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MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER

I am pleased to present the Department's FY 2008 - 2010 Information Resources Management (IRM) Strategic Plan. This plan represents a vision for utilizing information management resources to effectively meet the Nation's Energy and National Security challenges.

One of the greatest IRM challenges over the near-term strategic horizon is the rapidly evolving threats to the Department's computing and information resources. In order to meet this challenge, agencies must establish and maintain robust yet flexible cyber security that identifies and adapts rapidly to ever changing threats. Cyber security priorities include certification and accreditation of information technology (IT) systems, enterprise-wide Defense-in-Depth strategies, asset inventory and management, appropriate network segmentation, and enhanced cyber security awareness by all employees. These essential elements have been captured and given focus in the DOE Cyber Security Revitalization Plan established in FY 2006. This Revitalization Plan is designed to position the Department of Energy (DOE) to meet both current and future threats to the security of our critical information assets.

This IRM Strategic Plan outlines IT strategic goals, outcomes, priorities, and the means for accomplishing these goals over the next three years. Through employing the Cyber Security Revitalization Plan, e-business technologies, enterprise architecture principles, effective portfolio management, and strategic human capital practices, the Department is better positioned to implement effective information resources management processes and address future IT challenges. The IRM Strategic Plan communicates the linkage of IT strategies to the overall Departmental Strategic Plan and, thereby, ensures proper guidance and technological support to accomplish DOE's critical-mission requirements. This IRM Strategic Plan also continues efforts on the Department's Strategic Priorities for Cyber Security, DOE OCIO IT Most Efficient Organization (MEO), IT Functional Accountability, Enterprise Licensing Agreement Programs, Homeland Security Presidential Directives 12 (HSPD-12), E-Government and DOE IT Capital Investment Control Process.

In addition to supporting DOE's immediate IT needs, the IRM Strategic Plan also establishes the strategy for supporting government-wide initiatives documented in the President's Management Agenda, E-Government Strategies, and Homeland Security Strategies. By working collaboratively, the Department can both meet its internal program needs and support government-wide goals for IT service to the citizens.

I believe the vision, goals, priorities, and strategies documented in this IRM Strategic Plan will define the path forward for the IT community to support program customers and make significant contributions to the accomplishment of DOE missions.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) at DOE has primary responsibility to ensure that IT is acquired and information resources are managed in a manner consistent with statutory, regulatory, and Departmental requirements and priorities. With this responsibility, the CIO provides information resources management advice and assistance to the Secretary of Energy and to other senior managers. The CIO also coordinates and articulates a shared vision and corporate perspective among the Department's information activities, which permits the CIO to champion Departmental initiatives that effectively manage information and provide for value-added corporate systems. It is in this capacity that the CIO has prepared and now presents the Department's IRM Strategic Plan for FY 2008 - 2010.

Strategic planning is the process by which the Department and the Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) determine its future direction, identifies the resources and transformational agenda needed to meet that direction and establishes an accountability system by which to manage progress towards that direction. The goal of the IRM Strategic Plan is to improve the operation of the Department's missions and programs. The Department's IRM Strategic Plan will shape the redesign of work processes and guide the development and maintenance of the Department's Enterprise Architecture and capital planning and investment control processes. In this regard, the IRM Strategic Plan builds on operational and tactical plans of each OCIO element ranging from IT human resources to E-Government. The IRM Strategic Plan describes what will be done over the next three years, while the tactical and operational plans execute the strategy and describe how these goals will be accomplished. Together, the OCIO can use these plans to ensure that Departmental efforts are meeting the strategic goals, objectives, and outcomes, necessary to support the DOE mission and functions.

In addition to this internal focus, DOE recognizes the need to integrate external policy directions as defined by Congress and the Administration into its IT initiatives. The DOE IRM Strategic Plan responds to the Government Performance Results Act of 1993, the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996, the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) of 1998, the E-Government Act of 2002, the Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) of 2002, the President's Management Agenda (PMA) of 2002, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-130, and the Federal Enterprise Architecture.

The scope of the IRM Strategic Plan addresses information resource functions to include, but not limited to: Business and Information Management, IT Human Resource Management, Enterprise Architecture (EA), Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC), Cyber Security, IT Support Services and E-Government. The scope also includes all DOE locations: Federal sites, laboratories, and management and operational facilities.

The OCIO recognizes that the success of an organization goes beyond just identifying an IT strategy. The strategy must be envisioned, accepted, aligned, communicated and governed in such a manner that it supports the mission and strategic themes of the Department. A strategy-focused organization links IT strategy to the overall Department of Energy strategic themes and internal processes delivering value to the organization. The following sections of this Strategic Plan identify the primary IT strategic goals and objectives for the Department and the means for achieving these goals.

2.0 IT STRATEGY OVERVIEW

2.1 Department of Energy Mission

The Department of Energy's overarching mission is "Discovering the solutions to power and secure America's future." The Department has five strategic themes which serve as a roadmap to help achieve its mission:

- Energy Security: Promoting America's energy security through reliable, clean, and affordable energy
- Nuclear Security: Ensuring America's nuclear security

- Scientific Discovery and Innovation: Strengthening U.S. scientific discovery, economic competitiveness, and improving quality of life through innovations in science and technology
- Environmental Responsibility: Protecting the environment by providing a responsible resolution to the environmental legacy of nuclear weapons production
- Management Excellence: Enabling the mission through sound management

2.2 Department of Energy Information Technology Vision

- DOE's IT Vision is to enable improved DOE mission accomplishment through effective use of information technology, at lowest cost, while strengthening the protection of systems and data.

