Department of Interior



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Department-wide

DOI - Advanced Budget/Accounting Control and Information System (ABACIS)

Description

The Advanced Budget/Accounting Control and Information System (ABACIS) is the mission critical core financial accounting system currently used by the Minerals Management Service (MMS) and previously used by the Office of Surface Mining (OSM).

The Core Financial Module of the Department of the Interior's (DOI) new Financial Business Management System (FBMS) was deployed in November 2006 for both MMS and OSM. The Franchise Fund that currently runs on ABACIS will convert to FBMS in the future. ABACIS will be retired at that point.

This investment continues to meet performance requirements. ABACIS supported the "Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation" and "Regulation of Surface Coal Mining Activities" This investment does not address any weaknesses in the area of Financial Management programs. The programs were rated as having strong financial management practices.

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DOI - Capstone Facility Management System (FMS)

Description

The Capstone Facility Management System (FMS) project is to implement a common Facility Maintenance Management System (FMMS) based on a commercial-off-the-shelf product, across land managing bureaus, which has the flexibility to meet the bureaus differing missions. A common facility management system will provide a method for the Department to collect and analyze comparable facility information from all bureaus. This project is a collaborative initiative involving multiple bureaus within the Department of the Interior. It includes the National Park Service (NPS), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), U. S. Geological Survey (USGS), Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), the National Business Center (NBC) and Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). Interior owns and operates over 34,000 buildings, 120,000 miles of roads, and a wide variety of other constructed assets. These facilities serve nearly 380 million visitors annually. They provide schooling for 53,000 Native American children and a place of work for 70,000 Interior full time equivalents (FTE), 20,000 seasonal employees, and over 200,000 volunteers with the value of these assets measured in the billions of dollars. Many are priceless for their historical significance.

Each Bureau develops and operates their facilities maintenance systems. In 2004, the Department began the process of consolidating the various Bureau systems into a single platform solution. The transition to the single platform solution will be a phased approach that allows the system to interface and integrate with other Departmental systems.

The transition to a single platform solution has left the project in the steady-state mode. Bureaus have significant investments in time and resources into their facilities maintenance systems. The Department will consolidate purchases of hardware and software, licenses, configuration models, and support to realize a single platform solution that enables Interior to have seamless interfaces with other Departmental systems.

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DOI - Consolidated Financial Statement (CFS) System

Description

The purpose of this business case is to request operations & maintenance funding for the Consolidated Financial Statement (CFS) System. Funds will be used for system maintenance costs and government labor to support the system and its users. The Department of the Interior and three external clients fund the operation of this system via the NBC working capital fund through reimbursable agreements. Funding for this project supports the functional and technical support, software maintenance, hardware, and training for system users.

DOI is required to report the financial position of the department as a whole. This reporting is in the form of consolidated financial statements issued to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). An independent auditing firm conducts the annual audit of the financial statements. These audited financial statements and notes become an integral part of the Department's Accountability Report. The DOI's Office of Financial Management has the primary responsibility for meeting this reporting requirement. The CFS System is the primary system that the Department and bureaus rely on to prepare their financial statements.

The National Business Center (NBC) manages all aspects of the CFS System. The NBC currently has three external to DOI federal clients and they are: the International Trade Commission, the National Labor Relations Board and the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission. The department engages the NBC via interagency agreements to provide system management and operational services to support the CFS System and departmental reporting requirements. The NBC also assists with the submission of the department's FACTS I data to Treasury and contributes in the preparation of the financial statements. In addition, the NBC provides financial statement hosing and support services to other federal agencies.

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DOI - Consolidated Infrastructure, Automation, Telecomm (2009)

Description

DOI is an active participant in the OMB IT Infrastructure Optimization Initiative (IOI). DOI will use the results of the IOI data calls and analyses to formulate its long-term strategic plan for its infrastructure. DOI is also committed to meeting the mandates of M08-05 and M07-16 and is investing its IT resources to ensure successful implementation.

DOI's infrastructure is managed in a federated manner with responsibilities divided between the Department and Bureaus/Offices. DOI has implemented a single network backbone, the Enterprise Services Network, which provides robust network connectivity and security. DOI has instituted enterprise contracts for common hardware and software needs, resulting in ongoing cost avoidance. Bureaus/Offices continue their efforts to enhance the infrastructure in order to support delivery of DOI's missions and programs.

In 2007, DOI focused its efforts on further enhancing its security posture. An internal security improvement team was established to develop a Defense-in-Depth strategic plan. The top four priorities in the plan include implementation of public key infrastructure; whole-disk and file encryption through the Data-at-Rest initiative for desktops and laptops; common enterprise class network access control and end-point security solution; and a Department-wide digital rights solution. Also in 2007, the Deputy Secretary established an Executive Radio Advisory Council to provide oversight, coordination, steering, stakeholder input, and guidance for all radio programs and operations. Consistent with the recommendations of the ERAC, a program management office will be established to set standards and policy, ensure accountability, manage a comprehensive budget and planning process, establish and manage a program architecture, provide program direction and oversight, oversee program acquisitions, and conduct workforce planning.

Interior is committed to the optimization of its infrastructure. To these ends, DOI has embarked on three interrelated initiatives: 1) Participation in the OMB IT Infrastructure Optimization Line of Business (as indicated above); 2) Development of a DOI IT Infrastructure Modernization Blueprint; and 3) Development of a DOI IT Roadmap. Participation in the OMB Line of Business and development of the Modernization Blueprint are long-term, strategic activities. The DOI IT Roadmap is focused on high-priority tactical infrastructure initiatives to be implemented during the next few years.

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DOI - Federal Financial System (FFS)

Description

Currently, DOI is dependent on a combination of government-wide systems, departmental systems, and bureau managed systems for processing financial and related transactions and meeting management's need for financial management information. One of the Departmental systems is the Federal Financial System (FFS).

FFS supports all aspects of federal accounting and is composed of the following integrated components: budget execution; project cost; cost allocation; general ledger; external reporting; accounts receivable; obligations (purchasing); accounts payable; annual close; automated disbursements; travel payments; etc.

The Department plans to replace FFS through the Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) Project. FFS will be retired as new functionality is available through the implementation of FBMS.

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DOI - Financial and Business Management System (FBMS) - BY09

Description

FBMS is a major enterprise management initiative that integrates financial management, procurement, property management and other subsidiary systems and is standardizing and integrating administrative processes throughout the Department of the Interior. The current systems are not easily modernized to meet the changes mandated by laws and regulations. Implementing the FBMS allows DOI to meet these requirements allowing systems such as the FFS, ABACIS, and IDEAS-PD to be retired.

