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Of the

COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY

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B E F O R E: JAMES VACCA  
Chairperson

COUNCIL MEMBERS: Annabel Palma  
David G. Greenfield  
Barry S. Grodenchik  
Joseph C. Borelli

## A P P E A R A N C E S (CONTINUED)

Dr. Amen ra Mashariki, New York City's Chief  
Analytics Officer, Open Platform Officer and  
Director for Mayor's Office of Data and Analytics

Craig Campbell, Senior Advisor  
Mayor's Office of Data Analytics

Dominic Mauro, Staff Attorney  
Reinvent Albany  
Member NYC Transparency Working Group

[sound check, pause]

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Everyone please take your seats. How are you? Everyone please take your seats. [pause] Good morning. My name is James Vacca and I'm Chair of the Committee on Technology, and we're here today to discuss three agencies' compliance with the Open Data Law [coughs] and to discuss the Mayor's Office of Data Analytics examination and verification 2016 Findings Report. Having open use with data can—that can be shared with the public is a cornerstone of a transparent government. Data can help New York City residents improve their neighborhoods, advance research, improve public safety and countless other benefits. We passed the City's first Open Data Law in 2012 requiring eligible city data to be published on a single web portal by 2018. We have continued to improve law in subsequent years through a series of amendments. One of those amendments is Local Law 8, which is the subject of today's hearing. Local 8 requires MODA to create a plan to assess how select agencies are complying with the Open Data Law and to uncover data sets that might not have been disclosed when agencies self-report. The agencies undergoing

MODA's examination this past year include the Department of Sanitation, the Department of Housing, Preservation and Development, and the Department of Correction. The Department of Investigation affirms that MODA's plan was either consistent with DOI's own method of conducting investigations or that it complied with recognized auditing standards. We commend the Department of Information Technology and MODA for helping New York City be a leader in making public data available at the municipal level. Our City government creates massive amounts of data each day working with all of these agencies to ensure their compliance with the Open Data Law, managing the web of format agencies may have traditionally used to publish data, and coordinating the publication of this data on a single open data portal is no small feat. Yet, DOITT and MODA have continued to make strides. While we believe the agencies are in good standing with the Open Data Law, there is room to improve the process of examining the remaining six agencies' compliance with the law in the next two year as required by Local Law 8. We look forward to getting additional insight for MODA on their first year creating and implementing its examination and

verification plan. We also welcome advocates who will testify today on ways to strengthen city agency compliance with the Open Data Law. With the continued joint efforts of the Council and all of these stakeholders, we can ensure New York City continues to serve as a model for open data. I've been joined by my colleague Annabel Palma to my right, and without further ado, I will now call the Administration to give their testimony. I have to swear you in. Please raise your right hand. Do you affirm to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth in your testimony before this committee, and to respond honestly to Council Member questions?

PANEL MEMBERS: [off mic] I do.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay, who would like to lead off?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: [off mic] I will.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay, please introduce yourself.

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: [off mic] I will turn my mic on. There we are.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you.

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: Good morning. My name is Dr. Amen ra Mashariki. I'm New York City's Chief Analytics Officer as well as the Open Platform Officer and also the Director of the Mayor's Office of Data and Analytics. I wanted to thank you very much for inviting us here to testify on the work that we did with the Examination and Verification Law. Local Law 11 of 2012, also know as the Open Data Law, requires city agencies to self-submit annual compliance plans that lay out a schedule for publishing all of their public data sets by 2019. In the first three years of the Open Data program, this method resulted in the publication of more than 1,500 data sets from 60 plus city agencies. Advocates, the de Blasio Administration and City Council steered by the leadership of the City Council—the Council Technology Committee and Committee Chair Vacca felt we could do even better. And in late 2015 and earl 2016 collaborated on several new laws designed to provide additional mechanisms to ensure the publication of every eligible data set. One of these laws, Local Law 8 of 2016 was a new examination and verification process. Its purpose is to improve citywide compliance by creating a more systematic way

to locate datasets that may have inadvertently or purposefully been excluded in agencies self-reported open data plans. In January 2016, Mayor de Blasio designated MODA as the office responsible for carrying out the examinations and verifications. As required by the law, MODA then created a plan for conducting the process, which was approved by the Department of Investigation Commissioner Mark Peters in March 2016. I would like to express on behalf of MODA and the Open Data Program our gratitude for the opportunity today to speak to the quality of the 2016 Examination and Verification Report, our plans for improving the process and our road map for better citywide compliance with Open Data Law. Our Examination and Verification plan consisted of three parts. The first was a dataset questionnaire intended to familiarize MODA with each agency's current Open Data footprint, routine information reporting requirements, data management systems, and organizational structure. These questions served as prompts for the Open Data coordinators at surveyed agencies to verify that they have identified and reported all eligible data sets in the agency's highest priority information streams including FOIL

