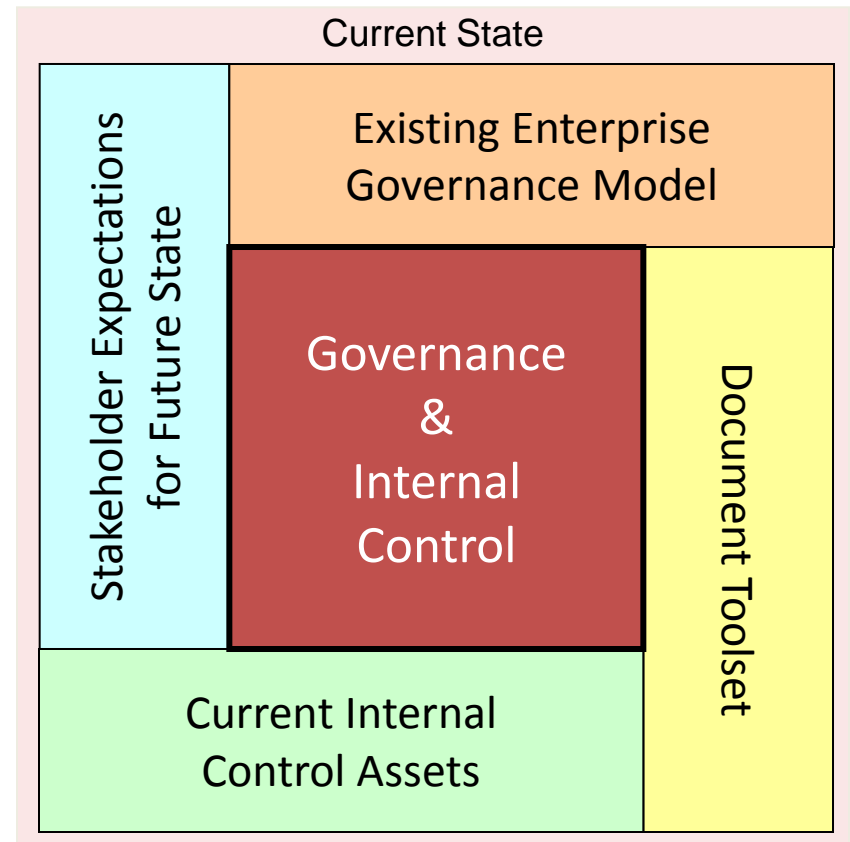


GOVERNANCE DEFINED

- Governance is the practice of making enterprise-wide decisions regarding an organization's informational assets and artifacts
- Governance over the use of technology assets can be seen as standards and requirements for how assets are designed, developed, identified, stored, managed, enhanced and delivered
- Governance is a long-term process and a successful, sustainable, scalable enterprise governance program does not happen overnight

