

SB 448

Testimony

Measure Title: RELATING TO OPEN DATA.

Report Title: Open Data; Data Set; Office of Information Management and Technology

Description: Requires executive departments, boards, commissions, and agencies to make data available to the public. Absolves State for liability for deficiencies or incomplete data. Requires the CIO to enact rules to address making data sets available to the public.

Companion:

Package: None

Current Referral: TEC, JDL

Introducer(s): WAKAI, IHARA, KIDANI, NISHIHARA, Baker

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [TECTestimony](#)
Cc: oint@hawaii.gov
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB448 on Feb 5, 2013 13:15PM
Date: Monday, February 04, 2013 12:31:24 PM
Attachments: [TEC_CIO_Testimony_SB_0448_02052013.pdf](#)

SB448

Submitted on: 2/4/2013

Testimony for TEC on Feb 5, 2013 13:15PM in Conference Room 414

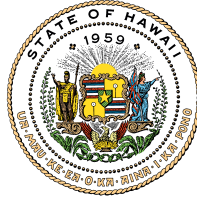
Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Sanjeev "Sonny" Bhagowalia	Office of Information Management & Technology	Support	No

Comments:

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STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF INFORMATION MANAGEMENT & TECHNOLOGY

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**SANJEEV "SONNY"
BHAGOWALIA**
CHIEF INFORMATION
OFFICER

RANDY BALDEMOR
DEPUTY CHIEF INFORMATION
OFFICER – BUSINESS
TRANSFORMATION

KEONE KALI
DEPUTY CHIEF INFORMATION
OFFICER – OPERATIONS

TESTIMONY OF
SANJEEV "SONNY" BHAGOWALIA, CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER
TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON
TECHNOLOGY AND THE ARTS
Tuesday, February 5, 2012
1:15 p.m.
Hawaii State Capitol Conference Room 414

S.B. 448

RELATING TO OPEN DATA

Chair Wakai, Vice Chair Nishihara, and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify on S.B. 448 Relating to Open Data. My name is Sanjeev "Sonny" Bhagowalia, Chief Information Officer (CIO) for the State of Hawaii.

Since becoming the State's first full-time CIO, my staff and I have developed and openly published a comprehensive Business and Information Technology/Information Resource Management (IT/IRM) Transformation Plan that provides the roadmap for modernizing the State's technology infrastructure and streamlining its business processes. One of the top 10 initiatives outlined in the Transformation Plan is Open Government. S.B. 448 aligns to this initiative, and thus we strongly support the intent of the bill.

The Office of Information Management and Technology (OIMT) clearly supports making government more open and transparent. The State provides a wealth of information and data that we are making more accessible and interactive through our open data portal at www.data.hawaii.gov, which has been federated with groundbreaking federal open data site www.data.gov. The open data portal is one example of how the State is proactively aggregating disparate data and information to make it more accessible and user-friendly, eliminating the need for visitors to have to "hunt and peck" to find what they are looking for. Open data builds trust among citizens by making government more transparent with the sharing of information. Open data also encourages innovation with developers as they create applications from the information

available to address specific needs of the community, whether its constituents tracking the spending of candidates or parents looking for the nearest playground or park for their keiki or anything in between. Most importantly, open data encourages citizen participation and engagement with their government. With support from the Governor, OIMT launched its Open Data Initiative on June 26, 2012 asking all departments and attached agencies to contribute datasets to the open data portal and to name Open Data Coordinators to work with OIMT to further build out the information offered to the public.

To date, we have 39 Open Data Coordinators who have helped create 196 datasets across 17 areas. The State has the capability of creating tens if not hundreds of more datasets given the wealth of information we possess.

The State has the opportunity to leapfrog to the front of the pack in terms of open government and open data by developing innovative applications and continuing to make the raw data behind these applications open and available. This is the public's information and we want to make it available in as many ways as we can. OIMT is working to create a new paradigm regarding data, believing that it should be open by default unless there is a compelling reason – usually privacy or security-related – to keep it closed.

That said, in its present form S.B. 448 presents a number of operational and technical considerations that may be problematic for the State. Chief among these are concerns about establishing reasonable limits on the use of data to preserve the quality, integrity and capacity of a centralized and federated data warehouse system.

