

FEDERAL ENTERPRISE ARCHITECTURE (FEA): FEA and Strategic Planning of US eGov

4rd Annual eGov Conference
June 2010
Beijing, China

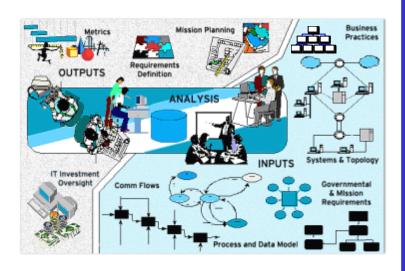
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Experience of the Speaker



EA Engagement Support

- Law Enforcement, Defense & Intelligence (FBI, DEA, DOJ, DHS & DHS Agencies, Army, Corps of Engineers, AMC, Navy, DISA, DSS, NGB, Intel Community)
- Public Sector, International & Commercial (Energy, Transportation, Labor, Agriculture, HUD, Treasury, Commerce, EPA, Census, Mint, BEP, NOAA, FRA, NPS, SAMHSA, FERC, NGA, ANC, OJP, PBGC, BLS, SBA, Merrill Lynch, Sunkist, BAE Systems, Saskatchewan, Korea (FEAC), Japan (METI), etc.)

EA Community Support

- National, Government and International EA Conferences
- Federal EA Certification (FEAC) Institute
- CIO Council Symposium
- National Defense University

Background & Perspectives

- Commercial, Government and International
- Defense and Civilian
- Technology and Management
- Project and Enterprise
- Consulting Skills & Attitude

FEAC Institute – EA Experience of the Speaker

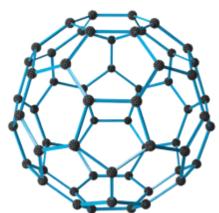


FEAC™ Institute Background

- The FEAC Institute was the first organization providing EA education and certification
- FEAC was founded in 2001 and has certified over 1000 enterprise architects
- Many Architects of large organizations and Government Agencies are FEAC Certified Enterprise Architects (CEA)s
- FEAC has also trained several thousand additional architects in its short courses in government enterprise architectures

Enterprise Architecture What is it?

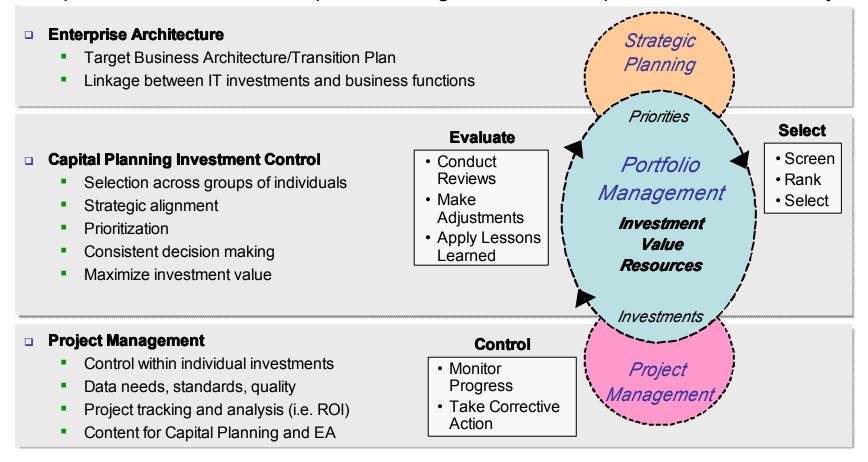
- Enterprise Architecture (EA) is used to look at the Department and Agencies from different angles and perspectives
- EA helps us interrelate governance and technology with program visions providing a cohesive management plan
- EA is a strategic information asset base, which defines the mission, the information and technology necessary to perform the mission, and the transitional processes for implementing new technologies in response to the changing mission needs





Enterprise Architecture Integrated Program

~ Enterprise Architecture, Capital Planning, Portfolio & Project Management are capabilities that enable Department organizations to operate more efficiently ~



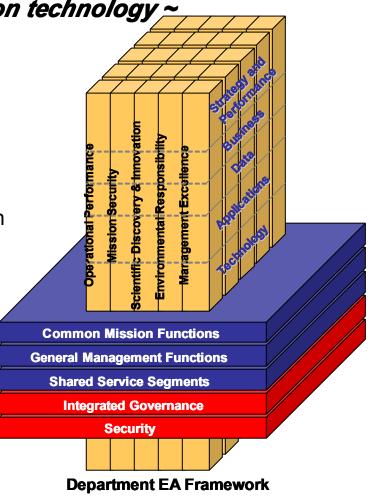


Enterprise Architecture Relationships

~ Enterprise Architecture manages the relationships between business and information technology ~_____

