
CPIC Program Policy for the Management of Information Technology Investments	
EPA Classification No.: CIO 2120.1	CIO Approval Date: 12/22/2015
CIO Transmittal No.: 16-003	Review Date: 12/22/2018

*Issued by the EPA Chief Information Officer,
Pursuant to Delegation 1-19, dated 07/07/2005*

CAPITAL PLANNING AND INVESTMENT CONTROL PROGRAM POLICY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY INVESTMENTS

1. PURPOSE

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) is the Information Technology (IT) governance and management methodology in use at the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for selecting, controlling and evaluating the performance of EPA IT investments throughout the full lifecycle. It also prescribes the roles and responsibilities for carrying out IT CPIC requirements.

This Policy describes the principles for conducting IT investment governance and management within EPA. The principles are based on the Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA) of 1996 and Office of Management and Budget (OMB) guidance that direct agencies to institute and maintain a disciplined approach to funding and monitoring IT investments. The principles form the basis for efficient and effective management of EPA's IT investments by promoting informed decision making and timely oversight from the appropriate review boards. The goal is to achieve optimal balance of the Agency's IT investments at the lowest cost, with the least risk, while addressing the strategic needs of the Agency, optimizing scarce IT resources and ensuring that mission and business goals are achieved. In addition, this policy addresses Federal Information Security Management Act (FISMA) compliance, which requires agencies to integrate IT security into their capital planning and enterprise architecture processes, conduct annual IT security reviews of all programs and systems and report the results of those reviews to OMB.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

The policy applies to EPA IT investments and IT projects throughout their entire life cycle, regardless of funding source, whether owned and operated by EPA or operated on behalf of EPA. All EPA organizations are expected to manage their IT investment portfolios in the form of a major, medium, lite investment or captured under the small/other category within the EPA CPIC Program.

3. AUDIENCE

The policy applies to EPA and contractor personnel participating in the acquisition, development, management and disposal of EPA IT systems.

CPIC Program Policy for the Management of Information Technology Investments	
EPA Classification No.: CIO 2120.1	CIO Approval Date: 12/22/2015
CIO Transmittal No.: 16-003	Review Date: 12/22/2018

4. BACKGROUND

In 1997, following the enactment of the Clinger-Cohen Act (CCA), EPA developed a process for reviewing major IT investments. The process was developed using the requirements of CCA and guidance from OMB. According to OMB, federal agencies must effectively manage their portfolio of capital assets, including information technology, to ensure that scarce public resources are wisely invested. The CPIC program integrates the planning, acquisition and management of capital assets into the budget decision-making process, and it is intended to assist agencies with improving asset management in compliance with results-oriented requirements. Capital planning is an essential part of the E-Government Strategy and assists project managers and Agency officials with managing their portfolio of technology projects so that Agency mission goals may be achieved and citizens are better served.

5. AUTHORITY

The links to the documents listed below can be found at <http://intranet.epa.gov/cpic/laws.htm>.

- *Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996 (formerly the Information Technology Management Reform Act (ITMRA))* – requires the head of each agency to implement a process for maximizing the value and assessing and managing the risks of the Agency's IT acquisitions.
 - *The E-Government Act of 2002* – aims to enhance the management and promotion of Electronic Government services and processes by establishing a Federal Chief Information Officer (CIO) within the OMB, and by establishing a broad framework of measures that require using Internet-based information technology to enhance citizen access to government information and services, and for other purposes.
 - *Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA)* – requires agencies to use information resources to improve efficiency and effectiveness of their operations and fulfillment of their mission.
 - *Federal Acquisition Streamlining Act of 1994 (FASA)* – requires agencies to define cost, schedule and performance goals for federal acquisition programs and to ensure that these programs remain within prescribed tolerances.
 - *Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA)* – requires agencies to set goals, measure performance, and report on their accomplishments.
 - *Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act of 1990* - focuses on the need to significantly improve the financial management and reporting practices of the federal government. Having accurate financial data is critical to understanding the costs and assessing the returns on IT investments.
 - *Federal Information Security Management Act of 2002 (FISMA)* – requires agencies to integrate IT security into their capital planning and enterprise architecture processes, conduct annual IT security reviews of all programs and systems, and report the results of those reviews to the OMB.
 - *OMB Circular A-130 Management of Federal Information Resources* – incorporates the PRA and provides guidance concerning information dissemination and sharing, planning, training, security, standards, privacy, and records management.
 - *OMB Circular A-11 Annual Budget Guidance* – provides unified budget guidance and emphasizes that estimates for information systems reflect the agency's commitment to planning and are consistent with the CCA.
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CPIC Program Policy for the Management of Information Technology Investments	
EPA Classification No.: CIO 2120.1	CIO Approval Date: 12/22/2015
CIO Transmittal No.: 16-003	Review Date: 12/22/2018

