DATA TASK FORCE MEETING
December 15, 2025, 3:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.
1151 Punchbowl St., Conference Room 410, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

This meeting will be conducted remotely. Members of the public may participate via interactive conference technology (ICT) or in person at the physical meeting location indicated above.

Click here to join the meeting
Meeting ID: 274 597 019 266
Passcode: stA8VY

Or call in (audio only) +1 808-829-4853,,522589644#
Phone Conference ID: 522 589 644#

AGENDA

I.   Call to Order, Roll Call

II.   Introductions to New Members from DOE and DBET

III.   Public Testimony

        Individuals may provide oral testimony on agenda items at the meeting or submit written testimony in advance, via e-mail to ets@hawaii.gov, Subject: *Data Task Force Testimony*, or deliver to Data Task Force, 1151 Punchbowl Street, B10, Honolulu, HI, 96813. Oral testimony will be limited to three minutes per person or organization per agenda item.

IV.   Review and Approve the Meeting Minutes of September 29, 2025 and June 30, 2025

V.   ACT 154, Session Laws of Hawaii 2025, Data Sharing and Governance Working Group Update
        a. The Working Group members;
        b. The way for the State Data Task Force to get updates.

VI.   Data/ AI Tool Selection Update
        a. The criteria we use for Master Data Management;
        b. Data Governance; and
        c. Data Sharing platform tools.

VII.   Open Data Analysis
        a. The data existing on opendata.hawaii.gov;
        b. The data existing on departmental websites; and
        c. Our plan for improvement.

VIII.   Data/ AI Governance Group Update
        a. Data/ AI governance framework and each party's responsibility in the group;
        b. Data and AI governance architecture with a Fit-for-Purpose Structure; and
        c. Our future plan.

IX.   Business Use Cases Update on Those We Have Been Working on Lately

X. Good of the Order

        a. Announcements
   b. Next Meeting: March 16, 2026

XI. Adjournment

This interactive conference technology meeting will allow closed caption transcription to be activated by participants.

The Data Task Force meeting packet will be available at https://data.hawaii.gov/meetings/.

<u>Auxiliary Aid or Accommodation Due to Disability</u>
If you require an auxiliary aid/service or other accommodation due to disability, please contact Lisa Huang at (808) 586-6000 or email ets@hawaii.gov as soon as possible. Requests made as early as possible have a greater likelihood of being fulfilled. Upon request, this notice is available in alternate/accessible formats.
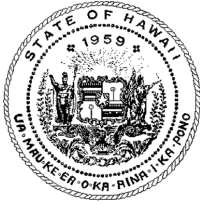
DRAFT

Meeting was held via Microsoft Teams (videoconference interactive conferencing technology).
Physical location: 1151 Punchbowl Street, Conference Room 410, Honolulu, Hawai'i

Members Present
Rebecca Cai, Chair, Office of Enterprise Technology Services (ETS)
Representative Amy Perruso, State House
Mai T. Nguyen Van, Judiciary
Steve Sakamoto, Department of Health
Dr. Thomas Lee, Hawai'i Data Collective
Dr. Seth Colby, Dept. of Business, Economic Development & Tourism
Sandra Furuto, University of Hawai'i

Members Excused
Kaimana Walsh, Hawai'i Green Growth
Phan Sirivattha, Department of Human Services
Tammy Oyadomari-Chun, Department of Education

Other Attendees
Deputy Attorney General: Candace Park
Department of Health: Derek Vale
ETS: Javzandulam Azuma, Bradford Baris, Joanna Lee, Lisa Huang
Others: Ryan Kagimoto, Jacob Wiencek, Caleb W (UHERO), Peter Fritz, Raymond Sin

I.   Call to Order; Roll Call

        Roll call was taken. With quorum established, the meeting was called to order at 3:04 p.m.

Chair Cai introduced the new Board member Dr. Seth Colby with the Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT). Dr. Seth replaced Dr. Eugene who retired earlier this year. Dr. Seth shared his background, mentioning his move from the Department of Taxation to the Research and Economic Analysis Division within DBEDT. He expressed his enthusiasm for working with the team and utilizing publicly produced data for better decision-making.

II.   Public Testimony

Pursuant to Chapter 92-3, Hawaii Revised Statutes ("Sunshine Law"), a discussion was conducted on the time limit for oral testimony. Chair Cai proposed a motion to establish a standard of three (3) minutes for oral testimony per person/organization per agenda item from members of the public, while allowing the Chair to maintain the discretion to alter the time limit as needed per meeting. Representative Perruso seconded the motion. The motion was voted and passed anonymously.

Mr. Sin from the U.S. Air Force, formerly a high school teacher in Las Vegas, Nevada, provided a public testimony, emphasizing the importance of following the Sunshine Law and suggesting that Board members attend public meetings to understand the process better. He also highlighted the significance of addressing housing, healthcare, and education through data.

III.   Review and Approve the June 30, 2025, Meeting Minutes.

It was decided to postpone the approval of June 30, 2025 meeting minutes due to the concerns about the compliance with legal requirements for distributing the meeting minutes.

IV.   Existing Data & AI Guidelines Update

Chair Cai pronounced that the seven (7) guidelines were updated: Data Quality Guidelines, Data Privacy Guidelines, Data Catalog Guidelines, Data Classification Guidelines, Data Retention Guidelines, Open Data Guidelines, and GenAI Assistant Technologies Usage Guidelines, which were approved last December and recently reviewed/approved by DAGS Comptroller and ETS CIO and published on data.hawaii.gov.

