
**Department of Justice
E-Government Status Report - FY 2009**

SECTION I – Transparency, Engagement, and Innovation

1. Describe major transparency initiatives undertaken in the past year and major transparency initiatives planned for the coming year.

The Department of Justice (DOJ or the Department) continues to use information technology to deliver information to the public and to its workforce. In support of the President's open government agenda, the Department has undertaken several initiatives to promote and increase openness and transparency in government. Significant efforts include the Department's lead role in providing Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) guidance to Federal agencies; as steward of the funds the Department received through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Recovery Act); and as contributor of DOJ data to Data.gov.

To expand on the President's January 21, 2009, memorandum on FOIA, the Attorney General issued comprehensive new FOIA Guidelines on March 19, 2009. These guidelines address the presumption of openness that the President called for in his FOIA memorandum, the necessity for agencies to create and maintain an effective system for responding to requests, and the need for agencies to proactively and promptly make information available to the public. To assist agencies in implementing the new FOIA guidelines, the Department's Office of Information Policy (OIP), which is responsible for providing governmentwide policy guidance on implementation of the FOIA, issued extensive written guidance to all agencies on April 17, 2009; and undertook numerous outreach efforts to ensure Federal agencies are fully aware of the new FOIA guidelines posted on *FOIA Post*, the Department's online FOIA publication. These guidelines discuss the new approaches for responding to requests and working with requesters; the new, more limited standards for defending agencies when they deny a FOIA request; the new requirements to maximize the use of technology to disclose information; the new requirement to post information online proactively; and the new accountability requirements for agency Chief FOIA Officers. Additionally, the Attorney General directed agency Chief FOIA Officers to review "all aspects of their agencies' FOIA administration" and to report each year to the Department of Justice on the steps taken "to improve FOIA operations and facilitate information disclosure."

As steward of the \$4 billion in funds the Department received through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (the Recovery Act), DOJ ensured the funds were expended responsibly and in a transparent manner. In February 2009, the Department began reporting on the Recovery.gov funds to enhance state, local, and tribal law enforcement efforts, including the hiring of new police officers; combat violence against women; fight internet crimes against children; and, to support and expand Project Gunrunner, an initiative to reduce firearms

trafficking on the Southwest border. (See <http://www.justice.gov/recovery/> for more details on the DOJ Recovery Act programs.) In addition, the Department is working closely with the Office of the Inspector General as well as the Recovery Accountability Board to ensure that proper internal controls and accountability measures are in place for the reporting and spending of the Recovery Act funds.

In May 2009, the Obama Administration launched Data.gov, an initiative intended to allow the public to easily find, download, and use datasets that are generated and held by the government. DOJ datasets were among those published in the initial launch. At the end of FY 2009, DOJ contributions included datasets and tools from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), FBI's Criminal Justice Information Service, the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Executive Office of the United States Attorneys. DOJ is in the process of identifying additional high value data sets to register on Data.gov in FY 2010.

We include in this report a few FY 2010 activities that deserve mentioning. In December 2009, the Department set a transparency precedent for the rest of the government by being the first to release its Annual FOIA Report in a machine readable format. DOJ also published on Data.gov the FY 2008 DOJ Annual FOIA Report along with 19 other agencies' Annual FOIA Reports. In October 2009, the Department launched the refreshed DOJ website, <http://www.Justice.gov> that incorporated many updated features aimed at providing greater access to DOJ information and services, while allowing the public to participate and become more involved with Department activities. The Department of Justice Action Center box on the Justice.gov Home Page offers the public a quick and easy way to navigate to often requested Web pages that allow citizens to accomplish many tasks online. Additionally, to further enhance its direct communication with the public, DOJ now has a presence on social networking sites, such as Facebook, MySpace, Twitter and YouTube.

In FY 2010, the Department will continue efforts to utilize technology to increase transparency as it develops and implements DOJ's Open Government Plan, as instructed by the Office of Management and Budget Open Government Directive (December 2009).

2. Do you have an innovation you would like to share with the public and the Federal workforce on the Innovations Gallery?

