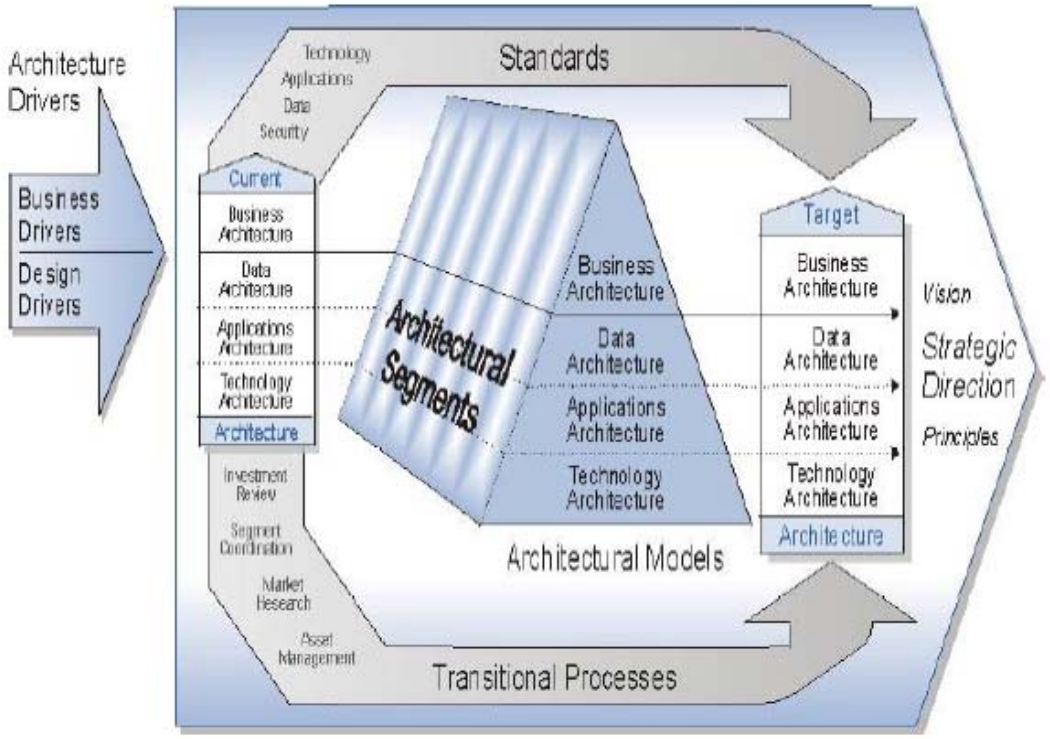
THE USDA ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE FRAMEWORK

The USDA Enterprise Architecture is a living program developed collaboratively across the Department. It will be updated on a continuous basis, and as such the tools and repositories associated with it will capture only the information that can be updated or otherwise maintained on an ongoing basis.

The USDA Enterprise Architecture is based on the Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework (FEAF) [1]



The **architecture drivers** represent external stimuli for the architecture. The business drivers could be new legislation, new administration initiatives, budget priorities and market forces. Design drivers include new and enhanced software and hardware, as well as combinations thereof.

The **strategic direction** guides the development of the target architecture and consists of a vision, principles, goals, and objectives.

The **current architecture** defines the "as is" enterprise architecture, and consists of two major elements – business and design architectures. The design architectures include Data, Applications, and Technology architectures.

The **target architecture** defines the "to-be" enterprise architecture, and also consists of the Business, Data, Applications, and Technology architectures. The target architecture represents

[1] Adapted from Chief Information Officers Council, *Federal Enterprise Architecture Framework,* Version 1.1 (September 1999).

future capabilities and technologies that result from design enhancements in order to support the evolving business needs of the Department.

The **transition activities and processes** support the migration of the USDA Enterprise Architecture from the current architecture to the target architecture. Critical transition processes include IT capital investment planning, migration planning, configuration management, and change management.