V.   Discuss and Update the Current Data & AI Strategy on data.hawaii.gov

Chair Cai presented an update on the Data and AI strategy, focusing on building trust, transparency, and citizen satisfaction through responsible use of data and AI. She highlighted the importance of data sharing standards and tools to improve transparency and interoperability.

VI.   AI Briefing: Potential Use Cases of AI for the State Government

        a.   "AI use cases for the government" refers to specific, practical applications of artificial intelligence that address problems and improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and responsiveness of government operations and services to benefit citizens and achieve public policy goals.

        b.   Discuss how AI can help the State government provide more efficient services to the citizen, enhance public safety, and streamline administration and operations.

Chair Cai discussed the selection and governance of AI tools, emphasizing the need for business fitness, data handling, security, trustworthiness, and cost-effectiveness. She also mentioned the importance of knowledge sharing and collaboration among departments.

Chair Cai pointed out, there were more uses of AI to serve the residents and the government agencies, especially in housing, healthcare, and education. We wanted to utilize approved AI tools to improve accessibility and transparency. To accelerate and improve the operational efficiency, we would like to build human-centric data approach to have all the solutions and services around the citizens, around our residents instead of around the departments in order to proactively serve residents and improve their satisfaction. Instead of citizens reaching out to different departments, perhaps, we could proactively reach out to citizens to understand all their needs.

Chair Cai emphasized the critical strategy to establish governance standards and tools to ensure equitable and ethical use in data and AI. Chair Cai share some slides from a Stanford University professor about the evolution of AI in the beginning, 20, 30, and 50 years ago, the huge machines built by IBM. Those were manually coded but now we had this AI machine learning reliant on the data and we would not have to create or maintain the rules manually any more. We could use the good quality data to train the model to teach us how to react under a certain circumstance. As we may notice, for AI Strategy of the federal government, 80% was about data.

Chair Cai reported that she participated in a data and AI governance lead meeting last week where she shared these slides and outlined various AI applications like conversational AI and process automation. She highlighted the need to meet with each department to discuss AI applications and stressed four key considerations for selecting AI tools: 1) business fitness and readiness; 2) data accuracy; 3) data security; and 4) cost-effectiveness.

Chair Cai continued, as for the policy standards, we would have the minimum standard for the State level, but departments would have their own detailed policies like DOH and DHS as they had more requirements for compliances. Our team would support their use cases. We would like to facilitate the sharing of not only the data, but also the successful stories so that we could all learn from each other. We would focus on the master data management and use their tools to make things easier and more affordable for the government.

Mr. Fritz shared insights about the use of large language models (LLMs) by large law firms and the Attorney General's office, emphasizing that these models were typically restricted to internal use. Mr. Fritz suggested that similar internal AI systems could be beneficial for other departments, such as the Department of Taxation, to handle internal documents securely and efficiently. Chair Cai appreciated Mr. Fritz's input.

VII.	Update Current Data & AI Governance Framework (data.hawaii.gov)

	a.	A data and AI governance framework is a structured set of principles, policies, and practices that guide an organization in the responsible, ethical, and compliant development and deployment of AI technologies and their underlying data.

	b.	Discuss and update the Data & AI Governance framework to ensure that this framework provides a comprehensive roadmap for the State organizations to manage AI's complexities, foster trust, and drive innovation safely.

Chair Cai highlighted the importance of the guidelines approved last year, especially the AI Technology Use Guidelines, which was published earlier this year. She mentioned the availability of a Statewide SharePoint for the State employees to share use cases and learning topics. When ready, we would make it available for the public as soon as the information could be made public. Mr. Fritz suggested the committee consult with the Office of Information Practices (OIP) regarding the requirements for executive meetings and the limits on discussions outside of meetings, to ensure compliance with legal guidelines. Member Lee thanked all the participants, in particular, Mr. Fritz and Mr. Sin, for sharing their experiences with the Sunshine Law. Member Lee emphasized the importance of public engagement for accountability.

VIII.   Discuss Dates of Future Meetings

Future meetings were proposed to be held quarterly on Mondays at 3:00 – 4:00 p.m.

IX.   Good of the Order
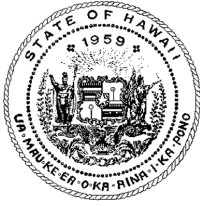
    a.   Announcements

       None.

    b.   Next Meeting

       December 15, 2025

X.   Adjourn

There was no further discussion, Chair Cai proposed to adjourn the meeting. The motion was moved by Member Lee that was seconded by Member Sakamoto. Meeting adjourned at 3:48 p.m.

DRAFT

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<u>Members Present</u>
Rebecca Cai, Chair, Office of Enterprise Technology Services (ETS)
Representative Amy Perruso, State House
Lisa Watkins-Victorino, Department of Education
Mai T. Nguyen Van, Judiciary
Steve Sakamoto, Department of Health
Dr. Thomas Lee, Hawai'i Data Collective
Torrie Inouye, Bank of Hawai'i

<u>Members Excused</u>
Dr. Eugene Tian, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism
Kaimana Walsh, Hawai'i Green Growth
Phan Sirivattha, Department of Human Services
Sandra Furuto, University of Hawai'i
Tammy Oyadomari-Chun, Department of Education

<u>Other Attendees</u>
Candace Park, Deputy Attorney General
Department of Health: Derek Vale, Dulce Belen
ETS: Christine M. Sakuda, Javzandulam Azuma, Bradford Baris, Joanna Lee, Lisa Huang

I.   Call to Order; Roll Call

        Roll call was taken. With quorum established, the meeting was called to order at 3:05 p.m.