Following are two candidates for inclusion on the White House Innovations Gallery:

One: As an example of Transparency, see Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Hiring Recovery Program Toolkit found at www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Item=2208. The COPS Hiring Recovery Program (CHRP) Announcement Toolkit provides information on how the \$1 billion in Recovery Act Funding to state, local and tribal law enforcement was awarded. The toolkit provides additional information on how the application was created, reviewed and final awards were selected. Included for review is the final award list; CHRP applicant rankings by state; state summary sheets that includes the number of agencies that applied and were

awarded, dollars requested and awarded, and a list of agencies awarded; frequently asked questions and the methods used to develop and evaluate CHRP applications.

Two: Also, as an example of Transparency, see <http://www.fbi.gov/widgets.htm>. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) has developed a series of widgets to let the public host FBI news, fugitives, missing kids, and other content on their website or blog. The FBI widgets serve to attract users to the FBI internet website and to allow users to share virtually FBI information on their social media sites such as Facebook, MySpace, YouTube, Twitter and I-Tunes.

3. How many data sets does your agency have on data.gov?

As of September 30, 2009, DOJ had ten (10) data sets registered on Data.gov. DOJ will continue to identify and publish high value data sets on Data.gov.

4. Describe your progress in complying with OMB requirements to post all spending data on usaspending.gov.

The Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 required OMB to improve the quality and accessibility of information on Federal spending. The Act required the development of a website through which the public can readily access information about grants and contracts provided by the entire Federal government. OMB launched <http://www.usaspending.gov/> in December 2007, and directed Federal agencies to ensure the veracity and validity of the data submitted into the Federal Procurement Data System - Next Generation (FPDS-NG), the source of usaspending.gov data. Further, OMB identified forty-six critical data elements on which departments are required to focus.

To ensure the Department's data in FPDS-NG is continually improving, the Senior Procurement Executive (SPE) for each of the major DOJ components review and report quarterly on the validity and veracity of the component's FPDS-NG data. Additionally, the Department conducts an internal review of its FPDS-NG data annually. DOJ tasked an independent office, the Office of Internal Review and Evaluation (OIRE), to conduct the annual review of FPDS-NG data.

5. What tools is your agency using to advance citizen participating and engagement? Cite examples of how the agency has used citizen feedback.

The Department utilizes the refreshed DOJ website, Justice.gov, as a valuable information dissemination tool and to engage citizen participation. Launched in October 2009, Justice.gov, has incorporated many updated features aimed at providing greater access to DOJ information and services, while allowing the public to participate and become more involved with Department activities. For example, the Department of Justice Action Center box on the Justice.gov Home Page offers the public a quick and easy way to navigate to often requested Web pages that allow citizens to accomplish many tasks online, such as reporting a crime; applying for a grant; register, apply for permits, or request records .

To further enhance its direct communication with the public, DOJ now has a presence on social networking sites, such as Facebook, MySpace, Twitter and YouTube. The Department of Justice believes utilizing these popular public platforms will allow our communications to reach further and give citizens the opportunity to receive updates from the Department through channels that they chose - rather than only Justice.gov. For example, to date we have over 256,000 followers on Twitter who receive Justice Department updates and information on a regular basis.

To elicit feedback from the public, DOJ utilizes the Foresee Customer Satisfaction Survey. The Survey, which utilizes the American Customer Satisfaction Index (ACSI), contains both multiple choice and open-ended questions and provides insight into important customer characteristics that cannot be gleaned from other statistical tools. Visitors are randomly asked to complete the survey upon leaving a DOJ site.

Examples of DOJ response to citizen feedback and requests, follow:

* Services and information available via the Department of Justice Action Center box on the Justice.gov Home Page -- see <http://www.justice.gov>.

* Providing more detail about the DOJ Agencies -- see http://www.justice.gov/agencies/index_list.html. In addition, on the DOJ Agencies page there is a direct link from each agency description to its contact information.

* Providing visible and easily accessible information for contacting DOJ, by mail, phone, and/or email -- see <http://www.justice.gov/contact-us.html>. The US DOJ: Contact Us link is in the footer on every upper level page.

6. Is your agency currently meeting all reporting requirements of M-09-19?

OMB Memorandum M-09-19 provided guidance of data submissions under both the Federal Funding and Transparency Act (FFATA) and the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (Recovery Act). It directed that Recovery Act contracts be reported through FPDS-NG. It further required that Recovery Act contracting actions report the appropriate Treasury Accounting Symbol in the "Description of Requirement" field in FPDS-NG.