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DOI - Incident Management, Analysis, and Reporting System (IMARS)

Description

The Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System (IMARS) is being created to provide a Department-wide information collection, analysis, and reporting system for incident information. An incident management system is needed to support Department of the Interior (DOI) Strategic Goals and the President's Management Agenda, and has been mandated by Public Law 100-690. In addition, IMARS supports the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA) (Pub. L. No. 108-458) that requires the President to establish an Information Sharing Environment (ISE) for the sharing of terrorism information and intelligence across the Federal Government. IMARS will provide a common capability across all participating functional areas for capturing and reporting law enforcement, emergency management, and security incident information.

The Department's Office of Law Enforcement and Security is coordinating the project and is one of the primary sponsors. Participating bureaus include, Bureaus are the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR), the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the National Park Service (NPS).

Overall, IMARS will give the Department an enhanced ability to:

- Prevent, detect and investigate known and suspected criminal activity.
- Protect natural and cultural resources.
- Capture, integrate and share law enforcement and related information and observations from other sources.
- Identify needs (training, resources, etc.).
- Measure performance of law enforcement programs and management of emergency incident.
- Meet reporting requirements (including, DOI Level 1 and Level 2 Significant Incidents, DHS and NIBRS interfaces, etc.)
- Analyze and prioritize protection efforts.
- Justify requests and expenditures.
- Assist in managing visitor use and protection programs.
- Training (including, incorporating into FLETC programs)
- Investigate, detain and apprehend those committing crimes on DOI lands.
- Investigate and prevent visitor accident injuries on DOI lands
- Provide information to the Department and Bureaus related to Activity Based Costing

IMARS will be maintained under the authority of 5 U.S.C. 301, Departmental Regulations; Public Law 100-690, Uniform Federal Crime Reporting Act; Departmental Manual 446, Law Enforcement, Chapter 15, Records System.

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DOI - Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS)

Description	
IDEAS standardizes, automates and streamlines the acquisition process including requisitioning, review and approval including funds approval, Electronic Commerce, Reques for Proposal/Solicitation preparation, Order/Contract preparation and contract administration	
	Joan Kimmel-Frantz

DOI - National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS)

Description

The National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System (NFPORS) is an interdepartmental, inter-agency automated data management and reporting system developed, operated, and maintained by the Department of the Interior (DOI) collaboratively with the Department of Agriculture (USDA). DOI is the lead agency and therefore DOI provides the majority of full-time employee effort. NFPORS is used to manage the National Fire Plan, a mandated program that was begun in 2001 to provide accountability for hazardous fuels reduction, burned area rehabilitation projects, and community assistance activities.

The NFPORS user community includes all federal wildland fire management bureaus in the DOI, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and National Park Service (NPS); and, the USDA Forest Service. Reports produced with NFPORS, including the annual National Fire Plan Accomplishments Report, are cost- and time-efficient products that replace tedious manual data calls and data compilation methods of 2001. NFPORS provides managers with the ability to answer detailed National Fire Plan questions in real-time at national, bureau, regional, state, and field-level offices. These reports are used as major high-level decision making tools for continued appropriate funding for the national wildfire program.

Planning and accomplishment reports are available directly from the worldwide web to all users with approved accounts. There are a variety of prepared reports designed by users that show the information in several views. Reports may be downloaded, reformatted, or printed directly from the website. Annual reports, year-to-date reports, performance measure reports, and agency-specific reports are all available at the touch of a button.

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E-DOI - Geospatial Line of Business (GeoLOB)

Description

The Geospatial Line of Business will be in the strategic planning stages in FY07 - FY08. This enables geospatial work and investments across Federal programs. Through such cooperation, Federal programs can enhance their capacity for understanding and using information in terms of its relevant geography. Optimal use of geographic data and geoanalytics can significantly improve the way that governments plan their strategies, manage their organizations, and offer goods and services to the public. There are numerous geospatial efforts being conducted independently across Federal agencies, resulting in disparate data silos and services, investment opportunity losses and compromised business understanding. The Geo LoB recommends a set of common government-wide solutions that serve the Nation's interests, and the core missions of Federal agencies and their partners, through more effective and efficient development, provisioning, and interoperability of geospatial data and services. Building on the policy foundation of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-16, Coordination of Geographic Information and Related Spatial Data Activities, and the President's Management Agenda, the Geo LoB must close a performance gap by developing a Federal operational framework for managing geospatial information across the government. This Federal operational framework will result in a more coordinated, collaborative, and leveraged approach to produce, maintain, and use geospatial data and services. The framework will also establish a system of accountability for all data stewards in the Federal geospatial environment. Future cost savings, and greater satisfaction of customer and business needs will be realized by optimizing; and where appropriate, consolidating geospatial assets and activities through enhanced performance accountability and compliance mechanisms and coordinated budget planning and cost avoidance strategies.

This Joint Business Case (JBC), and the supporting Geo LoB Common Solutions and Target Architecture document (CS/TA), lays out an initial six-year plan with the preferred alternative including the establishment of a Geospatial LoB Program Management Office (PMO) beginning in FY2007. This Geo LoB PMO will consist of contractor staff resources administered by the FGDC Secretariat. The FGDC Secretariat reports to the FGDC Steering Committee and the FGDC Coordination Group, which includes membership from all LoB partner agencies.

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E-DOI - Geospatial One-Stop (GOS)

Description

Geospatial One-Stop is a multi-agency initiative that is part of the President's Management Agenda for eGov. The investment enables Federal agencies to publish metadata about their geospatial data holdings into the Geospatial One-Stop Portal so that all other government agencies may discover and share geospatial resources, rather than invest in purchasing new, and possibly redundant, data sets. These geospatial resources include not only Federal data, but also State and Local government data so that cost savings can be realized through sharing of data among all government agencies.

This initiative enables Federal agencies to more effectively leverage their financial resources in support of mission goals that require geospatial data to achieve success.