disclosures, data supporting performance indicators and data included in reports required by legislation. The second part was a certification letter modeled after the all agency commissioners—the letter all agency commissioners signed when they submitted their first open data compliance plans in 2013. In this statement, an agency commissioner or their designee warrantied the accuracy and completeness of the information provided in the data set questionnaire. Finally, while users always have the option to nominate data sets for publication on the Open Data Portal, a specific window for public feedback specifically invited for public to participate in the examination and verification process. During the first two weeks of November, we invited feedback via social media and alerts on the Open Data Portal. I specified by the Local Law 8 the Department of Correction, Department of Sanitation, and Department of Housing, Preservation and Development were included in the 2016 examination and verification cycle. MODA submitted its findings on these three agencies to the Mayor, City Council, the surveyed agencies and the public on December 1, 2016. In summary, we found that all three agencies are in good standing with the Open



Data Law. Several data systems may have contained eligible data sets, but warranted further review. Three data set nominations were received during the public feedback window, all of which were referred to HPD. One was further referred to the Department of Finance and another was determined to not be an existing dataset. The third was a request for daily updates to HPD's emergency repair charges dataset, which was reported as under further review, but since been added to HPD's Open Data Compliance Plan. All three agencies cooperated fully and provided valuable feedback during our inaugural round of the examination and verification. We would in particular like to thank the three agencies' Open Data Coordinators along with Commissioners Bean, Garcia and Ponte for being forthcoming with our requests and ensuring that this process ran smoothly and on time. The law also requires MODA to report any deviations to the plan we submitted to DOI. While we followed the DOI approved plan precisely, we did encounter challenges carrying out of the—carrying out the verification workload that we had intended. We explained these difficulties in detail in the report. These challenges include issues determining the

eligibility of raw data that may have never before been extracted as a dataset from its transactional system, and conceptual questions on the scope of public datasets that were not immediately resolved by the definition provided in Local Law 11 of 2012. In the report, we proposed ways to meet these challenges in our recommendations on better citywide compliance. In particular, we recommend that agencies should look for ways to ensure that newly collected data can easily be published as open data. For example, the contract procuring Citi Bikes' technical infrastructure included a provision mandating that the data collected be made public. Because this open data requirement was built into the technology itself the ride data published by Citi Bike is easier to access, easier to use, and in high demand. Two, the open data team should take more steps to empower Open Data Coordinators. Earlier this month, we surveyed all of the Open Data Coordinators to better understand their roles within their agencies, the challenges they face and opportunity for improved coordination. The results are informing our ODC engagement and recruitment strategy, which begins with convening all of the Open Data Coordinators in

City Hall in mid February. And lastly, MODA should improve the Examination and Verification Plan. One of our strategies is around continuous improvement. For the 2017 strategy, the examination and verification process will coincide with the Open Data reporting cycle that culminates in the publication of the Annual Open Data Plan on July 15<sup>th</sup> as mandated by Local Law 11 of 12-of 2012. Aligning these processes, will make agencies' overall reporting obligations less resource intensive and the MODA process more efficient. In the meantime, we are conducting paired research and stakeholder interviews to produce guidelines that will make it easier for agencies to complete the examination and verification process, and self-verify their compliance. We intend to make these guidelines public when we publish the 2017 Examination and Verification Report. In many municipalities, open data is an IT policy. In others, it's an executive order. The business model for open data elsewhere is based on the direct returns it provides to city government like reducing the cost of FOIL data disclosures, serving as a resource to internal and industry app developers, and representing a gesture of government transparency.

All holds true for New York City, but New York is unique in that—in that here open data is the law. Our vision for open data for all is the idea that open data belongs to New Yorkers naturally followed from the fact that elected officials via the constituents they represent were so committed to this idea that they added it to the New York City Administrative Code. We believe that the fundamental promise of open data is that it avails public information that gives people the knowledge to take action on their own behalf. As a policy, it is similar to the Freedom of Information Law, which guarantees that documents and information maintained by government be disclosed when requested by the public. But while FOIL is intended to deliver precise answers to specific questions or disclosed documents in a fixed form, data is more liquid. It is for this reason that in addition to the report we included itemized results of the agency dataset inventory surveys in the—in the Examination and Verification 2016 Results Excel Workbook that came along with the survey. This file is meant to provide users with a snapshot of the technical ecosystem of the agency, and a better understanding of how data