II.   Public Testimony

        None.

III.   Review and Approve the March 17, 2025, Meeting Minutes.
        There was no public testimony, nor any member's comment. Representative Amy Perruso
        made a motion to approve the minutes as presented; Member Mai Nguyen Van seconded
        the motion. A vote was taken, and the minutes passed unanimously.

IV.   FY2025 Updates

        a. Status update on Data/AI Guidelines for state departments approved at December 16,
            2024 Data Task Force meeting

Chair Cai pronounced the status update on the Data and AI Guidelines for the State departments. Seven (7) Data and AI Guidelines were approved by the Data Task Force last December. The General AI Assistant Technology Guideline was sent out to all department heads by DAGS' Comptroller through a memo. For all the Guidelines, ETS had reviewed them and would publish them on the website shortly.

b. Data & AI Summit was held on May 14, 2024, focusing on:

- AI and related technologies, such as machine learning, neural networks, and text analytics, creating new and powerful opportunities for businesses;

- Innovative uses of language models integrated with generative AI, holding enormous promise for positive change within enterprises; and

- Learning Summit of a 1-day immersion into the possibilities inherent in an AI driven future, offering the opportunity to seize the opportunity to harness AI & machine learning's transformative potential.

Chair Cai expressed her excitement at the huge success of the Data & AI Summit. This year's event had 30 more people attending than the 2024 event. We had a general session on Hawaiian Data Task Force and received overwhelmingly positive feedback after the Summit. For example, the Department of Health and Members Steve Sakamoto, Tori Inouye, Thomas Lee commented that it was very helpful to learn about the existence of the task force and kind of questions and issues they were working on.

Chair Cai analyzed the difference between the two summits. At the first summit, people were more cautious about Data and AI, especially AI; while at the second summit, people were eager to improve government operational efficiency using AI. Chair Cai acknowledged that we all together did a good job on educating and sharing information about Data and AI in the past year. Chair Cai appreciated the support from all the Data Task Force members.

c. Update on AI training for state employees

Chair Cai mentioned that she and the State's CIO, Christine Sakuda, worked closely with DHRD by adding AI training from different vendors to the State employee training catalog as well as AI literacy training on our website where we used Google AI essential training and Google prompting essential training. State government employees could register free to a Google form, then we would validate their e-mail address being government employees. After successful registration, this free training would be offered by Google through Coursera.

d. Update from Department of Health on ethnicity data disaggregation

Chair Cai shared onscreen the 2024 SPD 15, *U.S. Office of Management and Budget's Statistical Policy Directive No.15: Standards for Maintaining, Collecting, and Presenting Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity*. Chair Cai introduced Member Derek Vale from the Department of Health to provide an update on it. Member Vale stated, the 21st Century Data Governance Task Force had met over the last year based on the Legislature's request to look at race and ethnicity standards across different state agencies including DOH, ETS, DHS, also planning UH and DOE at the minimum, and some other outside stakeholders.

Member Vale continued, we looked at what the potential issues were, trying to come up with standards, in particular, for race and ethnicity, but also for other social determinants of health. In particular, we focused on SPD 15 Statistical Policy Directive No.15 from federal OMB, which was a required standard in pace for a long time, but was updated last year 2024. They issued new guidance that was required to be carried out by all federal agencies, which then impacted all states due to challenges in getting additional funding for this initiative to go through ETS. We really limited our final recommendations to SPD 15 because it was a very big task to carry out standardization of this kind of data. Member Vale appreciated all the committee members who had participated.

Member Vale continued, the final conclusions were to make a series of recommendations to the agencies to focus on SPD 15 because that was the federal standard for race and ethnicity, which was more inclusive now with the revolving guidance and different federal agencies implementing this with associated timelines that required us as state agencies; in particular, the agencies he named that had a significant amount of federal funding to comply with SPD 15. He reminded us to best meet the needs of our residents and should not collect different data sets in different ways.

Chair Cai commented, this update/movement was pushed by the Hawaiʻi Legislature for this change at the federal government level because we disaggregated ethnicity and the race information that could benefit our citizens a lot, and because we had such a diverse population. This website page of SPD 15 had detailed information about what should be entailed in the future for compliance. Chair Cai ensured that we would share this information with departments, but each department might need to assess their current systems and the current data collection process, or how many systems would be impacted, or more disaggregated and recent ethnicity information should be collected, or any resource requirement would there be. Hopefully, we could finish that assessment and propose for resource request in the upcoming budget year.

Member Vale concurred with Chair Cai's proposal and summary. He pointed out, because there were significant potential resource requirements specific to each agency, and because this would impact each of the large systems that had person data within each agency, there would be issues around data collection, standardization, or alignment of those data sets and reporting out. There would be a series of next steps for each agency to go through and report back to this committee. We would see what potentially additional resources could be provided either to the agencies or through ETS to work more on it in the future.

Member Vale introduced Member Lisa Watkins-Victorino to speak up. Member Watkins-Victorino agreed on the potential issues and suggested that we take into consideration, the minimum level of data to collect under the OMB guidance, the categories in the census form under larger category such as a breakdown for Asian ethnicity. She predicted that the State could actually do more than the minimum, but was concerned if state departments did more, how and what would they collect; especially in Hawaiʻi, what data we would be allowed to collect, or if we could select multiple races. Different departments in different programs may have different approaches because our population was very diverse and multiracial.

