



NORTH CAROLINA
Department of Transportation

Data Governance at NCDOT

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CLEAR Lunch and Learn – 12/17/2024

Connecting people, products and places safely and efficiently with customer focus, accountability and environmental sensitivity to enhance the economy and vitality of North Carolina

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Agenda

Data Governance at NCDOT

- Introduction of SIPS and the Data, Technology, and AI Program
- Basics of Data Governance
- NCDOT's Data Governance Program
 - Evolution & Path Forward



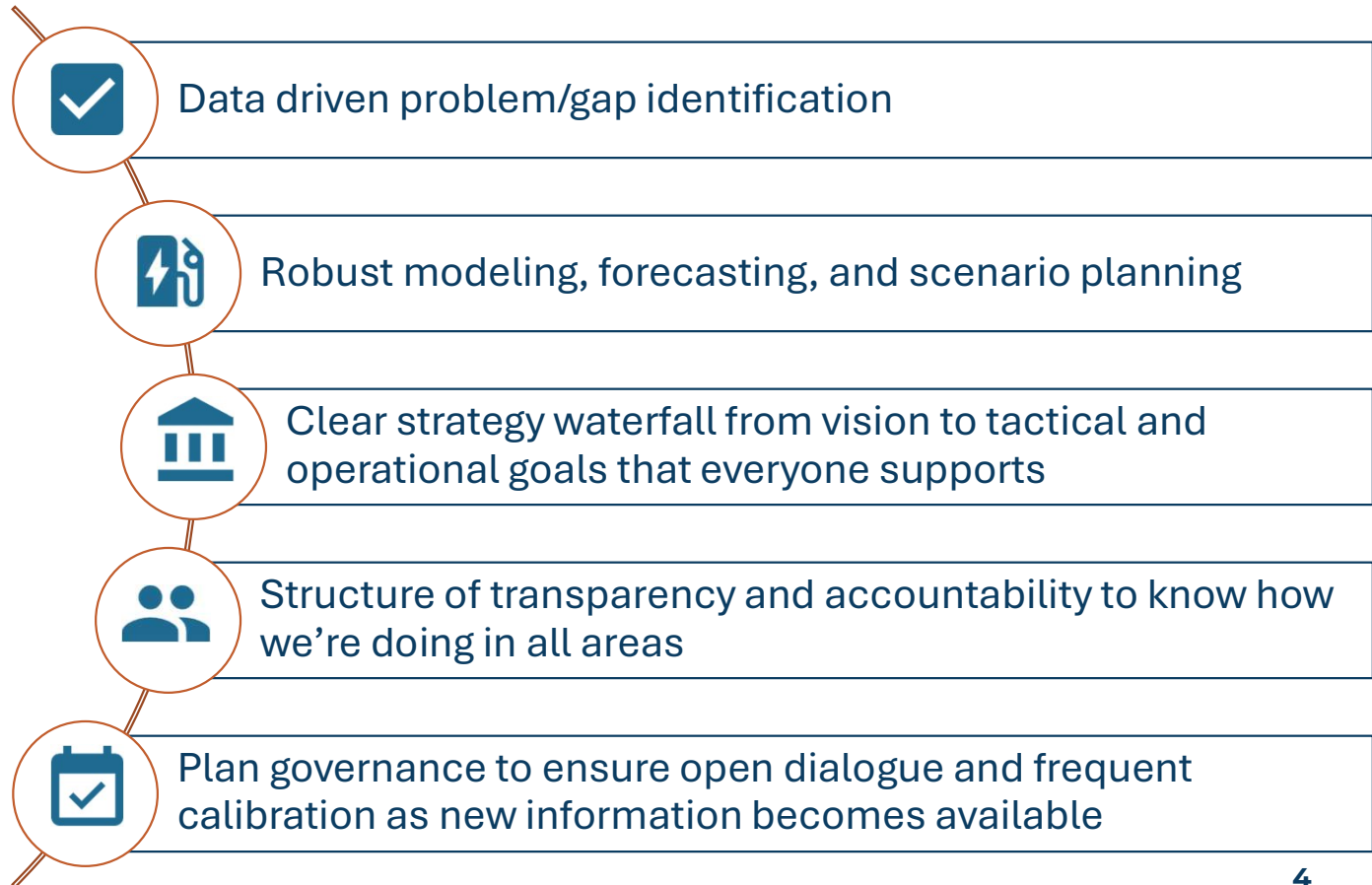
Intro to SIPS & NCDOT's Data, Technology, and AI Program

Office of Strategic Initiatives & Program Support

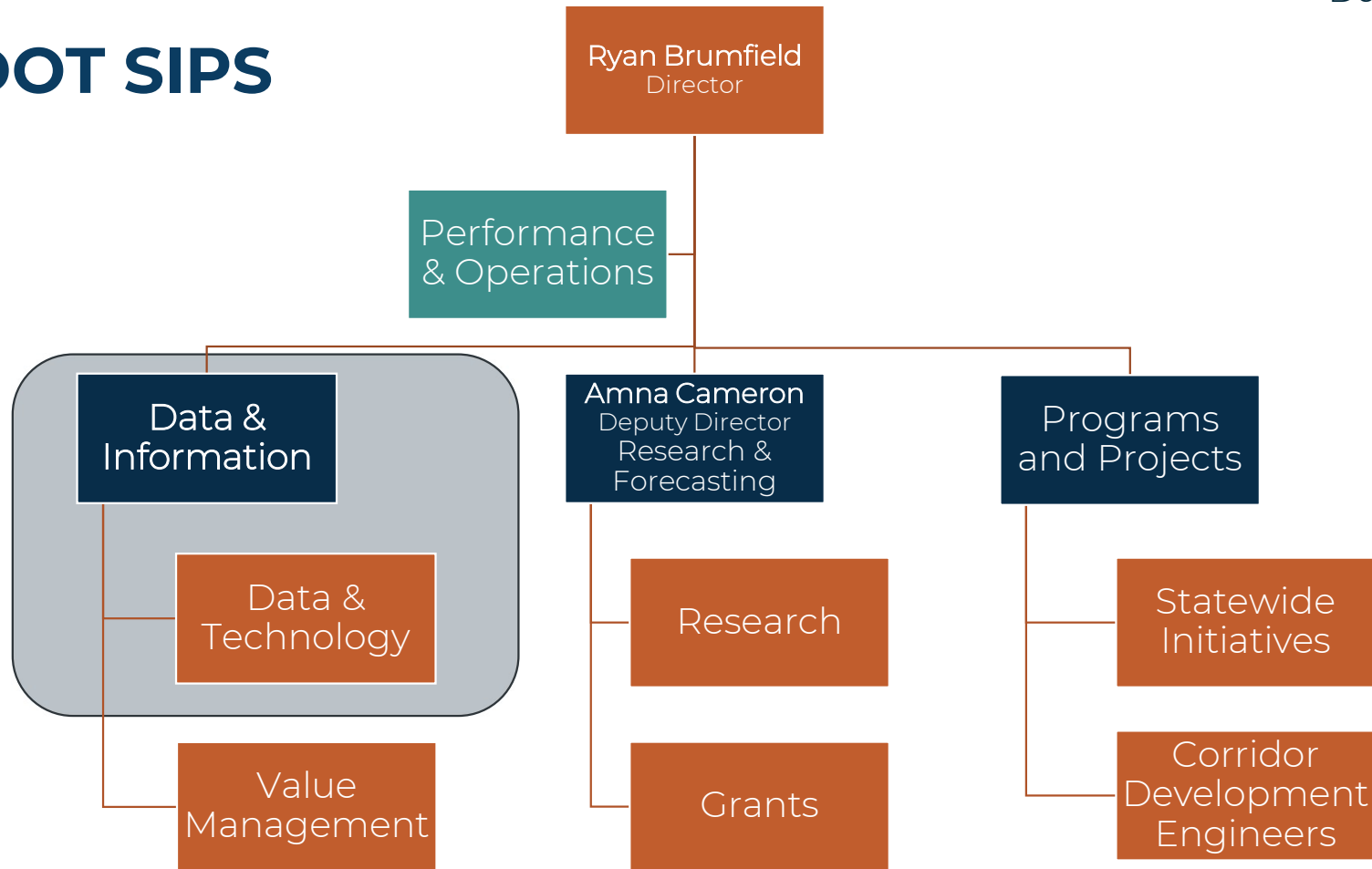
SIPS

Core Purpose:

