

Introduction to the DATA Act

DATA
FOUNDATION

WIFI

Network

TheRetreat-4thFloor

Password

brickwall

HISTORY

- U.S. Constitution, Sec. 9: " ... a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time."

Since 1789: Appropriations and Cash-Based Budgeting

- OMB and the Office of Federal Financial Management (1970)

Since 1990: Accrual-Based Accounting

- CFO Act (1990)

2000s: A Focus on Awards

- FFATA (2006)
- ARRA (2009)

THE U.S. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

CONSTITUTION

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

THE CONGRESS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
 SENATE
 ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
 BOTANICAL GARDEN
 FEDERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
 GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
 LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
 NATIONAL BUDGET

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

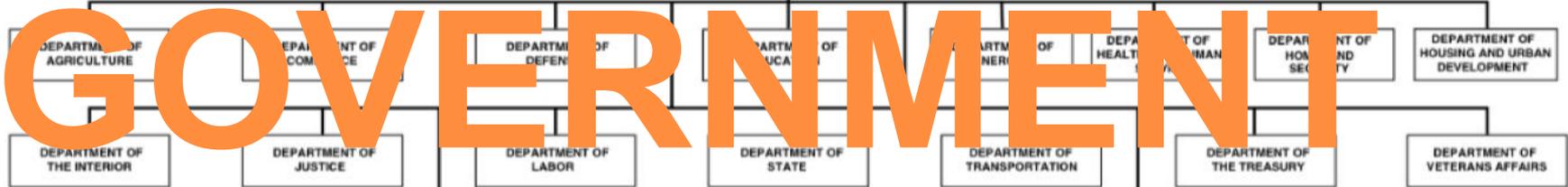
THE PRESIDENT THE VICE PRESIDENT

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
 OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
 OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY
 OFFICE OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT
 OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY
 TRADE REPRESENTATIVE
 WHITE HOUSE
 CHIEF OF STAFF
 VICE PRESIDENT
 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS
 COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
 NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

JUDICIAL BRANCH

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

UNITED STATES COURTS OF APPEALS
 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS
 TERRITORIAL COURTS
 UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE
 UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS
 UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES
 UNITED STATES TAX COURT
 UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR VETERANS CLAIMS
 ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS
 FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER
 UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION



INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS AND GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 COMMODITY FUTURES TRADING COMMISSION
 CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION
 CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE
 DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES SAFETY BOARD
 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE U.S.
 FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION
 FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION
 FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
 FEDERAL HOUSING FINANCE BOARD

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY
 FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION
 FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE
 FEDERAL MINE SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION
 FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM
 FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD
 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION
 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
 INTER-AMERICAN FOUNDATION
 MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD
 NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION
 NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES
 NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD
 NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD
 NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION (AMTRAK)
 NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION
 NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD
 NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION
 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH REVIEW COMMISSION
 OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS
 OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT
 OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL
 OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION
 PEACE CORPS
 PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION

POSTAL RATE COMMISSION
 RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD
 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
 SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM
 SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
 SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
 TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT AGENCY
 U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
 U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
 U.S. INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION
 U.S. POSTAL SERVICE

PROBLEM

- Reporting requirements related to U.S. federal spending are complex and separate from one another.
 - The complexity and separate nature of U.S. federal spending reporting requirements impedes accountability, hinders management, and adds to the costs of reporting.
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Reporting requirements for **U.S. federal agencies:**

- Agencies report their **budgets** to the White House Office of Management and Budget (MAX System);
- Agencies report their **account balances** to the Treasury Department (GTAS);
- Agencies report their **awards** to the Federal Assistance Awards Data System (grants and assistance) and the Federal Procurement Data System (contracts); and
- That's not all!

Reporting requirements for entities receiving federal **grants** and **contracts:**