- *OMB Circular A-123 Appendix D Compliance with the Federal Financial Management Improvement Act (FFMIA) of 1996* – defines new requirements for determining compliance with the FFMIA in order to transform a compliance framework so that it will contribute to efforts to reduce the cost, risk, and complexity of financial system modernizations by providing additional flexibility for Federal agencies to initiate smaller-scale financial modernizations as long as relevant financial management outcomes (e.g., clean audits, proper controls, timely reporting) are maintained.
 - *Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA)*. This Act requires CIO involvement in IT budget formulation, IT planning, IT acquisition, and IT delivery. As part of this new role, the CIO will conduct program portfolio reviews, called “pre Exhibit 100 reviews” (see the CPIC Procedures) to ensure that all programs and the CIO are meeting the requirements of FITARA.
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6. POLICY

This Policy supersedes the EPA, CIO Policy for IT Capital Planning and Investment Control (EPA-CIO-2120), approved on December 15, 2005. The CIO will amend this guidance in Fiscal Year 2016 in order to address EPA requirements governing the integration of FITARA considerations into CPIC IT investment decisions.

CPIC is the IT governance and management methodology at the EPA to Pre-select, Select, Control, and Evaluate the performance of EPA’s IT investments. It also prescribes the roles and responsibilities for carrying out IT CPIC requirements. IT investments must proceed through the management approval process before being approved by CIO with recommendations from EPA’s Information Investment Review Board (IIRB).

The policy addresses the distinct categories of IT investments within the EPA portfolio. The policy addresses the criteria and threshold for each category, the investment reporting requirements, guidance for retiring an investment at the end of its useful life and changing an investment category. Changing an investment category includes a new investment request and changes to the status of an investment (downgrade, upgrade or retirement).

6.1 Investment Categories

EPA IT investments are categorized by four distinct types: major, medium, lite, and small/other. Every IT investment shall support EPA’s vision, mission, and goals, and is implemented at acceptable costs within reasonable times.

Major IT Investment:

An EPA major IT investment requires special management attention because of its importance to the mission or function of the agency; has significant program or policy implications; has high executive visibility; has high development, operating, or maintenance costs; annual expenditure greater than \$5M; is funded through other than direct appropriations; or, is defined as major by the EPA’s CPIC process. Major IT investments must be reported in the EPA Exhibit 100, EPA Exhibit 200, OMB major IT Business Case (commonly called Exhibit 300), OMB Agency IT Portfolio (commonly called Exhibit 53) and OMB Monthly IT Dashboard (ITDB).

A major IT investment is an investment that meets at least one of the following criteria:

- Designated by the EPA CIO as critical to the EPA mission or to the administration of programs, finances, property or other resources;
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CPIC Program Policy for the Management of Information Technology Investments	
EPA Classification No.: CIO 2120.1	CIO Approval Date: 12/22/2015
CIO Transmittal No.: 16-003	Review Date: 12/22/2018

- Implemented for financial management, and obligates more than \$500K annually;
- Requires special management attention because of its importance to the mission of EPA;
- Significant program or policy implications, or Congressional interest;
- High executive visibility;
- High development, operating, or maintenance costs, deemed by EPA as an Annual expenditure greater than \$5M.

