbursable funding for the program. The increase will provide the additional base funds necessary to continue operations of the satellite through 2007.</p> <p>For FY 2006, the Landsat Project will remain in a steady-state phase, i.e., all appropriated budgetary resources (\$16.20M) will be directed at maintaining current systems including technical services and flight operations of both Landsat 5 and Landsat 7. If needed, any acquisitions for equipment maintenance, replacement or software maintenance upgrades will utilize commercially available or COTS products to the maximum extent possible. However, there may be unique situations where custom-designed hardware or software are required to meet the unique demands of acquisition and archival of satellite data.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>The Landsat Project supports the Department of the Interior and USGS mission goal "to provide science for a changing world..." by acquiring and archiving continuous near-real-time data from Landsats 5 and 7. The Landsat Project provides the baseline information upon which numerous science and policy decisions are based. These unbiased and impartial data then lead to scientific information, which then leads to</p>	

scientific knowledge. This is the basis upon which many political and scientific leaders develop policy, draft laws and statutes, and implement or, as needed, reduce regulatory policy.

Data acquired from the Landsat Project support effective implementation of the Department's other mission goals including protecting the environment and preserving the Nation's natural and cultural resources. The Landsat Project offers temporal and spatial coverage of requested study areas or regions of the Earth in order to assist the public and stakeholders in assessing environmental risks and mitigation. The Landsat Project also offers data on a continuous basis in support of land use/land cover planners and resource managers who aim to accomplish another DOI goal, that of managing natural resources for a healthy environment and strong economy.

The Landsat Project also supports the USGS mission to provide geospatial data and base topographic information to the Nation, by directly contributing to the orthoimagery and land cover data layers of The National Map.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

The Landsat Project is a collaborative effort between the USGS and NASA that supports several goals from the President's Management Agenda. Landsat supports the Expanded Electronic Government goal by providing access to high-quality service via the Internet while reducing the cost of delivering those services. To acquire timely, high-quality geospatial data, citizens have rapid online access through such portals as Geospatial One-Stop (<http://www.geo-one-stop.gov>) and The National Map (<http://nationalmap.usgs.gov>) and can quickly browse, order and download data (<http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov>, <http://glovis.usgs.gov>). Public access via the World Wide Web or by phone reduces costs and enables citizens and organizations to easily view and purchase satellite data at a relatively low cost.

The Landsat Project exhibits Budget and Performance Integration by using performance-based contracting at the USGS National Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS). On-site contract management continually works with USGS EROS managers to optimize goals of easier, faster customer access to satellite data while enhancing acquisition and archiving of this data. Where applicable, COTS software and enterprise architecture hardware are used to reduce costs and computer "down-time." The Landsat Project uses competitive sourcing for 95 percent of the flight and ground systems operations, including acquisition, archiving, processing, and distributing satellite data. This highly skilled contractor team ensures efficient service of geospatial products to customers.

The Landsat Project also aligns closely with the President's goal on Strategic Management of Human Capital. The scientific staff of the Landsat Project continually strive to deliver quality Landsat data with extensive service support both online and by phone.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

Yes, Landsat is a multi-agency initiative as it is managed by both USGS and NASA.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

The Landsat Project provides an essential and unique set of data that supports the science and operational activities of many Federal, State, and local agencies, and other users of moderate-resolution satellite data. Landsat data are available at a low cost to any user with an open redistribution policy. Access to Landsat data allows Federal and non-Federal agencies to make informed decisions and assess the impact of historic and future policies in the areas of resource management, hazard mitigation, etc.

Landsat 7 has already exceeded its planned mission life span and may continue to collect global observation until late 2009, at which time a follow-on mission is expected to launch. The Landsat Data Continuity Mission (LDCM), mandated by P.L. 102-555 and guided by Presidential Decision Directive NSTC-3, will be a joint effort between USGS, NASA, and NOAA in conjunction with input from other partners and the user community. LDCM is reviewed under a separate business case and is in the planning stage of its mixed life cycle.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.											
The Landsat Project interfaces and provides essential data layers to The National Map and LANDFIRE, which are documented in separate Exhibit 300s.											
Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	No										
Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)											
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>BY 2006 Planning Resources:</td> <td>0.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:</td> <td>0.000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:</td> <td>16.200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:</td> <td>16.200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:</td> <td>110.635</td> </tr> </table>	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	16.200	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	16.200	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	110.635
BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000										
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000										
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BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	16.200										
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	110.635										

Landsat Data Continuity Mission (LDCM)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	US Geological Survey
Location in the Budget	Land Remote Sensing
Account Title	Surveys, Investigations, and Research
Account Identification Code	010-12-0804
Program Activity	Mapping, Remote Sensing and Geographic Investigations
Name of Investment	USGS - Landsat Data Continuity Mission (LDCM)
Full UPI Code	010-12-01-05-01-1212-00-108-023
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The Landsat Data Continuity Mission (LDCM) will be a follow-on to the Landsat Project, which represents the world's longest continuously acquired collection of space-based land remote sensing data. For over 30 years, the Landsat satellite series has collected and produced low-cost, moderate-resolution multispectral data for researchers and decision-makers worldwide. LDCM is intended to ensure the continued acquisition and availability of Landsat-quality data in order to provide policymakers, researchers and the public with long-term global monitoring of the terrestrial environment.</p> <p>Landsat 7 has exceeded its planned 5-year mission lifetime and will tentatively provide continuous global observations at least until 2010, at which time LDCM is slated to become operational following a launch in late 2009. As mandated by P.L. 102-555 and guided by Presidential Decision Directive NSTC-3, NASA, USGS, and NOAA are cooperating to ensure Landsat data continuity by evaluating alternatives for a Landsat 7 follow-on mission.</p> <p>The primary objective of the LDCM is to ensure a continued collection of consistently calibrated imagery of the Earth's land mass, coastal boundaries, and coral reefs; and to ensure the data acquired are of maximum utility in supporting the scientific objectives of monitoring changes in the Earth's land surface and associated environment. Image data from satellites, such as the Landsat series, are one of the most efficient, cost-effective sources of essential geospatial information for the scientific and operational land and resource management communities. Image data are used to manage the Earth's natural resources, carry out national security functions, and plan many other activities of scientific, economic, and social importance, such as the progress of wild land fires and changes in crop conditions. Image data will be made available to governmental agencies and to the general public for a nominal fee via the LDCM Project website. For additional information on the LDCM Project see http://ldcm.usgs.gov/.</p> <p>The LDCM project is in the planning stage of a Mixed Life Cycle under the Capital Planning & Investment Control (CPIC) Process. On July 7, 2004, the LDCM project successfully completed USGS Subject Matter Expert review and scoring aligned with OMB scoring criteria and FEA guidance. On July 19, 2004, the USGS Investment Review Board (IRB) approved the submission of LDCM to the DOI Investment Review Board. LDCM was reviewed and selected for the FY06 portfolio by the DOI IRB on August 18, 2004. The Landsat Project is reviewed under a separate business case.</p> <p>The USGS has requested an increase of \$7.5 million in the FY 2006 budget to identify requirements, perform trade studies and develop ground system designs for the LDCM.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>The LDCM will support the Department of the Interior and USGS mission goal "to provide science for a changing world..." by acquiring and archiving continuous near-real-time data. LDCM, like the Landsat Project, will provide the baseline information upon which numerous science and policy decisions are based. These unbiased and impartial data then lead to scientific information, which in turn leads to</p>	

unbiased scientific knowledge. This is the basis upon which many political and scientific leaders develop policy, draft laws and statutes, and implement or, as needed, reduce regulatory policy.

Data acquired from the LDCM can in turn lead to effective implementation of the Department's other mission goals including protecting the environment and preserving the Nation's natural and cultural resources. LDCM will offer temporal (time-dependent) and spatial coverage of requested study areas or regions of the Earth in order to assist the public and stakeholders in assessing environmental risks and mitigation. LDCM will also offer data on a continuous basis in support of land use/land cover planners and resource managers who aim to accomplish another DOI goal, that of managing natural resources for a healthy environment and strong economy.

LDCM will support the USGS mission to provide geospatial data and base topographic information to the Nation by directly contributing to the orthoimagery and land cover data layers of The National Map.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

LDCM is a collaborative effort between the USGS, NASA, and NOAA that supports several goals from the President's Management Agenda. LDCM will support the Expanded Electronic Government goal by providing access to high-quality service via the Internet while reducing the cost of delivering those services. To acquire timely, high-quality geospatial data, citizens will have rapid online access through such portals as Geospatial One-Stop (<http://www.geo-one-stop.gov>) and The National Map (<http://nationalmap.usgs.gov>) and can quickly browse, order and download data (<http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov>, <http://glovis.usgs.gov>). Public access via the World Wide Web or by phone reduces costs and enables citizens and organizations to easily view and purchase satellite data at a relatively low cost.

LDCM will exhibit Budget and Performance Integration by using performance-based contracting at the USGS National Center for Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS). On-site contract management will continually work with USGS EROS managers to optimize goals of easier, faster customer access to satellite data while enhancing acquisition and archiving of this data. Where applicable, COTS (commercial off-the-shelf) software and enterprise architecture hardware are used to reduce costs and computer "down-time." LDCM will use competitive sourcing for approximately 95 percent of the flight and ground systems operations, including acquisition, archiving, processing, and distributing satellite data. This highly skilled contractor team will strive to ensure efficient service of geospatial products to customers.

LDCM also will align closely with the President's goal on Strategic Management of Human Capital. The LDCM scientific staff will strive to deliver quality Landsat data with extensive service support both online and by phone.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

The LDCM project is a multi-agency initiative as it is managed by both USGS, NASA and NOAA.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

The LDCM investment will provide low cost moderate resolution satellite imagery for use by the scientific community. Without LDCM there would be gaps in the 30+ year continuous record of global satellite imagery. In addition researchers would have to rely on commercial sources for satellite imagery and if available would be much more expensive to purchase.

The investment in LDCM will provide public domain access to moderate resolution satellite data that is essential to the science and operational activities of many Federal, State, and local agencies, and other users. These data will be used by researchers in such areas as global crop monitoring and yield prediction, forest vitality and deforestation monitoring, international mapping and land-surface analysis, flood measurement and monitoring, coastal environmental assessment and monitoring, and global famine detection and warning.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

The LDCM ensures the continuation post-Landsat 7 of a collection of consistently calibrated imagery of the Earth's land masses to support scientific monitoring of changes in the Earth's surface and environment.

The LDCM will provide a base data layer for The National Map.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)		
	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	2.110
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	5.510
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.580
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	8.200
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	235.380

Enterprise Web (E-Web)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	US Geological Survey
Location in the Budget	Office of Geographic Information
Account Title	Surveys Investigations and Research
Account Identification Code	0101-12-0804
Program Activity	Science Support
Name of Investment	USGS - Enterprise Web (EWEB)
Full UPI Code	010-12-03-00-01-3004-00-108-023
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The Enterprise Web activities have been organized around two fundamental principles: establishing governance and infrastructure to achieve a well-managed USGS Web presence and empowering USGS customers to easily obtain science information by place, science issues and time. The primary objectives for Fiscal Year 2006 are 1) Maintain and improve the USGS homepages and infrastructure, 2) Complete certification and accreditation of the Bureau's web servers, 3) Bring together the USGS community to guide the "Web of the Future" and establish web policy and processes, 4) Continue to consolidate, clean-up, organize and present USGS science information and 5) Assist USGS programs in managing information effectively throughout its life cycle.</p> <p>In order to achieve these objectives, the Enterprise Web activities has been mapped to strategic outcomes identified by the USGS and DOI executive leadership and stakeholder and customer interviews and feedback. The strategic outcomes are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Secure, manage and maintain USGS Web Infrastructure and Operations, 2) Provide the technical solutions for USGS business requirements for Knowledge Development & Delivery, 3) Promulgate, promote and enforce Web-related governance & oversight and 4) Ensure the project and Web Presence utilizes a Project Management approach. <p>This project has been reviewed and approved by the USGS Investment Review Board, the Department of the Interior IT Management Council, and the Department of the Interior Management Initiatives Team through the FY2006 CPIC process.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>This project enables the USGS to improve service in support of Serving Communities Outcome Goal 4.2 Advance Knowledge through Scientific Leadership and Inform Decision Making in the new/draft DOI Strategic Plan. Specifically:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *. More USGS scientific data will be made accessible to customers, (Goal 4.2, Strategy 1: Expand the Scientific Knowledge Base) and; *. Customer satisfaction with ease, speed, and effectiveness of data access and data integration will be increased (Goal 4.2, Strategy 3: Lead and Facilitate Exchange and Use of Knowledge). <p>The collection and provision of natural science data is a USGS core function. The USGS has the primary Federal responsibility for monitoring and issuing warnings concerning earthquakes and volcanoes and provides information needed by the National Weather Service to predict and monitor floods. Feedback</p>	

from emergency management officials and other customers demonstrates a need to provide scientific information by place, delivered in real time with high reliability and exactitude. Standardization and simplification of information access are expected to produce substantial benefits to user communities, partners, and the general public. Additionally, the Enterprise Web addresses required upgrades to systems and data security and fully supports all compliance issues (e.g., Section 508, privacy, data quality, etc.) in a highly cost-effective manner.

The Enterprise Web was designed in response to an increased need to effectively communicate earth science information from the USGS to the public in a faster, more easily understood, reliable and timely manner, so that:

- * Resource Managers make decisions based on accurate, reliable, comprehensive, up-to-date, and impartial scientific information;
- * The loss of life and property from natural disasters is minimized through access and availability of timely scientific information;
- * Federal, State, and local governments and the private sector have access to shared and national databases of natural resources information; and
- * The public has easy access to earth science information.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

The development of the USGS Enterprise Web directly supports the E-Government component of the President's Management Agenda including:

- * Recreation One-Stop (recreation.gov)
 - Real Time River levels for fisherman
 - Bird Identification Tips
 - Ducks at a Distance - A Waterfowl Identification Guide
- * Geospatial One-Stop (geodata.gov)
 - The National Map
 - National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII)
 - GEODE (Geodata Explorer)
 - Geographic Names Information System (GNIS)
- * Disaster Information
 - USGS Water Watch (droughts)
 - USGS Real-Time Flood Data
 - Latest Earthquake Information
 - West Nile Virus Project (geospatial analysis)
- * FirstGov
 - FirstGov for Kids
 - USGS Learning Web
 - Volcanoes of the World
 - Earthquake Information Center
 - Science.gov

USGS Enterprise Web's mission, structure and business practices are fully aligned with the PMA guidelines for e-government initiatives and directly support two major components of the PMA. These include 1) science-based decision-making, by making available to scientists and researchers a broad range of data and information produced by organizations in every sector and 2) electronic government by simplifying and enhancing the delivery of data, information and tools to citizens by providing an efficient and easy to user portal.

