



Office of Management and Budget

FY 2007 Report to Congress on
Implementation of
The E-Government Act of 2002

March 1, 2008

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INTRODUCTION

The use of information technology to provide consistent access to and dissemination of government information is essential to promote a more citizen-centered government in a cost-effective manner. Agencies manage web-based technologies and services to help citizens obtain government information and services. In addition, agencies use information technology to communicate with the public and gather feedback to determine whether Federal programs are achieving results and meeting user needs. E-Government is the result of this use of information technology to improve citizen access to government information and services.

To ensure agencies apply E-Government principles and use information technology to the fullest potential, agencies measure results to verify progress and planned performance improvement. This allows agencies to better manage their information resources including their investments in information technology. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) works with agencies to systematically track and measure whether resources used by programs help achieve intended goals and results through the President's Management Agenda (PMA) Scorecard each quarter.

The Federal Government continues to deploy industry-leading information technologies to more effectively manage and deliver government information and services. This results in more effective and transparent operations of Federal programs with an increased ability to manage the risks associated with information technology and protect information in care of the Federal government. Greater access to government information benefits the country by sustaining an informed citizenry, aiding government decision-makers, and supporting the economy, all of which are fundamental to a healthy democracy.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

This is OMB's fifth annual progress report on implementation of the E-Government Act of 2002 (Pub. L. No. 107-347; Dec. 17, 2002) (the "E-Government Act") as required by 44 USC 3606. This report describes activities completed in fiscal year (FY) 2007, and is among a series of reports produced by OMB to describe the Administration's use of E-Government principles to improve government performance and the delivery of information and services to the public

Most prominent among these other reports are:

1. Chapter 9 of the President's FY 2009 Budget of the U.S. Government describing how agencies are integrating information technology to enhance services;¹
2. The January 2006 report, "Expanding E-Government: Making a Difference for the American People Using Information Technology," highlighting E-Government accomplishments and setting goals;²

¹ Chapter 9 of the President's Fiscal Year 2009 Budget of the U.S. Government fulfilling the requirements of the Clinger-Cohen Act can be found at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/>.

² This report can be found at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/documents/expanding_egov_2006.pdf.

3. The 2008 “Report to Congress on the Benefits of the E-Government Initiatives,” describing the economic value of multi-agency and cross-government E-Government activities;³ and
4. OMB’s FY 2007 report, “Federal Information Security Management Act,” describing agency privacy programs, including compliance with section 208 of the E-Government Act of 2002.⁴

This report comprises four sections. Section I describes the government’s efforts over the past year to implement certain technical requirements of the E-Government Act and also describes related activities complementing specific requirements and objectives of the Act. Section II includes examples of internal agency E-Government activities. Section III details use of the E-Government Fund established by Section 3604 of the E-Government Act. Section IV provides links to all reports or policies referenced in this report.

This report, other reports referenced here, and OMB’s prior reports on implementation of the E-Government Act (i.e., for FY 2003 through FY 2006) are available on OMB’s website and have been provided to the Government Printing Office (GPO) for distribution to Federal Depository Libraries.⁵ The reader is encouraged to refer to all of them for a complete picture of past, current, and planned Administration efforts.

SECTION I: COMPLIANCE WITH SPECIFIC GOALS AND PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

Improving Public Access to Government Information

Information is the result of processing, gathering, analyzing and organizing data to convey knowledge to the receiver. Federal Government information is a public resource which has value and associated costs. Considering the magnitude of government information and the breadth of the Federal Government’s program activities, it is crucial for Federal agencies to strategically manage their information resources to achieve their missions and program goals, and preserve information for the future.

Effective management of information resources requires programs designed to disseminate and provide the public with access to government information. The Federal Government continues to improve the methods by which government information is disseminated and made available to the public. By utilizing Federal agency public websites and partnership agreements to complement effective Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) operations, agencies can maximize the usefulness of their information while minimizing the costs for the American taxpayer.

³ Information on compliance with Section 206 of the E-Government Act can be found in this report. This report can be found at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/>.

⁴ This report can be found at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/infoereg/infopoltech.html>.

⁵ Information on compliance with Sections 203, 210, 211, and 215 of the E-Government Act can be found in prior reports at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/infoereg/infopoltech.html>.

Helping the Public Locate Government Information

Federal agency public websites and portals are valuable information dissemination tools which allow greater access to government information and services and allow the public to participate and become more involved in its government. At the same time, the public increasingly uses commercial search engines as a primary portal into agency websites, rather than more traditional access via agency homepages.

OMB Memorandum M-06-02, “Improving Public Access to and Dissemination of Government Information and Using the Federal Enterprise Architecture Data Reference Model,” promotes greater access to government information by requiring agencies to publish all public information directly to the Internet. This procedure exposes information to freely available search engines and organizes and categorizes agency information thereby improving the public’s access to government information.⁶ To demonstrate effort towards meeting this requirement, agencies updated and published their Information Resources Management Strategic Plan, describing how such activities help accomplish the agency’s mission.⁷ Agency plans also describe how the respective agency ensures the activities are integrated with organizational planning, budget, procurement, financial management, human resources management, and program decisions.

A good example of an E-Government service helping the public to locate Federal information of pertinence to them is eRulemaking, the government-wide online portal (www.Regulations.gov) and federal docket management system to facilitate public participation in the federal regulatory process. eRulemaking recently celebrated its five year anniversary in January 2008, and in those five years it has transformed access to the Federal government rulemaking process by improving the public's ability to locate, view, and comment on federal regulatory actions affecting them.

A significant development in assisting the public to locate government information has been the increasing prevalence and sophistication of commercial and governmental search engines. By having a presence online, agencies are able to leverage the benefits from advances in search technology to allow for more timely and accurate retrieval of information on agency websites. Some examples of more agency-specific efforts to assist the public in locating government information include:

- The Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) provides a direct link to a query system in order to allow public access to resource materials relative to VBA.
<http://www.vba.va.gov/> ;
- The Small Business Administration (SBA) provides the news media and the general public with easy access to information regarding SBA programs and activities through the SBA Newsroom online portal.
<http://www.sba.gov/news/> ; and
- The Department of Education offers a one-stop system for ordering Department publications which are provided at no cost.
<http://edpubs.ed.gov/webstore/Content/search.asp>.

⁶ OMB Memorandum M-06-02 can be found at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/memoranda/fy2006/m06-02.pdf>.

⁷ A link to each agency’s strategic plan can be found in the individual agency E-Government Act Report. The links to these reports can be found in Section II of this report.

The Federal Internet Portal

USA.gov

As the official Internet portal to government information, USA.gov provides a centralized point of entry where the public can locate government information, benefits, and services. This can reduce time spent by individuals trying to locate government information of interest to them.

The public has embraced the usefulness of USA.gov and in FY 2007, it received approximately 97 million visits during the year, or 1.87 million visits per week. USA.gov has also received numerous national recognitions for the quality and effectiveness in providing government information to the public and was highlighted in July 2007, by Time Magazine in an article entitled, “25 Sites We Can’t Live Without.”

New search tools and technologies have been added to USA.gov to aggregate and present information on jobs, weather, congressional contact information, Federal forms and Frequently-Asked-Questions from over 40 Federal agencies. USA.gov’s search functions have recently been expanded to include authoritative news and image searches of government information. USASearch.gov provides tailored responses to ensure high-priority information is highlighted in response to search queries during times of national emergencies or high interest stories.

Nine online tutorials were launched on December 4, 2007 for USA.gov. Each online tutorial or tool is specifically designed to teach visitors how to access government information and services on the Internet. Each tutorial lasts just a few minutes and among the available tutorials are:

- Get It Done Online with Government – instructions on how to complete government tasks online;
- Shop Government Auctions and Sales – directions on shopping for real estate, cars, gifts, and other items available from government auctions or stores;
- Find Government Benefits and Grants – information on finding government money available through benefits, grants, loans, and financial aid;
- Locate In-Person Government Services Near You – instructions on finding contact information for local government offices; and
- Search Government Using USA Search – ways of using the search function to find information from government Web sites.

The National Contact Center supports USA.gov through 1-(800)-FED-INFO and serves as a single telephone number to obtain official information about State, local, and Tribal benefits, providing services in both English and Spanish. GobiernoUSA.gov provides links to Spanish-language government information and the ability to search across the government online in Spanish. Additionally, the public now has the ability to chat interactively with agents in the National Contact Center through USA.gov or with government bloggers at www.GovGab.gov. This online chat ability provides an immediate response to questions about Federal agencies, programs, benefits, or services through an “instant messaging-like” interface. There are currently just over 1,000 chats per month.

A distinguishing characteristic of USA.gov is its ability to quickly adapt and serve other agencies in the event of a Federal emergency. The usefulness of the National Contact Center and USA.gov is highlighted by their support for the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) during its response to the breaches of personally identifiable information in May 2006.⁸ Their response enabled Veterans and other citizens to call the National Contact Center or access USA.gov to learn more about the breach incidents, who to contact, and steps to mitigate and prevent future breaches and allow those who were affected greater peace of mind. For this particular incident, the USA.gov page on Veterans Data Security was viewed 515,993 times in a three week period from May 22 to June 11, 2006. During the two months of May and June 2006, 26,801 new subscribers signed up for e-mail alerts to learn of updates to the Veterans Data Security page. Additionally, the National Contact Center handled 113,354 calls related to this incident.

Finally, USA.gov provides an inventory of websites managed by agency consortia integrating similar information products by topic, published by disparate programs.⁹ These interagency websites aggregate various data sources and make them readily accessible to the public. Similar programs operating at different agencies can better coordinate their activities and tailor their information products.