Requirements for an EA

- Clinger-Cohen Act (ITMRA)
 - Requires development of an EA
 - Assigns responsibility to CIO
- OMB Requirements
 - Use or create an EA Framework
 - Develop and use an EA to identify the Business, Performance, Data, Application and Technology aspects of an Agency
 - Use the EA to guide IT investment efforts
 - Update the EA when significant changes occur
- Federal CIO Council Guidance
 - Federal EA Framework
 - Federal Transition Framework
 - OMB EA Assessment Framework
- Department Guidance
 - IT Strategic Plan
 - Capital Planning Guide





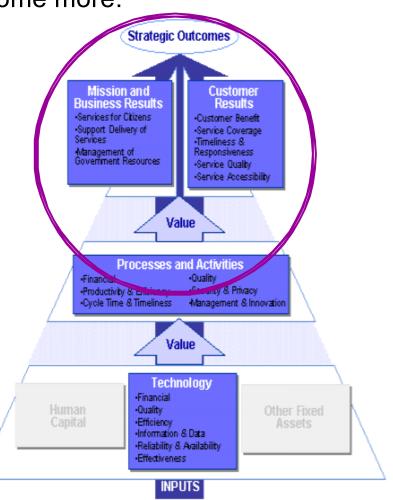
EA Provides Knowledge Management for Improved Performance & Mission Results

EA Programs helps senior leadership become more:

- Strategic Focused,
- Risk Aversive,
- Performance Managed, and
- Decision Oriented.

Making organizations more effective in performing the business. Aligning IT investments with business priorities. And improving business and technology optimization for mission success.

- It's a Strategic Information Asset
- It's a Risk Management Tool
- It's a Performance Management Tool
- It's a Decision Support Tool





Challenge For Departments: Demonstrating Effectiveness while Improving the Current State

- As an organization develops more integrated systems, complexity increases and the need to provide more enterprise-wide coordination, management and security increases.
- The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) requires agencies to demonstrate sound and effective utilization of more than \$64 billion spent on Information Technology government-wide each year.

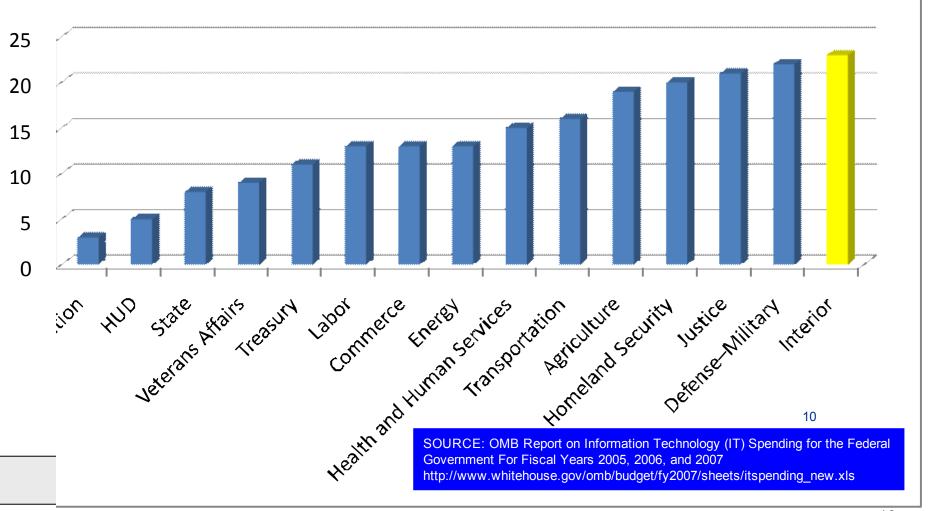
Overlap & Gaps in Critical Government Functions is Extensive*

- 8 50 agencies implement Federal drug control strategies
 - 29 agencies administer 541 clean air, water, and waste programs
- 23 agencies administer 200 programs that provide assistance to countries formerly part of the Soviet Union
 - 13 agencies administer 342 Federal economic development-related programs
- 17 agencies operate a total of 515 federal R&D laboratories with 88% of the funding within four agencies
 - 5 agencies have spent nearly \$1 billion in support of 12 international environmental agreements with major differences in spending and scope
- 9 agencies administer 27 teen pregnancy programs
 - 8 agencies administer 50 different programs to aid the homeless
- 7 agencies administer 40 different job training programs
 - 11 agencies administer 90 early childhood programs