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E-DOI - NBC FMLoB Shared Service Provider

Description

The NBC Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) is a Shared Service Provider (SSP) of financial & business management solutions, financial transaction processing and accounting services. Federal agencies face many challenges to meeting both federal mandates and individual financial management requirements: limited options for financial systems and value-added services, inadequate in-house federal financial management expertise, budget constraints, and a lack of standardization of business practices. The NBC is the only government SSP that offers its customers a choice of core financial systems and a wide range of value-added services. Most agencies also cannot realize the economies of scale that an SSP provides. Our business strategy addresses those gaps & builds upon current strengths:

- OPTIMIZE SERVICE DELIVERY using a flexible, scalable business model & implementing service-oriented architecture (SOA)
 - OFFER BEST VALUE through fixed pricing and streamlined product/service offerings
- IMPROVE QUALITY with a quality management program and better quality and performance measurements
- STRENGTHEN INTERNAL CONTROLS which to comply with financial, internal, and information technology controls & security requirements
- FOCUS ON THE CUSTOMER through extensive outreach efforts, enhanced marketing, and expansion of the current customer base to include mid-size and large agencies
- OFFER MODERN FINANCIAL SYSTEMS and business solutions to new and current legacy system customers

This investment is strongly aligned with the PMA and e-Government initiatives. Building upon our 20+ years as a federal financial management provider, we've added program management, quality assurance and business development offices, increased functional support, and modernized our products and services. In doing so, the NBC closes the gap federal agencies encounter with many current financial management systems. Through the NBC FMLoB, customers will:

- have a choice of core financial systems
- benefit from the NBC's financial management expertise
- have opportunity to acquire value-added services such as eTravel, procurement, asset management and transaction processing
 - move to standardized business processes
 - benefit from the economies of scale

E-DOI - NBC Shared Service Center (HRLOB)

Description

The primary line of business for the HRLOB Shared Service Center (SSC), based on the FEA Business Reference Model, is Human Resource Management, Compensation Management. In order to fulfill OPM commitments for HRLOB SSCs, NBC must expand its current services. This investment provides for NBC to meet that commitment and close in part an identified government-wide performance gap by consolidating personnel and payroll services to a select group of providers. SSCs will deliver government-wide, modern, cost-effective, standardized, and integrated HR Information Systems supporting the strategic management of human capital. OPM has identified NBC as one of five HRLOB SSCs.

NBC's Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS) currently provides OPM's three core HR services (Compensation Management and Benefits Management - and those BRM activities that result in a Personnel Action) to approximately 40 federal agencies. This investment continues to provide FPPS services and also provides for NBC to expand its offerings to include OPM's full suite of HR services including recruiting, position classification and management, performance management, and employee and labor relations, in addition to integrating future e-Gov capabilities, such as e-training.

This investment directly supports DOI's Strategic Human Capital Management Plan. In its Plan, DOI identifies challenges affecting its mission achievement in areas such as critical skills shortages, pending retirement losses, difficulty in retaining promising employees, dependence on non-permanent workforces, overworked supervisors, insufficient diversity in the work force, etc. The Plan recognizes opportunities to address some of these challenges through common HR solutions. The Plan cites common position descriptions and vacancy announcements; streamlined hiring processes; workforce planning; succession planning; and senior executive development and mobility as opportunities to address some of DOI's issues. Each of these potential solutions can be addressed through this investment and NBC's function as an HRLOB SSC.

In the long-term, NBC's HRLOB SSC will reduce costs, improve efficiencies, lessen administrative burden, expand access to and improve the quality of services and enable HR staff to transition from an administrative, transactional focus to one that is more analytic and strategic in nature.

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E-DOI - Recreation One-Stop

Description

Recreation One-Stop is one of the E-Government initiatives in the President's Management Agenda to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and customer satisfaction for planning visits to Federal recreation sites.

It will improve access to recreation-related information generated by the Federal government, streamline the systems used to manage that information, and increase the sharing of recreation-related information. The overall initiative will include the procurement of a new contract to integrate the separate National Park Reservation Service and National Reservation Recreation Service (NRRS) with the legacy Recreation.gov website. The scope of the initiative was determined after two stakeholder meetings in 2002 and a Clinger-Cohen memo in December 2002.

The one IT investment in the overall Recreation One-Stop initiative is the Recreation Information Data Base (RIDB), a small data mart designed as a duplicate copy of public domain data designed to export that data to state tourism portals, recreation-related businesses in the private sector, etc. RIDB rehosting to a commercial data center was completed in October 2006, at which time it entered the O&M phase.

Two major goals of the overall initiative are to provide:

- 1) a customer-friendly recreation portal (Recreation.gov) with information for planning visits to Federal recreation sites and making campground/tour reservations
- consistent information about Federal recreation areas via different "channels" (databases, websites, and publications), by standardizing data and interfacing recreation-related computer systems

Deliverables of the overall initiative include:

- National Recreation Reservation Service (NRRS), with an interagency recreation portal (Recreation.gov) providing campground/tour reservation services and trip planning information for Federal recreation sites
- Recreation Information Data Base (RIDB)
- Data standards for recreation-related information (including RecML)
- Blueprints for interfacing different recreation-related systems, based on the Federal Enterprise Architecture

RIDB development, data standards, and blueprints are completed, and RIDB was rehosted in FY06. (The NRRS contract was in litigation from 2003-2006).

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Bureau of Indian Affairs

BIA - Facilities Management Information System (FMIS)

Description

FMIS supports the mission of the Office of Facilities Management and Construction to ensure the efficient and effective stewardship of resources for planning, design, construction, improvement, repair, operation and maintenance of BIA-owned and BIA-funded Indian Education, Law Enforcement and General Administration program support facilities. FMIS provides the functionality and business process features that will provide information to manage BIA facilities over their entire useful life.

The FMIS contains modules to support Asset Inventories, Deferred Maintenance Backlogs, Safety Management Inspections/Abatements, Construction Project Management, Budget Development and Tracking, Field Work Tickets, Field Work Planning, Environmental and Ad Hoc Reporting. FMIS provides BIA with a very powerful automated support tool to help manage the BIA Facilities Program. It is used to justify funds and account for funds appropriated to operate, maintain and repair BIA facilities as well as provide program management capabilities for the scheduling and planning of facilities management activities. The system is used for recording the identification of all improvement, repair, health and safety issues abatement, and construction projects plus the allocation of funds for these purposes. It is also used to monitor new construction and all facilities improvement and repair activities from conception to conclusion. The system also serves as an on-going communications link with its users. It provides management planning, engineering, operations and maintenance, and fiscal control to central office, area offices, agency offices and school locations.

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BIA - Integrated Records Management System (IRMS)

Description

Integrated Records Management System (IRMS) is in accordance with Trust requirements and is consistent with legal compliance of the Cobell v. Kempthorne lawsuit. IRMS contains information about Indian individual leasehold interests and income-producing encumbrances and tracks the distribution of income derived from trust property to the Indian beneficiary. RMS data and functionality will be incorporated into the Trust Asset Accounting Management System (TAAMS), which is a separate BIA business case. The conversion rollout will use a standard schedule vetted for each regional office's conversion and cleanup of data, functional migration, staff training and image acquisition.

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BIA - LOMAS - Loan Management and Accounting System

Description

The Loan Management and Accounting System (LOMAS) investment provides BIA with the ability to coordinate the making and servicing of loans to qualified Native American applicants by commercial banks, and to service, collect, and track the repayment of loans made by BIA. The LOMAS investment enables BIA to promote the economic development of tribes and individual American Indians and Alaskan Natives by providing financial assistance through guaranteed loans and bonds, insured loans, and payment of interest subsidies via a program know as the BIA Loan Guarantee, Insurance and Interest Subsidy Program.

