

Exhibit 300 (BY2010)

PART ONE

OVERVIEW

1. Date of Submission:

2009-04-10

2. Agency:

015

3. Bureau:

10

4. Name of this Capital Asset:

FedDebt

5. Unique Project Identifier:

015-10-01-14-01-1060-00

6. What kind of investment will this be in FY2010?

Mixed Life Cycle

7. What was the first budget year this investment was submitted to OMB?

FY2001 or earlier

8. Provide a brief summary and justification for this investment, including a brief description of how this closes in part or in whole an identified agency performance gap.

FedDebt supports the Federal government's delinquent debt collection programs, which were centralized in Treasury/FMS by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996. FedDebt provides Treasury's delinquent debt collection business with an integrated system that combines the legacy Treasury Offset Program (TOP) system with the legacy Debt Management Servicing Center/Private Collection Agency Monitoring and Control (DMSC/PMAC). FedDebt provides the Debt Management Services (DMS) organization with a single platform for its business applications, a single entry portal for its business applications, online access for creditor agencies via a web-based customer interface, and a single database for reporting. FedDebt is based on findings in a study by McKinsey and Company dated October 2003 that identified critical functionality gaps in FMS systems and recommended end-state business and enterprise architectures to increase business flexibility while reducing overall system complexity. The goal is to move toward a Service-Oriented Architecture which transforms individual software assets into reusable building blocks for future applications. NOTE: As recommended by the McKinsey study, accounting for debt collection functions will be maintained separately in a system which will interface with FedDebt. All identified findings are incorporated into a formal plan of action and milestones. FedDebt supports Treasury's strategic goal to manage the U.S. Government's finances effectively, and supports the FMS strategic goal to maximize collection of Government delinquent debt by providing efficient and effective centralized debt collection services. FedDebt will integrate the collection services that FMS provides to Federal Program Agencies (FPAs) through its TOP and Cross-Servicing programs. TOP matches a database of delinquent debtors against outgoing Federal payments and offsets or levies those payments to recipients who owe delinquent debts. The Cross-Servicing program uses Treasury demand letters, Private Collection Agencies, administrative wage garnishment, repayment agreements, and other collection tools to collect delinquent debt owed to the Government.

9. Did the Agency's Executive/Investment Committee approve this request?

yes

9.a. If "yes," what was the date of this approval?

2008-04-03

10. Did the Program/Project Manager review this Exhibit?

yes

11.a. What is the current FAC-P/PM certification level of the project/program manager?

11.c. What date did the Program/Project Manager receive the FACP/PM certification? If the certification has not been issued, what is the anticipated date for certification?

12. Has the agency developed and/or promoted cost effective, energy-efficient and environmentally sustainable techniques or practices for this project.

yes

12.a. Will this investment include electronic assets (including computers)?

no

12.b. Is this investment for new construction or major retrofit of a Federal building or facility? (answer applicable to non-IT assets only)

no

13. Does this investment directly support one of the PMA initiatives?

yes

If yes, select the initiatives that apply:

Expanded E-Government
Financial Performance

13.a. Briefly and specifically describe for each selected how this asset directly supports the identified initiative(s)? (e.g. If E-Gov is selected, is it an approved shared service provider or the managing partner?)

FedDebt supports the Financial Performance goal by providing an integrated system for managing the Government's delinquent debt portfolio, ensuring more timely and accurate debt collection and reporting consistent with the Debt Collection Improvement Act. FedDebt supports Expanded E-Government by providing Federal Program Agencies and Private Collection Agencies with web-based access to debt information and eliminating labor-intensive manual processes and hard-copy data exchanges.

14. Does this investment support a program assessed using the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)?

yes

14.a. If yes, does this investment address a weakness found during the PART review?

no

14.b. If yes, what is the name of the PARTed program?

10001118 - Financial Management Service Debt Collection

14.c. If yes, what rating did the PART receive?