Medium IT Investment:

An EPA medium IT investment refers to any IT investment with an annual expenditure equal to or greater than \$2M, but less than \$5M, supports agency IT investments. Medium investments must be reported in the EPA Exhibit 100, EPA Exhibit 200 and OMB Agency IT Portfolio.

A medium IT investment is an investment that meets at least one of the criteria listed below:

- Annual expenditures equal to or greater than \$2M, but less than \$5M;
- Less than \$2M annual cost in any current or future life cycle year when 1) the investment is an enterprise wide investment or cross-cutting between programs; or 2) the investment is High Risk as determined by the Program Office or the CIO.

Lite IT Investment:

A lite IT investment refers to any IT investment in the EPA IT portfolio that does not meet the definition of major IT investment, or medium IT investment, has annual expenditure equal to or greater than \$250K, but less than \$2M. Lite IT investments must be reported in the EPA Exhibit 100 and OMB Agency IT Portfolio.

A lite IT investment is an investment that meets the following criteria: Annual expenditures equal to or greater than \$250K, but less than \$2M

Small and Other IT Investment:

A small and other IT investment refers to any IT investment in the EPA IT portfolio that does not meet the definition of major, medium or lite IT investment. Small and other IT investments must be reported in the OMB Agency IT Portfolio.

A small and other IT investment is an investment that meets the following criteria: Annual expenditures less than \$250K

Table 1 provides a synopsis of the CPIC investment criteria by investment type and Table 2 summarizes the CPIC reporting requirements by investment type.

CPIC Program Policy for the Management of Information Technology Investments	
EPA Classification No.: CIO 2120.1	CIO Approval Date: 12/22/2015
CIO Transmittal No.: 16-003	Review Date: 12/22/2018

Table 1. CPIC Investment Criteria

Investment Type	Criteria
Major	Annual expenditure >\$5M
	In addition, the investment meets at least one of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designated by the EPA CIO as critical to the EPA mission or to the administration of programs, finances, property, or other resources Requires special management attention because of its importance to the mission of EPA Has a significant program or policy implication, or Congressional interest For financial management purpose and obligates more than \$500K annually
Medium	Annual expenditure = or >\$2M, but <\$5M Has less than \$2M annual cost in any current or future life cycle year and: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Is an enterprise wide investment or cross-cutting between programs Is High Risk as determined by the Program Office and/or the CIO
Lite	Annual expenditure = or >\$250K, but <\$2M
Small and Other	Annual expenditure < 250K

Note: Annual expenditure includes FTE, travel, contracts, Working Capital Fund and personnel compensation and benefits.

6.2 CPIC Investment Reporting Requirements

Not all IT investments have the same reporting requirements. EPA 100 and 200 are annual EPA internal reports. OMB Major IT Business Case and Agency IT Portfolio are annual reports mandated by the OMB. Each month OMB conducts management and operational performance assessments of all major investments through the use of monthly performance reports that EPA submits to OMB's IT Dashboard (ITDB).

Table 2. CPIC Investment Reporting Requirements

Investment Type	Monthly IT Dashboard (ITDB) Update	EPA 100	EPA 200	OMB Major Business Case (commonly called Exhibit 300)	OMB Agency IT Portfolio (commonly called Exhibit 53)
Major	X	X	X	X	X
Medium		X	X		X
Lite		X			X
Small and Other					X

CPIC Program Policy for the Management of Information Technology Investments	
EPA Classification No.: CIO 2120.1	CIO Approval Date: 12/22/2015
CIO Transmittal No.: 16-003	Review Date: 12/22/2018

6.3 CPIC Investment Type Change

Throughout the life cycle of every IT investment, changes occur. These may include changes in investment types like upgrades or downgrades (e.g. medium to major, or medium to lite), splits (i.e., divesting an investment into two or more investments), consolidation, and retirement. Any change to investment status requires completion of the "[Investment Change in Status form](#)" and the appropriate approval signatures. Contact the CPIC Team before submitting the form. Pursuant to OMB requirements, investments in the retirement phase must continue to report for a period of three consecutive years from the last year receiving funding. New investments, upgrades to a major and both the splits and downgrades of major investments do require IIRB approval. In addition, the EPA CPIC Program requires that downgrades continue to report for three years as the same original CPIC category. Upgrades of any EPA CPIC categories assume the new EPA CPIC category immediately for reporting purposes

6.4 CPIC New Investment

New investments must be processed through the Pre-Select and Select Phase and new investment requests require completion of a "[New Investment Request](#)" form and establishment of new IT codes.