The Indian Financing Act of 1974, the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, and Congressional Declaration of Policy authorized LOMAS to help Native Americans and Native American companies gain access to capital by guaranteeing and insuring private sector loans.

While the current LOMAS is being maintained, LOMAS investment management is initiating an alternatives analysis on a LOMAS Replacement.

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BIA - National Irrigation Information Management System (NIIMS)

Description

The NIIMS is a billing and collection system that provides complete debt management for irrigation Operations & Maintenance and construction accounts. The end-users are Indian irrigation projects that have costs that are reimbursable to the Federal government. This system provides a daily interface file of summarized transactions. Transactions are summarized by project, transaction code and revenue source code.

The data is entered at the project offices, by BIA irrigation personnel. Some of the data is shared by other offices within a project, but there is no electronic connection with any other system. NIIMS tracks financial billing and collection information, establishes receivables, processes collection actions and posts them against the receivables.

NIIMS must satisfy requirements from a number of sources such as the Code of Federal Regulations, BIA Manuals (policies), the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996, and Treasury guidelines. Bill generation and mailings are centralized functions. Debt management occurs in NIIMS, and mailing of demand letters on delinquencies. NAMS handles the reconciliation of transactions between NIIMS.

NIIMS also provides a number of reports, both scheduled and on demand, for both the enduser and management communities in BIA. NIIMS makes use of a number of office automation products available at the NBC for implementing, tracking, and maintaining security, executing production processing such as updating the database and data file retention. The user community recognizes the benefits of an automated billing and collection system. NIIMS facilitates the ready access and secure storage of data, including necessary financial and related reports for BIA irrigation staff and managers. As a result, NIIMS enhances the user community's capability to do their jobs. From a statute, regulatory and procedural perspective, NIIMS programs and processes require irrigation projects comply with applicable laws and regulations.

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BIA - Trust Asset Accounting Management System (TAAMS)

Description

TAAMS supports Trust Reform goals identified by DOI and BIA in the Cobell vs. Kempthorne case, as well as multiple strategic goals, including "honoring trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes"

A performance gap existed before fielding TAAMS - Land Title and Records Offices (LTROs) could not record title documents (e.g., deeds, leases, probates) received from agencies/field offices with the speed required to certify and issue Title Status Reports (TSRs) for agencies to successfully complete trust asset transactions. Before TAAMS, the agency offices manually created and mailed title documents to the LTROs, who manually recorded, microfilmed, and entered data into the title system to maintain title documents and chain-of-title to produce TSRs and manually validated their accuracy. The agency and LTRO processes were so time and labor intensive that significant backlogs existed for document recording, data entry, and issuance of certified TSRs and probate inventories.

TAAMS eliminates the manual document processing at the agency and the LTROs. TAAMS closes the gap between manual and automated delivery and processing of title documents and certified land title products and reports. TAAMS enables the processing of title ownership and the delivery of title documents and certified reports in minutes and hours instead of days or weeks.

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BIE - Native American Student Information System (NASIS)

Description

The purpose of Native American Student Information System (NASIS) is improving student achievement through a student data management system.

Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) provides school funding for over 47,000 students in grades K-12, and indirectly serves over 400,000 students through supplemental education programs from DoEd such as Johnson O'Malley and Title I programs. BIE's educational system includes 184 schools (187 sites) in 23 states: 118 day, 52 boarding, and 14 peripheral dormitories. BIE administers 60 schools, and over 60 different tribes operate the rest. NASIS costs much less than BIE and the Tribes each paying for their own systems, and is "providing citizens "ready access" to government resources" through web access to BIE status and student achievements."

NASIS supports three primary functions:

- 1) School Administration to track and monitor Student Achievement, Special Education Requirements, Average Daily Attendance/Average Daily Membership, Free and Reduced Lunch Programs, etc.
- 2) Mandated reports including ISEP, eRATE, Annual Yearly Progress, and No Child Left Behind using data captured as part of School Administration which facilitates "information sharing between state, federal, and tribal governments," Compared to the current manual, error-prone, approach, NASIS provides greater accuracy and is significantly "reducing costs" through avoiding the duplicate data entry.
- 3) Student performance improvement through performing statistical analyses and longitudinal comparisons to determine the variables that affect student learning. NASIS will enable BIE to meet laws it cannot now, including Part B of Title XI of Public Law 95-561, 11/1/1978 (requires a computerized MIS), and No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 (requires more accurate reports than possible with the legacy system).

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Bureau of Land Management

BLM-Automated Fluid Mineral Support System (AFMSS)

Description

AFMSS is a bureau-wide Fluid Mineral (oil, gas, geothermal and helium) authorized use and inspection/enforcement workload support system of the BLM. AFMSS, with its subsystem component the Well Information System (WIS), is critical to the BLM's implementation of the President's National Energy Policy and the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The MOU that was signed in March 2006 between BLM and the USFS include AFMSS/WIS as joint systems under the Energy Act. AFMSS also provides data and information to MMS.

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BLM-Collections and Billings System (CBS)

Description

This investment was originally submitted under the investment name Management Information System/Collections and Billings System/Budget Planning System. The systems integrate financial, performance and workload measurement, cost management, collections and billings, budget and fund status, customer surveys, budget planning, and property, space, and vehicle systems. CBS serves as a single standard automated system for collection and billing functions that is simpler for the customer, provides Bureau of Land Management (BLM) managers and staff with accurate and timely information on collections and receipts, minimizes the opportunities for errors, and rapidly makes funds available for BLM and Treasury use. The system supports the President's E-Government initiative by streamlining the purchase process for the public.

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BLM-Incident Qualifications and Certification System (IQCS)

Description

IQCS is an interagency application that tracks incident responder certifications and provides workforce analytics for Wildland Firefighters from multiple entities (BLM, USFS, BIA, FWS, NPS, TNC). Major functions performed are: 1. Repository Management for qualification and certification requirements related to incident response positions 2. Training Administration for class schedules, student registration, course descriptions, learning objectives, pre-course requirements, and class participation information 3. Workforce Analytics that accurately reports the disposition, status, and deficiencies of positions throughout the incident response community 4. Certification History and Currency Tracking including: positions, position performance, training, and physical fitness status. The success of the Federal fire mission depends on the Incident Qualification and Certification System (IQCS) information. IQCS is a critical function for managing the Wildland fire program's risk, primarily in the areas of health, life safety, and legal liability.