The **architecture segments** consist of focused architecture efforts either in major USDA business areas, or in an area that USDA has in common with State or Federal government entities. Each segment represents a major portion of the overall Enterprise Architecture. Some segments belong specifically to an agency, while others are considered to be "common enterprise" (i.e., segments that are shared by two or more agencies). It should be noted that segments are sometimes referred to as "domains".

The **architecture layers** are documented below:

- Business Architecture containing items such as:
  - Lines of Business within the Federal government
  - Subfunctions supporting USDA mission
  - Processes and subprocesses performed under subfunctions
  - Stakeholders

- Data Architecture containing items such as:
  - Subject areas
  - Data objects and properties
  - Data models
  - Classification schemes
  - Data security and privacy requirements

- Applications Architecture containing items such as:
  - Description of applications and systems
  - Interfaces between applications and systems
  - System component documentation
  - Category of system such as major/non-major
  - Applications and systems security and privacy requirements

- Technology Architecture containing items such as:
  - Hardware types
  - Software inventory and versions
  - Telecommunications network diagrams
  - Category of service provided
  - Security and privacy issues associated with technology selected

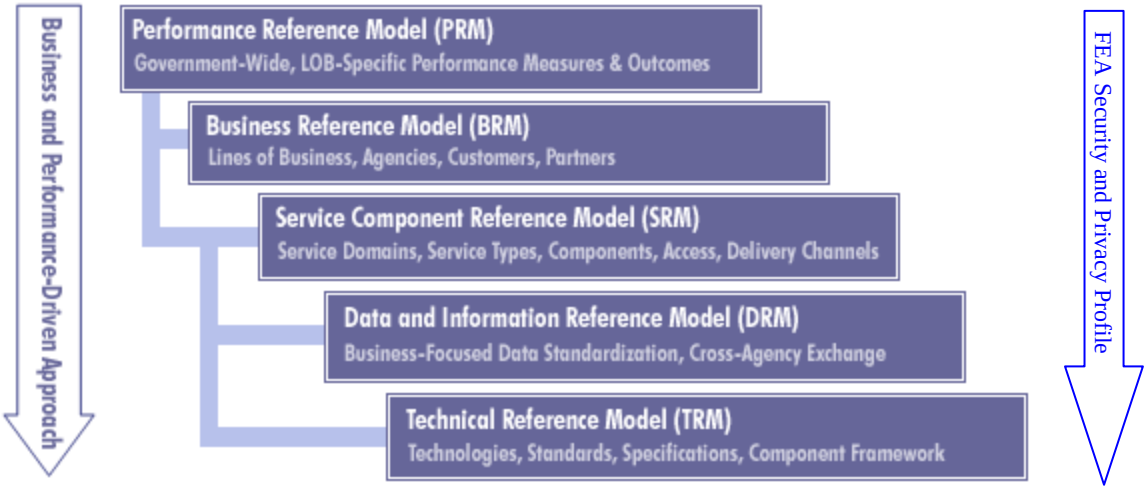
The **architectural models** are used within the layers to define the business and design models used by USDA. When appropriate, these can be reusable patterns.

Standards refer to all standards, guidelines and best practices that are developed by USDA and used within the architecture either at USDA or elsewhere, or are developed elsewhere and used by USDA.

THE FEDERAL ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE (FEA) REFERENCE MODELS

The USDA Enterprise Architecture is developed and maintained with the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) reference models in mind.[2] The FEA reference models are designed to facilitate cross-departmental analysis, as well as provide a means by which to identify duplicative investments, gaps and opportunities for collaboration within and across Federal agencies.