6.5 CPIC Performance Baseline Change

Changes occur in the life cycle of every investment. Any changes impacting project scope, schedule and cost of an existing investment requires a Performance Baseline Change. These changes must be approved by the appropriate investment management team.

7. RELATED DOCUMENTS

- Data Exchange Procedure
http://intranet.epa.gov/oeiintra/imitpolicy/qic/ciopolicy/CIO_2122-P-04.0.pdf
 - Data Standards Policy
<http://intranet.epa.gov/oeiintra/imitpolicy/qic/ciopolicy/2133.0.pdf>
 - Enterprise Architecture Governance Procedures
<http://intranet.epa.gov/oei/imitpolicy/qic/ciopolicy/CIO-2122-P-01.1.pdf>
 - EPA Acquisition Regulation (EPAAR)
http://ecfr.gpoaccess.gov/cgi/t/text/text-idx?sid=52c48b59c02b4481b8576a658c6e69ab&c=ecfr&tpl=/ecfrbrowse/Title48/48cfrv6_02.tpl
 - EPA Records Management Policy
<http://intranet.epa.gov/oei/imitpolicy/qic/ciopolicy/CIO-2155.3.pdf>
 - FIPS 199 – Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems
<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/fips/fips199/FIPS-PUB-199-final.pdf>
 - General Accountability Office (GAO) Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide
<http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d093sp.pdf>
 - GAO Information Technology Investment Management (ITIM) Framework
<http://www.gao.gov/assets/80/76790.pdf>
 - Improving Agency Performance Using Information and Information Technology (Enterprise Architecture Assessment Framework v3.1)
<http://intranet.epa.gov/architec/pdfs/OMBs-EA-Assessment-Framework-v3-1-June-2009.pdf>
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CPIC Program Policy for the Management of Information Technology Investments	
EPA Classification No.: CIO 2120.1	CIO Approval Date: 12/22/2015
CIO Transmittal No.: 16-003	Review Date: 12/22/2018

- EPA Information Security Policy
<http://intranet.epa.gov/oei/imitpolicy/qic/ciopolicy/CIO-2150-3.pdf>
- Privacy Policy
<http://intranet.epa.gov/oei/imitpolicy/qic/pdfs/cio2151.0.pdf>
- Procedures for Preparing and Publishing Privacy Act Systems of Records Notices
<http://intranet.epa.gov/oei/imitpolicy/qic/ciopolicy/CIO2151-P-03.1.pdf>
- Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations - NIST SP-800-53 Rev. 4
<http://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-53r4.pdf>
- Security Considerations in the System Development Life Cycle – NIST SP-800-64 Rev. 2
<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/800-64-Rev2/SP800-64-Revision2.pdf>
- Integrating IT Security into the Capital Planning and Investment Control Process – NIST SP-800-65-Final
<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/800-65/SP-800-65-Final.pdf>
- EPA System Life Cycle Management (SLCM) Policy
http://intranet.epa.gov/oei/imitpolicy/qic/ciopolicy/CIO_2121.1.pdf
- Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 10: Accounting for Internal Use Software
http://www.fasab.gov/pdffiles/handbook_sffas_10.pdf
- Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards No. 6: Accounting for Property, Plant, and Equipment
<http://www.fasab.gov/pdffiles/sffas-6.pdf>
- 25 Point Implementation Plan to Reform Federal Information Technology Management
https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/egov_docs/25-point-implementation-plan-to-reform-federal-it.pdf

8. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Assistant Administrators and Regional Administrators, General Counsel, and Inspector General:
Shall ensure, in their areas of responsibility, compliance with this policy.