Executive Order 13392, “Improving Agency Disclosure of Information”

Executive Order 13392, “Improving Agency Disclosure of Information,” established a citizen-centered and results-oriented framework for agencies to improve their Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) operations.¹⁰ The Executive Order required agencies to designate a chief FOIA officer and FOIA public liaison, establish FOIA requester service centers, conduct a review of FOIA operations, and create FOIA improvement plans. These measures were designed to make FOIA operations more results oriented.¹¹

On June 1, 2007, the Attorney General, in accordance with the Executive Order, published the second report summarizing the initial phase of the Executive Branch's implementation of the Order, with a focus on the reviews and FOIA Improvement Plans agencies had developed and issued.¹² The report states overall, agencies have made diligent and measurable progress and have made positive achievements in FOIA administration.

Effective agency FOIA programs complement effective dissemination activities by locating records in public demand. In turn, agencies publish popular records requests directly to their website in anticipation of additional requests for the same records.¹³

Agencies have widely embraced the area of technology and automation as an effective medium for improving their FOIA operations. Agencies reported the use of up-to-date information

⁸ The website can be found at: <http://www.usa.gov/dataincidents.shtml>.

⁹ For more information see: http://www.usa.gov/Topics/Cross_Agency_Portals.shtml.

¹⁰ The full text of EO 13392 can be found at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/12/20051214-4.html>.

¹¹ See Section 1(c) of EO 13392.

¹² The Attorney General's Report to the President pursuant to Executive Order 13392 can be found at: http://www.usdoj.gov/oip/ag_report_to_president06012007.pdf.

¹³ The website link where frequent requests for FOIA records can be found is located in the individual agency's E-Government Act Report. The links to these reports can be found in Section II of this report.

technology and proactive disclosure of information prior to receipt of a FOIA request as two promising practices for improving access to requested records and reducing backlog and disseminating information more quickly, thereby resulting in more cost-effective FOIA processing. The report from the Attorney General shows half of the 25 key agencies reported significant improvements through the innovative use of technology. Some examples from this report include:

- The Department of Defense (DOD) assessed FOIA software use and applicability and established a team to conduct a feasibility study to create an agency-wide electronic network to process FOIA requests;
- The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) purchased and installed an automated FOIA processing program which provides improved FOIA request tracking capabilities; and
- SBA deployed a web-based tracking system for FOIA inquiries, and made online training slides available to all users.

Financial Accountability and Transparency

On September 26, 2006, the President signed the “Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006” (Pub. L. No. 109-282), to improve the quality and accessibility of information about Federal spending.¹⁴ The Act required OMB to oversee development of a website through which the public can readily access information about grants and contracts provided by the entire Federal government.¹⁵

This website was launched at www.USASpending.gov, ahead of schedule, on December 13, 2007, and to date, OMB has received data from 21 of the 24 Federal agencies subject to key congressional financial management improvement standards, and new government data will be posted to the site every two weeks during development, until a routine process is in place.

Specifically, the website provides, for each Federal award exceeding \$25,000, the following information:

- A. The name of the entity receiving the award;
- B. The amount of the award;
- C. Information on the award including transaction type, and funding agency;
- D. The location of the entity receiving the award; and
- E. A unique identifier of the entity receiving the award.

These 21 agencies which submitted data for the website comprise approximately 90 percent of Federal government spending, and OMB will continue to work with all levels of government to improve data collection and integrity. Some remaining challenges include incorporating business information already collected, but not required by the statute, such as competition information and actions below the dollar threshold. Another challenge is including agencies

¹⁴ The full text of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act can be found at: http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ282.109.pdf.

¹⁵ More information on the development of this website can be found at: <http://www.USASpending.gov>.

unfamiliar with reporting spending information. Overall the goal to improve transparency is embraced by agencies wanting to use this tool to fulfill accessibility objectives.

Organizations Complementing Federal Agency Information Dissemination Programs

Agencies use a number of different channels to effectively disseminate information to the public, such as Federal and non-Federal government libraries, and the private sector. By utilizing these entities, agencies can leverage outside skills and resources to provide the public with multiple sources for accessing information and manage their information resources in a more cost-effective manner.

There are many dissemination channels available for agencies, including popular commercial search engines (e.g., MSN, Google, and Yahoo search engine services), USA.gov, and many others.¹⁶ Community technology centers sponsored by the Department of Education, public libraries, research rooms at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and Federal Depository Libraries managed by the Government Printing Office complement agency dissemination programs. The information technology resources of these organizations combined with the assistance of organization staff and volunteers provide increased access to government information.

Agencies are establishing innovative partnerships with nonprofit and private sector entities to improve access to and dissemination of government information. For example:

- The International Trade Administration has arranged cooperative marketing agreements with Google, FedEx, UPS and PNC Bank to reach as many small and medium-sized businesses as possible with export and marketing information;
- The Department of Justice has partnered with the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to provide resources and services to help protect children from harm and disseminate child protection information;
- The Department of Housing and Urban Development participates in over 30 professional organizations related to housing and community development to increase the number of communication channels to deliver information to the public;
- The Office of Personnel Management has a formal agency agreement with Monster Government Solutions to provide world-wide access to job postings for employment opportunities throughout the Federal government;
- The Environmental Protection Agency sponsors, through a cooperative agreement with the Advertising Council, a national childhood asthma campaign to provide timely information to the media and the public on issues that adversely affect children with asthma and their families; and
- NARA has a pilot program with Google to digitize and make searchable more than 100 films on Google's and NARA's websites.

¹⁶ To learn more about organizations complementing Federal information dissemination, see: OMB's April 15, 2005 report, "Organizations Complementing Federal Agency Information Dissemination Programs." The report can be found at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg/section_213_report_04-2005.pdf.

OMB continues to encourage strategic partnerships, including those mentioned above, to support the principles of E-Government by maximizing the usefulness of government information while minimizing the cost to agencies and the public.

Public Access to Electronic Federal Records

Effective management of government records ensures proper documentation of the policies and transactions of the Federal Government allows the Federal Government to review and improve its programs, and helps the public obtain information about such programs. To achieve these benefits, agencies systematically manage all of their records regardless of form and medium (e.g., paper and electronic form) throughout the information life cycle.

In their 2007 E-Government Act Reports, agencies were required, under section 207(e) of the E-Government Act to describe how they were fulfilling their responsibilities to develop records schedules for all records in existing electronic information systems and establish procedures for addressing records management for new electronic systems. All major agencies are actively engaged with NARA to prioritize existing systems and schedule records.

NARA worked closely with agencies in FY 2007 to schedule records in core-function electronic systems and approved schedules for more than 1,000 systems. To focus resources where they are most needed, NARA staff developed criteria for targeting certain agencies to partner with to schedule their e-records and systems. These criteria were based on requests from an agency for assistance, the importance of their systems to mission critical activities, and an agency-submitted inventory of systems still unscheduled. Notable accomplishments include:

- A comprehensive project with the Department of State covering the subject terms used to categorize records in the agency's Central Foreign Policy File. This project represents one of NARA's most significant electronic records scheduling and appraisal accomplishments to date in terms of the project's importance to the archival preservation of a major body of electronic records that provides significant documentation of U.S. history;
- NARA joined with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Department of Treasury, and the Department of Interior in pilot projects to assist them in implementing the Records Management Profile.¹⁷ These projects were initiated to ensure new IT systems include appropriate electronic records management requirements and could be appropriately managed throughout the entire life-cycle of the records; and
- The Department of Commerce is actively working with NARA to develop a vigorous program for managing its records, including updating its 2010 Decennial Census records schedules to ensure that they cover new electronic records and systems needed to ensure adequate and proper documentation of this essential activity.

OMB and NARA continue to work with agencies on fulfilling their electronic records management responsibilities. On April 11, 2007, NARA hosted a web briefing for Federal agencies regarding improving the management of electronic records and more than 160 agency

¹⁷ Additional information about the Records Management Profile is located at http://www.cio.gov/documents/RM_Profile_v1.pdf.

CIOs and Records Managers participated. OMB requires agencies to document and verify whether records produced by each major information technology investment are appropriately scheduled, with NARA's approval, as part of their capital planning and investment control.¹⁸

Access to Federally Funded Research and Development

Dissemination of and access to information about Federally funded research and development (R&D) stimulates the exchange of new scientific information and technologies, and provides opportunities for understanding and applying knowledge towards the advancement of science and the development of innovative products and services.¹⁹ Federal agency R&D activities are an essential component of many agency missions resulting in a broad variety of Federally funded R&D. Many Federal agency public websites disseminate and provide access to Federal R&D information and as a result, agencies can better:

- Coordinate Federal R&D activities;
- Collaborate among those agencies conducting R&D;
- Disseminate Federal R&D activities to the public;
- Transfer technology among Federal agencies and the public; and
- Access information about R&D activities.

To increase public access to R&D information, agencies disseminate information through multiple channels, including public libraries and Federally funded R&D dissemination websites. Some examples of these include:

- Science.gov provides search capability across 30 Federal agency R&D databases and provides links to science websites and scientific databases so citizens can access the results of Federal research.²⁰ In FY 2007 Science.gov experienced 6.5 million search queries across all its scientific databases and 2.6 million page views of its website. <http://www.science.gov> ; and
- The RaDiUS database provides the public and agencies with information about Federally funded R&D activities. RaDiUS was accessed by users 1,010 times in FY 2007. <https://radius.rand.org/radius/index.html>.

OMB continues to monitor current solutions and possible future ones, to most effectively disseminate R&D information to the general public.