The reference models of the FEA are organized as follows:



Performance Reference Model (PRM)

The PRM is a framework for performance measurement providing common output measurements throughout the federal government. It allows agencies to better manage the business of government at a strategic level, by providing a means for using an agency's EA to measure the success of IT investments and their impact on strategic outcomes. The PRM has three main purposes:

- Help produce enhanced performance information to improve strategic and daily decision-making
- Improve the alignment – and better articulate the contribution of – inputs to outputs and outcomes, thereby creating a clear "line of sight" to desired results
- Identify performance improvement opportunities that span traditional organizational structures and boundaries

Business Reference Model (BRM)

The BRM is a function-driven model for describing the business operations of the Federal Government, independent of the agencies that perform them. It provides an organized, hierarchical construct for describing the day-to-day business operations of the Federal government. The Lines of Business and Sub-functions that comprise the BRM represent a departure from previous models of the Federal government that use antiquated, stovepiped, Federal agency-oriented frameworks. The BRM presents

[2] Portions adapted from the FEA Consolidated Reference Model Document version 2.1 http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/a-2-EAModelsNEW2.html).

the business of the government using a purely functionally-driven approach. OMB is currently working to extend the BRM to include methods for documenting processes and sub-processes.

Service Component Reference Model (SRM)

The SRM is a business and performance-driven, functional model that classifies Service Components with respect to how they support business and/or performance objectives. The SRM is intended to support the discovery of government-wide business and application components in IT investments and assets. Towards this end, the SRM is structured across horizontal and vertical service domains that – independent of the business functions – have the ability to provide a foundation to support the reuse of applications, application capabilities, components, and business services. The SRM is particularly important to the future of Federal architectures, as it provides the structure necessary to promote a component-based architecture. This, in turn, will allow reusable components to be shared across the Federal government.

Data Reference Model (DRM)

The DRM is a flexible and standards-based framework to enable information sharing and reuse across the federal government via the standard description and discovery of common data and the promotion of uniform data management practices.

The DRM provides a standard means by which data may be described, categorized, and shared. These are reflected within each of the DRM's three standardization areas:

- Data Description**:** Provides a means to uniformly describe data, thereby supporting its discovery and sharing.
- Data Context: Facilitates discovery of data through an approach to the categorization of data according to taxonomies. Additionally, enables the definition of authoritative data assets within a community of interest.
- Data Sharing**:** Supports the access and exchange of data where access consists of ad- hoc requests (such as a query of a data asset), and exchange consists of fixed, reoccurring transactions between parties. Enabled by capabilities provided by both theData Context and Data Description standardization areas.

Technical Reference Model (TRM)

The TRM is a component-driven, technical model used to identify and describe the standards, specifications, and technologies necessary to support the construction, delivery, and exchange of business and application components that may be used and leveraged in a component-based or service-orientated architecture. The TRM unifies existing Federal agency electronic Government (eGov) guidance by providing a foundation to advance the reuse of technology and component services within and across the Federal government.

WHY HAVE AN ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE?

The purpose of an Enterprise Architecture program at USDA is to inform and guide the business decisions that are made throughout the Department in support of the USDA mission. [3]

[3] Portions adapted from Chief Information Officers Council, *A Practical Guide to Federal Enterprise Architecture,* Version 1.0 (February 2001) and United States General Accounting Office, *Information Technology: A Framework for Assessing and Improving Enterprise Architecture Management,* GAO-03-584G (Washington, DC: April 2003).

At a high level, an Enterprise Architecture at USDA provides the following:

- **Strategic Alignment**: Ensures that the business processes, technology, data, and applications are aligned with management's objectives
- **Facilitate Change**: Provides the vision and transition plans necessary to enable USDA to successfully move towards the future
- **Efficient Development:** Reduces systems development, applications generation, and modernization timeframes – as well as resource requirements – by enabling reuse of architectural components
- **Product Convergence**: Strives towards standard IT product portfolios and corporate contracting vehicles as appropriate
- **System Integration**: Makes certain that business rules are consistent across the Department, that data and its uses are appropriately documented, that interfaces and information flows are simplified, and that connectivity and interoperability are managed across the Department

The importance of developing, implementing, and maintaining an Enterprise Architecture is a basic tenet of both organizational transformation and IT management. Developed, implemented, and managed properly, an Enterprise Architecture can clarify and help optimize the interdependencies and relationships among an organization's business operations and the underlying IT infrastructure and applications that support these operations. Moreover, an Enterprise Architecture is essential for addressing the appropriate use of emerging technologies. E-Government will be enabled and promoted through the development and use of the USDA Enterprise Architecture.

