Current Issues in the Development of Cross-Agency Governance

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We are building knowledge societies

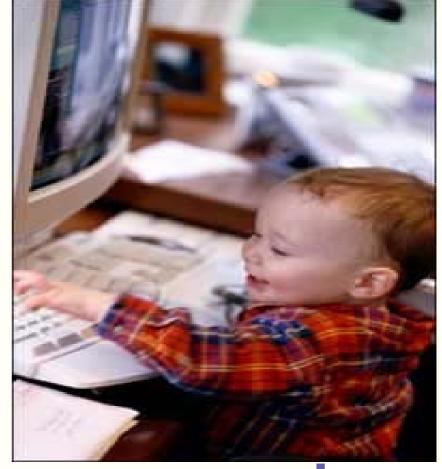
E-Government: the use of digital technologies to transform government operations.

Necessary but not sufficient.

Governments are knowledge organizations, not simply

operations.







The National Center for Digital Government

- Supported by the National Science Foundation
- Mission: research, outreach, education
- Build a global network of researchers in technology and governance
- Advance the social and policy sciences to better account for ICTs in governance





National Center Collaborations

Within University of Massachusetts Amherst

- Center for Public Policy and Administration
- Center for Information Technology and Dispute Resolution
- Electronic Enterprise Institute
- Open Source Computing Laboratory
- College of Social and Behavioral Sciences
- College of Natural Resources and Economics
- College of Natural Science and Mathematics

Within Harvard University

- Institute for Quantitative Social Science
- Center for Business and Government
- Taubman Center
- Ash Institute

With Other Universities

- University of California
- Ohio State University
- MIT
- ETH-Zurich
- University of Amsterdam
- University of Tokyo

With Nonprofits

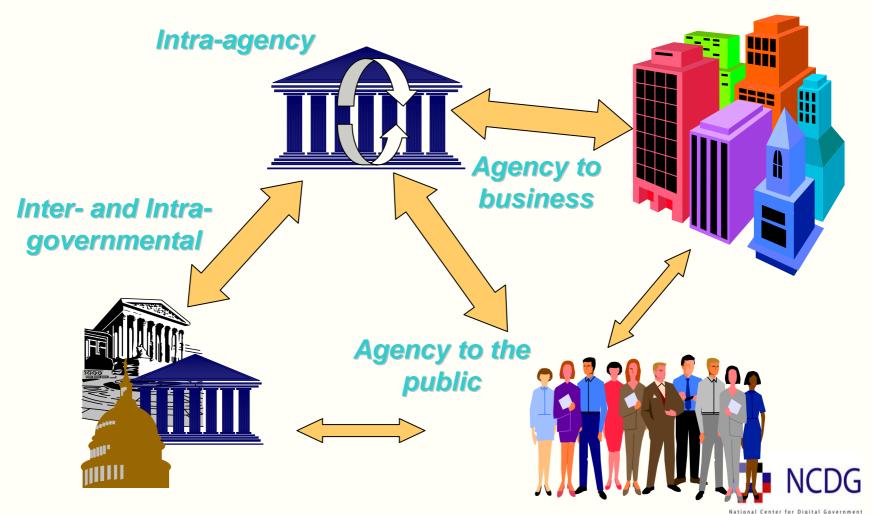
 Congressional Management Foundation

With Government Organizations

- OMB Office of IT and EGovt
- Presidential Management Initiative 25 cross-agency egovt projects
- DNA laboratories
- Cte on House Administration (for CTC)