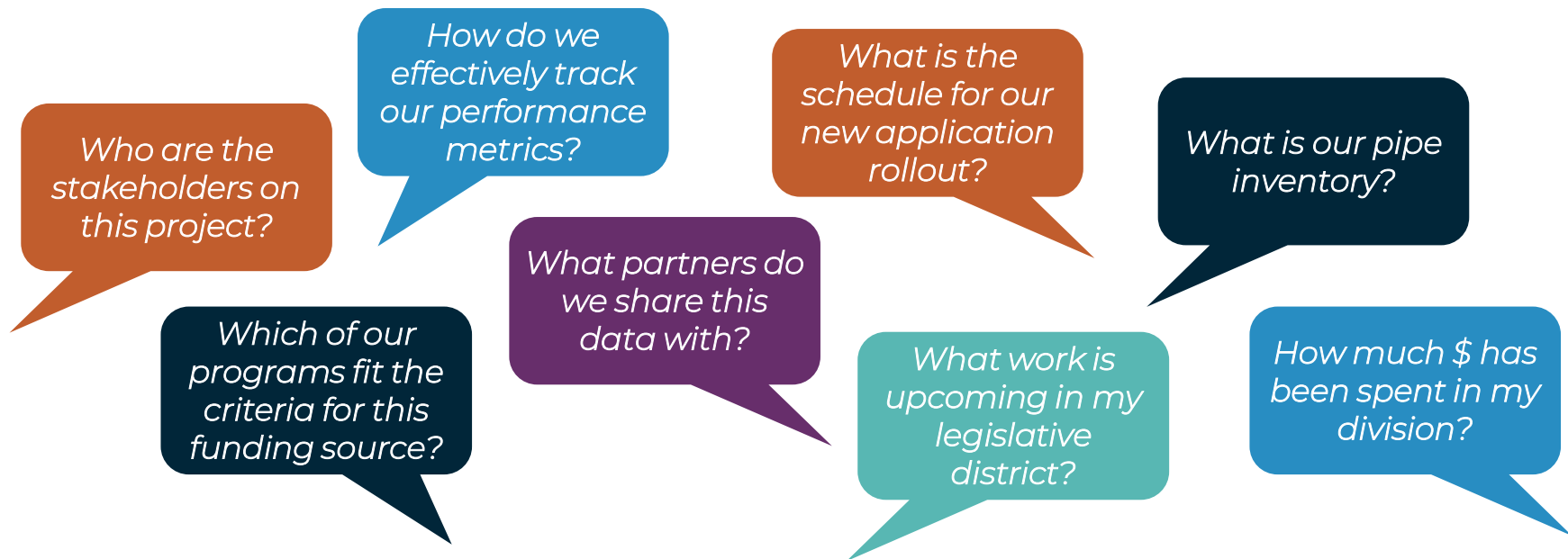
Help NCDOT maximize success, act strategically, and prepare for the future



NCDOT SIPS

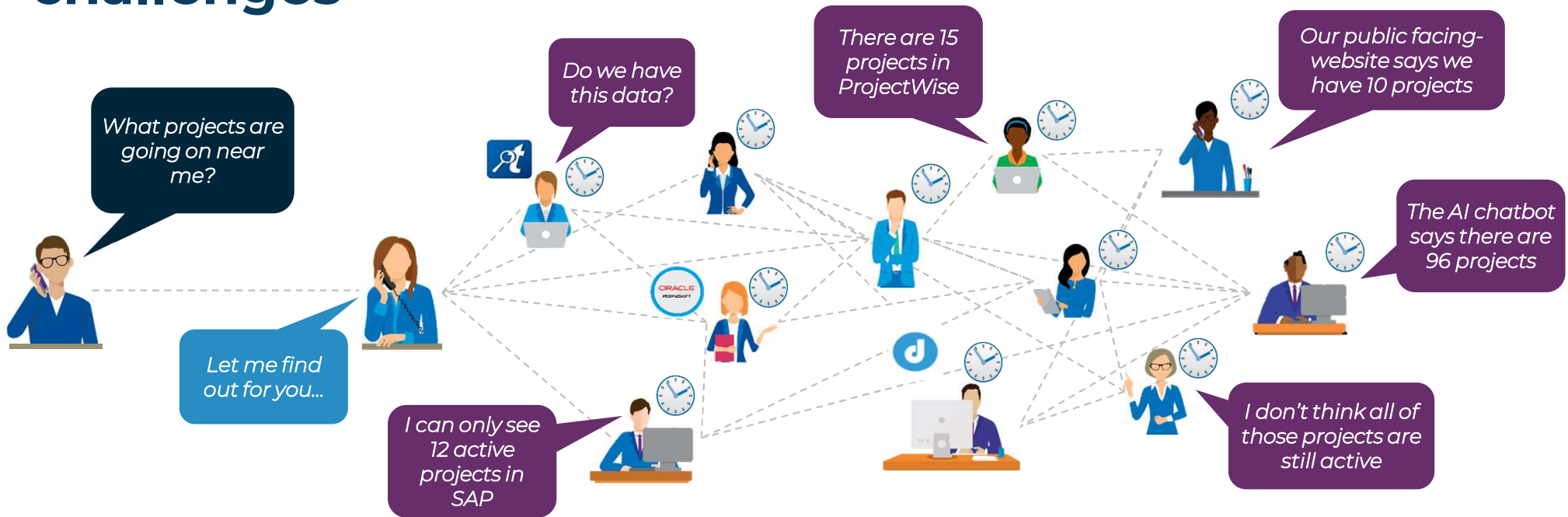


There are many questions that require NCDOT to have effective data capabilities



It is critical for transportation agencies to improve the formal execution around the definition, production, and usage of data to manage risk and improve the quality of decision making

An integrated strategy can help NCDOT solve challenges

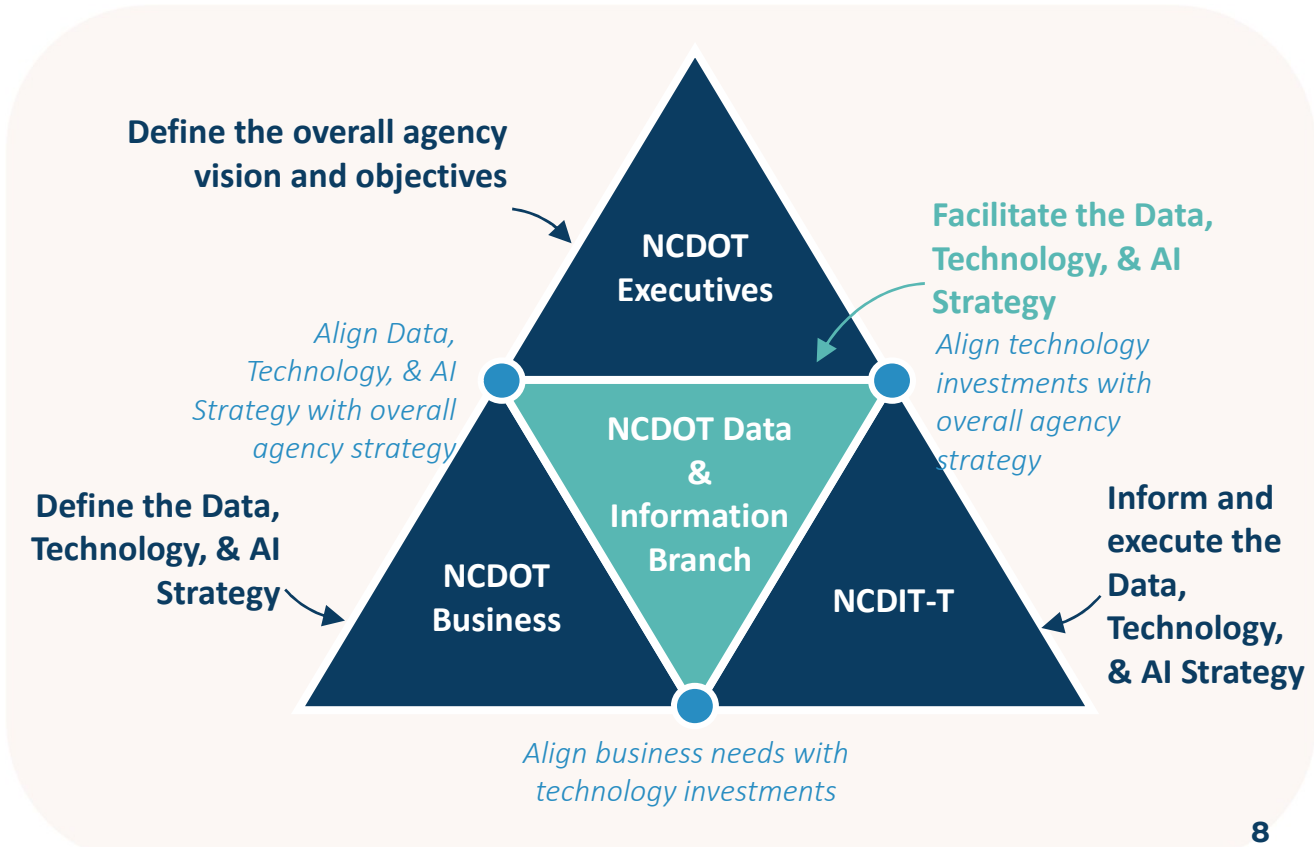


Simple requests become complex due to a range of issues including poor data integrity, lack of standard definitions, disparate systems, and lack of coordinated governance