OIMT agrees that ideally, datasets that do not pose a security threat, compromise public safety, or contain personally identifiable information should be publically available, however this may not be technically or operationally feasible in the short term. To really get open data right, we propose an approach that would seek to classify data in terms of established criteria such as technical availability, timing and frequency of updates, cost to implement, and ultimately value to the public. We would support a clear set of standards around what types of data agencies need to publish and when with certain minimum statewide guidelines, but through policies and procedures and reporting through dashboards rather than administrative rules. To that end, OIMT has already been working collaboratively with the departments and attached agencies to better survey and qualify the criteria by which they are required to categorize and disseminate their data.

OIMT realizes that the Open Data Initiative requires staff resources from the departments and attached agencies. As such, an appropriation may be required to provide additional staff either at the department level or through OIMT to move this initiative forward.

While as currently drafted S.B. 448 speaks to these ideas in part, OIMT believes much of it remains somewhat loosely defined and requires some revisions to clarify the of roles and responsibilities of the chief information officer and agencies, define ownership of data, ensure there are no conflicts with any existing laws, and allow for policies and procedures to guide open data versus administrative rules.

In closing, strongly supports the intent of S.B. 448, but recommends revisions to address technical and operational concerns in implementation.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this matter.

OFFICE OF INFORMATION PRACTICES

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To: Senate Committee on Technology and the Arts

From: Cheryl Kakazu Park, Director

Date: February 5, 2013
State Capitol, Conference Room 414

Re: Testimony on S.B. No. 448
Relating to Open Data

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on this bill. The Office of Information Practices strongly supports efforts to provide open and free electronic access to public data. OIP believes, however, that this bill is unnecessary and has unintended consequences that would actually reduce open and free access and would impede the state's on-going efforts to move public information and government services online.

OIP believes the bill is unnecessary because the Office of Information Management and Technology ("OIMT") already has the contractual and legal authority it needs, and has been proceeding with the resources it has, to encourage all state agencies to take reasonable efforts to make all data sets under their control open and available to the public without charge. OIP has been an important partner in this effort to encourage agencies to post information onto the new State website at data.hawaii.gov and has been educating agencies to post their public record request statistics onto OIP's Master Log on data.hawaii.gov. OIP sees progress being made as agencies post increasing amounts of data online, and OIP believes that passing a law along the lines proposed by this bill—without providing

additional staffing or resources—will not speed up progress as the bill does nothing to reduce existing workloads or change people's behaviors overnight. Rather than positively encouraging action, the bill could instead be negatively viewed by state employees as yet another unfunded mandate to add new duties to agencies' already overwhelmed staff.

The proposal may also result in unintended consequences by conflicting or meddling with existing laws and authority for OIMT to do what it is already doing to move data online, and it may create new issues regarding licensing and liability. Requiring Chapter 91 rules setting technical standards for data sets and guidelines about what is appropriate for public disclosure—a topic already covered by the Uniform Information Practices Act, chapter 92F, Hawaii Revised Statutes—would not only delay on-line posting progress, but could potentially result in rules that provide no real value if they (1) create inflexible standards that will not keep up with the rapid changes in technology; (2) essentially require disclosure questions to be looked at on a case by case basis using the existing UIPA standards; (3) create an information czar that will make the case by case determination, at a glacial pace, of whether each data set appropriate for public disclosure; and/or (4) increase litigation based on alleged rule violations to prevent government action. Most immediately, this proposal could halt current efforts to post data sets online as agencies wait for the administrative rules required by the bill to be developed and adopted, which is normally a lengthy and possibly contentious process.

OIP is also concerned that the bill's mandate that online information be provided to the public “without charge” may conflict with section 27G-2, HRS, which allows government agencies, notwithstanding any law to the contrary, to charge for value added electronic services provided through the portal manager, who is Hawaii Information Consortium (HIC). That existing law acknowledges the

reality that the state's technology infrastructure is ancient and its technology staffing and expertise are very limited. The current law's intent was not for government to make money by selling government data to the public, but rather to encourage agencies that could not otherwise afford to move data and services online to make those services readily available to the public by partnering with HIC.

