ArchitecturePlus Meeting

April 16, 2009
Agenda

- Top Priorities
- FEA PMO Update
- Segment Architectures
- Recovery.gov Architecture
- Data.gov
- Identity Management
• Top Priorities

• FEA PMO Update
• Segment Architectures
• Recovery.gov Architecture
• Data.gov
• Identity Management
Top Priorities

1. Transparency and Open Government
2. Lowering Cost of Government Operations
3. Participatory Democracy
4. Finding the Innovative Path
5. Ensuring a Secure Computing Environment
Priority: Transparency and Open Government

Sharing knowledge with the public and allowing for public comments and feedback.
Launched on February 17, 2009, Recovery.gov is an important element of the administration’s transparency agenda as it relates to the Recovery Act.

- Recovery.gov includes unprecedented transparency including agency data on opportunities, awards, and expenditures.
- Recovery.gov will include information from the prime recipients of federal recovery funding as well as agency and program specific milestone plans.
- Recovery.gov will feature interactive graphics to illustrate recovery statistics such as expenditure allocations.
- Recovery.gov will allow for citizen feedback to Recovery Act related agencies.
- The supporting architecture was developed in alignment with the Federal Segment Architecture Methodology (FSAM).
Increase the efficiency of Government programs through better use of technology.

- **Reinstate PAYGO Rules:** President Obama and Vice President Biden believe that a critical step in restoring fiscal discipline is enforcing pay-as-you-go (PAYGO) budgeting rules which require new spending commitments or tax changes to be paid for by cuts to other programs or new revenue.
- **Reverse Tax Cuts for the Wealthy:** Obama and Biden will protect tax cuts for poor and middle class families, but they will reverse most of the Bush tax cuts for the wealthiest taxpayers.
- **Cut Pork Barrel Spending:** As a Senator, President Obama introduced
Cloud Computing

Efficiencies in government programs can be obtained by leveraging lower cost infrastructure options such as cloud computing.

- Costs can be lowered by leveraging technologies such as cloud computing, web based applications, and the use of shared services.

- The Federal CIO Council will establish a body to aggressively explore how the federal government can move towards leveraging cloud computing in a secure, responsible, and sustainable way.
Priority: Participatory Democracy

Government should be collaborative. Collaboration actively engages Americans in the work of their Government. Executive departments and agencies should use innovative tools, methods, and systems to cooperate among themselves, across all levels of Government, and with nonprofit organizations, businesses, and individuals in the private sector. Executive departments and agencies should solicit public feedback to assess and improve their level of collaboration and to identify new opportunities for cooperation.

Use cutting-edge technologies to create a new level of participation for America’s citizens.
Data.gov will allow citizens to participate by leveraging federal data sets to build applications, conduct analysis, and perform research.

- Data.gov will feature downloadable federal data sets organized by category and federal organization.

- Data sets will be available for download in XML, CSV, and shape file formats.
Employ Science, Technology and Innovation to Solve Our Nation’s Most Pressing Problems

21st-century technology and telecommunications have flattened communications and labor markets and have contributed to a period of unprecedented innovation, making us more productive, connected global citizens. By maximizing the power of technology, we can strengthen the quality and affordability of our health care, advance climate-friendly energy development and deployment, improve education throughout the country, and ensure that America remains the world’s leader in technology. Barack Obama and Joe Biden will:

Use technology to reform government and improve the exchange of information between the Federal Government and citizens.
Innovative Technologies for Business

- Darwinian pressure will bring to light the best technologies to reengineer business processes.

  **We need to enable and connect pockets of brilliance**

- We have to make sure processes are focused on the citizens, providing services effectively and efficiently.

- We need to leverage federal employees to challenge the status quo and work more quickly and effectively within the bureaucracy.

- The ecosystem of innovation is not going to be limited just to the government but to all the partners that help drive this country forward on a day-to-day basis.
Establishing security controls to balance the need for access to information.
Modern, technology driven societies need to be supported by flexible yet effective information security.

- The National Security Council and Homeland Security Council are currently conducting a review of the plans, programs, and activities underway throughout the government that address cyber security including communications and information infrastructure.