Within E-government, the USGS EWeb program supports the PMA objectives for expanded electronic government including:

Citizen-centered - The Enterprise Web program provides citizens with fast and easy access to more comprehensive and inclusive natural science resource than is available from any other single provider.

Simplify and Unify - The Enterprise Web Program has developed collaborative relationships with USGS

programs and other science organizations to ensure a common approach to providing natural science data to the citizen.

Maximize IT Investments to ensure interoperability and minimize redundancy - The Enterprise Web program's primary business objective is to provide an enterprise solution for infrastructure and managing content that is consistent with the DOI Enterprise Architecture, DOI Web Directives, and OMB policy.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

The Enterprise Web program has contributed expertise and techniques, in collaboration with other Federal science agencies, to produce the Science.gov Web site under FirstGov.

As appropriate, our sites and architectures make use of, or otherwise strategically incorporate, links to multi-agency resources and applications including the Recreation One-Stop, Geospatial One-Stop, and Disaster Assistance and Crisis Response E-Government portal initiatives; as well as several USGS-led multi-agency initiatives, including The National Map, National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII), and the National Atlas of the United States.

In addition, the USGS and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are collaborating on opportunities for sharing information and technical expertise in order to improve both agencies' web presence. USGS is also pursuing opportunities for improving delivery of USGS real-time science data and information through various media outlets.

The Enterprise Web Manager is an active member on the DOI Web Council working collaboratively with the other DOI bureaus to improve the overall DOI Web presence (and also continue to improve USGS's Web presence).

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

Enterprise Web will achieve substantial benefits for individual USGS programs through cost-avoidance relating to future operations of USGS Web sites. It is important to understand that costs of distributing information via the Web will continue to increase; Enterprise Web is a cost-avoidance measure to control the increase through rational planning and development.

Because of the Web's growing importance and increasingly strict operating standards, the cost of running Web sites will not decline, however, achieving mandated upgrades for accessibility, privacy, data quality, records management, security, "508" accessibility and other policies and requirements on the present system of independent Web servers are expected to be almost twice as costly through FY09 as achieving these goals through deployment and use of common tools, applications of best practices, training, and use of centralized facilities. Once the Enterprise Web is in place, continuing development, operations, and maintenance costs will be substantially less than for a collection of independent, uncoordinated systems.

Finally, any quantifiable benefits to Web site users in terms of more effective delivery of USGS products and services will further improve this benefit-to-cost ratio.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

As mentioned earlier, the USGS Enterprise Web has participated with other science agencies to produce the Science.gov website under FirstGov. Some of the concepts for displaying information, such as a thesaurus-based browse tree, developed by the Enterprise Web were tested and implemented on Science.gov. As appropriate, our sites and architectures make use of, or otherwise strategically incorporate, links to multi-agency resources and applications including the Recreation One-Stop, Geospatial One-Stop, and Disaster Assistance and Crisis Response E-Government portal initiatives; the USGS National Map (partnerships aspect), National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII), the National Atlas, etc.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)		
	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	1.500
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	1.000
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	2.500
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	33.500

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U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (FWS)

Federal Aid Information Management System (FAIMS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Fish and Wildlife Service
Location in the Budget	Federal Aid in Sport Fish
Account Title	Summary of IT Investments
Account Identification Code	010-18-8151
Program Activity	Federal Aid Programs
Name of Investment	FWS - Federal Aid Information Management System (FAIMS)
Full UPI Code	010-18-04-00-01-1818-00-117-057
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The function of FAIMS is to provide a national automated system for Federal Assistance Grant Program Administration, which both facilitates the obligation of funds to grant recipients and provides a record of accountability for use of those funds in accomplishing individual grant objectives. In so doing, FAIMS is a means by which program offices collaborate to keep consolidated, accurate records of Grant Program Activities to maintain the public trust in the accountability for each grant program administered. The system further provides information to grantee agencies to help in the accountability of grant processing.</p> <p>Planning began in May, 1996 through the use of multiple User Acceptance Teams. A contract was awarded with Oracle Consulting to begin development of the FAIMS client server application in November 1997. Completion of the basic FAIMS infrastructure occurred in November, 1998 and the system has been in production since January 1999.</p> <p>Since then, many modifications have been added to the system to make it more robust. In 2000, an electronic interface was completed with FFS and HHS allowing obligations and payments to flow directly through FAIMS. In January 2002, major enhancements were started to move FAIMS from a client server model to a web model, and to add interfaces for public and state grantee accessibility. As of April, 2004, most of these web-enabling modifications are completed however some of the associated database consolidations and some of the public interfaces are not complete. These projects were cancelled due to the announcement of the implementation of the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS). FAIMS is scheduled to be retired upon FWS' implementation of FBMS in October 2006.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>FAIMS is a grant management system used to track the allocation of Fish and Wildlife grant funds and track the projects and accomplishments associated with these funds. As such, it directly allows the Service to accomplish its fiduciary responsibilities related to the grant management programs it is responsible for and improves the business operations and internal and external accountability of these grant programs. More specifically this investment relates directly to the Service Long-term goal 4.2: * From 2001 through 2005, the service will improve grants management through automation for 80% of the States' and territories' grant proposals.</p> <p>In addition, FAIMS directly supports the DOI Strategic Goals of "Serving Communities" and "Resource Use" by providing access to Grant information for a variety of clients (Fish & Wildlife Employees, Grantees and the public), and providing a central repository to manage grants optimally and promote responsible use of the funds. FAIMS also indirectly satisfies the goals of "Recreation" and "Resource Protection" since many of the grants managed by the system is used to provide recreation and improve the environment.</p> <p>DOI Strategic Goals directly supported by FAIMS:</p>	

<p>1) Resource Use * Manage or Influence Resource Use to Enhance Public Benefit, Promote Responsible Use, and Ensure Optimal Value. 2) Serving Communities * Protect Lives, Resources and Property. * Advance Knowledge Through Scientific Leadership and Inform Decisions Through the Applications of Science.</p> <p>DOI Strategic Goals indirectly supported by FAIMS: 1) Resource Protection * Improve the Health of Watersheds, Landscapes, and Marine Resources that are DOI Managed or Influenced in a Manner Consistent with Obligations Regarding the Allocation and Use of Water. * Sustain Biological Communities on DOI Managed and Influenced Lands and Water in a Manner Consistent with Obligations Regarding the Allocation and Use of Water. 2) Recreation * Provide for a Quality Recreation Experience, Including Access and Enjoyment of Natural and Cultural Resources on DOI Managed and Partnered Lands and Waters.</p>	
<p>How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?</p>	
<p>FAIMS supports the President's Management Agenda of improved financial performance and expanded electronic government by providing: * Tracking of grant information and funds. * Accountability of grant information and funds. * Electronic transfers of funds to grantees. * Reporting of financial and performance information related to grants. * Increased communication of grant information between grantees, state organization and the public. * Reduced costs for managing grants. * A common repository of Bureau grant information. * The public with grant information.</p>	
<p>If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.</p>	
<p>This is not a multi-agency initiative.</p>	
<p>How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?</p>	
<p>This investment provides the capability for the Service to manage grants through the same system and provide standardization and uniformity in grant management practices and accountability. It will also provide the framework for supporting and implementing Electronic grant management consistent with Departmental and government-wide efforts.</p>	
<p>List all other assets that interface with this asset.</p>	
<p>1) Health and Human Services' Payment Management System 2) Federal Financial System</p> <p>Neither of these systems have been reengineered as part of this Project.</p>	
<p>Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?</p>	<p>No</p>

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)		
	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	1.900
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	1.900
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	19.900

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS)

NPS.gov Internet/Intranet Portal (formerly ParkNet)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	National Park Service
Location in the Budget	Summary of IT Investments
Account Title	Department of the Interior
Account Identification Code	010-24-1036
Program Activity	Natl Park Svc Internet/Intranet Portal (ParkNet)
Name of Investment	NPS - NPS.gov Internet/Intranet Portal (formerly ParkNet)
Full UPI Code	010-24-01-04-01-2404-00-117-058
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The National Park Service (NPS) uses www.nps.gov (also often referred to in the past as ParkNet. The name was changed because the "Net" portion of the name tended to cause people to think of the system as a Wide Area Network type system) to deliver the most accurate, comprehensive and current information available about its parks, programs, and resources to the global Internet audience. It makes the vast array of NPS information resources, scientific research data, museum management and collections, educational curriculum, and NPS libraries easily accessible. It serves as a critical public outreach and education tool, enhancing and expanding the success of the traditional means of visitor centers and printed materials. In addition to improving services to citizens and enhancing government efficiencies, NPS.gov promotes volunteerism, education, public/private partnerships, publish material that is relevant to the NPS mission of stewardship, preservation, education, and protection of public resources that build and enhance the public's sense of ownership. The NPS.gov Project Team manages the resources responsible for maintaining, upgrading and building NPS.gov and a number of other sites within the National Park Service.</p> <p>NPS.gov allows the NPS to reach diverse audiences and to share a broad array of information. Each week, millions of visitors around the world look to NPS.gov to help them prepare for visits to parks, and to learn more about the various activities of the NPS. In particular, teachers, students, and life-long learners use NPS.gov for source material. Teachers can search and find classroom curriculum and materials for students (at all levels) doing research. The Web has become a powerful tool with which to educate the public about NPS programs and policies. Since 1995, the number of web page "hits" has grown from 300,000 to over 180 million hits annually.</p> <p>Since 1996, an Integrated Project Team (IPT) has guided NPS.gov development. The IPT holds monthly teleconferences and an annual conference. Among its responsibilities, the IPT defines the responsibilities and establishes NPS standards for electronic information on the Internet/Intranet (e.g., Director's Order #70 and the Internet/Intranet Publications Manual).</p> <p>One highly unique NPS.gov function is the Park Profile Content Management System. This is an effective agency-wide information portal that enables National Park System staff (Park Rangers) to create consistent high quality public web presence without specialized training. This is accomplished using web-based architecture. The IPT redesign process continues to improve the capability of the Content Management System (CMS) by adding and consolidating additional information categories not yet addressed by other government or private systems.</p> <p>Recent feedback from NPS.gov users indicated better organization of NPS web content would boost public information discovery and retrieval as well as increase information sharing across federal, state, and local land management agencies. The existing visual design and data structure has become cluttered and inefficient causing frustration among the public, NPS content managers, and systems administrators. Other problems include Section 508 non-compliance, aging hardware and software architecture, limited data capacity, limited retrieval, and difficult navigation and search functions. As a result, the Team</p>	

formulated a Comprehensive Design Plan.

In fiscal year 2002, the first of a nine phase Strategic Comprehensive Design Plan was funded (\$66K). During this phase, a contractor defined the customers (internal and external), content, navigation, ease of use, technical capabilities, legislative mandates and the future growth of NPS.gov.

The updated NPS.gov will successfully integrate with existing NPS databases and it will meet established NPS technical and security parameters. To ensure its success, the IPT proposed to select a contractor specializing in corporate graphic identity and web design to develop a new clear and intuitive navigation and visual identity for NPS.gov. This design, which constitutes the second of the nine phases defined in the Plan, has been completed. The schedule for completing the remaining phases identified in the Plan is as follows:

(a) FY 2004: Phase 3-Integration of the Content Management System (CMS) for the Park Profile System and Park Extended Pages (Module 1)

(b) FY 2005: Phase 4-Cultural Resources Content Migration (Module 2)

(c) FY 2006: Phase 5-Natural Resources Content Migration (Module 3)

(d) FY 2007: Phase 6 and 7-Fire, Planning, and NPSDigest Migration (Modules 4 and 5)

(e) FY 2008 and FY 2007: Phase 8 and 9: CMS Upgrades (Modules 6 and 7)

The IPT also explored the feasibility of a future portal, the Extranet, to be developed to fill the need of communicating with a wide variety of NPS partners. The growth of the Intranet has led to requests by various partners to be able to communicate their news, activities, accomplishments, and organizational information with Park Service employees. The Extranet will give these partners a medium in which to communicate, as well as allow the NPS to share with them, our mission, and our values. NPSDigest.gov is the extranet site which formed from this process. It was implemented in March 2004.

The design and content of web publications has the potential to deliver and communicate essential information about the identity of NPS. The national park experience (which includes the "national park idea" as well as the cultural and natural resources of parks) provides a very potent frame of reference for who we are as a people and as a country. An important part of this challenge is how to package and present the vast amount of information the NPS has to offer the public.

The NPS.gov Project Team is currently planning to expand the success and usability improvements that resulted from the redesign project and expand them through out all of NPS.gov portals. This will involve an integration project that encompasses Content Management, Change Management and infrastructure consolidation. While this creates a budgetary increase in the NPS.gov project it limits the need for increases on other Internet projects within the National Park Service and will serve to save overall resources in the short term.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) protects and manages the Nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its special responsibilities to American Indians, Alaska Natives and affiliated Island Communities. NPS.gov directly supports two DOI strategic goals

The first is the Recreation Strategic Goal of providing recreation opportunities to America. Within this Strategic Goal, NPS.gov directly supports two specific strategies identified under the End Outcome Goal of providing for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters. These are:

The second of these is the Management Strategic Goal of managing the Department to be highly skilled, accountable, modern, functionally integrated, citizen-centered and results oriented. By providing an easily accessible, medium to access NPS information, NPS.gov is by design, citizen-centric. This focus is constantly reinforced as NPS.gov project management strives to improve upon its efficiency and effectiveness.

