













		Finances			enhancements (to ensure accessibility)	Fiscal Year 2010 application and existing improvements	implement enhancements to the system	basis during Fiscal Year 2011
20	2011	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Processes and Activities	Financial Management	Reduce number of Operational Problem Reports (OPRs) to increase system efficiencies	37 projected Operational Problem Reports in Fiscal Year 2010	Decrease total number of Operational Problem Reports (OPRs) from Fiscal Year 2010 to 35.	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2011
21	2012	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Mission and Business Results	Central Fiscal Operations	Number of transactions processed (to improve productivity and financial management capability)	1,000,000 transactions processed during Fiscal Year 2011	Maintain number of transactions processed at 1,000,000 in Fiscal Year 2012	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2012
22	2012	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Customer Results	Response Time	Percentage of calls to the help desk answered within 20 seconds (to ensure timeliness and customer responsiveness)	98% projected help desk calls answered within 20 seconds Fiscal Year 2011	Maintain 98% total percentage of help desk calls answered within 20 seconds in Fiscal Year 2012	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2012
23	2012	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Technology	Availability	Percent availability with completion of system enhancements (to ensure accessibility)	99% availability rate achieved based on Fiscal Year 2010 application and existing improvements	Maintain 99% availability while continuing to implement enhancements to the system	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2012
24	2012	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Processes and Activities	Financial Management	Reduce number of Operational Problem Reports (OPRs) to increase system efficiencies	35 projected Operational Problem Reports in Fiscal Year 2011	Decrease total number of Operational Problem Reports (OPRs) from Fiscal Year 2011 to 33.	Performance to be measured on a monthly basis during Fiscal Year 2012

### Enterprise Architecture

In order to successfully address this area of the business case and capital asset plan you must ensure the investment is included in the agency's EA and Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) process, and is mapped to and supports the FEA. You must also ensure the business case demonstrates the relationship between the investment and the business, performance, data, services, application, and technology layers of the agency's EA.

1. Is this investment included in your agency's target enterprise architecture?  
yes
2. Is this investment included in the agency's EA Transition Strategy?

yes

2.a. If yes, provide the investment name as identified in the Transition Strategy provided in the agency's most recent annual EA Assessment.

Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection (IPAC)

3. Is this investment identified in a completed (contains a target architecture) and approved segment architecture?

yes

3.a. If yes, provide the six digit code corresponding to the agency segment architecture. The segment architecture codes are maintained by the agency Chief Architect.

175-000

4. Identify the service components funded by this major IT investment (e.g., knowledge management, content management, customer relationship management, etc.). Provide this information in the format of the following table. For detailed guidance regarding components, please refer to <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/>.

Component: Use existing SRM Components or identify as NEW. A NEW component is one not already identified as a service component in the FEA SRM.

Reused Name and UPI: A reused component is one being funded by another investment, but being used by this investment. Rather than answer yes or no, identify the reused service component funded by the other investment and identify the other investment using the Unique Project Identifier (UPI) code from the OMB Ex 300 or Ex 53 submission.

Internal or External Reuse?: Internal reuse is within an agency. For example, one agency within a department is reusing a service component provided by another agency within the same department. External reuse is one agency within a department reusing a service component provided by another agency in another department. A good example of this is an E-Gov initiative service being reused by multiple organizations across the federal government.

Funding Percentage: Please provide the percentage of the BY requested funding amount used for each service component listed in the table. If external, provide the funding level transferred to another agency to pay for the service.

	Agency Component Name	Agency Component Description	Service Type	Component	Reused Component Name	Reused UPI	Internal or External Reuse?	Funding %
1	Identification and Authentication	Enrollment-web-base secure log-in component.	Security Management	Identification and Authentication	Identification and Authentication	015-00-02-00-01-1070-00	Internal	0
2	Meta Data Management	Information Application Platform that provides direct access to enterprise information and retains control over security, data integrity and IT infrastructure performance.	Data Management	Meta Data Management			No Reuse	0
3	Data Exchange	Web-based financial data exchange component.	Data Management	Data Exchange			No Reuse	40
4	Internal Controls	Web-based security controls to restrict users access to the application functions or data.	Financial Management	Internal Controls			No Reuse	5
5	Configuration Management	Comprehensive lifecycle support component tracks critical history	Management of Processes	Configuration Management			No Reuse	10

		and status information for all software components, and coordinates and communicates all development activities.						
6	Instrumentation and Testing	Full system debugging and user acceptance testing component.	Development and Integration	Instrumentation and Testing			No Reuse	15
7	Access Controls	Management and oversight of system access.	Security Management	Access Control			No Reuse	5

5. To demonstrate how this major IT investment aligns with the FEA Technical Reference Model (TRM), please list the Service Areas, Categories, Standards, and Service Specifications supporting this IT investment.