Representative Amy Perruso inquired if these OMB guidelines applied to all departments and agencies, and if they could determine the extent to which they were going to follow these guidelines. Member Vale clarified that the federal agencies which were funding some

of our programs identified how they applied and there may be differences such as DOE versus DOH or DHS. Representative Perruso wondered if this also applied to HPD in gathering their data to the city and county level. Member Vale affirmed that it would definitely apply to them if they received federal monies or grants.

Representative Perruso then asked if we should consider the legislation in conversation with these federal guidelines to establish our state expectations. Member Vale replied that ideally, we would love to be able to do that to better collect the data in the same way across state agencies and start to standardize it. There would be a cost to try to align these data sets. We wanted to find a better way to help our residents. Representative Amy agreed that we wanted to set a model and extend out as the efficacy was proven.

Representative Perruso would like to discuss more about the legislative piece at some point. Member Vale expressed his pleasure to meet to discuss it. Chair Cai appreciated this discussion and mentioned that we already had such a discussion during the 21ˢᵗ Century Data Governance Task Force meeting. Member Vale affirmed so. Chair Cai agreed that it would be ideal to have a statewide way of collecting such information and each resident would be reached only once by the State to provide that information instead of duplicate efforts by different programs within each department to provide additional detail about his/her ethnicity. But we needed resources to do that.

Member Vale remarked that the potential approaches we were discussing on the committee might reduce the burden on residents if the data were able to be collected once, on the way to contact them, their resident city, and their preferred language. It would be inappropriate to reach them multiple times. Chair Cai concluded that in the meantime, we could save costs for the State if we would do it once to update our programs to start collecting additional information. Then we would share the information with each program. Member Vale suggested we should pilot one or two agencies to show how it could be most effective for the community. Chair Cai added that the compliance requirement for the federal would be five (5) years from this past March and we would have four (4) years to accomplish that.

e.   Update on FY2025 data and AI bills: Senate Bill 742 and data & AI budget

Chair Cai continued that Senate Bill 742 on data sharing discussed during the last Data Task Force meeting, was signed by the Governor in June and now became Act 154. It was established from the workforce development perspective. It established a working group for data sharing which was separated from the Data Task Force, to discuss the action and plan for statewide data sharing. Chair Cai pointed out that this was not a permanent working group and should cease to exist on June 30, 2027. ETS had provided testimony to this Bill, and we requested two resources to facilitate this discussion which did not exist in the final Act. Chair Cai urged that we needed to work out several things: 1) how we could get this work done without additional resources; and 2) how we could collaborate with this temporary working group and this Data Task Force.

Chair Cai hoped that we could have a plan for collaboration for the future. In addition to this bill, there was our budget request. On June 6ᵗʰ, the Governor submitted a notice of intent to veto the entire state budget probably because of the potential federal budget cut. Therefore, we requested four (4) resources and the tools for master data management for data governance which would improve privacy protection, the classification of the data as

well as the quality of the data management in addition to a data sharing platform where people could securely share data with alignment to all the federal and state laws and compliance requirements with transparency on why we could not share certain data. The tools, the resources for the tools and for the four (4) team members were part of this budget. We hoped in the fall we could find out whether we would be able to get it or not.

V. FY2026 Data & AI planned focus areas

   a. Update the State Data and AI Strategy for FY2026

      ▪ Data Strategy: A comprehensive plan that outlines how the State will collect, manage, govern, utilize, and derive value from its data; and

      ▪ AI Strategy: A comprehensive plan that outlines how the State will leverage artificial intelligence (AI) to achieve its business objectives.

   b. Support departments on AI use cases, including AI-powered self-service, intelligent chatbots, automation of workflows, and predictive analytics to improve efficiency, enhance customer experience, and enable more proactive support.

Chair Cai emphasized the update of the State Data and AI Strategy with more flavor of the AI because of the education and acceptance of AI, the use cases of AI, availability of AI agents to automate a certain process and to improve operational efficiency with the process. We could have the AI that played a bigger role in this overall Data and AI strategy. We would like to work with the Data Task Force to review it and update it this year. We would like to support departments on AI use cases including AI, empowered self-service, intelligent chatbots, conversational AI, automation of the workflows, and predictive analysis to improve efficiency, enhance our service to our residents, and enable more proactive support for our case managers and our workers who worked to support the residents, which would be the bigger theme during this year's Data and AI Summit.

Chair Cai informed that we were currently working with departments on pilots including conversation AI so that we could quickly answer questions from our employees and improve the response time to our employees when they had questions, so that employees did not have to dig through all the documents, watch all the videos in order to figure out how to perform one task as the AI chatbot would be able to provide the needed information. Besides, we would look to automate processes including using paper documents that AI agents could read through and provide feedback on what information was missing to generate a draft email for our government workers. The decision was always on the government workers; humans were always in the loop. The government worker would review the email content and send out the email. Once the document was completed, the AI could help. AI agent could help the government worker process this document. We would be tracking the impacts created by each use case. For example, it could be the processing time of certain document like invoice and application from seven (7) days to seven (7) minutes. We would be looking for those proofs with the pilots so that we could show the actual impact and return on investment.