NPS.gov also directly supports the Departmental educational mission by informing and educating the public about the NPS mission and organization, the uniqueness of park resources, and the relevance of a

national system of parks and partnership programs.
How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?
<p>NPS.gov supports two of the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda. The first of these is "Citizen-Centered E-Government and Information Technology Management", by providing an easy-to-find, high quality, highly-visible, one-stop public web portal to the National Park Service and National Park System services. As a result, it has reduced the federal and public communication expenses; facilitated quicker and convenient NPS access; and, improved information flow internally and to the public. Incorporating the NPS goal of building a "seamless network of parks", NPS.gov has made Federal parks and the government more transparent.</p> <p>NPS.gov is the model for data sharing with the Recreation One-Stop initiative, one of the Presidential Priority E-Gov Initiatives. Other organizations participating in that initiative will be encouraged to mimic the NPS approach for managing data in a Web Content Management System and exporting it in XML format via a web service. In addition to the data sharing technology, the citizen-oriented content in NPS.gov is a model for others to follow. NPS.gov also shares extensive data with the Geospatial Information One-Stop initiative that is another of the Presidential Priority E-Gov Initiatives.</p> <p>NPS.gov also supports the "Human Capital Management" strategic goal from the President's Management Agenda.</p>
If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.
<p>NPS.gov serves the global Internet population by supporting approximately 90 million visits to the web site annually. Since NPS.gov is available to anyone with access to the Internet, customers are U.S. citizens and the foreign public who want to visit our National Parks or are interested in America's natural, historic and cultural heritage, volunteerism and education. The external customers are the engineers, resource managers, recreationalists, scientists, educators, students, businesses, citizens groups and individuals, local, state, and other federal government staff.</p>
How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?
<p>NPS.gov user feedback indicates that better organization of the current web site would boost public information discovery and retrieval, as well as increase information sharing across federal, state, and local land management agencies. Allowing users to more efficiently find their destinations will help to drive business to the parks, which increases fee revenue. Also, by highlighting less visited parks we are helping drive fee revenue to those parks which will help to pacify the urgent needs for budgetary relief in those parks. For example, visitors use NPS.gov before they travel to prepare for their visit, and often arrive with printed NPS.gov web pages containing current and comprehensive information. NPS.gov reduces NPS park brochure printing and postage costs, and saves staff time answering information requests. Further efficiencies will reduce production, postage and staff costs.</p>
List all other assets that interface with this asset.
<p>The NPS.gov Project supports/interfaces with the following web sites:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) recreation.gov (National Recreation Reservation System) (b) recdata.gov.(Recreation Information Data Base) (c) geodata.gov (d) nationalparks.org (e) seeamerica.org

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	No
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Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)	
BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.350
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	1.550
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.260
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	2.176
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	5.847

Historic Preservation Learning Portal

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	National Park Service
Location in the Budget	Summary of IT Investments
Account Title	Department of the Interior
Account Identification Code	010-24-1036
Program Activity	Federal Preservation Institute
Name of Investment	NPS - Historic Preservation Learning Portal
Full UPI Code	010-24-01-02-01-2407-00-106-017
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The Historic Preservation Learning Portal will be a learning platform providing access to Internet sites having the information needed to meet the requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), executive orders, related laws, and regulations. The learning platform is needed because the NHPA requires the Secretary of the Interior to develop and maintain a comprehensive education program in historic preservation. This responsibility is delegated to the National Park Service. With the Historic Preservation Learning Portal, Federal agency staff, from senior executives through Federal Preservation Officers to field staff, will be able to significantly improve their discovery and use of historic preservation content on the Internet. They will be able to communicate more efficiently with one another about the value and applicability of selected information for their agency-specific programs and current workplans. The development of the Portal for all agencies will reduce significantly the costs by each individual agency and eliminate redundancy.</p> <p>The Portal will use a concept-matching software so users can search for, link with, and have ready access to unstructured electronic information and training resources. Searches can be saved, retrained, and automatically categorized conceptually so that learning is cumulative. The conceptual contents of sites identified through searches are summarized in automatically. Users can establish "communities of practice", who share aggregated knowledge both rapidly and comprehensively. Federal Preservation Officers and other historic preservation program officials can undertake knowledge management objectives to improve the efficiency and effectiveness by which agency policy and procedures are communicated electronically, learned, understood, and applied.</p> <p>The Historic Preservation Learning (HPL) Portal will transform how people do historic preservation business by providing significantly wider access to programs, projects, and training information with proven records for success. Available, tested program and project alternatives will be more quickly identified, and prioritized solutions to problems can be undertaken with more efficient processes. Agency staff will learn about successful solutions sooner, or they can be more efficiently directed to become aware of and familiar with emergent problem-solving methods. The policies and current directions of agencies will be more effectively communicated, assisting regional and field staff with developing annual workplans that are more consistent with prioritized needs. The results of these changes will be more readily available to citizens and the broader constituencies of the national historic preservation program.</p> <p>The Portal costs include a software license and out-year maintenance. The costs are being funded through a partnership with many other Federal agencies, including OAIT, FEMA, INS, VA, FSA-USDA, NRCS-USDA, FS-USDA, FCC, EPA, ACHP, and others. The National Park Service is providing staff support from existing FTEs.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>This is an investment based upon multi-agency support that specifically addresses strategic goals and objectives of both the Department of the Interior and the National Park Service. The DOI Strategic Plan mission areas, goals, and how they are supported by this investment include:</p>	

- (1) Resource Protection mission with goal Protection of Cultural Heritage.
- (2) Serving Communities mission with goal for Advancing Knowledge and Making Informed Decisions.
- (3) Serving Communities mission with goal for Fulfilling Our Trust Responsibilities to Indian Tribes.
- (4) Information Technology for E-Government.

The DOI objective of Managing for Excellence and Accountability also is addressed by providing access to essential information by senior executives and program managers to improve identification of problem-solving alternatives and efficiency in decision-making. Improves decision-making capabilities by those who have historic preservation responsibilities as collateral duty. The Portal will expand access to E-government data sources and training programs from all levels of government as well as private and non-profit groups and organizations.

The National Park Service Strategic Plan categories and how they are supported by this investment :

- (1) Preservation of Park Resources.
- (2) Providing for the Public Enjoyment and Visitor Experience of Parks.
- (3) Strengthening and Preserving Natural and Cultural Resources and Enhance Recreational Opportunities Managed by Partners.
- (4) Ensuring Organizational Effectiveness through use of current technologies to accomplish mission.
- (5) Ensuring Organizational Effectiveness through increasing management capabilities through initiatives and support from other agencies, organizations, and individuals.

An expanded spreadsheet with descriptions for all 27 goals and operating strategies is available.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

This investment supports the President's Management Agenda for both its Human Capital and E-Government Strategies. Under the E-Government Strategy, the specific categories and how they are supported by this investment include:

- (1) Internal Efficiency and Effectiveness in E-Training.
- (2) Government to Government in Geo-spatial Information One-stop.
- (3) Government to Government in E-Grants.
- (4) Government to Government in Disaster Assistance and Crisis Response.
- (5) Government to Business in One-stop Compliance Information.
- (6) Government to Citizen.

By providing centralized access to heritage tourism information, programs, and products, the Portal will facilitate electronic recreation transactions to include places open to heritage tourism, free and purchasable itineraries and guides, public activities that require registration or reservations, and essential information about the meaning and value of visiting them.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

External customers include public agencies, private organizations, and individual citizens who undertake programs or activities that are affected by the entire range Federal historic preservation laws. State and Tribal Historic Preservation Offices, for instance, serve as agents of the Federal government under certain circumstances where responsibilities to manage preservation programs are delegated in law specifically to them. Private organizations, for instance, often obtain Federal grants to conduct historic preservation projects. Individual citizens, for instance, often are applicants or permittees in development projects, which must be reviewed or approved by Federal agencies. These users strongly support this investment because there is no other source for locating the comprehensive information they need. Selected representatives of these customers participated in the user requirements study for this investment. Their evaluations will be considered throughout the investment's life cycle.

Internal customers include all of the staff, consultants, interns, and volunteers in Federal agencies who conduct their respective historic preservation programs. While each agency undertakes to educate their personnel in the specific elements of their own programs, none undertakes a comprehensive education and information exchange program because of the inefficiencies and costliness of redundant components and lack of statutorily defined missions to do so. These users strongly support this investment because there is no other source for locating the comprehensive information they need. Selected representatives of these customers participated in the user requirements study for this investment. Their evaluations will be considered throughout the investment's life cycle.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?	
This investment will eliminate costs by Federal agencies to undertake separate information access projects and maintain them over time. All users will be significantly more effective in using currently available information and on-line training.	
List all other assets that interface with this asset.	
This asset will provide search engine ability to discover and locate all types of electronic information assets in public or private organizations concerned with historic preservation in any of 250 file formats and foreign languages, as well. The data management elements or security systems of other assets are not affected or compromised in any way since this project is about discovery and location only.	
Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	No
Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)	
BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.183
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.025
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	0.208
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	0.624

Learning Management System (My Learning Manager)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	National Park Service
Location in the Budget	Summary of IT Investments
Account Title	Department of the Interior
Account Identification Code	010-24-1036
Program Activity	Training and development
Name of Investment	NPS - My Learning Manager
Full UPI Code	010-24-01-07-01-2406-00-403-133
Investment Justification	
<p>Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.</p>	
<p>"My Learning Manager," also known as the Learning Management System, provides on-line access to all NPS and non-NPS learning opportunities and gives management the information needed to plan workforce development initiatives and a way to measure the success of such initiatives.</p> <p>In February 2002, NPS Employee Development began a new and now successful initiative to establish an automated, cost effective learning management system available to all NPS employees and their supervisors. The system desired:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Would enhance and expand delivery of training and development opportunities to all permanent and term NPS employees; (2) Could be purchased off the shelf and adapted to NPS business practices at relatively low cost; and (3) Could generate a variety of reports on service-wide training and development in order to increase our accountability to leadership, and foster efficient management of limited fiscal resources? <p>A workgroup of Training Managers, Training Officers, Employee Development Officers, Park representatives and administrative staff from Mather and Albright Training Centers formulated and prioritized over 40 Functional Requirements for a preferred Learning Management System. After a four-month search the THINQ Training Server was selected based on these Functional Requirements.</p> <p>The learning management system, renamed and distributed throughout the National Park Service to all permanent employees is called My Learning Manager (MLM). It is a COTS (Commercial Off-the-shelf) web-based application and program purchased in 2002, with National Park Service Employee Development funds as indicated by the account number in the heading on the first page of this document.</p> <p>In April 2002 the NPS CIO joined the interdisciplinary search team and reviewed two other learning systems, subsequently rejected based on cost and the recommendation of the CIO. Following that review a broader search was conducted resulting in the recommended selection of the THINQ Learning Management System. This recommendation was reviewed by the National Park Service Information Technology Investment Committee (ITIC) chaired by Dom Nessi, the NPS CIO. In May 2002 the ITIC approved the purchase of THINQ COTS program.</p> <p>Using ONPS operating funds, on June 28, 2002, the NPS purchased perpetual licensing for 20,000 NPS employees from International Software Systems, an approved contractor to the Federal government and established the Maintenance and Support agreement. In September 21, 2002, the NPS completed the requisitioning of training and configuration of the THINQ COTS which the National Park Service implemented and delivered under a new application name, My Learning Manager (MLM). My Learning manager was delivered to all permanent NPS employees in October 2003.</p> <p>There are four categories of required functions My Learning Manager (MLM) provides to adequately support NPS Training and Development. These functional requirement categories are:</p>	

- (1) Online Registration - The system must be capable of allowing individual employees to request training and register for courses online via a Web browser. The system should support supervisor approvals and notifications of all training activities.
- (2) Reporting - The system must provide analytical reports of enrollment and course completions with breakdowns along multiple dimensions including employee, region, position, gender and ethnicity.
- (3) Competencies - The system must track competencies for each employee based on position and career field and for each training event provided by the NPS. It should support the maintenance of Learning Plans for employees. The system should provide a means of matching the competency needs identified in a Learning Plan to development opportunities and training which provide these needed competencies.
- (4) Infrastructure - The system must be scalable enough to deploy service-wide and must be compatible with NPS Information Technology Standards including use of Oracle as a database management system platform.

The investment, as purchased by the NPS, consists of hardware, software, and professional services. The hardware is an array of six servers, three for testing, development, and disaster recovery, and the other three for production. These servers, along with supporting hardware such as tape backup units, cables, RAID arrays, and network hubs, are housed in a secure, air- and power-conditioned server room in the NPS National Information Systems Center (NISC) in Lakewood, CO. The software consists of 20,000 perpetual licenses to the THINQ Learning Management System. The original copies of the software are maintained at the NISC in Lakewood, CO as well. An annual maintenance payment to THINQ ensures product support and upgrades throughout the life cycle of the system. Professional services were also procured from THINQ to install the system and configure the software for use with the business processes of the National Park Service.

Return on investment for this system will continue well beyond the investment planned completion date of September 30, 2006. All employee training records and transcripts as well as statistical data/reports and the entire catalog of training events can be fully integrated with the Department-wide Learning Management System being implemented under the Administration's eTraining initiative.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

The National Park Service is committed to improving performance by implementing the President's Management Agenda. In an April 2003 message to NPS employees, Director Mainella noted the importance this initiative plays to all of us as stewards of our national treasures. Specifically, her message highlighted the importance of management accountability, use of performance measures, and a focus on strategically targeting and prioritizing funding to support our greatest needs.

The project supports four National Park Service goals, as defined in the National Park Service Strategic Plan, FY 2001-FY2005. The Strategic Plan is based on the agency Mission, the NPS Organic Act of 1916 and subsequent legislation and regulations. Specifically, the following NPS strategic goals are addressed by the My Learning Manager (MLM) system.

IIa1. Visitor Satisfaction: 95% of park visitors are satisfied with appropriate park facilities, services, and recreational activities.

IIb1. Visitor Understanding and Appreciation: 86% of visitors understand and appreciate the significance of the park they are visiting.

IIIa3. Customer Satisfaction: 90% of users are satisfied with historic preservation-related technical assistance, training, and educational materials provided by NPS.

IVa1. Data Systems: 66% of the major NPS data systems are integrated/interfaced.

IVa3. Workforce Development and Performance. 100% of employee performance agreements are linked to appropriate strategic and annual performance goals and competencies, and 95% of NPS employees demonstrate that they fully meet their competency requirements.

