

AI-Ready Data Governance: A Federated Operating Model for Mid-Sized Companies

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Background: Mid-sized organizations face unique challenges in scaling AI capabilities due to limited resources and data volumes. **Problem:** Traditional governance models either create bottlenecks or risk inconsistency. **Method:** This paper presents a federated data governance framework with centralized standards and decentralized execution. **Contributions:** Demonstrates cost-effective implementation, ROI metrics, and case studies showing efficiency gains. **Implications:** Enables AI readiness through transparency, fairness, and compliance for mid-sized (500-5,000 employee) organizations. **Type:** Position Paper.

Keywords: Federated data governance, AI readiness, mid-sized organizations, data quality, ROI

Introduction

This framework establishes an AI-ready data governance program tailored for mid-sized organizations (typically 500-5,000 employees with moderate data volumes). It adopts a federated (hybrid) model where a small central Data Governance Office (DGO) sets enterprise-wide standards, policies, and tools, while business domains retain autonomy to govern their data locally (Atlan Team, 2024a; Baker Tilly Team, 2025; Dunford, 2025; Kass, 2025; Meyer, 2025). This approach ensures agility, reduces bottlenecks, and aligns with business priorities, with the core principle that business owns the data and IT enables it. Following established governance pyramid models, decisions are distributed across organizational levels: the vast majority (approximately 80-90%) at the operational level within business units, with only 5-10% requiring escalation to strategic leadership (TDAN.com, 2024). Poor data quality can cost the average enterprise \$12.9-15 million annually in lost productivity and errors (Acceldata Team, 2025), making this governance essential for AI scalability. Real-world ROI for data integration technologies shows \$3.03 returned per dollar invested, with average payback in 5 months (Nucleus Research, 2023). Key benefits include faster issue resolution, improved data quality (targeting 90%+ accuracy in gold layers), and AI readiness by addressing transparency, fairness, and compliance (Kavanaugh, 2025; Precisely Team, 2025; Quinnox Team, 2025). For mid-sized companies, estimated

implementation costs range from \$50-100K initially for tools, training, and setup, using scalable cloud options like AWS Glue or Azure Purview as alternatives to Databricks Unity Catalog. Case studies show insurers achieving 15-30% operational cost reductions through enhanced data governance and analytics (Number Analytics, 2025; SoftwebSolutions, 2025).

Why This Model?

Traditional centralized governance creates silos and delays, while fully decentralized risks inconsistency (Meyer, 2025). The federated model balances this by centralizing strategy (e.g., policies) and decentralizing execution, enabling mid-sized firms to adapt quickly without large teams (Dunford, 2025; Kass, 2025). It supports AI by ensuring data is trustworthy, with characteristics like validity, safety, and accountability (Precisely Team, 2025; Quinnox Team, 2025). Implementing centralized data catalogs within federated governance models enables organizations to reduce data discovery time by an average of 60%, significantly improving analyst productivity (Airbyte, 2025).

Operating Model Structure

The pyramid structure distributes decision-making across levels to optimize efficiency in a federated governance model as seen in Table 1. This design facilitates a balanced approach by concentrating strategic decisions at the top while delegating tactical and operational execution to lower levels, ensuring data management is agile without overburdening central resources. It promotes collaboration among business units, enabling rapid adaptation to AI demands and maintaining enterprise-wide standards. As a result, mid-sized organizations can achieve scalable compliance and innovation with minimal investment, drawing

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from frameworks that emphasize domain empowerment (Atlan Team, 2024a; Meyer, 2025). This aligns with best practices where local teams execute centrally defined rules (CDW Team, 2025; Dataversity Team, 2025; Firican, 2025).

Roles & Responsibilities Matrix

The roles and responsibilities matrix prioritizes business leadership to align governance with strategic priorities, recognizing that mid-sized organizations often operate with limited resources that prevent dedicated governance teams (Etzel, 2024). This setup fosters a data-driven culture by blending business focus (80-100% in most roles) with technical support, enabling effective data ownership without resource strain (see Table 2).

Detailed RACI: The detailed RACI matrix delineates accountability, responsibility, consultation, and information flow for key activities, preventing confusion in federated models where central policies meet local adaptations (ITGov-Docs Team, 2025). It ensures streamlined collaboration, with stewards often accountable for domain-specific tasks while councils oversee cross-domain issues, supporting compliance and agility in mid-sized setups (see Table 3).