Member Thomas Lee appreciated Chair Cai's update of the AI technology we were working on and expressed his eagerness to work with the team on the update of FY26 data strategy. Member Lee asked a question on the website. He remarked, it's really a good job that user

could scroll through the strategy, but he wondered if it was just an interactive version or if there was a hard copy or PDF version of the strategy that people could download and disseminate. Chair Cai responded that we did not have a PDF version, but we could add it. Chair Cai appreciated Member Lee's great suggestion and ensured we would do it so that the website could always have an up-to-date data strategy and the PDF version of all history, all the strategies from 2025 to 2026.

    c. Create data and AI tool evaluation template for departments

    d. Create guidelines on data sharing and data/AI equity/accessibility for departments

Chair Cai updated that we were working on creating a data AI tool evaluation template for departments. Because we received questions from departments about how to use AI tool, we needed to create a decision tree to give departments guidelines, the safety of using AI, privacy protection, data protection, the value and the return on investment on this tool. We would be also working on data sharing this year, which was in our original plan last year. Chair Cai informed us of recruiting Data and AI Accessibility and Equity Manager who would help to lead accessibility and equity for departments. Because we had a diverse population from the data point of view, we could view where our population were, we needed certain language accessibility and equity for different age groups to ensure that we had an informed way of approaching accessibility and equity in the State of Hawai'i.

    e. Execute new budget upon approval

Chair Cai hoped that the next plan was to get budget approval and then execute on it, which included master data management, data sharing, data confidence, cataloging all the data, classifying the data, and supporting departments. Chair Cai reminded members to email her if they had any suggestions about the focus or the most important issues on FY2026. Member Watkins-Victorino inquired if any training would be available for state employees before we proceeded with collecting data and information so that employees would feel more comfortable about the basic evaluation methods. Chair Cai confirmed that AI literacy training and different trainings would be provided on data@hawaii.gov. In addition, analysis and report would be assessed to adjust our plan as needed so that we could outreach more state and government employees.

Member Vale proposed that data literacy was as important in those standards as AI literacy for the general state workforce and asked if the curriculum including both data literacy and the AI literacy was being developed. Chair Cai stressed that we did have data literacy and some contents on the website, very basic short videos from YouTube that we had obtained approval from the owners. Chair Cai proposed to the members to work together to do more comprehensive ones. Member Vale echoed and said he would be happy to work on it.

VI.   Good of the Order

    a. Announcements

    None.

    b. Next Meeting: September 15, 2025

Chair Cai asked members to email her suggested agenda topics one month before the next meeting. Chair Cai would email her proposed agenda to the members so that they could provide their advice and feedback. Chair Cai estimated, by then we should be able to have the updated Data and AI Strategy for review by the Data Task Force members.

VII.   Adjournment

Chair Cai proposed to adjourn the meeting. Representative Amy Perruso made the first move and Member Mai Nguyen Van seconded. There was no objection and the meeting adjourned at 3:48 p.m.

Data Task Force Meeting

December 15th, 2025

Agenda

- Introductions to new members: DOE and DBEDT
- Meeting minute approval for September 29th, 2025 DTF meeting
- ACT154 Data Sharing and Governance Working Group update
- Data/AI tool selection update: the criteria we use for Master Data Management, Data Governance, and Data Sharing platform tools
- Open data analysis: what data exists on opendata.hawaii.gov, what data exists on departmental websites, our plan for improvement
- Data/AI governance group update: Data/AI governance framework (who is responsible for what), Data & AI governance architecture (what tools to be used for what purpose by whom), and our plan forward
- Use cases update
- Next meeting agenda suggestions?

Introductions: welcome our new DTF members

- DOE: Nicholas Todd

- DBEDT: Yang-Seon Kim

ACT154 Data Sharing and Governance Working Group: 24 members with 2 from state DTF

- ETS: **Christine Sakuda**, Chief Information Officer (CIO)
- HawaiiKidsCAN: **David Sun-Miyashiro**, Executive Director
- ProService Hawaii: **David Hijirida**
- DOE: **Keith Hayashi**, Superintendent
- DOE: **Amy Peckinpaugh**, Assistant Superintendent & CIO
- DHS: **Ryan Yamane**, Director
- DHS: **Mark Choi**, Enterprise Officer
- DOH: **Kenneth Fink**, Director
- DOH: **Derek Vale**, CDO & Data Modernization Director
- DBEDT: **James Tokioka**, Director
- DLIR: **Jade Butay**, Director
- DLIR: **Anne Perreira-Eustaquio**, Administrator of Unemployment Insurance Division

- DOT: **Ed Sniffen**, Director
- DOT: **Tammy Lee**, Deputy Director for Administration
- Judiciary: **Mai Nguyen Van**, Director of IT and Systems
- EOEL: **Yuuko Arikawa-Cross**
- EOEL: **Dr. Remy Pages**
- WDC: **Bennette Misalucha**, Executive Director
- Hawaii P-20: **Stephen Schatz**, Executive Director
- OPSD: **Mary Alice Evans**
- OPSD: **Joan Delos Santos**
- UH: **Wendy Hensel**, President
- UH: **Sandra Furuto**, Director of Data Governance
- HSCSW: **Llasmin Chaine**, Executive Director

Data/AI tool selection update: Master Data Management (MDM) tool

For an MDM tool, it is critical for us to ensure security for privacy protection, AI/ML-enabled data matching for efficiency and accuracy, and data governance capabilities to support statewide consistency and compliance.

Evaluation criteria	Key considerations (why important)
Advanced Matching (Rule-based + ML)	• Improves **accuracy** by catching "fuzzy" duplicates. • Improves **efficiency** through auto matching.
Explainable, Traceable ML	• Ensures **transparency** of any AI decisions. • Ensures **compliance** with **auditability** and **explainability**.
Geospatial & Proximity Matching	• **Identifies addresses** that are physically the same but written differently.
Multi-Domain & Graph Modeling	• Understands & visualizes **complex data relationships**. • **Captures connections** that flat tables cannot.
Data Quality & Normalization	• Standardizes **inconsistent** records . • Improves **accuracy** of Golden Record .
Enrichment Services	• **Enriches master records** with external data such as demographic, business etc.

