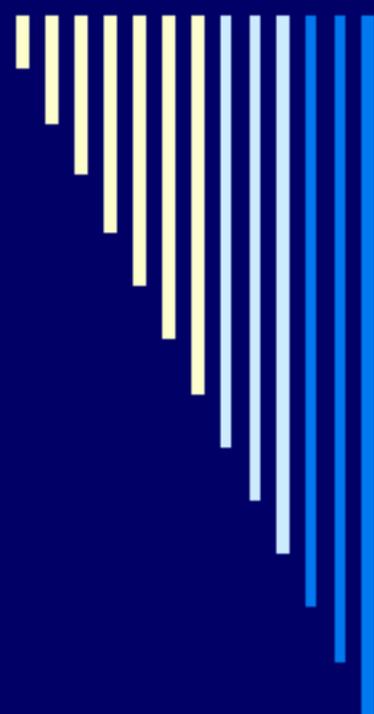


Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation



Information Technology Strategic Plan

2004 - 2007

FDIC Chief Information Officer Council

Message from the Chief Information Officer

We are in a challenging environment, dealing with all the changes in technology, the financial industry, and the workplace. The expectations of what information technology (IT) can do to benefit the FDIC and its customers continue to grow. We've been working hard to provide day-to-day IT services, while keeping our eye on where the Corporation is headed strategically, and also transforming the IT organization to meet future requirements.

The FDIC IT Strategic Plan continues to serve as a valuable planning tool and an effective communications vehicle. It integrates the business and IT visions and has been an important instrument in facilitating the dialogue between the IT community and the business leaders across the Corporation.



The importance of planning, in this fast-paced environment, has never been more critical. In the past year we've chartered the Chief Information Officer Council to re-define our IT strategy to meet new requirements. The technical and business segments have worked closely to identify the impact of external drivers, clarify the business needs, and ultimately determine how IT can best help in achieving the business goals.

We've made great strides in improving the capital planning and investment management (CPIM) process for IT to make it more effective. The revised CPIM process also includes integration with the FDIC's Enterprise Architecture process improvements. We want to make sure that we're spending our IT dollars in the right place and getting the best value. Using this enterprise focus is enabling us to reduce our application systems inventory and consolidate our technology platforms. Proposals for any new investments are considered against gaps in current capabilities. Using the integrated EA/CPIM process ensures that no redundant investments are made and the most optimized portfolio of investments to achieve mission requirements are in place.

Another important set of principles we are embracing are those associated with the Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) developed by the Carnegie Mellon Software Engineering Institute. CMMI helps organizations increase the maturity of their people, process and technology assets to improve long-term business performance. Our target is to reach level 3 of the 5 step maturity range, which represents a considerable commitment to and achievement of quality processes.

The Corporation recognizes that the security of information requires an ongoing commitment. The information security program provides a continuous cycle for assessing risk, developing and implementing effective security procedures, and monitoring the effectiveness of those procedures. We want to guarantee the reliability, confidentiality and availability of critical information. To that end, we will continue implementation of our strategy for enhancing information security management controls.

These initiatives, together with an overall assessment of the Corporation's IT Program and implementation of a multi-year action plan to implement recommendations from the review, are positive steps we're taking toward ensuring achievement of the FDIC Mission.

Much work has been done, but much still remains. I am pleased to present the FDIC IT Strategic Plan, 2004 – 2007. I look forward to your support in carrying out this plan, which will help assure the Corporation's continued success.

Michael E. Bartell
Chief Information Officer and
Director, Division of Information Resources Management

I. Introduction

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) Chief Information Officer (CIO) Council was established in 2004 to advise the CIO on all aspects of adoption and use of information technology (IT) at the FDIC. The CIO Council consists of senior executives representing the Divisions and Offices. Recognizing that accomplishing the Corporation's strategic goals and business objectives depends on achieving successful results from IT initiatives, the Council provides a leadership forum and is part of a governance structure for discussing and resolving IT issues across organizational boundaries. The FDIC CIO Council is responsible for setting the strategic direction for IT and, in concert with the Corporation's Capital Investment Review Committee (CIRC), reviews and recommends IT investments to be made by the Corporation.