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BLM-IT Support for Resources and Mineral Land Use Planning (ePlanning)

Description

ePlanning is a mission-critical program that supports BLM by streamlining land-use planning and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) procedure requirements. To protect the Nation's natural, cultural, and heritage resources, ePlanning will provide access to cultural and historic information, allowing easy public involvement in federal land-use decisions. To manage resources, promote responsible use and sustain a dynamic economy, ePlanning will enable systematic updates of land use plans while accelerating and improving the quality of plan information, decisions, published products, and public review process. To promote the provision of recreation opportunities for America, ePlanning will allow recreation uses to be analyzed by both decision makers and the public, thereby allowing for effective allocation of public lands under multiple or constrained uses. Finally, communities depend on reliable planning by federal agencies for consistent and dependable economic growth.

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BLM-Legacy Rehost (LR2000)

Description

Eight Legacy Systems re-hosted into the Legacy Rehost 2000 Systems provide storage, retrieval and dissemination of abstracted case information describing the right, title and interest of a parcel and are necessary for deriving land and mineral status and use authorizations that support BLM land, mineral and resources programs in addition to the implementation of President's National Energy Policy and the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The public can access pubic reports on the internet at www.blm.gov/lr2000. More than 6 million Land and Mineral cases are contained in LR 2000 and are graphically displayed through the NILS GeoCommunicator publication site. These displays are linked to the public reports. The public no longer has to visit public rooms to access this data.

The eight subsystems are Case Recordation (CR), Legal Land Description (LLD), Mining Claim Recordation System (MCRS), Status (ST), Cadastral Survey Field Note Indexing System (CS), Master Name System (MN) and Use Authorization System (UAS). UAS is an e-government initiative that automates the authorization and billing process for rights-of-ways.

The MOU that was signed in March 2006 between BLM and the USFS includes LR 2000 as joint systems under the Energy Act. USFS case data is being integrated into LR 2000. LR 2000 also provides data and information to other federal agencies, including MMS.

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BLM-National Integrated Land System (NILS)

Description

The National Integrated Land System is a Service-First initiative of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) & the U.S. Forest Service (FS). The NILS Project is directed & managed by the BLM & FS in partnership with a consortium of other federal, state & local governments, & other interested parties active in the fields of surveying & parcel management. The BLM & FS, in cooperation with private industry, is developing a common data model (based on Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) standards) & a toolset for managing land records in a GIS environment. The data model & toolset fulfills BLM & FS core business requirements critical to meeting the common mission objectives of both agencies. Deployed as a national system, NILS facilitates the collection, management & sharing of survey & title record information (OMB Circular A-16 BLM lead responsibilities) across all levels of government & the private sector while protecting & enhancing current investments in cadastral data & land records. GeoCommunicator, the first NILS module. provides GIS data (graphically display) of land and mineral use authorizations, federal land stewardship & public land survey system data. NILS is considered business critical to support the BLM's ability to meet the President's National Energy Policy & for implementation of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. The MOU that was signed in March 2006 between BLM & the USFS includes NILS as a joint system under the Energy Act. NILS also provides data to other agencies through the Geospatial One-stop Portal.

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Bureau of Reclamation

BOR1-CDW (Corporate Data Warehouse)

Description

The Corporate Data Warehouse (CDW) provides a single, authoritative source of financial reports for Reclamation managers. CDW will retain historical Reclamation federal accounting records once FBMS is brought online. Reclamation has consolidated systems into one centralized solution, and will also incorporate into CDW the features currently supported by the Reclamation Enterprise Management System (REMMS) data warehouse.

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BOR1-PABS (Program and Budget System)

Description

This Investment accomplishes Reclamation-wide budget analysis, formulation, and execution tracking in support of the President's budget as approved by Congress. PABS provides the ability to consolidate, analyze, and support budgetary data requirements within Regions and Area Offices as well as at the Bureau-wide level. PABS provides the Commissioner's Office with an automated tool for Funds Control management. PABS allows for budget line item tracking/execution as it relates to BOR mission/goals. PABS plays a significant role in BOR's implementation of the Department of Interior's Activity Based Costing and Performance Management initiative. PABS is Certified and Accredited, and included in regularly scheduled Internal Control Reviews (ICRs), and Departmental Functional Reviews (DFRs). PABS as a 'steady state' investment will continue to meet Reclamations' business requirements, in particular, water resource budget forecasting, management responsibilities and fiscal execution activities. Reclamation's IRB review process employs management controls to ensure that: programs achieve their intended results; resources are used consistent with agency mission; programs and resources are protected from waste, fraud, and mismanagement; laws and regulations are followed; and reliable and timely information is obtained, maintained, reported and used for decision making.

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BOR1-RMSS (Reclamation Mission Support System)

Description

The Reclamation Mission Support System (RMSS) is a set of Information Technology (IT) resources deployed all across Reclamation to directly support mission-related operations, responding as needed to changing mission requirements and technological improvements. RMSS is a Major (Exhibit 300) steady-state IT Portfolio investment. All operational, maintenance and life-cycle management expenses of the various system components and services are treated as operations and maintenance (O&M) costs. Normal periodic technology refreshment is also considered an element of RMSS operational costs.

RMSS is the foundation for Reclamation mission-related Water Resource Management (WRM)-focused work functions and a large number of other Reclamation IT Portfolio Investments that compute, store, access, maintain, and back up user-generated, mission-specific data for a wide range of functional activities related to water and hydroelectric power management objectives, including planning, environmental programs, and administrative functions. To accomplish these WRM goals and objectives, Reclamation personnel need ready access to both current and historical data. They must analyze and summarize data, complete essential operational activities, as well as prepare reports and presentations which provide meaningful information to citizens, business partners, and other government entities. To achieve these ends, the work force relies upon the capabilities of modern IT. RMSS supports the secure, reliable data repositories, data analysis, reporting capabilities, transactions and collaborative tools for Reclamation personnel to perform their work.

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Fish and Wildlife Service

FWS - Federal Aid Information Management System (FAIMS)

Description

The function of the Federal Assistance Information Management System (FAIMS) is to provide a national automated system for Federal Assistance Grant Program Administration, which both facilitates the obligation of funds to grant recipients and provides a record of accountability for use of those funds in accomplishing individual grant objectives. In so doing, FAIMS is a means by which program offices collaborate to keep consolidated, accurate records of Grant Program Activities to maintain the public trust in the accountability for each grant program administered.

The system further provides information to grantee agencies to help in the accountability of grant processing. If FAIMS did not exist this process would be entirely manual and the cost to administer grants would be much greater.

FAIMS is scheduled to be replaced by FBMS.