Effective

15. Is this investment for information technology?

yes

1

6. What is the level of the IT Project (per CIO Council's PM Guidance)?

Level 3

17. What project management qualifications does the Project Manager have? (per CIO Council's PM Guidance)

(1) Project manager has been validated as qualified for this investment

18. Is this investment identified as high risk on the Q4 - FY 2008 agency high risk report (per OMB memorandum M-05-23)?

yes

19. Is this a financial management system?

yes

19.a. If yes, does this investment address a FFIA compliance area?

yes

19.a.1. If yes, which compliance area:

Financial Systems Requirements and Accounting Standards

19.b. If yes, please identify the system name(s) and system acronym(s) as reported in the most recent financial systems inventory update required by Circular A11 section 52.

System name: FedDebt System acronym: FEDDEBT System name: Treasury Offset Program System acronym:

TOP System name: Debt Check System acronym: Debt Check

20. What is the percentage breakout for the total FY2010 funding request for the following? (This should total 100%)

Area	Percentage
Hardware	0
Software	0
Services	92
Other	8

21. If this project produces information dissemination products for the public, are these products published to the Internet in conformance with OMB Memorandum 05-04 and included in your agency inventory, schedules and priorities?

n/a

22. Contract information of individual responsible for privacy related questions.

Name

Phone Number

Title

23. Are the records produced by this investment appropriately scheduled with the National Archives and Records Administration's approval?

no

SUMMARY OF SPEND

1. Provide the total estimated life-cycle cost for this investment by completing the following table. All amounts represent budget authority in millions, and are rounded to three decimal places. Federal personnel costs should be included only in the row designated Government FTE Cost, and should be excluded from the amounts shown for Planning, Full Acquisition, and Operation/Maintenance. The total estimated annual cost of the investment is the sum of costs for Planning, Full Acquisition, and Operation/Maintenance. For Federal buildings and facilities, life-cycle costs should include long term energy, environmental, decommissioning, and/or restoration costs. The costs associated with the entire life-cycle of the investment should be included in this report.

All amounts represent Budget Authority

Note: For the cross-agency investments, this table should include all funding (both managing partner and partner agencies).

Government FTE Costs should not be included as part of the TOTAL represented.

Cost Type	Py-1 & Earlier -2007	PY 2008	CY 2009	BY 2010
Planning Budgetary Resources	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Acquisition Budgetary Resources	20.889	4.743	3.297	3.602
Maintenance Budgetary Resources	10.012	4.626	6.193	6.351
Government FTE Cost	8.152	3.878	3.359	3.834
# of FTEs	64	29	27	30

Note: For the cross-agency investments, this table should include all funding (both managing partner and partner agencies).

Government FTE Costs should not be included as part of the TOTAL represented.

2. Will this project require the agency to hire additional FTE's?

no

PERFORMANCE

In order to successfully address this area of the exhibit 300, performance goals must be provided for the agency and be linked to the annual performance plan. The investment must discuss the agency's mission and strategic goals, and performance measures (indicators) must be provided. These goals need to map to the gap in the agency's strategic goals and objectives this investment is designed to fill. They are the internal and external performance benefits this investment is expected to deliver to the agency (e.g., improve efficiency by 60 percent, increase citizen participation by 300 percent a year to achieve an overall citizen participation rate of 75 percent by FY 2xxx, etc.). The goals must be clearly measurable investment outcomes, and if applicable, investment outputs. They do not include the completion date of the module, milestones, or investment, or general goals, such as, significant, better, improved that do not have a quantitative measure.

Agencies must use the following table to report performance goals and measures for the major investment and use the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) Performance Reference Model (PRM). Map all Measurement Indicators to the corresponding Measurement Area and Measurement Grouping identified in the PRM. There should be at least one Measurement Indicator for each of the four different Measurement Areas (for each fiscal year). The PRM is available at www.egov.gov. The table can be extended to include performance measures for years beyond the next President's Budget.