The Department is meeting the reporting requirements identified in OMB memo M-09-19 by properly identifying its Recovery Act contracts in FPDS-NG and by submitting its FFATA data in the required format via the Data Submission Validation Tool on a monthly basis.

SECTION II – Department of Justice Information and Information Technology Management

1. How has the IT Dashboard impacted the investment management process at your agency?

For several years, the DOJ Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) has been using an internal project dashboard to monitor major IT projects; to support the IT budget planning, project coordination and consolidation; and to identify IT projects needing more focused oversight and management. The Federal IT Dashboard has validated the value of the DOJ internal dashboard process and is helping to drive more accuracy into the process.

The Federal IT Dashboard has also fostered more communication and collaboration between the IT Investment Management (ITIM) and the Earned Value Management (EVM) teams. The ITIM team is responsible for ensuring the Exhibit 300s are current and accurate and the EVM team is responsible for validating project cost and milestone data. The Federal IT Dashboard requires a close integration of these staffs to ensure cost and milestone data entered in the IT Dashboard is consistent with information reported in the Exhibit 300s.

2. Describe your agency's efforts in complying with reporting requirements for the IT Dashboard.

To accomplish the monthly Federal IT Dashboard update, DOJ Components are required to provide updates to the DOJ OCIO Enterprise Solutions Staff (ESS) team by the 10th business day of each month. For each project major milestone or activity, the information requiring monthly updates include:

- Actual percent complete = $(\text{Earned Value} / \text{Budget at Complete}) * 100$
- Planned percent complete = $(\text{Cumulative inception to date Planned Value} / \text{Budget at Complete}) * 100$
- Accrued actual costs incurred to date
- Actual Start Dates and Actual Completion Dates for scheduled and completed tasks
- Baseline Planned Start, Planned Complete or Planned Total Cost updates with explanation and reason for the plan revisions

The DOJ OCIO ESS team reviews the updates to ensure that the information to be posted on the Federal IT Dashboard is accurate and consistent with budget and program status information available.

3. Describe the process your agency is using to apply CIO Evaluations for your major IT investments.

Key evaluation factors applied by the DOJ Chief Information Officer (CIO) for the CIO evaluations of major IT investments include:

- the current Earned Value Management (EVM) cost and schedule performance metrics for the major IT investment
- the results of any Department Investment Review Board (DIRB) meetings that were recently held on the major IT investment. The DIRB evaluate the investments based on risk management and overall project management.

The DOJ CIO may use other factors deemed important to the success of the project as input to the evaluation for the investment.

4. Provide your agency's Information Resources Management (IRM) Strategic Plan and EA Transition Plan.

The Department's Information Technology Strategic Plan for FY 2010 - 2015 is attached. The Department Transition Strategy and Sequencing Plan (June 2009) was already transmitted to OMB on MAX.

5. Outline the progress of integrating the Enterprise Architecture and the Capital Planning and Investment Control processes and policies.

The Department has been very successful at integrating its Enterprise Architecture (EA) with the DOJ IT Investment Management (ITIM) processes and policies. EA involvement in ITIM activities has grown from simple compliance-oriented architecture to integration with all stages of the Capital Planning process and Investment Oversight. The DOJ CIO EA Program Management Office (EAPMO) works closely with the DOJ OCIO Policy and Planning Staff (PPS) on many areas where both EA and ITIM requirements overlap, including data gathering on investments from Components, investment review and analysis, and reporting to OMB. This integration between the EA and the ITIM process has been cataloged in both the Program Manager User Guide (PMUG) and the IT Governance Guide.

Reporting is one of the largest areas where there is overlap between the EA and ITIM requirements. The annual ITIM reporting response to OMB requires input from both the ITIM group and the EAPMO. The EAPMO and PPS coordinate their data calls, combining them when possible, to reduce the reporting burden on Components and programs. EA provides specific guidance for these data calls and support to the Components as they complete them. The EAPMO and PPS then work together to review the information before it is submitted to OMB

The DOJ EA program's involvement with the ITIM process was originally limited to guidance on EA sections of the Exhibit 53 and Exhibit 300. It has since grown to include EA reviews within the DIRB, joint EA/ITIM data calls, architectural reviews of large projects, the development of the Department Architectural Advisory Board (DAAB), and integration of EA into the IT Governance Guide. The integration between EA and ITIM is a process that will continue to evolve.