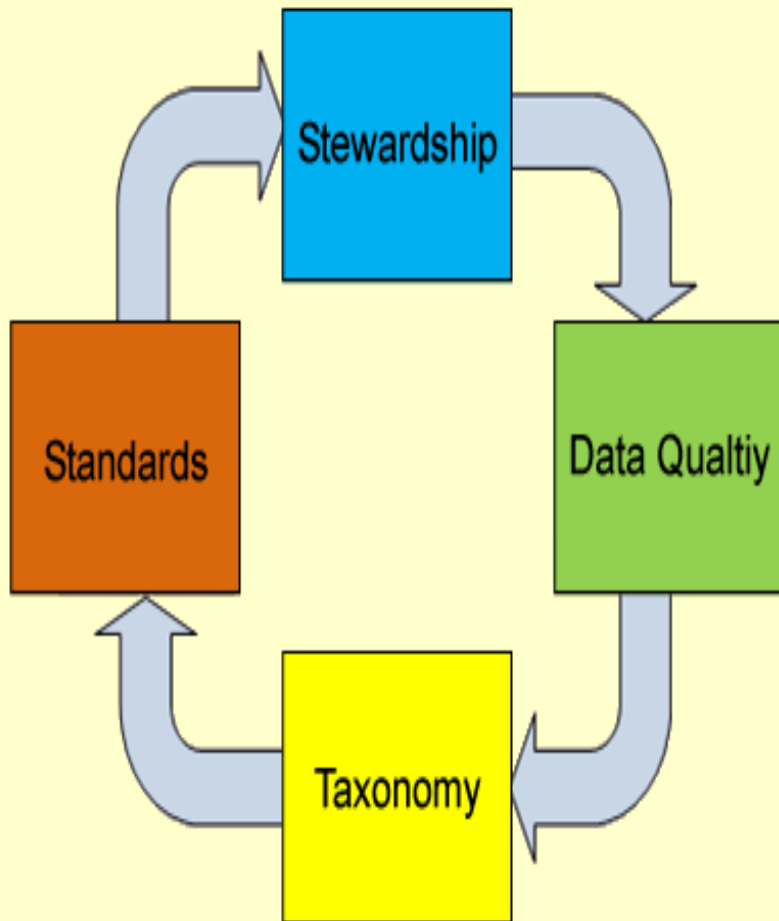
FRAMING GOVERNANCE

- Leverage existing Governance models, policies and standard operating procedures
- Ensure that tools are subordinate to process decisions during design phase
- Determine if and how new policies can (or will) be applied to existing assets



DATA GOVERNANCE MODEL

Enterprise Data Governance Model⁽¹⁾



Stewardship

Individuals throughout the business empowered to drive common metric definitions, uniform standard operating procedures and consistent data management methodologies

Data Quality

Accurate data representing the assets, artifacts and transactions of the business provided to decision-makers on a timely basis in a relevant and meaningful format