The Council is working to improve corporate practices related to the design, acquisition, development, modernization, use, sharing, and performance of FDIC information resources. The Council will be drawing on industry and government best practices and guidance to assist them in meeting their chartered responsibilities. By embracing the principles associated with the Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI), FDIC will increase the maturity of our staff, processes and technology to improve the long-term business performance. The FDIC IT Strategic Plan is one tool that will be used to set the strategic direction for IT at the Corporation.

a. Purpose

The purpose of the IT Strategic Plan is to align IT with the FDIC mission, vision and business goals and to establish the overall goals and direction for the Information Technology Program at the FDIC. The plan responds to the legislative mandate in the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, which specifies that agencies shall "develop and maintain a strategic information resources management plan that shall describe how information resources management activities help accomplish agencies' missions."

Numerous other existing Federal laws and regulations prescribe, influence, and guide the development and execution of IT policy, programs, and projects. In addition, new guidance is being prepared and implemented to further mandate the need for better and more common IT architectures across the Federal government in support of better decision-making, to increase security and reduce risk, and to provide more effective information exchange. In total, these laws, regulations and guidelines exist to improve enterprise strategic planning, enhance IT acquisition practices, measure IT performance, report results, integrate new technology, and improve overall IT management.

b. Background

This IT Strategic Plan describes how IT helps accomplish FDIC's mission. The FDIC's IT mission and vision are closely aligned with its corporate mission and vision and are set forth below. The IT Strategic Plan establishes goals for IT's contribution to the FDIC's productivity, efficiency, and effectiveness, and establishes methods for measuring progress towards those goals. As a result, business and IT goals are closely aligned, and business and technology decisions are made cooperatively to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of all of the Corporation's programs.

FDIC Corporate Mission	FDIC IT Mission
The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), an independent agency created by the Congress, contributes to stability and public confidence in the nation’s financial system by insuring deposits, examining and supervising financial institutions, and managing receiverships.	The FDIC uses information technology to enhance the stability and public confidence in the nation’s financial system by insuring deposits, examining and supervising financial institutions, and managing receiverships.
FDIC Corporate Vision	FDIC IT Vision
The FDIC is an organization dedicated to identifying, analyzing and addressing existing and emerging risks in order to promote stability and public confidence in the nation’s financial system.	The FDIC will use technology effectively and innovatively to maximize opportunities internally and externally for assessing risks, promoting stability, and maintaining confidence in the financial system.

Historically, Federal agencies have managed IT investments autonomously. Until the past few years, there has been little incentive for agencies to partner to effectively reuse IT investments, share IT knowledge, and explore joint solutions. A collective, government-wide effort, supported by the Federal CIO Council, utilizing the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA), has been undertaken in an effort to yield significant improvements in the management and reuse of IT investments, while improving services to citizens, and facilitating business relationships internally and externally. The FEA is a business-based framework that provides the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Federal agencies a way to monitor, analyze, and control Federal IT investments.

The FDIC continues to develop its Enterprise Architecture (EA) describing the current major functions and processes, information and data requirements, application systems, supporting IT infrastructure, and security. The FDIC EA Framework is shown in Figure 1. The FDIC’s framework for implementing its EA is based on Federal and industry best practices, and is considered an integral part of the Corporation’s strategic and capital planning processes. The Corporation responds to changing conditions through its integration of the EA process with the capital planning and investment management process to ensure the necessary funding is available to implement new and improved technologies to carry on core business functions. Using this enterprise approach enables the identification of duplicative resources/investments, gaps, and opportunities for internal and external collaboration resulting in operational improvements and cost-effective solutions to business requirements.

