

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY STATEMENT

1 **Policy Title:** Data Governance

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2 APS Number: 6010 APS Functional Area: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Brief Description: The Data Governance Program serves tTo ensure that data is managed as a material asset.

the The university has established a data governance program with the goals of ensuring that data provides value, meets compliance requirements, and risks are managed appropriately. Given that poor handlinging of data poses a risk to the university, it is necessary to define

roles and responsibilities for certain types of data.

Effective: TBD based on review process July 1, 2018 July 1, 2024 (Pending)

Approved by: <u>President Todd Saliman (Pending)</u>President Bruce D. Benson

Responsible University Officer: Chair of Data Governance Executives Council Vice President of Administration

Responsible Group Office: Data Governance Executives Council Office of the Vice President of Administration

Policy Contact: <u>data.governance@cu.edu_Chief Information Security Officer</u>

Supersedes: 6010 Data Governance, July 1, 2018 January 17, 2013

Last Reviewed/Updated: July 1, 2024TBD (Pending)July 1, 2018

Applies to: University_wide

Reason for Policy: Define roles and responsibilities to enable the university to exercise positive control over the processes and methods used to handle data and assure that university employees and administrative processes have appropriate access to reliable, authentic, accurate, and timely data. Data governance authority rests ultimately with the president and chancellors; this policy defines roles and responsibilities to assist the president and chancellors.

I. INTRODUCTION

The policy covers university records and university information; data that is governed by where federal or state law or regulations; exists, and data to which where external contract requirements applyexists regardless of where this if the data is stored, processed or transmitted. These items, together, will be defined as data assets on a university owned or managed system or on a third party hosted service. Excluded from the scope of this policy is intellectual property, that is considered, educational materials, and there covered by APS1014.

II. POLICY STATEMENT

The <u>data governance</u> program shall be managed and monitored collaboratively <u>by-by the data trustees</u>, <u>Data Governance Executives Council</u> (DGEC) and all other applicable, in-force governance groups not mentioned here <u>within University Counsel</u>, <u>Chief Information Security Officer</u>, <u>data trustees</u>, and <u>Chief Information Officers</u>. Roles and responsibilities for data governance are as follows:

- Data governance executives are accountable for oversight of data governance activities across all data types and domains at their university. One data governance executive will be appointed for each campus and CU System. Data governance executives are appointed the president, chancellors, or their delegates and are typically senior administrative officers of the university. Data governance executives may also serve as data trustees.
- Data governance executives provide cross-university guidance and leadership for the data governance program.
 DGEC works in partnership with data trustees to set direction, determine strategic priorities and identify appropriate objectives, and manage the progress of governance for all domains. Annually, DGEC will compile a summary report on the data governance structure's effectiveness and recommendations for improvement to IT Governance
- Data trustees are accountable for managing, protecting, and ensuring the integrity and usefulness of university data. Data trustees are have the primary responsible ility forto ensuringe the university is following its policies and is in complies ance with federal and state laws and regulations. Data trustees, in consultation with -DGEC the Council of Data Trustees, shall identify the criticality and sensitivity of data. Data trustees typically are associated with the business functions of an organization rather than technology functions. Data trustees are appointed by the president, chancellors, or their delegates and are typically an administrative officer of the university or departmental director. The president or chancellor may choose to not identify a data trustee for certain data types given risk decisions or administrative, research, or academic needs.
- Data stewards will often have data custodial responsibilities but are distinguished from custodians by delegated decision-making authority from the data trustees, including identification of the criticality and sensitivity of data. Data stewards actively participate in processes that establish business-context and quality definitions for data elements. Data stewards are more likely to be associated with business functions than IT functions. Data custodians typically have control over a data asset's disposition, whether stored (at rest), in transit, or during creation. Custodians will often have modification or distribution privileges. Data custodians carry a significant responsibility to protect data and prevent unauthorized use. Data custodians are often data providers to data user. Data trustees or data stewards may also exercise custodial roles and responsibilities. Data custodians typically are associated with IT units within the university, either central IT organizations or IT offices within academic and administrative units.
- Data custodians typically have control over a data asset's disposition, whether stored (at rest), in transit, or during creation. Custodians will often have modification or distribution privileges. Data custodians carry a significant responsibility to protect data and prevent unauthorized use. Data custodians often provide data to data users. Data trustees or data stewards may also exercise custodial roles and responsibilities. Data custodians typically are associated with IT units within the university, either central IT organizations or IT offices within academic and administrative units.
- Data stewards will often have data custodial responsibilities, but are distinguished from custodians by delegated decision making authority regarding the data. Data stewards may represent data trustees in policy discussions, architectural discussions, or in decision making forums. Data stewards actively participate in processes that establish business context and quality definition for data elements. Data stewards are more likely to be associated with business functions than IT functions.
- To the degree that a *data user* creates university data and/or controls the disposition of university data, he or she has responsibility for the custodial care of that data. *Data users* share responsibility in helping *data stewards* and *custodians* manage and protect data by understanding and following <u>universitythe</u> IT and information <u>privacy and</u> security policies of the university related to data use.