SIPS Role in NCDOT's Data, Technology and AI Program

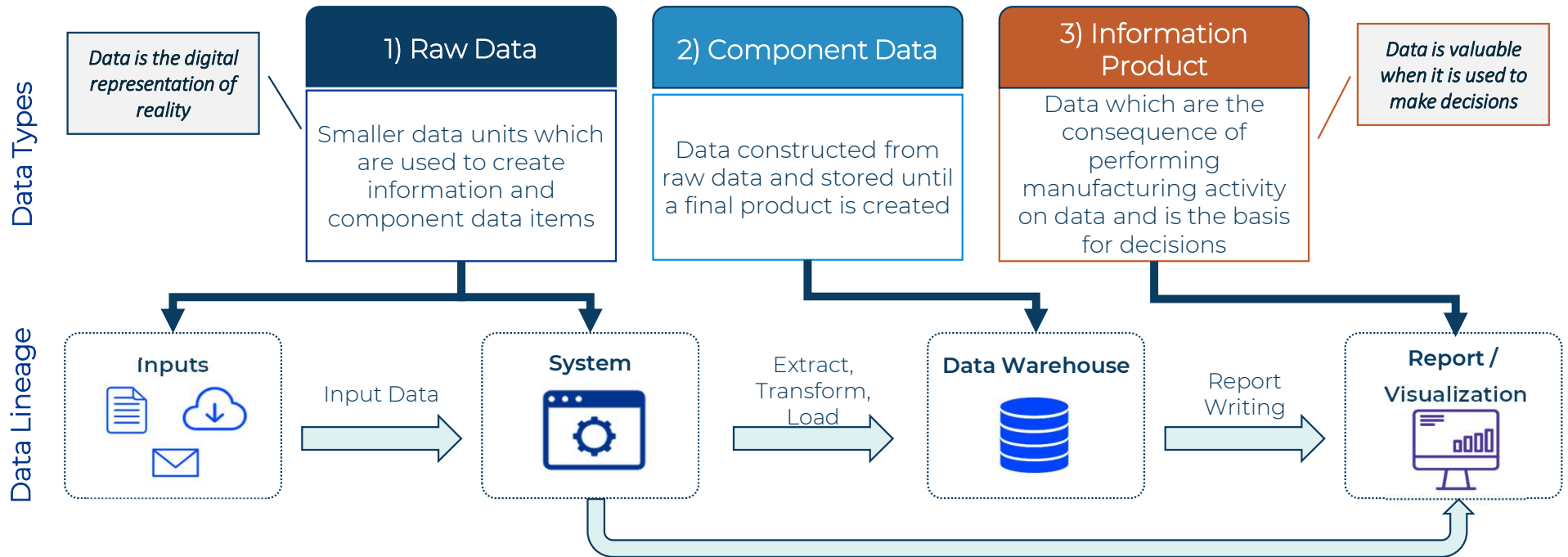
Data & Information Branch
est. Summer 2024

- ✓ **Data driven** problem/gap identification
- ⚡ Robust modeling, forecasting, and scenario planning
- 🏛️ Clear **strategy** waterfall from vision to tactical and operational goals that everyone supports
- 👥 **Structure** of transparency and accountability to know how we're doing in all areas
- ✓ **Plan governance** to ensure open dialogue and frequent **calibration** as new information becomes available



Basics of Data Governance

Defining and Understanding Data



Data governance is the organizing framework that develops and oversees the policies and procedures around data. **The primary objective** is to manage risk and improve the quality and usability of data.

Data Governance must be designed with consideration around data management and IT governance practices

Key Dimensions to Drive Data Governance

DATA MANAGEMENT

Data Management is the specific policies, processes, tools, and technology that organizations employ to control, oversee, and utilize their data

DATA GOVERNANCE

Data Governance is the organizing framework that develops and oversees the policies and procedures that make up the organization's Data Management



IT GOVERNANCE

A framework for effective governance to assist those at the highest level of organizations understand and fulfill their legal, regulatory, and ethical obligations with respect to their organizations' use of IT

Data Governance...

- ✗ IS NOT simply a way to *comply* with the minimum reporting requirements
- ✓ IS a way to *empower and transform* the organization by applying continuous improvement to data processes to achieve business objectives

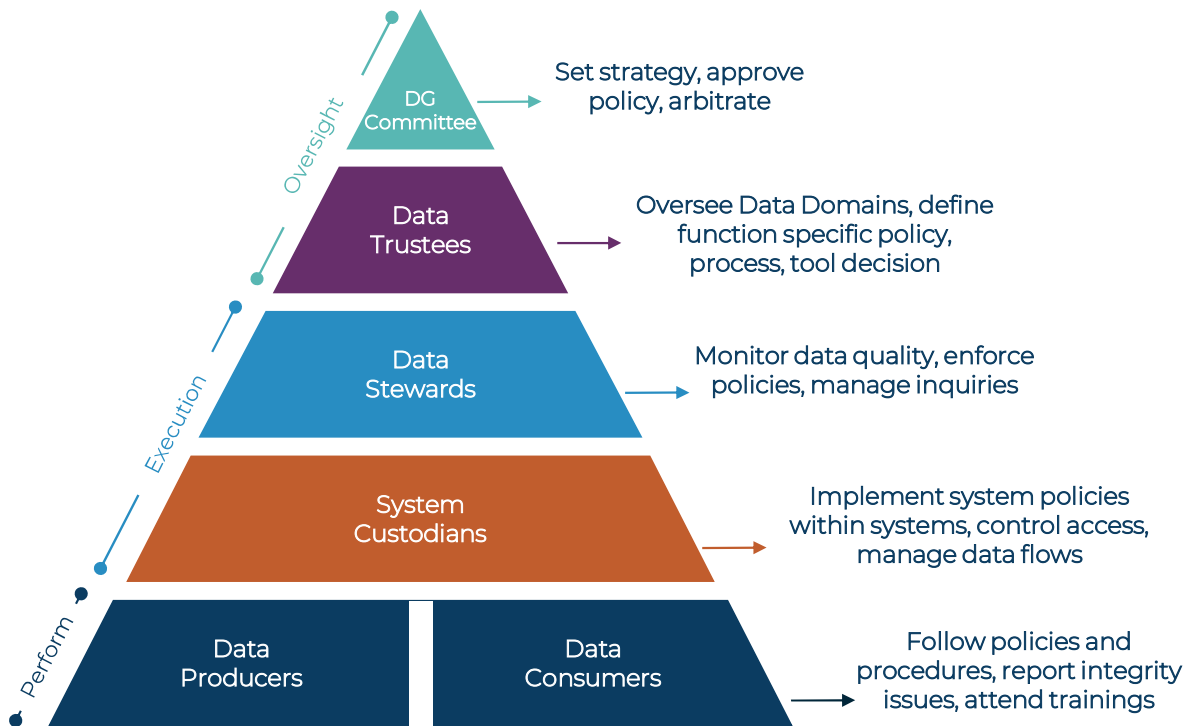
Data governance common misconceptions

 Misconception	 Reality
It's an IT responsibility	Data Governance requires a partnership between Business, Technology, and Operations
One size fits all	The organization, processes, and technology must be tailored to fit the culture and leverage existing governance structures and technology
It can succeed through a grass roots bottoms up effort	Success requires executive advocacy and sponsorship
It's about having the right tools	Data governance requires the integration of organization, processes, and technology tools
It can be an add on responsibility that doesn't need to be measured or rewarded	Data stewardship may require full time staff commitment. If the role is not measured or rewarded, the result will be ineffective governance action
It's a big bang implementation	Standing up data governance structures is an evolutionary process that requires effective change management

Benefits of Strong Data Governance

<p>Improved Decision Making</p> <p>Completeness and accuracy of data enables improved real time decision making (e.g. project prioritization, asset mgmt etc.)</p>	<p>Operational Efficiency</p> <p>Increase the overall cycle time for execution across the project lifecycle</p>	<p>Regulatory Compliance</p> <p>Ability to meet evolving regulatory demands for data management with accurate reporting</p>	<p>Enhance Workforce Productivity</p> <p>Increased usability of data to enable to increase worker productivity (do more with the same)</p>
<p>Enable Trust and Transparency</p> <p>Increase trust with data within organizations and to external stakeholders: regulators, citizens, customers</p>	<p>Minimize Operational Risk</p> <p>Increase visibility into exceptions and risk identification with enhanced data capture and validations (e.g., holistic view)</p>	<p>Increase Agility</p> <p>Faster time to market on rolling out technology projects and strategic initiatives (e.g., respond to major weather events)</p>	<p>Tighter Integration</p> <p>Unified Information/ flexible data models capable of supporting multiple business priorities / projects</p>
<p>Enable Advanced Analytics</p> <p>Trusted, organized, and reliable source data is the foundation for effective predictive models</p>	<p>Increase Accountability</p> <p>Enable a culture of accountability (data ownership) to meet minimum standards of data quality and enable points of single source of truth</p>	<p>Reduce Waste / Rework</p> <p>Reduce the time for data acquisition and preparation (20%- 30%) and increase the time for analysis</p>	<p>Minimize Security Risks</p> <p>Improve data classification capabilities for PII and other sensitive information to improve monitoring and better address reputational risk</p>