Under the existing system, HIC takes the initial risk, provides the expertise, and undertakes the work and up-front investment to write the programs that will provide a convenient service (e.g., online licensing and permits) and make the data usable and easily accessed, **without cost to the State**. The end user pays for the data and service, rather than all taxpayers paying for its compilation and development so that a relatively few users can get it for free. In fact, HIC's activities with just four agencies have resulted in an estimated \$5.9 million in avoided costs, such as data entry time, document processing, mailing costs, etc. **Many services have also been provided by HIC, at no cost to the state**, which the public can access for free, such as the Attorney General's covered offenders database, the Judiciary's electronic bench warrants, Budget and Finance's unclaimed property search, and the Lieutenant Governor's statewide calendar. OIP believes that HIC is doing a good job in getting information out there that would otherwise not be available, and is a good example of a public-private partnership that works for the benefit of our State.

OIP is concerned that this bill would conflict with existing laws and processes that are already cost effectively and efficiently working to bring data to the public that would not otherwise be available, much of which has been made available to the public for free. Because OIP believes this bill is unnecessary and will actually impede the state agencies' progress in moving information online, OIP respectfully requests that the Committee hold this bill. Instead, OIP urges the

Senate Committee on Technology and the Arts
February 5, 2013
Page 4 of 4

Committee to support legislation and funding to modernize the State's antiquated technology system and to provide agencies with the staffing and resources they need to be able to make public information freely accessible online.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [TECTestimony](#)
Cc: slum@dcca.hawaii.gov
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB448 on Feb 5, 2013 13:15PM
Date: Monday, February 04, 2013 2:28:23 PM
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SB448

Submitted on: 2/4/2013

Testimony for TEC on Feb 5, 2013 13:15PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Jo Ann Uchida Takeuchi	DCCA	Comments Only	No

Comments: Written Testimony

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KEALI'I S. LOPEZ
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JO ANN UCHIDA TAKEUCHI
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PRESENTATION OF
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND CONSUMER AFFAIRS
TO THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY AND THE ARTS

TWENTY-SEVENTH STATE LEGISLATURE
REGULAR SESSION, 2013

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 2013
1:15 P.M.

TESTIMONY ON SENATE BILL 448
RELATING TO OPEN DATA

WRITTEN TESTIMONY ONLY

TO THE HONORABLE GLENN WAKAI, CHAIR AND CLARENCE K. NISHIHARA,
VICE CHAIR, AND MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE:

The Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs ("Department") appreciates the opportunity to testify on Senate Bill No. 448, Relating to Open Data. My name is Jo Ann Uchida Takeuchi, Deputy Director of the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs. The Department offers the following comments regarding this bill.

The Department is charged with regulatory oversight of entities such as financial institutions, insurers, licensed professionals, and business registrants, and

Testimony on Senate Bill No.448
February 5, 2013
Time: 1:15 p.m.
Page 2 of 4

maintains many official records for the state. In that capacity, the Department has many data sets and is charged as the holder of these records with ensuring that the records are maintained in a manner that protects privacy and comports with applicable law, including but not limited to the privacy laws enforced by the Department (Chapter 487J, 487N), as well as Haw. Rev. Stat. §27G-2, the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act (Chapter 489E), as well as the Uniform Information Practices Act (Chapter 92F).

DCCA was an early adopter of technology as a means of making it easier for consumers and businesses to interact with the department, and a number of DCCA divisions offer "list builders" to facilitate the use of its data sets for a nominal fee. The Department is fully committed to open government and to providing the public with as much information as possible, both so that the public knows "what government is up to" and so that the public can benefit from the information obtained through the Department's regulatory role. To that end, the Department has placed five (5) external datasets on the www.data.hawaii.gov website maintained by OIMT and continues to explore opportunities to provide useful information to the public in collaboration with OIMT.