- The Federal Government will develop a strategic framework to ensure information security initiatives are appropriately integrated, resourced, and coordinated within the Federal Government and with the private sector.
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• Segment Architectures

• Recovery.gov Architecture

• Data.gov

• Identity Management

Citizen-Centered, Results Driven Government
February EASR Ver 1.1 Submissions

• Government-wide: **566** discrete segments reported

• Major opportunities include:
  – Collaborative segment development efforts
  – Reusing and sharing EA artifacts to expedite *Planned* and *In-Progress* segments
  – Improved integration of EA and CPIC processes

• Major improvement areas:
  – Opportunities to improve submission process and tools
  – Standardization in segment nomenclature
  – Targeted data quality improvements
EASR Trends and Observations

Segment Summary:
EASR Agencies = 28
Discrete Segments = 566
Agency High = 72
Agency Low = 2
Agency Average = 21.2

By Segment Type…

By Segment Maturity…
EASR Trends and Observations

Breakdown of Segment Types by Core Mission, Business Services and Enterprise Service:

Potential Shared Architecture Development Efforts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FEA PMO CLASSIFICATION</th>
<th>Completed</th>
<th>In-Progress</th>
<th>Planned</th>
<th>Notional</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial Management</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT Infrastructure</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Information Management</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Security Management or Security Services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Sharing (USG or PM-ISE)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geospatial Services</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Records Management</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity Management</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT Management</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Information Technology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Major Opportunities for Collaboration
- Agency segments identified by Maturity
- Agency segments identified by LoB
EASR FAQ Areas

• Standardized nomenclature, where meaningful
  – Maturity definitions (e.g., “Completed”)
  – Provide recommended nomenclature and definitions for same/similar segments

• Treatment of IT investment mappings
  – Investments are currently mapped to primary segment

• Examples of completed templates to be provided.
**EAAF v3.0 CY 2009 Reporting Requirements**

EA Assessment Framework (EAAF) v3.0 and associated Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) supersede v2.2 reporting requirements

- Agency submits 3 self-assessments throughout each CY *(Completion, Use, Results)*

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<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Completion</strong></td>
<td><strong>Use</strong></td>
<td><strong>Results</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • **NO EAAF** self-assessment required  
• **EASR** for all Segments (at minimum, complete Identification & Mapping Sections)  
**PLUS**...  
• Exhibit 53/300s *(BY 2010)*  
• ETP (Enterprise Transition Plan)  
• Target Architecture  
• Segment Architecture Prioritization Process w/ Approvals  
• IT Infrastructure Segment Architecture  
• EAAF self-assessment for **Completion** criteria  
Artifacts Required:  
• **EASR** for all Segments (completed Sections based on Maturity-Level)  
**PLUS**...  
• Program Improvement Assessment Data  
• EA Program Plan & EA Policy  
• EA Governance Committee Charter & EA Governance Plan  
• EA Change Management Plan & EA Change Management Reports  
• EA Communications Plan  
• EA Training (Outreach) Plan & associated artifacts  
| • **EAAF** self-assessment for **Use** criteria  
Artifacts Required:  
• **EASR** for all Segments (completed Sections based on Maturity-Level)  
**PLUS**...  
• Mission Program Performance Data (GPRA/SMS Measures)  
• ITI LOB Optimization Plan  
| • **EAAF** self-assessment for **Results** criteria  
Artifacts Required:  
• **EASR** for all Segments (completed Sections based on Maturity-Level, *updates based on end-year performance*)  
**PLUS**...  
• Mission Program Performance Data (GPRA/SMS Measures)  
• ITI LOB Optimization Plan  

• Top Priorities
• FEA PMO Update

• Segment Architectures

• Recovery.gov Architecture
• Data.gov
• Identity Management
Desired Segment Architecture Outcomes

- Expedite and reduce costs of agency segment architecture development efforts by:
  - Leveraging “completed” segments
  - Sharing/reusing architecturally actionable artifacts

- Standardize segment architectures within Lines of Business and across agencies, where advantageous.
  - Maximize awareness and use of reference architectures

- Improve integration of segment architectures, as well as CPIC and budget processes