DOE continues to promote effective Departmental operations by encouraging performance-based management and where appropriate, facilitates the restructuring of mission and business related processes before making significant IT investments to improve the performance and cost-effectiveness of the Department's information management activities. In addition, the CIO's Office of Cyber Security is implementing and maintaining a comprehensive cyber security program that is effective across its diverse missions and large array of interdependent networks and information systems.

2.3 Strategic Goals Overview

DOE views Information Resource Management as a critical component in achieving the Department's Mission, Strategic Themes, the PMA initiatives, E-Government strategies, and Homeland Security strategies. The OCIO has carefully selected IRM Strategic Goals and Objectives that drive achievement in these areas.

Figure 1 — Information Resources Management Strategic Goals

Strategic Goal 1: Revitalize Cyber Security across the Department of Energy	
Objective 1:	Develop Cyber Security Technical Management Requirements for Departmental Elements that set a baseline for securing the Department's systems and data
Objective 2:	Improve Compliance with FISMA
Objective 3:	Deploy a Corporate Asset Management system to identify and mitigate vulnerability in information systems, and maintain an up to date inventory of IT assets
Strategic Goal 2: Use Information Technology to improve mission accomplishment, at lowest cost.	
Objective 1:	Create an environment that enables the Department to use technology to continuously improve its processes
Objective 2:	Support the President's E-Government initiatives
Objective 3:	Implement the Most Efficient Organization and create Enterprise Licensing Agreements to consolidate services and save the Department and taxpayer money
Objective 4:	Develop and maintain an Enterprise Architecture and Capital Planning process that allows the Department's Senior Leaders to make informed decisions when managing Information Technology
Objective 5:	Recruit, develop, and retain the best and brightest people for the Department's Information Technology workforce while ensuring effective management of IT Projects to successfully maximize the government's investment.

In accordance with OMB Circular A-130, DOE's IRM Strategic Plan supports the Department's strategic goals and direction. The Information Resources Management activities enable the Department's mission and ensure that IRM decisions are integrated with organizational planning, budget, procurement, financial management, human resources management, and program management.

Information technology is key to the Department's success in meeting these strategic goals. It is a vital organizational asset that must be strategically deployed and utilized and an integral part of mission accomplishment.

In FY 2007, the Department developed a new Strategic Plan to meet the Nation's Energy and National Security challenges into the future. The DOE Strategic Plan provides direction for the next 25 years by "discovering the solutions to power and secure America's future." The Department has further integrated the Strategic Plan's long-term and intermediate goals into the annual performance budget. This performance structure establishes a concrete link between the Strategic Plan's themes and the Department's annual budget, performance metrics, and performance reporting. Table 1 below illustrates the strategic themes for each of the five business lines to which the performance structure ultimately aligns.

Table 1 — Alignment of DOE Business Lines and Strategic Goals

DOE Business Lines	DOE Strategic Themes
Energy Security	Promoting America's energy security through reliable, clean, and affordable energy
Nuclear Security	Ensuring America's nuclear security
Scientific Discovery and Innovation	Strengthening U.S. scientific discovery, economic competitiveness, and improving quality of life through innovations in science and technology
Environmental Responsibility	Protecting the environment by providing a responsible resolution to the environmental legacy of nuclear weapons production
Management Excellence	Enabling the mission through sound management

Table 2 below displays the alignment of the IRM Strategic goals to the Departments five strategic themes. The IRM goals are either directly or indirectly aligned to each strategic theme. A direct alignment is based on a clear linkage between the contribution of IRM goals to the accomplishment of a mission, and an indirect alignment (noted as crosscutting) reflects linkages where IRM goals create the technological or information sharing environment within which a strategic mission or goal is accomplished.

Table 2 — DOE IRM Strategic Goals to DOE's Strategic Themes

IRM Strategic Goal	DOE Business Line Strategic Themes				
	Energy Security	Nuclear Security	Scientific Discovery and Innovation	Environmental Responsibility	Management Excellence
Revitalize Cyber Security across the Department of Energy	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct	Direct
Use Information Technology to improve DOE mission accomplishment, at lowest cost	Direct/ Crosscutting	Direct/ Crosscutting	Direct/ Crosscutting	Direct/ Crosscutting	Direct

2.4 Strategic IT Priorities

This section provides a detailed list of the OCIO's Strategic Priorities implemented during FY2007 that improve IT management and serve as a sound basis to build upon while aligning with the overall mission, strategies and goals.

- Improve DOE cyber security, including issuance of a new Departmental Order, a new Manual for Classified Cyber Security, new cyber security guidance/requirements documents covering at least ten technical areas, development of a new cyber security architecture, completing the cyber security inventory of DOE systems, improving the DOE-wide cyber incident handling process, and completing improvement of the quality of certification and accreditation processes DOE-wide
- Implement the DOE IT MEO in a way that best supports its goals, e.g. reduce costs
- Implement IT functional accountability in a way that makes sense
- Fully implement the Department-wide software enterprise licensing agreement program
- Move ahead with HSPD-12 implementation in a way that creates a solid basis for future benefits
- Improve DOE E-Government management, moving ahead with DOE goals while being a government-wide team player
- Further improve the DOE IT capital investment control process, including management of I-MANAGE and other large projects

3.0 IRM OUTLOOK

This section provides a detailed background on how DOE utilizes the IRM Strategic Plan to ensure its IRM decisions, management responsibilities, and accountability are positioned to meet the Department's present and future needs.