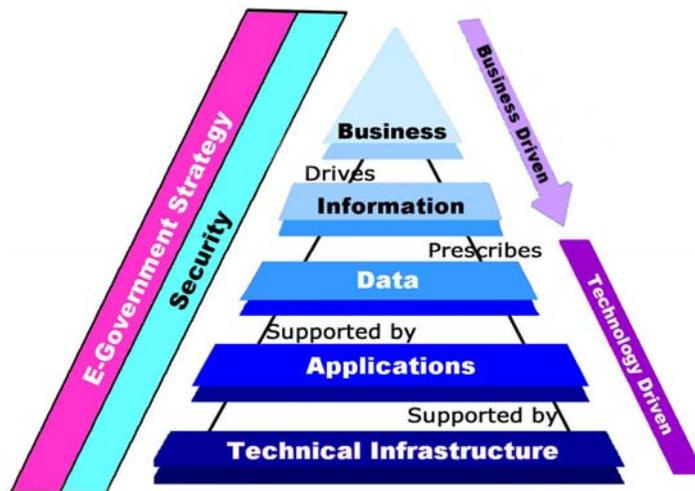


Figure 1 - FDIC Enterprise Architecture Framework

In order to fulfill the IT requirements of the FDIC’s business areas, it is imperative that the Corporation maintain an agile, reliable and secure technology infrastructure. IT modernization

efforts are driven by business area requirements and the overall goal of cost-effective infrastructure management. Generally, a more modern IT infrastructure will save in ongoing maintenance costs, increase processing speed, increase the reliability of the networks, enhance network and information security due to improved patch management capabilities, reduce the risk of technological failure, increase disaster recovery capability, support projected capacity needs due to the deployment of new systems and applications, and increase productivity.

A key component of the FDIC EA Framework is security. The FDIC is identifying and implementing physical and logical security measures to ensure the security of its public website, internal network, and electronic communication channels with institutions it regulates and with examiners working remotely in the field. Consistent with Federal mandates and its commitment to service excellence, the FDIC is continuing to enhance its IT security and privacy infrastructures.

The FDIC is continuously evaluating technologies, both to determine if improvements can be made to those enabling technologies currently in use within the Corporation, and to identify emerging technologies that might provide promise for facilitating business objectives. A formalized process by which candidate technologies are identified, evaluated, and approved or rejected for use within the FDIC will ensure that the Corporation will receive the maximum benefit from adoption of these technologies.

II. Information Technology Strategic Goals

The Corporation recognizes that IT is important to its success and can be leveraged to support the business goals. Applying technology solutions alone, however, will not solve existing business problems. Only when the program areas look first to identify where current processes can be improved, can technology then be applied to facilitate the processes, and ultimately result in accomplishment of the corporate mission.

The FDIC will achieve its IT vision by accomplishing the following IT strategic goals and objectives:

Goal 1. Maintain an infrastructure and architecture that are reliable, adaptable, scalable and driven by changing business and technological requirements.

- Develop and implement an investment strategy to maintain a reliable and current technical infrastructure.
- Maintain operational reliability and stability.
- Provide a flexible infrastructure that is capable of supporting a location neutral workforce.

Goal 2. Promote an IT security program that proactively assures integrity, confidentiality and availability of corporate information.

- Maintain a strong risk management program through a continuous cycle of assessing and mitigating potential risks.
- Ensure alignment of corporate policies with the National Institute of Standards and Technology and appropriate laws, regulations and standards.

Goal 3. Use IT to provide cost-effective means to achieve business results and improve operating efficiency.

- Increase electronic communication internally and externally to promote a paperless environment.
- Enhance enterprise use of business systems.
- Manage effective systems development and investment planning and control processes.

Goal 4. Provide enabling technologies to improve the way in which the FDIC accomplishes its business.

- Increase ability to quickly deliver new functionality and/or systems in response to business changes.
- Improve management and dissemination of timely and reliable information to all stakeholders.
- Promote an environment where IT research and innovation activities support business strategies.

III. Implementation Strategy

To ensure that IT supports the FDIC business needs, means and strategies are identified and aligned with the corporate program areas as set forth in the FDIC Strategic Plan and the Corporate Annual Performance Plan. Documenting these alignments ensures that investments are supporting the Corporation's program areas, and that no strategic requirements are overlooked. Mapping these alignments also ensures that the Corporation is spending its IT dollars on the right projects.