Leading data governance programs employ a collection of roles to deliver various data governance responsibilities



Benefits and Defining Factors

- Network of people focused on data quality and access
- Method of structuring and enhancing scattered efforts that exist today
- Structure will overlay existing roles in organization
- Shift from systems-centric to Domain-centric
- Capable of surviving reorganizations by role reassignments
- Temporary membership will bring fresh ideas and buy in

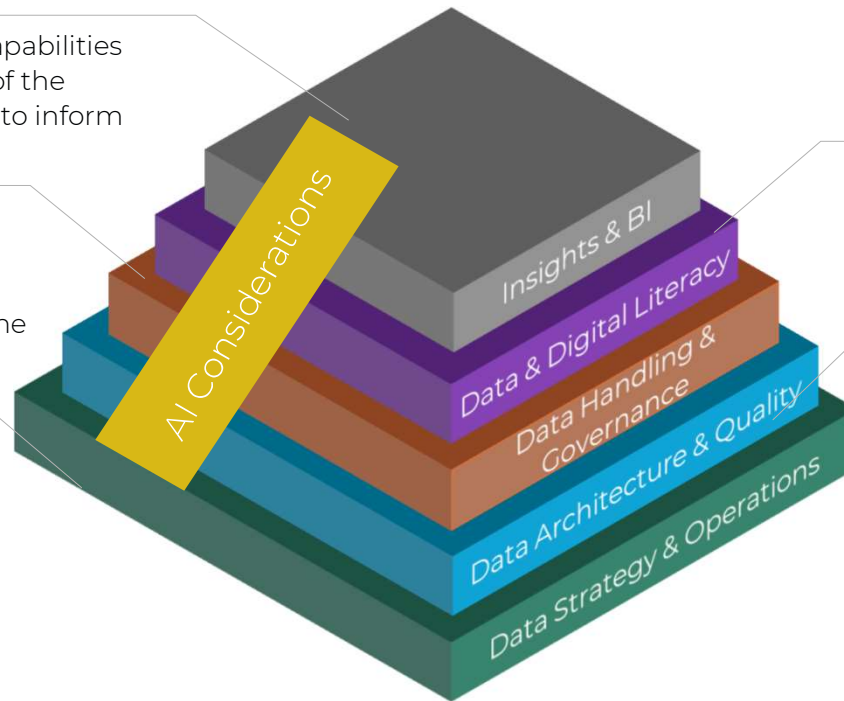
Leading Data, Technology, & AI Programs are being led by Chief Data Officers / Offices (CDOs)

More than 65% of organizations have implemented an Office of the CDO to be accountable for shaping and delivering data and/or analytic capabilities to the enterprise. Given the increased focus on AI, data literacy, data commercialization, the CDO role is becoming more strategic and less transactional with the portfolio of functions under their remit requiring increased levels of investment.

Provide insights and monitoring capabilities to support the growth and health of the business, leveraging data analytics to inform strategic decisions

Establish and oversee data governance frameworks to ensure data quality and accessibility while maintaining data integrity across the organization

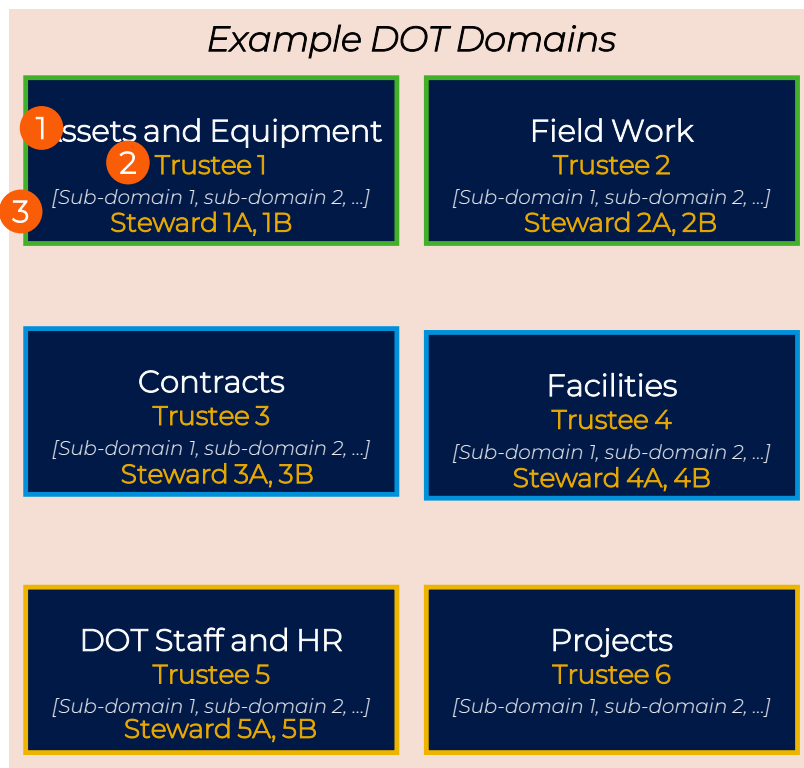
Develop and implement data strategies and policies that align with the organization's goals, ensuring that data is leveraged as a strategic asset



Drive cultural change to foster a data-driven organization, promoting data literacy among employees to enhance data utilization

Responsible for the overall architecture and quality of data, ensuring that it is structured and maintained in a way that supports business needs

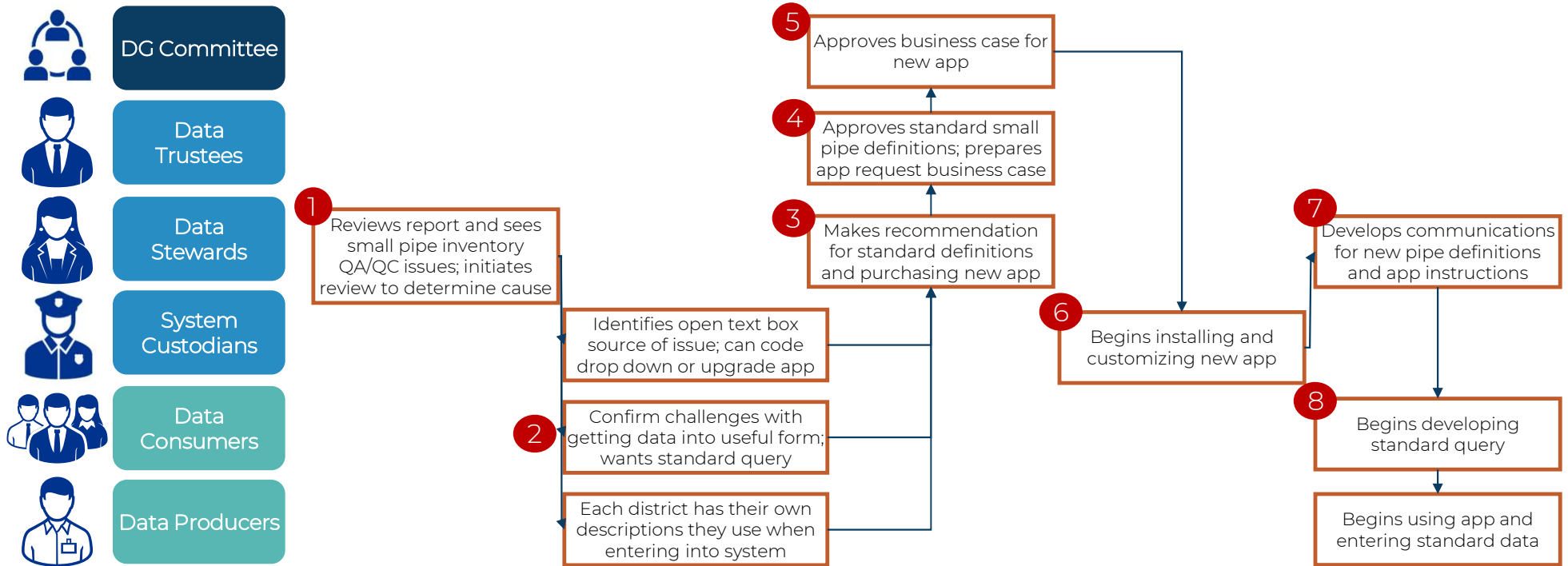
To facilitate this data governance transformation, a "domain-centric" view needs to be adopted



