Department of Justice
E-Government Status Report – FY 2006

1. Implementation of the E-Government Act

a. Overview

The Department of Justice (DOJ) continues to implement e-Government capabilities across its core functional areas, in order to improve DOJ's ability to fulfill its key mission responsibilities. These efforts encompass architecting information sharing initiatives that will serve law enforcement agencies, leadership of the Case Management Line of Business (CM LoB), and implementation of pertinent Federal e-Government initiatives in accordance with the milestone objectives of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

Using e-Government to Fight Crime and Terrorism.

Using innovative e-Government technologies, DOJ will help transform the capabilities of law enforcement agencies at all levels of government. The focal point of this transformation is the Law Enforcement Information Sharing Program (LEISP), a strategy for DOJ to share information readily to the entire law enforcement community and to guide the investment of resources in information systems that will further this goal. Here is some of the progress accomplished in FY 2006:

- DOJ continued to enhance and improve its single sharing repository (OneDOJ) for electronically exchanging open- and closed-case investigation information with state, local and other federal law enforcement partners. During 2006, DOJ developed vetted, open interface standards and methods to enable the effective sharing of all relevant DOJ information assets -- both free-text and structured reports -- across five investigative components at DOJ (Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, Drug Enforcement Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Federal Bureau of Prisons and U.S. Marshal Services). Additionally, DOJ improved the quality and timeliness of the information available through OneDOJ by implementing policies and technologies to streamline and automate the data flows.

- DOJ extended the reach and benefits of OneDOJ to DOJ's internal user community and to external law enforcement partners. In 2006, OneDOJ's internal user community increased to nearly 400 investigators and analysts spanning all investigative components. Two additional partnerships were established in 2006 with key regional sharing initiatives including: The Automated Regional Justice Information System (ARJIS) of the San Diego Region; and Southeast Law Enforcement Information Exchange (Southeast LInX), which includes the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) and law enforcement agencies across Northeast Florida and Southeast Georgia. DOJ's case information is now being shared with thousands of authorized law enforcement users. In

preparation for a more aggressive partnership rollout plan for 2007, DOJ has developed a streamlined process to establish a substantial number of additional regional partnerships with federal, state and local sharing initiatives.

- Through LEISP, DOJ continues to manage priority projects, like the Regional Data Exchange (R-DEx) and the National Law Enforcement Data Exchange System (N-DEx), fostering continued growth in the sharing of law enforcement information. In 2006, DOJ completed the vetting of the N-DEx concept of operations with federal, state, tribal and local stakeholders and has made progress in completing the acquisition strategy and planning. DOJ is on a successful track to issue an award for the development of N-DEx by January of 2007.

- DOJ and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) continued joint efforts on aligning information sharing systems and together partnered with GLOBAL (a Federal Advisory Council to the Attorney General) on developing coordinated and integrated approaches for national information sharing. This includes the development of NIEM, the National Information Exchange Model - a set of enterprise-wide information exchange standards and processes. NIEM is highlighted below. Additionally, DOJ has partnered with the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) through the establishment of joint pilots to develop policies and technologies to address some of the most critical aspects of information sharing on a national scale.

Case Management e-Government Line of Business

As managing partner of this effort on behalf of Federal agencies, DOJ has charted two distinct tracks for case management: litigation and investigation. DHS is leading the third effort focused around services and benefits case management.

For the Litigation Case Management System (LCMS), major accomplishments for FY06 include:

- Released a performance-based Request for Proposals (RFP) for software and implementation services.
- Completed evaluation of proposals from Industry.
- Awarded a contract for LCMS software and implementation.
- Established a shared space on Core.gov to post project materials for sharing with the case management community.
- Ramped up a large contractor team to begin the design and implementation phase of the program.

For the Federal Investigative Case Management Solutions (FICMS), major accomplishments for FY06 include:

- The FBI awarded the Sentinel program (performance based) and began work on this transformation project. The first major milestone was achieved the first week of October 2006 as the Critical Design Review was completed and the program received the authority to move forward to the next phase.

- A government-wide briefing was held in the spring to update all interested agencies on the status and composition of the Sentinel and LCMS programs. Since that time, DOJ has received numerous requests for information from other agencies as they begin modernizing their investigative systems. Regular meetings are held with DHS and Treasury Department to support their modernization efforts, as it relates to work already completed by DOJ.
- Shared extensive documentation with other agencies including business cases (OMB Exhibit 300s) and procurement documents to save time with creating similar documents.