With regard to Senate Bill No. 448, the Department is concerned that the bill's requirement that departments make reasonable efforts to make ALL data sets under its control open and available to the public without charge, is unnecessary, and would place a significant financial burden on the department both in terms of

requiring the acquisition of additional equipment and as well as diverting staff from other projects. This bill is unnecessary because state departments, including DCCA, are already working with OIMT in sharing data sets that may be appropriate for inclusion in OIMT's open data project pursuant to a directive from Governor Abercrombie. Moreover, if the department were precluded from charging open data users for the data sets, the entire cost of the creation and maintenance of the data sets would have to be paid by the department's licensees and registrants. At the present time, state agencies can charge nominal fees to provide records in response to records requests and photocopy requests and can charge fees for value added electronic services (Haw. Rev. Stat. §27G-2). This bill could create confusion about the Department's ability to recoup fees for the creation of data sets.

Many of the department's databases are relational databases that are linked by personal information, so they need to be converted, filtered, and reformatted before they can be utilized by the public, if this is even possible. In addition to this, automating the process of updating these databases on a regular basis will require staff resources, hardware, and software. This all requires funding, which is not addressed in this bill.

The department would recommend that before something of this magnitude be enacted, funding for a survey be appropriated so a determination can be made as to what data sets can be made public, identify the work that needs to be

Testimony on Senate Bill No.448
February 5, 2013
Time: 1:15 p.m.
Page 4 of 4

performed, how much it would cost initially, and on an ongoing basis. This process would identify the scope of work, cost information that should be addressed as part of the proposed legislation, and an analysis of the impact this bill would have on Haw. Rev. Stat. §489E-17, and Haw. Rev. Stat. §27G-2. In the alternative, if the committee is inclined to approve this measure, the department recommends that the bill provide for delayed implementation of all sections of the bill except the rulemaking section, which could go into effect at an earlier date to give OIMT the ability to adopt rules prior to implementation.

The department is also concerned that the definition of "data sets" in the bill is not clear and may be overly broad and would lead to a lot of unnecessary speculation about what is or is not a data set. For example, the definition appears to include data in both electronic and written form and captures all public records as defined in Chapter 92F.

To recap, the Department strongly supports the open data initiative being spearheaded by OIMT and supports this bill's intent, but has concerns that the bill as drafted may create unnecessary confusion and require a significant commitment of resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on Senate Bill No. 448.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [TECTestimony](#)
Cc: sean.i.mikell@hawaii.gov
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB448 on Feb 5, 2013 13:15PM
Date: Monday, February 04, 2013 12:35:09 PM
Attachments: [SB448 BUF-PUC 02-05-13 TEC.pdf](#)

SB448

Submitted on: 2/4/2013

Testimony for TEC on Feb 5, 2013 13:15PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Sean Mikell	Public Utilities Commission of the State of Hawai	Comments Only	No

Comments: Testimony submitted on behalf of PUC Chair Hermina Morita. WRITTEN COMMENTS ONLY. Thank you.

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TESTIMONY OF HERMINA MORITA
CHAIR, PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
STATE OF HAWAII
TO THE
SENATE COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY & THE ARTS

FEBRUARY 5, 2013
1:15 p.m.

WRITTEN COMMENTS ONLY

MEASURE: S.B. No. 448
TITLE: Relating to Open Data

Chair Wakai and Members of the Committee:

DESCRIPTION:

This measure would require all agencies, including the Public Utilities Commission (“Commission”), to “make reasonable efforts to make all [agency-controlled] data sets . . . open and available to the public without charge.”

POSITION:

The Commission would like to offer the following comments for the Committee’s consideration.

COMMENTS:

The Commission supports the intent of encouraging greater access to all non-confidential government records and data resources. The Commission already operates its own Document Management System for the purpose of making all of its proceedings available to the public. However, S.B. No. 448 is unclear on some critical points. First, the bill needs further clarification on the definition of or description of data sets that would be required to be made available. Secondly, the bill does not account for or provide the additional resources to allow agencies to make all data sets available “without charge.” Furthermore, the “without charge” provision appears to be in conflict with Section 92-21, Hawaii Revised Statutes, which allows for the recovery of costs associated with the reproduction of records that have been requested by the public.