The following sections depict the corporate strategic goals, strategic objectives, 2004 annual performance goals, and the associated IT initiatives that support them. Many of the IT initiatives are multi-year projects that support the long-term strategy. Each year's performance plan moves the Corporation incrementally toward the vision. Implementation of the IT Strategic Plan will be achieved through active IT program, performance, and project management. Key intersection points in the corporate planning, enterprise architecture planning, security planning, budgeting, and CPIM processes are leveraged to ensure implementation of appropriate performance metrics and identification and implementation of the initiatives designed to achieve performance targets.

Insurance Program

The table below depicts the strategic goal, strategic objectives, 2004 annual performance goals and IT support for the Insurance Program.

Strategic Goal	Strategic Objectives	Annual Performance Goals
<p>Insured depositors are protected from loss without recourse to taxpayer funding.</p>	<p>Customers of failed insured depository institutions have timely access to insured funds and financial services.</p>	<p>Respond promptly to all financial institution closings and emerging issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Claims process reengineering</i> • <i>Conduct a large bank failure simulation.</i>
	<p>The FDIC promptly identifies and responds to potential risks to the insurance funds.</p>	<p>Identify and address risks to the insurance funds.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Virtual Supervisory Information on the Net (ViSION)</i> • <i>FDIC external web site (www.fdic.gov)</i> • <i>Summary Analysis of Examination Reports (SAER)</i> • <i>Video conferencing meetings</i> <p>Maintain sufficient and reliable information on insured depository institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Central Data Repository (CDR)</i>
	<p>Deposit insurance funds and system remain viable.</p>	<p>Maintain and improve the deposit insurance system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Risk Related Premium System (RRPS)</i> • <i>Virtual Supervisory Information on the Net (ViSION)</i>
		<p>Provide educational information to insured depository institutions and their customers to help them understand the rules for determining the amount of insurance coverage on deposit accounts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>CD-ROM and Internet-based tool for bankers on deposit insurance rules</i> • <i>Teleconferencing technologies to reach financial institution employees</i> • <i>Continued use of Specialized Tracking and Reporting System (STARS)</i>

Supervision Program

The following table depicts the strategic goal, strategic objective, 2004 annual performance goals and IT support for the Risk Management component of the Supervision Program.

Strategic Goal	Strategic Objectives	Annual Performance Goals
<p>FDIC-supervised institutions are safe and sound.</p>	<p>FDIC-supervised institutions appropriately manage risk.</p>	<p>Conduct on-site risk management examinations to assess an FDIC-supervised insured depository institution's overall financial condition, management practices and policies, and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>General Examination System (GENESYS)</i> • <i>Examination Documentation (ED)</i> • <i>Automated Loan Examination and Review Tool (ALERT)</i> • <i>Examinations on the Net (Xnet)</i> • <i>Training modules on e-banking and technology incorporated into examiner core schools</i> • <i>System to monitor technology risks</i> <p>Take prompt and effective supervisory actions to address problems identified during the FDIC examination of FDIC-supervised institutions identified as problem insured depository institutions.</p> <p>Monitor FDIC-supervised insured depository institutions' compliance with formal and informal enforcement actions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Formal and Informal Action Tracking (FIAT) System</i> • <i>Virtual Supervisory Information on the Net (ViSION)</i>

The following table depicts the strategic goal, strategic objectives, 2004 annual performance goals and IT support for the Consumer Protection component of the Supervision Program.