3.1 Identify Target Opportunities

As a supplement to IRM strategic planning, DOE developed an Enterprise Architecture (EA) framework that identifies opportunities for management to leverage both strategic and operational IRM planning activities. Through utilization of its EA, DOE can identify and analyze "points of entry" (e.g., number of investments supporting a business line/sub function) that can result in recommendations for achieving long-term savings and increased efficiency. Moreover, the EA is aligned with the annual budget cycle and provides for updates to further define the baseline and target architectures based on decisions made in the IT investment portfolio selection process (part of IT CPIC). The framework operates to reduce performance gaps in the overall portfolio by retiring obsolete systems, developing E-Government solutions that incorporate greater quality and access, and supporting the development of reusable application components.

The Department's EA and IRM strategic planning guide operational activities and decision making through baseline and target oversight; performance measurement tracking; and the integration with other Departmental processes. As the section below illustrates, these parallel and integrated processes enable the Department to best select, align, and maximize its IT portfolio to fulfill its mission.

3.2 IT Investment Portfolio

IRM strategic planning and the establishment of EA targets precedes the selection of IT investments to ensure that annual investments and operations fully support organizational goals and missions. The annual selection of IT investments is completed in coordination with the budget-formulation process under the direction of the CIO and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) to ensure that IT investment needs and requests are fully integrated into DOE's annual budget request.

Each year, the Department selects IT investments that meet mission needs, close performance gaps, align with EA targets, and align with external drivers such as Government-wide E-Government initiatives. Figure 2 and Table 3 show the breakout of DOE's BY 2009 IT portfolio based on DOE strategic goals. In addition, Appendix A highlights some specific CIO priorities and strategic initiatives.

Figure 2 — DOE's BY 2009 IT Portfolio Breakout

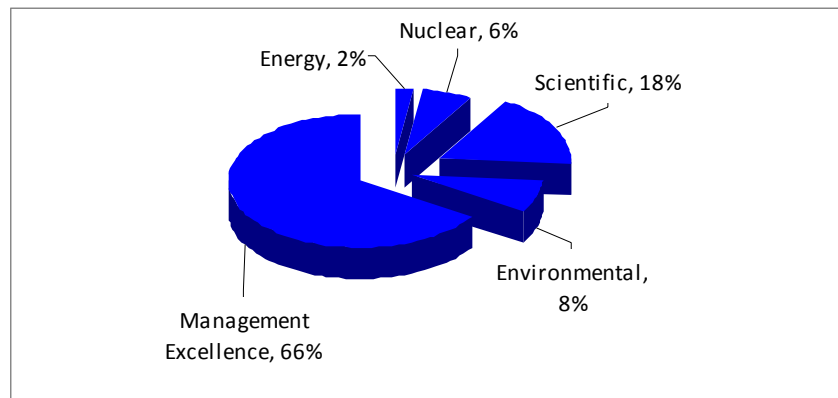


Table 3 — DOE Total IT Investments BY 2009 (in Millions)

Strategic Area	Total Portfolio	
	Dollars	Percentage
Energy	47.0930	2
Nuclear	121.2229	6
Scientific	362.6222	18
Environmental	154.5155	8
Management Excellence	1337.4721	66
Total:	2022.9259	100

*Derived from the Department's initial BY 2009 OMB Exhibit 53 submission, September 2007

As indicated in Table 3, 100 percent of DOE's BY 2009 total Portfolio can be directly attributed to the five strategic themes. The DOE IT Portfolio breakout demonstrates the Agencies ability to meet the needs of individual strategic goals while leveraging opportunities across DOE to increase efficiency and lower costs.

DOE's IT Portfolio is characterized by a wide array of initiatives ranging in size and sophistication, all of which are aimed at improving public service, operational efficiency, and mission accomplishment. The success of an IT initiative and the Department's portfolio depends on end-to-end management that ensures that DOE accomplishes its mission and goals while actively pursuing the Federal Government's strategic agenda.

3.3 Organization of the Department

The mission of the Department is accomplished through 21 laboratories and technology centers, 4 Power Marketing Administrations, 8 Program Offices, 12 Staff Offices, operations and field organizations located in 13 locations across the United States, the Energy Information Administration, and the National Nuclear Security Administration. Supporting these entities are over 100,000 federal and contractor employees.

DOE's organizational structure is decentralized and aligned with its multiple missions. Department senior management provides strategic plans, IRM strategic plans, EA targets, and standards to Program Offices to guide program planning, decision making, and investing. Program Officials are responsible for acquiring and implementing approved programs and investments to achieve performance goals. In this way, the Department ensures that within the decentralized organizational structure, all decisions and activities continue to support the overall strategic goals of the organization.

The CIO's role is to provide advice and assistance to the Secretary of Energy and other senior managers to ensure that IT is acquired and information resources are managed in a manner that implements the policies and procedures of relevant legislation. Within the structure, the Department has established a strategic plan which guides program, mission and activities. The CIO has established this companion document, the IRM Strategic Plan, to guide IT acquisition, operations and management. As a result, IT is fully aligned to support program, missions, and activities.

The IRM Strategic Plan also details a vision of how DOE will use IT to ensure the effective management and delivery of high-quality information to be used and shared in a secure and cost-effective manner. The strategy includes goals, objectives, and outcomes to support mission accomplishment, close performance gaps, and establish a solid infrastructure foundation for the Department. The following sections detail the IRM strategy for the Department.

4.0 IRM STRATEGIC GOALS

4.1 Goal 1: Revitalize Cyber Security across the Department of Energy

The Department has taken significant steps to improve the current state of Cyber Security within the enterprise. The first step in this effort involved developing a plan for the revitalization of the Department's cyber security program. This plan was signed by the Deputy Secretary on February, 2006, and establishes a federated approach to implementing cyber security where the Department's Under Secretaries are responsible for the implementation of cyber security in their organizations under the leadership of the Department Chief Information Officer. The plan defines a comprehensive cyber security program to address long-standing, systemic weaknesses in protecting our information and information systems.