gets from an agency data source to a usable data set in the Open Data Portal. We encourage users to take this information to request new data sets for publication with the data set nomination feature, which guarantees a formal review and timely response by Local Law 109 of 2015. These requests are helpful in supplying parameters that guide decisions on how to represent data that may previously not have had any bound and fixed form. They also signal public interests in an agency's data, which according to the prioritization parameters name in Local Law 11 of 2012, instantly escalates the urgency of making a determination on how to publish an appropriate data set. A demonstration of public interest is crucial to the ongoing success of the Open Data Initiative and it's compliance with all the associated laws. As it makes agencies more aware of the data they have and maintain. This in turn spurs better upkeep and disclosure to the public and the cycle continues. It is also incumbent on the Open Data Team to cultivate public demand. For this reason, when we joined the New York City Open Data Community to celebrate the five year anniversary of the Open Data Law this month, we are launching a new website that makes it

easier than ever to request new datasets for inclusion on the Open Data Portal. In addition to a better nominations interface, the new cycle will include a feature that allows users to track the status of their requests. The new website and the engagement we will conduct as part of rolling it out, will also make it easier to access resources to learn more about how to use open data, track our progress on implementing all of the relevant Open Data laws and get in touch with the Open Data Team on anything from technical inquiries to partnership opportunities. As we improve the examination and verification over the next year, we will also leverage the process to ensure compliance with all of the Open Data Laws including the provision of data dictionaries and common geospatial fields in all data sets as well as advancing our strategic goals to improve data quality and proactively engage the public on new data set releases. The legislative mandates increasing user base and growth of open data culture in city agencies, put us in a strong place moving into the law's final years of industry compliance. We look forward to leveraging the lessons we've learned and working with the Council to

plan for what comes after December 31, 2018. Thank you very much.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Thank you very much for your testimony. We've been joined by Council Member Barry Grodenchik, my colleague to my right. I did have some questions, and let me first start with you talk about leveraging the lessons we've learned at the end, and you're talking about legislative mandates. My question is do you think that your agency will be recommending revisions to the Local Law? Are there additions to it or modifications that you think you may need based on your experience? Because then I'd-I'd like to know how we in the Council can be helpful.

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: So the way we're looking at it is that we've built the process such that it can build on top of itself, and so I would be in a better position to answer that question after a second round because we've identified smarter ways and more efficient ways to go about doing those spaces. As I mentioned, instead of doing this after we release the Open Data Report for 2017, we're going to do the examination and verification process during the work that we do to ultimately release the Open

Data Report in July. And so, we believe that that's going to give us a great opportunity to engage the ODC's to do an even more robust and efficient examination and verification. So I think after this round, we'll begin to see where we may or may not need additional help.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Well, you're talking about working with several agencies. You mentioned I think four: HPD, Sanitation and what is the one--?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: DOC.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Excuse me?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: DOC.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: DOC and Sanitation and HPD. When are you bringing more on line? Do you have a timetable that you can share?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: We're starting immediately in February to begin the--the--the--the following three.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: What are the next three?

CRAIG CAMPBELL: [off mic]

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Introduce yourself and yes.



CRAIG CAMPBELL: [on mic] My name is Craig Campbell. I'm the Senior Advisor for the Mayor's Office of Data Analytics. I work closely on the Examination and Verification process. The next three agencies, which we will pick up the process this May are FDNY, the Department of Buildings and DEP.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: You're aware that this committee had raised the question as to when the Police Department would online, and my concern is that we have pushed that too far into the future. Tell me where we stand with that, and you can in cooperation there, and if it's something that we can look forward to in the next several months.

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: So in general we haven't been getting great cooperation from NYPD with regards to open data. We're following the strategy laid out in the law with respects to the agencies to engage, but we can begin having a discussion about adding them to the list.

CRAIG CAMPBELL: The NYPD was not one of the specific agencies named in the law, but as part of this continued strategy, we do plan to leverage

the lessons learned from the minimum amount of agencies to everyone that we work with.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: So you're saying that the Police Department is not ready at this point. You're not ready at this point?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: No, that's not what we're saying. We have a process in place to do examin-Examination of Verification. Based of the resources that we have, we've identified a schedule that matches the requirements laid out in the law. And so that's what we've-we've put together. We can being looking into-as Craig just mentioned, we can begin looking into ramping up other agencies. But again, like I said, the way we're trying to do this is not to bifurcate the-the two processes, which is the Open Data Plan process and Examination of Verification. We're actually trying to bring those together such that the process that we go through to engage the ODCs and the agencies with which to release the yearly Open Data Plan, is built into the Examination of Verification process just that it's a smarter process to engage all agencies, and the best way to identify data sets that exist within the agency.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Will you discuss the new committee, the need to have an Open Data Coordinator designated within city agencies? Whether it was a person—person specifically hired for that purpose or whether it was someone else on staff who served in that capacity. Tell me where we are with that? Do we have agencies now who have designated Open Data Coordinators and do we have some others that have not? Is there a policy that's going to be put forth from the Administration?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: Absolutely. We have over 80% agencies that have Open Data Coordinators. What you'll see is turnover in terms of people leaving their positions, leaving the agency and so on and so forth. So that accounts for a lot of times we're missing—some—some agencies won't have a designated ODC, but we're working on identifying all of those ODCs. Like we mentioned, we're going to have a kick-off meeting in February at City Hall to bring all of the ODCs together and we're going to pull that together.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I'm interested in making sure that the Open Data Coordinators are somehow listed on the city website. Will those