Implementation of the Federal e-Government Initiatives and Lines of Business

In FY 2006, DOJ continued its participation in the E-Government Initiatives and Lines of Business (LoBs), and provided over $6 million in financial support for the initiatives. DOJ enthusiastically participated in each of the task forces established to support three new LoBs that were launched in March 2006. DOJ's implementation of the Administration's E-Government solutions includes these highlights:

- Provided leadership to revise the e-Authentication Federation legal documents.
- Participated in content management system training to maintain the program information on GovBenefits accurate and current.
- Led the team to establish Geospatial LOB Common Solutions and a Target Architecture.
- Migrated the FBI to the National Finance Center, one of the approved e-Payroll providers.
- Established a process to ensure that geospatial-related grant announcements are posted to Grants.gov with the appropriate geospatial keywords to facilitate their discovery by Geospatial One-Stop stakeholders.
- Made significant contributions to Web sites maintained by Business Gateway: Forms.gov and Business.gov.
- Posted all applicable grant application packages on Grants.gov.
- Purchased all training courseware through the approved E-Training service providers.
- Completed deployment of E-Clearance's E-QIP module in the DOJ components with Internet access.
- Continued implementation of the web-based tools made available through the Integrated Acquisition Environment.
- Completed a composite report on DOJ geospatial investments.

The Department continues collaboration with initiatives to realize future milestones. For example, DOJ's:

- Declaration of intent to become a Public Safety Grants Management Consortium lead in support of the Grants Management Line of Business;
- Participation in planning sessions for implementation of the solutions to be offered by the E-Rulemaking, Enterprise Human Resources Initiative, and Federal Asset Sales e-government initiatives; as well as the Human Resources, the Financial Management and the Federal Health Architecture Lines of Business.

b. Summary of DOJ's Featured e-Government System: National Information Exchange Model

The National Information Exchange Model (NIEM) was launched on April 19, 2005, through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between DOJ and DHS to develop, disseminate, and support information exchange standards and processes to enable organizations to effectively share information in emergency and routine situations. On September 30, 2006, NIEM Version 1.0 release candidate 1 was published.

NIEM has three defining characteristics: strong participation across federal, state, local and tribal governments, a leading edge implementation of the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) data management strategies, and the adoption of NIEM by the Program Manager for the Information Sharing Environment, working through the Information Sharing Council (which includes representatives of DNI; Secretaries of State, Defense, and DHS; and the Attorney General). Representatives from multiple communities of interest are participating in and using NIEM, including justice, international trade, infrastructure protection, immigration, emergency and disaster management, people screening and geospatial.

NIEM has extended the efforts of the Global Justice XML Data Model (Global JXDM). Under the auspices of NIEM, state and local jurisdictions are reporting substantial cost savings from removing barriers to information sharing and reducing the design and development time needed to build and implement systems. The Missouri Office of State Courts Administrator (OSCA) has undertaken the largest, most comprehensive statewide GJXDM-based project to date. OSCA reports having reduced development time by 50 percent and potential savings of $1.6 million over two years. Their previous method of converting each court's system took 18-24 months, while they are now taking 6-9 months.

Within DOJ, pilot projects such as FBI's N-DEx and R-DEx have already proven that NIEM facilitates real-time integrated access to distributed multi-source information. Other DOJ programs, such as LCMS and Sentinel, through their system design efforts are ensuring their exchanges will be NIEM-conformant.

The vision for NIEM is to be the standard, by choice, for intergovernmental information exchange. By building broad information sharing capabilities, NIEM will transform the way agencies do business and provide real-time, secure, enterprise-wide information exchange.

2. Information to be Available and Accessible on the Internet

a. Process

In developing the process for determining the information the Department will make available and accessible to the public on the Internet, the Department consulted the "Suggested Procedures

for establishing priorities and schedules for posting content" provided on FirstGov.gov's Webcontent.gov site. The process follows:

Step One: Identifying Primary Audiences

- Department Components were asked to identify the primary audience(s) for their web site, and the information needs for each audience. Guidance on best practices for identifying audiences was provided.

Step Two: Identify Information that will be posted over the next year

- Taking into consideration the primary audience(s) defined in Step One, and the information needs of those audiences, the Department's Components were asked to identify the types of information they will be providing on their Web sites over the next year.
- Components were also asked to prioritize the information based on the following categories:

    Priority 1: required by law, regulation, Presidential directive, or other official directive or to ensure national security

    Priority 2: mission-critical and essential for program operations, but not required by law, regulation, or Presidential directive (that is, information or services that are directly tied to an agency's mission and/or strategic plan)

    Priority 3: frequently requested information or services that would improve business processes and/or customer service to the public (for example, most commonly used forms, documents, applications, transactions, etc.).