Objective 1: Develop Cyber Security Technical Management Requirements for Departmental Elements that set a baseline for securing the Department's systems and data

DOE continues to implement the Department's plan for the revitalization of cyber security. DOE is focusing on high-priority activities that will have a significant impact over the next fiscal year such as certification and accreditation.

Outcomes:

- Improved continuity/contingency planning, testing and remediation
- Continuous compliance reviews and testing of system security controls
- A common approach to operating system and application software configuration controls through an integrated asset management program
- Standards for cyber security enterprise architecture
- Cyber security early warning and incident response, recovery and reconstitution of services support
- Improved identification, categorization and prioritization of critical infrastructure assets and other responsibilities assigned by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 7
- Implementation and validation of interconnection agreements
- Built-in security and privacy in 100% of IT investments
- Certification and Accreditation (C&A) of all operational systems
 - Continue, as well as improve, the monitoring of all C&A processes to ensure full compliance that systems are evaluated and meet the minimal security-control requirements for their established level of sensitivity and risk

Performance Measures:

- Develop and issue guidance based on National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Special Publications, including Minimum Security Controls, Certification and Accreditation, Risk Management, Vulnerability Management, Interconnection Agreements, Plan of Actions and Milestones (POA&M), Contingency Planning, Configuration Management, Clearing and Sanitization, Password Management, Wireless Devices and Information Systems, Voice Over Internet Protocol,

Peer-to-Peer, Remote Access to DOE Information Systems, Awareness and Training, Identification and Authentication, Audit and Accountability, and System Security Testing

- Develop and implement a concept of operation for conducting cyber security compliance reviews
- Conduct Compliance Reviews of all Under Secretary cyber security programs to validate proper implementation of DOE cyber security policies and guidance

Objective 2: Improve Compliance with FISMA

The OCIO will continue to provide Department-wide cyber security guidance and outreach to promote a higher level understanding and acceptance of requirements and to assist Senior DOE Management in program implementation.

Outcomes:

- Provide a comprehensive set of cyber security performance metrics across the Department
- Enable Program Offices and contractor-run facilities to improve their FISMA annual grades
 - Increased oversight and monitoring of FISMA compliance requirements within DOE
- Standardized cyber security performance requirements that incorporate government requirements and industry best practices
 - Institute a review cycle for statutory and regulatory requirements for new polices and guidance to ensure continual update to address changing requirements.
- Identify and proliferate common cyber security controls and measures
 - Rules of behavior
 - Awareness and Training program
 - Risk-management-based certification and accreditation
 - Contingency planning, testing, and updates
 - System categorization (sensitivity and criticality)

Performance Measures:

- Develop and issue Departmental Threat Statement and Risk Assessment as the foundations for the Department's cyber security program
- Expanded and improved formal Awareness and Training program to create higher level end-user awareness across the broader DOE community. The program will include measures for verifying the effectiveness of education related to social engineering and common threats targeted at DOE personnel

Objective 3: Deploy a Corporate Asset Management system to identify and mitigate vulnerability in information systems, and maintain an up to date inventory of IT assets

DOE continues to improve its situational awareness through continuous monitoring and incident management. CAM will provide near-real time inventory, identification of minimum configurations and system interconnection and boundaries.

Outcomes:

- Establish and implement minimum baseline security configuration standards
 - Develop platform-specific security configuration standards to ensure implementation of appropriate security controls prior to systems being placed in production
 - Ensure implementation of security controls to protect DOE information commensurate with the risk and magnitude of loss from unauthorized activities
- Perform periodic vulnerability assessments to continuously monitor production environments
 - Establish a vulnerability assessment program to effectively monitor DOE information technology systems to detect known, unpatched vulnerabilities
 - Measure effectiveness of the vulnerability remediation activities through ongoing analysis of vulnerability metrics, including the ratio of vulnerabilities to the number of systems scanned

- Formulate vulnerability remediation and tracking efforts to ensure mitigation of identified vulnerabilities
 - Institute mandates for remediation of identified vulnerabilities within specified timeframes, dependent upon the risk and magnitude of harm from compromise
 - Track remediation of vulnerabilities, and take appropriate action for systems found to be out of compliance with remediation requirements

Performance Measures:

The Department will implement the second phase of the CAMS initiative for identifying and monitoring information system assets and network boundaries to ensure the agency has a demonstrable process for maintaining a 100 percent information systems inventory.

4.2 Goal 2: Use Information Technology to improve DOE mission accomplishment, at lowest cost.

The overarching mission of DOE is “discovering the solutions to power and secure America’s future.” Within this context this IRM strategic goal becomes an enabler to achieving DOE’s mission. The Department will successfully realize this goal primarily through leveraging E-Government opportunities and by development of the Department E-Government Strategy.

DOE’s E-Government Strategy directly supports the PMA, the Federal Lines of Business initiative, and the Department’s core mission requirements by evaluating and applying new information technologies and simplifying access to energy-related Government information and services. The goal is to adhere to the three basic principles established by the PMA:

1. **To be Citizen-centered**, not bureaucracy or Agency-centered
2. **To be Results-oriented**, producing measurable improvements for citizens
3. **To be Market-based**, actively promoting innovation

Information Technology is also a key supporting element in accomplishing DOE goals. As such, it must be acquired, managed, and used in a way that maximizes its efficiency and effectiveness in supporting missions. To achieve this, the OCIO has established an IT governance structure and process that enables improved mission accomplishment at lowest cost, through the use of Information Technology. This governance structure includes a Departmental IT capital planning and investment control process, EA program, IT project and asset management processes, and IT acquisition framework to achieve efficiency. Descriptions of objectives, strategies, and outcomes for the IT governance program are described below.