The Chair of DGEC shall maintain and publish a list of identified *data executives*, *data trustees* and *data stewards* for specific data types. The list will also identify the classification of specific data types. Where a single individual maintains multiple roles (e.g., *data steward* and *data custodian*) the Chair of DGEC will provide notice to DGEC to ensure the roles do not pose a risk to the university.

When university units create shared data repositories they take on responsibilities as *data custodians*. As such units must work with *data stewards* to ensure that they understand external regulatory and university policy compliance requirements. *Data custodians* may not extend the use of university data beyond the initial scope without additional

review by the appropriate data steward. When shared data repositories are created on third party services, special care must be made to ensure that contracts or service agreements include appropriate security and privacy.

Each campus Data Governance Executive shall be responsible for providing data management guidance to data trustees and establishing appropriate data governance structures. When data management issues or risks regarding data overlaps between multiple campuses are identified, the campus Data Governance Executive and the campus data trustee(s) shall present the issues and recommendations to the DGEC. It is the responsibility of the data steward to understand business needs of the university unit and facilitate appropriate access to the required data. The data steward will also coordinate with the campus Information Security Officer to ensure that adequate security controls are identified and implemented. Should the data steward have questions regarding the legitimacy of the university unit's business need the data steward shall validate the need with the data trustee.

It is the data steward's responsibility to understand the university unit's business needs and facilitate appropriate access to the required data. The data steward will also coordinate with the campus or system Information Security Officer to ensure that adequate security controls are identified and implemented. Should the data steward have questions regarding the legitimacy of the university unit's business need, the data steward shall validate the need with the data trustee and Data Governance Executive.

Data stewards, in consultation with the appropriate c ampus or system Information Security Officer or the Office of Information Security shall establish processes for requesting and monitoring access to data, in accordance with CU Data Classification and CU policies, procedures, and standards. and periodically audit access to data. Data stewards shall, at least annually, provide the data trustee with information regarding the management, protection, and effectiveness of efforts to ensure the integrity and usefulness of university data. For example, how data is being used, identify data quality issues, and report on compliance issues.

When university units create shared data repositories, they take on responsibilities as data custodians. As such, units must work with the appropriate data trustee(s) to ensure that they understand external regulatory and university policy compliance requirements. Data custodians may not extend the use of university data beyond the initial scope without additional review by the appropriate delegated data steward. When shared data repositories are created on third-party services, contracts or service agreements must include appropriate security and privacy provisions, which are covered separately through procurement processes that may differ by campus. [Check the Procurement Service Center website for up-to-date links on the procurement process]

The Chief Information Security Officer shall maintain and publish a list of identified data trustees and data stewards for specific data types. The list will also identify the classification of specific data types. Where a single individual maintains multiple roles (e.g., data steward and data custodian) the CISO will provide notice to the Counsel of Data Trustees to ensure the roles do not pose a risk to the university.

The CU Data Governance Procedure Statement and Operating Model, published on the Data Governance Program website, provide an escalation pathway for data governance and management conflict or issue resolution. For example, decisions made by data stewards with data management implications crossing multiple campuses may be appealed to the DGEC, who will bring together all appropriate stakeholders to inform the final decision. Final decision-making responsibility rests with the DGEC, who is accountable to the IT Governance Process should DGEC be unable to come to a resolution on their own.

Each campus and System Administration shall adopt the Data Governance Program and may establish campus-specific policies, standards, and procedures to meet unique campus needs, provided they do not conflict with the requirements in the Data Governance Program or require systemwide resources.

Each campus or division Chief Information Officer shall be responsible for providing data management guidance to data trustees and establishing appropriate data governance structures. When data management issues or risks regarding data overlaps between multiple data domains are identified, the appropriate Chief Information Officer and data trustee shall present the issues and recommendations to the CU IT Governance Board for resolution.

III. DEFINITIONS

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137	Italicized terms used in this Administrative Policy Statement (APS) are defined in the APS Glossary of Terms or are
138	defined in this section.
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140	A. Data governance executive is an individual appointed to be accountable for oversight of data governance
141	activities across all data types and domains at their campus.
142	A.B. Data trustee is an individual appointed party or entity identified with and widely recognized to have primary
143	authority and decision responsibility over a particular collection of university data. CU System data trustees and/or
144	campus data trustees are identified on this page. The Council of Data Trustees list is included on this page.
145	B.C. Data custodian is an individual y party charged with managing a data collection for a data trusteetrustee.
146	C.D. Data steward is an individual party or entity possessing delegated authority to act on a data trustee's behalf.
147	Trustees may delegate specific roles to a steward to act on their behalf.
148	EData user is any individual person or party that utilizes university data to perform his or her job
149	responsibilities.

IT Governance is defined as described in https://www.cu.edu/it-gov/about

IV. HISTORY

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- Originally approved January 1, 2013.
- The title of "IT Security Principals" was replaced with the title of "Information Security Officers" effective May 1, 2014.
- Revised July 1, 2018.
- July 9, 2018: Removed reference to APS 2006 for the definition of university record. That definition is now included in the APS Glossary of Terms.

V. KEY WORDS

Data, governance, information technology, compliance, risk, records, security.