Some examples of Federal agency efforts to disseminate R&D information include:

- The Department of Health and Human Services maintains the CRISP (Computer Retrieval of Information on Scientific Projects) searchable database website to provide information on Federally funded biomedical research projects conducted at universities, hospitals, and other research institutions. <http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/> ;

¹⁸ OMB Circular A-11, Section 300 can be found at:

http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a11/current_year/s300.pdf.

¹⁹ This section includes information on compliance with Section 207(g) of the E-Government Act.

²⁰ The list of databases can be found at: <http://www.science.gov/searchdbs.html>.

- The Department of Transportation's Research and Innovative Technology Administration maintains a Hydrogen Portal to provide information about Federal government activities related to hydrogen and fuel cells. http://www.rita.dot.gov/ordt/hydrogen_portal/; and
- NASA maintains an R&D portal which enables scientists, researchers, technologists, and the general public to discover how NASA works with industry, academia, and Federal and State entities to perform breakthrough research, develop cutting edge technologies, and incorporate them into commercially viable products. <http://www.nasa.gov/audience/forresearchers/features/index.html>.

Ensuring Accessibility to Government Information and Information Technology for People with Disabilities

Agencies must disseminate information on equitable and timely terms, regardless of the type, medium and technology, to all members of the public including those with disabilities. Consistent with section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d), as amended ("Section 508"), agencies must ensure the development, procurement, and use of electronic and information technology provides access to government information and data to the disabled.

The General Services Administration (GSA) and the Access Board (an independent Federal agency devoted to accessibility for people with disabilities), share a statutory obligation to provide technical assistance to agencies in support of their implementation of Section 508. The Access Board, acknowledging the convergence of software and websites, is currently leading the effort to draft new Section 508 standards to help clarify E-Government requirements and eliminate the overlap found in the current regulations. GSA facilitates the Federal agency network of Section 508 Coordinators whose focus is to ensure the accessibility of E-Government applications.²¹

In February of 2001, President George W. Bush announced his plan, the New Freedom Initiative, to tear down the remaining barriers preventing full integration into American life that remain for many of the 54 million Americans with disabilities. The latest report, published July 26, 2007, highlights implementation of the President's vision and provides an update on the results achieved so far and actions taken by the Administration and Federal agencies to improve equal access by using innovative assistive technology.²²

Furthermore, OMB's Office of Federal Procurement Policy (OFPP) and the Office of E-Government and Information Technology jointly released a memo on November 6, 2007, reminding agencies of their responsibility to ensure Section 508 compliance when procuring new information systems.²³

Common Protocols for Geographic Information Systems

Effective and efficient development, provision, and interoperability of geospatial data and services serves both the Nation's interest and the core missions of Federal agencies and their

²¹ Additional information and services for agencies can be found at: <http://www.section508.gov>.

²² <http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/newfreedom/newfreedom-report-2007.html>.

²³ This memo can be found at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/procurement/508/electronic_info_technologies.pdf.

partners. Cross-agency coordination of geospatial activities can identify, consolidate, and reduce or eliminate redundant geospatial investments.

The Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) has been essential to the development of recommendations for better management of technologies, policies, and people to promote the sharing of geospatial data throughout all levels of government, the private and nonprofit sectors, and the academic community. The FGDC was organized in 1990 under OMB Circular A-16, “Coordination of Geographic Information, and Related Spatial Data Activities.” The FGDC serves as an interagency group with representatives from Federal agencies, as well as numerous stakeholders representing the interests of State and local government, industry, and professional organizations. The 2002 revision of OMB Circular A-16 assigns the Deputy Director for Management of OMB as Vice-Chair of the FGDC

As part of the President’s 2007 budget, the Geospatial Line of Business (LoB) was launched to enable geospatial interoperability across Federal programs through interagency cooperation, and enhanced capacity for understanding and use of information in terms of its relevant geography. Twenty-six Federal agencies participate in an interagency task force seeking to identify opportunities to optimize and standardize, to develop accountability and improved performance in Federal geospatial activities, and to support the further development of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI).

In FY 2007, the Geospatial LoB Interagency Task Force which is led by the Department of the Interior, analyzed agency investments in geospatial information to help develop a strategy for geospatial data management. The Interagency Task Force:

- Compiled information on current agency investments in geospatial related activities and capabilities;
- Conducted the Qualitative Data Survey to provide a better understanding of agency business activities and how they can better align to meet agency mission requirements; and
- Established the Program Management Office to support the initiative Managing Partner and LoB Work Groups.

An annual report published by the FGDC identifies additional key accomplishments and planned milestones to coordinate nationally the development, use, sharing, and dissemination of geospatial data.²⁴ To ensure agencies’ initiatives increase access to geospatial information and effectively invest in geospatial resources, the planned milestones coordinate with existing E-Government initiatives, including Geospatial One-Stop and the Geospatial Line of Business.²⁵

²⁴ The FGDC 2006 Annual Report can be found at: <http://www.fgdc.gov/library/whitepapers-reports/annual%20reports/2006-report/index.html>.

²⁵ The Geospatial OneStop initiative promotes interagency partnerships and a single point of access to map-related data found at: <http://www.geodata.gov>.

Information Technology Workforce Development

On April 25, 2007, OFPP issued a memorandum titled, “The Federal Acquisition Certification for Program and Project Managers,” which called for an interagency working group to develop common, essential competencies for the certification of program and project managers.²⁶ This certification is required for program and project managers assigned to major information technology acquisitions as defined in OMB Circular A-11, exhibit 300.

For the FY 2009 submitted budget, 88 percent of all major information technology investments were reported as having qualified project managers. This is an increase from 83 percent in the FY 2008 submitted budget, and OMB and the CIO Council are continuing to work with agencies to try and increase this number for the remaining information technology investments.

To develop, supplement, and modernize Federal agency information technology workforce skills, the E-Government Act authorized the Information Technology Exchange Program (ITEP). The program allows members of the Federal information technology workforce to work in the private sector and conversely allows individuals from the private sector to bring their skills to the Federal workforce. To help agencies implement the program, the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) finalized regulations and posted guidance for participating agencies.²⁷ On December 13, 2007, the first ITEP agreement in the Federal government was signed between the CIO of the Department of Defense (DoD) and an employee at Lockheed Martin. The ITEP participant will be assigned to DoD’s Information Policy and Integration Directorate and will be on detail for 1 year to develop, analyze, evaluate and advise to foster improvement of information management policy and practices at DoD.

Integrating and Reporting Pilot Projects

OMB’s Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) helps identify the relationships between business/management processes and information technology systems so agencies can better align their technology investments with their agency.²⁸ By combining and analyzing these relationships from a government-wide perspective, agencies are able to determine how much information technology spending is occurring in support of specific lines of business or services, including those which may transcend agency boundaries (e.g. environmental management, law enforcement, human resources, supply chain management, and security management). This analysis also identifies redundancies among information technology investments (within an agency, or across agencies), thereby highlighting opportunities for potential consolidation, collaboration, or re-use of information technology assets.

OMB also continues to work with agencies to evaluate and improve their agency enterprise architectures. During the most recent evaluation (February 2007), OMB originally assessed 19 of 26 agencies’ enterprise architectures as “effective” as part of the President’s Expanded E-

²⁶ This memo can be found at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/procurement/workforce/fed_acq_cert_042507.pdf.

²⁷ The OPM ITEP guidance can be found at: <http://www.opm.gov/leader/hrd/lead/itep/overview.asp>.

²⁸ The FEA is described in more detail at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/a-1-fea.html>.

Government Scorecard.²⁹ These architectures sufficiently describe the agency mission and the resources needed to achieve them, and have been used to drive satisfactory program performance and/or cost savings. Since last February, two of the seven underperforming agencies have elevated their architectures to an “effective” level. OMB continues to work with the remaining five agencies to work toward an “effective” rating for the February 2008 assessment.

Use of Information Technology to Enhance Crisis Management

Federal agencies use information technology to improve the coordination and dissemination of disaster preparedness, response, and recovery information. OMB, in consultation with the Department of Homeland Security’s (DHS) Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), completed a study on using information technology to enhance crisis preparedness and response to natural and manmade disasters in March 2007.³⁰ The Computer Science and Telecommunications Board Committee of the National Academy of Sciences also participated in this effort.

Furthermore, three Presidential E-Government initiatives, Disaster Management, SAFECOM, and the Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan (DAIP) are working to improve information sharing and communications related to crisis management. These initiatives are led by DHS and are supported by other Federal agencies with similar responsibilities and partnerships with State, local, and Tribal organizations where appropriate.

Disaster Management

Disaster Management (DM) is a program of FEMA under DHS. DM aims to improve preparation, mitigation, response, and recovery for all hazards by creating the capability to seamlessly and securely share incident information across the Nation’s emergency response community in an effort to minimize the loss of life and property. The Disaster Management Interoperability Services (DMIS) incident management platform provides emergency managers with the ability to collaborate and share information with other DMIS users within their own organizations and with external organizations. The Open Platform for Emergency Networks (OPEN) system allows the exchange of information between different systems complying with DM standards. FEMA is working collaboratively with the Office for Interoperability and Compatibility, within the DMIS toolset, and with the OPEN backbone to allow agencies to communicate efficiently with local communities during an emergency, increasing the effectiveness of disaster response.

SAFECOM

SAFECOM provides research, development, testing and evaluation, guidance, tools, and templates on interoperable communications-related issues to Federal, State, Tribal, and local emergency response agencies. These services create more effective and efficient interoperable wireless communications, and as a result improve public safety response.

²⁹ The results of the February 2007 Enterprise Architecture assessment are described in more detail within “OMB 2007 EA Assessment Results” at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/a-2-EAAssessment.html>.

³⁰ This study can be found free online at: http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=11824.