The Learning Management System, My Learning Manager database and reporting system enables measurement of this goal. The measurement of progress towards this goal was impossible, because accurate employee records of competencies and the training that the employee took to obtain these competencies were not available. Those limited records which were available were maintained in a decentralized, park-specific manner. MLM both standardizes and centralizes the documentation of employee competencies and the competency requirements of a particular job, allowing for the quantitative and objective verification of progress towards this goal.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

The President's Management Agenda focuses on fourteen areas of improvement targeted to address the most apparent deficiencies within the Federal Government, where the opportunity to improve performance is also the greatest. These areas of improvement are organized into either government-wide initiatives or program initiatives. The areas within the government-wide initiatives include the following: Strategic Management of Human Capital, Competitive Sourcing, Improved Financial Performance, Expanded Electronic Government, and Budget and Performance Integration. Areas within the President's Program Initiatives include: Faith-Based and Community Initiative, Privatization of Military Housing, Better R&D Investment Criteria, Elimination of Fraud and Error in Student Aid Programs, Management and Performance, Broadened Health Insurance Coverage Through State Initiatives, "Right-Sized" Overseas Presence, Reform of Food Aid Programs, and Coordination of VA and DoD Programs and Systems. None of the agency-specific Program Initiatives apply to the National Park Service.

The MLM Learning Management System directly and specifically addresses two of the five government-wide initiatives from the President's Management Agenda and does so in a manner that is collaborative and is cognizant of opportunities for cost- and data-sharing.

Strategic Management of Human Capital

Within the Strategic Management of Human Capital government-wide initiative, the President's Management Agenda identifies six Human Capital Standards for Success. They are: Strategic Alignment, Workforce Planning and Deployment, Leadership and Knowledge Management, Performance Culture, Talent, and Accountability. MLM explicitly supports four of these Human Capital Standards for Success: Leadership and Knowledge Management, Workforce Planning and Deployment, Talent, and Accountability.

The Leadership and Knowledge Management benchmark defines an organization in which agency leaders and managers effectively manage people, ensure continuity of leadership, and sustain a learning environment that drives continuous improvement in performance. MLM directly supports this standard by streamlining the process of registration for, participating in, and tracking and reporting on the results of learning activities for employees of the National Park Service, in support of the broader goal of increasing access to learning activities (also discussed in Section I.A.1), and thereby promoting the creation of and ameliorating barriers in the way of a sustainable learning environment. Further, in MLM's key function of tracking and reporting on the results of learning activities of NPS employees, it serves as an essential data source for the measurement of continuous performance improvement and, in particular, the return on investment, in the form of performance improvement, of training and development funds and activities.

The Talent benchmark defines an organization in which the agency has closed most mission-critical skills, knowledge, and competency gaps/deficiencies and has made meaningful progress towards closing all. One of the required functions of MLM (as defined in Section I.A.1) is to "track competencies for each employee and provide a means of matching the competency needs identified in a Learning Plan to development opportunities and training which address these needed competencies." MLM is thus a tool both for measuring the progress of the agency towards closing the competency gaps and for actually closing the competency gaps. MLM supports the measurement of progress through the use of a Skills-Gap analysis, which can identify and quantify the gaps between a specified set of competency requirements (which, in this case, are the mission-critical skills and competencies identified for the Department of Interior and the National Park Service by the President's Management Agenda) and the competencies of the employees of the NPS. MLM supports the closing of the skill gap by assisting individual learners, their supervisors, and human resource planners in identifying specific learning activities and opportunities (including classroom and distance-learning courses, e-learning opportunities, internships, work details, correspondence materials, etc.) to address identified skill gaps.

The Workforce Planning and Deployment benchmark defines an agency that is citizen-centered, de-layered and mission-focused, and leverages e-Government and competitive sourcing. According to the President's Management Agenda, two essential practices addressing this standard are the Identification of Skills/Competencies and Implementing a Workforce Planning and Forecasting Model. The Learning Management System is being implemented specifically to allow the tracking, management, and reporting on employee competencies throughout the National Park Service. Once a full fiscal year's data through MLM is available (10/1/2005), management will have the information needed to plan workforce development initiatives, and the accountability needed to ensure and measure the success of these initiatives.

Finally, MLM also supports the Accountability standard, which states that "Agency human capital decisions are guided by a data-driven results-oriented planning and accountability system". MLM, in full

implementation, provides specific data, at the aggregate level, on competencies and organizational competency gaps, which serves as an input to the full human resources planning system of the National Park Service.

Expanded Electronic Government

The second government-wide initiative that MLM directly supports is the initiative for Expanded Electronic Government. The Expanded Electronic Government initiative promotes the use of information and communications technologies to promote increased efficiency and increased access in four different types of processes: government-citizen, government-business, government-government, and internal efficiency and effectiveness. MLM supports increased access within the government-government area, through collaborative data sharing and shared training with other agencies.

At the time of the MLM project inception, neither the NPS nor the DOI had an electronic training management system at all (although some DOI agencies had implemented or developed their own systems). Further, the government-wide GoLearn initiative was not yet to a point in which it would have met the functional requirements of the National Park Service, and the OPM GoLearn memorandum of agreement had not yet been signed. One of the key purposes of the Learning Management System is to enhance internal efficiency in employee training and development by providing online, full-time (24x7) access to all service-wide learning opportunities provided by the National Park Service, and to leverage collaborative training opportunities provided by commercial providers, as well as by other government agencies, such as DOI University, the Fish and wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management. The MLM project was thereby developed with the intention of collaborating with other agencies, both in the sharing of training opportunities (both electronic and classroom) and the sharing of training records.

Since the MLM project began, however, the OPM GoLearn Memorandum of Agreement for government wide learning management systems has been signed. The Expanded Electronic Government initiative specifies as one of the critical "next steps" in the area of internal efficiency and effectiveness the migration of other agency-specific learning management systems to the GoLearn system, and the decommissioning of these agency-specific learning management systems. In support of this, the planned system life cycle of MLM has been adjusted. MLM will be decommissioned on 9/30/2006, with production migrated to the GoLearn system beginning FY 2007. The development of all of the business processes, reporting structures, and coding systems associated with the implementation of MLM, is effort that would have to have been expended anyway, and much of this work can be repurposed and reused during the implementation of GoLearn. Therefore, the implementation costs of GoLearn will commensurately be reduced.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

The customers for the Training Management System are 20,000 permanent employees of the National Park Service. However, their needs can be differentiated into the following distinct roles:

Trainees - all NPS employees are potential consumers of training, and will therefore use the MLM system to register for training, launch e-learning content, and track their training activities.

Employee Development Officers - are responsible for ensuring equitable employee development for particular regions of the Park Service. As such, they create and announce training opportunities to the employees in their region. They are customers of the system in that they will use the MLM system to enable online registration for their courses, and manage rosters and transcripts for the learning activities that they sponsor.

Supervisors - are responsible for approving training activities for their direct reports. The system will streamline and automate this process, using e-mail for notification and a Web-based interface for approvals.

Training Managers - are responsible for providing training to National Park Service employees. They will use the system to manage course enrollment, assess training opportunities, develop rosters, and enter evaluations of student performance.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

The system reduces the amount of time spent administering the process of training enrollment and administration, including the time spent keeping and maintaining records. Implementation of My Learning Manager has enabled the reorganization and downsizing of the administrative support workforce within Training and Development. Three FTE have been eliminated and the funds reallocated to other higher priority functions.

My Learning Manager also enables more efficient and detailed annual reporting and adds the function of simplified ad hoc reporting which allows management and leadership to be more responsive to congressional and leadership inquiries.

All employee training records and transcripts as well as statistical data/reports and the entire catalog of training events can be fully integrated into other, future learning management systems (LMS) which is as of yet to be selected by the Department.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

These assets have not been reengineered as part of this investment.

MLM interfaces with several other assets: Federal Personnel and Payroll System (FPPS), Lotus Notes, and NPS Organization Code Repository. No re-engineering of any of these assets was performed.

FPPS: My Learning Manager (MLM) learning management system imports employee data from Federal Personnel and Payroll System (FPPS) to create the database of permanent employees. This import is performed on a biweekly basis (once per pay period) in order to create accounts for new employees in a timely manner. The following data elements are extracted from FPPS and imported by MLM;

(1) Attributes Generally Accessible in MLM

- o Employee Name (First, Last, Middle)
- o Employee Organizational Code
- o Date of Entry into the Bureau
- o Job series, grade, and OPM title code
- o OPM managerial status

(2) Confidential Attributes

- o Social Security Number
- o Gender
- o Disability
- o Race
- o Date of Birth

Access to the generally accessible attributes was secured with the cooperation of, and is managed by, the NPS Data Custodian for FPPS at the Denver Service Center. Permission for the Confidential Attributes was secured through a memorandum of agreement with the National Park Service Equal Opportunity (EO) office in December 2002.

Lotus Notes: MLM uses the employee's Lotus Notes e-mail address as a username in order to simplify account management. In order to do this, the data extract from FPPS (described above) is merged with a data extract from Lotus Notes. Employees who do not have e-mail addresses receive a default username constructed from their name.

NPS Organizational Code Repository: FPPS only provides employee home addresses along with the employee record. In order that training materials can be sent to the correct business address, the organizational address is obtained from the NPS Organizational Code Repository. This organization address is linked to the FPPS data record and then imported into MLM on the usual biweekly cycle.

The MLM system is a web-based application with servers maintained by the National Information Service Center of the NPS in Lakewood Colorado. Therefore, MLM is accessed by 19000 licensed users who are NPS employees using existing hardware and software, e.g. desk top and lap top personal computers with web browsers through the NPS intranet.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?		No
Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)		
	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.208
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	0.208
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	1.743

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS (BIA)

Integrated Records Management System (IRMS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Location in the Budget	Central Office Operations - Trust
Account Title	Operation of Indian Programs
Account Identification Code	010-76-2100
Program Activity	Office of Trust Responsibilities
Name of Investment	BIA - Integrated Records Management System (IRMS)
Full UPI Code	010-76-01-05-01-7602-00-117-057
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>IRMS is a trust information system, which incorporates ownership, leasing, and people subsystems. IRMS allows the user to access, create and modify records in the data file for Indian individual leasehold interests and income-producing encumbrances and tracks the distribution of income derived from trust property to the Indian beneficiary. There are four modules within IRMS that are critical. The modules are: ownership (more accurately labeled leasehold and lease income allocation interests), lease, Royalty Distribution and Reporting System (RDRS) and Individual Indian Monies (IIM). IRMS is part of the Indian Trust System (ITS), a target system, which fulfills the requirements established by Cobell vs. Norton.</p> <p>IRMS is a fully developed system, which has reached its maximum capacity and functionality. Development of a trust system that integrates land title ownership and trust property data is currently being explored as a replacement for IRMS and the title system, LRIS. Therefore, the life cycle of IRMS is only being projected thru FY 2007. Project costs will be to maintain IRMS functionality until a new automated trust system is developed deployed and fully implemented which is scheduled for conversion to a new system in FY2006. These modules maintain data about individual leasehold interests and income-producing encumbrances, and the modules allocate trust income derived from trust property between the Indian beneficiaries.</p> <p>The IRMS is a trust information system that is under the BIA's CPIC process and has been approved by the Bureau capital review boards. IRMS was reviewed and selected for the FY06 portfolio by the DOI Investment Review Board (IRB) on August 18, 2004. The figures represented within this Capital Asset Plan are realistic.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>IRMS directly supports the DOI Missions of: Serving Communities - Safeguard property and financial assets, advance scientific knowledge, and improve the quality of life for communities we serve (Strategic Goal #4) Fulfill Indian Trust Responsibilities: Improve Indian trust beneficiary services Improve Indian trust ownership information Improve management of land and natural resource assets Manage trust fund assets for timely and productive use Support Indian self-governance and self-determination Management - Manage the Department to be highly skilled, accountable, modernized, functionally integrated, citizen-centered and results oriented (Strategic Goal #5).</p> <p>The mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is to fulfill its trust responsibilities and promote self-determination on behalf of Tribal Governments, Americans and Alaska Natives. This project supports the strategic goals and objectives to assist in protecting and preserving their natural resources and to protect and preserve trust lands and resources. Additionally, it is part of and subject to the federal government's responsibility to provide an accounting to the Indian beneficiaries of their trust assets and funds. IRMS</p>	

supports the Bureau goal to provide efficient and effective processing of transactions and distributions of trust funds and protecting and preserving the trust land and resources. This goal is met by Trust programs use of IRMS as their main management and trust fund distribution mechanism. The IRMS assist in the management of Trust lands and resources by providing trust program managers with the capability to generate reports (rents due, tracts leased, names of lessees, lease effective and expiration dates, ownership (title and distribution), etc. as well as eliminating time consuming notification tasks e.g. generating bills to lessees, notices to owners of leasing actions, and distributing trust income, etc. The BIA's trust programs use IRMS to help furnish technical advice and assistance and land use counseling to Indian beneficiaries. The IRMS also provides data necessary for and used in the planning and probate of landowner estates.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

The President's Management Agenda requires active, but limited Government that empowers states, cities, citizens, and Indian tribes to make decisions ensures results through accountability; and promotes innovation through competition. This project supports the Presidents Management Agenda: Expanded Electronic Government Goal by automating internal processes to reduce costs internally. o Citizen-Centered, not bureaucracy-centered - Manages Indian individual and tribal interests in trust lands & resources for the trust beneficiaries - Provides the primary land title application or tool that enables the Federal government to meet its trust responsibilities to Indian tribes and individuals - Implement management discipline and structure to plan for capital investments and to operate and maintain Indian Affairs systems for the benefit of American Indians and Native Alaskans - Staffed by government employees and supplemented with contractor staff in accordance with OMB Circular A-76 o Results-oriented, not process-oriented - Enable agencies to share data across the network - Improve the quality, effectiveness, timeliness, and fairness of services provided to the millions of American Indians and Native Alaskans served by BIA - Enable employees to focus on providing essential economic, social, law enforcement, and safety services to its Indian constituents with less duplication - Provide management and executives with the management information available in real-time or near real-time concerning the baseline statistics and associated service levels being provided to their customers - Enable BIA employees who respond to customer requests at all levels to be better served, thus, BIA service will become faster and more effective.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

IRMS is not a multi-agency initiative. However, its use is required for the successful operation of the Office of Trust Funds Management, Office of the Special Trustee. The RDRS component of the IRMS is an output source for oil and gas income data from the Minerals Management Service. Specifically, the IIM and RDRS modules of IRMS are utilized to process trust funds to the accounts of the Indian beneficiaries.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

There is a cost associated with the need to maintain, enhance and make it fully operational until IRMS is rolled into TAAMS. TAAMS will allow for the more cost effective use of human capital as it allows for automation of many manual and time intensive processes. The investment in IRMS is necessary for the Indian beneficiaries to receive trust income from leases and contracts in a timely manner. The re-engineering/enhancement of IRMS will modernize and enhance the current IRMS functional capabilities.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