Evaluation criteria	Key considerations (why important)
Hybrid, Flexible Architecture	• Offers **deployment flexibility** to meet data residency laws. • **Ensures scalability** across systems.
Real-time APIs & Sync	• Supports **Bi-directional real time sync**. • **Updates** source systems **automatically**.
Time to Value & Connectors	• Uses pre-built connectors for **faster implementation**. • **Reduces** custom development **costs**.
Security & Compliance	• **Securing PII** (masking, encryption etc.). • Ensures **audit compliance**.
Distributed Stewardship	• Enables **business units** to manage their own data**.** • Empowers **domain experts** to validate their data.
Advanced AI & NLP	• Allows **non-technical users** to query data. • Enables access via **natural language**.

RELTIO   **IBM**   **Tamr**   **LakeFusion**   **Informatica**

Data/AI tool selection update: Data Governance tool

For a Data Governance tool, it is critical for us to ensure automated metadata discovery for visibility, robust privacy controls for regulatory compliance, and cross-agency collaboration to support statewide data literacy.

Evaluation criteria	Key considerations (why important)
Unified Data Catalog & Discovery	• Breaks down silos by scanning across departments**.** • Creates a single, **searchable inventory** of State data assets.
Business Glossary & Terminology	• Aligns agencies on **standard definitions**. • Prevents reporting **discrepancies**.
AI-Driven Metadata Enrichment	• Uses AI to **automatically classify and tag** technical data. • **Reduces manual** documentation **effort**.
Automated Quality Profiling	• Automatically **scores data health**. • **Informs agencies** if data is "trusted" for policy decisions.
Sensitive Data Discovery (PII/PHI)	• Scans systems to auto-detect and **tag sensitive data**. • Ensures **compliance**.
Privacy Policies & Masking	• **Enforces policies** by dynamically hiding sensitive fields. • **Adapts** based on **user role** and **clearance level**.

Evaluation criteria	Key considerations (why important)
End-to-End Data Lineage	• Visualizes **where data came from**. • **Supports troubleshooting** and reporting.
Regulatory Compliance Tracking	• Maps data assets directly to **specific regulations**. • Proves compliance during **formal audits**.
Federated Stewardship	• Empowers individual agencies to **own their data** domains. • **Ensures** adherence to **statewide standards**.
Hybrid & Legacy Support	• Supports **scanning sensitive data** behind state firewalls. • **Manages cloud assets** effectively.
Broad Connectivity	• Uses **native connectors** to ingest metadata. • Connects a mix of **legacy IT and modern SaaS** platforms.
Ease of Use & Adoption	• **Intuitive** for non-technical agency staff. • **Easy to learn** for adoption and "data democratization".

IBM   Collibra   Informatica

Data/AI tool selection update: Data sharing platform

For a Data Governance tool, it is critical for us to ensure automated metadata discovery for visibility, robust privacy controls for regulatory compliance, and cross-agency collaboration to support statewide data literacy.

Evaluation criteria	Key considerations (why important)
Open Table Format Support	• Stores data in **open, vendor-neutral formats**. • Enables **multi-tool access** to state data.
Secure Data Sharing Protocol	• Shares **datasets in real time securely** without duplication. • Eliminates complex **ETL pipelines**.
Multi-Engine Support	• **Democratizes access** for diverse teams. • Allows simultaneous work on the **same data**.
Hybrid & Multi-Cloud Deployment	• Manages **sensitive data on-premise** if needed. • Offers flexible **deployment options**.
Separation of Compute & Storage	• **Stores** historical data **cheaply**. • **Costs** incurred **only for compute** usage.
Serverless Compute Options	• Removes **server management burden**. • **Auto-scales** for peak reporting periods.

Evaluation criteria	Key considerations (why important)
Unified Data Catalog & Governance	• **Single** view to **discover and govern** assets. • **Audits** data across the **entire ecosystem**.
Fine-Grained Security	• Enforces **dynamic masking** and access controls. • **Protects** sensitive data to **standards**.
Compliance Support	• Meets **federal and state security** standards. • Essential for hosting **government data**.
Built-in AI /ML	• **Streamlines analytics** workflows. • Runs models directly on the **data source**.
Support for RAG & LLMs	• Supports **vector search** and RAG. • Applies AI to **government documents**.
Real-Time & Streaming Ingestion	• Ingests **live data** instantly. • Ensures **situational awareness**.

IBM   databricks   Google BigQuery   snowflake

Open data analysis: we focus on data sets and reports with limited number of dashboards while departmental websites have over 90% more data sets than the state open data website

Summary of your findings, using tables, diagrams, etc. to visualize what data exists on opendata.hawaii.gov, what data exists on departmental websites, update frequency, etc.