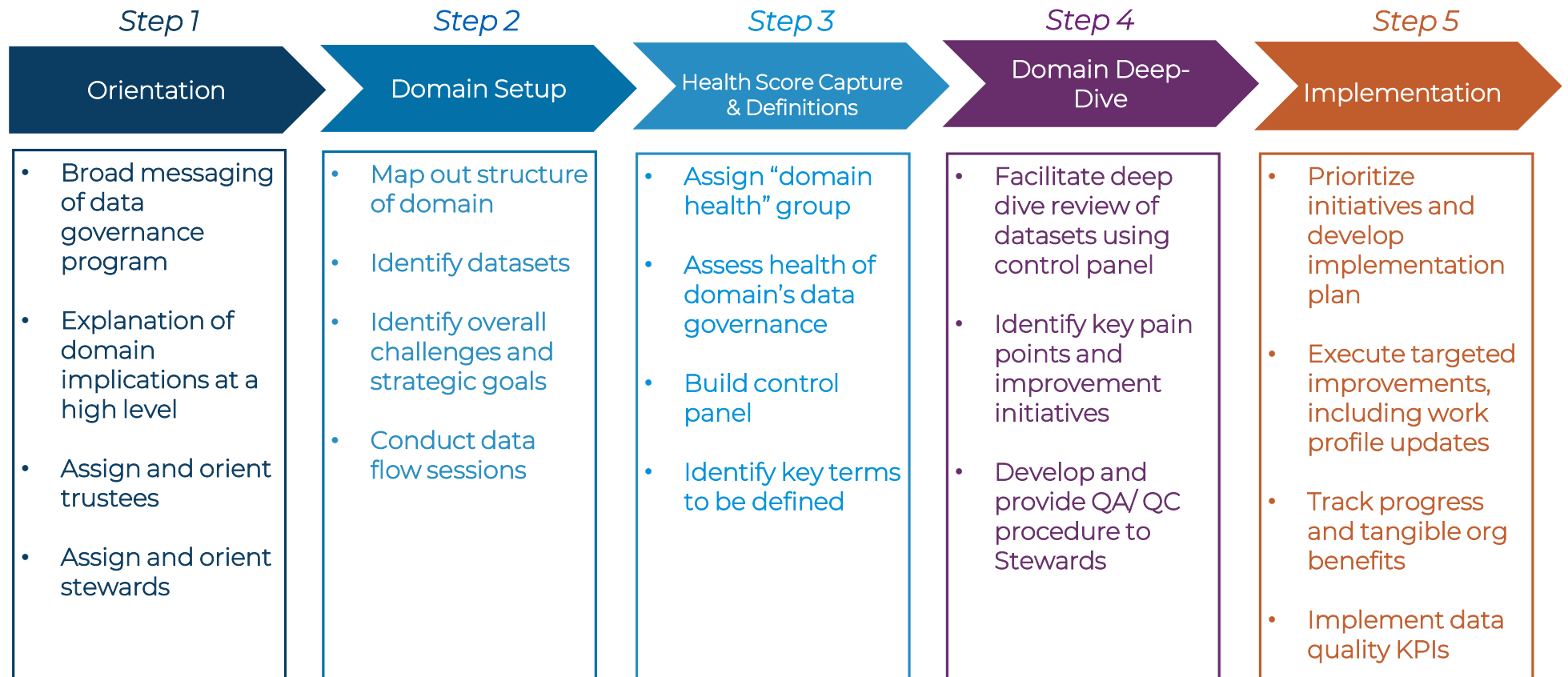
- 1 "Domains" or logical groupings of data will be assigned to Data Trustees across the organization
- 2 Trustees oversee a domain. Trustees define function specific policy, process and tool decisions, and provide oversight of data inquiries
- 3 Domain structures also include sub-domains stewards. Stewards are responsible for ensuring standards are followed, enforce policies, monitor data quality, handle data inquiries, identify data issues

These roles work closely together to quickly address data governance issues

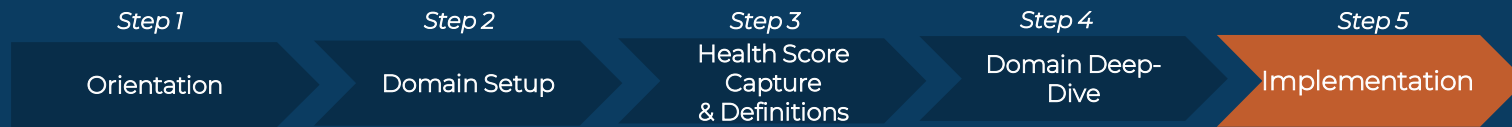
Example of an issue with small pipe inventory reporting



Activating each domain will require a 5-step process...



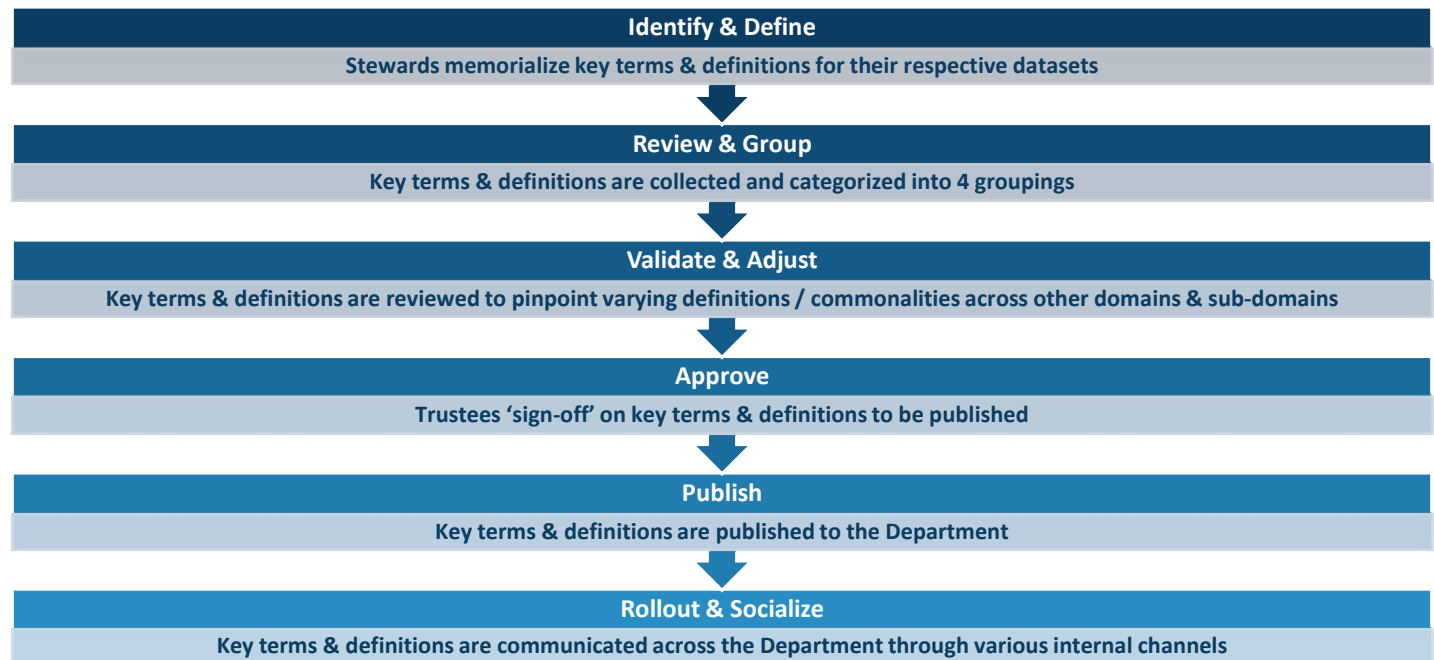
Domain Activation Playbook – Illustrative Example



Key Activities:

- 1) Prioritize initiatives and develop implementation plan
- 2) Execute targeted improvements, including work profile updates
- 3) Track progress and tangible org benefits
- 4) Implement data quality KPIs

Implementation will include activities such as the development and rollout of standard definitions:



Example activities / outcomes of a Data Governance Implementation

Functional Role

Project Managers

Actions

Required key project milestones and project details will become uniform among the divisions, standardizing reporting and expectations



Benefits

Trust and Operational Efficiency
Standardized reporting → more consistent and reliable data results

Stockroom Clerks

Data entry standards and policies will be established, rolled out, and monitored for division level stockrooms



Productivity and Decision Making
Improvement of data standardization and accuracy through connection to producer