Meeting Cadence & Decision-Making

Meeting frequency scales with program maturity, with governance councils meeting more often during early implementation and reducing in scope and frequency as the program matures (Firican, 2025). For mid-sized firms with limited resources, virtual meeting platforms can minimize travel and facility costs. This paper recommends an approach you can see in Table 4.

High-Level Five-Pillar Overview

Standards: Define policies/rules to ensure consistent data preparation and regulatory compliance. Standards serve as the foundational layer, addressing inconsistencies through data governance frameworks that improve data quality by 20-30%, with organizations reporting up to 30% reduction in data errors through effective data profiling and cleansing practices (Datagaps, 2024). Incorporating regulations like GDPR for privacy supports trustworthy AI development through characteristics like validity, safety, and accountability (Kavanaugh, 2025).

Data Catalogue: Register assets for efficient discovery and organization across layers. Comprehensive catalogues like Unity Catalog have demonstrated dramatic reductions in data discovery time, with implementations achieving up to 99% improvement using features like Delta Sharing (Kubrick Group, 2025), while providing metadata on provenance and quality to enable secure AI deployment (Atlan Team, 2025).

Data Models: Build quality pipelines with CRUD integration for dynamic data lifecycle management. Implementing medallion architectures (bronze, silver, gold layers) progressively improves data structure and quality

as it flows through each layer (Databricks, 2025; Microsoft Learn, 2025), supporting AI readiness through incremental data refinement and enabling efficient governance and lineage tracking.

AI Use Cases: Approve and orchestrate requests with assessments for compliant deployment. Without proper AI governance and data readiness, organizations risk abandoning up to 60% of AI projects (Gartner, 2025), making structured orchestration through registries and tailored patterns essential for ethical AI deployment.

Implementation Roadmap: 90-Day Phased Approach

The minimum viable data governance (MVDG) approach starts small for quick wins, evolving through iterative phases to establish AI readiness in mid-sized organizations (CDW Team, 2025; Godbout, 2025; ModelOp Team, 2025). This 90-day roadmap focuses on foundational setup, operationalization, and scaling, with mid-sized firms leveraging cost-effective cloud platforms and open-source tools to minimize upfront investment (see Figure 1).

Success Metrics

Organizations should establish baseline measurements and track progress across key governance dimensions (Dataversity Team, 2025; Secureframe Team, 2025). Table 5 presents recommended target metrics for a 90-day governance implementation, focusing on efficiency, quality, adoption, and business value. These align with established KPIs for data quality and organizational data literacy (Dataversity Team, 2025).

Critical Success Factors

- **Business Ownership:** Empower business leaders to drive alignment with strategic priorities, fostering a data-centric culture (Lin, 2025; Sengupta, 2025).
- **Iterative Start:** Begin with pilot projects on high-value assets to demonstrate quick wins and build momentum (CDW Team, 2025).
- **Clear Rights:** Use RACI matrices to define roles and responsibilities, preventing overlaps and ensuring efficient collaboration (ITGov-Docs Team, 2025).
- **Automate:** Leverage governance tools and automation to enhance compliance and scalability (Querio Team, 2025).
- **Measure Value:** Report ROI and governance metrics quarterly to sustain executive buy-in and demonstrate tangible benefits (Bradshaw, 2025; Nucleus Research, 2023).

This framework transforms governance from a compliance burden into a business enabler, establishing trusted data foundations for AI readiness within focused implementation timeframes.

Table 1

Operating Model Pyramid

Executive Level (Sponsor):	Budget approval, Strategic alignment, Annual decisions
Strategic Level (Governance Council):	Policy approval, Cross-domain decisions, Quarterly decisions (5-10% of total)
Tactical Level (Domain Stewards):	Domain-specific standards, Quality rules definition, Monthly decisions (10-15% of total)
Operational Level (Business Units + IT):	Day-to-day data work, Implementation, Daily decisions (80-90% of total)
Support (Data Governance Office - DGO):	Facilitate meetings, Maintain frameworks, Track metrics

Table 2

Meeting Cadence and Details

Level-Role	Business Focus	Time Commitment	Key Responsibility
Executive - Executive Sponsor (e.g., CFO)	100% Business	2-4 hrs/quarter	Budget & strategic decisions
Strategic - Governance Council Members	100% Business	4-8 hrs/quarter	Policy approval, cross-domain decisions
Strategic - Council Chair	Business or Tech	10-15 hrs/quarter	Lead council, tie-breaks
Tactical - Domain Stewards (3-5 people)	80% Business, 20% Tech	4-6 hrs/month	Define rules, resolve issues
Support - DG Program Manager	50% Business, 50% Tech	50-100% time	Facilitate, track metrics
Support - Data Architect	20% Business, 80% Tech	As needed	Technical guidance
Operational - Business Data Owners	100% Business	Part of job	Own datasets
Operational - Data Engineers	10% Business, 90% Tech	Part of job	Implement pipelines
Operational - Data Users	100% Business	Part of job	Use data, report issues