Dept	State Open Data Website Data sets	Outdated Data sets	Additional Dept Website Data sets
DOH	47	14	About 1.3 million
DBEDT	44	17	About 210,745
DLIR	37	23	About 1,740
OIP	22	0	About 317
DAGS	21	3	2,525
DOE	16	0	About 618,780
DAB	12	4	188
B&F	5	1	About 9,380
DOD	4	0	About 228
UH	3	0	About 203,440
DHS	2	1	About 1,124
DOT	2	1	About 4,200
DHRD	1	1	About 1,280
DLNR	1	0	About 14,730
DCR	0	0	437
DLE	0	0	64
DOTAX	0	0	About 20,450
ETS	0	0	About 81
OHA	0	0	About 197,671

State open data website has less than 1% of all data sets available to the public
- Excluding Geospatial datasets, there are only 546 datasets on opendata.hawaii.gov, with 92.2% not updated within a year.
- 99% of datasets on departmental open data websites are not on opendata.hawaii.gov.
- **Suggested change:** (New development and administration effort is needed)
  - Make all open data available at opendata.hawaii.gov through automatic update.

State department open data websites focuses on data sets and reports
- 98% of open data is reports or data sets. Not easy for residents to interpret.
- Data is organized by domain.
- **Suggested change:** (New development and administration effort is needed)
  - Implement an open data chatbot to answer questions for residents.
  - Add more data visualizations, especially aligned with resident user personas.

Open data analysis: There are several ways we could improve accessibility, transparency and trust through our open data website enhancement

Improve accessibility of state open data

- Allow residents ask question on the open data sets using a ChatBot without having to download and analyze the datasets themselves(example to the right).
- Collect feedback in real time for continuous improvement.
- Add user personas and align data visualization with personas.
- Provide language translation and disability options (voice enabled) for dataset contents.

Improve transparency of state open data

- Add the "last updated" date to the UI (example to the right).
- Show departmental ownership of the dataset.
- Ensure consistent summary format between all datasets

Improve trust of state open data

- Ensure open data consistency across state and departmental open data sites.
- Strengthen screening for sensitive and duplicate data in the open datasets (such as PII, repeated data).
- Ensure that the data is consistent with the Open Data Guidelines as found on data.hawaii.gov.
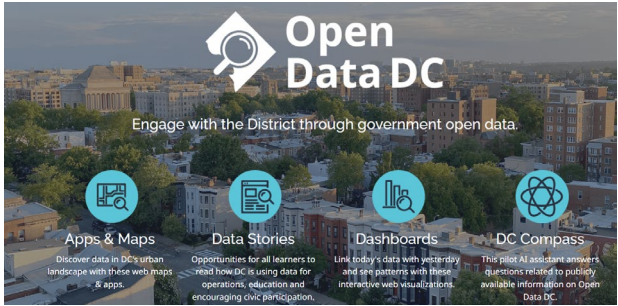
Source: Washington DC Open Data Website
https://opendata.dc.gov/
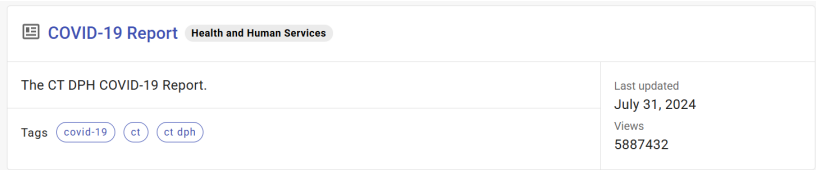
Source: Connecticut Open Data Website
https://data.ct.gov/

Source: data.hawaii.gov

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	ETS Data & AI Office	Departmental Data & AI Leads	Departmental Data & AI Owners
Policies & standards	• Create and publish statewide data & AI policies and standards.	• Implement statewide data & AI policies and standards. • Create department specific policies.	• Ensure compliance with all data and AI policies and standards from Federal, state, and department.
Data & AI governance	• Create data governance guidelines. • Maintain state data & AI governance tools. • Coordinate data sharing.	• Identify data & AI owners & stewards. • Manage department data & AI governance. • Collaborate and support on data sharing.	• Define and manage access control. • Improve quality of data and AI. • Manage risk to ensure fairness & quality.
Tool selection	• Create tool selection criteria (minimum required features). • Advise & review department tool selection.	• Follow state tool selection criteria. • Select tool based on business use. • Consult with data & AI office as needed.	• Follow state tool selection criteria. • Propose/Select tool based on business use. • Consult with data & AI office as needed.
Use case identification & implementation	• Serve as SMEs to departments on use case identification and implementation. • Consolidate state use case inventory.	• Create department data & AI roadmap. • Lead department use case implementation. • Consolidate department use case inventory.	• Identify & implement use cases with SME support from data & AI office. • Update data and AI use case inventory.
Knowledge sharing	• Organize training and brown bag session. • Consolidate and propose knowledge sharing and training topics.	• Suggest training and/or knowledge sharing topics based on department needs. • Identify department users for trainings. • Share department success stories.	• Suggest training and/or knowledge sharing topics based on department needs. • Attend training and brown bag sessions. • Share own success stories.

Citizen golden records

- Master Data Management: citizen 360 view gold records

Data governance and sharing platforms

Statewide data & AI platforms

- Data governance platform
- Decision Intelligence platform with ML/AI for **_shared data_**
- Statewide GenAI & Agentic AI tools