	Fiscal Year	Strategic Goal Supported	Measurement Area	Measurement Grouping	Measurement Indicator	Baseline	Planned Improvement to the Baseline	Actual Results
1	2007	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Mission and Business Results	Debt Collection	Total dollars of delinquent debt collected minus any reversals	\$3.336 billion in delinquent debt collected in FY 2006.	\$3.2 billion	\$3.7 billion in delinquent debt collected.
2	2007	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Customer Results	New Customers and Market Penetration	Percentage of eligible debts referred to FMS for collection	89% of delinquent debts eligible for collection were referred to FMS for collection.	92%	100% of delinquent debts eligible for collection were referred to FMS for collection.
3	2007	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Processes and Activities	Productivity	Amount of debt collected per \$1 spent on delinquent debt collection programs	\$38.17 collected for every \$1 of delinquent debt collection program costs.	\$36.50	\$53.55 collected for every \$1 of delinquent debt collection program costs.
4	2007	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Technology	Service Availability	Online system uptime as a percentage of scheduled system uptime	95% online system uptime as a percentage of scheduled system uptime, based on about 3 months worth of data	96%	98% online system uptime as a percentage of scheduled system uptime, based on limited data.
5	2008	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Mission and Business Results	Debt Collection	Total dollars of delinquent debt collected minus any reversals	\$3.7 billion in delinquent debt collected in FY 2007.	\$3.4 billion	\$4.410 billion in delinquent debt collected.
6	2008	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Customer Results	New Customers and Market Penetration	Percentage of eligible debts referred to FMS for collection	100% of delinquent debts eligible for collection were referred to FMS for collection.	95%	100% of eligible debts referred.
7	2008	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Processes and Activities	Productivity	Amount of debt collected per \$1 spent on delinquent debt collection	\$53.55 collected for every \$1 of delinquent	\$40.00	\$54.82 collected for every \$1 of program

					programs	debt collection program costs.		costs.
8	2008	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Technology	Service Availability	Online system uptime as a percentage of scheduled system uptime	98% online system uptime as a percentage of scheduled system uptime, based on limited data	96%	98% online system uptime.
9	2009	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Mission and Business Results	Debt Collection	Total dollars of delinquent debt collected minus any reversals	\$4.4 billion in delinquent debt collected.	\$3.9 billion	TBD
10	2009	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Customer Results	New Customers and Market Penetration	Percentage of eligible debts referred to FMS for collection	100% of delinquent debts eligible for collection were referred to FMS for collection.	97%	TBD
11	2009	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Processes and Activities	Productivity	Amount of debt collected per \$1 spent on delinquent debt collection programs	\$54.82 collected for every \$1 of delinquent debt collection program costs.	\$43.00	TBD
12	2009	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Technology	Service Availability	Online system uptime as a percentage of scheduled system uptime	98% online system uptime as a percentage of scheduled system uptime, based on limited data	97%	TBD
13	2010	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Mission and Business Results	Debt Collection	Total dollars of delinquent debt collected minus any reversals	\$4.4 billion in delinquent debt collected.	\$3.9 billion	TBD
14	2010	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Customer Results	New Customers and Market Penetration	Percentage of eligible debts referred to FMS for collection	100% of delinquent debts eligible for collection were referred to FMS for collection.	97%	TBD