Chief Information Officer (CIO):

- Approves CPIC Policy and Procedures, ensuring Agency compliance with CPIC Procedures by providing guidance and tools to senior managers for program oversight. Assists senior agency officials with IT issues.
- Develops and maintains an Agency-wide information security program.
- Develops and maintains risk-based information security policies, procedures, and control techniques.
- Designates a senior agency information security officer (SAISO) to carry out CIO directives as required by FISMA.
- Ensures IT training for agency staff and oversees IT security personnel. Designs, implements, and maintains processes for maximizing the value and managing the risks of IT acquisitions.
- Works with the Quality and Information Council (QIC) to establish criteria, threshold levels, and formats for CPIC submissions.
- On the advice of the QIC and QIC's IIRB, the CIO shall review and select the investments to be funded, present proposed IT portfolios to the IIRB, provide final portfolio endorsements and recommend proposals to the CFO for investment consideration during the Agency's budget formulation process.

CPIC Program Policy for the Management of Information Technology Investments	
EPA Classification No.: CIO 2120.1	CIO Approval Date: 12/22/2015
CIO Transmittal No.: 16-003	Review Date: 12/22/2018

- Additionally, the CIO, in consultation with the CFO, Senior Procurement Official (SPE), SAISO and senior program officials on IIRB, shall provide the appropriate review, monitor compliance with this policy, present and recommend control, and evaluate decisions and recommendations.
- The CIO will review the requests for waivers from this policy, and grant the policy waivers whenever appropriate.

Chief Financial Officer (CFO): Shall provide, in consultation with the CIO and other senior program officials, the appropriate review and selection of investments to be funded, and monitored for compliance with this policy.

Quality and Information Council (QIC): Chaired by the CIO, addresses and resolves intra-agency cross-media, cross-program, and interdisciplinary information technology/information management and related policy issues.

QIC's Information Investment Review Board (IIRB): Advises and assists the QIC on all matters pertaining to information investment management. The IIRB supports the QIC in making recommendations to the CIO on the appropriateness of information investments, and monitors the agency's IT investments from inception to completion throughout the pre-select, select, control, and evaluate phases of the CPIC program.

Senior Procurement Executive (SPE): Ensures that acquisition strategy considerations for each project are appropriate, and investment proposals are consistent with the EPA acquisition policies and procedures.

Chief Architect (CA): The CA is responsible for leading the development, alignment and maintenance of the agency's target Enterprise Architecture in conjunction with the SLCM Policy. EPA's SLCM Framework facilitates the identification, planning, and implementation of IT systems by integrating EA, CPIC, SLCM, and Security life cycles (See Figure 3 in [SLCM Procedure](#)). The CA shall certify that Solutions Architectures required for IT projects are compliant with the Enterprise Architecture (EA). EA is the discipline that synthesizes key business and technology information across the organization to support better decision-making. EA provides useful and usable information products and governance services to the end-user while developing and maintaining the current and target (to-be) architectures and transition plan for the organization. The information in the EA includes: results of operations, business functions and activities, information requirements, supporting applications and technologies, and security.

Senior Information Officials (SIO): SIOs shall coordinate the development of information resource investment proposals within their respective offices, monitor the implementation of information resource investments to ensure the information technology utilized and managed by their organization supports the business needs and mission to achieve EPA's strategic goals, and review and concur on waiver requests to the CPIC Policy and the CPIC Procedure.

Information Management Officers (IMO): The IMOs shall support the SIOs with development of the information resource investment proposals within their respective offices and monitor the implementation of information resource investments and review and concur on waiver requests to the CPIC Policy and the CPIC Procedure.

Senior Agency Information Security Officer (SAISO): The SAISO is responsible for carrying out the CIO responsibilities under the EPA Information Security Policy and relevant information security laws, Executive Branch policy, and other directives; and maintaining professional qualifications required to

CPIC Program Policy for the Management of Information Technology Investments	
EPA Classification No.: CIO 2120.1	CIO Approval Date: 12/22/2015
CIO Transmittal No.: 16-003	Review Date: 12/22/2018

administer the functions of the EPA Information Security Program. For more information about SAISO's role and responsibilities, please refer to [Information Security – Roles and Responsibilities Procedures](#).

