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To: House Committee on Higher Education & Technology

From: Cheryl Kakazu Park, Director

Date: February 2, 2022, 2:00 p.m.
State Capitol, Conference Room 309 and Via Videoconference

Re: Testimony on H.B. No. 1885
Relating to Government Data

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on this bill, which would create a Chief Data Officer and a Data Task Force within the Office of Enterprise Services. The Office of Information Practices supports this bill, which would help increase the availability of data held by state agencies both to the public at large and to other agencies.

Hawaii House Committee on Higher Education & Technology

RE: Testimony in support of HB 1885, Relating to Government Data

To Chair Takayama and Vice Chair Linda Clark,

My name is Francis Chan and I am the Chief Executive Officer of Hawai'i Health Information Exchange (HHIE). HHIE is the entity designated by the State of Hawai'i to administer exchange Health Information among Health Insurance Companies, Hospitals, Physicians, Pharmacists and other healthcare providers to reduce cost and improve patient outcome.

HHIE has been supporting Public Health reporting, notably COVID-19 test results so that the Department of Health can provide timely information to policymakers, local residents and businesses as they respond to the surges and spread of COVID-19 pandemic. While the hospitals and providers diligently report data to support Public Health, there is no consistent policy at the Department of Health (DOH) to share data with well-intended coalitions of data scientists and academics to perform modeling and forecast to supplement the activities of DOH. The modeling and forecasts government officials, business owners and the average citizens lacked the information to make good decisions as we struggle with the pandemic. I attribute that to the lack of data governance leadership setting the policies to protect the data acquired by Governmental agencies while at the same time making data available to authorized uses by non-governmental organizations.

HHIE supports House Bill 1885, relating to Government Data, which establishes a chief data officer (CDO) and a data task force, within the Office of Enterprise Technology Services. The aim is to develop, implement, and manage statewide data policies, procedures, and standards. This commitment to data governance can have a major impact as the State take steps to build a successful enterprise analytics strategy. In an organization outside of government, the creation of a CDO signals that an institution is concerned with good data practices.¹ The appointment of a CDO also signals a commitment to dealing with data and information in a coherent and integrated manner.² Data governance is among the top 10 priorities among state chief information officers, according to the National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO).

Technology is strengthening the capabilities of institutions. In particular, data technologies improve decision making and resource management. With data transparency and availability, institutional growth can be enhanced, and challenges tackled effectively. While the CIO is critical to system functionality, a dedicated CDO role at the government level would ensure

¹ Casey, K. M. (2019). *A Comprehensive Analysis of the Roles, Responsibilities, and Impact of the Chief Data Officer at Institutions of Higher Learning* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Arkansas at Little Rock).

² Davis, K. (2015, September). Hail to the Chief Data Officer. *PRweek*, U.S. ed.; New York Vol. 18, Iss. 9.

reliable access to empirical data, which is essential to providing information to decision-makers, both within and external of government. However exciting, the biggest impediment to leveraging data in education, industry, and government is the shortage of individuals with expertise in data. A CDO would work with local leaders to ensure that Hawaii's data future is strong and efficient. A CDO would also help to ensure that the government is working in tandem with educational leaders to grow and leverage our technological and human resources.

It's time to commit resources to develop a long-term vision, goals and objectives to enable all branches and departments of our State government to work in a coordinated fashion and finally establish an open data strategy. This includes facilitating vital sharing of data between State agencies and the public where possible, so that data shared can contribute to the effective and efficient planning and delivery of business services.

HB 1885 will ensure that sufficient and appropriate resources are available to develop policies and procedures to implement standards with the goal of making data sets available to decision-makers and data users, as intended under Section 27-44.3, Hawai'i Revised Statutes.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony in support of this important bill.

Respectfully submitted,



Francis Chan
Chief Executive Officer
Hawai'i Health Information Exchange
Email: fchan@hawaiihie.org
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DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



CRAIG K. HIRAI
DIRECTOR

GLORIA CHANG
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

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ADMINISTRATIVE AND RESEARCH OFFICE
BUDGET, PROGRAM PLANNING AND
MANAGEMENT DIVISION
FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION DIVISION
OFFICE OF FEDERAL AWARDS MANAGEMENT (OFAM)

WRITTEN ONLY
TESTIMONY BY CRAIG K. HIRAI
DIRECTOR, DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION & TECHNOLOGY
ON
HOUSE BILL NO. 1885

February 2, 2022
2:00 p.m.
Room 309 and Videoconference

RELATING TO GOVERNMENT DATA

The Department of Budget and Finance (B&F) offers comments on House Bill (H.B.) No. 1885.