- Clearly define LoB architectures with:
  - Clearly defined interface/integration points, within and across LoBs
  - Clarity of how agencies engage LoBs with process, data, and service perspectives
## Opportunities for Segment Collaborations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential Segment Harmonization Theme</th>
<th>Related Cross-Federal Activities</th>
<th>Potential Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FEA PMO Focus Areas</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identity and Access Management</td>
<td>HSPD-12</td>
<td>Consistent coordination of physical, personnel, and information security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloud Computing</td>
<td>Information Technology Infrastructure LoB</td>
<td>Lowered cost of government operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparency</td>
<td>Recovery.gov Architecture</td>
<td>Transparency of Agency spending and results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participatory Government</td>
<td>E-Collaboration Tools</td>
<td>More inclusive public review processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information Sharing</td>
<td>Information Sharing Environment (IC)</td>
<td>Coordination and consistency of sharing information across governmental domains</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Federal Health Architecture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DOD/VA Health Network</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Environmental Information Exchange Network</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Other Opportunities for Architecture Collaboration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other Opportunities for Architecture Collaboration</th>
<th>Related Cross-Federal Activities</th>
<th>Potential Outcomes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Financial Management</td>
<td>Financial Management LoB</td>
<td>Lowered cost of operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources Management</td>
<td>Human Resources LoB</td>
<td>Better utilization of human capital across federal agencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security Management</td>
<td>Information Systems Security LoB</td>
<td>Secure and effective access for a mobile workforce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geospatial Services</td>
<td>Geospatial LoB</td>
<td>Avoidance of redundant development of geospatial analytical capabilities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Agenda

- Top Priorities
- FEA PMO Update
- Segment Architectures
- **Recovery.gov Architecture**
- Data.gov
- Identity Management
The Recovery.gov section of the April 16 ArchitecturePlus seminar is being revised and will be released at a later date.
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• Recovery.gov Architecture
• Data.gov
• Identity Management
The objectives of Data.gov support the President’s principles of “Open Government” and “Transparency”

• Objectives for Data.gov (as identified by the CIO Council):
  – Create a one-stop online website for free access to data produced or held by agencies across the Federal government
  – Enable the public to easily find, download, and use federal government data including databases, standardized data feeds, and maps, graphics, and other data visualizations [“raw” data versus “value added” information]
  – Target Audiences include general public, data analysts, data aggregators, web developers
  – In the context of open and transparent government
March 11th Memo to CIOs Asked for Suitable Data Sets for Data.gov Launch

- Identify the best data sets to feature on the initial launch of new Data.gov site
- Offer as much useful data as possible at launch then expand rapidly
- Nominate via MAX portal best candidate data sets using template by March 24th
The March 11th data call to CIOs has yielded 109 potential data sets from 15 agencies (as of 3/31/09)
Data Sets: Publicly Assessable

The data call revealed many of the proposed data sets are currently publicly assessable, but generally not by web services.
The data call also revealed some data sets still need to be evaluated for risk.

![Count of Data Sets by Risk](chart)

- Low: 28
- Medium: 13
- None: 49
- Unknown: 19

*In terms of sensitivity, confidentiality, privacy, unclear ownership, format difficulties, uneven coverage, or data quality concerns*
Data Sets: Agency Submissions

All other agencies are still encouraged to submit information on their data sets *

Advice to consider when selecting the data sets for Launch Phase of Data.gov:

- Currently exist on an agency website
- Pre-existing consensus around definitions and formats
  - readily comprehensible
  - availability of metadata and support for machine-to-machine data transfer
- Data in “raw” form
  - clarity among observations: data, analysis, judgments, inferences
- Not expose sensitive data
  - personally identifiable information, national security information, or data otherwise restricted by law or binding agreement
- Prepare for technical support demands arising from wider usage

* Data Sets must be submitted via Agency CIO
Data Sets: Presidential Priorities

Potential data sets will marry up with the President's priorities

- Economy
- Energy
- Environment
- Climate Change
- Transparency
- Health Care

Sample Data Sets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data Set</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Presidential Priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Community Survey (ACS)</td>
<td>Census</td>
<td>Economy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consumption, Physical Units, 1960-2006</td>
<td>Dept. of Energy</td>
<td>Energy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Superfund – Nationals Priority List</td>
<td>EPA</td>
<td>Environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Sets: Criteria