Trust Funds Accounting System (Office of Trust Funds Management) Systems of the Office of Minerals Royalty Management, Minerals Management Service.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? Yes

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)		
	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	4.042
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	4.042
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	23.466

Educational Native American Network - II (ENAN)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Location in the Budget	Office of Indian Education Programs
Account Title	Operation of Indian Programs
Account Identification Code	010-76-2100
Program Activity	Office of Indian Education Programs
Name of Investment	BIA - Educational Native American Network - II (ENAN)
Full UPI Code	010-76-01-05-01-7607-00-404-139
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The purpose of the ENAN-II is to provide a standard network that connects all Indian school networks, platforms, and other computing environments to provide timely access to Educational Resources, Indian Education Program Data Stores, and the Internet. This investment will allow the ENAN-II to continue to provide and to increase these services as the educational demand increases. By leveraging this investment, Indian Schools and the Indian Children who have been historically behind national standards and lacking in technology educational mechanisms, will have the same, if not better, technology playing field as those students in high economic based school systems.</p> <p>The ENAN-II is the heart and soul of the OIEP schools access to information never before available and is absolutely critical to supporting and aiding student performance. The establishment of ENAN-II utilizes a commercially available, competitively procured source for networking services. There are over 195 locations that require different levels of network support and management in terms of providing connectivity to OIEP-wide administrative systems, educational content delivery systems, educational collaboration systems, and specialized programmatic systems that create unique education-centric perspectives.</p> <p>ENAN-II was reviewed and selected for the FY06 portfolio by the DOI Investment Review Board (IRB) on August 18th, 2004.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>The ENAN-II Provides E-Gov Initiatives in the following areas:</p> <p>Government to Citizen</p> <p>Proposed Agency Managing Partner: DOI</p> <p>This Project will provide access to School Information Stores that are designed to inform the citizen of the School's Mission, accreditation, and offerings in support of providing Education to qualified Indian Students.</p> <p>Value to Citizen: The average citizen who resides on or near an BIA funded School whose child is eligible for enrollment within the School, will have the necessary information required on the schools performance to make an informed decision on whether to enroll that child at the BIA funded school or an ancillary public or private institution.</p> <p>Value to the Government: Increased accessibility to the Governments Performance and achievement in its treaty obligations to tribes and communities. Increased Accountability.</p> <p>Government to Government</p> <p>Proposed Agency Managing Partner: DOI</p>	

The ENAN-II will increase accessibility between the federal government and tribal governments through the use of the school networks and/or the community learning center access points. Such communication streams, although ad-hoc, nevertheless increases understanding and support from both governmental entities.

Value to Citizen: Increased communications between local governments and the federal governments can allay time delays and misunderstandings using traditional non-network based communications channels.

Value to Government: Increased access to the constituency.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), with eight bureaus, is the nation's principal conservation agency, charged with the mission to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Indian tribes and our commitments to island communities.

Additionally, the Secretary of the Interior has specifically addressed "Improving Indian Education" as a cornerstone of her commitment to serving the public interests. As outlined in the DOI Strategic Plan, February 2003 - Page 36 "Fulfill Special Responsibilities to American Indians."

The Educational Native American Network (ENAN) aims to meet DOI's Trust responsibilities to Native American tribes and commitments to island communities by measuring:

- 1) number of tribal education groups served;
- 2) number of bureau funded schools, line offices, and field offices; and
- 3) number of community learning centers served from providing Wide Area Network / internet connectivity.

The School Statistics Initiative aims to evaluate:

- 1) percentage of students who will be proficient in reading by the end of the third grade;
- 2) percentage of students with Limited English Proficiency who will be proficient in English;
- 3) percentage of students who will be educated in learning environments that are safe, drug free, and conducive to learning.

ENAN-II directly supports "honoring our trust responsibilities to Indian tribes" and more directly "Improving Indian Education" by providing the technology infrastructure to the DOI Indian Schools that opens up various educational resources and experiences that were not previously available. In doing such, the DOI is, in part, meeting its trust responsibilities to the Indian children under its educational care. The GPRA act focuses the OIEP's Attention on improving delivery of services to its customers, the Indian Children attending the OIEP Funded Schools, Their Parents, and Local School Boards.

The Purpose of the ENAN-II is to provide a standards based network that encompasses all school networks, platforms, and other computing environments to provide timely access to Educational Resources and OIEP Data Stores. This investment will allow the ENAN-II to continue to provide and increase these services as the educational demand increases. By leveraging this investment, OIEP Schools and the Indian Children who have been historically behind national standards and lacking in technology educational mechanisms, will have the same, if not better, technology playing field as those students in high economic based school systems.

The mission of OIEP is to provide quality education opportunities from early childhood through life in accordance with the Tribe's needs for cultural and economic well-being in keeping with the wide diversity of Indian Tribes and Alaska Native villages as distinct cultural and governmental entities. OIEP shall manifest consideration of the whole person, taking into account the spiritual, mental, physical, and cultural aspects of the person within a family and Tribal or Alaska Native village contexts. (25 CFR Part 32).

Identified Goals supporting this Mission are:

- 1) All Children will read independently by completion of the Third Grade
- 2) Seventy Percent (70%) of students are proficient/advanced in reading and Math
- 3) Individual Student attendance rate will be 90% or Better
- 4) Students demonstrate knowledge and language and culture to improve academic achievement
- 5) Increase enrollment, retention, placement and graduation rates for Post Secondary.

To meet these goals and subsequently the mission of the OIEP, the ENAN-II will support OIEP Principles as

follows.	
If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.	
The OIEP, its programs and services are self-contained; the General Services Administration is used for contracting services only.	
How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?	
Data Networks allow for communication between users, applications and data systems. Without a networked environment, it is difficult to operate efficiently and economically. A networked operating environment by itself does not guarantee that secure and reliable information exchange will occur. OIEP Guidelines, Standards, and common set of expectations are required. The Role of ENAN-II is to provide a stable, secure, and reliable environment, allowing OIEP Management to focus resources in other areas that provide educational value to the Customer and to ensure that Educational Treaty requirements are met. ENAN-II serves as the foundation from which efficiency improvements and cost reduction initiatives can be built while providing for superior delivery of educational content to the 50,000 Students who use the ENAN-II. As the ENAN-II evolves additional opportunities to deliver this content while at the same time, reducing costs and improving efficiencies will be explored. This investment will provide both qualitative and quantitative benefits through the implementation of the SSI system and the ability to network student achievement results in real time.	
List all other assets that interface with this asset.	
The OIEP School Statistics Interface is dependent upon this Capital Asset. The SSI is in development stage and ENAN-II considerations are incorporated as part of its base design.	
Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?	No
Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)	
BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	5.640
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	5.640
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	34.560

Enterprise Information Management (EIM)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Location in the Budget	Central Office Operations
Account Title	Operations of Indian Programs
Account Identification Code	010-76-2100
Program Activity	Information Resources Technology
Name of Investment	BIA - Enterprise Information Management (EIM)
Full UPI Code	010-76-01-05-01-7608-00-404-142
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>Enterprise Information Management (EIM) is the mechanism used to implement OMB Circular A-130 by providing management practices and procedures to support and protect the Indian Affairs IT operating environment (including networks, servers, applications, and workstations). EIM is an enterprise-wide approach to information management that; provides real time business information; provides standard policies, procedures, and integrates dependent services, functions, and tools; and provides integrated corporate management and reporting across all lines of business.</p> <p>EIM includes the Indian Affairs operating IT components (including The Security Management Program, Asset Management, Project Management support, Configuration Management Program, Enterprise Architecture, End User Software License Management Program, Capital Planning and Invest Control (CPIC) Program, Security Certification and Accreditation, System Documentation, and Desktop Replacement Program).</p> <p>EIM was reviewed and selected for the FY06 portfolio by the DOI Investment Review Board (IRB) on August 18th, 2004.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>EIM directly supports the Department of the Interior (DOI) strategic goal Management. EIM is both the instrument and technical framework to move the Bureau toward the DOI's Modernization outcome goal. EIM describes the strategy for improving the Bureau's IT Management Processes, IT Investment Management, Software Acquisition, Information Security including E-Authentication, IT Asset Management, Enterprise Architecture, Software Development, IT Human Capital, and Data Management. Efficient, effective and economical IT resources are necessary for Indian Affairs to fulfill its mission in support of tribal self-government, protection of the rights of the Indian people and in the fulfillment of its trust obligations.</p> <p>On December 5, 2001, the United States Court signed a Temporary Restraining Order, which required the Department of the Interior (DOI) to disconnect from the Internet any information technology system that housed or provided access to individual Indian trust data. In planning to reconnect to the Internet the Indian Affairs invested in the EIM concept (including Systems Life Cycle/Project Management, IT Asset Management, Investment and Portfolio Management, Change Management, Enterprise Architecture, and Certification and Accreditation processes. EIM permanently puts in place the management discipline and structure to plan investments and operate and maintain Indian Affairs systems in support of American Indians and Native Alaskans. Commitment to these goals and objectives requires additional funding to implement the IT assets needed to support the management disciplines detailed above.</p>	
How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?	
<p>This investment directly supports the Presidents Mangement Agenda goal three (3) "Improve Financial Performance" and goal five (5) "Budget and Performance Integration." For goal 3, EIM Certification and Accreditation of systems assures that financial systems routinely produce information that is timely,</p>	

reliable, and useful in making informed operational and management decisions. For goal 5, through configuration management/project management, capital planning investment control, enterprise architecture processes, EIM provides greater focus on performance and control of IT assets.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

This investment affects Indian Affairs.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

EIM incorporates an information and systems management approach that is embodied in a set of best practices often referred to as Infrastructure Resource Planning (IRP), Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), or Enterprise Systems Management (ESM). The EIM approach leads to high quality and efficient computing environments by standardizing processes and using automated tools to track information flow.

EIM key benefits improve IT security confidentiality, integrity, accessibility, customer service, and critical business decision support information through the implementation of Capital Planning, Portfolio Management, Enterprise Architecture/Infrastructure, Change Management, Certification and Accreditation (C&A), and Security Management.

These components establish the minimum baseline necessary for an IT organization to provide reliable information management services, consistent high-quality, cost-effective IT systems and accurate and secure data and software products. Additional costs beyond the average C&A costs are required for BIA C&A to create the required documents That support configuration management and institutionalize the process of periodic evaluation and review of every system in the BIA inventory. Without proper Security Management, System Life Cycle Management and Configuration Management, many Trust systems would operate without assurance that data confidentiality, integrity and accuracy are maintained. The liability that can result from the failure of Indian Affairs systems to operate in a timely, accurate, dependable, and secure manner can substantially exceed the funding requested to implement the EIM. The EIM is proposed to eliminate this seed of liability, and to build the initial IT infrastructure for Indian Affairs to carry out its trust, statutory and treaty obligations.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

EIM is a Management Program, and therefore has no systems interfacing with it.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? No

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	14.554
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	14.554
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	42.199

School Statistics Initiative (SSI)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Location in the Budget	Office of Indian Education Programs - School Statistics ADP
Account Title	Operation of Indian Programs
Account Identification Code	010-76-2100
Program Activity	School Statistics ADP
Name of Investment	BIA - School Statistics Initiative (SSI)
Full UPI Code	010-76-01-05-01-7609-00-106-015
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment.	
<p>The purpose of the Student Statistics Initiative (SSI) investment is the improvement of student achievement, through a student data management system, for the Bureau of Indian Affairs Office of Indian Education Programs (OIEP). This investment pays to maintain two legacy information technology systems (ADA/ADM and ISEP) that partially support these needs, and funds the replacement system that both consolidates the functionality of these legacy systems, and supports the needs of users not provided by these legacy systems.</p> <p>Background</p> <p>Numerous treaties and laws, including Public Law 95-561, Public Law 107-110, the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), and Public Law 100-297, provide the legal framework that mandates that that BIA educate, or oversee the education of, Indian Students.</p> <p>The OIEP provides annual school funding for more than 47,600 students in grades K - 12, and indirectly serves over 400,000 students through various supplemental education programs from the Department of Education such as the Johnson O'Malley and Title I programs. Currently, the OIEP educational system includes 184 schools (187 sites) in 23 states: 118 day, 52 boarding, and 14 peripheral dormitories. Day schools provide an instructional program only; boarding schools provide both an academic and residential program; and peripheral dormitories provide a residential program only, as students receive their academic program in a public school. Most of these schools either do not have, or have an outdated, student information system to administer the students.</p> <p>The laws further mandate that BIA develop a computerized management information system, which shall provide information to all agency and area offices of the Bureau, and to the Center for School Improvement. Such information shall include but shall not be limited to (1) student enrollment; (2) curriculum; (3) staff; (4) facilities; (5) community demographics; and (6) student assessment information.</p> <p>The laws also require that Native American students who receive their K - 12 grade education in the BIA funded schools reach or exceed the educational achievement of students attending public schools across the United States.</p> <p>Further, much of the funding for Indian schools comes from programs, such as Indian Student Equalization Program (ISEP), that require reports of aggregated information about students such as lunch counts, average daily attendance, etc.</p> <p>The Investment</p> <p>BIA has determined that the best way to address all of these goals is to provide a centralized student information system that schools use to administer the students, which provides the statistical reports needed for the various funding programs, and provides the source data to analyze student performance</p>	

(along with some of the tools needed to perform the analysis). Until this system can be established, the current legacy systems that partially serve these needs must also be funded.

This centralized student information system will be hosted by a commercial vendor, accessed by users – schools, Education Line Officers, and OIEP personnel – via the Internet. The SSI investment will allow the tracking of students; analysis of standardized test trends in student performance to identify weakness and success; maintenance and viewing of student profiles; create and customize reports; tracking of progress toward Annual Yearly Progress (AYP) and the related state tests and benchmark data.