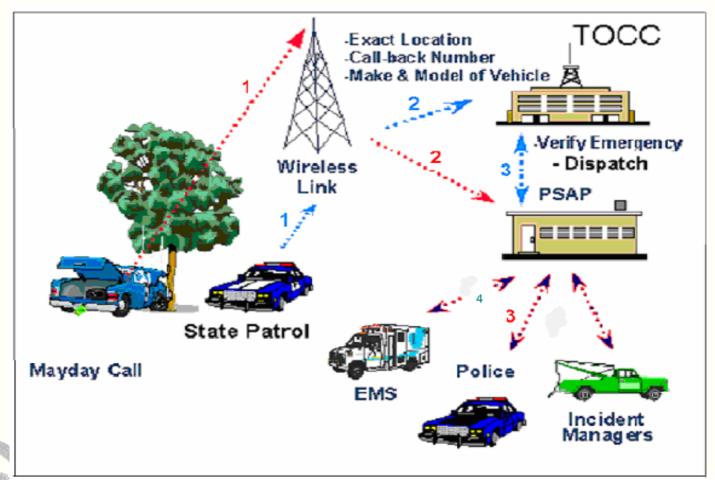


Why We Focus on E-government: We Live in a Web of Interdependencies



Interdependence to Cyberinfrastructure

Source: Tom Horan, Time-Critical Information Services Workshop



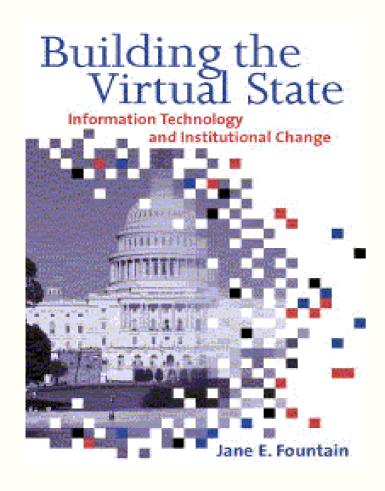


Overcoming Present Tendencies: Chronic Problems in E-Government

- Putting the Status Quo Online: Agencies automate political and institutional problems
- Redundant Buying: Multiple agencies buy the same item
- Program Management: Few IT projects delivered on time, on budget
- Poor Modernization Strategies: Few agencies have businessdriven enterprise architectures connecting IT investments to performance improvement
- Islands of Automation:
 - Citizens deal with multiple agencies (U.S. 22,000 websites) for service
 - Agencies cannot easily collaborate for key missions





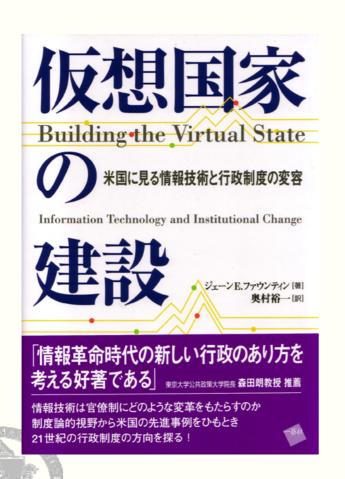


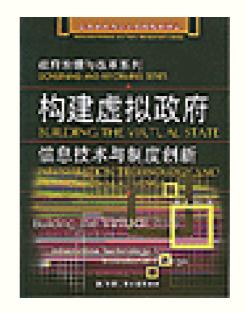
Brookings Institution Press, 2001

- Technology Enactment framework
- U.S. government, 1988-2000
- 30 virtual agencies: students.gov, seniors.gov, etc.
- International Trade Data System
- Business Advisor
- Infosphere (battlefield management)



In translation







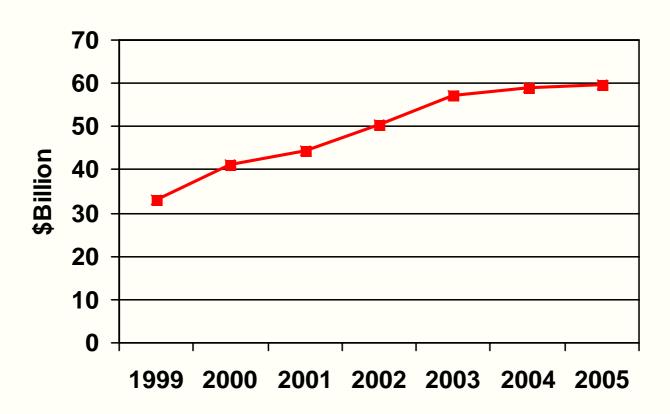


Cross-agency e-government initiatives





U.S. Federal IT Spending





Presidential Management Agenda: E-Government Projects

Government to Citizen

		Managing Partner
1.	USA Service	GSA
2.	EZ Tax Filing	Treasury
3.	<u>Loans.gov</u>	Educ
4.	Recreation One Stop	Interior
5.	GovBenefits.gov	Labor

Government	to E	Business
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Partner

- 1. Federal Asset Sales
- 2. E-rulemaking
- Simplified and Unified Tax and Wage Reporting
- 4. Consolidated Health Informatics
- 5. <u>Business Compliance</u> <u>One Stop</u>
- 6. International Trade Process Streamlining

