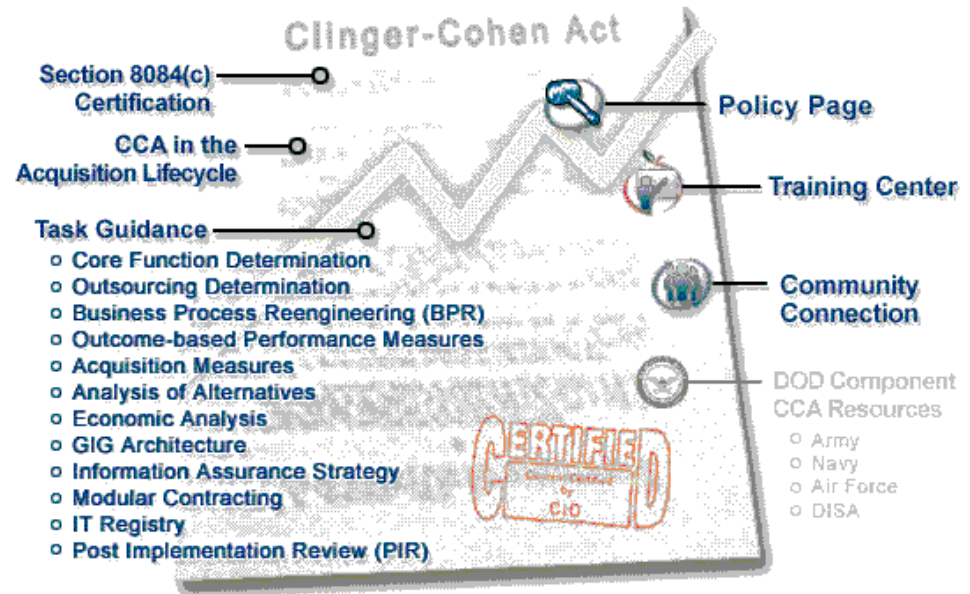


“The Information Technology Management Reform Act”



Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996

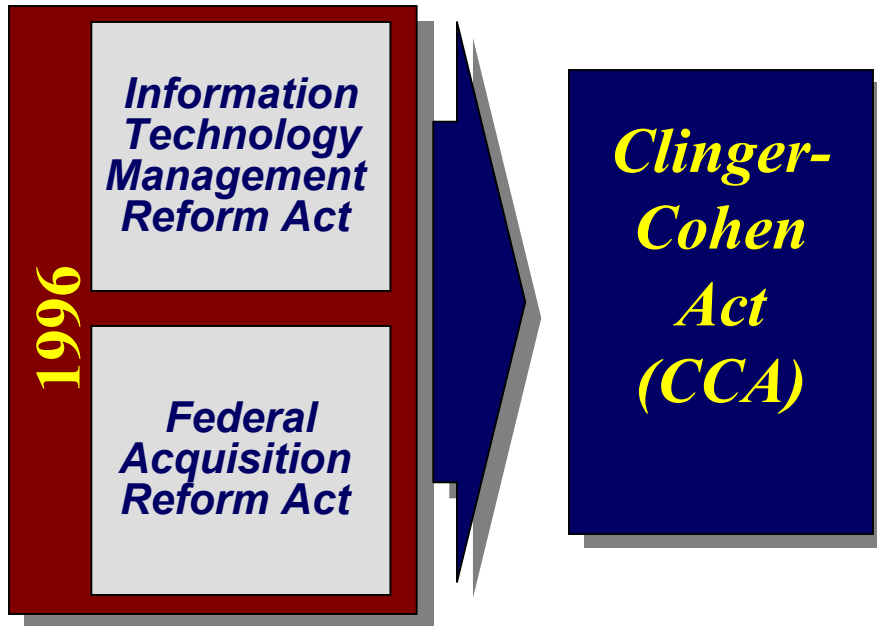


Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996

BRIEFING OUTLINE

- *Background*
- *Compliant Components*
- *Implementation Components*
- *Configuration Management Implications*