    Priority 4: other information

Step Three: Consolidate information and post on the public Web site

b. Final Determination, Priorities, Schedule and Link

The information and priorities received from the Department's components were consolidated into one inventory. The inventory was posted on the Department's Web site at http://www.usdoj.gov/jmd/ocio/egovschedule.htm on October 19, 2006, along with an explanation of the inventory and an email address for public comment.   A copy of the Department's FY 2006 inventory is attached.

c. Progress to Date for Permitting Searches of Files Intended for Public Use on the Website

The Department implemented the Google search engine in December 2005. The Google search engine permits searching the entire public site and displays results in order of relevancy according to the search criteria. A link to an advanced search page can be found on the search

results page. Google search response times meet industry standards and are less than 3 seconds. The search box is located above the left navigation of the principle agency web site and all major points of entry. Response time and relevancy of search results will continue to be monitored by the Agency.

3. Information dissemination activities to improve both access to and dissemination of information to the public.

Dissemination Activities coordinated with Freedom of Information Act operations:

In FY 2006, DOJ made great strides to provide the public with greater access to DOJ information and to make certain that dissemination activities are coordinated with its Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) operations. To implement Executive Order (E.O.) 13392*, Improving Agency Disclosure of Information* (December 14, 2005), the Department's third-ranking official was designated as its Chief FOIA Officer, and established thirty-four FOIA Requester Service Centers to ensure a service-oriented response to FOIA requests and FOIA-related inquiries.   The Department Home Page published a link to the FOIA site at http://www.usdoj.gov/oip/index.html that includes guidance on using the site and easy access to frequently requested records from the Components/Offices. It also provides links where frequently requested information can be retrieved, such as information on the Department's mission and statutory authorities, news releases issued from July 1994 to the present, publications and documents, and "reading rooms" which contain information already available to the public.

As required by FOIA, any "reading room" records created by DOJ on or after November 1, 1996, are to be made available electronically as well as in paper format. DOJ accomplishes this electronic availability through the "reading rooms" available through the DOJ FOIA website. DOJ components also maintain conventional reading rooms, where paper copies of all subsection (a)(2) documents are available for inspection and copying. The location of each component's conventional reading room is indicated on its FOIA page.

The Department's FOIA Improvement plan of June 14, 2006, issued under E.O. 13392, identifies areas where the Department will improve access to and dissemination of information. The Plan is found at**:** http://www.usdoj.gov/oip/ourplan.htm.   The Department's progress and performance with completing the Plan will be addressed in the FOIA Annual Report to be submitted in February 2007.

As the agency responsible for guiding the Executive Branch for implementing E.O.13392, the Department's FOIA site includes FOIA reference materials, guidance, and a list of the Principal FOIA Contacts at other Federal agencies and their FOIA websites.

Following is an overview of the Department's progress with implementing Sections 207(d), 207(e) and 207(g) of the E-Government (E-Gov) Act of 2002 (Public Law No. 107-347).

a. Section 207(d), Categorizing of Information

The Department of Justice (DOJ) is comprised of thirty-nine separate component organizations which produce a variety of information made available to the public primarily through its public Web sites including www.usdoj.gov and www.ncjrs.gov. The information DOJ disseminates includes: Departmental briefs in major cases, regulations, memoranda, press releases, opinions, research, statistical and special reports, newsletters, and general publications.

To comply with the E-Gov Act, specifically section 207(d) and OMB guidance memos (M-05-04 and M-06-02), DOJ has initiated a program to renovate the Department's existing web infrastructure and tools. This program, known as "Justice.gov", will allow for incremental increases in functionality for the dissemination of information that the Department shares directly with the public, industry partners, and other government agencies. The high-level Justice.gov Information Architecture is the guiding framework to categorize and define the information that is disseminated on the many DOJ public web sites in a logical and systematic fashion. The Justice.gov program will contribute towards full compliance with section 207(d) the E-Gov Act.

The National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS) provides information dissemination services for DOJ's Office of Justice Programs. It is the official archive of grant information in the fields of criminal/juvenile justice, statistics, victimology, law enforcement policy/practice, incarceration, and drug policy. In addition, the NCJRS program was engaged to collect scholarly information in those fields and make it accessible to policy makers, law enforcement staff, educators and students.

The NCJRS website was re-designed over the period 2004-2006, incorporating many of the facets of the Federal Enterprise Architecture Data Reference Model (DRM). When the Justice.gov project finalizes its Content Management System selection, an XML schema will be completed, allowing the agency-wide entry point and exchange package components of the DRM Data Sharing block to be developed.