Managing Partner

- GSA
- **EPA**
- **Treas**
- HHS
- SBA
- DOC

E-Authentication

Government to Government

		Managing Partner
1.	E-Vital	SSA
2.	E-Grants	HHS
3.	Disaster Assistance	FEMA
	and Crisis Response	
4.	Geospatial Information	DOI
	One Stop	DOI
5.	Wireless Networks	
	(SAFECOM)	FEMA

Internal Effectiveness and Efficiency

	Managing
	Partner
1. E-Training	OPM
Recruitment One Stop	OPM
3. Enterprise HR Integration	OPM
4. E-Travel	GSA
5. Integrated Acquisition	GSA
6. E-Records Management	NARA
7. Payroll Processing	■_ OPM
r. Fayron Frocessing	■ NCDC

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Cross-Agency Initiatives

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Projects / Departments	DoC	DoD	DoE	DoEd	Dol	DoJ	DoL	DoT	EP	FDIC	FEMA	GSA	SHH	HUD	NARA	NASA	NRC	NSF	OP	SBA	Smithsonian	SSA	Statte	Treasury	USAID	USDA	VA
Consolidated H'lth Informatics		Х											Х									Χ					Х
Disaster Management	Х	Х			Χ	Х		Х			Х	Χ	Х	Х			Χ			Х		Х				Х	i '
E-Authentication	Х	Х		Х		Х		Х	Х			Х	Х			Х				Х		Х		Χ		Х	Х
Grants.gov	Х	Х	Х	Х	Χ	Х	Х	Х	Х		Х		Х	Х		Х		Х		Х					Х	Х	Χ
E-Payroll		Х	Х																Х			Х		Χ			
E-Training		Х					Х	Х				Χ							Х			Х					i —
E-Travel		Х						Х				Х						Х						Χ			Х
E-Vital		Х		Х		Х	Х						Х						Х			Х		Χ		Х	Х
E-Records Management		Х	Χ		Χ			Х	Х						Х									Χ		Х	
GovBenefits.gov			Χ	Χ			Х				Х		Х	Х								Х	X			Х	Χ
Expanding Electr. Tax Products																						Χ		X			
IRS Free File																								X			
Federal Asset Sales		Χ		Χ						Х		X		Х						Χ				Χ			Х
Geospatial One-Stop	Χ	Х	Χ		X			Х	Х		Х		Χ	Х		Х	X		Х							Χ	l
Integrated Acquisition Env.	Х	X			Χ			Х				Х				Х				Х						Χ	Х
Enterprise HR Integration		Х																	Х				Χ	Χ		Χ	i
E-Clearance	Χ	Х	Χ			Х											Χ		Х				Χ	Χ			
Int'l Trade Proc. Streamlining	X					Х														Х			Χ	Χ	Х	Χ	<u> </u>
Business Gateway	Χ						Х	Х	Х											Х				Χ			<u> </u>
E-Loans				X							Х		Х	Х						Х						Χ	Х
E-Rulemaking						Χ	Χ	Х														Χ	Х		Х	Х	
Recreation One-Stop	X	Х			X			Х													Х	Х		Χ	Χ	Χ	
Recruitment One-Stop		Χ			Χ		Χ	Х	Х					Χ		Χ			X							Χ	
USA Services							Χ				Χ	X	Х							Х		Χ				Χ	Χ
SAFECOM		Χ			Χ	Х		Х			X		Х											Χ		Х	



Capacity: From Place to Space

- Increasingly modularized and networked
- Build platforms for future development

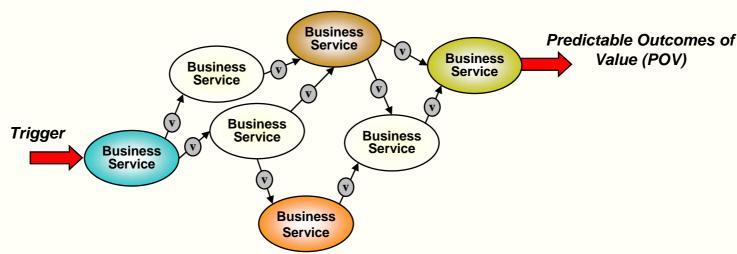


Figure from Tony Pease, "One Stop Business Compliance Best Practices Business Model, March 7, 2002

National Center for Digital Government

Lines of Business Task Forces

- Case Management (Justice)
- Financial Management
- Grants Management
- Human Resources Management
- Federal Health Architecture (HHS, OPM, DOD, VA)
- IT Security