The Data.gov team has identified specific criteria and has been involved in a detailed review of submitted data sets

- Taxonomy for data set classification based on the US Census 2009 Statistical Abstract
- Using the FGDC metadata template to develop standards for data set metadata
- Working with the Data Architecture Subcommittee (CIO Council) on finalizing the metadata template
- Forthcoming guidance on Service Level Agreements (SLAs) with agency data source providers
GSA system hosting architecture will include new cloud computing technologies

Data.gov Cloud Architecture

Internet Content Delivery Network

Router
Firewall
Load Balancer
Web Servers
Application Servers

Intrusion Detection Systems

Redirect to agency dataset locations

Data.gov User

Agency Data

Metadata Catalog
Welcome to Data.gov

The purpose of Data.gov is to provide the public with free and reliable access to high value, machine readable data sets generated by the executive branch of the federal government.

As a priority initiative for President Obama's administration, Data.gov allows the public to easily find, download, and use data sets that are generated and held by the federal government. Data.gov is a citizen friendly website that provides descriptions of the federal data sets, information on how to access the data sets, points of contact information, meta-data information, and links to publicly accessible applications that leverage the data sets.

How to use Data.gov?

Use the data catalog to access data in XML, Text, CSV, KML, KMZ or ESRI Shapefile formats. Please note that by accessing the data catalog and feeds, you agree to our Terms of Use. Please read before accessing the data. If you have any questions or comments about the Data.gov, please contact us at XXX@data.gov.

Accessibility and Transparency

In the context of open and transparent government, Data.gov is populated with accessible data sets in demand by the general public that are free from release due to various restrictions. Data.gov provides access to "raw" data consisting of empirical facts versus data mingled with analysis and observations. Data.gov enables the public to easily find, download, and use federal government data including databases, standardized data feeds, maps, graphics, and other data visualizations.
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• Identity Management
E-Gov Initiatives

Federal e-Gov strategy is build on common business processes and shared infrastructure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government to Citizen</th>
<th>Government to Business</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. USA Service</td>
<td>1. Federal Asset Sales</td>
<td>GSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. EZ Tax Filing</td>
<td>2. Online Rulemaking</td>
<td>EPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Online Access for Loans</td>
<td>Management</td>
<td>Treasury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Recreation One Stop</td>
<td>3. Simplified and Unified Tax and Wage Reporting</td>
<td>Treasury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Eligibility Assistance</td>
<td>4. Consolidated Health Informatics</td>
<td>HHS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Online</td>
<td>5. Business Gateway</td>
<td>SBA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6. Int’l Trade Process Streamlining</td>
<td>DOC</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cross-cutting Infrastructure: Federal Identity and Access Management</th>
<th>GSA</th>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government to Govt.</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. e-Vital (business case)</td>
<td>SSA</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Grants.gov</td>
<td>HHS</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Disaster Assistance</td>
<td>FEMA</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Geospatial Information</td>
<td>DOI</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Wireless Networks</td>
<td>FEMA</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Internal Effectiveness and Efficiency</th>
<th>Lead</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. e-Training</td>
<td>OPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Recruitment One Stop</td>
<td>OPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Enterprise HR Integration</td>
<td>OPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. e-Travel</td>
<td>GSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. e-Clearance</td>
<td>OPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. e-Payroll</td>
<td>OPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Integrated Acquisition</td>
<td>GSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. e-Records Management</td>
<td>NARA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Federal Identity Credentialing & Access Management

Key policy considerations for Federal Identity Credentialing & Access Management (ICAM)

• **For ICAM Government-wide deployment:**
  - No National ID
  - No National unique identifier
  - No central registry of personal information, attributes, or authorization privileges
  - Different authentication assurance levels are needed for different types of transactions
  - IDM is based on Identity Federation
  - Authentication – not authorization

• **For ICAM technical approach:**
  - No single proprietary solution
  - Deploy multiple COTS products – Products must interoperate
  - Controls must protect privacy of personal information
Federal ICAM Infrastructure – 3 Components