H.B. No. 1885 establishes a Chief Data Officer (CDO) and a data task force within the Office of Enterprise Technology Services (ETS) to develop, implement, and manage statewide data policies, procedures, and standards and to facilitate data sharing across State agencies. The bill appropriates unspecified general funds in FY 23 to ETS to fund the CDO position.

B&F notes that the federal Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act requires that states receiving Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) II funds and Governor's Emergency Education Relief II funds must maintain state support for:

- Elementary and secondary education in FY 22 at least at the proportional level of the state's support for elementary and secondary education relative to the state's overall spending, averaged over FYs 17, 18 and 19; and

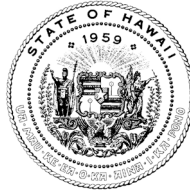
- Higher education in FY 22 at least at the proportional level of the state's support for higher education relative to the state's overall spending, averaged over FYs 17, 18 and 19.

Further, the federal American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act requires that states receiving ARP ESSER funds must maintain state support for:

- Elementary and secondary education in FY 22 and FY 23 at least at the proportional level of the state's support for elementary and secondary education relative to the state's overall spending, averaged over FYs 17, 18 and 19; and
- Higher education in FY 22 and FY 23 at least at the proportional level of the state's support for higher education relative to the state's overall spending, averaged over FYs 17, 18 and 19.

The U.S. Department of Education has issued rules governing how these maintenance of effort (MOE) requirements are to be administered. B&F will be working with the money committees of the Legislature to ensure that the State of Hawai'i complies with these ESSER MOE requirements.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments.



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Testimony of
DOUGLAS MURDOCK
Chief Information Officer
Enterprise Technology Services

Before the

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON HIGHER EDUCATION & TECHNOLOGY
Wednesday, February 2, 2022

HOUSE BILL NO. 1885
RELATING TO GOVERNMENT DATA

Dear Chair Takayama, Vice Chair Clark, and members of the committee,

The Office of the Enterprise Technology Services (ETS) **supports House Bill No. 1885 with comments**, as long as it doesn't affect the priorities identified in the Governor's Executive Budget request.

ETS also suggests the following language be inserted into the bill on page 2, to expand the role of the Chief Data Officer:

10 “[~~§~~27-44 [~~Electronic~~] Chief data officer; electronic

11 data set availability; updates. (a) There is established

12 within the office of enterprise technology services a full-time

13 chief data officer to develop, implement, and manage statewide

14 data policies, procedures, and standards pursuant to section 27-

15 44.3 and to facilitate data sharing across state agencies. The Chief Data Officer shall research and recommend processes and tools to use the State information assets and analytics to improve inter-departmental and intra-departmental decision making and reporting throughout the executive branch departments.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony on this bill.



February 1, 2022

Representative Gregg Takayama, Chair
Representative. Linda Clark, Vice Chair
Hawaii House Committee on Higher Education & Technology
Via Videoconference

RE: Testimony in support of HB 1885, Relating to Government Data

Aloha Chair Takayama, Vice Chair Linda Clark, and committee members:

My name is Christine Sakuda and I serve as the executive director of Transform Hawai'i Government (THG), a coalition of organizations and individuals who advocate for an accessible, accountable and responsive state government that leverages technology to help citizens, communities, and businesses throughout Hawai'i to thrive. We provide a consistent and persistent voice to keep modernization a top priority of state government.

THG supports House Bill 1885, relating to Government Data, which establishes a chief data officer (CDO) and a data task force, within the Office of Enterprise Technology Services. The aim is to develop, implement, and manage statewide data policies, procedures, and standards.¹ This commitment to data governance can have a residual impact throughout an organization as it emphasizes that steps are being taken toward a successful enterprise analytics strategy². The creation of a CDO signals that an institution is concerned with good data practices.³ The appointment of a CDO also signals a commitment to dealing with data and information in a coherent and integrated manner.⁴ Data governance is among the top 10 priorities among state chief information officers, according to the National Association of State Chief Information Officers (NASCIO).

Technology is strengthening the capabilities of institutions. In particular, data technologies improve decision making and resource management. With data transparency and availability, institutional growth can be enhanced, and challenges tackled effectively. While the CIO is critical to system functionality, a dedicated CDO role at the government level would ensure reliable access to empirical data, which is essential to providing information to decision-makers, both within and external of government. However exciting, the biggest impediments to leveraging data in education, industry, and government is a shortage of individuals with expertise in data, and resources to plan and implement a clear data strategy. A CDO would work with local

¹ The Beeck Center for Social Impact + Innovation at Georgetown University. *What is a Chief Data Officer?* See enclosure.