Further details on the Department's progress in complying with OMB Memorandum M-06-02 may be found in **Appendix B** of DOJ's IT Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2006 – 2011, found at http://www.usdoj.gov/jmd/ocio/2006itplan/index.html

b. Section 207(e), Public Access to Electronic Information

In response to the growing need to manage electronic information as well as statutory mandates to manage federal records, DOJ has undertaken several activities to address the records management responsibilities mandated by the E-Gov Act and its amendments to facilitate records access by the public. In FY 2005, DOJ established the Office of Records Management Policy (ORMP) to develop and implement a modern records management program for DOJ's paper and electronic records. The program includes development of Orders, policies, and procedures, and long-range and strategic planning consistent with the Departments' mission, goals and management processes. Since its establishment, the ORMP has worked with all DOJ

components to provide legal, business, and policy guidance and support for the DOJ modern records program. The ORMP facilitates component collaboration on records issues, coordinates DOJ input on legislation and regulations that relate to records management, and works with private and other public sector entities on critical records management issues and policies.

ORMP accomplishments in FY 2006 are:
- conducted a Needs Assessment including analysis of training needs,
- chartered a Department of Justice Records Council,
- developed a strategic plan with a vision, mission and objectives,
- defined the program elements for a modern records management program,
- developed an Intranet site for ORMP to improve communication of Departmental policies and procedures, and
- developed and is currently vetting a Departmental Records Management Order that establishes the program elements and roles and responsibilities for Department components.

Finally, the ORMP has started a training and education program to be conducted in 2007 that will include training for all DOJ Records Officers and Records Managers on electronic records and a workshop for Information Technology Professionals on electronic records. In addition, the ORMP has begun the process of developing a systems inventory as the first step to meeting the E-Gov Act's September 30, 2009 deadline for scheduling electronic information systems.

c. Section 207(g), Access to Federally funded Research and Development.

The Office of Justice Program's (OJP) National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention (OJJDP) are two DOJ agencies that have statutory authority to fund research and development activities. NIJ is DOJ's research, development, and evaluation agency dedicated to researching crime control and justice issues. OJJDP provides national leadership, coordination, and resources to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization; and supports states and communities in their efforts to develop and implement effective and coordinated prevention and intervention.

Both NIJ and OJJDP make their research and development information available through their websites, and announce the competitive discretionary grant opportunities for scientists from universities, crime laboratories and other public and private sector agencies via Grants.gov. All final reports generated from the research programs are available through the NCJRS, a federally funded resource offering justice, victim-related, and drug policy information to support research, policy, and program development worldwide (see section 3.a. above). Also, Science.gov lists the results of many DOJ funded research and development projects.

Attachment: FY 2006 Website Inventory

2006 Web Site Inventory

- · **Priority 1**: Required by law, regulation, Presidential directive, or other official directive or to ensure national security.

- · **Priority 2:** Mission-critical and essential for program operations, but not required by law, regulation, or Presidential directive (that is, information or services that are directly tied to an agency's mission and/or strategic plan).

- · **Priority 3:** Frequently requested information or services that would improve business processes and/or customer service to the public (for example, most commonly used forms, documents, applications, transactions, etc.).

- · **Priority 4:** Other information.

- Administrative decisions - 3
- Administrative reviews - 2
- Agency guidance - 2
- Agreements - priority varies
- Alternative dispute resolution information - 3
- Annual Reports - priority varies
- Antitrust and competition information - 4
- Application process for credit counseling agencies and debtor education providers - 1
- Appropriation figures - 1
- Approved credit counseling agencies - 1
- Approved debtor education agencies - 1
- Asset Forfeiture Program information - 2
- Attorney General Guidelines - 2
- Attorneys General biographies and portraits - 3
- Audit, investigative, inspection, and special reports - 2
- Biographical information - 3
- Brochures and pamphlets - 2
- Budget and Performance Summary - 1
- Budget information - 2
- Business Reviews - 1
- Calendars of events - 4
- Case information - 3
- Certified products lists - 3
- Chapter 13 administrative expenses - 1
- Child exploitation news and information - 3
- Claims programs descriptions - priority varies
- Comments - 1
- Compliance assistance resources for business - 3
- Computer crime news and information - 3
- Conference information - 3
- Consumer litigation information - 3
- Contact lists - 2