Strategic Goal	Strategic Objectives	Annual Performance Goals
<p>Consumers' rights are protected and FDIC-supervised institutions invest in their communities.</p>	<p>Consumers have access to easily understood information about their rights and the disclosures due them under consumer protection and fair lending laws.</p>	<p>Provide effective outreach and technical assistance on topics related to the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977 (CRA), fair lending, and community development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Money Smart on CD-ROM and web training</i> • <i>FDIC.gov for press releases and articles</i> <p>Meet the statutory mandate to investigate and respond to consumer complaints about FDIC-supervised financial institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Specialized Tracking and Reporting System (STARS)</i>
	<p>FDIC-supervised institutions comply with consumer protection, CRA, and fair lending laws.</p>	<p>Conduct comprehensive and compliance-only examinations in accordance with FDIC examination frequency policy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The System of Uniform Reporting of Compliance and CRA Examinations (SOURCE)</i> <p>Take prompt supervisory actions and monitor institutions rated 4 or 5 for compliance to address problems identified during compliance examinations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Formal and Informal Action Tracking (FIAT) System</i>

Receivership Management Program

The following table depicts the strategic goal, strategic objectives, 2004 annual performance goals and IT support for the Receivership Management Program.

Strategic Goal	Strategic Objectives	Annual Performance Goals
<p>Recovery to creditors of receiverships is achieved</p>	<p>The FDIC resolves failed insured depository institutions in the least-costly manner.</p>	<p>Market failing institutions to all known qualified and interested potential bidders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Web-based automated notification system using customer profiles for potential purchases</i> • <i>Overarching Automated System (OASIS)</i> • <i>FDICSales.com</i>
	<p>Receiverships are managed to maximize net return toward an orderly and timely termination.</p>	<p>Value, manage, and market assets of failed institutions and their subsidiaries in a timely manner to maximize net return.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Asset Servicing Technology Enhancement Project (ASTEP)</i> <p>Manage the receivership estate and its subsidiaries toward an orderly termination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>New Financial Environment (NFE)</i> • <i>Subsidiary Information Management Network (SIMAN)</i> • <i>Receivership Tracking System (RTS)</i> • <i>Financial Information Management System (FIMS)</i>
	<p>Potential recoveries, including claims against professionals, are investigated and are pursued and resolved in a fair and cost-effective manner.</p>	<p>Conduct investigations into all potential professional liability claim areas in all failed insured depository institutions and decide as promptly as possible to close or pursue each claim, considering the size and complexity of the institution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Asset Servicing Technology Enhancement Project (ASTEP)</i> • <i>DOL Locating and Reporting System (DOLLARS)</i> • <i>Legal Integrated Management System (LIMS)</i>

Operational Efficiency and Effectiveness

The FDIC relies upon its human, financial, and information resources to accomplish its mission, and it continually seeks to manage these resources more efficiently and effectively. This is essential to the successful accomplishment of the Corporation's mission and is integral to its stewardship responsibilities for the Bank Insurance Fund (BIF), the Savings Association Insurance Fund (SAIF), and the FSLIC Resolution Fund (FRF). IT support during 2004 for these resource areas is depicted in the following table.

Resource Area	IT Support
Human Capital Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Corporate Human Resources Information System (CHRIS)</i> • <i>New Financial Environment (NFE)</i> • <i>Legal Integrated Management System (LIMS)</i> • <i>Explore technological innovations to improve employee performance and education management.</i>
Information Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Implement IT Program Assessment Recommendations</i> • <i>Information Security Program Improvements</i> • <i>Enterprise Architecture (EA)</i> • <i>Expanded Electronic Government</i> • <i>Infrastructure Modernization</i>

APPENDIX

Insurance Program

Claims Process Review

In 2004, the business review team will complete an assessment of the current deposit insurance claims process, which addresses claims against a receivership by uninsured depositors. Recommendations regarding an enhanced technological solution to permit expeditious deposit insurance determinations in the event of a large financial institution failure will then be developed and implemented.

Virtual Supervisory Information on the Net (ViSION)

To facilitate improved off-site analyses, the FDIC will complete and implement the final phase of the Virtual Supervisory Information on the Net (ViSION) to provide a top-down view of individual banking organizations.

FDIC.gov

The FDIC external web site was redesigned in 2003 to improve access to FDIC data and information.