² Goedert, Joseph. (2013 10 June). *A Good Analytics Strategy includes a Chief Data Officer*. Health Data Management (Online); New York.

³ Casey, K. M. (2019). *A Comprehensive Analysis of the Roles, Responsibilities, and Impact of the Chief Data Officer at Institutions of Higher Learning* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Arkansas at Little Rock).

⁴ Davis, K. (2015, September). Hail to the Chief Data Officer. *PRweek, U.S. ed.*; New York Vol. 18, Iss. 9.



Transform Hawai'i Government
Page Two

leaders to execute such a strategy to ensure that Hawai'i's data future is strong and efficient. A CDO would also help to ensure that the government is working in tandem with educational leaders to grow and leverage our technological and human resources.

It's time to commit resources to develop a long-term vision, goals and objectives to enable all branches and departments of our State government to work in a coordinated fashion and finally establish an open data strategy. This includes facilitating vital sharing of data between State agencies, where possible, so that data shared across agencies contributes to the effective, efficient, and transparent delivery of information resources and services.

HB 1885 will ensure that sufficient and appropriate resources are available to develop policies and procedures to implement standards with the goal of making data sets available to decision-makers and data users, as intended under Section 27-44.3, Hawai'i Revised Statutes.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony in support of this important bill.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'CSakuda', is written over a faint, circular blue watermark or stamp.

Christine Sakuda
Executive Director

Transform Hawai'i Government

email: csakuda@TransformHawaiiGov.org | phone: (808) 321-2811

web: www.TransformHawaiiGov.org

WHAT IS A CHIEF DATA OFFICER?

A CHIEF DATA OFFICER (CDO) IS IN CHARGE OF COLLECTING, MANAGING, AND SHARING DATA SUCH AS DEMOGRAPHICS, OUTCOMES, AND ENROLLMENT DETAILS. THESE PRACTICES HELP STATE LEADERS MEASURE IMPACT, IMPLEMENT AND OVERSEE PROGRAMS, IMPROVE SERVICES, AND MAKE STRATEGIC, DATA-INFORMED DECISIONS.

What else does a CDO do?

Improve Data Quality:

Data quality impacts people's ability to analyze it quickly and reliably. While individual agencies or programs should be responsible for improving data quality, CDOs guide them by establishing quality standards and best practices

Facilitate Data Access:

Analysts and program staff are constantly trying to access data. CDOs remove bottlenecks and provide clear and predictable access to data, while also ensuring safeguards that are necessary to protect sensitive data.

Promote Data Literacy:

CDOs help agencies understand their available data, prepare it for analysis, analyze it in a way that generates meaningful information, and visually present that information so it is easy to understand.

Build Data Capacity:

CDOs support state agencies in advancing their use of data from basic record keeping and reporting to more advanced uses like predictive analytics. These advanced uses require that the data have strong foundations, be high quality, and be used responsibly.

Create a Data Culture:

Establishing a data culture involves changing people's perspectives and practices related to data. It starts with using data to create very visible value to agencies and partners.

Establish Partnerships:

CDOs are an influential voice across the entire organization. Data only becomes an asset when its uses resonate with the agencies, and CDOs are a valuable resource for assessing needs and understanding how data can support agency goals.

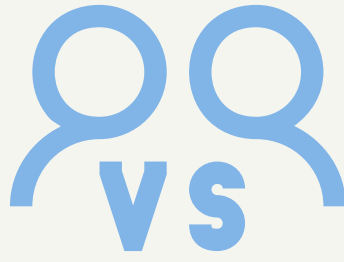
Eliminate Territorialism:

Myriad legal and cultural issues cause employees to be reluctant to share data. However, data is most valuable when it is shared across agencies and used for multiple purposes. CDOs work to break down these barriers and encourage greater sharing of data.

Promote Data Ethics:

Data ethics focuses extensively on the appropriate use of data. Algorithms and the data supporting them must be examined for bias, or other potential consequences to individuals. CDOs support partner agencies in evaluating sources of bias and potential unintended consequences in the use of data.

Chief Data Officers vs. Chief Information Officers



What makes a CDO different from a chief information officer (CIO), and why do we need someone to focus specifically on data?