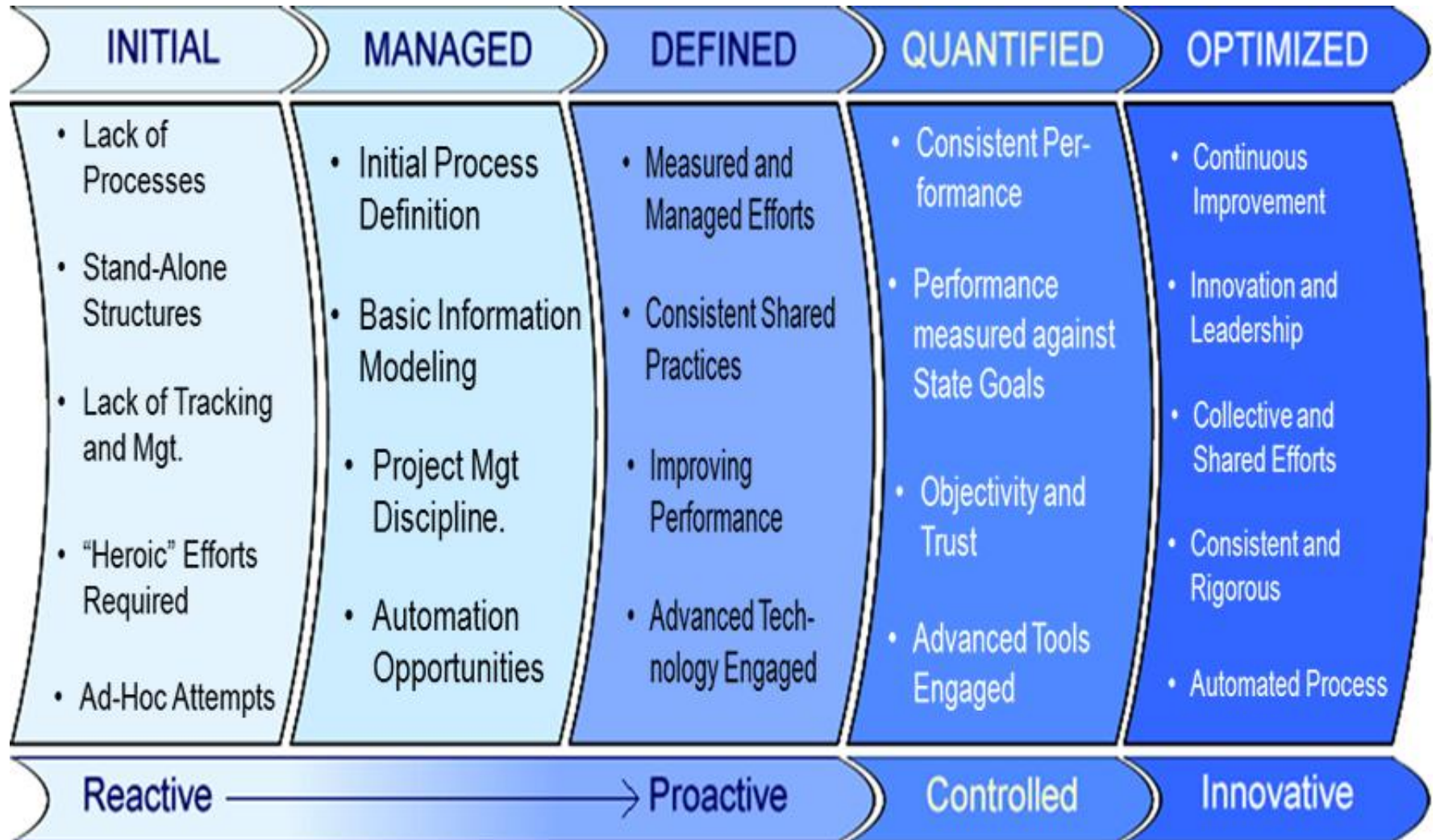
Taxonomy

Consistent application of the hierarchical classification of entities of interest to an enterprise, organization or administration