Additionally, accountability is a concept that has been brought to the forefront by legislation such as NCLB, and indeed, there are many data calls and reports required as a result. These data collections and reports are of no value in and of themselves unless the information is useful to guide school reform and results for individual children. Without a system that will allow accuracy of information, that can provide individual as well as aggregated information, thereby allowing statistical accuracy; that will support longitudinal comparisons; and, that will allow comparisons across fields the variables that may affect student learning may not be adequately scrutinized. Example: When the aggregate data is gathered on achievement it might be learned that 50% of third graders are not reading at grade level. What may not be learned is that of the two third grades one classroom has 75% of the students reading at grade level and the other has 75% not reading at grade level. When the information is at the student level, as would be supported by the legacy system considered for this investment, there is the possibility to begin to understand the difference between classrooms (i.e., one classroom has more students who are not English proficient). When a variable is identified it can be addressed.

This investment will also greatly enhance the OIEP efforts in school reform. For effective school reform there is a need to look at factors such as attendance, language skills, does a child have a special need, do they go home or stay in a dormitory, as well many other factors unique to a given school. After gathering and reviewing student information patterns emerge that will allow school communities to perceive obstacles to learning and to research possible solutions.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

SSI supports DOI's strategic plan under "**Serving Communities**" ("Safeguard lives, property and assets, advance scientific knowledge, and improve the quality of life for communities we serve") as well as "**Resource Protection**" ("Protect the Nation's natural, cultural and heritage resources"). Specifically, SSI supports Strategic Goal #4 under Serving Communities, "**Advance Quality Communities for Tribes and Alaska Natives**". It supports the achievement of the Education End Outcome Performance Measure, "Achieve parity between Tribal community and US rural area national average on high school and college graduation", and explicitly supports Strategy 2, "Improve Education and Welfare Systems for Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives", and will assist in the achievement of all of the performance metrics under this strategy. The SSI investment also supports Strategic Goal #3 under Resource Protection, "Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources" through the measurement of "**Percent of Indian and Alaska Native students demonstrating knowledge of native language, history and customs**".

SSI supports these strategic goals by enabling the intelligent application of the limited resources to Indian and Native Alaska schools. The level of information available through the legacy systems is critical to applying for funding for the schools. The replacement system will also provide this necessary information, but in addition will provide the information that will enable teachers, school administrators, and program personnel to determine where to apply resources to get the greatest benefit for the students.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

SSI supports the strategic goals of the PMA through collaboration with the Tribes, the Department of Education and State education offices, and through support of the principals of the PMA.

The SSI investment includes government-to-government collaboration between Tribes and OIEP. This investment provides a single school administration system to the 60 schools administered by Indian Affairs, as well as the 124 schools operated by over 60 different tribes. This collaboration provides a significant savings over that possible should Indian Affairs and the Tribes each select their own administrative systems. It provides further savings in providing a common database from which to generate the many reports needed on student achievement and/or education. For example, each school needs to report the Annual Yearly Progress of its students in the manner prescribed by the jurisdiction in which the school resides. The Bureau and Tribally operated schools combined operate schools in 23 different States, there are 23 different types of Annual Yearly Progress reports. The Bureau funded schools must also report on student attendance and achievement in order to generate reports needed for school funding (ISEP and ERATE). The cost of creating these reports from a single, homogenous system is

significantly less than attempting to integrate data from a hodgepodge of different administrative systems, and then generate the reports. The collaboration between the OIEP and the Tribes results in significant savings across the government and through the Tribes that operate schools.

In addition, the SSI investment includes a limited collaboration between Indian Affairs and the Department of Education, both from the standpoint that we are both focused on achieving the goals of the "No Child Left Behind Act of 2001", and that the Department of Education is providing the funds that OIEP is using to implement the statistics collection system to support the NCLB Act. In addition, OIEP is working together with Tribal and State governments as well as Education in order to measure student achievement in a manner consistent with achieving the goals of the "No Child Left Behind Act of 2001"

The SSI investment also supports the principals of the President's Management Agenda. It requires "active, but limited Government" that empowers states, cities, and citizens to make decisions, ensure results through accountability; and promotes innovation through competition. SSI supports these goals in the following ways: Citizen-Centered, not bureaucracy-Centered. It will expand the use of the Internet to empower citizens, allowing them to request customized information from Washington when they need it, not just when Washington wants to give it to them. True re-form involves not just giving people information, but giving citizens the freedom to act upon it.- Governor George W. Bush. SSI provides a secure, reliable school administration system that allows OIEP to meet its Educational Treaty Obligations to Indian school children and their parents. The SSI does not provide bureaucracy-centered service. Results-Oriented - Government should be results-oriented -guided not by process but guided by performance. There comes a time when every program must be judged either a success or a failure. Where we find success, we should repeat it, share it, and make it the standard. And where we find failure, we must call it by its name. Government action that fails in its purpose must be reformed or ended.- Governor George W. Bush. The SSI will enable schools and students to share data across the network, provide access to parents to monitor and evaluate their students progress in core curriculum such as mathematics, reading, and so forth. Empowerment of the 51st State for Education [Student] assistance has allowed [Texans] to expand their minds and improve their job prospects. [Student aid] enhances individual lives and ensures a brighter future for our state.- Governor George W. Bush The OIEP acts in both a federal and state role. The OIEP, as recognized by the Department of Education and Congress, is the 51st State Education Authority. No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (Part D-Native American Education Improvement (H.R. 1-583) - SEC. 1133. COMPUTERIZED MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM. (a) In General.'Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of the National American Education Improvement Act of 2001, the Secretary shall update the computerized management information system with the Office.' The computerized management information system notated within the law is the Office of Indian Education Programs' School Statistics Initiative (SSI) program.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

OIEP within BIA within DOI is leading this effort, and is collaborating with the Department of Education, the National Indian School Board Association, the Navajo Area School Board Association, and over 60 Indian tribes.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

When SSI is fully deployed throughout the BIA school system, this investment will reduce costs and improve efficiencies by eliminating the current semi-automated student census system that presently takes six months each year to complete and costs \$1.172M per year. Student census and other school statistical information will be current to within days and capable of being updated throughout the year as opposed to just once a year. Under the SSI proof of concept/pilot phases, participating schools have reported numerous instances of increased efficiencies. For example, the ability to know exactly how many and which students are absent shortly after school opens. Another example is the reduction in time to generate school and state reports by approximately half the time currently. SSI life cycle costs will be kept to a minimum through the centralization of databases and key support personnel.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

This system will be hosted on ENAN II.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this Yes

investment?		
Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)		
	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.485
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	1.800
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	2.285
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	21.646

Loan Management & Accounting System (LOMAS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Location in the Budget	Loan Accounts
Account Title	Operation of Indian Programs
Account Identification Code	010-76-2100
Program Activity	Office of Tribal Services Division of Credit
Name of Investment	BIA - Loan Management and Accounting System (LOMAS)
Full UPI Code	010-76-01-05-01-7612-00-105-011
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The purpose of the Loan Management and Accounting System (LOMAS) investment is to provide BIA the ability to coordinate the making and servicing of loans to qualified Native American applicants by commercial banks, and to service, collect and track the repayment of loans made by BIA. This investment proposal requests sufficient funds to maintain the current legacy system, as well as fund a replacement system.</p> <p>The LOMAS investment enables BIA to promote the economic development of tribes and individual American Indian and Alaskan Natives by providing financial assistance through the guarantee loans and bonds, insured loans, and payment of interest subsidies via a program known as the BIA Loan Guarantee, Insurance and Interest Subsidy Program. The Indian Financing Act of 1974 and the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 authorizes this program. The investment also benefits the American taxpayer by assisting BIA to service and collect the repayment of an existing portfolio of direct loans to American Indian and Alaskan Natives. Although new direct loans are not being made, the existing direct loans must be serviced and collected in accordance with the authorizing statutes.</p> <p>The investment will also promote electronic storage and retrieval of loan documents to service and collect on loans. The current LOMAS is a subsidiary finance and accounting system designed to: 1) service and collect BIA loans; 2) provide a database for loans and private lenders; 3) provide management information; 4) interface with the BIA core accounting and finance system, FFS (Federal Financial System); 5) generate required delinquency and activity reports to OMB and Treasury departments; and 6) support the BIA Central Office, Regional Offices, and Agency Field Offices in generating loans. However, the current system is not JFMIP or FFMIA compliant, is programmed in an almost defunct computer language, is lacking some desired functionalities, and is not interfaced or integrated with the BIA finance system.</p> <p>The proposed replacement system will provide all of the functionality of the current system, will be JFMIP and FFMIA compliant, will include the additional desired functionalities, will incorporate modern software design principals and languages, and will integrate and/or interface with the BIA finance system. LOMAS supports central office operations by: 1) providing special reports on the loan portfolio, 2) providing the loan data for central office staff to annually update each loan and prepare a yearly OMB subsidy model and subsidy rate that governs the amount of loans available from appropriations, 3) and tracking the jobs created and other benefits from loans. It supports the 12 regional offices by providing data to analyze loans, recording data to place a loan after approval, and maintaining records on servicing and collections.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>The current LOMAS system or its replacement supports the DOI's management strategic goal #5, "Manage the Department to be highly skilled, modernized, functionally integrated, citizen-centered, and results oriented." Specifically, LOMAS addresses an intermediate outcome of strategy #2 titled "Improved Financial Management" The outcome goal or measure that is addressed is to improve the accountability of</p>	

the LOMAS data.

Without the automated LOMAS system, BIA would not have the manpower to process and track every loan therefore less jobs would be created or sustained by the BIA loan program. In addition, LOMAS supports DOI's strategic goal #4, "Safeguard property and financial assets, advance scientific knowledge, and improve the quality of life for communities we serve." The intermediate outcome that LOMAS addresses is strategy #4 "increase economic self-sufficiency for insular areas." The outcome goal or measure that it addresses is "improve economic growth." Guaranteed or insured loans are targeted to projects with an emphasis on manufacturing, business services, tourism, including hotels, motels, and restaurants, providing increased economic development on Indian reservations.

In FY 2004, BIA Credit Services is implementing the Loan Insurance Program and modifying LOMAS to account for Loan Insurance activity. When fully implemented the loan insurance program will provide an excellent way for Indian firms to obtain insured loans. BIA approval will not be needed for insured loans up to \$250,000 and can be processed faster and at a lower cost as compared to guaranteed loans. The Indian Financing Act Amendments of 2002 increased the insured loan limit from \$100,000 to \$250,000. BIA Credit Services has made recent efforts towards implementing the loan insurance program by developing new regulations and conducting workshops to inform lenders and tribes about the benefits of insured loans. The Indian Financing Act specifically authorizes use of the BIA loan guaranty program to guarantee tax-exempt or taxable bonds issued by Indian tribes or other organizations. This includes bonds issued by tribes pursuant to their authority to issue tax-exempt bonds under the Tax Status Act. BIA may guarantee certain kinds of bonds or similar debt obligations as though they were loans. The original trustee for the issuance of the debt obligations, the collection of debt obligation payments from the debtor, and periodic payments to the debt obligation holders must be effected through or on behalf of a single trustee, who will be regarded as the lender for purposes of the Loan Guaranty and Insurance Program. The BIA, Division of Accounting Operations, Loan Accounting Section would work with the BIA Division of Credit to modify LOMAS to account for bond guarantees in a similar manner to approved guaranteed loans.

BIA's implementation of both the Loan Insurance Program and Bond Guarantee Program impacts the Indian community in two new directions. The Loan Insurance program targets individual Indian firms seeking financing on a smaller scale to meet their financing needs while the Bond Guarantee Program targets Indian tribes seeking financing in the millions of dollars to improve governmental infrastructure and economic development projects simultaneously. Both programs enhance the Indian Loan Guarantee program, which seeks to assist Indian tribes and individuals in the economic development of their federally recognized Indian reservations by providing access to private financing that normally would not be available.

The LOMAS investment supports the agency's mission, goals and objectives in that it provides a means to administer the loan management and accounting program and serves Indian borrowers, lenders, all regional BIA offices within the Indian community, and the Central Office.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

The current LOMAS system or its replacement supports the President's vision for government reform by addressing his goals of competitive outsourcing, improved financial performance and E-Government. The new initiative seeks to achieve efficient and effective competition between public and private sources through attempting to outsource the application as our first approach to replace LOMAS. BIA is simplifying and improving the procedures for evaluating public and private sources, better publicizing the activities subject to competition, and to ensuring senior level agency attention to the promotion of competition. Acquiring a replacement system for the current LOMAS system will ensure that BIA achieves this initiative.

The improved financial performance seeks to ensure that federal financial systems produce accurate and timely information to support operating, budget, and policy decisions. This initiative will improve the financial information derived from the loan program will be more timely, useful, and reliable. Specifically, the modernization of the loan system will assist BIA in immediate reconciliation between FFS and the loan program thus reducing errors and duplicate entries. Further, the LOMAS system facilitates the E-government initiative in that it will make it simpler for citizens to receive high-quality service from the federal government, while reducing the cost of delivering those services. Specifically, LOMAS addresses the initiative through accepting loan requests, interest subsidy requests and payments, and lender reporting by electronic means. E-Government will automate internal processes and assist in reducing the business reporting burden.

Further, the LOMAS system facilitates the E-government initiative in that it will make it simpler for citizens to receive high-quality service from the federal government, while reducing the cost of delivering those

services. Specifically, LOMAS addresses the initiative through accepting loan requests, interest subsidy requests and payments, and lender reporting by electronic means. E-Government will automate internal processes and assist in reducing the business reporting burden.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

This project is not a multi-agency initiative.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

This investment will improve economic vitality in the Indian community by creating and sustaining jobs in or near Indian communities. Without the current automated LOMAS system or its replacement the number of jobs created or sustained would be very difficult to measure. Currently, 1,500 new jobs have been created and sustained and 50 new businesses operating, which has increased tax revenue. Investment in a replacement system for the current LOMAS system will further reduce costs and improve efficiencies within the BIA loan management program. A new (replacement) system will provide additional functionalities not part of the current system, which will lead to more effective and efficient transaction processing and reporting. For example, service to lenders will be improved where banks can obtain information on-line about their loan portfolios and can quarterly report information on-line. Also, more borrowers would apply for loans if the process were easier. Further, OMB and other reporting would be more timely and faster. Currently, it takes 2 days for staff to run and consolidate OMB and other agency reports.