15	2010	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Processes and Activities	Productivity	Amount of debt collected per \$1 spent on delinquent debt collection programs	\$54.82 collected for every \$1 of delinquent debt collection program costs.	\$43.00	TBD
16	2010	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Technology	Service Availability	Online system uptime as a percentage of scheduled system uptime	98% online system uptime as a percentage of scheduled system uptime, based on limited data	98%	TBD
17	2011	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Mission and Business Results	Debt Collection	Total dollars of delinquent debt collected minus any reversals	\$4.4 billion in delinquent debt collected.	\$4.0 billion	TBD
18	2011	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Customer Results	New Customers and Market Penetration	Percentage of eligible debts referred to FMS for collection	100% of delinquent debts eligible for collection were referred to FMS for collection.	97%	TBD
19	2011	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Processes and Activities	Productivity	Amount of debt collected per \$1 spent on delinquent debt collection programs	\$54.82 collected for every \$1 of delinquent debt collection program costs.	\$44.00	TBD
20	2011	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Technology	Availability	Online system uptime as a percentage of scheduled system uptime	98% online system uptime as a percentage of scheduled system uptime, based on limited data	98%	TBD
21	2012	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Mission and Business Results	Debt Collection	Total dollars of delinquent debt collected minus any reversals	\$4.4 billion in delinquent debt collected.	\$4.1 billion	TBD
22	2012	Effectively Managed U.S. Government	Customer Results	New Customers and Market Penetration	Percentage of eligible debts referred to FMS for collection	100% of delinquent debts eligible for	97%	TBD

		Finances				collection were referred to FMS for collection.		
23	2012	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Processes and Activities	Productivity	Amount of debt collected per \$1 spent on delinquent debt collection programs	\$54.82 collected for every \$1 of delinquent debt collection program costs.	\$45.00	TBD
24	2012	Effectively Managed U.S. Government Finances	Technology	Availability	Online system uptime as a percentage of scheduled system uptime	98% online system uptime as a percentage of scheduled system uptime, based on limited data	98%	TBD

Enterprise Architecture

In order to successfully address this area of the business case and capital asset plan you must ensure the investment is included in the agency's EA and Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) process, and is mapped to and supports the FEA. You must also ensure the business case demonstrates the relationship between the investment and the business, performance, data, services, application, and technology layers of the agency's EA.

1. Is this investment included in your agency's target enterprise architecture?
yes
2. Is this investment included in the agency's EA Transition Strategy?
yes
- 2.a. If yes, provide the investment name as identified in the Transition Strategy provided in the agency's most recent annual EA Assessment.
FedDebt
3. Is this investment identified in a completed (contains a target architecture) and approved segment architecture?
yes
- 3.a. If yes, provide the six digit code corresponding to the agency segment architecture. The segment architecture codes are maintained by the agency Chief Architect.
116-000

4. Identify the service components funded by this major IT investment (e.g., knowledge management, content management, customer relationship management, etc.). Provide this information in the format of the following table. For detailed guidance regarding components, please refer to <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/egov/>.

Component: Use existing SRM Components or identify as NEW. A NEW component is one not already identified as a service component in the FEA SRM.

Reused Name and UPI: A reused component is one being funded by another investment, but being used by this investment. Rather than answer yes or no, identify the reused service component funded by the other investment and identify the other investment using the Unique Project Identifier (UPI) code from the OMB Ex 300 or Ex 53 submission.

Internal or External Reuse?: Internal reuse is within an agency. For example, one agency within a department is reusing a service component provided by another agency within the same department. External reuse is one agency within a department reusing a service component provided by another agency in another department. A good example of this is an E-Gov initiative service being reused by multiple organizations across the federal government.

Funding Percentage: Please provide the percentage of the BY requested funding amount used for each service component listed in the table. If external, provide the funding level transferred to another agency to pay for the service.

	Agency Component Name	Agency Component Description	Service Type	Component	Reused Component Name	Reused UPI	Internal or External Reuse?	Funding %
1	Debt Collection	Collects delinquent debt owed to Federal agencies by the public, using cross-servicing, offset of Treasury payments, Private Collection Agencies, salary offset, administrative wage garnishment, and litigation through the Department of Justice.	Financial Management	Debt Collection			No Reuse	60
2	Case Management	Associates cases to debts and debtors in a one-to-many relationship.	Tracking and Workflow	Case Management			No Reuse	25

5. To demonstrate how this major IT investment aligns with the FEA Technical Reference Model (TRM), please list the Service Areas, Categories, Standards, and Service Specifications supporting this IT investment.

FEA SRM Component: Service Components identified in the previous question should be entered in this column. Please enter multiple rows for FEA SRM Components supported by multiple TRM Service Specifications.