SAFECOM is working with existing Federal communications initiatives and key public safety stakeholders to enhance the cross-jurisdictional and cross-disciplinary coordination of interoperable communications. The scope of this community is broad and the customer base includes over 50,000 local and State public safety agencies and organizations and over 100 Federal agencies are engaged in public safety disciplines, including law enforcement, firefighting, public health, and disaster recovery.

To address the most urgent interoperability needs, SAFECOM is supporting DHS' Office of Emergency Communications' development and implementation of a National Emergency Communications Plan and The National Communications Baseline Assessment. The National Emergency Communications Plan, which is scheduled to be completed by the end of 2008, supports and promotes the ability of emergency response providers and relevant government officials to continue to communicate in the event of natural disasters, acts of terrorism, and other man-made disasters, and to ensure, accelerate, and attain interoperable emergency communications nationwide. The National Communications Baseline Assessment provides the first comprehensive assessment of interoperable emergency communication capability across all levels of government and public sector entities. Emergency responders use the assessment to better plan and coordinate their investment in new communications technology. DHS is currently working to complete the assessment by summer of 2008.

SAFECOM is helping to ensure all public safety agencies have the necessary tools and resources to meet the immediate demands for interoperability when responding to an emergency. SAFECOM guidance, tools, and templates help guide the migration of the emergency response community's existing communications systems to work more collaboratively with one another.

The initiative continues to:

1. Develop Guidelines and Criteria for Public Safety Communications Systems;

In FY 2007, SAFECOM released new updates to the Statement of Requirements (SoR), which defines future communications requirements for crucial voice and data communications. Industry will in turn use these requirements to develop equipment meeting public safety and Federal user needs. Specifically, SoR Volume I, Version 1.2 was published to help align industry's research and development efforts with the emergency response community's needs.³¹ SAFECOM is also working to include video and security quality requirements in Volume II. SAFECOM established a working group comprising members of the emergency response community from all disciplines with specialized expertise, knowledge, and understanding of communications technology. This working group will continue to provide on-going feedback and recommendations for future improvements to the document.

³¹ The SAFECOM Statement of Requirements Volumes I and II can be found at:
http://www.safecomprogram.gov/SAFECOM/library/technology/1258_Statementof.htm.

2. Assess Interoperable Communications Capabilities;

In December 2006, SAFECOM released the results of the National Interoperability Baseline Survey.³² The survey was administered to 22,400 emergency response agencies to determine and measure the capacity for interoperable communications among law enforcement, fire, and emergency medical service agencies across the Nation. The survey was designed to:

- Establish a process for agencies to regularly measure communications interoperability;
- Generate data to help emergency response officials make better-informed decisions about how to most effectively allocate resources for improving communications interoperability; and
- Gather information to guide and measure the effectiveness of future communications interoperability improvement efforts that local, Tribal, State, and Federal emergency response organizations execute.

Survey findings indicate agencies tend to be more developed in technology than they are in culturally related areas such as standard operating procedures. It also showed that cross-discipline and cross-jurisdiction interoperability at local levels tends to be more advanced than it is between State and local agencies. In addition, law enforcement, fire response and EMS agencies reported similar levels of development in most areas of interoperability.

3. Coordinate Testing and Evaluation Processes for Interoperability Products;

SAFECOM developed a Compliance Assessment Program in partnership with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to ensure consistent equipment communications standards. NIST, in cooperation with technical representatives from the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences and industry representatives, has established a framework for the program and is moving into the first stage of testing. The safety of emergency responders will be enhanced when industry's claims of standards compliance can be measured objectively and independently, to ensure interoperability. This initiative continues to make certain Federal agencies purchase standards compliant equipment.

4. Standardize Public Safety Communications Equipment with Grant Guidance;

SAFECOM continues to provide grant guidance for public safety interoperability equipment grants administered and awarded by DHS, the Department of Commerce (DOC), and the Department of Justice (DOJ) to local, Tribal, and State organizations. The grant guidance ensures consistency in public safety communications grant solicitations, maximizes the allocation and use of grants, and helps create interoperable

³² The survey can be found at:

http://www.safecomprogram.gov/SAFECOM/library/background/1295_2006national.htm.

systems. The grant guidance lists planning requirements grant recipients must follow prior to procuring equipment bought using Federal funds. It also provides specific questions to be addressed in grant applications to ensure potential recipients of Federal funds have thoroughly assessed how their money will improve interoperability.

5. Coordinate Communications Spectrum Policy;

The radio spectrum is a finite resource shared by public safety, radio broadcasters, government users, and other commercial and private consumers and coordination of its use is critical to ensuring interoperability. Overcrowding due to high demand can cause delays or disruption of public safety communications. SAFECOM continues to assess the capacity of public safety spectrum to achieve the President's national spectrum management initiative for addressing this critical spectrum need.

6. Coordinate Communications Planning; and

SAFECOM continues to work with States as they develop Statewide Communication Interoperability Plans (SCIPs). The DHS FY 2007 Homeland Security Grant Program (HSGP) and the DOC Public Safety Interoperable Communications Grant Program required States and Territories to develop and adopt SCIPs. The development of SCIPs marks a critical milestone in the coordinated effort to enhance interoperable communications across the Nation. Locally driven, multi-disciplinary and multi-jurisdictional SCIPs will help States and Territories to break down any existing planning, coordination, and cooperation barriers and lead to the establishment of a coordinated vision and set of strategic goals, objectives, and initiatives to enhance interoperability.

Through guidance documents and outreach, SAFECOM has provided support to States and Territories in the development of the SCIPs. In March of 2007, SAFECOM sponsored the National Governors Association Statewide Planning Workshop in Los Angeles. Representatives from 51 of 56 States and Territories participated in the workshop. At the workshop, SAFECOM released the *Statewide Interoperability Planning Guidebook*.³³ Developed with practitioner input, the *Guidebook* outlines and explains the statewide plan criteria and provides a step-by-step guide for developing a SCIP.

7. Provide Tools and Guidance.

To integrate and complement the planning, coordination, and evaluation work SAFECOM is doing, tools and guidance documents have been developed to assist the emergency response community in planning for and implementing interoperability solutions.³⁴

³³ The *Guidebook* and other statewide planning guidance documents are available at: <http://www.safecomprogram.gov/SAFECOM/statewideplanning/>.

³⁴ All SAFECOM tools and guidance documents are available at <http://www.safecomprogram.gov>.

In FY 2007, SAFECOM developed and released the following tools and guidance documents:

- SAFECOM Guide to Standards and Technology - describes the standards development process and technical initiatives such as the Statement of Requirements and the Public Safety Architecture Framework;
- SCIP v2 - an updated version of the SAFECOM's methodology for statewide communications interoperability planning;
- Creating a Charter for a Multi-Agency Interoperability Committee - provides questions to consider and example text to assist practitioners with the creation of a charter for a multi-agency communications interoperability committee;
- Writing Guide for a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) - provides questions to consider and example text to assist practitioners with the creation of a MOU between agencies or jurisdictions to forge the agreements needed for an interoperability effort;
- Writing Guide for Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) - provides questions to consider and example text to assist practitioners with the creation of SOPs around an enhanced communications capability; and
- Improving Interoperability Through Shared Channels Guide v1 - helps State and local interoperability coordinators with the difficult task of creating a regional plan for interoperability.

Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan (DAIP)

The intent of the Disaster Assistance Improvement Plan (DAIP), which was approved by the President in September 2007, streamlines the process disaster victims use to apply for and receive disaster assistance from multiple Federal agencies.

On August 29, 2006, the President issued Executive Order 13411, establishing a Disaster Assistance Task Force, which is comprised of 15 agencies, led by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Specifically, Executive Order 13411 calls for the Task Force to:

“Recommend specific actions to improve the delivery of Federal disaster assistance, which shall include actions to provide a centralized application process for Federal disaster assistance; provide a centralized and continuously updated clearinghouse from which disaster victims may obtain information regarding Federal disaster assistance and State and local government and private sector sources of disaster assistance; reduce unnecessarily duplicative application forms and processes for Federal disaster assistance; and strengthen controls designed to prevent improper payments and other forms of fraud, waste, and abuse.”

Upon approval of the plan by the President, DHS assigned the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to lead the plan's implementation, in collaboration with all other Federal programs providing disaster assistance. The central information technology system has three basic components:

- Applicant Intake (via the GovBenefits.gov website);
- Tracking (via FEMA's existing victim assistance database); and
- Assistance (via the several programs providing actual benefits, such as the Small Business Administration).

The very aggressive target date for launching the coordinated system is December, 2008. OMB is continuing to provide coordination assistance to FEMA and will measure progress of all the participating agencies as part of OMB's regular E-Government implementation reviews.

SECTION II: HIGHLIGHTS OF INDIVIDUAL AGENCY INTERNAL E-GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

This section of the report summarizes and highlights agency specific E-Government activities. More detailed information and links to the agency's Information Resources Management Strategic Plan and Freedom of Information Act primary website are located in each agency's E-Government Act Report and are available on agency websites.

Department of Commerce

The Department's E-Government Act Report is located at:

http://ocio.os.doc.gov/ITPolicyandPrograms/E-Government/PROD01_004147

Regional Input-Output Modeling System

Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) recently redesigned a web site allowing users to access information about the economic impacts to States and local governments from federal projects and activities. The Regional Input-Output Modeling System (RIMS II) allows users to analyze the economic impact of projects such as military base closings, shopping mall development, tourism, and airport expansions, on State and local areas. The redesign of the website now referred to as RIMS II, reflects feedback RIMS staff has received from customers in the past.