Funding is needed to:

- -Continue basic operation support of FAIMS and the end users. In doing so FAIMS will continue to support DOI and FWS business and strategic goals by supplying a state of the art web based system that enables users to become more efficient when processing, monitoring and distributing millions of dollars in federal grants.
- -Keep FAIMS operational so DOI and FWS will be able to spend less and money on administering grants and more money on the grants themselves.
- -Make sure FAIMS remains operational and secure by keeping up with software upgrades and security patches with the latest technologies.
- -Maintain the FAIMS certification and accreditation.
- -Develop & Implement transition plan for migration of users and data from FAIMS to FBMS.

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Minerals Management Service

MMS - Minerals Revenue Management Support System (MRMSS)

Description

The Minerals Management Service is responsible for assuring oil, gas, and solid mineral industry compliance with the applicable laws, regulations, and lease terms for all leases. The Minerals Revenue Management Support System (MRMSS) ensures that all revenues whether derived in value or in kind, from Federal or American Indian leases are accounted for, validated, and disbursed to enhance the public and trust benefit and realize fair market value. Total revenues accounted for and collected during FY 2006 were approximately \$12.8 billion. The MRMSS supports the DOI Strategic goal that ensures optimal value through effective lease and permit management; and, consists of four integrated subsystem components and is operated by an Application Service Provider. The four subsystems are: (1) The Financial Management, which is COTS based that accounts for all Federal and Indian mineral revenue and provides for distribution/disbursement to the Treasury, States and Indians. (2) Data Warehouse, uses a COTS package that provides a repository of historical and current information used by internal users, BLM, States and Tribes. (3)Compliance Asset Management specialized tools; and, (4) The Royalty In Kind subsystem uses a suite of tailored COTS applications to manage the sale of O&G.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 significantly changed the MMS operating environment. The greatest immediate impact for MRM came from new royalty collection statutes that required major modifications to the MRM support system (MRMSS). To the maximum extent possible, MMS is integrating these new responsibilities into our operations, while continuing to execute existing programs. Additionally, the 2008 Department Proposal includes a request for new funding for the following key MRM initiatives (1) Interactive Payment Reconciliation and Billing -- This two-year initiative proposes an interactive, automated interface with enhanced online reporting and verification capabilities for MMS employees and reporters as well as enhancing MMS' electronic interaction with industry, States and Tribes. (2) Adjustment Line Monitoring Initiative -- would ensure that companies' royalty adjustments are made within the allowed timeframes and in compliance with laws and regulations.

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MMS - OCS Connect

Description

OCS Connect is a major business process reengineering (BPR) investment for the OMM program within MMS. Its purpose is to: 1) deliver more value added services to constituents in an online, web-enabled and secure environment leveraging commercial off the shelf products and best practices; 2) reform and streamline business operations through BPR efforts and implement electronic information exchange; and 3) reduce operational costs by replacing an aged legacy system.

OCS Connect will narrow existing agency performance gaps by: 1) providing better access to the public and industry for a host of OMM services and information products; 2) decreasing cycle time to receive and process stakeholder requests; 3) increasing collaboration and information sharing among OMM and external stakeholders; 4) increasing the quantity and quality of value-added analysis of OMM data and resources; and 5) improving data and information access for the public and industry.

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National Park Service

NPS - NPS.gov Internet/Intranet Portal (formerly ParkNet)

Description

Automates internal processes of managing content and web pages for all NPS units by employing a content management system across the service for use by park website managers. This system reduces the technical skills necessary to manage a website and allows the web site manager to focus on the content of their site and less on the structure. Provides increased and more efficient trip planning services to the public by better organizing information and increased access. Provides more efficient access to fundraising partners for the NPS and individual parks increasing potential donations.

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NPS - National Fee Collection Point of Sale (POS) System

Description

The NPS Point of Sale System (POSS) is a Point of Sale (POS) terminal ("cash register") and database application that will enable efficient, standardized processing of transactions, visitor payment, annual pass, and statistical data for the sale of entrance and other recreation fees at park entrance stations, visitor centers, campgrounds, and regional offices. POSS will interface with NPS financial systems (FFS, and migrating to FBMS) for deposit and reconciliation of fees.

The system is created to support DOI Strategic Goals Recreation: Improve Quality and Diversity of Recreation Experiences & Visitor Enjoyment of DOI Lands, Management Excellence: Improved Financial Management, and Advance Modernization/Integration. Current NPS fee collection architecture makes it difficult to address these goals while complying with OMB Circular A-123 ("Management's Responsibility for Internal Control") and security requirements of A-130 ("Management of Federal Information Resources"). At this time NPS does not have a standard POS. Of the 270 NPS units that collected fees in FY05, 56 units (62% of total fee revenues) used a POS which captured sale transactions and transferred the data to a database. Each park maintains independent contracts for the installation, and maintenance of the program. The remaining 214 parks use registers, canisters or manual processes with no automated data collection or reporting capability.

POSS fills these gaps through POS terminal hardware, software (processing & reporting environment), and standardized business practices. The project will provide a simplified contract for parks to procure and install equipment, benefit from economies of scale and avoid the expenses of individual park-level actions.

POSS has a 6-year life cycle. FY07 is planning, implementation of the database in FY08, and pilot in early FY09. Servicewide rollout runs from FY09-12, with parks purchasing equipment as needed and permitted by park funding. As parks will procure POS terminal equipment themselves and would be procuring equipment regardless of this project, this 300 reflects only centralized costs associated with the planning, reporting, database application acquisition and implementation, system administration, security, and contracting support. The planned approach represented of the POSS allows NPS to benefit from a centralized system in lower cost of ownership, increased data consistency and accountability, and better decision-making.

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Office of Historical Trust Accounting

OHTA Account Reconciliation Tool (ART)

Description

The U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia (Court), and the Court of Appeals, directed the U.S. Department of the Interior (Interior) to conduct a historical accounting of Individual Indian Money (IIM) accounts under the case Cobell v Kempthorne. The Secretary of Interior established the Office of Historical Trust Accounting (OHTA) in July 2001. OHTA's mission is to perform the historical accounting of IIM accounts and verify their accuracy.

Since its inception in 2001, OHTA's scope has expanded to include Tribal historical accountings, related to the approximately 100 active lawsuits filed by Tribes against Interior and the Department of Justice. OHTA provides litigation support to Interior, participates in settlement negotiations with Tribes, and performs a historical accounting where necessary to support Court action or settlement.

To assist historical accounting efforts, OHTA developed a common Account Reconciliation Tool (ART). ART provides a standard and repeatable process for accountants and others to query transactions from legacy systems, link transactions to relevant coded and imaged source documents, reconcile transactions, and note discrepancies. In addition, the ART includes functionality that assists the OHTA in performing quality control and monitoring of reconciliation activities. Data from the ART are used to prepare the Historical Statements of Account, which fulfills Interior's requirement to provide a historical accounting. As of December 31, 2006, the ART contained 15.2 million images for 1.9 million documents.