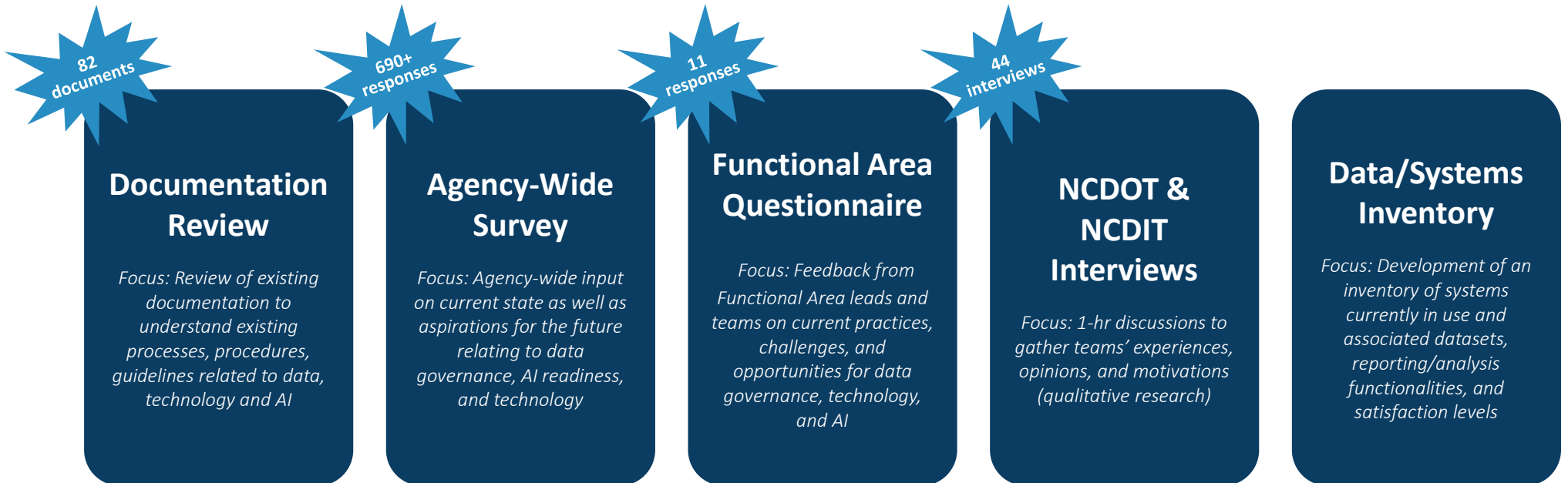
NCDOT's Data Governance Program

Building the Strategy and Implementation Plan for the Program

Began with KPMG Scope of Work in July 2024

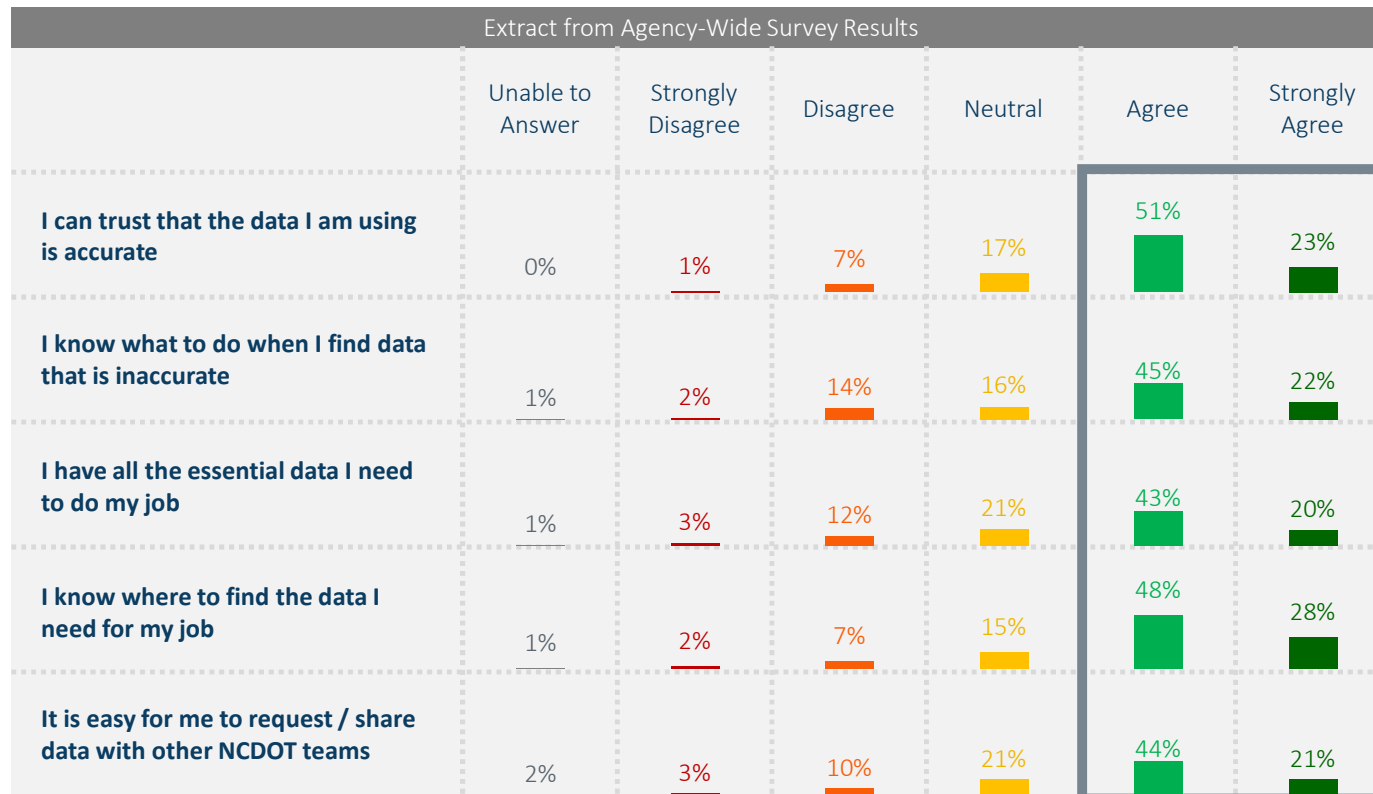


Evaluating NCDOT's current state through several avenues



The assessment revealed several positive indicators...

- While individuals feel that there are pockets of data that have some challenges (e.g., duplicate or outdated data), >60% of individuals generally feel like they **have the data they need for their jobs and the data is of good quality.**
- While there is not a formal data governance program, **some systems and units are implementing elements of data governance in place** (e.g., standardized data entry templates for field data collection, manual QA/QC, built-in system data validation).
- While there is a strong desire for more systems integration, >60% of individuals feel that it is easy to share data between teams and **some systems are highly integrated** (e.g., DOH Inspector data flows from iPad forms -> HiCAMS -> SAP).
- Culturally, there is a **desire to transform** (e.g., adopt advanced analytics/AI, enhance the working relationship between NCDOT and NCDIT-T, develop a more integrated and strategic approach).



Preliminary; Non-Exhaustive

...as well as several opportunities for improvement

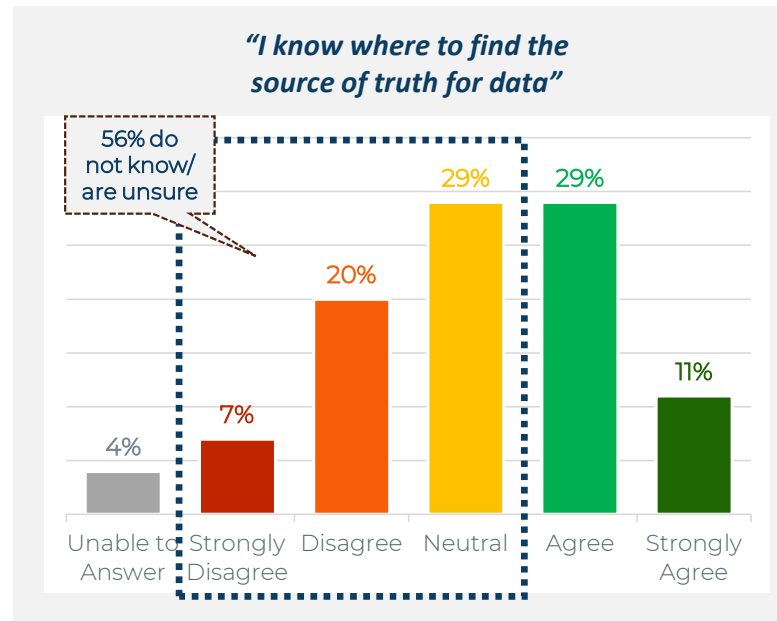
- 1 While some elements of data governance exists in some units, there is **no formal data governance program** rolled out across the agency
- 2 While units generally feel like they have the technology they need, they face challenges with **disparate systems and a lack of an integrated, agency-wide data, technology, and AI strategy**
- 3 There are **opportunities to improve the working relationship between NCDOT and NCDIT-T** to improve collaboration in the day-to-day management of data, technology, and AI needs
- 4 There are **critical gaps in the operating model to oversee and implement the data, technology, and AI strategy program** (e.g., performance measures, roles/responsibilities, policies, risk management)
- 5 While there has been some AI adoption to date, there are **critical gaps across foundational elements to support large-scale adoption** (e.g., business strategy, policies, data infrastructure, skills / training)
- 6 **Historical behaviors and perceptions** (e.g., lack of collaboration, resistance to change, distrust in AI) **may present as cultural barriers to transformations** relating to data, technology, and AI