Prior to the rollout of RIMS II, customers were required to mail or fax their orders and received RIMS multipliers on CD. These regional multipliers indicate the amount of additional economic activity that may be generated in a region due to the increase in the output of a single industry or group of industries in the region. This process took a minimum of one week, and could take longer, depending on the size of the order and the backlog. Under the new web-enabled process, customers can download multipliers directly from BEA's Web site, generally within two days of placing their order. The cost of purchasing multipliers was reduced by nearly 20 percent and BEA will realize hundreds of hours in staff time savings. The new system is much easier for customers to use which has resulted in a 40 percent increase in the number of orders processed. Customers can potentially save thousands of dollars each year because of BEA's reduced processing times.

Department of Defense

The Department's E-Government Act Report is located at:

<http://www.defenselink.mil/cio-nii/docs/DoDFY2007EGovernmentReport.pdf>

Enterprise Software Initiative

Commercially available software programs, such as word processing and office automation applications, are used extensively by many Federal, State and local government agencies. Typically each agency would buy software licenses for their system users, often paying vastly different prices and with different terms and conditions. The Department of Defense (DOD)

implemented the Enterprise Software Initiative (ESI) in 1998 to leverage the collective purchasing power of DOD in order to save money through discounted pricing, volume purchasing, and preferred terms and conditions for various types of software. For this program, DOD negotiates favorable prices on widely used commercial software and information technology products and services, and makes those products and services available via blanket purchase agreements and other procurement vehicles. ESI is now partnered with the General Services Administration's Federal SmartBUY Program to extend this methodology throughout the federal government, and (as needed) to State and local governments. One of the more recent additions to the products offered through this ESI/SmartBUY partnership (referred to as "co-branding") are information security tools and encryption software used to protect sensitive data on laptops and mobile devices; a critical need for many Federal agencies as well as State and local governments.

DOD enables ESI by using a public website to bring together the vendor and customer communities, highlighting products available and collecting information about customer requirements. In some cases, interagency teams are established to develop technical and functional requirements, common standards, and to identify solutions. In the case of the Data-At-Rest encryption software now available through ESI, product discounts reached 85 percent for large volume purchases. Future savings for these products are estimated at over \$70 million based on projected demand, average discounts, and competition among vendors.

The DOD ESI team both holds and attends multiple conferences each year to advertise these discounted software applications to Federal, State and local agencies who could benefit from their use, and has a communications and outreach plan to ensure accessibility and availability to ESI information for people without access to the Internet and for those with disabilities.

Department of Education

The Department's E-Government Act Report is located at:
<http://www.ed.gov/about/reports/annual/egov/status07.html>

Federal Student Aid Integrated Partner Management

The Federal Student Aid Integrated Partner Management (IPM) project integrates common functions within the Department and supports the delivery of under Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 funds for financial assistance to college students. The IPM initiative, through process reengineering and process automation, will provide, in one solution, improved eligibility, enrollment, and oversight processes used to manage partner entities (e.g., schools, school servicers, lenders, lender servicers, guarantee agencies, private collection agencies, State agencies, Federal agencies, accrediting agencies, auditors, and owners) as they administer Title IV Financial Aid for Students resulting in a more cost-efficient process.

In addition to the partner benefits, the IPM solution will result in significant business improvement and increased accountability of Financial Aid for Students. IPM will provide faster access and increased availability to monitoring data, and improve data quality and accuracy. IPM will also increase customer satisfaction by leveraging single (reduced) sign-on for partners. The

Department expects to achieve tighter integration of partner-level data and enhanced utility for monitoring, service, technical assistance, and risk management. Additionally, IPM will improve controls through a single point of enrollment and access for partner systems.

Benefits of IPM include improved decision-making, increased data availability to school and financial partner oversight staff, single identifier at the enterprise level to manage partner activities, improved customer service, reduced case management process times through the implementation of work-flow technology, reduced manual data entry, and automated risk triggers.

Department of Energy

The Department's E-Government Act Report is located at:

http://cio.energy.gov/documents/DOE_E-Government_Act_Report_FINAL.pdf

The Savannah River Mission Support System

The Department of Energy's (DOE) Savannah River Mission Support System (SR-MSS) initiative is transforming and improving agency operations through its support of the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA), particularly the application of elements of the FEA Performance Reference Model, which is leading to improved management of government resources. SR-MSS assists with managing clean up of legacy nuclear waste and facilities, and helps to coordinate the supplying of nuclear materials for nationwide programs. SR-MSS also offers support for the nation's non-proliferation policies, provides security controls to subcontracted systems, and helps to monitor and control technical performance.

SR-MSS helps to ensure cost efficient performance in the areas it supports by automating nuclear facility maintenance activities and ensuring compliance with specific technical and nuclear safety requirements per site.

Department of Homeland Security

The Department's E-Government Act Report is located at:

<http://www.dhs.gov/xabout/compliance/index.shtm>

US-VISIT

The Department of Homeland Security manages the United States Visitor and Immigrant Status Indicator Technology (US-VISIT) Program to enhance the security of our citizens and visitors, facilitate legitimate travel and trade, ensure the integrity of our immigration system, and protect the privacy of our visitors. The project integrates many immigration and border control processes and data, and supports identity management through the use of biometrics (finger scans and digital photos). US-VISIT is available to DHS components responsible for border security and immigration management, as well as the Department of State, FBI, and U.S. intelligence community. US-VISIT's biometric identity verification capabilities support U.S. visa issuance, U.S. port of entry inspection, application of immigration benefits (such as

naturalization), and interior enforcement of alien overstays, among other processes both inside and outside of the Department.

US-VISIT also helps the Department efficiently utilize related personnel and resources in support of their components' missions. A project team comprising agency representatives ensures that the needs of all users are addressed and works to improve the performance of the project. The Department's investment review board oversees the project to ensure that it is effectively planned and implemented, reviews barriers impeding the project's success, and designs methods to overcome them.

Department of Health and Human Services

The Department's E-Government Act Report is located at:

<http://www.hhs.gov/ocio/egov/annualreport/egovanrprt2007.html>

Hospital Compare

Hospitals can vary in the quality of care they provide. The Hospital Compare website was created to help the public see how well the hospitals in their area care for their patients and to allow consumers to compare the quality of care hospitals provide. The quality of care information comes from hospitals that submit their data voluntarily from their patient records. The data is converted to rates that measure how well the hospitals care for their patients. In September 2003, the predecessor to Hospital Compare (National Voluntary Hospital Reporting Initiative), included information from only 415 hospitals. In less than four years, with the Hospital Compare website, the number of hospitals participating has increased to 4,416.

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) launched Hospital Compare on March 31, 2005, to provide quality of care information in four areas: heart attack, heart failure, pneumonia, and surgical infection prevention. As of June 2007, information is now available on 24 different process-of-care measures, and two mortality measures. During the 12 month period of July 2006 through June 2007, there were 22 quality measures reported on Hospital Compare. All but two of these measures had overall improvement rates of 1 to 13 percent at the National level. CMS will add Patient Satisfaction measures in March 2008 to make available even more information that consumers need for health care decision making.

The Hospital Compare website enables CMS to transform agency operations by empowering beneficiaries to use health quality information to make decisions about their health care. These quality compare tools help CMS to achieve goals to make health information more transparent, and more accessible to the public. Additionally, Hospital Compare was tested for compliance with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, as amended, and was found to be compatible with assistive technologies, such as screen readers. All future enhancements or changes to the tool are tested in the same manner. In addition, the Access Board website is frequently consulted for any changes or innovative implementations of Section 508.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

The Department's E-Government Act Report is located at:
http://www.hud.gov/offices/cio/egov/fy07_egovrpt092007.pdf

National Housing Locator Service

When disaster occurs, emergency response agencies and staff need flexible, innovative tools to quickly address basic human needs such as housing, food, and medical services. The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), in support of FEMA, State and local housing authorities, and other first responders, launched the intergovernmental National Housing Locator Service (NHLS) website in January 2007. The NHLS is an accessible, searchable, web-based clearinghouse of over 200,000 rental housing vacancies available nationwide for emergency use.

In less than a year, the NHLS has come to represent a new model for quickly developing information applications to address HUD's strategic requirements and allow HUD to interoperate easily with other government organizations. Prior to this solution, government housing agencies and first responders would manually, over the course of weeks, collect, compile, and verify vacancy information from multiple agency legacy systems and online sources one by one. With NHLS, there is now one streamlined business process supported by state-of-the-art technology to deliver quality data, day or night.

The move to the NHLS citizen-centric, one-stop portal is transforming the housing locator process and is realizing cost savings through the efficiencies achieved by reducing the housing locator process from weeks to seconds. This modern approach to application development allows HUD to invest incrementally in the program, in response to real-world requirements that evolve quickly in step with the nation's disaster-response capabilities.

Department of the Interior

The Department's E-Government Act Report is located at:
<http://www.doi.gov/e-government/FY2007AnnualReport.pdf>

Enterprise Licensing Agreements

The Department of the Interior's Enterprise Licensing Agreement (ELA) initiative for hardware and software purchases is transforming Departmental operations. ELAs are improving internal collaboration, asset management, product standardization, and compliance with regulatory requirements. The creation and maintenance of ELAs require coordination among various teams within the Department to ensure that the agreements meet the the majority of the Department's hardware and software purchasing needs. Additionally, the Department closely coordinates with external groups, such as the General Services Administration (GSA) SmartBUY program, the Federal Electronics Stewardship Working Group, and industry partners.

Through ELAs, the Department is promoting technical standards and efficiencies consistent with the Department's overall strategic goals by coordinating and consolidating the acquisition and management of hardware and software products, ensuring acquired products and services comply

with required standards and specifications, and ensuring Departmental users can easily obtain the products they need. By committing to set quantities of select products up-front, the DOI is realizing \$68.72 million in total cost avoidance over five years.