Specifically, the architecture:

- Captures facts about the missions, functions and business foundations in an understandable manner in order to promote better planning and decision making
- Promotes cross-agency information sharing
- Increases interoperability and decreases costs through the use of reusable components
- Supports the Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) process by providing a tool for the assessment of benefits, impacts, and capital investment measurements, as well as supporting analyses of alternatives, risks and tradeoffs
- Provides project managers and other decision-makers with a method for learning about the processes, applications, data, and technology in use across the Department
- Improves communication and collaboration among the business organizations and IT organizations within the Department through the use of common data sets and taxonomies
- Provides a validated, consistent source of information for Department-level reporting on USDA Information Technology
- Enables the identification of areas where there is a risk of developing duplicative systems that support similar business functions
- Provides a reference mechanism for collaboration with industry, USDA partners, and other governmental entities

- Helps identify similar legacy systems that can be combined into a single replacement system

EXHIBIT 300 EA GUIDANCE FOR INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS

For further information and guidance, contact Tracey Hanson at 202-690-3649 and TraceyA.Hanson@usda.gov and Niles Hewlett at 202-205-3735 and Niles.Hewlett@usda.gov

OMB Framework and Reference Models

In order to answer the Enterprise Architecture questions of these sections, it is important to be familiar with the OMB Reference Models (see pages 3-6 of this document.) To obtain detail on the reference models, link to http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/a-2-EAModelsNEW2.html.

OMB Exhibit 300 Evaluation Criteria

These are the scoring criteria that OMB will use in evaluating EA in the Exhibit 300. Please note that where OMB refers to "Agency" we have substituted "USDA".

(Score of 5) This project is included in the USDA EA and CPIC process. Project is mapped to and supports the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) and clearly links to the FEA Reference Models (PRM, BRM, SRM, and TRM). Business case (BC) demonstrates business, data, and application, and technology layers of the EA in relationship to this project.

(Score of 4) This project is included in the USDA EA and CPIC process. Project is mapped to and supports the Federal Enterprise Architecture, clearly links to the BRM and work is continuing to map to the PRM, SRM, and TRM. BC demonstrates weaknesses in the business, data, and application, and technology layers of the EA in relationship to this project.

(Score of 3) This project is not included in the USDA EA and CPIC process or was not approved by the agency EA committee and does not link to the FEA. BC demonstrates a lack of understanding on the layers of the EA (business, data, application, and technology).

(Score of 2) While the USDA has an EA Framework, it is not implemented in the component agency and does not include this project.

(Score of 1) There is no evidence of a comprehensive EA in the USDA.

SPECIFIC GUIDANCE FOR UNIQUE PROJECT IDENTIFIER

The unique project identifier (UPI), a 17-digit number, must be created for all IT projects. In fiscal year 2008, the BRM codes were removed from the UPI. The current UPI includes identifiers depicting agency code, bureau code, mission area (where appropriate), part of the exhibit where investment will be reported, type of investment, agency four-digit identifier and two-digit investment category code.

Exhibit 300: Part I: Capital Asset Plan and Business Case (All Assets)
Date of this Submission
Agency
Bureau

Location in the Budget
Account Title
Account Identification Code
Program Activity
Name of Project
Unique Project Identifier: (IT only) ***A UPI should be created for all IT projects.***
Project Initiation Date
Project Planned Completion Date
This Project is: Initial Concept____ Planning____ Full Acquisition____ Steady State____ Mixed Life Cycle____

Below is a description of the number coding sequence of the UPI:

Entry:	Description:
XXX-xx-xx-xx-xx-xxxx-xx	The first three digits represent the agency (USDA) code (see Appendix C).
xxx-XX-xx-xx-xx-xxxx-xx	The next two digits are your bureau (USDA agency) code (see Appendix C). If this is a department only reporting, use 00 as your bureau code.
xxx-xx-XX-xx-xx-xxxx-xx	These two digits indicate the four parts of exhibit 53: • 01 = Part 1. IT Investments by Mission Area • 02 = Part 2. IT Investments for Infrastructure, Office Automation, and Telecommunications • 03 = Part 3. IT Investments for Enterprise Architecture and Planning • 04 = Part 4. IT Investments for Grants Management Systems • 05 = Part 5. Special Use IT investments
xxx-xx-xx-XX-xx-xxxx-xx	These two digits indicate the mission area. Assign a unique code for each mission area reported.