Improvement Opportunity:

1 While some elements of data governance exists in some units, there is no formal data governance program rolled out across the agency

Key Findings:

- While there is a general feeling of high data quality, there is **limited data governance elements** (e.g., formal processes, roles, data management standards) in place to validate quality.
- While some tools (e.g., ATLAS, Artemis) have data governance elements in place (e.g., templates and built-in data validation), generally other systems depend on **ad-hoc and manual QA/QC processes** for data validation with **no formal data roles** established.
- Disparate systems and inconsistencies in data collection, data definitions, and metadata management create further **challenges in identifying the “source of truth” and maintaining data integrity** (e.g., SharePoint).



Impacts

- ▶ Reputation risk of incorrect information being shared with the public / legislature
- ▶ Quality risk of incorrect data being leveraged for projects/ assets/ service delivery
- ▶ Increased management and labor costs (time and resources) to make decisions without data

“For some data, you can go to 3 different places and get 3 different answers”

“There is a lack of definition of roles and responsibilities when it comes to data management”

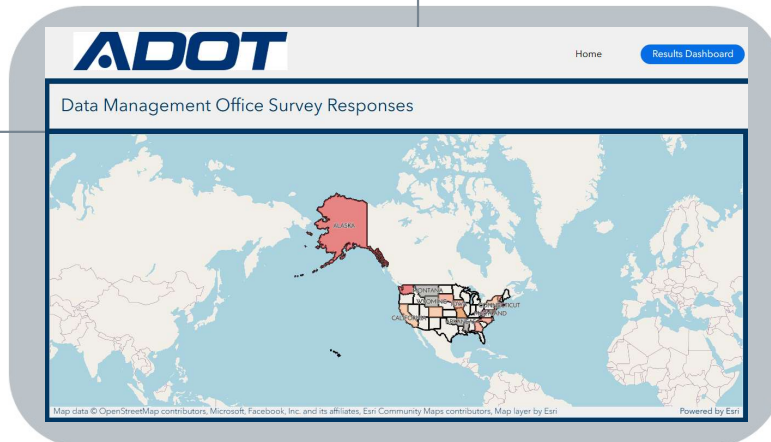
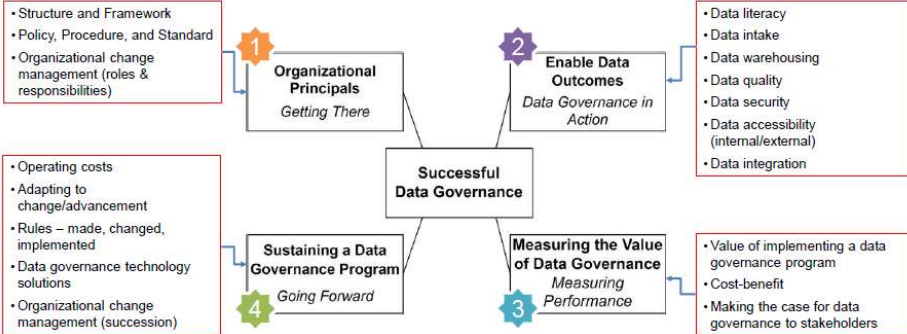
“You can generally find the data, but it can be a roundabout process to find the right person who has it”

Looking to our Peers

NCHRP 20-44(48)