Departments & programs

Department data sources and systems

Department data & AI solutions

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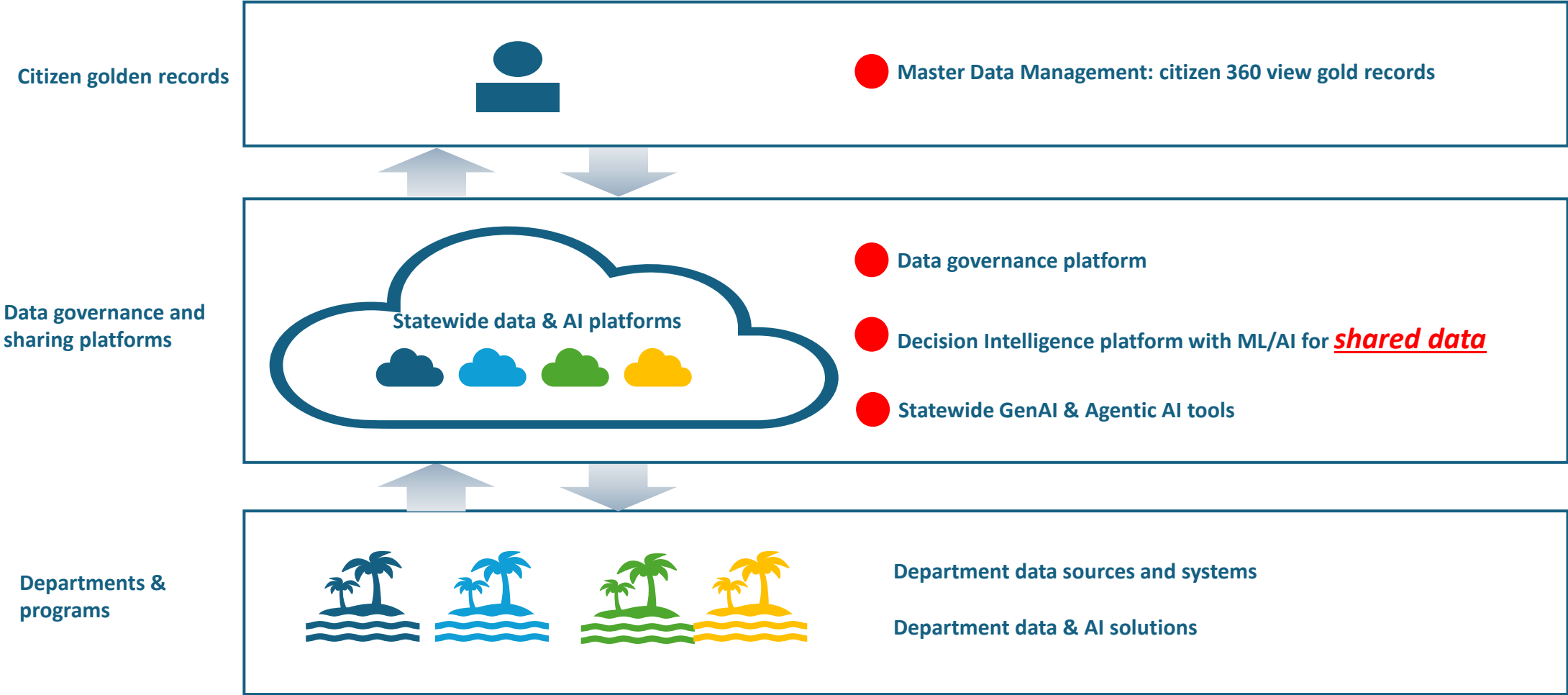
Data/AI governance group update - Data and AI statewide shared platforms: departmental ownership following same standards and using one hub for shared data

	ETS Data & AI Office	**Departmental Data & AI Leads**	**Departmental Data & AI Owners**
Data Governance	• Establish statewide platform. • Serve as a center of excellence. • Facilitate data sharing.	• Create catalog of department data sets. • Implement and maintain data classification, data quality for departmental data. • Support all departmental initiatives.	• Define and implement data access control rules for own data sets. • Ensure compliance at data set level. • Manage and improve quality of own data.
Master Data Management	• Collaborate with departments to create golden records for master data such as citizen360. • Serve as a center of excellence.	• Design, implement, and maintain departmental master data in the statewide master data system. • Protect and maintain own data. • Serve as SMEs to match master data.	• Define and manage access control. • Improve quality of own data. • Serve as SMEs to match master data.
Data Lakehouse with ML/AI for *shared data*	• Establish statewide data Lakehouse platform(s) with ML/AL capabilities. • Serve as a center of excellence.	• Implement and maintain own data sets and analytics utilizing statewide Lakehouse for shared data. • Manage access control for own data. • Serve as SMEs for own data.	• Manage access control for own data. • Manage quality of own data. • Serve as SME for own data.
GenAI & Agentic AI tools	• Create statewide standards. • Select AI governance tools. • Select state GenAI & agentic AI tools. • Collect AI tools & use case inventory. • Serve as a center of excellence.	• Comply state AI guidelines. • Collaborate with State Data & AI Office to select and implement AI tools. • Update and maintain AI use case and tools inventory.	• Follow state AI guidelines. • Collaborate with departmental AI lead(s) and State Data & AI Office to implement AI tools and solutions. • Update AI use case and tools inventory.

Use cases	Key objectives
Open data chatbot	Make open data sets easily accessible to each resident by allowing question on all open data sets to improve transparency and accessibility.
Form As and Impact Statements	Improve efficiency in creating impact statements from Form As to reduce manual work and allow leaders to have more time on more valuable work.
Procurement augmentation	Accelerate procurement process through agentic AI augmentation to improve efficiency and reduce risk.
Creation of Position Description (PD)	Streamline and standardize the creation of job descriptions to improve clarity, consistency, and compliance.
Departmental chatbots	Chatbots to answer questions on state websites information.
Data sharing	Sharing data to support HR1 changes.

Next meeting: March 16th, 2026

- March 16th, 2026
- Agenda items suggestions?
    - Update on ACT153 from DTF members?
    - Data/AI tool selection update?
    - AI approach