Institutional Developments





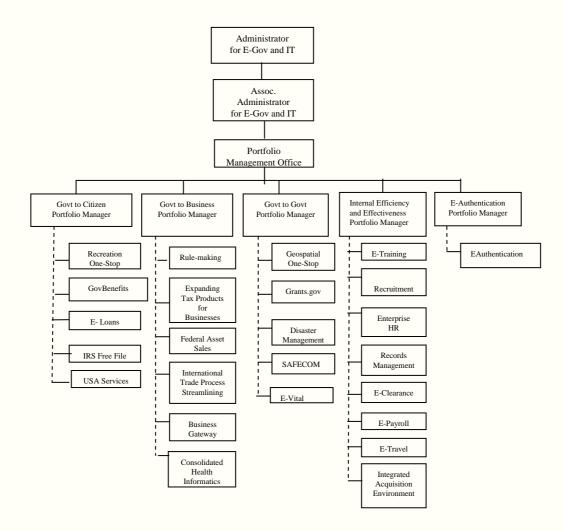
Institutional Development at OMB

- Federal CIO, Administrator for E-govt and IT (Associate Director of OMB)
- Associate Administrator for E-Govt and IT (oversight of 25 cross-agency projects)
- Portfolio Management Office
- Five Portfolio Managers
- Managing Agencies





OMB Office of E-Government and Information Technology







Appropriations for 25 E-Government Initiatives

- 2002:

- \$20 million requested
- \$5 million appropriated

- 2003:

- \$45 million requested
- \$45 million provided for in E-Government Act of 2002
- \$ 5 million appropriated

2004:

- \$45 million requested
- \$55 Million provided for in E-Government Act of 2002
- \$ 3 million appropriated
- Total funding authorized under E-Government Act 2002 (2002-2007): \$345 M

Sources: http://www.fcw.com/fcw/articles/2002/0218/cov-budget1-02-18-02.asp, accessed 7-2-04, E-Government Act of 2002, (H.R. 2458/S. 803), http://www.regulations.gov/images/e-Gov%20Law.pdf accessed 7-2-04, http://gcn.com/23_3/news/24892-1.html, accessed 7-2-04



"... Even without homeland security absorbing most of the IT dollars, cross-agency projects have never been a favorite of Congress, where appropriations are awarded through a 'stovepipe system' of committees that makes a multi-agency approach difficult...."

John Spotila, former director of Information and Regulatory Affairs within OMB

Source: Quoted in *Federal Computer Week* FWC.com, February 2002: http://www.fcw.com/fcw/articles/2002/0218/cov-budget1-02-18-02.asp



"We have never been convinced that the fund doesn't duplicate what already exists in other agencies or performs unique functions," said. "It has never been well-justified, and we don't have a lot of spare cash lying around."

John Scofield, a spokesman for the House Appropriations Committee (February 2004)

Quoted in *Government Computer News*, GCN.COM, 2/9/04 http://gcn.com/23_3/news/24892-1.html_accessed 7-2-04





Electronic Rulemaking





E-Government Act of 2002

- Authorizes the PMA Expanding E-Government Initiatives
 - Section 206 is the online rulemaking provision
- Under Section 206 all agencies are expected to:
 - Make their public regulatory dockets electronically accessible and searchable via the eRulemaking Initiative (regulations.gov.)
 - Accept electronic submissions to the online dockets





eRulemaking Initiative

Vision: Citizens can easily access and participate in a high quality, efficient and open rulemaking process

Goals

- Provide easy and consistent way for public to search, view, and comment on proposed federal rules
- Create centralized federal government docket system
- Build a seamless, integrated, unified, and cost-effective regulatory management system





Scope and Partners

Scope: More than 150 federal entities (e.g., Cabinet Departments, Independent Agencies, Boards, Commissions) enact rules

Partner Agencies

- EPA lead partner
- Federal Communication Commission
- General Services Administration
- Government Printing Office
- Health and Human Services
- Housing and Urban Development