What is the Clinger Cohen Act (CCA)



- Require the heads of Federal agencies to link IT investments to agency accomplishments, and establish a process to:
 - ✓ select,
 - ✓ manage and
 - ✓ control their IT investments.
- Links security to agency capital planning and budget processes, establishes agency Chief Information Officers, and re-codifies the Computer Security Act of 1987



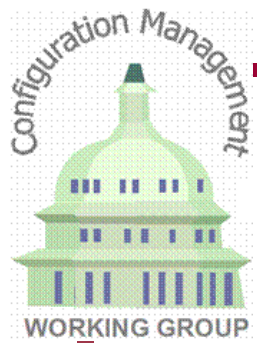
CCA and Information Technology (IT)

- *Target is Federal agencies and DoD has come into compliance*
- *Took effect August 8, 1996*
- *Abolished the Brooks Act*
- *Caused a major paradigm shift in the process for acquiring and managing IT.*
- *The CCA is not just about the management of IT but include:*
 - ✓ *activities such as procurement reform,*
 - ✓ *results based management,*
 - ✓ *financial accountability, and*
 - ✓ *business process reengineering.*



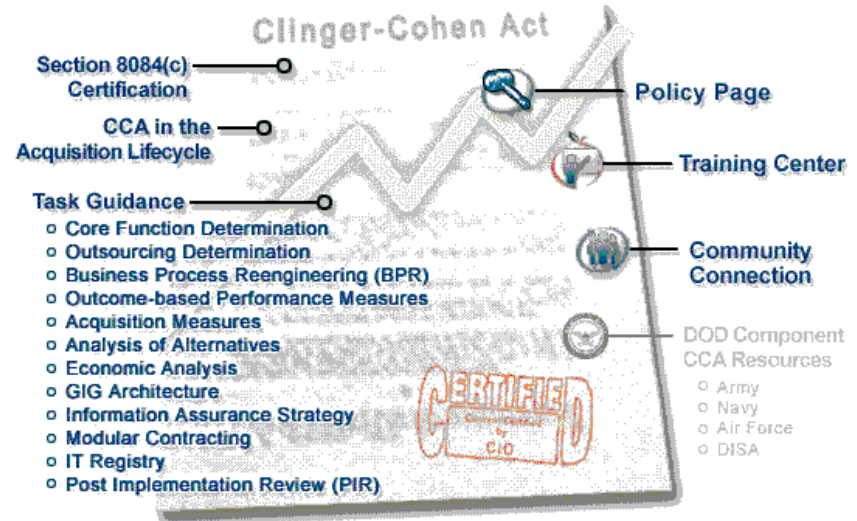
The Brooks Act made the General Services Administration (GSA) the central authority for procurement of automatic data processing (ADP) resources. The Federal Information Resources Management Regulation (FIRMR) was issued to implement the Brooks act and established a process that required Federal agencies to obtain a Delegation of Procurement Authority (DPA) from GSA to acquire ADP, initially, and telecommunications (TC) resources. Passage of the ITMRA is causing a major paradigm shift in the process for acquiring and managing IT. The task of understanding the objectives of ITMRA and establishing a program or process to manage IT in a Federal agency is a major undertaking.

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DoD & Clinger Cohen Act

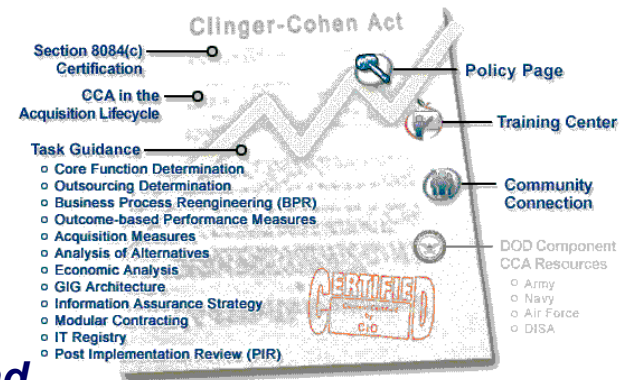
In DoD, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Networks & Information Integration) has been designated as the DoD CIO and provides management and oversight of all DoD information technology, including national security systems.