1. E-Authentication -- SAML
   - PIN/User ID
   - Access to Social Networks Page
   - Access to Protected Site
   - Obtaining Govt. Benefits
   - Employee Screening for a High Risk Job
   - Level 1: LITTLE/NO Confidence
   - Level 2: SOME Confidence
   - Level 3: HIGH Confidence
   - Level 4: VERY HIGH Confidence

2. Federal PKI
   - Strong Password
   - PKI/ Digital Signature

3. HSPD-12
   - Multi- Factor Token

GSA OGP provides government-wide infrastructure for each of these initiatives.
FSAM / ICAM Overview

• The Federal Enterprise Architecture is comprised of three levels:
  • **Enterprise Architecture**: overarching guidance for an enterprise
  • **Segment Architecture**: covering a related portfolio of solutions
  • **Solution Architecture**: meant to govern a specific system or closely related systems

• As defined by the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) Practice Guidance, segment architecture is a "detailed results-oriented architecture (baseline and target) and a transition strategy for a portion or segment of the enterprise."

• The FSAM is designed to provide a standardized methodology of establishing common standards that govern multiple solutions within a given mission, business or service segments.

• ICAM activities fall within the IT Service Segment definition
Federal ICAM Segment Architecture

• Federal ICAM Purpose:
  • The purpose of the Federal Identity, Credential, and Access Management (ICAM) segment architecture is to provide federal agencies with a consolidated approach for implementing government-wide ICAM initiatives.
  • The use of enterprise architecture techniques will help ensure alignment, clarity, and interoperability across agency ICAM initiatives and enable agencies to eliminate redundancies by identifying shared ICAM services across the Federal Government.

• The ICAM Segment Architecture Project includes the following elements:
  • Develop a Segment Architecture, including tools, methodologies and transition plans, to address current ICAM needs and outlines a target future state
  • Create a reusable architecture framework to capture ICAM Community needs
  • Inform agencies on ICAM priorities in sufficient detail to facilitate budgetary planning
ICAM Segment Architecture Business Drivers

**Goal 1: Comply with Federal Laws, Regulations, Standards, and Governance**
- Objective 1.1: Align and Coordinate Federal Policies and Key Initiatives Impacting ICAM Implementation
- Objective 1.2: Establish and Enforce Accountability for ICAM Implementation to Governance Bodies

**Goal 2: Facilitate E-Government by Streamlining Access to Services**
- Objective 2.1: Expand Secure Electronic Access to Government Data and Systems
- Objective 2.2: Promote Public Confidence through Transparent ICAM Practices

**Goal 3: Improve Security Posture across the Federal Enterprise**
- Objective 3.1: Support Cybersecurity Programs
- Objective 3.2: Integrate Electronic Verification Procedures with Physical Security Systems
- Objective 3.3: Drive the Use of a Risk-based Framework for Access Control Mechanisms
- Objective 3.4: Improve Electronic Audit Capabilities

**Goal 4: Enable Trust and Interoperability**
- Objective 4.1: Support ISE Communities of Interest
- Objective 4.2: Align Processes with External Partners
- Objective 4.3: Leverage Standards and Commercial Off-the-Shelf Technologies for ICAM Services

**Goal 5: Reduce Costs and Increase Efficiency Associated with ICAM**
- Objective 5.1: Reduce Administrative Burden Associated with Performing ICAM Tasks
- Objective 5.2: Reduce Redundant ICAM Programs
- Objective 5.3: Increase Interoperability and Reuse of ICAM Programs and Systems
FSAM Process Flow

1. Determine Participants & Launch Project
2. Develop the Segment Scope & Strategic Intent
3. Define Business & Information Requirements
4. Define the Conceptual Solution Architecture
5. Author the Modernization Blueprint

Define Strategic Drivers & Prioritize Segments
Update Enterprise Transition Strategy

Develop Business Case
Define Solution Architecture

Approve Modernization Blueprint
For More ICAM Information

● Visit our Websites:
  http://www.idmanagement.gov
  http://www.cio.gov/ficc
  http://www.cio.gov/fpkipa

● Or contact:
  David Temoshok
  Director, Federal Identity Policy and Management
  202-208-7655
david.temoshok@gsa.gov
Open Discussion and Close Questions?