**April 9, 2019 Meeting - Seattle Community Technology Advisory Board**

Topics covered included: CTO update; Census 2020; DemocracyLab Hack-a-thons; committee updates.

**This meeting was held:** April 9, 2019; 6:00-8:00 p.m., Seattle Municipal Tower, 700 Fifth Avenue, Room 2750

Podcasts available at: <http://www.seattle.gov/Documents/Departments/CTTAB/podcast/cttab.xml>

**Attending:**

**Board Members:** Steven Maheshwary, Charlotte Lunday, Mark DeLoura, Karia Wong via Skype,

**Public:** Adam Owen (Century Link) Camille Malonzo via phone, Dorene Cornwell, Harte Daniels via phone, Mark Frischmuth, Maitreyee Joshi, Dryan Lane, Kristen Hoffman, Abbe Blank, Mary Christensen, Liz Gilbert, Tyler Woebkenberg, Ryan Sloan, Luis Barrera, Michele Ramirez, Andy Katz, Grant Oxer, Elsa Batres-Boni

**Staff:** Saad Bashir, David Keyes, Elsa Batres-Boni, Cass Magnuski

**26 In Attendance**

**Steven Maheshwary:**  It is 6:00 p.m., and I think we can wait for Karia Wong or Torgie Madison and give them another minute or so. But, in the meantime, we typically start off our meetings by doing a round of introductions of everyone in the room. Typically, people will go around the room, say their first name, and what neighborhood in Seattle you live in, and maybe, if you want, a fun fact about yourself, or how your day is going. I will start. My name is Steven, and I'm chair of CTAB, and I live in Capitol Hill.

**INTRODUCTIONS**

**Steven Maheshwary:**  Thank you. We can now get started, and luckily, we have quorum. does anyone want to make a motion to approve the April agenda?

**Charlotte Lunday:**   I so move.

**Steven Maheshwary:**  Do we have a second?

**Mark DeLoura:**  Second.

**Steven Maheshwary:**  All right. All in favor of approving the April agenda, please say, 'Aye.' [Motion carries.] Do we have a motion to approve the March minutes? I can also move. I move to  approve the March minutes. Can I get a second?

**Charlotte Lunday:**   I second.

**Steven Maheshwary:**  All right. All in favor of approving the March minutes, please say, "Aye.'   Any abstentions? Any nays? The motions to approve the agenda and the March minutes are approved.  Saad is not here today. He may show up later, so we can skip ahead. Elsa, if you can come up now, we have your slide show.

**Elsa Batres-Boni:** My name is Elsa. If you don't mind, tell me what you guys do in a few words. What is this meeting?

**Steven Maheshwary:**  The Community Technology Advisory Board is an official Mayoral and City Council advisory board, created by City Council in 1995, and we're focused on issues of digital equity, cyber security, surveillance, Smart Cities and community innovations, among a few topics. We meet on a monthly basis.

**Elsa Batres-Boni:** Thanks. Can everyone say the same thing?  I am here to  talk to you about the census. It's coming up and if you have heard anything about the census, you know it's kind of important, but you don't really care much. I'm here to just give you the ten things you should know about the census.

Do you know that it happens every ten years? Let me ask you a question: What were you guys doing ten years ago? Think about it personally. Ten years ago was 2009. What were you doing? Think about it for a second and then I'll take a couple. Any personal event that was super important or significant?

**Charlotte Lunday:**  It was my first time.

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  Anybody else?  Somebody in another meeting told me they weren't even in this country yet.  Did you take a trip? Any other big events? What happens is every ten years, the census does an official count of the population. I like to start from there because a lot of folks either know partially or don't know. So, if you know more, that's great. But, if you know nothing, that's even better.

So, it's an official count of population. Some millennials believe that we get information from other places besides the census. There is the Census Bureau, which is a federal agency that administers the census every ten years. There is information that comes from the American Survey, that does a survey every five years. They get all the information. That's how we know how many people there are in the country. What's important about this, and why I'm bringing it up is that there are so many things at stake that come from the data in the census. Who can tell me what it is? What's important?

**Dorene Cornwell:**  They do census and they figure out how many people are in the different states, and they figure out how to divide up the country, and which states might have gained or lost population. And the states have to figure out ... who assigns the congressional districts must have done it through the census somehow. But then the states have to do the redistricting, and figure out how to draw the maps.

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  Representation is one of the biggest, and the most important reason for the census. Ten years ago, I was working for an organization called One America, which is an equal rights organization. And we were getting folks involved and included in the census. This is the only time that civic duty involves every single person. It counts everybody, no matter what status, immigration status, whatever. The reason why anybody can come and talk to their legislator is because you exist in that place, because your district was designed for somebody to be elected.  So, it's your Constitutional right to talk to somebody who represents you in a district, just because you live in that district. So, representation is very important.

Another big, important thing is what? What else comes from census data? Let me tell you that it's money. There are about 60 federal programs that depend, and are derived from information from the census. This, from the State of Washington, meant in 2017, about $15 billion that came from different programs. These are programs like Medicare. All of these programs are funded through knowing how many people there are.

And then there's data that we all use: How many people there are; who lives here; what ages; what they need. All of that is great, so what's the problem?

