



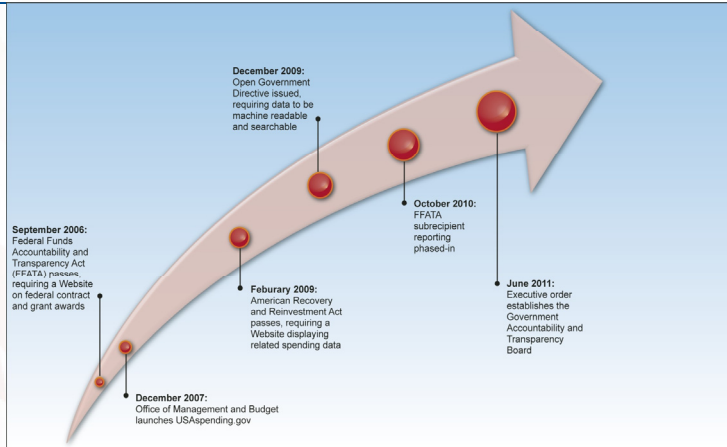
Federal Transparency Initiatives and the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act (DATA)

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Background: Select Administration and Congressional Transparency Reforms

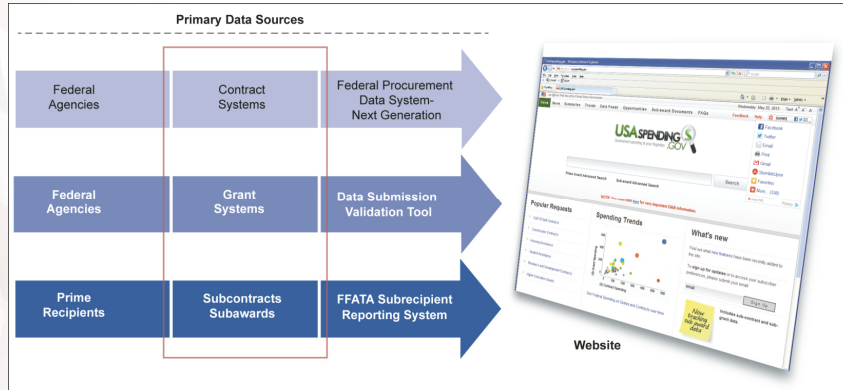


Source: GAO analysis and Recovery.gov website.



Current Transparency Approach: USAspending.gov

USAspending.gov Award Data Sources

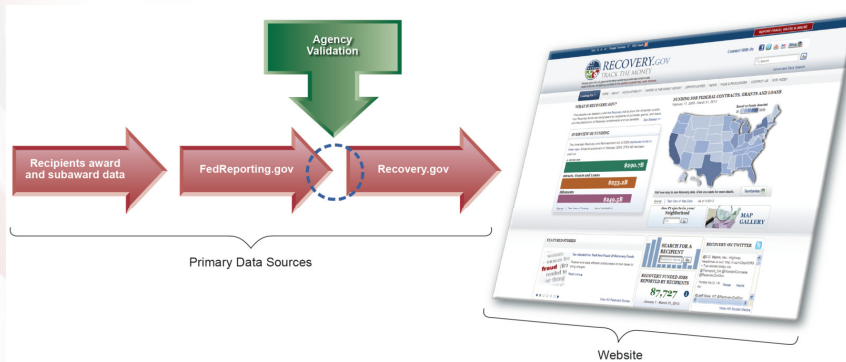


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Current Transparency Approach: Recovery.gov

Recovery.gov Award and Spending Data Sources



Source: GAO analysis and Recovery.gov website.

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Current Administration Efforts: Government Accountability and Transparency Board

- Established under an executive order in June 2011.
- GAT Board mandate is to provide strategic direction for comprehensive transparency reform that draws on lessons learned from the Recovery Act reporting.
- Comprised of 11 members designated by the President from among agency Inspectors General, Chief Financial Officers and senior officials from OMB.
- Utilizes multi-agency working groups to develop approaches for increasing federal data transparency.



Current Administration Efforts: Government Accountability and Transparency Board

GAT Board's 3 Strategic Goals:

Standardize Data Elements to Improve Data Integrity

Integrate Financial Systems with Contract and Award Systems

Leverage Existing Data Sources to Expand Oversight of Federal Spending



Recovery Act Lessons Learned

Lesson One: Standardized Data Reduces Reporting Burden, Supports Systems Integration, and Enhances Accountability

Inconsistent data standards increase reporting burden and hamper accuracy.

GAT Board is taking incremental steps to standardize data.

A plan to implement data standards is needed.



Recovery Act Lessons Learned

Lesson Two: Involve Stakeholders in the Development of Reporting Requirements and Guidance

Input from stakeholders enables GATB/OMB to address reporting challenges and reduce burden.

GATB & OMB do not have mechanisms to obtain input from non-federal stakeholders.

Need for increasing efforts to obtain input from stakeholders, including entities receiving federal funds.



Recovery Act Lessons Learned

Lesson Three: Delineate Clear Requirements and Lines of Authority for Implementation Efforts

The lack of clearly delineated authority could hinder the implementation of comprehensive transparency reforms.

GAT Board does not have the authority or funding to implement transparency reforms.

Legislation is necessary to ensure transparency reforms are implemented and sustained.



Current Congressional Efforts: Digital Accountability and Transparency Act

117th CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 2061

To expand the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 to increase accountability and transparency in Federal spending, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 21, 2013

Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. CANNON) introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform

A BILL

To expand the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 to increase accountability and transparency in Federal spending, and for other purposes.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives*

2. *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3. **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4. (a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the

5. "Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2013".

6. (b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for

7. this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Purpose.

Sec. 3. Amendments to the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006.

117th CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 994

To expand the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 to increase accountability and transparency in Federal spending, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 21, 2013

Mr. WARREN (for herself and Mr. FEINSTEIN) introduced the following bill, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

A BILL

To expand the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 to increase accountability and transparency in Federal spending, and for other purposes.

1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives*

2. *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3. **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4. This Act may be cited as the "Digital Accountability

5. and Transparency Act of 2013".

6. **SEC. 2. PURPOSES.**

7. The purposes of this Act are to—

8. (1) expand the Federal Funding Accountability

9. and Transparency Act of 2006 by disclosing direct



Current Congressional Efforts: Digital Accountability and Transparency Act

Governance Structure	• No new entity
Recipient Reporting	• No new reporting requirements for recipients of federal awards
Data Standardization	• Treasury will set data standards
Stakeholder Input	• Treasury will be required to consult with stakeholders on data standards.

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Additional Sources of Information

- Contract and grant award data: www.USAspending.gov
- Recovery Act spending data: www.Recovery.gov
- Program information:
 - Catalogue of Federal Domestic Assistance – www.cfda.gov
 - List of programs by agency – <http://goals.performance.gov/federalprograminventory>
- Upcoming GAO report on transparency – GAO-13-758 (available at www.gao.gov)

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GAO on the Web

General Web site: <http://www.gao.gov/>
ARRA Oversight: <http://www.gao.gov/recovery/>
Long Term Federal and State/Local Fiscal Outlook:
<http://www.gao.gov/special.pubs/longterm/>

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