6. Provide the status and maturity of your modernization roadmap (segment architecture) activity including use by major programs and alignment on shared target architectures.

The Department's Segment Architectures describe discrete portions of the overall EA and include the systems, investments, drivers, and activities within each Segment. Currently, the Department has completed five of its fourteen Segment Architectures including *Information Sharing*, *IT Infrastructure*, *Financial Management*, and *the Justice Information Services Segment*. DOJ submitted these segments to OMB in June 2009 as part of its Completion Submission for Enterprise Architecture. The Department developed a Segment Prioritization process that identified these Segments as having the highest impact and value. Additionally, the Segment Prioritization Document provides a methodology for identifying future Segments for development. These Segment Architectures directly affect many of the major programs in DOJ and represent a majority of the Development, Modernization, and Enhancement (DME) spending of the Department.

The Department's Segment Architecture is directly related to the activities of its major programs and the target architecture of its Components. The following sections provide information on the maturity of the Department's completed Segments and the major programs and investments that are represented in each Segment. Additional information about each segment can be found in the completed segment architectures already submitted to OMB on MAX.

Information Sharing Segment Architecture

The Information Sharing Segment Architecture (ISSA) is the most well documented Segment within DOJ. It describes the Department's approach to information sharing, identifies opportunities to develop new exchanges, and promotes reusable infrastructure and common standards. It provides descriptions and guidance for implementing the three techniques for sharing information (application access, data publication, and federated queries). The ISSA catalogs all the ways that programs are sharing information and provides a target view for the future. The ISSA provides an overview of the systems within the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), US Marshals Service, Bureau of Prisons, and US Attorneys that share information. It also provides specific examples of how the following major programs are sharing information; FBI Law Enforcement Online (LEO), FBI Criminal Justice Information Service (CJIS) Systems, FBI eGuardian, FBI Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP), DEA National Drug Pointer Index (NDPIX), ATF Bomb Arson Tracking System (BATS), ATF eTrace. The Information Sharing strategies, policies, and methodology in the ISSA are applicable to all investments within the Department. It provides a guide to system owners and architects to more easily share information both within DOJ and externally.

IT Infrastructure Segment Architecture

The Department completed its first iteration of the IT Infrastructure Segment Architecture (ITISA) in FY 2009. DOJ's infrastructure consists of both Component based and Departmental/Enterprise based infrastructure and infrastructure services. This version of the ITISA focuses on those parts of the infrastructure that are provided by the Justice Management Division (JMD) and OCIO and which provide Enterprise wide services. The planned evolution

of this segment is to accommodate additional IT Infrastructure components and sub-segments needed to define the services and technologies used for a wide range of DOJ mission needs. The ITISA currently describes a supporting infrastructure and does not include application functionality. DOJ Applications must use this infrastructure segment architecture as an operational IT foundation, while programs and projects must define specific application architectures relevant to their initiatives.

As mentioned previously, the current iteration of the ITISA focuses on JMD/OCIO Infrastructure that provides Enterprise wide services. The ITISA provides detailed information on the following programs; Justice Unified Telecommunications Network (JUTNET), Washington Area Switch Program (WASP), Justice Data Centers (JDC), Metropolitan Area Network (MAN), Justice Consolidated Office Network (JMD/SMO JCON), Justice On-line Information Network (JOIN), Justice Consolidated Office Network Next – JCONext, Justice Secure Remote Access (JSRA), Classified Information Technology Program (CITP). It also covers the Department's implementation of major initiatives including IPv6, Federal Desktop Core Configuration (FDCC), Electronic Stewardship Program, Identity Management – HSPD-12, and Trusted Internet Connection (TIC).

