

"Build to Share"

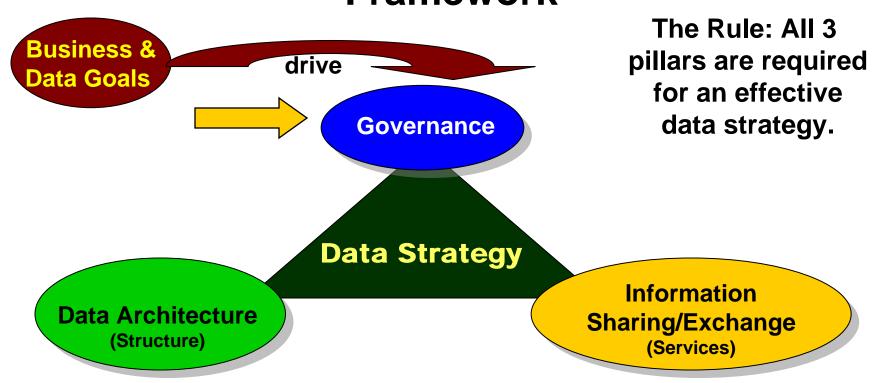
U.S. Federal Enterprise
Architecture
Data Reference Model
(FEA DRM):

Data Governance
Strategy
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The Federal 3-Pillar Data Strategy Framework



Goals drive; governance controls; structure defines; and services enable data strategy.





Federal Data Governance

- Data Governance encompasses the people, processes and procedures required to create a consistent, enterprise view of an organization's data to:
 - Promote information sharing
 - Improve confidence and trust in data used in decision-making
 - Make information accessible, understandable, and reusable
 - Reduce cost and duplication
 - Improve data security and privacy

Oversight Policy & Procedures Education/Training Processes and Practices Issue Resolution Metrics/Incentives

Data governance is needed to help agencies determine how they will manage the data relevant for business objectives.

The right information to the right people at the right time!





Components of Federal Data Governance

- Federal Data Architecture Subcommittee
- Communities of Interest (COI)
 - Collaborative group of stakeholders who require a shared vocabulary and structure to exchange information in pursuit of common goals, interests, mission or business process
 - Empowered by President Management Agenda (Federated Lines of Business) and Agency E-Government Initiatives
 - Members include:
 - Tribal, local, state, federal, public, private and other non-government organizations.
 - Cross functional members including data consumers, producers, program managers, application developers, and data sharing governance groups





COI Objectives

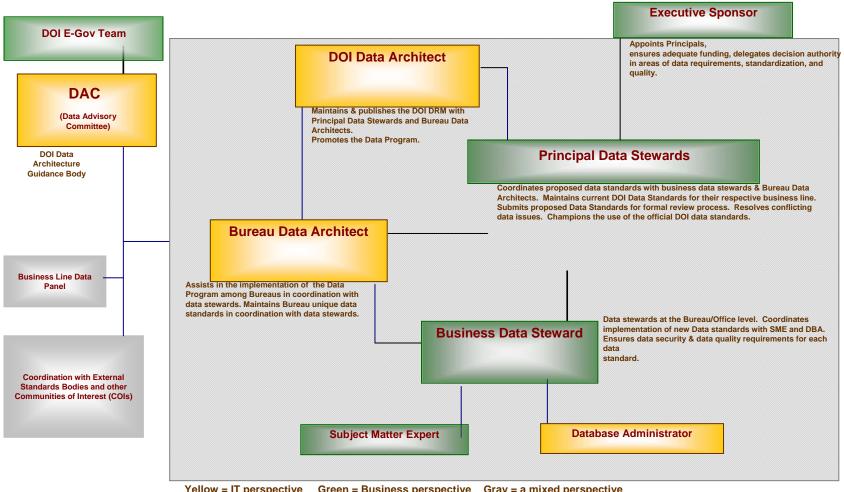
- COIs facilitate:
 - Data sharing through common COI vocabulary
 - Establishment of consistent data management processes
 - Preparation of integrated data access plans or information exchange schemas
 - Development of information exchange agreements
 - Brokerage of conflict resolution among data stewards
 - Identification of Authoritative Data Sources (ADS)

COIs work to resolve common issues affecting their communities and develop solutions to promote information sharing.





Example: DOI Data Governance Bodies







Example: Enabling Net-Centricity DOD Data Strategy

Producer and **Developer**





System 2 Data



System N Data



Consumer



Ubiquitous Global Network



Producer

Shared

Data Space



Enterprise & Community Application Services (e.g., Web)

Services (e.g., PKI, SAML

Security

Metadata Registries



Developer



- Multiple calls to find data
- Private data only supports planned consumers
- Data translation needed for understanding when pulled from multiple sources.

To Consumer-centric:

 Data is visible, accessible, governable and understandable

Services

- Shared data supports planned and unplanned consumers
- Shared meaning of the data enables understanding

Transition from disparate networks and within legacy systems to an enterprise information environment where known and unanticipated users can access information.