agencies, Open Data Coordinators be listed on your website or will they be under the individual agency websites? I want people to know who the Open Data Coordinator isn't. How do we best do that?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: I think we haven't made that determination yet. One of the things that we've seen with Open Data Coordinators is that they could be virtually anyone in the agency. It could be the Deputy General Counsel. It could be an IT person. It could be a newly minted staffer. And so, often times this is--has nothing--it may have nothing to do with their day-to-day job. They've been assigned this, and so what we want to do is begin to--as we mentioned, we're engaging ODCs in a very sort of aggressive way. But we surveyed the ODCs. We did a really thorough survey with the ODCs, and we're trying to understand exactly the best way to allow for the ODCs to be responsive to the agency, but also not to lose them. I'd put them in a position where they'd sort of inundate with external requests. So we're--we're happy to discuss any suggestion that you may have, but we're thinking--we're thinking through the best strategy.

CRAIG CAMPBELL: And part of the—we're trying to bring the legislative mandate of Local Law 109, which requires timely responses to data set requests with the new technology that we'll be rolling out as part of the website release in early March to ensure that—that when someone submits a comment or a complaint that it is fitting to the ODC and that they can see how their—the status of that comment, and ensure that they have a complete response.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Today, we're talking about DOC, Sanitation and HPD. Do they have designated Open Data Coordinators?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: They do?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: They do.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. For the sake of transparency, I'm interested in having somewhere a record of who those Data Coordinators are at least for those three agencies, but then for the next four I think you indicated in February Fire and DEP, and those agencies. I think if we can't do the entire city at this point because some agencies are in process, I think that we have an obligation for

transparency with the agencies that are mandated by law as we need more. At least that has to be posted somewhere. I would think your website is the most logical place for the—within the agency website somewhere that people—where people can see it, and I'd like that to be prioritized.

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Now, we spoke at this committee about non-mayoral agencies and their compliance, and I want an update on that. I'm thinking of the Housing Authority, NYCHA, Health and Hospitals Corporation. Where are we with those agencies complying, and do you have relationships and coordinators established there and what—how are they progressing?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: We do have relationships at those organizations. At NYCHA, you know, last year's report has released data onto the portal, and is working with us in a—a productive way. H&H we have a relationship as well. H&H does have some data on the Open Data Portal, and we're continuing to engage them as well. I think there are some conversations that need to be had in terms of the requirement for them to release, but we've

fostered a strong relationship with their data people, and they've been extremely forthcoming and helpful.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Do you have an idea of how many people in our city use open data? How do I know how many people use it, and that's a multi-multi-part question. How many people use it citywide among our eight million plus residents, and--and the other question would be: Are agencies actually using it to conduct their business everyday? Do they know how to use it? Are they using it? These are important questions, and how do we get a gauge on how many users we have?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: So those are-- those are all very important questions. Let me answer the last one first in terms of our agencies using it. The answer is yet. We've worked with certain agencies to put their agency data online specifically because their technology leadership reached out and said, Hey, we've got other agencies pinging us about this data set, which we normally would put on the hard drive or put on a disk and get to them, but we would like to put this onto the Open Data Portals, and then appoint that agency to use it.

So there's not only intra but interagency usage of data. I know specifically we've spoken with DOE, and DOE puts the data sets from specific departments online so that other departments within DOE have access to it, and can use it. DOE just did a hackathon where they released open data to do an analysis on enrollment—student enrollment and so on and so forth. So we've seen—our Parks Department has done a great job of really getting out in front and showing how they can release the data sets that not only other agencies can use it, but people within Parks Department use it as—use their own data as well. So, we've seen really strong examples of agencies utilizing open data. With respects to the question of who's using open data. So we've actually journeyed along that question starting in the summer. We started with trying to understand the breadth of all of the comments that have come in. So what we did was we did a full breadth from the day the Open Data Portal was stood up, to the current day, which was the middle of summer, we looked at every single comment, and we did a full typology to understand exactly who was commenting and what questions were they asking about, and so we did a full assessment



that we're happy to share on who actually commented. So it's not just who went to the portal, but who went to the portal and was looking to engage in some way, shape or form who had questions and so on and so forth. So we did a full assessment of that. What we did find is that to count to truly sort of graph as MODA, we're very interested in data and the truth within the data. And so to truly count and do an assessment of how many users are--are with access to portal, it's--we have to do sort of a--a full analysis of different data sets to get theirs. It's not a--a trivial--a non-trivial sort of process. It's very sort of complex to kind of-- So, product counts one way, agencies count another way, and so we have to pull all that data together, and so we've started that process.