Peer Exchanges on Data Management and Governance Practices

Peer Exchange Themes - Organization



INDOT's Data Governance Operating Model



Florida Department of Transportation: ROADS Initiative

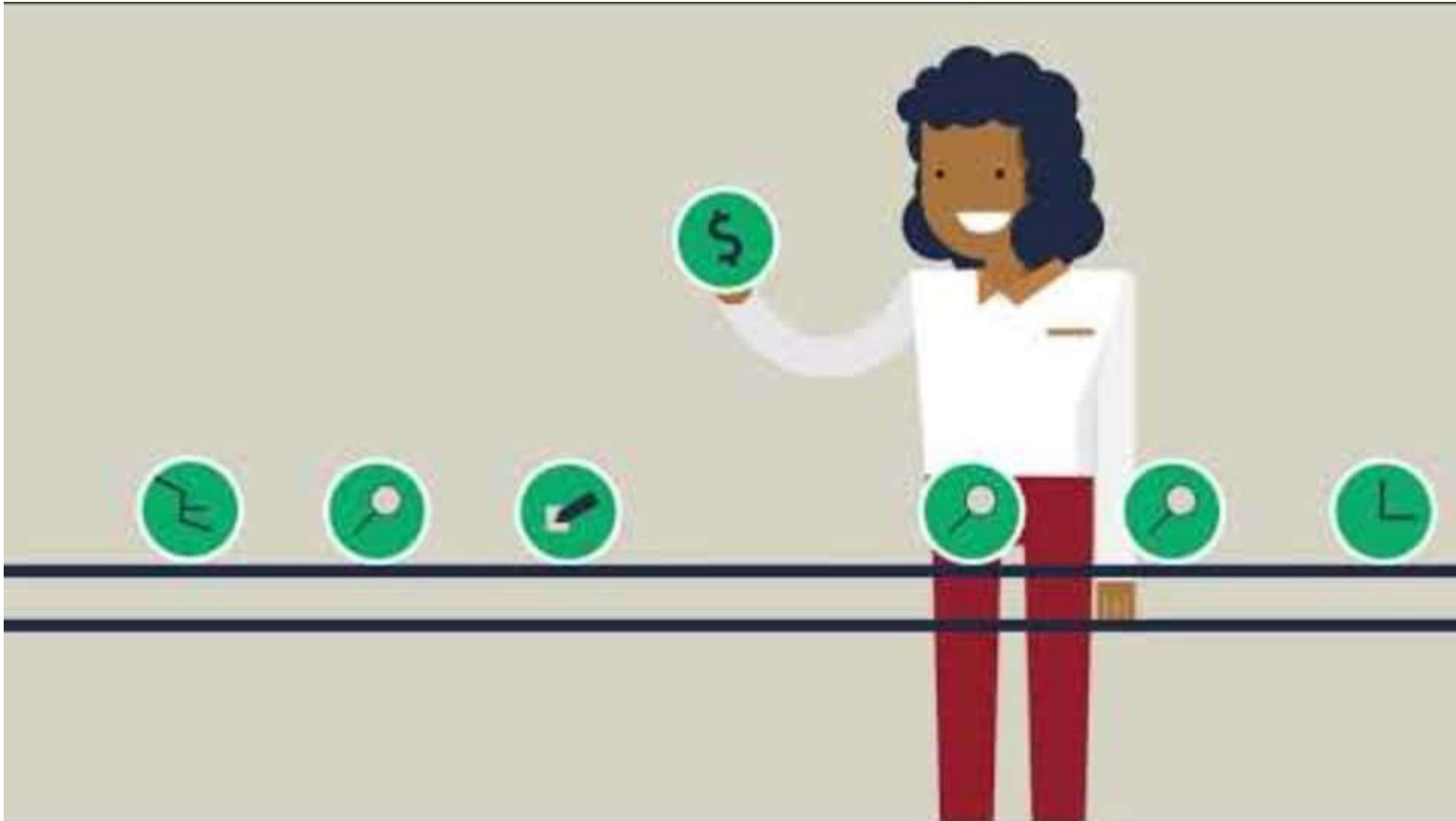


Closing the Gaps

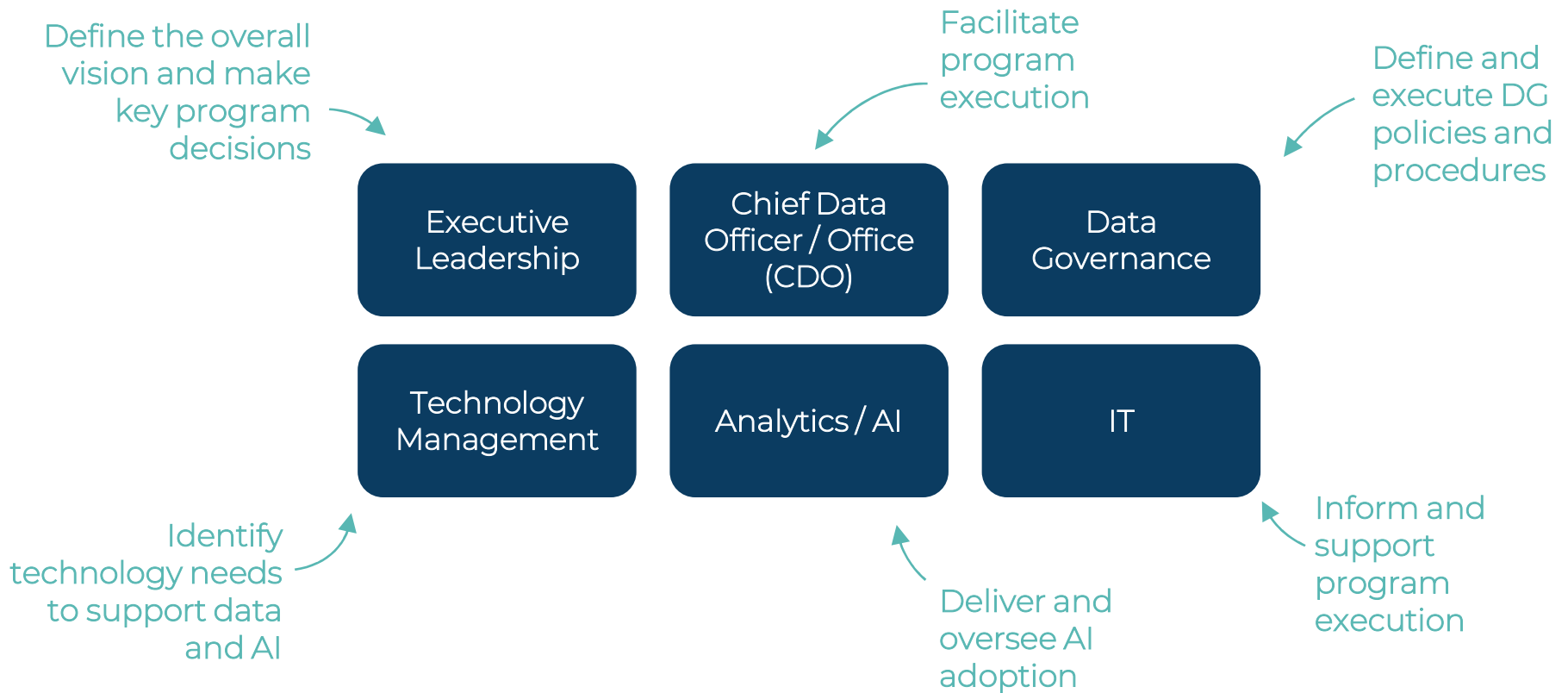
The ROADS Initiative will help to close the data and information gaps identified early in the project by:

- **People** - Establishing a formal data governance structure to make key decisions related to data and information.
- **Process** - Training FDOT staff on the Data Governance Component Model and implementing standard processes and routines to provide a formal approach to data governance.
- **Technology** - Providing common standardized tools, technologies and frameworks that will be used across FDOT to make data/information more accessible.

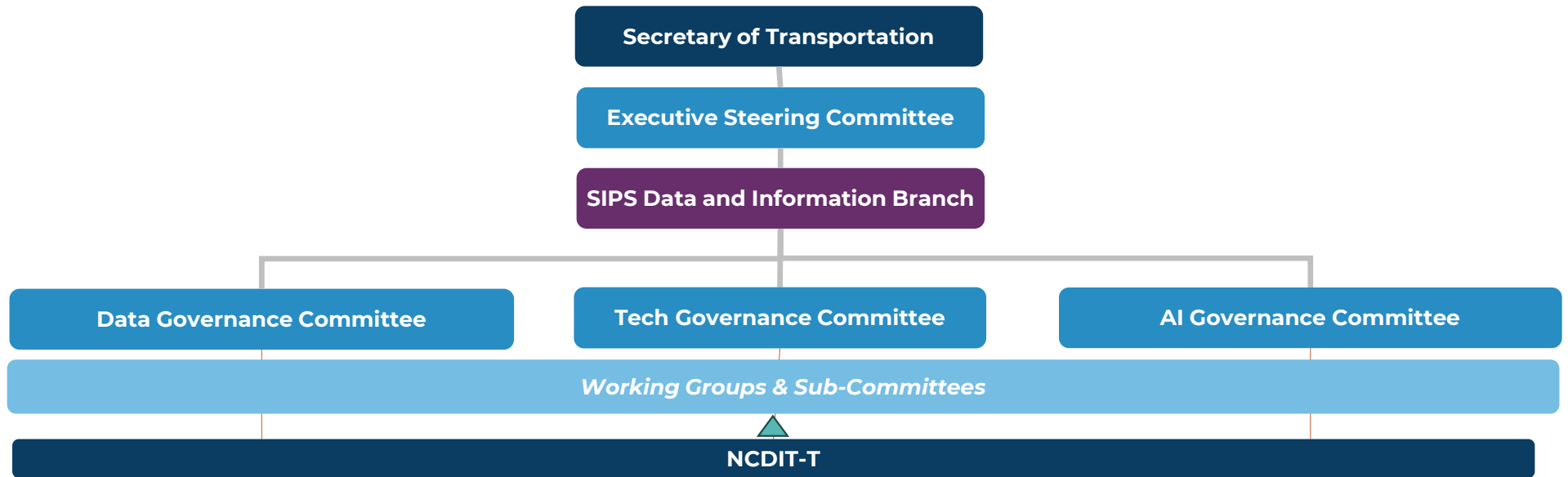
Example from Ohio DOT



Leading Data, Technology, & AI Programs utilize several “building blocks” to oversee and execute the program



Proposed NCDOT Program Structure



Data, Technology, and AI Program Vision

Vision:
NCDOT leverages data, technology, and advanced analytics at all levels of the organization to enable data-driven decisions and improve business outcomes



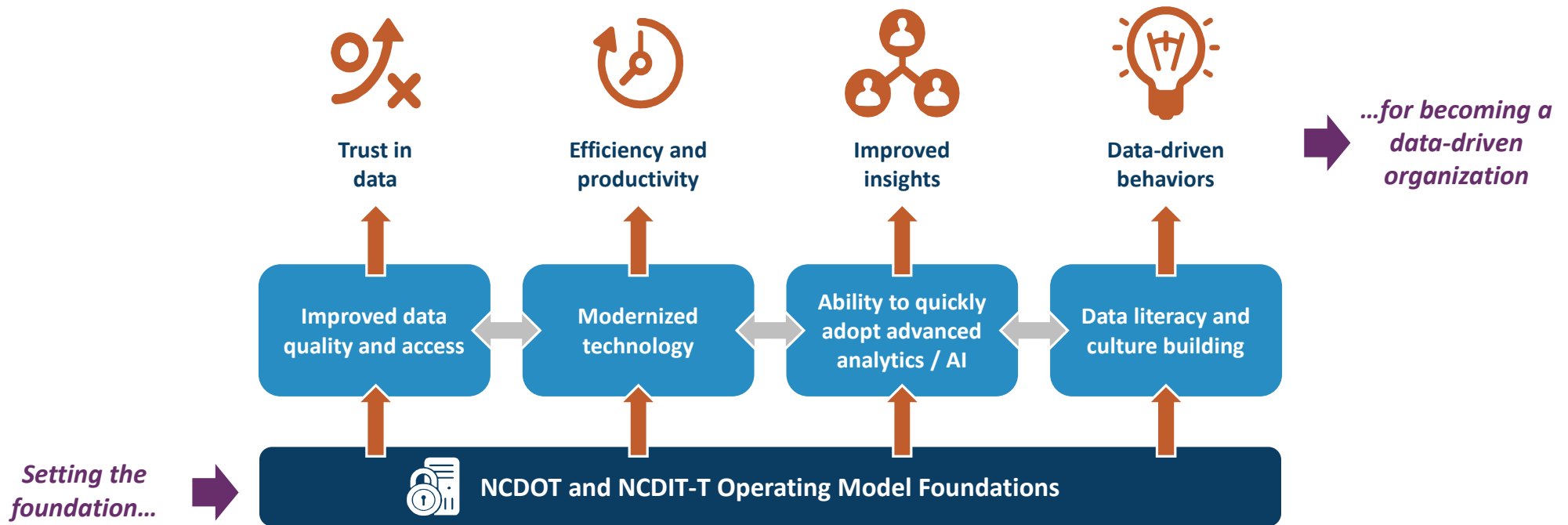
Key Component of Program Success = Data Governance

Draft

Program Objectives:

- Improve decision-making insights and capabilities
- Generate workforce capacity
- Enhance external transparency
- Be good stewards of public funds
- Foster innovation
- Improve the employee experience

Data, Technology and AI Program Benefits



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