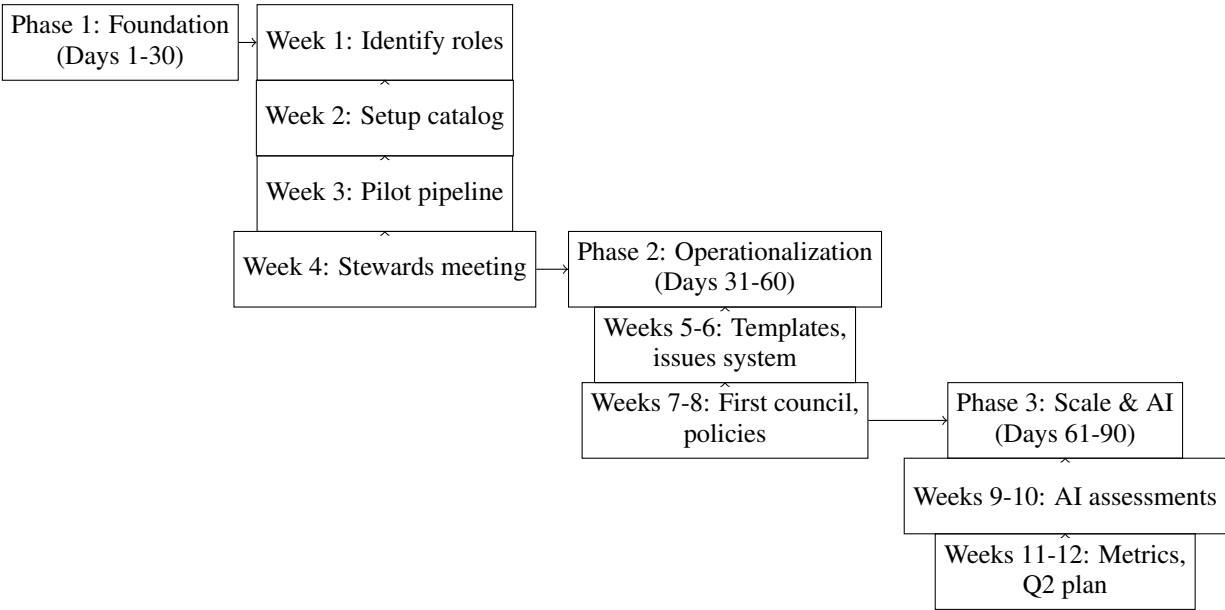


Figure 1

90-Day Implementation Roadmap

Discussion

This comprehensive overview provides a blueprint for mid-sized companies to implement AI-ready data governance effectively (Etzel, 2024). Drawing from established practices, it emphasizes a federated model that decentralizes execution

while centralizing oversight, ideal for organizations with limited resources but growing data needs (Atlan Team, 2024a; Meyer, 2025). The structure minimizes initial investment by leveraging existing tools and focusing on minimum viable governance (MVG), a lightweight and adaptive approach that evolves iteratively with organizational maturity (Godbout,

Table 3

RACI Matrix

Activity	Sponsor	Council	Stewards	DG Mgr	Owners	Engineers	Users
Approve budget	A	C	I	R	I	I	I
Approve policies	I	A	C	R	C	C	I
Define quality rules	I	C	A/R	C	R	C	I
Resolve cross-domain issues	I	A	R	R	C	C	I
Implement pipelines	I	I	C	C	C	A/R	I
Monitor quality	I	I	A	R	C	R	I
Approve AI use cases	C	A	C	R	C	C	I
Document metadata	I	I	C	C	R	R	I
Report issues	I	I	I	C	C	C	A/R

Legend: A=Accountable, R=Responsible, C=Consulted, I=Informed.

Table 4

Meeting Cadence and Details

Meeting Type	Frequency	Duration	Agenda
Executive Sponsor Review	Annual or Semi-Annual	60 minutes	Health review (KPIs), alignment, budget
Governance Council Meeting	Quarterly	90-120 minutes	Dashboard, policy approvals, escalations, AI reviews, ROI
Domain Steward Sessions	Monthly	60 minutes	Metrics review, rules workshop
Operational Standup	Weekly (Optional)	15-30 minutes	(Not specified)

Note: Preparation requires agendas to be distributed 2 weeks prior.