CRAIG CAMPBELL: And I'll follow up in terms of volume that we report the statistics each year in July 15<sup>th</sup> Report. Last year the most visited dataset in the portal had five million views, and with all of the mobile apps and other websites, that full data directly from the Open Data Portal there are billions of those transactions underway.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. Let me—but I have more questions, too, but we have Council Member Borelli who just joined us, and we welcome him. So we don't have actual numbers right now. We don't have actual number of users?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: No, not the actual number of uses right now.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: But when will you be getting actual numbers? Because then once we get actual numbers we can decide whether or not we have to do more outreach and more engagement of community groups. Whether or not agencies really are making use of it as they should to document their budget requests, to document the level of complaints that they receive and—and actions they take. So I'm interested in numbers because we had a slow start here, you know. I'm—I'm satisfied now that we're progressing, but we had a slow start in the beginning. So when we have this kind of information?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: So we're working on those, and we'll get those to you in short order. What I will say is without seeing the actual numbers, one thing we're clear on is that engagement not only needs to happen but needs to happen aggressively. No

matter what the number says, it's not nearly reaching the number that we want to get to, which is all New Yorkers so--

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [interposing] But-- but--but then we need the strategy for New Yorkers.

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: That's right. That's right.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: How do we engage, and what do we do to publicize the use of the Open Data Portal, and all the information it contains? So I look forward to seeing that strategy soon.

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: Oh, you will.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. Now, you said here in your testimony new website, and you were talking about the new site would include a feature that allows users to track the status of their requests. So explain that to. How would they track the status of their request?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: So we're putting in--we've built a workflow that allows for anyone who comes to the website to put in a request any comment, and we're putting in a workflow technology on the back end that manages that. Not only points that to the appropriate agency to respond through MODA and

DOITT, but then also we're tracking sort of where that's going, and where we're going to share that back to the users.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Are we talking about requests for data, or are we talking about a request that they make citizen complaint? If they make a complaint to 311 let's say. This does not involve that. This only involves the data.

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay, you mentioned Freedom of Information requests. Has there—has there been a reduction in Freedom of Information requests based on the Open Data legislation?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: I don't—I don't think we're—we've tracked that metric, but we can look into that.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Yes, you did mention that in your testimony, and I'd be interested in knowing the impact it's had on FOIL requests as well.

CRAIG CAMPBELL: We have anecdotal evidence of that from the agencies that we work with one of which is TLC. Recently it move to put all of its for-hire vehicles drivers' dataset on the Open Data Portal, which reduced the one of just like

portal pleasures where people would have to come within, you know, these dates, but they'd load all the data onto parts of data closing on open data. (sic) And that has reduced a lot of common efforts for them, and our managing those requests.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay, any questions from the Council Members? Yes, Annabel Palma.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALMA: Thank you, Mr. Chair. Thank you for raising most-most of the questions and concerns that the members of this committee have around this issue. I'm interested in knowing have any of the agencies reported any security challenges when dealing with publishing the data or storing the data or admit perhaps why they might not be up to par when complying with the Local Law?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: None in-in terms of any mishaps or any challenges, but the process that MODA and DOITT engages each agency on does walk each agency through sort of a security and privacy strategy and process. So we engage the agencies heavily, and there's been no sort of as you've pointed mishaps or challenges there.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALMA: In—in terms of the Department of Education and the Department of Homeless Services, we know where they are in terms of compliance, and when MODA will have them come on—come on line for this—for the publishing or the starting of their—their—of them. (sic)

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: So I don't have—we've published the Open Data Report and the Open Data Plan. We can get to you the specific details on DOE and DHS' data sets, but as I know, they're—they're compliant.

COUNCIL MEMBER PALMA: Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: [off mic] Mr. Chair.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Yes, Council Member Grodenchik.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Thank you very much. In your testimony this morning, Doctor, you had mentioned the high demand about Citi Bike. Can you tell me what high demand is in your opinion on the—on the city web? Are we talking hundreds of thousands or it's millions or tens of thousands?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: I don't have a specific number.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Do you keep—who keeps track of how many hits the city agencies get on their websites?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: My assumption would be the city agency.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: It would be the city agency who's responsible. Do you have any idea how many people access the city website every day or every week or every month or--?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: No.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Who's—is there somebody responsible for keeping that data?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: I suspect so. Not in--

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: [interposing] Not in your office.

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: --in my office then.