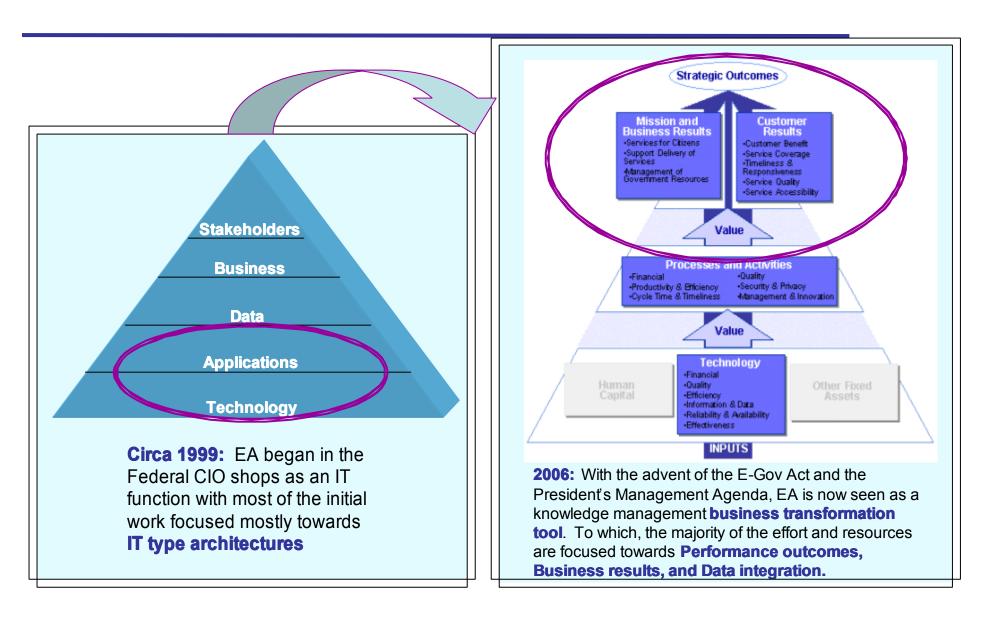
Many Agencies Are Challenged to Architect an Enterprise with an Unusually Wide Set of Mission Responsibilities

Count of Services for Citizen SubFunctions for Cabinet Agencies

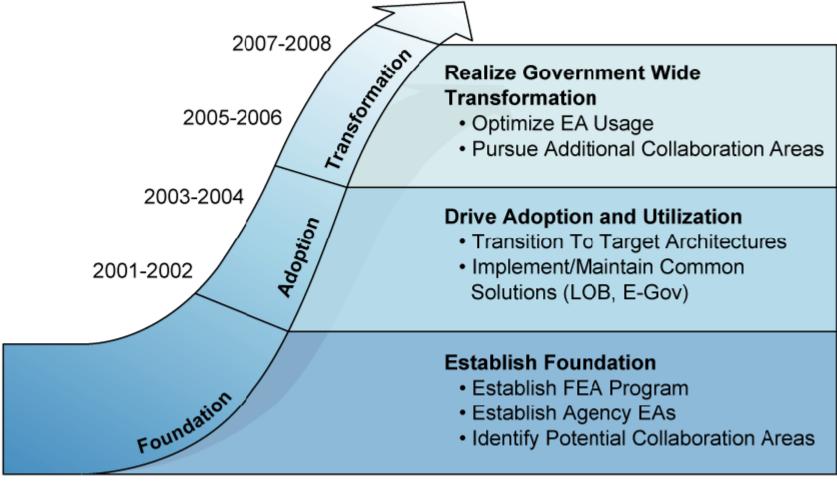




Evolution of FEA and E-Gov Focus



FEA Roadmap to Government Transformation



Source: OMB FEAPMO



The Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) cuts across the Federal Government and opportunities to collaborate, consolidate, and leverage IT investments are being developed as E-Gov initiatives and LoBs

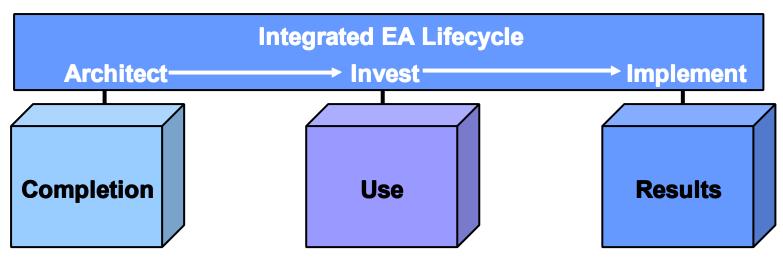
- ✓ The FEA is providing the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Federal agencies with a new way of describing, analyzing, and improving the Federal Government and its ability to serve the citizen
- ✓ The FEA will eliminate the organizational obstacles that have historically hindered improvement without forcing reorganizations
- ✓ The FEA is a business-focused approach and is not just planning IT
- ✓ The FEA provides a common framework for improving a variety of key areas:

☐ Budget allocation	Cross-agency collaboration
☐ Horizontal and vertical information sharing	☐ Improved service to the citizen
☐ Performance measurement and budget	□ e-Government
performance integration	Service Component Based Architecture

Source: Federal EA Program Management Office (<u>www.e-gov.gov</u>)



OMB's EA Assessment Criteria



- Completion of an agency's EA to include:
 - Reflection of the FEA reference models and principles of good architecture
 - EA work product development
 - Line of sight between horizontal layers of an agency's EA (performance, processes, data, services, and technology)
 - Transition strategy for an agency to move from its baseline to its target architecture

- Use of an agency's EA to include:
 - Policies and procedures necessary for an agency to develop, maintain, and oversee its EA
 - Integration of EA with agency IRM programs and IT management processes including: strategic planning, capital planning, and program/project management

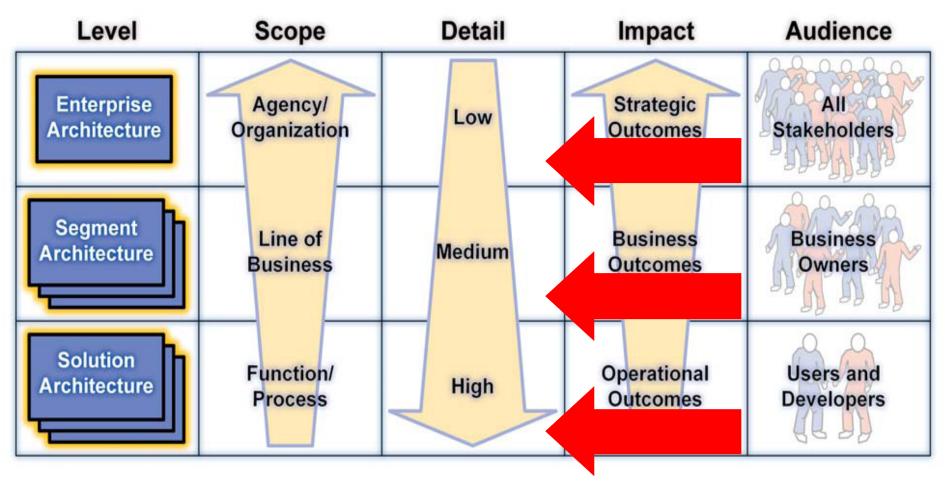
- Results achieved from utilizing an agency's EA to include:
 - Measurement of the effectiveness and value of an agency's EA
 - Demonstration of the progress of an agency in meeting its goals, closing performance gaps, and achieving critical results
 - Improvement in mission performance, customer service, and delivering cost savings

* OMB EA Framework Version 2.1, October 2006

FEAC Institute – Enterprise Architecture Assessment Criteria

OMB FEA-PMO's Segment Approach





"Segment architecture development is a collaborative process forming a bridge between enterprise-level planning and the development and implementation of solution architecture."

- OMB's FEA Practice Guidance

FEAC Institute – OMB FEA-PMO's Segment Architecture Approach

Performance Improvement Lifecycle

Performance Improvement Lifecycle

Agency Strategic Invest Implement Strategic Results

- Develop and maintain enterprise architecture
- Review, reconcile and approve segment architectures for the agency's core lines of business and common IT services

- Select IT initiatives to define the agency's IT investment portfolio
- Control IT investments
- Evaluate IT investments

- Develop and maintain segment architectures
- Develop IT program management plan
- Execute IT projects





FEA Reference Models

Performance Reference Model (PRM)

- Inputs, outputs, and outcomes
- Uniquely tailored performance indicators

Business Reference Model (BRM)

- Lines of Business
- Agencies, customers, partners

Service Component Reference Model (SRM)

- Service domains, service types
- Business and service components

Data Reference Model (DRM)

- Business-focused data standardization
- Cross-agency information exchanges

Technical Reference Model (TRM)

• Service component interfaces, interoperability

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Architectu

• Technologies, recommendations

Provides a common language for defining performance, business processes, information, services (capabilities) and technologies (products)

- Defines relationships between related elements in an architecture (processes, services, information and technology)
- Standardizes evaluation criteria for selecting vendor products and services

Thank you... Now any questions?



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FEAC Institute – Thank You! ... Now any more questions?