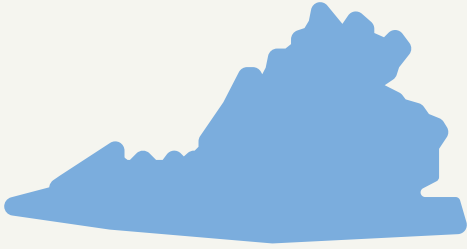
First, information and data are different things, take different forms, and are managed differently. **Information** moves through an organization person-to-person, in physical documents, and over phone lines, cable lines, ethernet, WiFi, cellular, and myriad other vehicles. Information consists of phone conversations, emails, videos, pictures, and documents. **Data** are the building blocks of information. Data are raw facts made of numbers and text that, once processed, create information.



While we move and transmit data using many of the same vehicles used for information, they are very different things. Just like airplanes transport people, luggage, and cargo, we transport, store, and use both data and information with the same tools. Ideally, the information created from data generates knowledge which informs action.

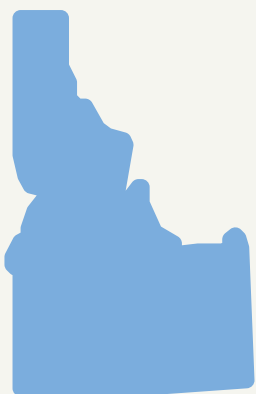
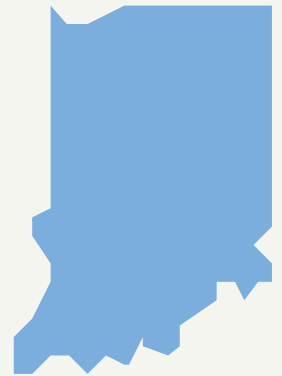
Thus, the core difference between a CDO and a CIO is that a CDO should enable the creation of new information that allows decision makers to take action. CIOs therefore, are responsible for ensuring the safe, secure, and reliable delivery of that information.

CDO Impact



Virginia - The Framework for Addiction Analysis and Community Transformation (FAACT) combines data from a variety of state and local organizations to generate insight about the contributing factors to opioid use and the most effective ways for communities to respond. Since the launch of FAACT in 2017, Virginia has seen a decrease in the number of drug overdose deaths involving opioids.

Indiana - The Indiana Management Performance Hub (MPH) unlocks and leverages data in public-private collaborations, enabling data-driven decision making and improved outcomes. The return on investment is \$4.50 for every \$1 tax payer dollar. Overall, the estimated return on investment to the state is \$40 million and the direct value to the state from MPH projects is \$18,000,000.



Idaho - By sharing data across agencies, Idaho was able to identify 60,000 previously unknown veterans living in the state. With this additional data, and modern analytics Idaho can better target outreach and services to those most in need.

<https://statecdonetwork.org>

THE CIVIL BEAT
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House Committee on Higher Education & Technology
Honorable Gregg Takayama, Chair
Honorable Linda Clark, Vice Chair

RE: Testimony in Support of H.B. 1885, Relating to Government Data
Hearing: February 2, 2022 at 2:00 p.m.

Dear Chair and Members of the Committee:

My name is Brian Black. I am the Executive Director of the Civil Beat Law Center for the Public Interest, a nonprofit organization whose primary mission concerns solutions that promote governmental transparency. Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony **strongly supporting H.B. 1885**.

Progress toward more efficient and publicly accessible government requires personnel focused exclusively on government data. Open and transparent government data cannot be an afterthought or it will never happen. A chief data officer and data task force would be well-situated to ensure that Hawai'i has the appropriate infrastructure and policies to carry the State into a new era of more efficient, open, and data-driven government.

Thank you again for the opportunity to testify in **support** of H.B. 1885.

RYAN KAWAILANI OZAWA

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@hawaii A row of small, black social media icons including Instagram, Twitter, YouTube, LinkedIn, Facebook, and others.

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February 1, 2022

Aloha e Rep. Gregg Takayama, Chair; Rep. Linda Clark, Vice Chair; and members of the Committee on Higher Education & Technology

I am writing to express my **support** of HB1885, relating to government data and its intent to develop, implement, and manage statewide data policies, procedures, and standards and to facilitate data sharing across state agencies and with the public.

Colorado was the first state to appoint a Chief Data Officer (CDO) in 2011. By 2016 there were approximately 10 state CDOs, and today, there are approximately 25 state CDOs or equivalent positions across the country.

States are recognizing that data is a strategic asset and they have great potential to unlock it for public good — for example to integrate data to better serve high need safety net users, or to respond more quickly to natural and public health disasters.

Hawaii, which already has strong open data practices, should be at the forefront of this area of governance.

Mahalo for your consideration.



Ryan Kawailani Ozawa