Service Specification: In the Service Specification field, Agencies should provide information on the specified technical standard or vendor product mapped to the FEA TRM Service Standard, including model or version numbers, as appropriate.

	SRM Component	Service Area	Service Category	Service Standard	Service Specification (i.e., vendor and product name)
1	Debt Collection	Component Framework	Business Logic	Dependent Platform	IBM JCLMVS/SPESAJE52
2	Debt Collection	Component Framework	Business Logic	Dependent Platform	IBM REXX
3	Debt Collection	Component Framework	Data Management	Database Connectivity	JAVA/J2EE
4	Debt Collection	Component Framework	Data Management	Database Connectivity	JAVA/JDBC
5	Debt Collection	Component Framework	Data Management	Reporting and Analysis	WEBFOCUS/ReportCaster
6	Debt Collection	Component Framework	User Presentation / Interface	Content Rendering	JAVA/WebSphere Studio App. Dev.
7	Debt Collection	Component Framework	User Presentation / Interface	Dynamic Server-Side Display	STRUTS
8	Debt Collection	Service Access and Delivery	Service Transport	Supporting Network Services	IBM TSOE
9	Debt Collection	Service Interface and Integration	Integration	Middleware	JAVA JMS & MQ
10	Debt Collection	Service Interface and Integration	Integration	Middleware	WebSphere MQ

11	Case Management	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Database / Storage	Database	IBM DB2
12	Debt Collection	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Delivery Servers	Application Servers	WebSphere Application Server
13	Case Management	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Software Engineering	Integrated Development Environment	WebSphere Integration Developer
14	Debt Collection	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Delivery Servers	Web Servers	IBM HTTP Server
15	Debt Collection	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Hardware / Infrastructure	Servers / Computers	IBM P-Series
16	Debt Collection	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Support Platforms	Dependent Platform	IBM AIX
17	Debt Collection	Service Platform and Infrastructure	Support Platforms	Independent Platform	JAVA 2 Runtime Environment SE
18	Debt Collection	Component Framework	Data Management	Reporting and Analysis	WEBFOCUS/ReportCaster
19	Debt Collection	Component Framework	Business Logic	Independent Platform	Microfocus COBOL

6. Will the application leverage existing components and/or applications across the Government (i.e., FirstGov, Pay.Gov, etc)?

yes

6.a. If yes, please describe.

Yes, data and information provided by Pay.Gov is used for analysis and reporting. In addition, FedDebt reuses some components that are leveraged within the Federal Reserve Banking System.

PART TWO

RISK

You should perform a risk assessment during the early planning and initial concept phase of the investment's life-cycle, develop a risk-adjusted life-cycle cost estimate and a plan to eliminate, mitigate or manage risk, and be actively managing risk throughout the investment's life-cycle.

Answer the following questions to describe how you are managing investment risks.

1. Does the investment have a Risk Management Plan?

yes

1.a. If yes, what is the date of the plan?

2008-07-11

1.b. Has the Risk Management Plan been significantly changed since last year's submission to OMB?

no

3. Briefly describe how investment risks are reflected in the life cycle cost estimate and investment schedule:

FedDebt closely monitors program and project risk in its formal risk management plan. As a larger portion of the FedDebt budget each year is for operational and maintenance expenses, the risk to budget and schedule is considerably lower than in previous years. FedDebt does have some smaller system enhancements scheduled, and risks are associated with those specific enhancements. The enhancements are cost and schedule adjusted by incorporating flexibility into the time and resources allotted to those DME milestones. Specifically, life cycle cost estimates and the investment schedule have been risk-adjusted for the top risks identified by adding time and associated resources to the affected milestones.

COST & SCHEDULE

1. Does the earned value management system meet the criteria in ANSI/EIA Standard 748?

yes

2. Is the CV% or SV% greater than $\pm 10\%$?

no

3. Has the investment re-baselined during the past fiscal year?

yes

3.a. If yes, when was it approved by the agency head?

2008-05-05