Again, while the Commission supports improving public access to non-confidential government records and data, S.B. No. 448 is unclear on the nature of the data that would be made available, as well as the manner in which it would provide agencies with the necessary resources to carry out its provisions.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [TECTestimony](#)
Cc: bytemarks@gmail.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB448 on Feb 5, 2013 13:15PM
Date: Sunday, February 03, 2013 11:38:08 AM
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SB448

Submitted on: 2/3/2013

Testimony for TEC on Feb 5, 2013 13:15PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Burt Lum	Hawaii Open Data	Support	Yes

Comments:

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February 4, 2013

The Honorable Glenn Wakai, Chair
The Honorable Clarence K. Nishihara Vice Chair

Committee: Testimony to the Senate Committee on Technology and the Arts
Bill No. & Title: SB448, Relating to Open Data

Date, Time: Tuesday, February 5, 2013, 1:15 p.m.
Place: State Capitol, Room 414

Chair Glenn Wakai, Vice Chair Clarence K. Nishihara and Members of the Committee on Technology and the Arts:

I am Burt Lum, Executive Director of Hawaii Open Data, a non-profit dedicated to advancing open data principles in Hawaii. Formed in 2012, we focus on improving data accessibility and integrity in support of public/private collaboration, government transparency and civic engagement.

Hawaii Open Data **strongly supports SB448, Relating to Open Data**. This Bill is a cornerstone to Hawaii's IT Transformation Plan. In addition to open data being a key element in a national movement for open government and transparency, it is a fundamental building block for **open innovation** in a collaborative, citizen-facing environment. Websites like Data.Hawaii.Gov and Data.Honolulu.Gov are in place for public access and interaction. It is an opportunity for government to co-create the delivery of services with the community it serves. This process will also fuel economic development in the technology sector.

The State of Hawaii clearly supports making government more open and transparent, with OIMT launching its Open Data Initiative on June 26, 2012 with the endorsement of the Governor. OIMT has defined the platform and is already working with departments in determining best practices to open more government data for public use.

Hawaii Open Data believes that setting a standard for open data sets in legislation will help frame

future development as well as clarify how data is viewed by the government agencies. Data should not be a product to deliver. It's a product of government's day-to-day activities, ultimately owned by the constituents it serves. Government agencies are stewards of civic data.

We would like to clarify that SB 448 does not force agencies to release all data to the public for free. It accounts for agencies taking "reasonable efforts" to release data that is already "deemed public records under chapter 92F." In essence, the bill is releasing data that is already being processed for public use through chapter 92F, calling for it to be delivered via the open data portal as defined by OIMT. By doing this, SB 448 creates a pathway for data requests to be provided to everyone rather than just the requestor of the data, and in a format that can be widely used by the public. SB 448's "reasonable efforts" definition would not force agencies to bear the undue costs of digitizing data for information that is not in a digital format while making data that is already digitized and organized available for public use.

SB 448 also defines the data on the open data platform as "informational" to remove government liability for errors in processing. This is especially important in the initial phase of releasing data as feeds from existing systems are being built first to lower the cost and processing by the agencies. However, these systems would be a requirement for future development as this bill adds open data as a priority.

There is also a stipulation that "the chief information officer may make data sets available pursuant to a license." This allows for different levels of licensing for public and commercial use, and thus an option to charge fees or otherwise recoup some of the costs of moving to a more open system while addressing the spectrum from individual civic interests to large corporations. This type of licensing is common in the information technology marketplace.

Hawaii Open Data acknowledges that Section 92-21 and Section 27G-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, allows for the recovery of costs associated with the reproduction of records that have been requested by the public as well as the fee added to any service developed by the State's portal manager. However, it is our belief that Section 92-21 was not written to generate revenue for the agencies, but to address the costs of compiling and delivering what were once largely physical records. Digital systems have largely eliminated these costs, although state agencies should certainly pursue fees to recoup costs for research and other staff time. After the information is collected, however, there should be no additional processing costs. As the cost to generate the material for any request will have already been paid by the initial requester, we believe the information should then be released to the public.

Finally, Section 27G-2 allows for fees for "value added electronic services provided through the portal manager," and these would still be in place independent of SB 448. The current portal manager, Hawaii Information Consortium, has delivered considerable value to both the state and its constituents, placing a number of labor-intensive government services online at no upfront cost to the government. Digitizing the State camping permit process eliminates long lines, for example, and makes permits available to people anywhere they have access to the internet.