- Corporate fraud information - 1
- Correctional facility contact information and label tool - 3
- Court decisions - 3
- Court filings (includes briefs and consent decrees) - priority varies
- Court information - 3
- Crime alerts - 1
- Crime victim resources - priority varies
- Defendants in custody and prisoner information - 2
- Detention standards and compliance information - 2
- Disaster recovery guidance
- Drug policies, facts, statistics and penalties - 2
- Drug prevention resources - 2
- Drug registration information and applications - 1
- E.Designate program information - 2
- E-Government initiatives - 1
- E-Government inventory - 1
- Employment opportunities - 3
- Equal employment opportunity information - 3
- Ethics information - 3
- Executive Orders - 3
- External links (for related content) - priority varies
- Fact sheets - 3
- Faith-based and community initiatives - 2
- FAQs - 3
- FBI whistleblower information - 3
- FOIA information - 1
  - FOIA Improvement Plans - 2
  - FOIA Policy Guidance - 1
  - FOIA Reference Materials - 2
  - FOIA Reports - 1
  - FOIA Service Centers/Liaisons - 1
  - Frequently Requested Records - 1
  - Reading Room Materials - 1
- Foreign Agent Registration Act information - 2
- Forms - priority varies
- Fugitive information - 1
- Funding opportunities - 2
- Grant file reports - 1
- Grant management information - 2
- Grant solicitations - 2
- Grantee reports and information - priority varies
- Guidance on compliance/filling a complaint - 2
- Guidelines - 2
- Historical information - 3
- Human resource information - 2
- Hurricane Katrina fraud information - 3

- Immigration Court and Board of Immigration Appeals polices and procedures - 3
- Implementation of Section 1001 of the USA PATRIOT Act - 1
- Information concerning significant events, national security events or natural disaster events - 1
- Information for employees - 2
- Information on explosives, bomb threat and detections resources - 3
- Information Quality information - 1
- Instructions for filing claims - 2
- Interface to allow Federal Firearms Licensee or other users to verify the validity of Federal Firearms Licenses - 3
- Interface to allow users to apply and electronically file firearms' and arsons' ATF F 6 - Part I (5330.3A), Application and Permit for Importation and track the status of permit applications submitted for approval - 3
- Interface to allow users to subscribe to receive update notification of ATF programs and publications - 3
- Internship information - 3
- Investigative findings - 3
- Judicial and court security information - 2
- Justice Prisoner & Alien Transportation System (JPATS) information
- Laws and legislation - 3
- Legal memoranda
- Local and regional office information
- Magazines - 4
- Means for the public to communicate with the Department - priority varies
- Missions of Offices and Components - 3
- Newsletters - 3
- No Fear Act data - 1
- Notice of Preclearance Activities under Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act - 2
- Notices of proposed rulemaking
- Online Federal Firearms Regulations Reference Guide Learning Theater - 3
- Opinions (Office of Legal Counsel) - 3
- Organizational information - 1
- Organizational charts - 3
- Original stories and articles - 3
- Outreach information - 3
- Photos - 4
- Policy documents and information - priority varies
- President's Family Justice Center Initiative - 2
- Press releases - 2
- Privacy Act System of Records - 3
- Privacy Impact Assessments - 1
- Procurement information - priority varies
  - Competitive Sourcing Report - 1
  - Forecast of Contracting Opportunities - 1
  - General contracting information - 3
  - List of Commercial and Inherently Governmental Activities - 1
  - Solicitations and contract information - 3

- Program briefs - 2
- Public hearing and workshop information - 2
- Public notices - 2
- Publications - 3
- Quality assurance guidelines - 1
- Radiation exposure information - 2
- Radio transcripts - 3
- Regulations - 2
- Recommendations - 1
- Relational database - 3
- Reports and publications - priority varies
- Reports to Congress, in general - priority varies
  - Annual Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act Report - 3
  - Financial Reports and Audits - 1
  - Foreign Claims Settlement Commission Report - 3
  - Semi- Annual Reporting as Required by the Inspector General Act - 1
- Requests for public assistance - 2
- Research guides - 3
- Rules and regulations - 3
- Rulings and procedures - 1
- Service Disabled Veteran Owned Small Business Strategy - 1
- Speeches, in general - 3
- State domestic support obligation agencies - 1
- Statistics - priority varies
- Strategic plans - 1
- Structured settlement broker information - 1
- Technical assistance (ADA) - 3
- Technical information - 1
- Testimony and speeches before Congress - 1
- Tobacco litigation information - 3
- Top management challenges - 3
- Training opportunities - 3
- U.S. Attorneys Manual - 2
- Unclassified counter-drug intelligence reports - 3
- Wanted posters / identification Orders - 1
- Witness security information - 2