COUNCIL MEMBER GRODENCHIK: Okay. Alright, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Now, one of the recommendations of MODA's 2016 Findings Report was to

create clear guidelines on the def-and definitions of data and data set, and then to determine what data set is public and private. Now, these-these definitions were not established prior to the December deadline. Why-why was that? They're-they're fundamental to the law to be complied with.

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: Correct. So the-the definitions. We went into the Examination and Verification process with an established definition based on when the Local Law 11-2012 was passed. What we saw, which shows the-the-the strength of the Examination and Verification Law, what we saw was that we actually waited to add a few more or-or-or at least investigate and maybe expand the list that we had that identified what is or what isn't a public data set. And so, it's not that we didn't have anything going in, it's that's this process has helped us think a little bit smarter about what should or shouldn't be a public data set. More questions came up because of the process--the Examination and Verification process, which the way we saw it was that-that the process is working if it's costing us. We began to think about what's public, what's private, and actually to be very



honest, as we begun to really dig into this concept of privacy and private data, I think that's a-a conversation that should consistently be had, and we should consistently look into that.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: I know I avoided using this term in the legislation because I-I produced this legislation, and I didn't want to use the term audit. We had a discussion with the Administration about using the word audit, but an audit is what this basically is, an examination and investigation of an agency by your agency to make sure that there is compliance with the Local Law. So, my question to you is when there's an audit there is a report agency by agency. Is there a report generated on compliance agency by agency?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: That-that we release?

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: No.

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: Yes.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: That you release?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: There is, and that report is similar to an audit in that it basically says what you found, and makes recommendations on

what to do next, and how to improve and what was not complied with that should be complied with?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: And the agency does as they do in an audit, the agency sends you a letter agreeing to the audit that they will comply?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: Correct.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. I just wanted to make sure. So it is an audit, but we didn't term it that far, but I-I-I understand. Okay, any further questions from the committee. Council Member, any further questions? Hearing none, I will thank you for your testimony, and we have a panel so I'll call them next. Thank you all.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Dominic Mauro  
That's the panel, one person. [background comments]  
That's okay. Reinvent Albany. [background comments, pause] Okay, please introduce yourself and proceed.

DOMINIC MAURO: Good morning Chairman Vacca and members of the Technology Committee. I'm Dominic Mauro, Staff Attorney of Reinvent Albany and a member of New York City Transparency Working Group. I want to start by thanking you Chairman Vacca and the members of this committee and the City Council

for your continued commitment to oversight hearings for the Open Data Law. Their ongoing and energetic support for open data has made New York City a global leader in open data, and it's hugely encouraging to open data advocates inside and outside of government. Also, our sincere thanks to Minnie Tarlow, the Director of the Mayor's Office of Operations, and DOITT Commissioner Anne Roest who have helped staff up the City's Open Data Team, and have dedicated more time to open data issues. We also thank the Open Data Audit Team at MODA and DOITT for their earnest and professional work carrying out this first ever Open Data Audit. We are extremely pleased to see the Administration comply with Local Law 8 of 2016 in a timely and serious way. We have three brief comments on the agency Open Data Audit.

First, the Administration's Open Data Team exceeded our expectations and gathered and shared with the public a great deal of useful insights.

Second, and we find this odd given the overall high quality of the audit. The Open Data Team declared all three agencies in compliance with the Open Data Law, but the evidence they gathered

raises questions about whether the agencies are complying with the Open Data Law. Specifically, the audits found 20 public data sets, which the three agencies have not scheduled for publication on the Open Data Portal. The Open Data Law requires all public data sets to be published by the end of 2018. Department of Sanitation should be considered out of compliance with the Open Data Law until it puts the 14 public data sets on a schedule for publishing before the end of 2018. And the same goes for six public data sets identified a Corrections and HPD.

Third, and more positively, the Open Data Team lists a series of forward looking recommendations on page 5. We strongly endorse all eight of these specific recommendations, and hope that City Council and public stakeholders are invited to engage in the process of implementing them. So the Open Data Team's audit was thoughtful and included a number of useful features. First, it describes the data sets, which are used to calculate each MMR indicator for over 100 indicators. It inventories each agency's technical systems with more than 20 users, organized by agency program, and it lists the agency personnel consulted for the

expertise and their respective agency's data assets. And finally, it examined agency FOIL logs for repeated requests for public data sets although the agencies did not identify any data sets to be published. However, we do have serious concerns about two parts of the report.

First, as I mentioned before, we do not understand how the agencies can be considered in compliance with the Open Data Law when they have no plan to publish the 20 public data sets identified by the Open Data Team. According to the Open Data Law, a data set is either public or not public. The Open Data Team and the agency have to decide, and they have to explain why a public data set is not part of the agency's compliance frame. The Open Data Team explains that these 20 public data sets are clearly public or clearly private. I'm sorry, they are not clearly public or clearly private. They are less definitive and they require further investigation. That's the footnote on page 4, but the main purpose of the Local Law 8 Audit is to tell the world how many public data sets an agency has published, how many they've scheduled for publishing and how many public data sets have not, but should be scheduled

for publishing. The audit raises concerns about failing to classify these 20 data sets.