Financial Management Segment Architecture

The Financial Management Segment Architecture (FMSA) summarizes the performance drivers, business processes, and information technology (IT) systems that support financial management at the Department. The core of DOJ's target architecture for financial management is found in the DOJ Unified Financial Management System (UFMS). This FMSA document summarizes the business, data, and solution architectures developed for UFMS. While the FMSA mainly focuses on the implementation of UFMS it also identifies various other Component operated financial management systems that are part of the financial management target architecture for the Department.

Justice Information Services Segment Architecture

The Justice Information Services (JIS) Segment focuses on the creation, aggregation and dissemination of information to assist Federal, State, Local, and Tribal law enforcement authorities with information pertaining to background checks, identification services, and criminal statistics. This segment has been developed to help establish a vision for providing major automated services to the criminal justice community across the nation. The Justice Information Services are executed and delivered organizationally by the Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division within the FBI as well as other DOJ components such as the ATF, DEA, and Office of Justice Programs. The JIS Segment Architecture primarily hinges around the architecture documents developed by FBI CJIS systems, but as the Department develops future iterations of this Segment it will expand the scope to include more systems outside of FBI CJIS.

7.a. a. For each E-Gov initiative, provide the final determinations, priorities, and schedules.

In FY 2009, the Department continued its support of the solutions and/or services offered by the OMB-sponsored E-Government Initiatives and Lines of Business (LOBs). The status of DOJ participation follow:

DOJ adopted the common solutions offered by the following E-Gov initiatives:

Consolidated Health Informatics, Disaster Management, E-Clearance, E-Payroll, E-Training, Recruitment One-Stop, SAFECOM, USA Services, Business Gateway, E-Rulemaking, E-Records Management, Federal Asset Sales, Grants.gov, GovBenefits, Integrated Acquisition Environment, and the IT Security Line of Business.

Ongoing DOJ efforts to implement the following E-Gov Initiatives and LOBs:

EHRI - DOJ will work towards migrating to EHRI eOPF and back file conversion of personnel files by 2013.

E-Travel - DOJ will continue to work with GSA and the E-Travel Solution (ETS) vendor to ensure that Departmental and government-wide information security requirements are included in ETS2 solution. The Department will continue to share with both GSA and OMB, recommendations for ensuring these government-wide requirements are addressed in the next generation E-travel solution.

LOBs – DOJ will continue to participate and support the OMB-sponsored LOBs to leverage government-wide IT business practices and policies. These include: adopting the Financial Management LOB's enterprise architecture based principles and best practices to implement the Unified Financial Management System (UFMS); collaborating and implementing the Human Resources LOB Multi-Agency Executive Strategy Committee (MAESC) guidance; continuing discussions with the Grants Management LOB lead about adding the Community Partnership Grants Management System as a consortium provider; and remaining abreast of the Geospatial LOB activities as the Federal Geospatial Data Committee's (FGDC) and Geospatial LOB's roles and responsibilities are redefined.

7. b. Also, include your agency's information dissemination product catalogs, directories, inventories and any other management tools used to improve the dissemination of and access to your agency's information by the public.

The schedule and priorities of information to be published on the DOJ web site over the next year is found at <http://www.justice.gov/jmd/ocio/egovschedule.htm>

8. Provide your agency's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) handbook, the link of DOJ's primary FOIA website, and the website link where frequent request for records are made available to the public;

The DOJ's Office of Information Policy home page <http://www.usdoj.gov/oip/index.html> provides comprehensive guidance on the use and implementation of the FOIA. This page

provides links to President Obama's Memoranda concerning FOIA, Transparency and Open Government as well as Attorney General Holder's Memorandum on the FOIA. This page includes links to FOIA training materials, Annual FOIA Reports, Exemption 3 statutes and information and reference materials including the 2009 Edition of the DOJ Guide to the FOIA, FOIA Post and DOJ's FOIA Reference Guide. This page also links to other information including access to proactive disclosures made by DOJ components and FOIA web sites and contact information at other federal departments and agencies.

9. Describe in brief your agency efforts to comply with Section 508 in regards to information management.

Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, requires agencies to ensure that the development, procurement, and use of electronic and information technology provides access to government information and data to the disabled. To comply with Section 508, DOJ procurement policies require that organizations purchasing IT solutions certify that solutions acquired comply with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act or describe why the solution is exempt from the 508 requirement, or the accommodations being made to meet some or all Section 508 accessibility requirements.