Information Security Officer (ISO): The ISOs shall conduct detailed information security analyses, review CPIC business cases for security requirements within their respective offices, and support system owners and project managers in developing and maintaining CPIC information security documentation.

Senior Budget Officers (SBO): SBOs shall support the IMOs, SIOs, and SROs in the process of development of information resource investment proposals within their respective offices, and monitor the implementation of information resource investments. The SBOs ensure the alignment of resources between the agency's authoritative budget source and the IT investments' business cases.

Project Manager (PM):

- PMs develop and maintain viable, appropriate and achievable CPIC business cases that support EPA's goals for information management, thereby supporting the Agency's senior management in the process of selecting, reviewing, and evaluating IT investments.
- PMs ensure that the investment's goals and objectives are aligned with those of the Agency through the CPIC process.
- PMs must be qualified in accordance with federal and Agency requirements for IT project management, and must possess documented knowledge and skills as prescribed by the qualifications guidance.
- PMs shall work with the ISO within their respective offices to ensure that products developed incorporate security and meet user requirements and provide performance measures to evaluate the security of the delivered IT initiative.

9. DEFINITIONS

Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC) Process: It is a process to acquire, implement, maintain and dispose of IT. The CPIC process is a dynamic process in which IT investments are selected and then continually monitored and evaluated to ensure each chosen capital investment is well managed, cost effective and supports the mission and strategic goals of the government organization. The process integrates strategic planning, budgeting, procurement, and the management of IT in support of agency missions and business needs, as defined in the 1996 CCA.

Control Phase [of CPIC Process]: It is a process to ensure that IT initiatives are developed and implemented in a disciplined, well-managed, and consistent fashion; that project objectives are being met; that the costs and benefits were accurately estimated; and that spending is in line with the planned budget. This promotes the delivery of quality products and results in initiatives that are completed within scope, on time, and within budget.

Enterprise Architecture: It is a strategic information asset base that provides a definition of the mission, the information and technologies necessary to perform the mission, and transitional processes for implementing new technologies in response to changing mission needs.

Lite IT Investment: Has development, operating, or maintenance annual expenditure costs equal to or greater than \$250K, but less than \$2M.

CPIC Program Policy for the Management of Information Technology Investments	
EPA Classification No.: CIO 2120.1	CIO Approval Date: 12/22/2015
CIO Transmittal No.: 16-003	Review Date: 12/22/2018

Medium IT Investment: Has development, operating, or maintenance annual expenditure costs equal to or greater than \$2M, but less than \$5M.

Evaluate Phase [of CPIC Process]: This phase provides processes and guidance for comparing actual to expected results once an IT investment has been implemented. Also, this phase provides an understanding of how to evaluate “mature” systems and their continued effectiveness in supporting mission requirements. It evaluates the cost of continued support or potential retirement and replacement.

Information Technology (IT):

- Any equipment or interconnected system or subsystem of equipment used in the automatic acquisition, storage, manipulation, management, movement, control, display, switching, interchange, transmission or reception of data or information.
- IT includes equipment used by the executive agency directly or used by a contractor under a contract with the executive agency that:
 - Requires the use of such equipment, or
 - Requires the use, to a significant extent, of such equipment in the performance of a service or the furnishing of a product.
- IT also includes computer, ancillary equipment, software, firmware, and similar procedures, services (including support services), and websites, subscriptions to electronic services and products, and related resources.

IT Investment: The expenditure of resources on selected information technology or IT-related initiatives with the expectation that the benefits from the expenditure will exceed the value of the resources expended (*GAO-04-394G, IT Investment Management, A Framework for Assessing and Improving Process Maturity*, March 2004, v.1.1). The acquisition and management of an IT asset through its life cycle.

IT Portfolio: The collection of the Agency’s IT investments.

IT Project: A temporary planned endeavor funded by an approved information technology investment, thus achieving a specific goal and creating a unique product, service or result. A project has a defined start and end point with specific objectives that, when attained, signify completion.

Life Cycle: The duration of all activities associated with the investment from initiation through the disposal of assets.