Second, there should not be confusion about what a public-public data set is. The Open Data Law defines a public data set a comprehensive collection of interrelated data that is available for inspection by the public in accordance with any provision of law, and is maintained on a computer system by or on behalf of an agency. In other words, the data set is either wholly or partially a public record subject-subject to disclosure under the State Freedom of Information Law, or is already shared on an agency website in another form. It is a public data set, and should be on the Open Data Portal. The Open Data Team has apparent confusion about the definitions of the terms public, data and data set are alarming, and the Administration needs to work with Council and stakeholders to clarify and resolve these definitional question or the Open Data Law-- Open Data Law cannot work. Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Yes, that's very interesting. So, you're saying that they're not in compliance.

DOMINIC MAURO: I'm saying based on the-- the results of the audit there are 20 data sets that are not part of agency compliance plans, but are or may be public data sets, and the audit is unclear about whether these 20 data sets are, in fact, public or not, but if these are public data sets, and they're not part of the compliance plan, these agencies are not in compliance with the Open Data Law.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: So some data sets, nearly half of the Sanitation Departments are listed as public, but not on the plan.

DOMINIC MAURO: I don't have the specific number in front of me, but--

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [interposing] They are there.

DOMINIC MAURO: --there--there are four things (sic) and yes.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Yes. Why would something be listed as not public? Why--why is that?

DOMINIC MAURO: Well, as MODA testified, it's not always clear where the line between one data set and another data set is. So, they--they had a few examples I think on the top of page 3--

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Yes.

DOMINIC MAURO: --that are data sets that may or may not be separate data sets or they may or may not be public data sets, and those are important questions, but we believe they should have been resolved by this audit, and they remain unresolved by the audit. I mean the--the Audit Report specifically says that more--more investigation needs to be done--

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Right,

DOMINIC MAURO: --but that was the purpose of this--this audit.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: And there's no answer as to when the investigation will be done?

DOMINIC MAURO: Not in the audits. I mean we--we hope to see MODA continue that investigation with that. The report doesn't identify this.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Well, let me ask if you would like to come back. I'd like an answer to this. Do you want to come back to the witness stand please? You're already sworn in. Just identify yourself for the record again?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: I'm Amen Ra Mashariki, the Director of MODA. So in the report



that we released, we actually stated that 14 for Sanitation, 3 for DOC and 3 for HPD, which make up the 20 that Dominic is referencing, but we engaged the agencies. We determine that there needed to be further questions around the validity of those data sets. We looked at them from the stance of MMR metrics that went out, and so we said well what datasets are you looking at that help you derive those aggregate and then more of those (sic), 14 for Sanitation, 3 for DOC, and 3 for HPD. Out of the 14, 12 of them are already on. We threw additional engagement already on the Open Data Portal through other datasets. Alright, so DSM (sic) reported that for the following base sources associated with MMR indicators, the most granular that the data can be publicly represented according to the parameters of Local Law 11, are the indicators themselves. And so, we are not able to sort of pull those out into actual data sets. Then there are two datasets, garbage collection and road salt spread by borough that we—DSNY has postponed a final decision on two pending datasets nominations until the spring as they do not have sufficient capacity to fully investigate until after the snow season. And so they're pending

investigations. So we found that at-at it's most granular was what was put on the MMR metric site, and then two, they're continuing to do work because they don't have the resources. For Department of Corrections RVM (sic) census contains mostly public data, but the system is older and not suited for automation. DOC currently meets the public need of this data set through IIS data including the currently published Daily Inmates in Custody data set. IRS a large data set with conceptually dozens of viable data sets. Some data is private, some public. DOC is already publishing some of the public data through the following data sets: Staff injuries, Class A injuries, Inmate Incidents, Slashing and Stabbing and Inmate Incidents, Inmate Fights and Inmate Assault on Staff and Inmate Deaths. The third one from DOC is Programming and that MR. The dataset is a decentralized non-systematized static snapshot of high level aggregate statistics not suitable for automation or publication. So again, this goes back to the concept that the investigation and the examination and verification as we dug deeper into the datasets, we found that some of these systems were set up such that it's very