Additionally, the DOJ Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) developed a set of criteria for evaluating solutions for compliance with Section 508, as well as a checklist of activities that must be performed to determine Section 508 applicability and steps for evaluating software compliance with Section 508 requirements.

10. Provide a list of DOJ's public websites disseminating research and development (R&D) information to the public, describing for each whether or not each website provides the public information about federally funded R&D activities and/or provides the results of Federal research.

DOJ public websites disseminating research and development (R&D) information to the public are:

<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/>
<http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/>
<http://www.ojjdp.ncjrs.gov/>
www.it.ojp.gov
www.dna.gov

Those providing information on the results of Federal research are:

<http://ojp.usdoj.gov>
<http://ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/>
<http://ojp.usdoj.gov/bja/>
<http://ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs/>
<http://ojjdp.ncjrs.gov>
<http://ojp.usdoj.gov/ccdo/>
<http://ojp.usdoj.gov/ovc/>

<http://www.ncjrs.gov/>
<http://www.dna.gov>
<http://www.ojp.gov/smart/>

11. Provide an inventory of formal agency agreements (e.g., contracts, memorandum of understanding, partnerships) with external entities (e.g., State and local governments, public libraries, industry and commercial search engines) complementing DOJ's information dissemination program, with a brief explanation of how each agreement improves the access to and dissemination of government information to the public.

Attached is the inventory describing agreements with external entities (e.g., partnerships with State and local governments, public libraries, industry and commercial search engines) complementing DOJ's information dissemination program.

12. Provide an inventory that describes DOJ's NARA-approved records schedule(s) or the link to the publicly-posted records schedules(s) and a brief explanation of DOJ's progress to implement NARA Bulletin 2006-02. For the brief explanation please report the number of systems for which a record schedule was submitted to NARA in FY 2008 and the number of systems still requiring records schedules.

To facilitate records access by the public as mandated by the E-Government Act, DOJ's Office of Records Management Policy (ORMP) continued the efforts to build a modern records management program in the Department. Regarding the E-Government Act deadline for scheduling existing electronic information systems by September 30, 2009, ORMP collaborated with the Department's Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO), Heads of Components, DOJ records community, and NARA to submit records retention schedules for all existing systems (operational prior to December 17, 2005) that contain federal records. Activities included:

- Updating inventories for electronic information systems
- Determining which unscheduled systems contain federal records
- Determining which of these records are covered by the General Records Schedules
- Developing records retention schedules for those unscheduled systems that contain records

On September 25, 2009, OMRP provided NARA the following inventory of DOJ E-Systems: Total E-Systems or Series, 824; Total E-Systems or Series with Approved Records Schedules, 657; Total E-Systems or Series with Records Schedules submitted to NARA and pending approval, 98; and Total Remaining Unscheduled E-Systems or Series, 69. NARA has been notified when the remaining unscheduled E-Systems or Series will be scheduled.

SECTION III – Implementation of E-Government Initiatives

1. Describe the initiative, the methodology for identification of the initiative, and how the initiative is transforming agency operations.

The DOJ Information System Security Line of Business Shared Services Center (DOJ ISS LOB SSC) has implemented an initiative to help streamline and transform IT security processes across fourteen Federal Partnership agencies. The Cyber Security Assessment and Management (CSAM) initiative provides DOJ and Partnership agencies with a web-based secure network capability to assess, document, manage and report on the status of IT security risk assessments and implementation of Federal and DOJ mandated IT security control standards and policies. DOJ technical services and support are managed through service level agreements between DOJ and supported Partnership agencies.

2. Quantify the cost savings and cost avoidance achieved through implementing the initiative (e.g., reducing or eliminating other investments in information technology).

DOJ has not performed a cost savings study. However, the DOJ CSAM initiative provides a robust set of automated tools that replace manual processes, thus allowing users to more efficiently define system accreditation boundaries and inventory information, assess security performance, centrally manage remediation plans of action and milestones, and generate system security plans along with a wide range of data through reports, graphs, and charting functions. These powerful automated system management capabilities leverage significant economies in a digital environment.

3. Explain how DOJ maintains an ongoing dialogue with interested parties to find innovative ways to use IT for the initiative.