Additionally, the current LOMAS system is not fully interfaced with the BIA core accounting and finance system, the Federal Financial System (FFS). This requires transactions to be entered manually in both LOMAS and FFS, and creates reconciliation and timing issues. The cost for dual entry is approximately \$122,000 a year. The replacement system for LOMAS will be fully interfaced with FFS and will preclude duplicate data entry and eliminate timing and reconciliation issues.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

The current LOMAS system partially interfaces with FFS. These interfaces will be expanded in the proposed replacement implementation of LOMAS, which will preclude duplicate data entry and eliminate time and reconciliation issues. However, the enhancement will adhere to existing FFS interface specifications, thus requiring no reengineering of FFS to accommodate the expanded interfaces.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? Yes

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	0.263
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	0.263
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	23.276

Facilities Management Information System (FMIS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Location in the Budget	Construction - Education Construction
Account Title	Construction
Account Identification Code	010-76-2301
Program Activity	Office of Facilities Management and Construction
Name of Investment	BIA - Facilities Management Information System (FMIS)
Full UPI Code	010-76-01-07-01-7613-00-401-119
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>FMIS supports the mission of the Office of Facilities Management and Construction to ensure the efficient and effective stewardship of resources for planning, design, construction, improvement, repair, operation and maintenance of BIA-owned and BIA-funded Indian Education, Law Enforcement and General Administration program support facilities. FMIS provides the functionality and business process features that will provide information to manage BIA facilities over their entire useful life. The contains modules to support Asset Inventories, Deferred Maintenance Backlogs, Safety Management Inspections/Abatements, Construction Project Management, Budget Development and Tracking, Field Work Tickets, Field Work Planning, Environmental and Ad Hoc Reporting. FMIS provides BIA with a very powerful automated support tool to help manage the BIA Facilities Program. It is used to justify funds and account for funds appropriated to operate, maintain and repair BIA facilities as well as provide program management capabilities for the scheduling and planning of facilities management activities. The system is used for recording the identification of all improvement, repair, health and safety issues abatement, and construction projects plus the allocation of funds for these purposes. It is also used to monitor new construction and all facilities improvement and repair activities from conception to conclusion. The system also serves as an on-going communications link with its users. It provides management planning, engineering, operations and maintenance, and fiscal control to central office, area offices, agency offices and school locations.</p> <p>FMIS was reviewed and selected for the FY06 portfolio by the DOI Investment Review Board (IRB) on August 18th, 2004.</p> <p>FMIS is a Steady State investment and costs are reviewed as part of the OFMC CPIC process on a continuing basis to make sure continued maintenance and upgrades are within budget and within schedule.</p> <p>FMIS uses the latest information technology with planning for future growth. An analysis is performed on any recommended changes/enhancements to make sure they meet mission requirements and needs before they are included into the system. With the exception of not having Internet connectivity, FMIS has been well received by the user/customer community.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>DOI STRATEGIC GOAL: FMIS supports the DOI Strategic Goal of Serving Communities Goal 2 - Strategies and Performance Measures. FMIS was developed to address the material weakness declarations of the BIA Facilities Management programs. FMIS will provide data for management to support the maintenance, operation and repair of school facilities to lower the Facilities Condition Index (FCI) to fair or good condition, to provide a safe and supportive environment for education programs. Manage the Department to be highly skilled, accountable, modernized, functionally integrated, citizen-centered and results oriented. The Bureau of Indian Affairs' mission is to fulfill its trust responsibilities and promote self-determination on behalf of Tribal Governments, American Indians and Alaska Natives to provide Tribes with the resources they need to strengthen their Tribal governments and to exercise their authority as</p>	

sovereign nations through grants, contracting and compacting Bureau programs. FMIS supports the BIA Facility Management programs that are granted, contracted or compacted.

Two broad goals within the BIA Strategic Plan are supported by FMIS. The first is the Administrative and Support Services goal to address material weakness declarations for Facilities Management and goal 02.05.02 to improve the safety and functionality of facilities for clients by a reduction in the number of safety deficiencies that are managed in FMIS. The second goal is the Education improvements in academic performance and attendance supported by the maintenance, operation and repair of school facilities to provide a safe and supportive environment for education programs that are managed in FMIS and accessible via data communications. The FMIS Deferred Maintenance Backlog module along with other supporting modules will efficiently and effectively collect and track information that will support and affect improvement toward these goals.

OFMC purchased the MAXIMO MMS software to supplement the FMIS system. After conducting a pilot to try and implement Work Tickets, Project Management and Budget modules within MAXIMO it was decided to discontinue the use of MAXIMO and implement Work Tickets, Project Management and Budget modules within FMIS. MAXIMO could not implement the OFMC required business requirements without extensive and costly modifications. Version upgrades to MAXIMO would have been cost prohibitive. In-house expertise could not support updates to MAXIMO to meet changing mission requirements.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

(1) Strategic Management of Human Capital: A Business Process Reengineering (BPR) analysis was conducted and documented for the current "AS-IS" mission functions, including those perceived to be core/priority, were also documented in the "TO-BE" analysis documentation. As part of the BPR analysis, core competencies of existing staff were determined. A strategy was developed to invest in building internal capacity and to contract for services from the private sector for those functions that are not inherent, to tribal or private entities, this will maximize OFMCs ability in getting the job done effectively and efficiently. FMIS is a knowledge based management system with corporate business rules built-in to accommodate the capture of corporate skills and knowledge.

(2) Competitive Sourcing: As part of the BPR analysis and reviewing the core competencies of the existing staff, it was determined that using the existing staff to develop requirements, designing input screens, reports, testing functionality and evaluating the effectiveness of the system, while out-sourcing the design and development of FMIS would be the most cost effective and the most efficient means to accomplish the design and development of FMIS.

(3) Improved Financial Performance: All program activities are well supported by FMIS, which produces savings in program staff time, increased efficiency of data handling, improved coordination between activities and the use of common business rules in FMIS that are compatible with the day-to-day operations. FMIS will be used as part of an overall facility operations and maintenance improvement plan. Improved equipment/systems maintenance will result in increased equipment life, fewer breakdowns and shorter time to complete repairs. By collecting, analyzing and using data more completely, potential problems can be rapidly identified, solutions defined, projects implemented and personnel deployed to expediently and effectively resolve issues. Cost data and maintenance history of physical assets will be maintained in FMIS. This data will be reviewed to determine repeat failures, cost trends, reliability and maintainability, allowing an improvement in the current strategies for equipment and system selection, operation, maintenance and replacement. This data allows OFMC to make more informed operational and investing decisions and to ensure consistent and comparable trend analysis over time and to facilitate better performance measurement and decision-making.

(4) Expanded Electronic Government: FMIS provides a relational, Windows-based, user-friendly information system with marked improvements in flexibility that targets customer/employee needs. Based upon user roles the customer/employee has access to the same data whether at a location, area office, regional office or central office which allows the automation of internal processes to reduce costs internally. FMIS creates a single point of access to OFMC facility management data for individuals. OFMC central office is able to reduce their reporting burden by being able to run bureau wide reports. FMIS uses an inbound process with the Federal Finance System (FFS) to collect construction expenditures on OFMC projects, which allows the project managers to manage their projects in a real time environment.

(5) Budget and Performance Integration: The basic functionality of the Inventory, Backlog/Safety Tracking, Budget, Project Management and Work Tickets modules designed within FMIS will enable the facilities management program to achieve strategic mission goals within the framework of GPRA. As each location utilizes FMIS to manage/control their data, this will be an indication of their performance measures within the facilities management program and will determine their level of budget participation.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

Although FMIS is not a multi-agency initiative, OFMC is a member of the DOI Facility Maintenance Systems Partnership committee and shares implementing strategies with the other bureaus within DOI

Trust Asset Accounting Management System (TAAMS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Bureau	Bureau of Indian Affairs
Location in the Budget	Central Office Operations - Trust Services - Real Estate Services
Account Title	Operation of Indian Programs
Account Identification Code	010-76-2100
Program Activity	Land Title and Land Resource Management
Name of Investment	BIA - Trust Asset Accounting Management System (TAAMS)
Full UPI Code	010-76-01-05-01-7635-00-117-057
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>The purpose of the Trust Asset Accounting Management System (TAAMS) investment is to provide an agency-wide, integrated trust title and land resource information management system that replaces several functionally-duplicative and obsolete legacy systems. This Indian Affairs managed investment covers three sequential major initiatives: (1) maintenance of the title and land resource information management system (TAAMS) that replaced obsolete Indian Affairs systems, (2) development of a new land and resource management information management system that provides additional functionality and replaces legacy systems across DOI, and (3) integration with other DOI trust-function systems and provision of a public interface. The system under maintenance (TAAMS) is an application service provider like implementation. It is a commercial off-the-shelf application modified for government needs by its vendor and is operated by the vendor at vendor facilities. The land and resource management information management system initiative is just completing its planning stage, with release of a request for proposal expected in early FY 2005. The trust-function systems integration and public interface initiative is in its initial concept stage.</p> <p>This investment was last reviewed and approved by Indian Affairs' two investment reviews boards on 4/2/04 and 4/5/04, respectively. It was reviewed and selected for the FY06 portfolio by the DOI Investment Review Board (IRB) on 8/18/04.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) is the nation's principal conservation agency, charged with the mission "to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities to Indian tribes and our commitments to island communities." The Land Management System will consolidate systems that support determination and management of Indian and (eventually) non-Indian land records at Regional and agency-field locations. It will be the definitive repository for all Federal land management records.</p> <p>Maintaining TAAMS while continuing to pursue an integrated solution with greater functionality supports the Agency in several areas:</p> <p>AREA: Resource Use: Strategic Goal: Manage resources to promote responsible use and sustain a dynamic economy. Specifically, Strategy 1 for each of Goals 1, 2 and 3 are supported. The proposed solution allows the Department to more effectively manage minerals, oil and gas, and forest products and grazing, since data will be more accurate and more readily available.</p> <p>AREA: Serving Communities Strategic Goal: Safeguard lives, property and assets, advance scientific knowledge, and improve the quality of life for communities we serve. Specifically, Strategies 1, 2, 3 and 4, of Goal 3 are supported. Maintaining TAAMS allows for the availability of more accurate data in a more timely manner. This in turn provides better management of land and natural resources assets.</p> <p>AREA: Management Excellence: Strategic Goal: Management the Department to be highly skilled, accountable, modern, functionally integrated, citizen-centered and results-oriented. Both Goals 3 and 4,</p>	

Modernization and Integration, are specifically supported; the improvements removed security deficiencies in the legacy systems that were replaced, and the processing of transaction became more efficient and accurate, since data is entered once and shared among applications and users.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

The President's Management Agenda requires "active, but limited Government" that empowers states, cities, citizens, and Indian tribes to make decisions; ensures results through accountability; and promotes innovation through competition. TAAMS supports these goals in the following ways:

- Expanded Electronic Government Goal through automating processes that are currently done manually and by preparing for the alignment of similar business processes, e.g., leasing Indian-owned lands, across all of DOI;
- Citizen-Centered, not bureaucracy-centered
- Manages Indian individual and tribal interests in trust lands & resources for the trust beneficiaries
- Provides the primary land title application or tool that enables the Federal government to meet its trust responsibilities to Indian tribes and individuals
- Implements management discipline and structure to plan for capital investments and to operate and maintain Indian Affairs systems for the benefit of Indians and Native Alaskans
- Is staffed by government employees and supplemented with contractor staff in accordance with OMB Circular 1-76
- Results-oriented, not process-oriented
- Enables agencies to share data across the network
- Improves the quality, effectiveness, timeliness, and fairness of services provided to the millions of Indians and Native Alaskans served by BIA
- Enables employees to focus on providing essential economic, social, law enforcement, and safety services to its Indian constituents with less duplication
- Provides management and executives with the management information available in real-time or near real-time concerning the baseline statistics and associated service levels being provided to their customers
- Enables BIA employees who respond to customer requests at all levels to be better served, thus, BIA service will become faster and more effective.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

TAAMS is not a multi-agency initiative.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

TAAMS is estimated to reduce the increased labor (not system) and cost to address probate backlog by one-third the time and one-half the cost. Because TAAMS is an "active" title system (automatically computes official title at the time each title document is entered into the system) rather than a "passive" title system (does not compute official title until requested to do so -- like LRIS, which also does not store computed official title data), the land title stored in the system is maintained in an up-to-date status, which means the official title is available and can be queried at all times. The result is a reduction in title determination and certification costs by allowing reuse of title certification reports and data at multiple locations; it also increases customer output by eliminating the "waiting period" of 1-2 weeks minimum for the issuance of certified land title (which is a condition precedent for leasing, mortgaging, and the execution of conveyances or issuance of Orders Determining Heirs or Approving Will).