Entry:	Description:
xxx-xx-xx-xx-XX-xxxx-xx	These two digits indicate your agency=s type of investment. Select one of the following two digit codes according to the type of investment you are reporting: • 01 = Major IT Investments (see definition in Section 53.3) • 02 = Non-major IT investments (see definition in Section 53.3) • 03 = Non-major IT investments that are part of a larger asset and for which there is an existing business case for the overall asset. Description of the IT investment should indicate the UPI of the for the major asset of the lead agency. • 04 = Major IT Investment that represents a joint effort for more than one agency. Use the 04 indicator to identify projects where the business case for the major IT investment is reported in another agency's Exhibit 53. Description of the IT investment should indicate where the business case can be found.
xxx-xx-xx-xx-xx-XXXX-xx	This is a four digit identification number that identifies a specific IT investment. If a new project is added to exhibit 53, locate the area of exhibit 53 where you are going to report the IT investment and use the next sequential number as your four digit identification number.
xxx-xx-xx-xx-xx-xxxx-XX	These two digits identify which part of the investment you are reporting. Select one of the following two digit codes according to what you report on the title line: • 00 = Total investment title line, or the first time the agency is reporting this particular investment. If this is one of the PMC E-Gov initiatives or an individual agency's participation in one of the PMC E-Gov initiatives, this two-digit code should be "24". • 04 = Funding source or appropriation • 09 = Any subtotal

Specific Guidance for Performance Architecture

The performance architecture questions are located in Part I, Section D of the Exhibit 300 entitled "Performance Goals and Measures (All Assets)." In order to successfully address this area of the exhibit 300, performance goals must be provided for the agency and be linked to the annual performance plan. The investment must discuss the agency's mission and strategic goals, and performance measures must be provided. These goals need to map to the gap in the agency's strategic goals and objectives this investment is designed to fill. They are the internal and external performance benefits this investment is expected to deliver to the agency (e.g., improve efficiency by 60 percent, increase citizen participation by 300 percent a year to achieve an overall citizen participation rate of 75 percent by FY 2xxx, etc.). The goals must clearly state measurable investment outcomes, and if applicable, investment outputs. , Qualitative measures may be used, but sparingly. Please do not use terms such as significant, better, or improved without specifying the expected change or impact. Further, please note that goals do not include the completion dates.

Agencies must use Table 1 below for reporting performance goals and measures for all non-IT

investments and for existing IT investments that were initiated prior to FY 2005. The table can be extended to include measures for years beyond FY 2006.