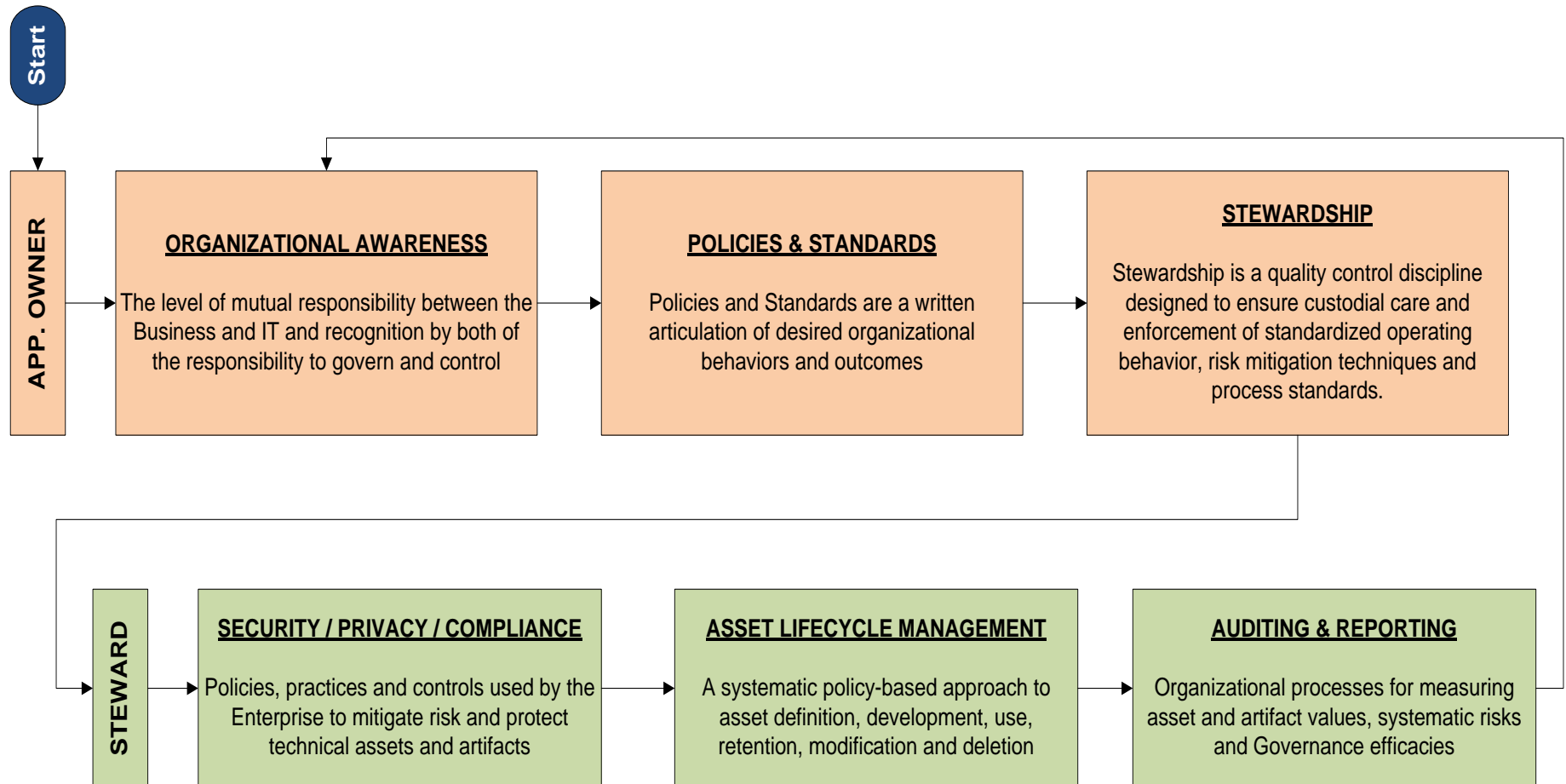
Standards

Consistent use of uniform data profiles, metric calculation formulae, information delivery methods and business definitions throughout the business

GOVERNANCE LIFECYCLE KEY CHARACTERISTICS



GOVERNANCE MATURITY LIFECYCLE



GOVERNANCE MODEL COMPONENTS

- Clearly defined and communicated vision, objectives, process and quality measurement metrics
- A single governance effort supported by executive mandate
- Well understood escalation / issue resolution process
- Well defined change management process
- Clearly defined actionable roles and responsibilities
- Stewards assigned and empowered within the Governance model
- Process control and Governance training
- Defined and published standards for content and procedures
- Success metrics defined and calculated on a routine basis and communicated to appropriate personnel

DATA STEWARDS & STEWARDSHIP

- Data Stewards are individuals or small groups within the enterprise who are in a position to obtain, create, distribute, interpret and enforce the components of Data Governance
- Data Stewards are accountable for providing subject matter expertise regarding information content from a particular operational component of the business;
 - Liaisons between the providers and the consumers of data, information and business intelligence assets
- Stewards may reside in either the business or IT side of NF, but it is recommended that they understand both (at least at a high level)
- Stewards neither “own” nor exert 100% control over the Governance process. Instead, their primary role is to ensure that adequate, agreed-upon data quality metrics are achieved and maintained on an on-going basis to ensure delivery of consistently high-quality information and business intelligence assets
- Data Governance is the practice of making enterprise-wide decisions regarding the enterprise’s data assets and informational artifacts
- Governance for enterprise data assets can be seen as standards and requirements for how assets are identified, collected, enhanced, stored, managed and delivered
- Governance is a long-term process and a successful, sustainable, scalable data governance program does not happen overnight

NEXT STEPS – THE THREE D's

- **DEFINE** expectations and characteristics of future state
- **DESIGN** process controls, operational methodologies, content standards and quantifiable success metrics
- **DEFEND** the Governance model by empowering Stewards and enforcing responsibility and accountability