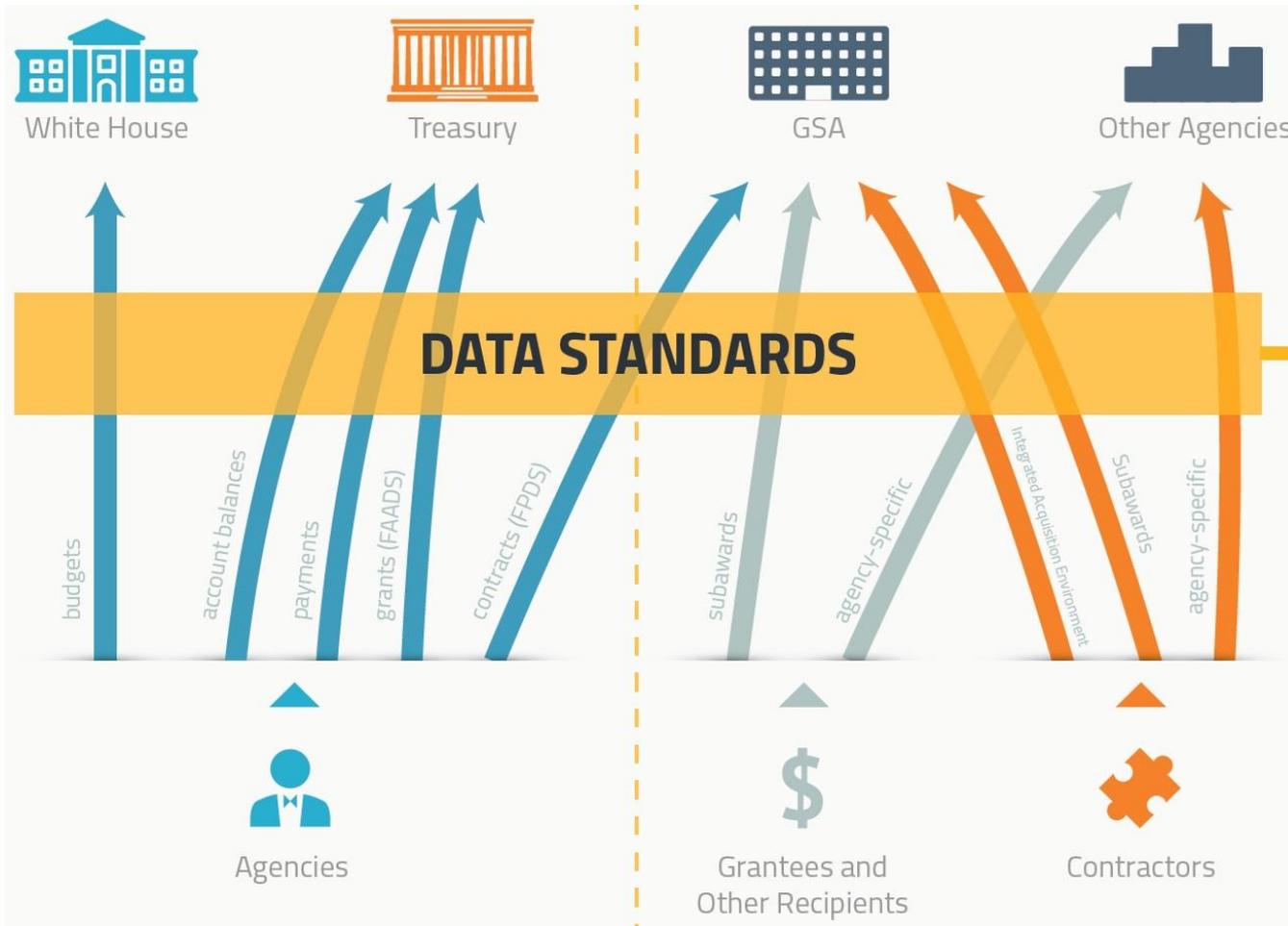
- **Grants:** An entity that receives a grant must report (1) to the agency that provided the grant (various systems) and also (2) to the White House Office of Management and Budget (Single Audit Clearinghouse)
- **Contracts:** A company that receives a contract must report (1) to the contracting agency and (2) to the General Services Administration
- **Sub-grants and sub-contracts** add extra reporting requirements

SYMPTOMS

Three stories of dysfunction caused by complex and separate reporting:

- “We don’t know how many agencies exist in the federal government!”
- A loan guarantee recipient goes bankrupt, taxpayers lose their investment--but the scandal could have been prevented!
- The advanced technology of the U.S. Treasury Department: pencils and highlighter markers!

SOLUTION



BASICS

The Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (“**DATA Act**”):

- **Establishes standards.** The DATA Act requires the U.S. Treasury Department and the White House Office of Management and Budget to establish government-wide data standards for all federal spending.
- **Fields and formats.** The data standards to be established by the Treasury Department and the White House Office of Management and Budget include (1) consistent data fields, including agency identification codes, recipient identification codes, and program identification codes; and (2) a schema that connects all of the data fields.
- **Agency mandate.** U.S. federal agencies must report their spending information using the data standards by May 2017.
- **Recipient reporting pilot program.** There is no mandate for recipients of grants or recipients of contracts to use the data standards for their reporting requirements. Instead, Section 5 of the DATA Act requires the White House Office of Management and Budget to establish a pilot program to determine whether standards work properly. The pilot program ends in May 2017. By August 2018, OMB decides whether to standardize all reporting.

BENEFITS

- For citizens, better **accountability**. Data standards can bring together new visualizations of federal spending to allow voters, media, and NGOs to scrutinize politicians' decisions.
- For federal agencies, better **management and oversight**. Data standards allow modern data analytics technologies to be used at less cost. If spending information is standardized already, it need not be translated before deploying analytics solutions.
- For recipients of federal grants and recipients of federal contracts, **automated compliance**. If the federal government adopts consistent data standards for reports that must be submitted by recipients of federal grants and recipients of federal contracts, then software can automatically gather information from those entities' existing accounting systems and automatically compile reports, reducing manual labor.

TIMELINE

- **May 9, 2014:** President Obama signs the DATA Act into law.
- **December 2014:** OMB appoints Department of Health and Human Services to lead Section 5 Pilot Program to standardize grantee reporting.
- **May 2015:** Treasury and OMB announce the first version of the data standards.
- **April 29, 2016:** Treasury and OMB announce the complete version of the data standards - the DATA Act Information Model Schema, or DAIMS.
- **November 2016:** Inspector General reports on agency compliance.
- **May 2017:** Agencies begin reporting their financial and award data using the data standards; Treasury aggregates the reports and publishes the first-ever unified federal spending data set on beta.USASpending.gov.
- **May 2017:** Section 5 Pilot Program ends.
- **June 29, 2017:** DATA Act Summit.
- **November 2017:** Inspectors General report results of data audit.
- **May 2018:** Treasury and OMB must ensure that all spending data conforms to standards.
- **August 2018:** OMB decides whether to standardize all recipient reporting.

CHALLENGES

- **Integrating standards with existing reporting requirements.** The Treasury Department and the White House Office of Management and Budget have not yet decided how standardized reporting will be combined with the existing reporting requirements.
- **Proprietary recipient ID.** The Treasury Department and the White House Office of Management and Budget selected a proprietary identification code for recipients as one of the data standards.
- **No action on contractor pilot program.** The White House Office of Management and Budget has not yet established the necessary pilot program to test the use of data standards within reports by contractors. On April 13, OMB promised to submit a new plan to Congress.
- **Analytics platform missing.** The original DATA Act was intended to establish a government-wide analytics platform to perform electronic searches for waste and fraud. The final DATA Act did not include this policy.