Table 1

Performance Information Table 1:					
Fiscal Year	Strategic Goals Supported	Performance Measure	Actual Baseline (Previous year)	Planned Performance Metric (Target)	Performance Metric Results (Actual)
2004	USDA E-Government Goal 3: Improve internal efficiency by promoting enterprise-wide solutions	USDA E-Government Strategic Plan Objective 3.1 (see above)	The legacy environment consists of 10 stove-piped systems that support mostly manual non-standardized processes	Initiate deployment at 90% of the 10 agencies/administrative offices with full procurement authority Reduce legacy systems and applications by 30% over the FY03 levels (10 systems)	Initiated deployment at 50% of the 10 agencies/administrative offices with full procurement authority Reduced legacy systems and applications by 0% over the FY03 levels
2004	USDA E-Government Goal 3: Improve internal efficiency by promoting enterprise-wide solutions	USDA E-Government Strategic Plan Objective 3.2 (see above)	In the legacy environment, e-government acquisition tools did not exist. Nine of the legacy acquisition systems are client server and 1 is a mainframe. Each agency maintains manual processes.	Train 31.56% of eligible USDA employees on the use of procurement e-business tools, to total 35.78% of employees trained to date System available to users 99.99 percent of designated hours 95% of trained users indicating less maintenance and use of manual record keeping mechanisms for any data captured in USDA procurement system Improve overall user satisfaction with new system by 10% as indicated by user survey results	Met 8.95% eligible users trained on the use of procurement e-business tools Met 99.99% designated system uptime Deployment was delayed and no user surveys were distributed; will reinstate surveys beginning FY05 Deployment was delayed and no user surveys were distributed; will reinstate surveys beginning FY05
2004	USDA E-Government Goal 3: Improve internal efficiency by promoting enterprise-wide solutions	USDA E-Government Strategic Plan Objective 3.3 (see above)	Acquisition support was sporadic and non-standard overall. Only one of the legacy systems maintained help desk support	Deploy procurement support functions (help desk support) for additional 31.56% of total user population Increase employee satisfaction with procurement support functions by 15% over FY03 levels 35.78% of total users have the ability to submit change requests through the change	Provided 8.95% of user population with procurement system support Service levels have not changed; will reinstate surveys when requirements change 8.95% of the user population have the ability to submit change request through the change management process

				management process	
2004	USDA E-Government Goal 3: Improve internal efficiency by promoting enterprise-wide solutions	USDA E-Government Strategic Plan Objective 3.4 (see above)	In the legacy environment, e-government acquisition tools did not exist. Nine of the legacy acquisition systems are client server and 1 is a mainframe. Each agency maintains manual processes.	Deploy 65% of system total requirements and evaluation criteria Report on earned value tracking and reporting of new system Increase in the accuracy of management reporting and analysis by decreasing the rate of discrepancies between data housed in the core financial system and in the Department procurement systems by 50% over FY02 levels	Deployed 57% of system total requirements and evaluation criteria Utilized and reported earned value for new system Was unable to report due to the fact that interface to financial system was not yet in place.

Table 2 must be used for all new development, modernization, and enhancement (DME) IT investments commencing in fiscal year 2005 and beyond. Federal agencies are required to use the FEA Performance Reference Model (PRM) for new DME investments. PRM Version 1.0 includes detailed information about incorporating appropriate PRM Indicators into the performance goals and measures table. USDA agencies must ensure that the performance information supports the strategic goals and objectives described.

Table 2

Fiscal Year	Measurement Area	Measurement Grouping	Measurement Indicator	Baseline	Planned Improvement to the Baseline	Actual Results
2008	Mission and Business Results	Customer Services				
2008	Customer Results	Timeliness				
2008	Technology	Reliability				
2008	Processes and Activities	Management Improvement				
2009	Mission and Business Results					
2009	Customer Results					
2009	Technology					
2009	Processes and Activities					
2010	Mission and Business Results					
2010	Customer Results					
2010	Technology					
2010	Processes and Activities					

For each fiscal year, agencies must identify performance information for their major IT investments in four Measurement Areas of the PRM:

(1) Mission and Business Results,
(2) Customer Results,
(3) Processes and Activities, and
(4) Technology.

Identifying this performance information is critical so that agencies and OMB can understand the full "line of sight" from the proposed IT to outputs and outcomes.

Within each of the four measurement areas required for FY 2009, agencies need to insert the measurement category and measurement indicator in the next two columns to the right. The measurement indicator must be a functional measurement indicator that fits the agency's specific environment.

Also, when providing baseline information, OCIO recommends that agencies (1) use actual baseline information when possible, and (2) benchmark a similar agency's investment or the private sector in the event that actual baseline data is unavailable, and (3) use initial requirements. It is important to set a baseline for each PRM Indicator. This can be done using current data or previous data that coincides with when the initiative began.