Objective 1: Create an environment that enables the Department to use technology to continuously improve its process

DOE strives to use information technology as a key enabling mission service for clear and consistent information describing Department-wide IT policy objectives and cross-Departmental initiatives, such as mission program focus, E-Government and Line of Business (LoB) initiatives.

Outcomes:

- Provide support for Department-wide integration initiatives
 - Improve cross-collaboration among Department integration efforts including the Office of Science, NNSA, and other Program/Staff Offices
 - Improve business performance from integrating with cross-Department efforts, such as Functional Accountability and Cyber Security Revitalization
 - Improve decision-making by providing comprehensive view of current and future capabilities

Performance Measures:

- Information products and services are in line with the core mission priorities through the strategic portfolio review process
- Department-wide collaboration initiatives are linked to the DOE transition plan using the DOE EA Framework

Objective 2: Support the President's E-Gov initiatives

DOE continues to support the President's E-Government Initiatives. DOE is an active participant in 19 of 24 of these initiatives and is involved in the nine Federal Lines of Business initiatives. DOE is developing an enterprise IT acquisition framework that will govern Department IT acquisitions in accordance with the government-wide SmartBUY program. DOE recognizes that active partnership in these important government-wide initiatives will result in government cost reductions, improved services to citizens, business-process and technology standardization, and elimination of duplicative systems.

Through the LoB initiatives, partner agencies will use EA based principles and best practices, proven through the E-Government initiatives and Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA), to implement common solutions. The standardization and consolidation of each agency's systems will decrease redundancy while driving cost savings through reduced full-time equivalent (FTE) requirements, system development and operation cost reductions, and process standardization. The end result of the LoB efforts will be to save taxpayer dollars, reduce administrative burdens, and significantly improve information management services across the government.

Outcomes:

- Reduced cost of government operations
 - Continue active partnership in the E-Government, Line of Business, and SmartBUY initiatives in order to effectuate cost reductions across the government
 - Identify existing DOE investments that align to government-wide initiatives and implement migration and alignment plans
- Streamlined delivery of services and products to the customer
 - Work with customers and federal agency partners to identify ways to more efficiently provide services and information
- Standardized business processes across Agencies
 - Collaborate with similar mission agencies to develop joint efforts and promote best practices across the Federal Government
 - Continue to transition to Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPv6) capable technology

Performance Measures:

- Deliver effective project management and cost saving controls for DOE E-Government initiatives

Objective 3: Implement the Most Efficient Organization and create Enterprise Licensing Agreements to consolidate services and save the Department and taxpayer money

DOE continues to experience significant success with its internal E-Government initiatives. In a continual effort to become more effective and efficient, the Department has integrated E-Government efforts with the Department's EA effort. The EA program will institutionalize semi-annual strategic portfolio reviews to ensure that the Department's information technology investments are in line with its strategic goals and missions.

As part of an overall IT acquisition framework, DOE seeks to leverage cost efficiencies achievable through consolidation of like requirements and by leveraging economies of scale from enterprise-wide licensing agreements. Department-wide acquisition for widely used commercial software across the enterprise,

otherwise known as enterprise licensing, consolidates IT Commercial Off the Shelf (COTS) software contracts. Integrating and building on existing capabilities within the Department, the Enterprise License Agreement (ELA) program will allow the Department to develop and enforce policies and procedures supporting the identification, acquisition, oversight and compliance of enterprise software agreements. The ELA program supports and complies with the Energy-Wide Strategic Sourcing (EWSS) program, Federal SmartBUY initiative, Clinger-Cohen, PMA, and other legislative and DOE policies.

DOE achieves contract administration efficiencies by reducing multiple contracts to one. DOE negotiates a better price by leveraging the Department's total buying power thereby reducing total cost of ownership and cost for each individual user. By implementing these buying practices, acquisitions and support costs will be reduced, leading to the increase use of standards-compliant software.

Outcomes:

- Realize the operational efficiencies and process improvements by leveraging new technologies
- Maximize buying power and reduce total cost of IT ownership by attaining optimal pricing through the aggregation of software requirements
- Streamline Acquisition to increase IT contract administration efficiencies through consolidation opportunities of legacy IT contracts into enterprise license agreements and single contract vehicles

Performance Measures:

- Establish a Change Control function to provide the catalyst for E-Government change reviews and configuration changes
- Comply with the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA) by making data collections and disseminations enabled electronically
- Develop policy and guidance defining an enterprise license inventory process enabling DOE to track software licenses and optimize license utilization across the enterprise
- Develop and implement a formal policy through the Integrated Project Team (IPT) to ensure that software purchases are coordinated between Headquarters and field sites, to include SmartBuy and enterprise license agreements with vendors
- Establishment of a central source of information to allow sites and programs to identify the best available contracts or agreements
- Establish an ELA IPT that includes members of the program offices, the Integrated Contractor Purchasing Team (ICPT) and members of other groups (e.g., IT Council)

Objective 4: Develop and maintain an integrated Enterprise Architecture and Capital Planning process that allows the Department's Senior Leaders to make informed decisions when managing Information Technology

The Department views CPIC and IT portfolio management as a key tool in ensuring IT funding has the maximum impact on DOE mission accomplishment. Implementing a comprehensive CPIC process ensures that the Department's portfolio of IT investments fully address DOE's business needs and strategies. A strong portfolio management will also allow DOE to achieve the expected benefits in accordance with accurate and complete cost, schedule, technical, and performance baselines. Ensuring that DOE has the right mix of IT investments that those investments are delivering real results for mission support, and that the portfolio is regularly reviewed for currency will enable the OCIO to deliver maximum value to the DOE mission. Monitoring operational investment performance is as important to ensure success as selecting the right portfolio of projects or investments. Investments are monitored over time and resources are shifted to investments that perform best, keeping in mind the established investment rules and parameters with regard to risks and returns. DOE recognizes that effective IT portfolio-management practices result in significant savings of Departmental annual IT budgets, enhanced efficiency, and increased mission alignment.