Interior's Strategic Plan, FY 2003-2008, outlines four mission areas and a number of outcome goals. The ART addresses the "Serving Communities" mission area and allows Interior to achieve the End Outcome Goal to "Fulfill Indian Fiduciary Trust Responsibilities." Specifically, the ART enables Interior to comply with the Court ordered historical accounting and the Trust Funds Management Reform Act of 1994 (to account for the daily and annual balances of all funds held in trust by the US for the benefit of an Indian Tribe or an Individual, which are deposited or invested pursuant to the Act of June 24, 1938).

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Office of Surface Mining

OSM - Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS)

Description

The Abandoned Mine Land Program purpose is to provide a safer cleaner environment by reclaiming and restoring as much land and water as possible that was degraded by pre 1977 coal mining operations. The program is implemented through cooperative partnerships between Interior's Office of Surface Mining (OSM) and participating States and Indian Tribes - 26 States and three Indian Tribes (See SMCRA, P.L. 95-87, 30 U.S.C. 1231 & 30 U.S.C. 1333). As a component of the AML Program, the Abandoned Mine Land Inventory System (AMLIS) is a data repository that implements section 403(1) and (2) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). SMCRA specifies that Secretary of the Department of Interior maintain an inventory of eligible Abandoned Mine Lands and waters, which meet specific public health, safety, and general welfare criteria. As such, AMLIS is a mission critical program which provides the following information: 1. AMLIS provides a source of information on the extent of work completed under each State/Tribal program and cost of AML problems remaining to be abated. This information is documented in report form and is presented to DOI and Congress annually. Congress uses this data in support of the annual AML appropriations. 2. OSM uses AMLIS to determine which States and Tribes have sufficient priority coal problems to justify a grant distribution from the Federal Historic Coal Share SMCRA 402 (g) (5)). 3. A variety of reports are generated from AMLIS on a regular basis that serve specific needs for other offices within OSM, States, Tribes, Customers, and in depth Congressional requests. AMLIS was converted to an internet enabled system to make it more widely available to customers and stakeholders. The conversion was in response to feedback received from State and Tribal partners requesting improvements in data entry access and maintenance features, and in an effort to improve access to Abandoned Mine Land information by governments, industry and other stakeholders.

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OSM - Applicant Violator System (AVS)

Description

The Applicant Violator System (AVS) is a relational database used by OSM to implement section 510(c) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). SMCRA specifies that no mining permit be issued to applicants that have outstanding responsibility for unabated mining violations. In support of this mandate, Regulatory Authorities are required to check the AVS as part of the permit eligibility determination as codified at 30 CFR subsection 773.8-12. Further, the AVS is used to verify eligibility in the issuance of Abandoned Mine Land reclamation contracts. The AVS program is a mission critical program in OSM.

A software dependent version of the AVS was decommissioned in July of 2007. It was replaced by a web-enabled version that is available for use by Regulatory Authorities as noted above. Additionally the AVS is used as an information resource by the coal industry, environmental groups, citizens, and other federal agencies.

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OSM - Coal Fee Collection Management System (CFCMS))(previously know as FEEBACS Redesign)

Description

The Coal Fee Collection Management System (CFCMS), formerly known as FEEBACS, consolidates three separate systems at the Office of Surface Mining (OSM). The three systems are the Fee Billing and Collection System (FEEBACS), Audit Fee Billing and Collection System (AFBACS), and Civil Penalty and Collection System (CPACS). All three of these systems support various aspects of OSM's fee compliance program and/or the civil penalty enforcement program. The fee compliance program is a mission critical program in OSM. The program collects over \$302 million a year (2007) in reclamation fees that are deposited into the Abandoned Mine Land Fund. The fee compliance program is highly successful, with a 99% collection rate and a 94% on-time reporting rate from coal companies. This investment will assure the continued success of the program.

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Office of Special Trustee

OST - Trust Funds Accounting System (TFAS)

Description

Trust Funds Accounting System (TFAS) is a SEI Investments Inc.'s Trust 3000 commercialoff-the shelf (COTS) trust accounting system. TFAS is a fiduciary trust accounting system that can not and does not have any functional interactions with any other government financial system.

TFAS supports the requirements of the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-412, Title IV, Sec 401, October 25, 1994, 108 Stat. 4249). It enables the Secretary of the Interior to Fulfill his Fiduciary Trust Responsibility to American Indian tribes, individual Indians, and Alaska Natives by incorporating a beneficiary focus and beneficiary participation while providing effective, competent stewardship and management of trust assets as part of the DOI Strategic Goal of Serving Communities.

There is no Government owned or operated system that performs the functions required to fulfill the trust fiduciary responsibilities. Furthermore, the system, as contracted, is operated in a service bureau environment. The Government is able to take advantage of the private sector market pressures that ensure services are provided at an acceptable price. TFAS is the most effective, efficient and economical for the Government.

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US Geological Survey

USGS - Advanced National Seismic System (ANSS)

Description

ANSS modernizes and expands earthquake monitoring and reporting in the U.S. by establishing an integrated national system of 7100 sensors, operated 24/7. ANSS provides real-time information on the distribution and intensity of ground shaking to emergency responders so that they can rapidly assess the full impact of an earthquake and speed disaster relief to affected areas. ANSS also provides engineers and developers the information they need to improve building design standards and engineering practices to mitigate the impact of earthquakes.

ANSS reduces costs through avoided losses. Losses are avoided by improved mitigation (a result of more accurate hazard assessments), improved emergency response (a result of more accurate, useful and timely information), and improved awareness and decision-making in both public and private sectors (a result of the availability of accurate, reliable, timely information). The economic benefits of improved seismic monitoring are detailed in a report of the National Academy of Sciences, strongly supporting the full deployment of ANSS.

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USGS - Enterprise Web (EWEB)

Description

The USGS Enterprise Web (EWeb) Investment has three strategic goals:

Operate, expand, operate, and consolidate the USGS Web infrastructure to enable secure, reliable, efficient and effective web hosting services and solutions that are consistent with Federal and Departmental guidance and requirements.

Establish and implement Web policy and mechanisms to ensure effective governance of the USGS Web presence and its compliance with all federal requirements and policy, including E-Government and information dissemination.

Develop, improve and implement Web services, tools and best practices to make USGS information easy to find, get and use and to support its programs in managing, integrating, and delivering science and disaster information over the Internet.