An Example of IT Investments Using the PRM to Complete Section I.D, Table 2

Below is an example of how IT investments could complete Section I.D of the Exhibit 300.
Example Table 2 for IT initiative supporting for Farm Service Agency (for FY 2008 only, but should be repeated as needed in future fiscal years).

Example Table 2

Fiscal Year	Measurement Area	Measurement Grouping	Measurement Indicator	Baseline	Planned Improvement to the Baseline	Actual Results
2008	Mission and Business Results	Customer Services	Percent of Farm Program customer-facing transactions available in a web environment	Approximately 15 % in FY 2007	Increase to 30%	Information Available 09/2008
2008	Customer Results	Timeliness	Appointments cancelled due to system unavailability	15 percent of appointments are cancelled due to system down time (during certain times of the season this figure is much higher)	Decrease cancellations to 10 percent	Information available 09/2008
2008	Technology	Reliability	Percent of time that farm programs are available to internal users (Service Center Employees, authorized non-employees) during normal business hours	Existing systems are available on average 80 percent of the time during normal business hours	Increase average system availability to gt; 90% during normal business hours	Information available 09/2008
2008	Processes and Activities	Management Improvement	Knowledge Management: Percent of IT staff with experience in web development (as defined by percent of staff who have participated in requirements analysis, design, and/or construction for web deployed systems)	20 percent in 2007	Increase to gt; 35 percent	Information available 09/2008

Specific Guidance for Business Architecture

The business architecture questions are located in Part I, Section F, Subsection 1 of the Exhibit 300 entitled "Enterprise Architecture (EA) IT Capital Assets Only."

Note: Do not copy/paste help notes into the Exhibit 300. OMB will not accept any departmental "boiler plate" statements or generic notes such as the ones provided below for your information.

1. Is this investment included in your agency's target enterprise architecture? If no, please explain why?

   This question should be answered from the perspective of the investment's relationship to the USDA Target Architecture. Your response should include the intention of this investment to map to the Department's EA and the Federal Enterprise Architecture.

   Note: USDA's Target Architecture was approved August 24, 2006, by the Executive Information Technology Investment Review Board. The Target Architecture includes all investments of the USDA IT Portfolio and desired future state.

2. Is this investment included in the agency's EA Transition Strategy?

   a. If "yes," provide the investment name as identified in the Transition Stratey provided in tah agency's most recent annual EA Assessment.
   b. If "no," please explain why?

   Note: *This question should be answered from the perspective of the investment's relationship to the USDA EA Transition Plan. Your response should include if the investment is listed as a transition activity and if possible list the segment architecture/blueprint for modernization it supports.*

Specific Guidance for Data Architecture - TBD

Specific Guidance for Applications and Technology Architectures

The applications and technology architecture questions are located in Part I, Subsection F of the Exhibit 300 entitled "Enterprise Architecture (EA) IT Capital Assets Only."

3. Identify the service component funded by this major investment (i.e. knowledge management). Provide this information in the format of the following table.

Agency Component Name	Agency Component Description	FEA SRM Service Type	FEA SRM Component Name (a)	FEA Component Reused? Component Name (b)	UPI (b)	Internal or External Reuse? (c)	BY Funding Percentage (d)
Partner Relationship Management	Provides a framework to promote the effective collaboration between and organization and its business partners.	Customer Relationship Management	Partner Relationship Management	Partner Relationship Management	005-49-01-51-01-0097-00	Internal	25 percent
Case Management	Used to manage the Life Cycle of	Tracking and Workflow	Case Management	Case Management	005-49-01-	Internal	25 percent

	a particular claim.				51-01-0097-00		
Configuration Management	Used to control the hardware and software environment, as well as documents of the organization.	Management of Process	Configuration Management	Configuration Management	005-49-01-51-01-0097-00	Internal	25 percent
Access Control	Supports the management of permissions for logging onto a computer application for the purpose of user validation.	Security Management	Access Control	Access Control	005-03-02-01-02-8003-04	Internal	5 percent

E-Authentication UPI

a. Use existing SRM Components or identify as "NEW." A "NEW" component is one not already identified as a service component in the FEA SRM.
b. 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.
c. '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.
d. 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.