The implementation of the ELA initiative has made the Department think more strategically about hardware and software purchases and has enhanced the Department's capital planning and investment control coordination and collaboration efforts.

Department of Justice

The Department's E-Government Act Report is located at:

www.usdoj.gov/jmd/ocio/egovactreport2007.pdf

Law Enforcement National Data Exchange

The Law Enforcement National Data Exchange project promotes the sharing of law enforcement information among other Federal law enforcement programs, as well as State and local law enforcement agencies. The project provides a powerful new investigative tool to search, link, analyze and share law enforcement information, including incident reports, arrest reports, criminal histories, and warrants. These linking and analysis tools help agencies identify relationships between people, places, things and crime characteristics. Additionally, the project helps link information across jurisdictions and coordinate law enforcement activities.

The project follows a structured deployment schedule to ensure services and capabilities are built and deployed incrementally to meet users' needs. The schedule ensures senior management maintains oversight of the project's implementation, and project work groups systematically analyze how to maximize the benefits of the project with other agencies and entities. As a result, new services and capabilities leverage existing capabilities at the Department to minimize new costs.

Department of Labor

The Department's E-Government Act Report is located at:

<http://www.dol.gov/cio/programs/E-Gov/EGov2007.htm>

Safety and Health Information Management System

The Safety and Health Information Management System (SHIMS) is a web-based system for reporting on-the-job injuries and illnesses of Federal workers as required by Federal Worker 2000, a Presidential initiative to reduce Federal worker occupational injury and illness. SHIMS replaced the manual, paper-based process for filing claims through the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs (OWCP) with an electronic filing option available via the Internet. Claimants can file claims online, and receive certain email notifications about the processing of their claims. Within the Department, SHIMS simplifies workflow and provides more accurate reporting and trend analysis than the prior processes. In addition to the Department of Labor,

four other agencies use SHIMS and at least one additional agency is in the process of implementing the system at this time.

SHIMS has significantly improved claims filing by reducing the amount of time it takes injured employees to file claims, which must be filed within 14 days. In 2000, 57 percent of claims were filed on time. With SHIMS, over 95 percent of DOL claims are filed on time, and the timely filing rate for all current SHIMS users, including DOL, is 88 percent for First Quarter 2008. SHIMS also saves the government money in two ways. First, by allowing multiple agencies to use one system instead of each agency designing, building, maintaining and operating their own system, and second, by eliminating the time and labor-intensive manual processes to file, track and submit a claim. In terms of SHIMS' cost savings for information technology infrastructure, over a three year period an agency could save approximately \$2.1M by not having to design, develop, maintain and operate a system of their own.

The SHIMS program has been designed to easily accommodate individuals without access to the Internet by allowing them to submit forms via postal mail, and offering telephone support. SHIMS also considers the needs of people with disabilities, such as providing alternative keyboard navigation, animated displays, color and contrast setting, and other means of making the system usable to people with vision impairment. The process provides for public accessibility by phone, mail or other technology without decreasing an individual's ability to obtain and use information quickly and easily.

Department of Transportation

The Department's E-Government Act Report is located at:
<http://www.dot.gov/webpoliciesnotices/dotegovactreport2007.htm>

Intermodal Hazardous Materials Database

The Department of Transportation is developing the Intermodal Hazmat Intelligence Portal, for better coordination of hazardous materials inspection and enforcement data collected by agencies within the Department. The Portal is scheduled for implementation in FY 2009, and will enable the Department to identify and target high risk/consequence companies, increase safety performance through risk-based enforcement, maximize limited resources by prioritizing inspection activities, strengthen cross modal, State, and local collaboration, and increase the effectiveness of outreach, training and emergency preparedness.

By employing risk reduction strategies, the Department will strengthen safety performance and leverage data to drive business decisions providing for the safe, secure, and reliable transport of hazardous materials. Through data sharing and business intelligence tools, the Department will make strategic and operational decisions based upon capabilities not available in the past such as pattern matching to identify trends, and leading indicators to potentially identify and prevent incidents from occurring.

Through partnerships, the investment will produce a Department-wide risk rating for each regulated company and complete inspection histories by using data from Federal, State and

commercial sources. It will reduce time required to plan inspections through automated scorecards and itinerary planning. Collaboration tools will limit duplicate inspections and coordinate outreach to industry and the public.

Department of the Treasury

The Department's E-Government Act Report is located at:
http://www.treas.gov/offices/cio/egov/ea/2007_egov_report.pdf

Modernized Electronic File

Modernized Electronic File (MeF) is the Internal Revenue Service's (IRS) e-Filing platform for the future. MeF is web-based and provides a means for corporate, nonprofit, and partnership tax returns to be filed electronically via the Internet. It is transforming how the IRS completes its tax processing and compliance functions. The IRS has formed strategic alliances with a number of professional organizations and tax practitioners, including the Federation of Tax Administrators (FTA), the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (AICPA), the National Association of Computerized Tax Processors (NACTP), Council for Electronic Revenue Communication Advancement (CERCA), and the Tax Information Group for Electronic Data Interchange Requirements Standardization (TIGERS). Through outreach sessions, technical seminars, and working level meetings, this partnership has helped set the direction for e-Filing and improved its utility.

MeF's outcome measures directly support the Department's Strategic Goal to achieve "Management and Organizational Excellence." Since 2003, MeF has processed over 4 million corporate, nonprofit, and partnership tax returns, reducing the cost to process these returns by over \$8 million. Electronic filing by the taxpayer population supported by MeF has increased by over 38 percent since MeF was implemented. Finally, the extensive error checking and data validation resident within MeF has reduced the error rate associated with processing tax returns. While MeF is expected to cost the government \$657.7 million, it is expected to return nearly \$2.9 billion in benefits throughout its life cycle. Across all return types, electronically filed returns have a less than one percent error rate compared to a five percent error rate for paper filed returns. A reduction in errors speeds the processing time and reduces the amount of interaction that is required between IRS and the taxpayer. Incorporating additional forms and schedules into the MeF platform will allow IRS to retire legacy e-File applications in FY 2015, saving more than \$8 million a year in operating and maintenance costs.

Department of State

The Department's E-Government Act Report is available at:
<http://www.state.gov/m/irm/rls/92584.htm>

Virtual Presence Posts

The Department of State's Virtual Presence Posts (VPPs) are an innovative approach to extend the reach of State Department diplomatic services and consular information to cities and

populations not served by physical embassies and consulates. The VPPs use information technology to deliver services cost-effectively, without the risks and challenges of staffing additional overseas posts. Currently, 41 VPPs are in operation in all regions of the world. These VPP web sites are designed to serve both local country residents and US citizens. VPP sites connect Americans and foreign nationals at the government to government, government to foreign national, and American citizen to foreign national levels. They provide a variety of services tailored to local requirements by the country team. These services usually include consular information, web-based engagement (through web chats and online forums) and other services.

The Department regularly tracks the activities of VPP and tracks the number of visits to each of these sites. The VPPs are a highly leveraged and cost-effective mechanism for promoting US interests and engaging local populations around the world.

The VPPs use web technologies to assist those with disabilities to access pertinent State Department information. VPP websites are compliant with section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act and are easily accessible from anywhere internet access is available such as homes, public locations, and internet cafes. This wide availability can be especially helpful to those who face difficulties in traveling to the nearest embassy or consulate.

Department of Veterans Affairs

The Department's E-Government Act Report is available at:
http://www.va.gov/oit/docs/FY_2007_EGov_Report_Final.pdf

Web-Enabled Approval Management System

The Web-Enabled Approval Management System (WEAMS) helps the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) administer educational benefits using the Internet. Veterans and eligible beneficiaries can use their benefits (GI Bill) only for educational programs which have been approved by VA. With WEAMS, users can search for approved educational programs through VA's website. The website allows the user to conduct nationwide searches for any approved programs, colleges, non-college degree granting institutions, licensing & certification granting providers, and national testing providers at anytime or any place in the world. This online capability provides a useful tool for veterans to quickly find educational sources, and to help in planning their future educational goals.

Previously, VA beneficiaries would most likely have had to call the VA Education telephone line or the Education Service to get information on approved programs. Now, this capability is provided online. WEAMS' public website has been averaging 8,799 daily and 228,794 monthly visitors to the site.

To make sure WEAMS continues to provide a useful service, the WEAMS mailbox allows veterans and their dependents to comment on WEAMS and to provide VA with ideas to improve and enhance the application according to user preferences. To serve disabled veterans, WEAMS continues to meet Section 508 standards by routine testing to ensure compliance and

accessibility. Those who do not have access to the Internet can continue to access information about VA education benefits by calling.

Environmental Protection Agency

The Agency's E-Government Act Report is available at:

<http://epa.gov/oei/policies.htm>

NEPAssist

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires federal agencies to integrate environmental values into their decision making processes by considering the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and reasonable alternatives to those actions. NEPAssist is a Web-based environmental assessment tool developed to facilitate project planning and information sharing in relation to environmental considerations, as well as assist with the environmental review process. NEPAssist enables users to delineate a proposed project footprint on a map as a point, line or boundary, input background information about the project, and view information on critical environmental features in the locale of that delineated footprint.

NEPAssist is used to provide specific scoping comments, assist with environmental assessment of the project's proposed alternatives, and identify areas where impacts should be avoided or minimized, as well as potential areas where mitigation might be most beneficial. NEPAssist was developed to better enable environmental screening of proposed projects using consistent data sets by EPA staff, other Federal, State, and local agencies, NGOs, and the public. With its reliance on automated features and use of geospatially accurate information, NEPAssist enhances a data-driven electronic NEPA review that maximizes the efficient use of staff resources.

