

Department of the Treasury
Data Governance Board Charter

Purpose This charter defines the vision, functions, membership, authority, accountability and operations of the Data Governance Board (Board) for the Department of the Treasury (Treasury) as part of Treasury’s Data Framework.

Data Governance Data governance encompasses the overall management of the availability, usability, integrity, and privacy protection of data used in an enterprise. Data governance also involves the process for setting and enforcing priorities for managing data as a strategic asset in service of an agency’s mission. The Board acts as a vital link among Treasury-wide management functions to provide coordinated leadership, direction, and guidance on matters relating to the gathering, analysis, sharing, use, and dissemination of data and information (“Data Governance”).

Vision The primary goal of the Board is to promote better, more frequent, and more comprehensive use of quality data in decision-making and operations. The vision for Treasury’s data governance efforts includes promoting an environment in which data is (1) high-quality, timely, complete, and accurate, (2) trusted and authoritative, (3) appropriately protected, (4) appropriately permissioned and accessible from authorized devices, and (5) recognized and used as a critical asset by Treasury personnel at multiple levels.

Members

- Chief Data Officer (Chair)
- Deputy Chief Financial Officer
- Chief Information Officer
- Deputy Assistant Secretary for Privacy, Transparency, and Records¹
- Evaluation Officer / Deputy Performance Improvement Officer
- Statistical Official
- 2 Rotating Representatives from the Data Advisory Council

Functions The members and governing body will:

- Hold regular meetings at least monthly with a quorum (two-thirds) of members to ensure requirements related to Title II of the Evidence Act are implemented
- Provide input/guidance on goals and objectives, strategic and operational outcomes, guiding principles, and framework of the Chief Data Officer’s program, as set forth by OMB guidelines and Treasury senior management
- Execute and monitor priorities related to Treasury’s data programs
- Ensure compliance with OMB requirements for open data and data collection plans and assist in leading maturity assessments
- Address risks and obstacles at a strategic-level regarding Treasury’s data
- Identify and advocate for resources and funding to support projects and initiatives

¹ At Treasury, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Privacy, Transparency, and Records serves as the senior agency official responsible for ensuring Departmental compliance with the Privacy Act, Federal Records Act, the Freedom of Information Act, and the Paperwork Reduction Act.

undertaken by the Chief Data Officer

- Assist the Chief Data Officer with financial and human capital planning (e.g. approve investment requests)
- Contribute to Treasury’s internal communication strategies with respect to data use and data management
- Provide guidance to Treasury bureaus and offices, with their input, to create greater alignment in data strategies at component levels, and as appropriate, ensure inter-operability of datasets
- Periodically review and update the charter of this and other relevant bodies (e.g. the Data Advisory Council), particularly following major leadership or scope changes

Decisions / Voting

The Board is accountable to the Assistant Secretary for Management (ASM) and is empowered to make and implement decisions for the Treasury Department consistent with the direction and priorities of the ASM pertaining to data management and data governance issues. The Board will seek to reach an informed consensus on issues whenever possible. The Treasury CDO as Chair will convey Board decisions to Treasury leadership, as determined by the ASM, for information purposes or consent purposes as circumstances warrant, reflecting either the consensus opinion of the Board or the range of views expressed by members. Decisions on matters where members are relatively evenly divided e.g., 3-2) shall be decided by the CDO, in consultation with the ASM.

Personal Participation

Whenever possible, members (or persons designated as acting when a member position is vacant or a member is on leave) should attend formal meetings of the Board in person, via telephone or other virtual means, and not delegate attendance to any other person.

Administration

The data governance program will be administered by a formal Program Office that reports to the ASM and is led by the Chief Data Officer.

Advisory Council

The DGB will consult with the Data Advisory Council (DAC), consisting of appropriate representation from Treasury Departmental Offices and Bureaus, to enable program representation and input into problems and challenges to be addressed by the Board. Two representatives from the DAC will serve as voting members on the DGB. DGB members may participate in meetings of the Advisory Council.

Supporting Authority

The Legislation and Directives below represent the supporting authority for the data governance body:

- The **Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018** requires agency data to be accessible and request agencies to plan to develop statistical evidence to support policymaking. The Act also requires the creation of an agency-level Chief Data Officer role.
- The **Information Quality Act of 2001** ensures maximization of the quality, objectivity, utility, and integrity of information (including statistical information) disseminated by agencies.

- **OMB Memorandum M-19-23**, *Phase 1 Implementation for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018* published on July 10, 2019, provides guidelines on constituting a data governance body, among other requirements.
- **OMB Memorandum M-13-13**, *Open Data Policy—Managing Information as an Asset* published on May 9, 2013 directs agencies to achieve the below goals among other objectives.
 - Build information systems to support interoperability and accessibility
 - Use machine-readable and open formats
 - Use data standards
 - Use common core and extensible metadata
 - Create and maintain enterprise data inventories
 - Strengthen measures to ensure that privacy and confidentiality are fully protected and that data are properly secured
- **OMB Circular A-130**, *Managing Information as a Strategic Resource*, instructs agencies on IT investment management, information management and access, privacy, records management, among other key areas.
- **OMB Circular A-11 Part 6**, *Overview of the Federal Performance Framework* describes the Administration's approach to implementing performance management, program/project management, and evidence-building requirements under GPRA Modernization Act, the Program Management Improvement Accountability Act, and Title I of the Evidence Act.
- **OMB Memorandum M-15-12**, *Increasing Transparency of Federal Spending by Making Federal Spending Data Accessible, Searchable, and Reliable* published on May 8, 2015.

Additional authority on managing information resources exists via the **Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996** (formerly the IT Modernization Act), the Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act (**FITARA**), and OMB Circular A-123.

Updated and approved by the Data Governance Board, January 13, 2021