4. Technical Reference Model (TRM) Table:
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 (a)	FEA TRM Service Area	FEA TRM Service Category	FEA TRM Service Standard	Service Specification (b) (i.e. vendor and product name)
Self-Service	Service Access	Access Channels	Web Browser	Internet Explorer

	and Delivery			
Requirements Management	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Software Engineering	Software Configuration Management	Rational Suite (ReqPro)

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

5. Will the application leverage existing components and/or applications across the Government? If yes, please list the names of such applications or components. Such as USA Services, Integrated Acquisition Environment, Pay.gov, etc.

6. Does this investment provide the public with access to a government automated information system?
   a. If "yes," does customer access require specific software (e.g., a specific web browser version)?
      1. If "yes," provide the specific product name(s) and version number(s) of the required software and the date when the public will be able to access this investment by any software (i.e. to ensure equitable and timely access of government information and services).

Attachment I: Notes On Exhibit 53, Part 3, EA And Planning (TBD)

Attachment II: OMB Guidelines for Ensuring and Maximizing the Quality, Objectivity, Utility, and Integrity of Information – Section 515

TBD

Attachment III: OCIO Evaluation Criteria (Likely to change, some edits made)

Below are questions that will be used by OCIO to evaluate Exhibit 300 architecture responses prior to submission to OMB.

OVERALL ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE

1 Was the investment reviewed and approved by the EA Committee?

2 Is the investment part of USDA's transition strategy?

PERFORMANCE ARCHITECTURE

4 Is the investment related to a PART Review?

5 If so, does the business case address that this investment will help close an identified gap?

6 Does the project description identify a "Clear" problem the investment will address?

7 Does the investment clearly define linkage to the agency strategic goals and performance plans?

8 Does it discuss collaboration?

9 Is the collaboration within USDA or outside of USDA?

10 Does the collaboration clearly depict participation of the partners?

11 If it is even remotely related to an E-Gov initiative, does it clearly demonstrate communication and a strategy review to ensure that the investment is not or will not duplicate the E-Gov investment?

12 Does the PMA portion address any relationship to the LOBs underway?

13 If the business case discusses reduced costs and improved efficiencies as a result of this investment is there a linkage to the performance goals and measures information and a linkage to the life-cycle costs in out-years?

14 If the investment will link to other systems or applications, have those investments been reengineered so that this investment can be as effective and efficient as possible in terms of its place in the information life-cycle?

15 Are performance goals and measures provided for all years for which there are planned spending identified?

16 For investments existing prior to FY2005, were there performance goals provided in the 2004 budget? If so, are actual results provided for those years?

17 Does the investment use the PRM for Table 2 for FY2005 and forward?

18 Is there a linkage between stated expectations, market research, and these performance goals?

19 Are the performance goals base-lined and functional?

BUSINESS ARCHITECTURE

20 Does the investment map to the BRM?

21 If a Service for Citizens Business Area mapping is made, does the agency include an complementary Mode of Delivery mapping?

APPLICATION ARCHITECTURE

22 Was the FEA consulted for alternatives?

23 Is the investment using COTS?

24 If not, does the BC provide enough detail that you understand the reason for no COTS product?

25 Does the BC describe the extent of modification and why?

26 Are financial systems and applications addressed where needed?

27 Does the agency attempt to use the SRM for information?

28 Does the agency use SRM mapping when the investment provides a service cutting across multiple functional areas?

DATA ARCHITECTURE

29 Are the GIS (FGDC) standards addressed where appropriate to do so?

30 Are the data quality guidelines and issues addressed?

31 Does the investment discuss the types of data that will be included in the systems and applications?

32 Is the USDA Data Context Model addressed?

TECHNOLOGY ARCHITECTURE

33 Does the BC ensure Section 508 compliance?

34 If the investment is mapped in phases are they clearly segmented?

35 Does the EA description indicate this investment's particulars in terms of the EA?

36 Does the agency use the TRM for information?