Effective 1 October 2004, Software Acquisition Management (SAM) courses are mandatory for DAWIA Certification in the IT career field for levels I, II, & III

DoD & Clinger Cohen Act Implementation

- ✓ **Core Function Defined**
- ✓ **Outcome-based Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs)**
- ✓ **Business Process Reengineering**
- ✓ **No Private or Gov Better**
- ✓ **An Analysis of Alternatives**
- ✓ **Economic Analysis**
- ✓ **Acquisition Measures:**
- ✓ **Global Information Grid Policies and Architecture,**
- ✓ **Information Assurance Strategy**
- ✓ **Modular Contracting**
- ✓ **Registration of Acquiring Systems.**
- ✓ **Post Implementation Review:**
- ✓ **CCA Certification by FY 2004**





Enterprise Architecture Support CCA Implementation

“Enterprise Architecture is a strategic information asset base, which defines the business mission, the information necessary to perform the mission, the technologies necessary to perform the mission, and the transitional processes for implementing new technologies in response to the changing mission needs.”

Federal CIO Council

“Enterprise Architecture is the holistic expression of an organization’s key business, information, application and technology strategies and their impact on business functions and processes. The approach looks at business processes, the structure of the organization, and what type of technology is used to conduct these business processes.”

Meta Group, Inc.

Enterprise Architecture Without CM - How Reliable is the Architecture, LONG TERM

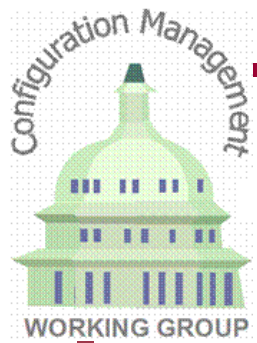
Enterprise Architecture (EA) is a tool that links the an organization to its IT strategy :

*business mission,
strategy
processes.*

It is documented using multiple architectural models or views that show how the current and future needs of an organization will be met.

By focusing on strategic differentiators and working across the enterprise, there is a unique opportunity to create leverage and synergies and avoid duplication and inconsistencies across the enterprise.





Enterprise Architecture Is A Key Components – All Should Be Under Enterprise CM Control

The key components of the EA are:

- **Accurate representation of the business environment, and strategy and critical success factors.**
- **Comprehensive documentation of business units and key processes.**
- **Views of the systems and data that support these processes.**
- **A set of technology standards that define what technologies and products are approved to be used within an organization, complemented by prescriptive enterprise-wide guidelines on how to best apply these technology standards in creating business applications.**



Architectural Models to Document Enterprise Architecture At A Minimum

Business Architecture – addresses the business mission, strategy, line of businesses, organization structure, business process models, business functions, etc.

Technology Architecture – defines the technology services needed to support the application portfolio of the business. It also documents the software, hardware, and network product standards.



Information Architecture (also known as data architecture) – defines what information needs to be made available to accomplish the mission, to whom, and how.