Major IT Investment: An IT investment that meets at least one of the criteria listed below:

- Is designated by the CIO as critical to the EPA mission or to the administration of programs, finances, property, or other resources;
- Is for financial management and obligates more than \$500K annually;
- Requires special management attention because of its importance to the mission of EPA;
- Has a significant program or policy implication, or Congressional interest;
- Has high executive visibility; and
- Has high development, operating, or maintenance annual expenditure costs greater than \$5M.

Performance Management Baseline: A primary tool to measure IT investment, IT project or IT contract performance and to identify risk. The baseline identifies the work that will be accomplished, and defines the cost and schedule to accomplish that work. The Performance Measurement Baseline, which consists of the cost, schedule and scope baseline, is derived from the scope of work described in a hierarchical

CPIC Program Policy for the Management of Information Technology Investments	
EPA Classification No.: CIO 2120.1	CIO Approval Date: 12/22/2015
CIO Transmittal No.: 16-003	Review Date: 12/22/2018

Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) and the associated WBS dictionary. The WBS, in turn, decomposes the entire project into a logical structure of tasks and activities tied to deliverables and to assigned responsibilities. The Performance Measurement Baseline comprises:

- The cost baseline – defines the approved, projected, time-phased, life-cycle costs for acquiring, operating and disposing of the physical and/or logical system represented by the scope baseline.
- The schedule baseline – approved timeline for acquiring, operating and disposing of the physical and/or logical IT asset/system.
- The scope baseline – represents the configuration of the product of the project as developed and described in the project’s technical documentation.

The Performance Measurement Baseline is integrated so that the time-phased cost baseline is consistent with the schedule baseline and the costs related to acquiring, operating and disposing of the physical and/or logical IT asset represented by the scope baseline.

Select Phase (of CPIC Process): The process to ensure that IT investments chosen are the best to support the Agency’s mission and align with EPA’s approach to enterprise architecture.

System (Information System): The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) defines an information system as “A discrete set of information resources organized for the collection, processing, maintenance, use, sharing, dissemination, or disposition of information” (NIST SP 800-18 Rev. 1). Federal guidance gives agencies flexibility in constituting an information system, and system managers must establish system boundaries to define the information resources allocated to the system. A single system may consist of several subsystems (*a component of a system that performs specific functions*). These subsystems fall under the governance of the overall system and should be included in the system documentation, but they do not require separate documentation. A system or subsystem may include information resources (e.g., applications, web pages, databases, or spreadsheets). On their own, these resources are not considered an information system, but once combined with other resources to perform a specific function or process, they become a system or subsystem.

System Life Cycle: Complete time span of an IT system from the origin of the idea that leads to the creation of the system to the end of its useful life. The life cycle is divided into discrete phases with formal milestones established as points of management control.

10. WAIVERS

Waivers to the requirements of this policy must be submitted by an SIO to the CIO for final approval. All waivers to the CPIC Policy and Procedure must be approved by the CIO.

11. RELATED PROCEDURES, STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

- Earned Value Management (EVM) Procedures
<http://intranet.epa.gov/oei/imitpolicy/qic/ciopolicy/2120-p-01.2.pdf>
- System Life Cycle Management (SLCM) Procedure
http://intranet.epa.gov/oei/imitpolicy/qic/ciopolicy/CIO_2121-P-03.0.pdf

CPIC Program Policy for the Management of Information Technology Investments	
EPA Classification No.: CIO 2120.1	CIO Approval Date: 12/22/2015
CIO Transmittal No.: 16-003	Review Date: 12/22/2018

- System Life Cycle Management (SLCM) Requirements Guidance
http://intranet.epa.gov/oei/imitpolicy/qic/ciopolicy/CIO_2121-G-01.0.pdf
- Information Security – Roles and Responsibilities Procedures
<http://www.epa.gov/irmpoli8/policies/CIO-2150-3-P-19-1.pdf>

12. MATERIAL SUPERSEDED

The policy supersedes EPA Information Directive: CIO 2120 Policy for Information Technology (IT) Capital Planning and Investment Control, approved on December 15, 2005.

13. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

None



Ann Dunkin
Chief Information Officer
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