To date, the Department has made significant progress in enhancing the CPIC process through the use of scorecards at the investment portfolio level and at the Program level. In addition, improved linkages

between IT investments and the annual budget process have been implemented in partnership with the Office of the CFO. To further leverage these accomplishments; DOE is continuing to review its CPIC processes in an effort to identify additional opportunities for improvement. The Department envisions a CPIC process that provides decision-making bodies with the appropriate information to ensure that optimal decisions are made with regard to the selection and maintenance of the Department's IT portfolio.

The architecture has been developed in a manner that allows each completed piece to build momentum for successive efforts, heralding architecture as a business transformation and IT modernization tool to garner support for the EA practice. DOE continues to develop and mature its EA through an updated Target EA, Plan of Action & Milestones (POA&M), Enterprise Performance Model (EPM), and EA Transition Plan (EATP). Additionally, the DOE EA extends to the core mission program areas through the integration of Cross Cutting Segment Architectures. These efforts strive to add value to the core mission areas and accelerate adoption of cross agency initiatives for shared services across common mission functions, such as Geospatial, Cyber Security and Business Support Services. These EA products serve as a framework for managing investments and developing recommendations for improving DOE's IT investment portfolio across the enterprise.

The Chief Architect chairs a Department-wide Architecture Review Board (ARB) to facilitate collaboration across the Department and to collectively define and pursue an EA direction that provides value to all stakeholders at the Department of Energy.

Outcomes:

- Every major IT investment is delivering mission-support results by documenting closure of performance gaps facilitated by IT
- DOE has the right mix of IT investments, with each major investment directly supporting one or more of the Department's missions
 - Review IT portfolio against DOE strategic goals; analyze Business Reference Model (BRM) mappings against DOE strategic goals
 - Implement IRM Strategic Plan with "line-of-sight" linkages to DOE Strategic Plan
 - Ensure IT Investment funding is appropriately aligned to DOE strategic goals and priorities
 - Ensure that all major IT investments are reviewed and that data relevant to annual IT selection is provided to the Corporate Program Review (CPR)
- The portfolio is regularly reviewed for opportunities to improve performance, reduce costs, eliminate redundancies, and/or enhance collaboration
 - Conduct operational analysis on all Operations and Maintenance (O&M) investments and Earned Value on Development Modernization and Enhancement
 - Analyze results against the current Modernization Blueprint
 - Work with the Program Offices and the CFO to identify opportunities to increase value and performance by retiring and replacing aging systems
 - Work in partnership with Program Offices and the CFO to identify, align, and redirect funding for investments targeted for migration to corporate or Government-wide E-Government initiatives
- Support for Department-wide integration initiatives
 - Collaborate with the Cyber Security Revitalization efforts to ensure DOE security priorities are in sync with the architecture
 - Improve cross-collaboration among Department integration efforts including the Office of Science, National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA), and other Program/Staff Offices
 - Improve business performance by integrating with cross-Department EA efforts
 - Demonstrate cost savings by eliminating or consolidating duplicative systems and reusing services
- Enhance investment decision making
 - Utilize the Target Architecture and Transition Strategy to guide IT investments decision-making and develop recommendations for improving the IT investment portfolio for the Department
 - Improve the CPIC select, control and evaluate process with EA data (stakeholder information)
 - Enhance EA governance processes and improve EA integration with IT investment management
 - Accelerate the adoption to the target state of the enterprise

- Improve mission performance
 - Implement Department-wide EA framework to accelerate the adoption of cross agency initiatives
 - Improve performance of services to mission specific areas and those cross cutting the enterprise and the federal government
 - Align resources improving business performance and agency core mission achievement
 - Clearly define information items; their hierarchies and relationships, outputs, and technology inputs

Performance Measures:

- All major IT investments support a documented performance gap, and are set to deliver results towards closing that gap
- Actual results are within 10 percent of planned improvement
- Incorporate architecture-based decision making at the business-level to ensure that systems and infrastructure constantly evolve to exploit appropriate technology advances to best meet mission needs
- Maintain a “GREEN” rating from OMB during the annual EA assessment
- Support Investment Business cases through the EA and demonstrate its use in portfolio formulation and approval

Objective 5: Recruit, develop and retain the best and brightest people for the Department’s Information Technology workforce while ensuring effective management of IT Projects to successfully maximize the government’s investment

DOE recognizes the strategic management challenge required to hire and retain a highly skilled IT workforce and is working to address the criticality of strengthening human capital as a driver for organizational effectiveness. The PMA has identified a specific human-capital initiative that is directed toward aligning a professional workforce in support of a Department’s mission, goals, and strategies. DOE has developed recruitment requirements to focus efforts on identifying qualified candidates who are easily able to adapt to changes brought about by new technologies. In addition, initiatives have been implemented that focus on maximizing employee performance by instituting development programs and enrichment opportunities that motivate and inspire employees. DOE has already made significant progress in the area of human capital with the implementation of the Corporate Human Resource Information System (CHRIS) and the integration of the DOE Jobs Online application process with the Office of Personnel Management’s USAJOBS website.