Example: Recreation One-Stop E-Government Initiative

- President E-Government Interagency Initiative led by DOI
- Requirements:
 - Share data among multiple Federal, State, Local and Commercial partners
 - Share data across multiple business lines
 - Data standards must be easily extensible to accommodate new requirements
 - Data sharing standards must be translated to a database and XML





Recreation Community of Interest Members





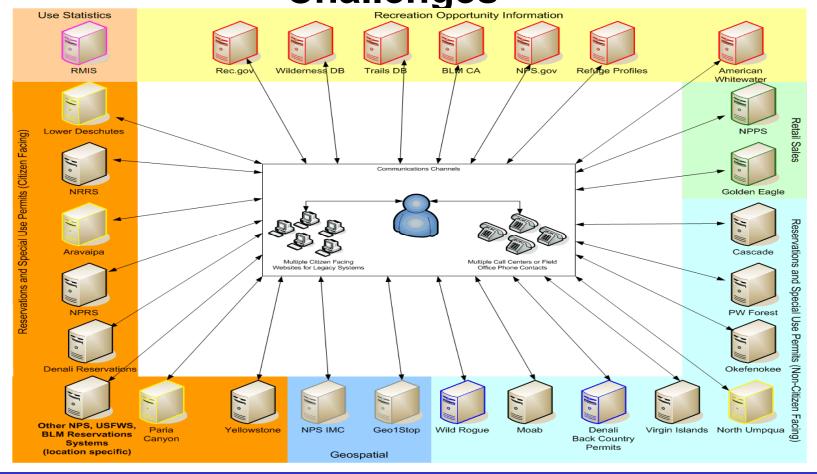


US Army Corps of Engineers





Recreation One Stop Challenges



Recreation information it the most sought after information by the e-citizen. There are too many sources for Federal, state and local recreation information.





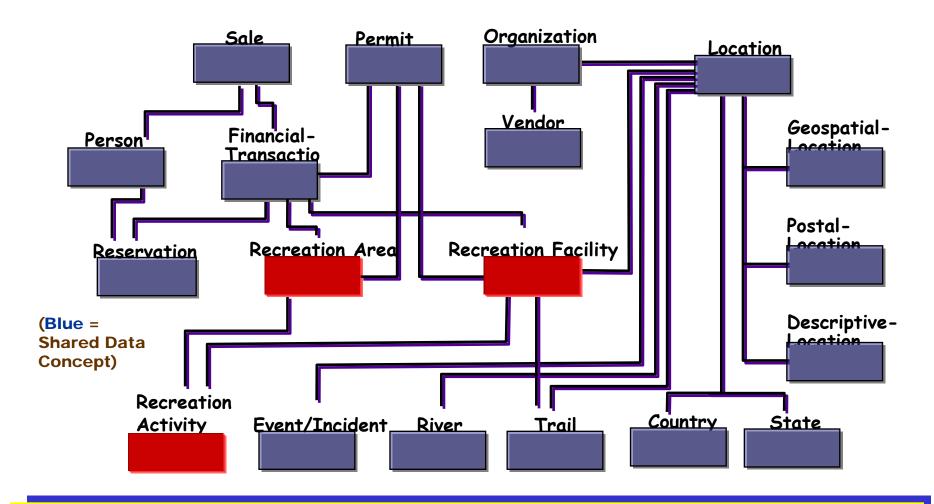
Example: Recreation One-Stop Governance Committees

- COI: Federal Recreation Providers
 - Recreation Executive Council
 - Members: Deputy assistant secretary level (DOI, USDA, & DOD)
 - Provide strategic perspective
 - Provide adjudication
 - Recreation Managers Committee
 - Members: Senior level Recreation Managers (Smithsonian, DOT, and 16 other agencies)
 - Set priorities
 - Provide requirements and resources
 - Various implementation teams
 - Adoption of data standards
 - Data Stewards
 - Data implementation





Example: Recreation One-Stop Findings

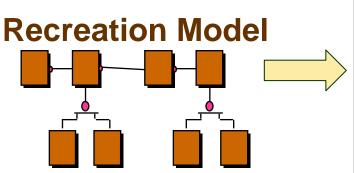


High percentage of data reuse identified across the COL





Example: Recreation One-Stop Data Standards



```
<RecElements xmlns="http://www.recreation.gov/architecture/"</p>
xmlns:fips="http://www.doi.gov/xml/importedSchemas/fips 10-4"
xmlns:fipsl="http://www.doi.gov/xml/importedSchemas/fips 5-2">
 <Username>string</Username>
 <Password>string</Password>
 <!--l or more repetitions:-->
 <Event>
   <EventID>100</EventID>
   <EventDataStewardID>100</EventDataStewardID>
   <EventName>string</EventName>
   <EventDescription>string</EventDescription>
   <EventStartDate>string</EventStartDate>
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   <EventAgeGroup>string</EventAgeGroup>
   <EventURLAddress>string</EventURLAddress>
   <EventURLText>string</EventURLText>
```

Recreation Data Exchange Standard (RecML) is generated from the Recreation COI data model





Outcome: Data Sharing with Business Lines and Partners

- Recreation One-Stop
 - RecML was developed through an interagency coordinated set of discussions and vetted through state and local recreation partners.
 - RecML has evolved to include data such as recreation areas, sites, events, and activities.
 - Recreation information for federal, state and local managed properties is accessible from a single site.



Data sharing across business lines and with partners (e.g. AAA) and services provider (Reserve America) is done by leveraging RecML.





Questions