complex and difficult to release, but a lot of it was they found other ways to release it. Under HPD the three data sets: Daily Updates with Charges data. HPD is working through the requirements and developing a road map to transition to daily updates of all code enforcement data, AEP data. HPD is putting together requirements for the AEP data. They need to put this data into the Business Intelligence Systems, and put together the documentation. Their plans for the Code Enforcement files are the priority, and then Housing Production data files for NHNP. HPD does not plan to release the NHMP data because of data quality concern.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Is there a deadline that you give these agencies where you see situations like that that they must post that information that the—when is the investigation going to be complete and when, you know. One by one do you audit and then tell them what you expect in so much as the outstanding sets?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: We work with them. We don't give them a deadline because again with the limited resources we have, we can sort of begin to require their IT people. We don't know what

their IT infrastructure looks like, and we can't begin to, and so but we do engage with them to get as quickly and prompt a feedback as possible. As you can see, where we saw the 14, 3 and 3, the 20 data sets, when we saw those as possible public data sets, we engaged each agency individually and--and walked with them through a deeper dive and we pulled out all of this information. And so, instead of just saying hey we want an additional answer within the next few days or week or say, we say, hey, how can we be helpful in engaging with you to get to the bottom of this. So that's the strategy we have thus far.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Well, I will tell you that a concern I had legislatively when we went ahead with much of the legislation was how does one city agency tell another city agency what to do? How do you force them to do something? That was why I involved DOI basically as the examination--

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: [interposing]  
Yes.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: --in the examination process. So you seem to be articulating that concern yet today that you have to cajole to get compliance, and that worries me because the time table seems to

be open-ended on what's outstanding, and I think that that should be addressed. We just can't have open-ended-- You know, we have to make a decision basically what is compliance and what is not compliance. That--that is the decision we have to make. Either you comply--the fact of the matter is you comply or you don't comply. There's no alternative fact. I'll put it that way. So, hey, you don't comply. So I--I don't get it.

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: Yeah.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Certain--certain things I'm hearing are--certain things I'm hearing now is that you do know step-by-step what's going on, which I appreciate, but we have an open-ended compliance situation so we--

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: [interposing] So, one, I think you used the term cajole. I think the--the term I used was engage, and we have a great relationship with the agencies, and no agency has pushed back, and it's been a great back and forth with the agencies. Two is one of the key terms of the law is examination, and this--as this being the first, it allowed for us to jump in with both feet and understand the landscape that was planned, and so

it-it-it-this affords us an opportunity to go back and rethink our strategy and what—which we’ve said this has always been a continuous improvement process. And so, yes, we did find some things that we did not expect to find, but my sense is that’s exactly what you get from an examination is you get your sort of the state of affairs. So we got the state of affairs, and we’re working with the agencies with what they have in terms of resources, and capabilities to move the ball. But the Open Data Report will always be the final statement on who’s in compliance and who’s not in compliance. That’s what we will always use to state who’s in compliance—who’s compliant and who’s not compliant. So you see anything out of this examination and verification and review, if there is non-compliance, you’ll see that in an Open Data report. That will always reflect that.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: You mentioned resources. If an agency does not have resources, who’s requesting the resources from the Administration?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: It would be the agencies.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: The agencies? In your opinion, do agencies—in your opinion, are there now agencies that don't have the resources to totally—totally comply with this legislation.

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: Oh, yeah. We've done Examination and Verification of three agencies. So I can speak to those three agencies and they do have the resources.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Moving forward, we're going to be getting to smaller agencies at a certain point. So I want you to keep that in mind.

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: Absolutely.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: And if—if it's a resource issue, then you would go to the Administration and say there's a resource issue here when complying with the law?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: We would engage.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: You would engage.

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: Yeah, and—and--

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: [interposing] At that point in the budget process?

DR. AMEN RA MASHARIKI: That's right.

MODA wouldn't (sic) do it.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay. Now, I wanted to ask Dominic do you recommend any changes? Does your organization recommend any changes to Local Law 8, any—is there any legislation you foresee?

DOMINIC MAURO: Not to look at it no. I think that the—that the time table for the—the, you know, it's implementation year. I'm happy to hear that this is going to be part of the—join with the Compliance Report in July. It makes a lot of sense, but no that's specific recommendations.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay.

DOMINIC MAURO: To the Local Law.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Okay, any questions from the members. No. Okay. Well, I want to thank you both, and appreciate your testimony as well, and we—we look forward to working on this diligently with you in the days ahead and we appreciate your hard work, and your—your outlook for future, which I know will be even more—will lend to even—will lend to even more transparency in government.

DOMINIC MAURO: Thank you.

CHAIRPERSON VACCA: Without other ado, it is now almost 11 o'clock and this hearing of the



1 COMMITTEE ON TECHNOLOGY

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2 Technology Committee of the City Council is

3 adjourned. [gavel]

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C E R T I F I C A T E

World Wide Dictation certifies that the foregoing transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings. We further certify that there is no relation to any of the parties to this action by blood or marriage, and that there is interest in the outcome of this matter.



Date February 2, 2017