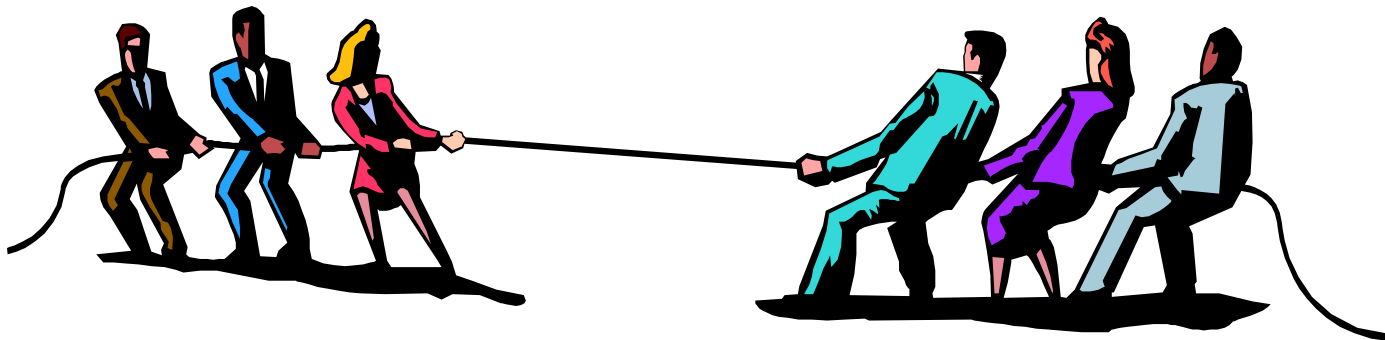
Application Architecture (also known as functional architecture) – focuses on the application portfolio required to support the business mission and information needs of the organization. At the next level of detail, it addresses the common Business components and business services that can be leveraged by multiple applications.

So What Does That Mean to ME as a Professional CMer???

Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA) provides that government information technology organization operate exactly as an efficient and profitable business operates.








Technology (Assets) must be treated as a "capital investment" during all lifecycle phases including:

- ✓ Acquisition
- ✓ Planning
- ✓ Management



CMers Don't Wait To Be Invited To The Party

Since agencies and the armed forces have transitioned to performance based acquisition and there is more reliance on the use of digital information interfaces, the CMers must:

-  *Understand the application of the basic principles of CM in acquisition and operational environments.*
-  *Plan for and make prudent and cost effective choices in effecting configuration management activities throughout the life cycle of a material item.*
-  *Provide the necessary basis for CM in the planning acquisition and management of Contracts.*
-  *Evaluate contractor/supplier proposals and associated CM processes.*
-  *Acquire and process necessary CM information.*
-  *Use data models, data dictionaries, and CM data object templates as a framework for translating and communicating configuration information among diverse, distributed, data bases in an integrated data environment.*
-  *Measure CM performance effectiveness of both government activities and contractors/suppliers.*