NEPAssist is a joint project between EPA's Office of Federal Activities (OFA) in the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assistance (OECA) and the Office of Environmental Information (OEI).

General Services Administration

The Agency's E-Government Act Report is available at:

<http://www.gsa.gov/egovreport>

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance

The Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) is a database compendium of government-wide Federal assistance programs available to individuals, State and local governments, profit and nonprofit organizations, and other eligible entities. Federal assistance includes grants, loans, and other types of assistance. The database is free to use and search, is available via the web, and is updated bi-weekly. Users can search the database to find assistance programs for which they are eligible, and can then contact the office administering the program to find out how to apply. Currently, the database includes over 1,700 assistance programs administered by 58 Federal agencies and departments.

Prior to the creation of CFDA's online database, this information was only available by one of three ways: by purchasing an annual catalog printed by the Government Printing Office, by visiting a State or local library where GSA distributed copies, or by obtaining one of a limited number of free copies GSA distributed to the general public each year. Due to the amount of time it took to print and bind the books, the information was often out-of-date by the time the publications were finally distributed. By eliminating the print media, GSA has achieved a cost avoidance of \$200,000 annually. Given that applicants for Federal Assistance used to pay \$75.00 for each hard copy of the printed catalog, GSA estimates that the CFDA has saved applicants at least \$1.5 million dollars annually.

The CFDA Portal & Website adhere to Section 508 standards and have implemented accessibility technologies to include compatibility with JAWS screen reader, Dragon Naturally Speaking voice recognition software, and short-cut or alternate keys.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Agency's E-Government Act Report is available at:
<http://www.nasa.gov/offices/ocio/home/index.html>

Contract Management Module

The Contract Management Module (CMM), deployed at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) centers in November 2006, provides a comprehensive contract-writing tool integrated within NASA's financial management system. CMM has resulted in less paperwork, a standardized business process, a platform for E-Government initiatives, and an overall improvement in the way NASA does business. Further, CMM provides a foundation for continual integration and enhancement of agency business processes, and for cross-functional collaboration within NASA and across the Federal procurement system.

Key benefits of the CMM include providing a collaborative and efficient procurement process to better manage procurement and related financial reporting. This includes leveraging the expertise of a trained procurement workforce, supporting informed decision making and improving procurement data quality, and maximizing the budget for mission expenditures by reducing life cycle costs through the utilization of procurement and project management data fields. In quantifying the cost savings and cost avoidance achieved through implementing this initiative, NASA estimates cost avoidance of \$67 million over a 10 year lifecycle.

NASA maintains an ongoing dialogue both internally across agency stakeholders and externally through user groups to bring together interested parties from across the Federal government to identify innovative ways to continually develop and use CMM in the procurement community.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission

The Agency's E-Government Act Report is available at:

<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/e-gov/>

Document Intake and Review Project

The Document Intake and Review Project (DIRP) is an enhancement to an existing Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) investment and supports the efficient receipt, management of, and access to license application information, thereby improving the efficiency of the regulatory processes. This project helps companies compose and submit their license applications for new power reactors electronically and makes it easier for NRC employees to acquire, access, and use the information needed to perform their review of the applications. It also enhances the manner in which the NRC provides services to licensees and improves the NRC's ability to conduct business electronically with the industry for license application submittals.

For this project, NRC coordinated working group sessions with industry representatives. For example, NRC worked with Westinghouse as a pilot user and continues to collaborate with the NRG Energy South Texas Project and Amarillo Power to create electronic license applications for submission through the DIRP process. Through 2012, this initiative has an estimated savings of at least \$5.5 million dollars.

National Science Foundation

The Agency's E-Government Act Report is available at:

<http://www.nsf.gov/oirm/dis/>

The Public Access to Research Results Initiative

The Public Access to Research Results Initiative directly links information on NSF-funded science and research awards, to citations of journal articles which have been published as a result of an award. These results are provided in the form of citations entered into a web-based grants management system used by scientists, educators, technology experts, and administrators, to conduct business with NSF.

The Public Access to Research Results Initiative has transformed agency operations by improving internal processes and providing the public with information on the outcomes of NSF funded research. This initiative increases the availability of publication information pertaining to agency awards. Since its implementation in June 2007, over 50,000 publication citations have already been linked to awards and made available via the Award Search feature on the NSF website. Additionally, NSF maintains a regular dialogue with constituents, such as through customer surveys, to ensure tools provided are meeting stakeholders' needs.

The Office of Management and Budget

The Agency's E-Government Act Report is available at:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/organization/>

ExpectMore.gov

ExpectMore.gov is a website that provides the public with information on how Federal programs perform. ExpectMore.gov was launched in February 2006, and includes information about every Federal program assessed, what its purpose is, how it performs, and what it is doing to perform better. There are over 1000 assessment summaries and detailed assessments available on ExpectMore.gov. By making candid assessments of programs more accessible to the public, ExpectMore.gov raises awareness of what Federal programs are doing to improve performance and results. The site allows the public to easily browse for program assessments by either their rating or topic, or conduct a keyword search on ExpectMore.gov. Each assessment summary provides a brief program overview, some of the key findings of the assessment, and the follow-up actions agencies are taking to address those findings. Each summary includes links to the program's website and the search results for similar Federal programs.

The Office of Personnel Management

The Agency's E-Government Act Report is available at:

https://www.opm.gov/About_opm/reports/egov.asp

Retirement System Modernization

The Retirement System Modernization (RSM) will transform the Federal government's retirement system to an automated, virtually paperless system. In addition to improving data timeliness and accuracy, the system will give the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) staff new capabilities to perform real-time analysis of retirement data, aggregate and analyze benefits data, and offer custom, downloadable, reports. The system will also add the ability for Federal employees and annuitants to access their accounts and perform retirement planning. The system will be used by all current and former civilian Federal employees, annuitants, and survivors.

While the system's greatest benefit will be improved service delivery and new functionality, the system will yield real savings through reduced improper payments. The system is expected to eliminate some of the improper payment errors. The performance target for correctly processing claims is 90 percent in Fiscal Year 2008, 93 percent in Fiscal Year 2009 and is expected to further improve once fully implemented.

OPM will receive user feedback about the system through a call center, e-mail, and online polling. Inquiries about retirement accounts will be handled by the customer service representatives, whereas feedback, comments, or complaints about the functionality of the site will be forwarded to the program management office at OPM. Additionally, the OPM led Retirement System Modernization Group (RSMG) has regularly scheduled meetings to ensure continuous dialogue between OPM and the five payroll providers, including Federal agencies, as

part of its implementation strategy. The payroll providers are the General Services Administration (GSA), U.S. Postal Service (USPS), National Business Center (NBC), National Finance Center (NFC) and Defense Finance and Accounting Service (DFAS). OPM will continue to provide access to all users through an Interactive Voice Response system, which will enhance the telephone self-service functions currently provided. This guarantees convenient access to those who would prefer not to, or are unable to use a computer, and provides the best possible access to all participants.

Small Business Administration

The Agency's E-Government Act Report is available at:

<http://www.sba.gov/aboutsba/budgetsplans/>

Internet-based loan Application, Certification, and Management Solutions

The SBA is transforming agency operations by implementing Internet-based loan application, certification, and management solutions. These initiatives are increasing the Agency's efficiency by streamlining functions to reduce the response and processing times, improve the quality of the data, and decrease costs.

Specifically, the SBA's E-Tran loan guaranty solution provides the Agency with quality and timely loan data. E-Tran is now regarded as an Industry Best Practice and its success has led other agencies to contact the SBA to use this application as a model.

The SBA's Disaster Credit Management System (DCMS) has also been successful in supporting E-Government initiatives. DCMS facilitated the processing of over 480,000 applications leading to more than 180,000 approvals. DCMS Electronic Loan Application (ELA) which is still under development, will allow those affected by a disaster to electronically submit applications for disaster relief, providing greater efficiency in the delivery of Office for Disaster Assistance services.

Social Security Administration

The Agency's E-Government Act Report is available at:

<http://www.ssa.gov/irm/>

Electronics Records Express

The Social Security Administration's (SSA) notable accomplishment during 2007 is the continued growth in the area of electronic Disability processing (eDib) which expands options for submission of medical evidence electronically through our Electronic Records Express (ERE) website and by fax. While there are still some paper based claims in SSA's backlog, virtually all new claims are electronic. The fax and website options for submitting documents related to disability claims were also enhanced in 2007. SSA estimates that ERE substantially reduced FY 2007 scanning costs. Other enhancements to ERE include new administrative features for Consultative Examination (CE) providers' staffs, and electronic Outbound Requests (eOR) to

medical and other providers of evidence. eOR permits SSA to request CE reports and some medical evidence of record (MER) via electronic means and dramatically increases the capability for enacting quick electronic responses. In addition, ERE includes accommodation based on Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act. This includes access capabilities through the use of commonly available assistive technologies, such as voice recognition software.

Ultimately, SSA's goal is to be able to receive and maintain all MER and CE reports electronically. This will minimize the need for costly contract scanning services as well as reduce the need for scanning by SSA personnel.

U.S. Agency for International Development

The Agency's E-Government Act Report is available at:
<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/egov/>

Food For Peace Information System

The Food for Peace (FFP) program helps build and sustain a more democratic, secure and prosperous world through humanitarian aid. It provides the people of recipient nations with sufficient food to meet their needs so that they can lead healthy and productive lives. It serves the citizens of the United States through the goodwill it fosters.