- Agriculture
- Defense
- Justice
- Labor
- National Archives
- Transportation





Project Structure and Plan

- Effort organized into three components
 - Module 1: <u>www.regulations.gov</u> (Portal to find, retrieve, view, and comment on federal regulations)
 - Module 2: Federal Docket Management System (based on EPA's EDOCKET system)
 - Module 3: Virtual Workspace and standardized processes for rulemaking
- Collaborative approach
- Executive Committee and Advisory Board provide enterprisewide oversight
- Workgroups formed on: Acquisition, Budget, Business Process Re-engineering, Legal & Policy, Module 1, Module 2, Module 3, and XML

Module 1 – <u>www.regulations.gov</u>

Single portal on federal rules (find, search, comment)

Shared application

- "Front-end" (Rule posting application)
 - Developed by National Archives and Records Administration
 - Hosted by Government Printing Office
 - Full-text search across all Federal rulemakings (by agency & keyword)
 - Posts PDF and HTML versions of rules
- "Back-end" (Comment application)
 - Developed by Food and Drug Administration
 - Enhanced by EPA
 - Hosted by EPA

Early success since January 23 launch

- Usage statistics: 1+ million total hits (8,300 per day), 128,000 unique visitors
- Helpdesk comments: majority are positive
- Awards: eGov Pioneer, FOSE Showcase of Excellence finalist, Secure EBiz, Colborn Award

Module 3 – Virtual Workspace for Regulation Writers

- Define agency regulatory processes and requirements
- Develop electronic review and submission process
- Identify expert tools to assist in:
 - Analysis and decision making
 - eRecords and document management
 - Knowledge Management





Joint Funding Methodology

- A cross-agency budget workgroup developed the funding model and allocation approach
- Funding formula developed for operation and maintenance of federal docket system
- Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) between EPA and participating agencies to facilitate interagency agreements and fund transfers





Results that Benefit the Public

- Provide access to rulemaking through public commenting
- Comment on comments
- Change the nature and scope of public deliberation
- Increase transparency and visibility of government





Results that Benefit the Government

- Transform the entire federal rulemaking process
- Ability to efficiently analyze and aggregate public comments
- Provide electronic desktop support to regulation writers / managers
- Ability to maintain a web-based regulatory and comment dialogue with the public
 - Central intake point and repository for all public comments.

Leadership

"They have provided continuity in the management of the project. The project team literally had to slug it out over many months. They showed integrity of leadership. The crunch came when they had to decide on architecture. Sunk investments are important. It became clear that they did not flinch at the point of decision. They held firm and didn't flinch when it came time to make a decision."

Conclusions





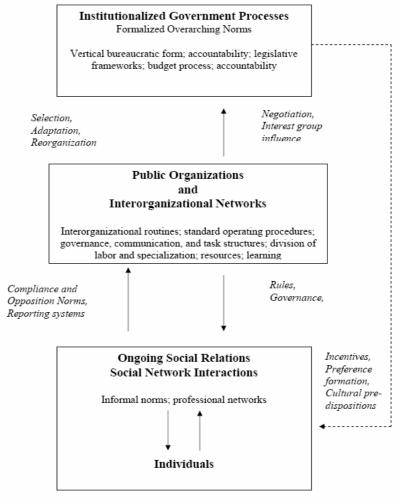
Lessons Learned to date

- Communication and coordination across multiple agencies is an immense challenge
- There is not a technical problem/solution
- Huge differences among agency practices
 - Business practices and workload
 - Electronic vs. non-electronic processes and practices
 - Variety of underlying statutory requirements





A New Institutionalist Approach: Multi-level Integrated Information System (MIIS)





Fountain Model: Antecedents of Successful Collaboration

Macro-Level

Institutional Factors:

- Accountability
- Political Leadership
- Legislative

Framework

- BudgetaryProcess
- Organizational Culture

Meso-Level

Operational/ Managerial Factors:

- Structure of Collaborative Work (important task, clear goals, performance metrics)
- Resources
- Interoperability

Micro-Level

Individual Factors:

- Background
- Skills
- Experience
- Social Capital (networks and trust)

Successful Collaborative Initiative



Recommendations for the EU Agenda for 2020

- What is central to national or cultural identity?
- Link e-government to reform initiatives
- Balance vendor influence with governance/societal analysis
- Analyze and manage institutional change as well as information systems change
- Develop public servants as knowledge workers with a broad governmental (enterprise) perspective





From E-Government to the Virtual State

The virtual state is intersectoral, interagency, and intergovernmental. But it achieves this fluidity and cross-boundary character through standardization, rationalization, and the management of interdependence.





Thank you! www.ncdg.org





University of Massachusetts Amherst