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USGS - Landsat (Landsat)

Description

Landsat is in the FEA Environmental Management Line of Business. The objective of Landsat is to ensure a continued collection of consistently calibrated imagery of the Earth's land mass, coastal boundaries, and coral reefs; and to ensure the data acquired are of maximum utility in supporting the scientific objective of monitoring changes of the Earth's land surface and associated environment. Landsat continues the 34-year history of medium resolution satellite imagery collection. Image data from Landsat are efficient, cost-effective sources of essential geospatial information for the scientific and operational land and resource management communities. Image data are used to manage the Earth's natural resources and plan many activities of scientific, economic, and social importance, such as the monitoring wildland fires and changes in crop conditions. Landsat supports the USGS mission to "provide reliable scientific information" to "describe and understand the Earth. Landsat also supports the Department of the Interior mission of "resource protection" by rapidly providing data and information via the Internet. The current Landsat investment includes both the Landsat 5 and 7 missions and the archive of over 1.5 million Landsat scenes providing the scientific user community global data dating back to 1972.

The Landsat Project provides an essential data set that supports the science and operational activities of many Federal, State, and local agencies, and other users of moderate-resolution satellite data. These data will be used by the Landsat user community in such areas as global crop monitoring and yield prediction, forest vitality and deforestation monitoring, international mapping and land-surface analysis, flood measurement and monitoring, coastal environmental assessment and monitoring, and global famine detection and warning promoting better decisions to be reached at lower cost.

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USGS - Landsat Data Continuity Mission (LDCM)

Description

LDCM is in the FEA Environmental Management Line of Business. The objective of LDCM is to ensure a continued collection of consistently calibrated imagery of the Earth's land mass, coastal boundaries, and coral reefs; and to ensure the data acquired are of maximum utility for scientific monitoring changes of the Earth's land surface and related environment. This investment is mandated by Public Law 102-555, The Land Remote Sensing Policy Act of 1992 that directs Landsat Management to assess options for successor missions to Landsat 7 that "maintains data continuity with the Landsat system." Presidential Decision Directive NSTC-3 indicates that Landsat satellites benefit civil and commercial interests, and "the United States Government will seek to maintain the continuity of Landsat-type data."

LDCM will directly support the USGS mission to "provide reliable scientific information" and to "describe and understand the Earth" through execution of the data acquisition plan. LDCM will also support the DOI mission to protect natural resources by ensuring the availability of long-term environmental and natural resource information for informed decision making.

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USGS - National Biological Information Infrastructure (NBII)

Description

In the 1993 report "A Biological Survey for the Nation", the National Research Council recommended that DOI take steps to make available the immense volume of biological information funded by Federal and State governments and the private sector and make it available to and useable by policy/decision makers, resource managers, researchers, and others. In fiscal year 2001, Congress funded the NBII investment to 1) provide a mechanism for accessing existing biological and natural resources data, information products, and analytical tools to support and enhance science-based decision-making, and 2) provide the technical and organizational infrastructure to coordinate delivery of this information and data to consumers of biological information.

NBII goals are consistent with USGS core mission to serve the Nation "by providing reliable scientific information to describe and understand the Earth." NBII's strategic goals and objectives directly support DOI's mission to protect and provide access to our Nation's natural and cultural heritage and honor our trust responsibilities through the goal of advancing knowledge through scientific leadership and informing decisions through the application of science through:

- Knowledge Exchange: supporting knowledge discovery and exchange for the nation's biological and ecological resources,
- Knowledge Base: integrated library of biological knowledge,
- Decision-Making: development and distribution of tools and standards necessary to facilitate system-wide interoperability and stakeholder collaboration.

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USGS - National Water Information System (NWIS)

Description

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) investigates the occurrence, quantity, quality, distribution, and movement of the surface and underground waters that constitute the Nation's water resources. The National Water Information System (NWIS) is both a workflow application and a long-term database for National records of ground-water quality and levels; surface-water quality, flow, stage and discharge; therefore, NWIS must be managed and maintained as a National archive of data. USGS personnel use NWIS for the collection. acquisition, processing, review, storage, and dissemination of data. Data quickly and easily available from NWIS are essential to the implementation and successful completion of a broad range of interpretive studies addressing ground-water, surface-water, water-quality. and water-use issues that are critical to USGS partners in local, State, tribal, and Federal government. For example, the hydrologic data stored and made available by NWIS are used not only for determining the adequacy of water supplies, but also for implementing floodwarning systems; designing dams, bridges, and flood control projects; allocating irrigation water; locating sources of pollution; planning for energy development; and investigating the contamination potential of water supplies due to natural and human influences. NWIS' realtime data processing features enable data transmitted via satellite or other telemetry to be processed, screened for outliers, and made publicly available 5-10 minutes after transmission. The continued support and enhancement of the NWIS will improve USGS performance in support of the Resource Protection Outcome Goal - Improve the Understanding of National Ecosystems and Resources Through Integrated Interdisciplinary Assessment - in the DOI Strategic Plan. Land and resource managers will have improved access and use of USGS hydrologic data for informed decision making. Enhancements to NWIS will increase the amount and type of water data and related metadata available to customers, including more information about the quality of the data. Improvements made to the NWIS applications and interfaces to other agencies will increase customer satisfaction in the areas of ease, speed, and effectiveness of data access and data integration.

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USGS - The National Map Reengineering Project

Description

The USGS has a mandate to provide base topographic information to the Nation, including the needs of its own scientific programs and those of other Federal agencies. The mission is consistent with the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-16, "Coordination of Surveying, Mapping, and Related Spatial Data Activities." Circular A-16 requires the USGS to lead the Nation in providing and maintaining a common set of base information and is the Federal agency leader for elevation, hydrography, orthoimagery, and geographic names. The USGS is providing the national leadership to develop and maintain The National Map. The National Map supports National Critical Infrastructure assets by being the (1) guarantor of national data completeness, consistency, and accuracy, (2) catalyst and collaborator for creating and stimulating partnerships, (3) integrator and certifier of basic geospatial data from other participants, (4) owner and data producer of content for The National Map when no other suitable and verifiable source for those data exist, and (5) leader in the development and implementation of national geospatial data standards. The USGS will also ensure the quality of The National Map data through standards development, by devising and implementing quality assurance procedures, and by promoting process certification criteria for content providers. All content of The National Map will be documented by metadata that comply with Federal Geographic Data Committee Standards supporting the National Spatial Data Infrastructure. The National Map Reengineering Project supports a two-pronged strategy for implementation of the vision that has been described using an analogy of a blanket and guilt in the National Research Council report "Weaving A National Map" (The National Academies Press, 2003). With this strategy, consistent National digital map datasets at one or more scales, including framework layers, will provide blanket coverage of the conterminous United States. At the same time, through formation of essential partnerships with other Federal, State, local, and tribal governments, and nongovernmental sources, patches of data at various scales can be made available. The National Map Reengineering Project describes the plan to provide the information technology and infrastructure to implement the vision of The National Map in order to meet national needs for basic geospatial data.

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