Summary Analysis of Examination Reports (SAER)

If a supervisory concern is identified through the dedicated examiner, Large Insured Depository Institution (LIDI) or Shared National Credit (SNC) program, a series of actions will follow according to written guidelines. The Summary Analysis of Examination Reports (SAER) system is one means of reporting follow-up actions on these concerns.

Video Conferencing

The FDIC continues to explore the use of teleconferencing technology to facilitate meetings with corporate employees, and to reach a large audience of financial institution employees more efficiently.

FFIEC: Central Data Repository (CDR) Call Modernization

The CDR is a joint effort by Federal Financial Institutions Examinations Council (FFIEC) members: the FDIC, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (OCC), and the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) to replace the aging applications and databases related to the Reports of Condition and Income (Call Report) processing with a state-of-the-art platform for the same purpose. The new system will provide a data collection, validation, integration, and distribution processing repository for the agencies. The system will improve collection, management, and dissemination of financial institution data, and provide a single system of record for information related to Call Report processing. The CDR system relies on open standards, so that it can be expanded to process other collections of data managed by the banking agencies once the Call Report component is completed.

Risk-Related Premium System (RRPS)

The Risk-Related Premium System (RRPS) identifies higher-risk institutions and appropriately assesses higher insurance premiums.

Internet Educational Tool

The FDIC will also continue to explore ways to use the Internet to deliver deposit insurance educational tools and materials to the banking community and the public.

Specialized Tracking and Reporting System (STARS)

The Specialized Tracking and Reporting System (STARS) manages the receipt of and response to banker and public inquiries about the FDIC's deposit insurance program.

Supervision Program**General Examination System (GENESYS), Examination Documentation (ED), Automated Loan Examination and Review Tool (ALERT), Examination on the Net (Xnet)**

The FDIC uses supervision-related computer technology, such as the General Examination System (GENESYS), the Examination Documentation (ED), and the Automated Loan Examination and Review Tool (ALERT), to improve the efficiency of examinations. In addition, Examination on the Net (Xnet) is being developed to replace these products. Xnet will provide similar capabilities currently available; however, the single application will be more efficient than the three currently in use.

Formal and Informal Action Tracking System (FIAT), Virtual Supervisory Information on the Net (ViSION)

The Formal and Informal Action Tracking System (FIAT) is the system of record for monitoring all enforcement activity.

Virtual Supervisory Information on the Net (ViSION) provides automated support for many aspects of bank supervision and supports areas such as application tracking, case management, safety and soundness examination, IT examination, offsite monitoring, large bank analysis, management reporting, workload management and processing, and security.

Specialized Tracking and Recording System (STARS)

The FDIC uses the Specialized Tracking and Reporting System (STARS) to capture and report information about complaints and inquiries, including response time. The Consumer Response Center (CRC) will provide a secure mechanism for the Division of Supervision and Consumer Protection (DSC) and authorized financial institutions to electronically exchange information related to consumer complaints. CRC will serve as the bankers' interface to STARS, which is the system of record for this data.

System of Uniform Reporting of Compliance and Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) Examinations (SOURCE)

The System of Uniform Reporting of Compliance and CRA Examinations (SOURCE) schedules and tracks financial institution compliance examinations, supports pre-examination planning, and provides management information.

Receivership Management Program**Web-Based Marketing Tools – Overarching Automation System (OASIS)**

The franchise marketing process is tracked through the FDIC's Overarching Automation System (OASIS). The Web-based automated notification system uses customer preference profiles for potential purchasers of loans and franchise buyers. The FDIC can market both the failed institution and its assets to potential bidders more effectively and efficiently.

FDICSales.com

The FDICSales web site provides customers with the convenience of on-line, twenty-four hours a day access to FDIC loan sales events. Customers can register their preferences for the types of loans they are interested in purchasing, receive electronic notification of sales matching their preferences, access detailed information concerning the loans offered for sale, and submit bids to purchase the loans.

Asset Servicing Technology Enhancement Project (ASTEP)

Asset Servicing Technology Enhancement Project (ASTEP) will provide an integrated solution that meets the FDIC's current and future asset servicing responsibilities. This project will use adaptable technology compatible with industry standards to leverage market place product enhancements, provide the FDIC with a single data source for reporting, and eliminate redundancies and resulting data reconciliation efforts.