However, Hawaii Open Data respectfully suggests that there may be an unintended conflict between the intent of Section 92-21 and Section 27G-2. The latter builds into law the business model of the portal manager, providing for revenue on top of recouped costs. As a result, when Section 27G-2 is applied to open data initiatives and data sets (rather than individual records or services) covered by Section 92-21, the aggregate fees charged to the public could easily be considerably higher than the costs incurred to deliver them, especially insofar as the work to put systems in place are often one-time projects.

Ultimately, we believe SB 448 takes these concerns into account through the "reasonable efforts" statement. Going forward, OIMT and the Access Hawaii Committee that oversees the portal manager will need to define what data sets can be reasonably delivered without charge to the public via the the open data portal, and which involve systems, processes and public services that the portal manager is uniquely qualified to manage.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on this bill.

January 25, 2012

Senator Glen Wakai, Chair
Senator Clarence K. Nishihara, Vice Chair
Senate Committee on Technology and the Arts
Hawaii State Legislature
State Capitol
Honolulu, HI 96813

Chairman Wakai and Vice-chairman Nishihara,

The Hawaii Health Information Corporation supports the intent of SB448– RELATING TO OPEN DATA, to make available data public agencies maintain for public use. However, we recommend an amendment to clarify the definition of such datasets.

The Hawaii Health Information Corporation is a private, not-for-profit organization which has, for nineteen years, has maintained a database of hospital discharges for use by Hawaii's healthcare providers to improve quality and control costs. We make this data available to contributing hospitals, and to certain state agencies, through subscriptions to use the data. These subscriptions are a major means by which we underwrite the considerable expense of operating and maintaining our databases. The current definition of the data as "all data sets under the agency's control", appears to cover our data, as agencies can download the datasets for analysis and thus place the data under State "control". We would like to continue to provide such data to the State for its use, but opening the data to public use could lead to violations of HIPAA since the public would not be required to complete agreements with us to control the use of our data. Secondly, public use would undercut our subscription base, since anyone could then use the data for free.

We recommend that the word "control" on line 7 of page 1 of SB448 be changed to "ownership". This would clarify that only datasets owned by the State would be covered by this legislation.

We appreciate the opportunity to testify.

Sincerely,

Peter A. Sybinsky, Ph.D.
President & CEO



From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
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Cc: dote@me.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB448 on Feb 5, 2013 13:15PM
Date: Wednesday, January 30, 2013 1:21:02 PM

SB448

Submitted on: 1/30/2013

Testimony for TEC on Feb 5, 2013 13:15PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Brian Dote	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I believe that this bill is the cornerstone to increasing transparency in government, will drive civic engagement, and will create the infrastructure needed to support the software development industry. The State CIO has started the process in choosing an open data platform and can require all systems being updated or developed to feed into it. This legislation will increase access to more data sets while still protecting the privacy of the public at little to no cost as the majority of State data is already being collected in a digital form. Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on this bill.

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To: [TECTestimony](#)
Cc: mike@kinetiqlabs.com
Subject: Submitted testimony for SB448 on Feb 5, 2013 13:15PM
Date: Wednesday, January 30, 2013 11:40:49 AM

SB448

Submitted on: 1/30/2013

Testimony for TEC on Feb 5, 2013 13:15PM in Conference Room 414

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Mike Prasad	Individual	Support	No

Comments: Open Data and transparency can only further allow progress and innovation on a state level and opens opportunity for those outside the state government to help progress for everyone.

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SB448

Submitted on: 2/1/2013

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Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Ben Trevino	Individual	Support	No

Comments: I strongly support SB448, Relating to Open Data. This measure requires executive departments, boards, commissions, and agencies to make data available to the public. Absolves the State for liability for deficiencies or incomplete data. And requires the CIO to enact rules to address making data sets available to the public. We believe that this bill is the cornerstone to increasing transparency in government, will drive civic engagement, and will create the infrastructure needed to support the software development industry. The State CIO has started the process in choosing an open data platform and can require all systems being updated or developed to feed into it. This legislation will increase access to more data sets while still protecting the privacy of the public at little to no cost as the majority of State data is already being collected in a digital form. Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on this bill.

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