Resource – Mil-Hbk-61a Configuration Management Guidance

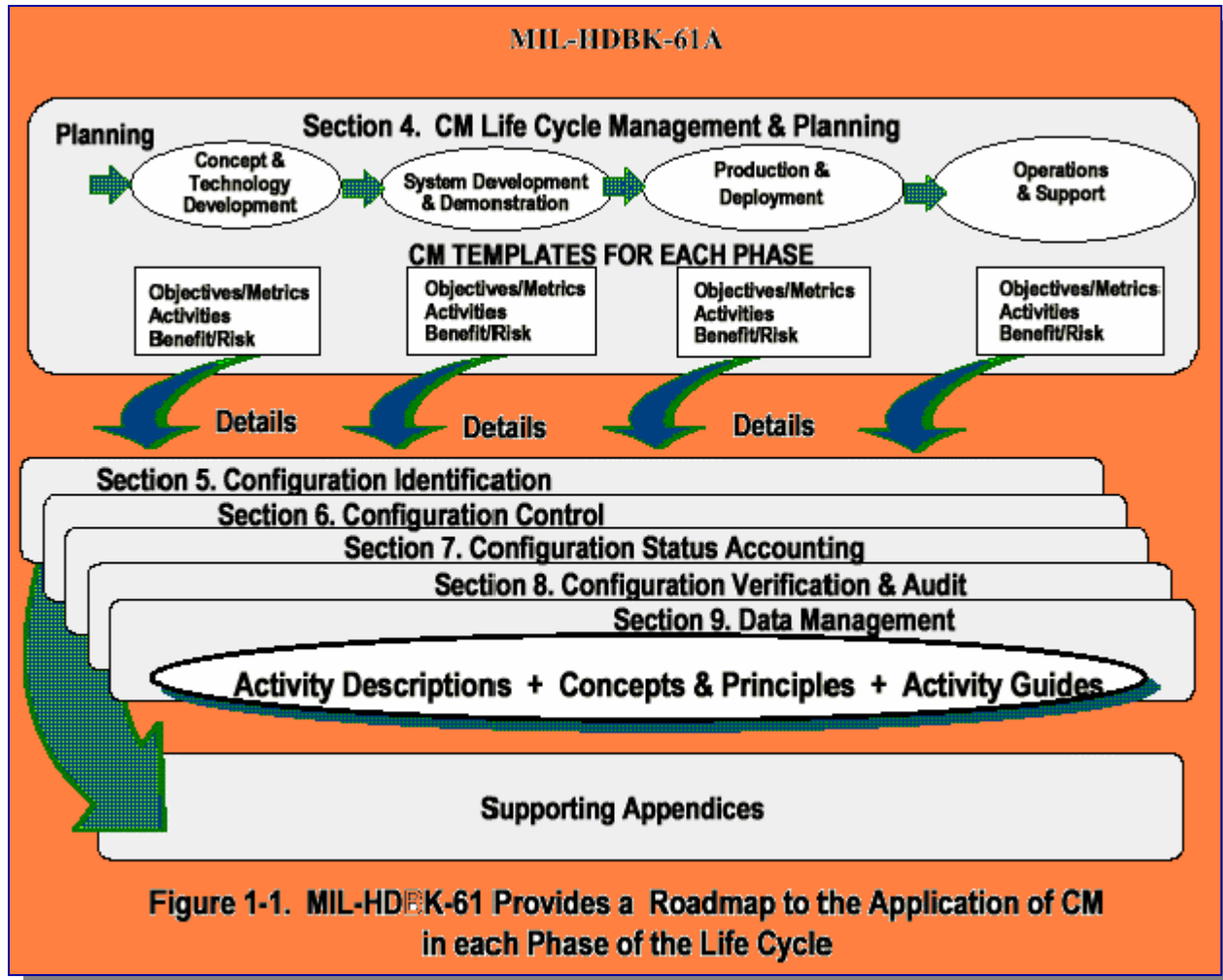


Figure 1-1. MIL-HDBK-61 Provides a Roadmap to the Application of CM in each Phase of the Life Cycle

So What Assets Should Be Considered As Part of Enterprise CM?

With respect to an executive agency –

Any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment, data or information used by agency these include:

- automatic acquisition tools and data,*
- storage locations and management requirements,*
- manipulation instructions and data,*
- management process and data,*
- movement or transmission,*
- controls,*
- displays,*
- switching,*
- interchange and interfaces,*
- transmission information and data*
- reception requirements.*



*Everything –
At an Enterprise Level*

CCA Implementation Without CM is:



a recipe for failure and non-compliance

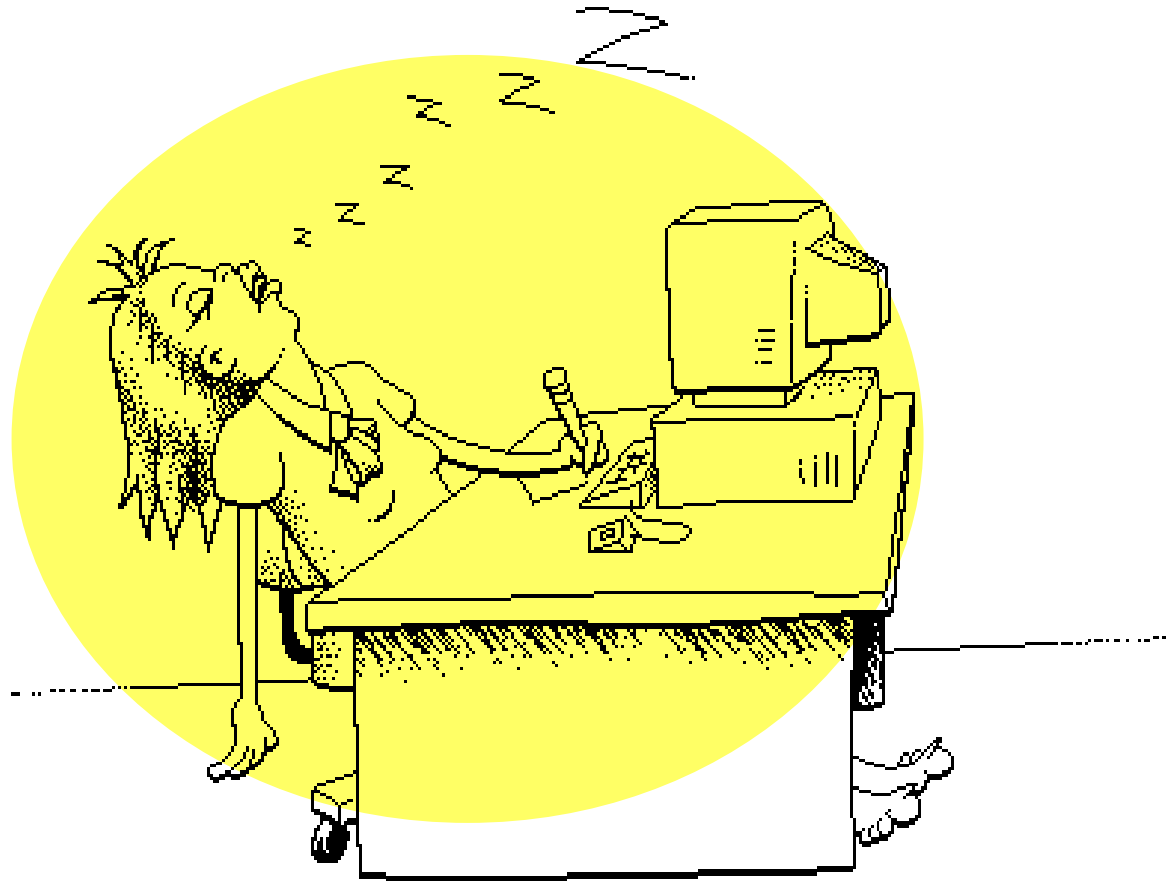


Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996

BRIEFING SUMMARY

- ☑ *Background*
- ☑ *Compliant Components*
- ☑ *Implementation Components*
- ☑ *Configuration Management Implications*

Questions or Comments





Reference - DoD & Clinger Cohen Act Implementation

- Core Function: Make a determination that the acquisition supports core, priority functions of the Department
- Outcome-based Measures of Effectiveness (MOEs)*: Establish Outcome-based Measures of Effectiveness, sometimes referred to as outcome-based performance measures, which are linked to strategic goals.
- BPR: Redesign the process that the system supports to reduce costs, improve effectiveness and maximize the use of COTS technology
- No Private or Gov Better: Determine that no private sector or government source can better support the function
- AoA: An Analysis of Alternatives has been conducted
- Economic Analysis: An Economic Analysis has been conducted that includes a calculation of the return on investment; or for non-AIS programs, a Life-Cycle Cost Estimate (LCCE) has been conducted.

- Acquisition Measures: There are clearly established measures and accountability for program progress.
- GIG Architecture: The acquisition is consistent with the Global Information Grid policies and architecture, to include relevant standards.
- IA Strategy: The Program has an Information Assurance strategy that is consistent with DoD policies, standards and architectures, to include relevant standards.
- Modular: To the maximum extent practicable, (1) modular contracting has been used, and (2) the program is being implemented in phased, successive increments, each of which meets part of the mission need and delivers measurable Benefit, independent of future increments.
- Registration: The system being acquired is registered.
- Post Implementation Review: A PIR has been conducted. In DoDI 5000.2 this is referred to as a Post Deployment Production Review (P DPR).
- CCA Certification: Section 8084(c) of the Appropriations Act for FY 2004 re-enacted a provision that requires the DoD CIO to certify CCA compliance for MAIS Systems to the congressional defense committees at acquisition milestones.