DOJ's ISS LOB SSC engages fourteen Partnership agencies in frequent workshops, weekly integrated project team meetings, quarterly configuration control board and executive steering group meetings. These meetings provide a forum for DOJ and Partnership agencies to share lessons learned, review and prioritize proposed enhanced features and functionality, and ensure implementation strategies maximize utility and return on investment. DOJ has also collaborated with the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to ensure current statutory and regulatory guidance is supported by the CSAM initiative.

4. Identify improved program performance (e.g. outcome measures, quantifiable business impact) by tracking performance measures supporting DOJ's objectives and strategic goals.

The DOJ CSAM initiative supports DOJ OCIO oversight and auditor access to Certification and Accreditation data. These comprehensive automation efforts help facilitate communications and implementation of enterprise policy, standards, and procedures to support achievement of agency objectives and strategic goals. A comprehensive set of performance metrics via an agency Component level "dashboard" view are supported by the initiative.

5. Explain how this initiative ensures the availability of government information and services for those without access to the Internet and for those with disabilities.

While CSAM is not designed for direct public access, CSAM supports the accreditation of systems that agencies use to support the public. For CSAM users, CSAM supports remote access via secure networking technology. Further, accessibility to CSAM by individuals with disabilities has been successfully tested in collaboration with a key Partnership agency, the Department of Education.

6. Identify external partners (e.g., Federal, State or local agencies, industry) who collaborate with DOJ on the initiative).

The DOJ ISS LOB SSC Partnership comprises 14 agencies including the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Justice, Labor, Transportation, Agency for International Development, and Securities Exchange Commission, Office of Thrift Supervision, National Science Foundation, National Archives and Records Administration, and Social Security Administration.

7. Explain how the project applies effective capital planning and investment control procedures.

Ongoing enhancement plans for the DOJ CSAM initiative include integration of enterprise cost guidance in the application for each program and system. Additionally, CSAM captures investment costs for plans of action and milestones to remediate risks to information and information systems.

8. Describe the established business process that DOJ has in place for the continued ongoing process of identification of initiatives.

The DOJ Corporate Board structure and other investment management forums actively engage cost saving initiatives and promote discussions for transforming current agency business practices within the IT Capital Planning community.

9. Quantify the cost savings and cost avoidance achieved through implementation of *new* IT programs;

DOJ has no *new* IT programs.

10. Describe your efforts to consolidate, or collaborate with other agencies, to reduce the number of Federal data centers.

DOJ continues to pursue greater use of the Department's central data centers by DOJ components. Using these centralized facilities provides for a higher level availability and more effective use of common resources (redundant communications/economies of scale for telecom, shared common infrastructure--generators and enterprise UPS, common security model, etc).

However, DOJ does not have an internal mandate or plan to consolidate to designated data centers at this time pending release of and response to OMB's guidance in January 2010.

11. Describe the telework program at your agency, including your plans to increase your employees' ability to use Web 2.0 tools to work-at-a-distance.

Telework is paid employment performed at a satellite location for an agreed upon portion of the workweek. There are a number of options for satellite locations including: a dedicated area within an employee's home; a General Services Administration sponsored Telework Center; or a Department's office closer to an employee's home. DOJ has established a Telework Policy under which eligible employees may participate. Guidance on the telework program is available to employees on the DOJ webpage at <http://www.justice.gov/jmd/ps/wltelecommuting.html>. The site includes a Telework Fact Sheet, a Telework Agreement Form, an interactive Telework training module, and annual reporting requirements. In general, the Department's telework experience has been positive. Supervisors and participating employees alike have shown flexibility, cooperation, creativity, and initiative. According to the most recent Office of Personnel Management Report to the Congress, Status of Telework in the Federal Government, DOJ has 4.73 percent of the eligible workforce that teleworks.

DOJ Components have their own telework policies and processes; however, the DOJ Telework Program Manager/Coordinator provides guidance as needed. The DOJ Telework Program Manager attends the Office of Personnel Management and telework exchange sponsored meetings and provides the updated information to the DOJ Component Telework Coordinators on a regular basis as well as via biannual meetings.

Currently, the Department does not have a plan to use Web 2.0 tools in the administration of the telework program.