The Food For Peace Information System (FFPIS) is one of the tools used to manage the FFP program. FFPIS is a database that contains cost, financial and programmatic data. It captures information about commodity prices, vendor proposals, funding allocations and cooperative agreements. In correlating the data, it provides Senior Management with a firm basis for decision-making and estimating future aid and funding requirements. In fact, recent program estimates have been within three percent of actual costs. The system's ongoing cost-effective performance saves taxpayers money. It also delivers more goods and commodities per dollar in keeping with the Agency's goal of providing transformational diplomacy through humanitarian aid.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has reached out to the FFPIS community, which includes the Department of Agriculture (USDA) along with Private and Voluntary Organizations (PVO's). FFPIS solicited input on ways to improve the system. The dialogue and collaborative analysis that resulted holds the promise of an even better, more integrated FFPIS.

U.S. Department of Agriculture

The Department's E-Government Act Report is available at:
http://www.ocio.usda.gov/FY_2007_E-Government_Act_Report.pdf

PartnerWeb

In February 2006, United States Secretary of Agriculture Mike Johanns announced "Twelve Action Steps" to be taken by the Department in response to an extensive investigation into an ineligible shipment of U.S. beef to Japan. Based on this response, the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) was directed to maintain a list of products approved for export to each country by each plant participating in Export Verification (EV) programs on an internal website. As a result, a technology team using existing shared technology services worked to create PartnerWeb, a critical component utilized to aid in the resolution of this and future problematic international trade situations. PartnerWeb connects AMS and FSIS to ensure that all EV programs are regularly updated, and FSIS inspectors have access to the current information while performing export re-inspections on site.

PartnerWeb now includes standards for EV Programs with other foreign trade partners. The Non-Hormone Treated Cattle (NHTC) Program uses PartnerWeb to maintain a list of farms, ranches, feedlots, and cattle management approved by AMS to supply European countries. PartnerWeb recently helped avert a potential trade disagreement through the inclusion of a list of eligible products approved for export to Korea. Initially seeking to close the communication gaps between the export verification and inspection arms of USDA, PartnerWeb has proven versatile by allowing for expansions while also serving as a problem-solving tool for USDA export regulation and inspection. PartnerWeb represents a cross-agency collaboration created in response to the Secretary's promise to enhance service delivery and use technology to improve internal efficiencies.

SECTION III: OPERATIONS OF THE E-GOVERNMENT FUND

GSA manages the E-Government Fund to support innovative interagency projects led by OMB. These initiatives transform internal operations necessary to secure and disseminate Federal information while improving Federal program and services delivered to the public.

The following table describes the projects for which OMB approved funding appropriated in FY 2007 (\$2,970,000), as well as the results achieved for those projects. In addition, FY 2007 GSA's spending plan detailed \$1,930,898 in prior year (PY) balances that would be applied to different E-Government initiatives than initially planned. These changes are detailed below. A total of \$1,272,000 was obligated from the E-Government Fund in FY 2007.

Fiscal Year 2007 E-Government Fund Initiatives			
Agency	Initiative	Funding	Description and Results
OMB	E-Government and Lines of Business (LoB) Refinement and Support	\$1,200,000	Refinement and support of E-Government initiatives to further maximize the benefits to citizens and efficiencies for the government. This is accomplished through managing and monitoring the ways agencies deploy information technology investments. OMB works with agencies so their annual information technology budget requests are linked to the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) to better identify investments which are redundant or should be part of an existing initiative.
OMB	Architecture Development for the LoBs	\$800,000	Continued development of the FEA by OMB to identify opportunities to simplify processes and unify work within the E-Government initiatives and LoBs. This includes development of standardized architectures and interfaces between business lines so agencies can better plan for incorporation of the E-Government and LoB initiatives into their own enterprise architecture programs. Some examples of supported efforts include the Federal Transition Framework, Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6), and other government-wide standards and protocols.
OMB	Development and Monitoring of Costs Savings Efforts	\$500,000	Adoption of standards and solutions to increase program effectiveness by increasing competition during acquisitions and lowering the overall life cycle costs of programs government-wide. A methodology for this was adopted in 2006 via

Fiscal Year 2007 E-Government Fund Initiatives			
Agency	Initiative	Funding	Description and Results
			OMB Memoranda M-06-22, "Cost Savings Achieved Through E-Government and Line of Business Initiatives." As part of the FY 2009 President's Budget, OMB released the FY 2007 agency cost savings associated with the E-Government initiatives.
OMB	Improvement and Monitoring of Performance Results	\$470,000	The E-Government initiatives are tracked in order to provide a complete, timely, and accurate assessment of the usage of, and benefits delivered to citizens, businesses, and government agencies alike. On December 18, 2006, OMB started posting performance information on 18 E-Government initiatives to provide insight into the progress of these initiatives in three key areas: • Adoption/Participation – The degree to which the relevant community entities participate in the initiatives; • Usage – The level of use by the targeted end user; and • Customer Satisfaction – End user satisfaction with the initiative's products and/or services. OMB continues to update the website on a quarterly basis which is located at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/c-7-index.html.
OMB	Architecture Development for the Lines of Businesses	\$386,343 from PY balances	The purpose of this effort is to develop standardized operations, architectures, and interfaces between business lines.

Fiscal Year 2007 E-Government Fund Initiatives			
Agency	Initiative	Funding	Description and Results
OMB	Federal Accountability and Transparency Website Development	\$400,000 from PY balances	The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (PL 109-282) requires OMB to oversee the development of a website through which the public can readily access information about grants and contracts provided by Federal Government agencies. These funds supported OMB's work with agencies through an inter-agency task force to ensure the milestones for developing and maintaining www.USASpending.gov were achieved in accordance with plans and statute. This new website utilizes existing sources of data to prevent redundant data collection where possible.
OMB	Lines of Business (LoB) Support	\$448,555 from PY balances	As a part of its commitment to help create a Federal Government to meet the needs of the American people, OMB works with the GSA to develop initiatives with potential benefits and savings for taxpayers. Some examples of supported initiatives include: Geospatial – Sharing of geospatial processes and capabilities across the 25 Federal agencies producing or collecting geospatial data; Information Technology Infrastructure Optimization - Reducing the cost and increasing the effectiveness of information technology management across the government; and Budget Formulation - Standardizing and streamlining the development and submission of agency budgets. In several areas, the common solutions are market-driven approaches where service providers competing for government business are driven to provide the best services and most innovative solutions at the lowest cost. Several initiatives will establish government-wide shared Service Centers to provide technology solutions to support multiple agencies.

Fiscal Year 2007 E-Government Fund Initiatives			
Agency	Initiative	Funding	Description and Results
OMB	Support for Government-wide Solutions	\$696,000 from PY balances	To strengthen the E-Government programs and LoBs, there are a number of government-wide solutions needed to provide integration of the program and comparable use adoption metrics. Each individual E-Government initiative and LoB is responsible for projecting cost savings before projects are launched and providing cost tracking reports monthly. The actual cost savings depends heavily on citizen adoption and use. This effort provides support for the initiatives to determine cost savings for the government based on actual customer utilization.

SECTION IV: LISTING OF REPORTS AND POLICIES USED IN THIS REPORT

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Chapter 9 of the President's Fiscal Year 2009 Budget of the U.S. Government:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/>

Expanding E-Government: Making a Difference for the American People Using
Information Technology:
http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/documents/expanding_egov_2006.pdf

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Report to Congress on the Benefits of the E-Government Initiatives:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/>

OMB's FY 2007 report, "Federal Information Security Management Act:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg/infopoltech.html>

Prior Reports with Information on compliance with Sections 203, 210, 211, and 215 of
the E-Government Act:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg/infopoltech.html>

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OMB Memorandum M-06-02:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/memoranda/fy2006/m06-02.pdf>

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Executive Order 13392:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2005/12/20051214-4.html>

The Attorney General's Report to the President pursuant to Executive Order 13392:
http://www.usdoj.gov/oip/ag_report_to_president06012007.pdf

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The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act:
http://frwebgate.access.gpo.gov/cgi-bin/getdoc.cgi?dbname=109_cong_public_laws&docid=f:publ282.109.pdf

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Organizations Complementing Federal Agency Information Dissemination Programs:
http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/inforeg/section_213_report_04-2005.pdf

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Records Management Profile:

http://www.cio.gov/documents/RM_Profile_v1.pdf

OMB Circular A-11, Section 300:

http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a11/current_year/s300.pdf

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The President's New Freedom Initiative: The 2007 Progress Report:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/newfreedom/newfreedom-report-2007.html>

OMB memo, "Ensuring the Accessibility of Federal Electronic and Information Technologies Procured by Federal Agencies:"

http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/procurement/508/electronic_info_technologies.pdf

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The FGDC 2006 Annual Report:

<http://www.fgdc.gov/library/whitepapers-reports/annual%20reports/2006-report/index.html>

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OFPP memo, "The Federal Acquisition Certification for Program and Project Managers:"

http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/procurement/workforce/fed_acq_cert_042507.pdf

OPM ITEP guidance:

<http://www.opm.gov/leader/hrd/lead/itep/overview.asp>

Federal Enterprise Architecture:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/a-1-fea.html>

OMB 2007 EA Assessment Results:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/a-2-EAAssessment.html>

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Improving Disaster Management: The Role of IT in Mitigation, Preparedness, Response, and Recovery:

http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=11824

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SAFECOM Statement of Requirements Volumes I and II:

http://www.safecomprogram.gov/SAFECOM/library/technology/1258_Statementof.htm

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2006 National Interoperability Baseline Survey Findings:

http://www.safecomprogram.gov/SAFECOM/library/background/1295_2006national.htm

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Statewide Interoperability Planning Guidebook:

<http://www.safecomprogram.gov/SAFECON/statewideplanning/>

All SAFECON tools and guidance documents:

<http://www.safecomprogram.gov>