FEA SRM Component: Service Components identified in the previous question should be entered in this column. Please enter multiple rows for FEA SRM Components supported by multiple TRM Service Specifications.

Service Specification: In the Service Specification field, Agencies should provide information on the specified technical standard or vendor product mapped to the FEA TRM Service Standard, including model or version numbers, as appropriate.

	SRM Component	Service Area	Service Category	Service Standard	Service Specification (i.e., vendor and product name)
1	Data Exchange	Component Framework	User Presentation / Interface	Static Display	Adobe Acrobat Reader 7.0
2	Meta Data Management	Component Framework	Data Management	Reporting and Analysis	Actuate 8.0
3	Configuration Management	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Software Engineering	Software Configuration Management	Telelogic Synergy 6.4
4	Internal Controls	Service Access and Delivery	Access Channels	Other Electronic Channels	Sterling Commerce Connect: Direct 3.7
5	Access Control	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Delivery Servers	Web Servers	Sun Java Web Server 6.1
6	Instrumentation and Testing	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Software Engineering	Test Management	Mercury Quality Center 9.12.2
7	Access Control	Service Access and Delivery	Access Channels	Web Browser	Microsoft Internet Explorer 6.0
8	Access Control	Component Framework	Security	Supporting Security Services	Sun Identity Manager 5.0
9	Meta Data Management	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Database / Storage	Storage	Oracle 9i
10	Meta Data Management	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Database / Storage	Storage	EMC SAN Storage
11	Access Control	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Delivery Servers	Application Servers	IBM WebSphere Application Server 6.0.2
12	Internal Controls	Service Interface and Integration	Integration	Enterprise Application Integration	WebSphere MQ 5.3 (Middleware)

13	Identification and Authentication	Service Access and Delivery	Service Requirements	Authentication / Single Sign-on	Single Sign On
14	Identification and Authentication	Service Access and Delivery	Service Requirements	Authentication / Single Sign-on	CA Siteminder 6.0

6. Will the application leverage existing components and/or applications across the Government (i.e., FirstGov, Pay.Gov, etc)?

no

## PART TWO

### RISK

You should perform a risk assessment during the early planning and initial concept phase of the investment's life-cycle, develop a risk-adjusted life-cycle cost estimate and a plan to eliminate, mitigate or manage risk, and be actively managing risk throughout the investment's life-cycle.

Answer the following questions to describe how you are managing investment risks.

1. Does the investment have a Risk Management Plan?

yes

1.a. If yes, what is the date of the plan?

2009-01-28

1.b. Has the Risk Management Plan been significantly changed since last year's submission to OMB?

no

3. Briefly describe how investment risks are reflected in the life cycle cost estimate and investment schedule:

At the onset of the investment, the integrated program team conducted a thorough risk assessment (including but not limited to feasibility, security, cost, and schedule risks) which allowed for early schedule and lifecycle cost adjustment. The assessment was conducted and is updated in accordance with Treasury Bureau guidance and time frames, allowing for adjustments to management and mitigation strategies. The project team proactively monitors project risk and updates its risk registry, including assessing impact to investment cost and schedule (if any) on a regular basis. Furthermore, IPAC incorporates risk mitigation strategies directly in the project schedule, by developing cost and schedule estimates for several alternatives that can meet the business objectives of required system enhancements. If the preferred alternative for meeting a particular milestone is associated with a high risk, an alternative work plan is developed that will allow for forward movement without disrupting the critical path end dates. This approach may require some amount of rework, once the release is in production, in order to fully meet the final business objectives. The remaining work is incorporated into the schedule and cost of a subsequent release, once the risk level has been minimized. IPAC lifecycle costs also reflect this strategy. The decision to include outstanding work in a subsequent release often hinges on the scope of that release. The remaining work is included into a system release where similar functionality is being enhanced, so that resources already allotted are leveraged to finalize any outstanding effort, to avoid cost overruns.

### COST & SCHEDULE

1. Does the earned value management system meet the criteria in ANSI/EIA Standard 748?

yes

2. Is the CV% or SV% greater than  $\pm 10\%$ ?

yes

2.a. If yes, was it the?

CV

2.b. If yes, explain the variance.

The greater than  $\pm 10\%$  cost variance reflected in this Exhibit 300 includes closed development milestones. The cost variance, including closed DME milestones is -15.06%. The cost variance for only open DME milestones is -8.93% at the end of FY2008 Q2, and is within an acceptable range.

2.c. If yes, what corrective actions are being taken?

No corrective action plan is needed; the greater-than-acceptable cost variance is due to the inclusion of closed DME milestones in the calculation.

3. Has the investment re-baselined during the past fiscal year?

no