Table 5

Success Metrics

Category	Metric	Baseline	Target (90 Days)
Efficiency	Data discovery time	2+ hours	<15 minutes
Efficiency	Pipeline development time	4-6 weeks	2-3 weeks (40% reduction)
Quality	Gold layer quality score	60%	>90%
Quality	Pipeline failure rate	15-20%	<5%
Adoption	Metadata completeness	10-20%	>80%
Adoption	Standards usage	0%	100% new pipelines
Business	Data incidents	Tracked	50% reduction
Business	"Where is data?" queries	Tracked	70% reduction

2025; ModelOp Team, 2025). This comprehensive overview provides a blueprint for mid-sized companies to implement AI-ready data governance effectively (Etsel, 2024). Drawing from established practices, it emphasizes a federated model that decentralizes execution while centralizing oversight, ideal for organizations with limited resources but growing data needs (Atlan Team, 2024a; Meyer, 2025). The structure minimizes initial investment by leveraging existing tools and focusing on minimum viable governance (MVG), a lightweight and adaptive approach that evolves iteratively with organizational maturity (Godbout, 2025; ModelOp Team, 2025). Poor data quality costs organizations an average of 25% of revenue annually through operational inefficiencies and flawed decision-making, making effective governance essential for protecting revenue (Integrate.io Team, 2025).

Insurance sector case studies highlight significant operational improvements through data governance, including a specialty insurer saving 3,000 hours annually through automated data validation and duplicate prevention (Profisee Team, 2025). The model integrates AI-specific elements, like use case registries, to address 2025 challenges such as regulatory compliance (e.g., EU AI Act) and data drift monitoring (Kavanaugh, 2025; Quinnox Team, 2025). Tool alternatives include Microsoft Purview for Azure-centric environments or open-source Apache Atlas for organizations seeking customizable, cost-effective solutions (Atlan Team, 2024b; Weller, 2024).

Table 6

<i>Governance Charter Template</i>	
Section	Content
Company Name	[Company Name]
Effective Date	[Date]
Purpose	Manage data as an asset for AI/analytics.
Scope	All domains (e.g., Sales, Finance).
Authority	Sponsor [Name] approves budget.
Structure	[Pyramid diagram reference].
Roles	[Matrix reference].
Decisions	Operational daily, tactical monthly.
Meetings	Quarterly council, etc.
Metrics	[Table reference above].
Approved By	[Signatures]
Appendix	Pitfalls to avoid include over-centralization or custom tools; instead, automate with existing platforms. Success in mid-sized contexts often hinges on user satisfaction metrics, with targets like 80% adoption.

Future Research Directions

While individual pillar papers examine component-specific optimization (standards adoption rates, catalogue effectiveness, pipeline efficiency, stewardship outcomes, orchestration process refinement), the integrated five-pillar framework raises distinct research questions requiring whole-system investigation.

Framework Integration Research

Empirical validation should examine whether pillar implementation sequencing affects outcomes, with comparative studies tracking organizations following different deployment paths (Standards-first vs. Catalogue-first vs. Use-Case-driven approaches). Research must identify minimum viable pillar combinations—can organizations achieve AI readiness with four pillars, or are all five essential? Cross-pillar dependency mapping would illuminate whether certain pillars act as prerequisites or force multipliers for others.

Whole-System Effectiveness

Quasi-experimental designs comparing the five-pillar framework against alternative governance architectures (pure centralized, pure decentralized, hybrid models without explicit pillar structure) would validate framework value. Combined ROI measurement should assess whether pillar synergies produce super-additive benefits beyond individual component returns.

Maturity Model Development

Organizations require assessment tools determining readiness for framework adoption and tracking transformation progress. Future research should develop validated maturity models spanning all five pillars, enabling organizations to

diagnose current state and prioritize next steps based on capability gaps and strategic objectives.

Contextual Adaptation Studies

Multi-site case studies across industries (financial services, healthcare, manufacturing, retail) and geographies would identify necessary framework adaptations while preserving core principles. Longitudinal research should examine framework evolution as organizations scale, addressing transition points where governance models require restructuring.

These framework-level research questions complement pillar-specific investigations detailed in companion papers, collectively building comprehensive understanding of AI-ready data governance for mid-sized enterprises.

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