DOE will continuously strive to maintain a high-performing workforce through enrichment opportunities, comprehensive training programs, leadership development, and an open culture that promotes the sharing of intellectual capital and demonstrates high standards of integrity for employees. Because of competitive sourcing and constantly emerging technologies, a workforce must be maintained that is both easily adaptable and highly skilled in mission critical competencies.

Technology investments provide DOE with the necessary means to achieve its five strategic goals as well as those goals identified in the PMA. However, as with any type of investment, the success of IT investments requires thorough planning and effective management throughout the investment life cycle. Currently, the Department evaluates the business cases on their baseline goals each year to ensure that milestones and costs are accurately planned and documented. Subsequent to the evaluation of planned baseline goals, DOE has implemented a quarterly review process that evaluates investments on their ability to achieve the planned cost, schedule, and performance goals that were established in the business cases. This review process is facilitated by the OCIO, and the Department’s IT Council is responsible for the final investment evaluations each quarter.

DOE will continue to mature its methodologies for ensuring effective IT project performance by implementing standardized processes for developing and evaluating baseline goals for investments, as well as enhancing the quarterly review process for assessing the achievement of those goals. This effort will provide more stringent reporting requirements and evaluation criteria to ensure that each Program Office is accurately reporting their baseline goals and performing regular reviews of their investments.

Outcomes:

- Adherence to cost, schedule, and performance targets
 - Validate that cost and schedule reporting requirements are met during the business-case reviews that are conducted in support of the annual budget submission process
 - Institutionalize requirements for reporting monthly cost and schedule variances
 - Certify the Earned Value Management (EVM) activities and systems used by major IT investments that meet DOE internal E-Government criteria
- Timely decisions on projects in remediation
 - Provide performance-review data to DOE's senior leaders when investments show continued performance issues for two or more quarters
 - Ensure timely decisions on projects in remediation
 - Verify the validity and the accuracy of EVM data
- Align workforce skills with DOE missions and priorities
 - Implement a new performance-management system to better recognize and reward superior performance ensuring a high-performing and accountable workforce
 - Implement a performance framework for accountability at the employee level

Performance Measures:

- Regularly measure cost and schedule actual results and report them to senior management
- Track corrective action strategies into the quarterly review process for IT investments that have demonstrated negative performance trends for two quarters or more.
- Increase investments in human capital development processes like learning & training on new technologies
- Achieve incremental improvements in employee satisfaction and human capital development practices through increased business performance

APPENDIX A: STRATEGIC IT INITIATIVES

Consolidated Infrastructure, Office Automation, and Telecommunications (I,OA&T) Program

Infrastructure, Office Automation and Telecommunications (I, OA&T) are the underpinnings required for DOE to perform its most basic business functions. Neither business activities nor the mission functions can operate effectively without sound infrastructure, office automation, and telecommunications. The goal of the I,OA&T Consolidated Infrastructure Program is to successfully implement and manage all of its underlying projects and contribute to the overall achievement of the Department's mission goals.

The Consolidated I,OA&T is defined by six service lines: telecommunications and networks; application and data hosting/housing; office automation; telephony; enterprise collaboration service; and cyber security. The service lines provide the necessary foundation across all the Business Lines to facilitate the achievement of the Department's mission goals and objectives. Consolidating the I,OA&T projects will create a more solid network infrastructure supporting collaboration across the DOE sites. The sharing of resources across sites allows for more efficient use of human capital and more effective sharing of resources across the enterprise.

Planned Outcomes

- Coordinate the management of I,OA&T through a Department-wide process.
- Minimize the costs of operations and allow program offices to spend more time focused on mission.
- Meet the needs of end users while minimizing support and maintenance costs.
- Improve cyber security by enabling unified security patches and virus protection through the standardization of platforms and applications.
- Reduce trouble resolution time through use of automated tools (remote control, software distribution, management of desktops and infrastructure).

Geospatial Science Program

DOE has chartered a Geospatial Science Program (GSP), Tri-Chaired by the Office of Science, Office of Environmental Management, and the National Nuclear Security Administration to "coordinate and optimize [DOE's] investments in geospatial science and technology as they support the core missions of the Department". The Office of the CIO provides technical, operational, and administrative support to the GSP to implement the priority activities as directed by the Tri-Chair members.

The GSP held a "Geospatial Science EXPO: Mapping the Mission" in the Headquarters lobby, with a VIP walkthrough for Secretary Bodman and GSP Program Office leadership. Over 50 posters from across the Laboratories and HQ Programs were displayed with interactive demonstrations for the VIP participants. A *Geospatial Science Portfolio* depicting the geospatial applications used across the Complex was prepared and is available for DOE management.

The DOE Geospatial Science Program has been instrumental in contributing to the OMB Geospatial Line of Business (GLOB) initiative which is intended to, "establish a more coordinated approach to producing, maintaining, and using geospatial data and services." The Department will continue to work with OMB and the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) to implement the Geospatial Common Solution Technical Architecture as a result of the GLOB.

Planned Outcomes

- Improved geospatial legacy data records management practices.
- Enhanced geospatial shared services for emergency management/response.
- Continued participation on the FGDC for strategic policy direction and operational execution of the Geospatial Line of Business.
- Implementation of the Federal Geospatial Profile as it aligns with the Federal Enterprise Architecture and supports the DOE Target Enterprise Architecture.
- Brokered National geospatial data resources with Federal partners.
- Establish geospatial software Enterprise License Agreement for leveraged DOE investment.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12

This investment brings the Department in compliance with Homeland Security Presidential Directive 12. The initiative provides an enterprise standards-based authentication and authorization infrastructure that offers secure, seamless business transactions and information exchange within DOE and across many disparate agencies and organizations. The objective is to improve DOE's business processes using products that enable DOE to create a solid basis for future benefits.