New Financial Environment (NFE)/Subsidiary Information Management System (SIMAN)/DOL Locating and Reporting System (DOLLARS)

Receivership Accounting, Subsidiary Accounting, and the Subsidiary Information Management System (SIMAN) will interface with the New Financial Environment (NFE) and are all affected by NFE. ASTEP will provide an automated feed of servicing data related to professional liability claims that have been booked as assets to the DOL Locating and Reporting System (DOLLARS). The Legal Integrated Management System (LIMS) will provide an automated feed of legal information related to investigations to DOLLARS.

Receivership Tracking System (RTS), Financial Information Management System (FIMS)

The process of inactivating a receivership is tracked with the Receivership Tracking System (RTS) and the Financial Information Management System (FIMS).

Operational Efficiency and Effectiveness**Corporate Human Resources Information System (CHRIS)**

The FDIC will enhance the Corporate Human Resources Information System (CHRIS) to provide streamlined, automated time and attendance reporting and to automate a number of other work processes.

New Financial Environment (NFE)

The New Financial Environment (NFE) is scheduled to be implemented in 2005. NFE will simplify and consolidate the financial application and data environment; automate most manual work processes; maximize electronic business opportunities; provide more timely and robust decision support; and ensure continuity of financial operations.

Legal Integrated Management System (LIMS)

The LIMS project involves the replacement of the Legal Division's principal information system, along with several ancillary systems, with a single, customizable off-the-shelf application. The proposed investment provides a platform to adapt the Legal Division's business processes to the best practices of current commercial legal software packages. This project is being coordinated with other major corporate initiatives, particularly NFE and CHRIS; in order to maximize investment benefit, minimize duplication of efforts, and to build efficient interfaces with other corporate systems where appropriate.

Web-Based Hiring System

A Web-based hiring system will be implemented to automate the application process, rank applicants and applications for vacancies, and track their status.

Information Technology Program Assessment

The FDIC has developed and begun implementation of a multi-year action plan to execute approved recommendations, which resulted from the Chief Information Officer's comprehensive review of the Corporation's IT program by an independent contractor.

Information Security Program Improvements

The information security program provides a continuous cycle for assessing risk, developing and implementing effective security procedures, and monitoring the effectiveness of those

procedures. The FDIC will continue implementation of its strategy for enhancing information security management control.

Enterprise Architecture (EA)

Enterprise Architecture (EA) captures and documents the business processes, the information necessary to operate the business, the technologies necessary to support the business operations, and the transitional processes necessary for implementing new technologies in response to changing business needs. The FDIC is developing its EA to establish a corporate-wide roadmap to achieve its mission within an efficient IT environment, which will provide a sound foundation to support the capital planning and investment management process.

Expanded E-Government

E-Government is the use of Web-based technologies by government agencies to provide information and services to citizens, businesses, other agencies, and to improve operational efficiency and effectiveness. The establishment of an integrated and streamlined e-government infrastructure is a key component of the Corporation's Target EA.

In 2003, the *FDICconnect* project activated an Internet site to facilitate business and exchange information between the Corporation and its insured institutions. *FDICconnect* provides a secure e-business transaction channel to support implementation of the Government Paperwork Elimination Act (GPEA), which requires agencies to provide online consumer and business alternatives for paper-based processes. The FDIC strategy is to expand the number of *FDICconnect* applications to establish it as the standard electronic gateway for interactions with all insured institutions. During 2004 and beyond, this approach will be further integrated into a comprehensive E-government strategy that will address all FDIC stakeholders.

Infrastructure Modernization

A detailed analysis of the FDIC's IT infrastructure was completed to determine the condition, age, and adequacy of various components in relation to the Corporation's needs, the reliability of the equipment, and industry best practices for IT infrastructure replacement. The FDIC will implement a modernization plan to address a significant gap that exists between the current condition of the IT infrastructure and what will be necessary to support future operations.