Also, TAAMS' ability to store up-to-date land ownership on-line (including simultaneous display of title/legal interests and beneficial/equitable interests) will have the following effects: reduces or eliminates errors and liability arising from reliance on out-of-date title ownership and encumbrance; and allows the immediate construction, drafting and execution of land title documents (which reduces time and costs, increases output, and increases customer satisfaction). Once TAAMS is allowed to be active in the Internet, the users will be able to request services online thus reducing the time spent in the regional offices requesting the titles.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

TAAMS interfaces with the Office of Special Trustee (OST) Trust Financial Accounting System (TFAS), which is in the process of being reengineered. The land resource management function interfaces with TFAS and Financial Management Information System (FMIS). Currently BIA is not allowed to interface

electronically with other system/agencies. BIA is developing an interface with TFAS within the allowed boundaries put forth by the Court.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? Yes

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000	
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000	
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	14.60	
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	14.60	
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	159.78	

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE (OST)

Trust Fund Accounting System (TFAS)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of Special Trustee
Location in the Budget	Program Operations and Support - Information Technology Services
Account Title	Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians
Account Identification Code	010-90-0120
Program Activity	Trust Funds Management
Name of Investment	OST - Trust Funds Accounting System (TFAS)
Full UPI Code	010-90-01-05-01-9003-00-117-057
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>TFAS has been reviewed through the OST CPIC process and is reviewed by the OST IRB process on a monthly or as needed basis and at the Department at the IRB of August 18, 2004. OST is also a member of Trust Architecture Review Board (TARB). The TARB reports to the Department Architecture Working Group. The continued use of TFAS has been vetted through the TARB.</p> <p>Congress passed the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (Pub. L. 103-412, title IV, Sec. 401, Oct. 25, 1994, 108 Stat. 4249.) Specific provisions with the Act outline some of the Secretary's fiduciary responsibilities. One of these is :</p> <p>(a) Requirement to account</p> <p>The Secretary shall account for the daily and annual balance of all funds held in trust by the United States for the benefit of an Indian tribe or an individual Indian which are deposited or invested pursuant to section 162a of this title.</p> <p>A traditional general ledger accounting system was inadequate to account for both the daily deposits and the investment activity of approximately 3.2 billion dollars held in trust by the government for individual Indians and Indian Tribes. In order to fulfill the Secretary's fiduciary responsibility, the use of and accounting system specifically designed for trust monies was required. TFAS is being used by private sector trust banking departments. A Request for Proposals was developed and published in FY 1998 to acquire the services of such a system to manage both the individual Indians and the Tribal monies being held in trust.</p>	
How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?	
<p>OST's mission is to perform DOI's fiduciary trust responsibilities to American Indian tribes, individual Indians, and Alaska Natives by incorporating a beneficiary focus and beneficiary participation while providing effective, competent stewardship and management of trust assets. OST has the following Strategic Goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide beneficiary services that are trusted, accurate, and responsive 2. Promote tribal self-governance and self determination that increase participation in managing assets 3. Provide ownership information that is accurate, timely, and reliable 4. Management of land and natural resources that maximize return while meeting beneficiary desires 5. Management of Trust fund assets that meet fiduciary standards 6. Administer services that: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i Enable and empower the organization and workforce to be an effective fiduciary trustee ii Provide modern, appropriate systems and tools to manage the fiduciary trust <p>TFAS is the best tool to support the OST mission and attain the strategic goals as well as supporting the DOI mission of Serving Communities- Contribution to Society, goal #3: Fulfill Indian Trust Responsibilities. TFAS provides the same commercial off-the-shelf trust accounting system that is currently in use by approximately 70% of the major US Banks' Trust Departments. Therefore it incorporates private sector system standards and many practices.</p>	

Further, OST supports Strategy #4, Manage Trust Fund Assets for Timely and Productive Use to ensure that 100% of beneficiaries who have valid addresses on TFAS receive a periodic statement of performance. The production of this statement of performance is one of the requirements of the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 and is a major objective in meeting OST' mission and attaining its Strategic Goals.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

1. Strategic Management of Human Capital

This project allows OST personnel to concentrate on assisting the Indian/Tribal accountholder by utilizing the automated features contained within the system and by allowing the system to perform certain automated error checking routines. The use of automated functions allows OST personnel to operate more efficiently.

2. Competitive Sourcing

This project utilized full and open competition in FY98 and commercial full and open competition in FY03 to select a private sector vendor who could operate and maintain a trust fiduciary accounting system in a service bureau environment.

3. Improved Financial Performance

TFAS allows for the production of comparative quarterly financial statements, accelerating end-of-year reporting, and measure systems compliance with OST's ability to meet OMB and Treasury requirements accurately and timely. Use of TFAS has allowed the government to conduct trust accounting functions in the same manner as the private sector. The system being utilized is the same system that is currently in use by approximately 70% of the US bank trust departments.

4. Expanded Electronic Government

TFAS does not serve the general public, rather a subset (Indian trust beneficiaries). The beneficiaries have benefited from the use of this system by allowing the beneficiary to receive electronic direct deposits to their checking or savings accounts. This feature was not available previously. TFAS is a real-time system that allows the government to provide real-time account information to the beneficiary.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

TFAS is not a multi-agency initiative.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

The implementation of a standardized commercial-off-the-shelf trust funds accounting system (investment portfolio data management, cash accounting, trust accounting, etc.) supports department and agency mission requirements by ensuring generally accepted, auditable accounting practices are used. Therefore a very high level of assurance is gained to support the payment of Indian trust funds to the beneficiaries. The system users gain an increased level of efficiency, it enables and empowers the organization and workforce to be an effective fiduciary trustee and provides as auditable trust fund management utility, and is the appropriate system and tool to manage the fiduciary trust.

Through the use of TFAS automated cash management features, overall cash management for Indian trust funds is enhanced. TFAS provides for the notification of upcoming investment maturities and related interest payments. TFAS also facilitates the printing of statements of performance for each Tribal and individual trust fund account on a regular basis, satisfying DOI Strategy Goal 4 "Manage Trust Fund Assets for Timely and Productive Use."

The electronic storage of statements and report outputs from TFAS allow for increased efficiency when researching problems. This reduces personnel costs associated with the research.

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

MMS provides information to BIA who in turn provides an interface to the OST GSS. The OST GSS provides an interface to TFAS.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment?		No
Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)		
	BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0.000
	BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	13.893
	BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	13.893
	Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	239.219

OHTA Account Reconciliation Tool (ART)

INVESTMENT OVERVIEW AND JUSTIFICATION	
Investment Identification	
Agency	Department of the Interior
Bureau	Office of Special Trustee
Location in the Budget	Locator code: 14-01-0001
Account Title	DOI OHTA Account
Account Identification Code	010-90-0120
Program Activity	Historical Accounting
Name of Investment	OS - OHTA Account Reconciliation Tool (ART)
Full UPI Code	010-90-01-05-01-9004-00-301-093
Investment Justification	
Provide a brief description of this investment and its status through your capital planning and investment control (CPIC) or capital programming "control" review for the current cycle.	
<p>Description:</p> <p>The U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI) is responsible for conducting a historical accounting of Individual Indian Money (IIM) accounts. DOI considered the historical accounting of IIM funds a top priority and the Secretary established the Office of Historical Trust Accounting (OHTA) in July, 2001. OHTA is tasked with performing a historical accounting of IIM accounts and verifying their accuracy. To verify account transaction histories, OHTA reconciles transactions by examining the original financial documents to determine whether the transaction, as recorded, accurately reflects the proper allocation of collection, interest, or disbursement of funds (reconciliation). Upon completion of the reconciliation, OHTA will be in a position to provide each IIM account holder a Historical Statement of Account detailing the account transaction history. To assist the Government contracted accounting firms in reconciling trust assets, the ART was developed.</p> <p>The ART allows contracted accountants to use a common tool to query transactions from legacy systems, link transactions to relevant source documents, and reconcile transactions and note discrepancies, where appropriate. The ART includes functionality that assists the Government in performing quality control and monitoring reconciliation activities. Through a secure, verifiable process, the ART allows only users with appropriate rights to access the network. The ART and supporting components conform to DOI's Enterprise Architecture strategy.</p> <p>Inputs to the ART include transaction data from DOI legacy systems and imaged documents that have been collected from a number of sources including the Office of Trust Records (OTR), Field Agencies of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (Agencies), and other federal records centers containing applicable historical information related to Indian Trust. The transaction data was initially loaded into the ART to be reconciled and is updated periodically as a result of data validation work that identifies and resolves data gaps. The documents collected for the reconciliation effort are imaged into Tagged Image File Format version 6 and coded according to the OHTA Imaging and Coding Specifications Document. The electronic, coded documents are loaded into the ART, viewed, annotated, and linked to transactions by end users as part of the reconciliation process.</p> <p>OHTA controls access to the transactions through the ART by assigning transactions to specified firms. Accounting firms are able to reconcile transactions to supporting documents only if the firm has been assigned the transaction and the coded document has been loaded into the ART.</p> <p>The ART consists of a client/server architecture with a Visual Basic application and SQL Server database. Additional software components of the ART include: MS Windows 2000 Server, Veritas backup software, Perl, Shavlik HFNetChkPro patch management software, MS Office, Adobe Acrobat, and image viewer and annotation software.</p> <p>The ART is shared among the contracted accounting firms responsible for reconciling IIM accounts and provides OHTA with a standard and repeatable process that provides transparency in the account</p>	

reconciliation effort. This overview has been prepared in accordance with the direction and guidance provided by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and DOI utilizing government and commercial best practices.

How does this investment support your agency's mission and strategic goals and objectives?

The ART supports DOI's mission to, "honor its trust responsibilities or special commitments to American Indians, Alaska Natives and affiliated Island Communities". The DOI Strategic Plan for FY 2003 - 2008 outlines four mission areas and a number of outcome goals. The ART addresses the "Serving Communities" mission area and allows DOI to achieve the End Outcome Goal of "Fulfill Indian Fiduciary Trust Responsibilities". ART performance is measured by the following End Outcome Performance Measure:

1. Historical Accounting: Percent of Land-Based IIM transactions, as identified in the January 6, 2003 Plan for Historical Accounting, that will be reconciled

Performance Measure 1 (Historical Accounting) is a direct measure of the capabilities afforded by the tool and is used in measuring progress for purposes of the Exhibit 300. Historical Accounting for the Alaska region and other regions as outlined in The Historical Accounting Plan For IIM Accounts, dated January 6, 2003, began in September of 2003 during a period of continuing resolution. Budget language provided in the FY 2004 appropriation to DOI includes guidance that limits the Historical Accounting to specified activities, including "Litigation Support Accounting (LSA)."

End Outcome Goal(s) Supported:

Fulfilling Indian Fiduciary Trust Responsibilities - Compliance with the Trust Funds Management Reform Act of 1994 to account for the daily and annual balances of all funds held in trust by the US for the benefit of an Indian Tribe or an Individual, which are deposited or invested pursuant to the Act of June 24, 1938.

How does it support the strategic goals from the President's Management Agenda?

The ART supports the following key elements in the President's Management Agenda (PMA):

Competitive Sourcing: The award for the contract to build the tool was competitively bid and awarded in December, 2001. In support of this goal to ensure a market-based Government, the ART maximizes opportunity to continue competitive sourcing of account reconciliation work due to a documented standard and replicable process. The standardized process enables comparative performance measurements through a weekly reporting process. Used in conjunction with the Earned Value Management System, these measurements enable OHTA to determine which contractors perform the best in terms of cost of transactions reconciled.

Improved Financial Performance: By maximizing OHTA's ability to render accurate historic accountings, the ART supports the Department's objectives to improve accuracy of benefits payments to recipients and improve the timeliness and reliability of financial data.

Expanded Electronic Government: The ART automates the historical accounting process and effectively transfers data between OHTA and contracted accounting firms. The ART supports this goal by reducing the expense and difficulty of doing business with the government and automates internal processes to reduce costs.

Budget and Performance Integration: The ART maximizes control over resources needed to conduct the historical accounting process by utilizing a performance-based, earned value management system to ensure costs, schedule, and performance goals are achieved. This supports the objectives of this goal to establish accountability systems that allow citizens to judge whether effective performance is taking place; share information more quickly and conveniently between federal and state, local, and tribal governments; make government more transparent and accountable; and expand the use of performance-based contracts.

If this is a multi-agency initiative, identify the agencies and organizations affected by this initiative.

Not applicable.

How will this investment reduce costs or improve efficiencies?

Compared to the paper process of IIM account reconciliation, there was an initial increase in costs with the implementation of the ART due to the development and operations of the ART. However, cost savings have been realized and were quantified in the printing, mailing, and productivity of accountant labor areas as a result of the use of the ART. The ART eliminated the previous process of mailing and printing reconciled transaction reports to OHTA and Quality Control contractors. Time efficiencies have also been realized due to the elimination of accountants' time manually searching for supporting documents of IIM transaction data at various Trust data storage facilities. The process of finding supporting documents to map to transactions takes place within the ART as an electronic query.

The ART allows accountants to use a common system to query transactions from legacy systems, link these transactions to relevant imaged source documents, and reconcile transactions and note discrepancies, where appropriate. The ART also includes functionality that assists the Government in performing quality control processes such as audit logs and reports that further accountability on reconciled efforts. Through a secure, verifiable process, the ART allows only those users with appropriate rights to access the network.

Financial benefits were calculated in two categories, total cost savings to investment and total cost avoidance to investment. The following definitions were used to categorize these benefits.

Total cost savings to investment (savings to OHTA's budget). Cost savings are savings that directly impact budgets/direct expenditures. Examples: Decreased cost of contractor services, decreased cost in equipment or supplies, etc.

A. Operations and maintenance costs were calculated by taking the difference in recurring costs from the baseline process to the newly built ART alternative. This resulted in initial increased costs.

B. Savings were calculated by determining mailing and printing savings, since ART eliminates the need to print and mail documents from the accounting sites to OHTA and Quality Control offices. The calculation of mailing and printing costs assumed that each transaction averaged four documents while each document contained approximately six pages.

C. Additional cost savings are realized in the transfer of information from document to DVDs, in terms of file storage on DVD media versus hard copy file storage. A baseline did not exist to quantify the scope of savings.

a. Mailing costs were determined by calculating the weight of documents per transaction to be mailed. Each page is assumed to weigh approximately one ounce. Standard postage rate from the United States Postal Service currently yields \$0.37 for the first ounce and \$0.23 for each additional ounce. As a result, total mailing savings results in \$637K from FY 03 - FY 06.

b. Printing costs were calculated by assuming it costs \$0.02 per copy from industry benchmarks. The number of pages for each printed transaction multiplied by this cost resulted in a total printing savings of \$246K from FY 03 - FY 06.

Total cost avoidance to investment (costs associated with other government budgets and efficiencies resulting in shift of labor). Cost avoidance is also known as efficiency/productivity benefits, where an increase in productivity can be measured in dollars, but does not result in a reduction of the budget for the government (agency, department, bureau, etc.). Examples: Staff/ Personnel time-savings ("Business Area Reinvestment"), savings to other federal agency or private industry (material, staff time, etc.). Time avoidance costs were calculated by assuming 25% productivity efficiency for accountants verifying IIM transactions using the reconciliation tool. Current reconciliation costs of \$124 for electronic era transactions and \$185 for paper era transactions are based on an average reconciliation time of 1 hour per transaction. A fifteen-minute (25% of 1 hour) efficiency was assumed as productivity improved as a result of the ART.

Additional important benefits of the ART include:

- A. Perform an accurate and complete accounting in a timely manner
- B. Establish standards for consistent accounting, usable by multiple firms for repeatability and quality assurance
- C. Ensure the security and protection of the Indian trust data used in performing the accounting
- D. Assist the Government in performing Quality Control functions and to monitor the reconciliation activities
- E. Assist DOI in honoring its special responsibilities and commitments to American Indians and Alaska Natives

List all other assets that interface with this asset.

The ART resides on a virtual private network that is logically separated from other networks physically

residing on BIA Trustnet.

Have these assets been reengineered as part of this investment? Yes

Requested Investment Summary of Spending for Project Stages (\$Millions)

BY 2006 Planning Resources:	0
BY 2006 Acquisition Resources:	0
BY 2006 Maintenance Resources:	1.180
BY 2006 Total, All Stages Resources:	1.180
Life Cycle Total, All Stages Resources:	12.420

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