The program will reduce existing logical and physical security vulnerabilities and mitigate risks to establish the prerequisite level of security for critical enterprise business functions. Both the technology solutions and ongoing support provided by the initiative will enable DOE to ensure that system users are who they claim to be (authentication), allow effective use of digital signatures (data integrity and accountability), and restrict access to appropriately authorized users (access control).

Planned Outcomes

- Provide a standardized DOE ID Card, compliant with HSPD 12 and capable of supporting physical and logical access requirements such as cryptographic storage of digital credentials, integrated standards-based building proximity support, and a printed format that complies with federal ID card requirements.
- Enhance a public key infrastructure solution that complies with federal standards, and supports DOE requirements for confidentiality, integrity and authenticity.
- Implement an Identity and Access Management solution that serves as the basis of a common security infrastructure that can support diverse systems.

Spectrum Management

Continued support of the President's Spectrum Policy Initiative (SPI) has provided the Department with a solid foundation for continuing to enhance its spectrum management processes. Responding to the November 30, 2004, Presidential Determination, the latest step in the SPI, ensures that DOE continues to evaluate and improve its methods of efficiently and effectively managing the way the Department uses spectrum. DOE also recognizes the importance of contributions to the SPI, which will culminate in a national spectrum plan that will facilitate national and homeland security, foster economic growth, and effectively support vital U.S. spectrum needs.

In response to the Presidential Determination, DOE is evaluating its current spectrum management processes and developing the Department's Strategic Spectrum Plan (SSP). The SSP will examine three distinct issues—spectrum requirements, including bandwidth and frequency location for future technologies or services; the planned uses of new technologies or expanded services requiring spectrum; and suggested spectrum efficient approaches to meet identified spectrum requirements. Examining the planned uses for new and future technologies allows DOE to incorporate spectrum resources into the EA, further enhancing that framework. The SSP is being organized around the DOE's LOB structure to provide a more organized and holistic approach to the spectrum management process regarding resource allocation and future investments.

Planned Outcomes

- Respond to the Presidential Determination and support the President's Spectrum Policy initiative.
- Improve spectrum management processes.
 - Align the SSP and submit to the Department of Commerce.
 - Implement and maintain DOE's SSP.

APPENDIX B: DOE E-GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION

DOE Participation in Inter-Agency Initiatives and Federal Lines of Business

Inter-Agency Initiative	Role
Government to Citizen (G2C)	
USA Services	Participant
GovBenefits.gov	Participant
Government to Business (G2B)	
Business Gateway	Participant
e-Rulemaking	Participant
Federal Asset Sales	Participant
SMARTBUY	Participant
Government to Government (G2G)	
SAFECOM	Participant
Disaster Management	Participant
Geospatial One-Stop	Participant
Grants.gov	Participant
Internal Efficiency and Effectiveness (IEE)	
e-Clearance	Participant
e-Records Management	Participant
e-Travel	Participant
e-Learning	Participant
Enterprise HR Integration	Participant
e-Payroll	Participant
Integrated Acquisition Environment	Participant
Recruitment One-Stop	Participant
Cross-Cutting Initiatives	
e-Authentication	Participant

Line of Business	Role
Financial Management	Participant
Grants Management	Participant
Human Resources Management	Participant
Case Management	Participant
Federal Health Architecture	Participant
Budget Formulation & Evaluation	Participant
Geospatial	Participant
Information Systems Security	Participant
IT Infrastructure	Participant

Ongoing Internal DOE E-Government Initiatives

Innovative Department of Energy E-Government Applications (IDEA)
Government to Business (G2B)
e-Assessment of FOCI Companies
e-PMA (Electronic Proposal Management Application)
Government to Government (G2G)
E-Government Department Integrated Security System
Internal Efficiency and Effectiveness
I-MANAGE
DOE COE (Department of Energy Common Operating Environment)

APPENDIX C: LIST OF ACRONYMS

ARB	Architecture Review Board
BRM	Business Reference Model
CAM	Corporate Asset Management
C&A	Certification and Accreditation
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
CIO	Chief Information Officer
CHRIS	Corporate Human Resource Information System
COTS	Commercial Off the Shelf
CPIC	Capital Planning and Investment Control
CPR	Corporate Program Review
DOE	Department of Energy
EA	Enterprise Architecture
EATP	Enterprise Architecture Transition Plan
EAWG	Enterprise Architecture Working Group
ELA	Enterprise License Agreement
EPM	Enterprise Performance Model
EVM	Earned Value Management
EWSS	Energy-wide Strategic Sourcing
FEA	Federal Enterprise Architecture
FGDC	Federal Geographic Data Committee
FISMA	Federal Information Security Management Act
FTE	Full Time Equivalents
GLOB	Geospatial Line of Business
GPEA	Government Paperwork Elimination Act
GSA	General Services Administration
GSP	Geospatial Science Program
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
IDEA	Innovative Department of Energy E-Government Applications
I, OA&T	Infrastructure Office Automation and Telecommunications
ICPT	Integrated Contractor Purchasing Team
I-MANAGE	Integrated Management Navigation System
IPT	Integrated Project Team
IPv6	Internet Protocol Version 6
IRM	Information Resources Management
IT	Information Technology
LOB	Line of Business
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration
OCIO	Office of the Chief Information Officer
OMB	Office of Management and Budget
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
PMA	President's Management Agenda
POA&M	Plan of Action and Milestones
SPI	Spectrum Policy Initiative

SSP Shared Service Provider