The census has historically under-counted certain communities. And we know that those communities are communities that we are trying to reach in many different ways with different programs. Those communities are historically under-counted because there are barriers to participation.

The census has historically been a form that you get in the mail. It has 20 very long questions. It has been slowly translated into different languages, but it has usually been in English. it has a lot of boxes. It doesn't represent everybody and it doesn't let you choose gender, except for one or two. It used to not let you say that you are of mixed race, or if you were Latino, you couldn't say you're a Latino mix. It had a lot of problems with the form, itself. And also, it was difficult to get to, it's intrusive, and some people just used to get it in the mail and say, what is it, I'm not going to answer this; confidentiality, why do they need to know. Bye. So, the same communities that a lot of the times use these resources are the ones not filling out the form. So this is a historically under-counted community. The census likes to  call them, 'Hard to Count.'  I don't like to call it 'Hard to Count,' because I am part of the 'Hard to Count' community, and I am not hard to count. You just don't know how to count me. That's my thing. If it's a matter of how to reach this community. One of the populations that was under-counted in the 2010 census were kids under five from communities of color.

When I asked the question last year to the Census Bureau, somebody who did not know, and I asked why is it that kids were under-counted? And they said, they forget. You don't have a five year old. You really don't forget your kids. Ever!  Not to write them down. Never! The reason why is the form doesn't represent everybody. So, a lot of kids under five, who live in communities of color, families that don't live in traditional format, mom, dad, and kids. They sometimes live in households with aunties and uncles, and a whole different household situation than other families. And sometimes they live with the day, and sometimes they live with the mom, grandma's house. And there are many other reasons why. It's just to give you an example of how the population goes under-counted. And then it has terrible and big implications for everybody. So, those are the traditional communities.

This time around, we have a couple of bigger challenges. One is that this new federal government added an unnecessary question, which is the citizenship question. There is no need to get information through the census about this. The only reason that it is there is to scare certain communities from participating. But now, as you may know, it's in dispute. It's in the Supreme Court. We don't know whether the citizenship question is going to be there or not, but we believe that the damage has been done. So, we have to now, educate our communities, whether it's going to be there.

**Charlotte Lunday:**   Correct me if I'm wrong, but the 2020 census, isn't it the first time since it's been ...I think it's been 20 years ago, or maybe in the last ten there was a case that said undocumented individuals could be counted and go toward particular districts, as well as people who are imprisoned, because conservative states happen to have higher populations imprisoned, so it kind of works out to their benefit to those states that tend to have higher populations of undocumented individuals. So to create more of an even playing field by counting people who have not been counted previously...? And this is something that would sort of shift that balance?

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  I don't know anything about balance, but what you're referring to is that people get counted in the place where they live and sleep most of the time. Because of that, people who are imprisoned get counted in the places where they live and sleep most of the time. That means that for representation and resources, money goes to districts where prisons are, not where people come from. So, if you think about it, this is a very, very bad thing for our representation and resources. Right now, it's still there and it hasn't changed, even though it was challenged. So, people right now are counted in prisons and schools because that's where they sleep most of the time.

**Charlotte Lunday:**   It's political gamesmanship, from my perspective. Some of the recent decision about how people are counted, perhaps it's sort of strategic to consolidate power for particular parties.

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  Yes, and to eliminate and invisible-ize populations, because if you're not in the census, you don't exist. You don't have any resources. You don't have any representation. So, you're not there. I was doing this same presentation in Yakima before this, and some Native American communities were like, yes, this is the fight for us. Participating in the census is a fight for visibility. We have not been counting these folks for many years. We don't even exist as people in their numbers. For me, it's strategic. But it's really challenging because how are you going to tell people to fill out a question if you don't know what they are going to do with the information. I'm going to go into confidentiality in a second. And then I'm going to bring it back to you to see what you think a board like this could do to help out as we do outreach.

So, the next piece of the challenge is, of course, the general mistrust of government. It has been heightened by the current administration. Usually, people are not that trusting, but now it's even more. What are you going to do with my information? Who is taking it? Why are you coming to ask me this list of questions? What is this? All of this is even bigger than other censuses. The one that is very new on the census is number nine. For the very first time in the census this is going to be a line. You know this is a big challenge. You're going to get a postcard or letter in your home, saying, "Please go to this web site to fill out those forms." You see where I'm going. I think about my mom. How can we even do it? Can we do it on the phone? Can you skip questions? Can you not? All of these questions are creating anxiety. How are we going to do the work?

**Adam Owen:**   Do you think the census will be more accurate just because now everything will now be digitalized? They have 21 million people that are getting benefits but then there is a big gap in what data shows?

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  That is exactly the point and why we, the City of Seattle, are investing in doing more outreach. this is a job that needed to happen by the Census Bureau. What happened was the Census Bureau also got a 30 percent cut in outreach funding. in 2010, what happened was --and this has been changing, but this is an example--for this hard to count area, defined as the low response rate from the previous census,. People who did not respond to the census were put on a map. I'll take you to a web site where you can go and see that. In 2010, what would happen was, the census gave you a month. They started advertising a year before, then in March you got this mail and the form. If you didn't return it, they would start with their outreach plan, which was 60 touches, different pieces of it, verified. Mail, phone calls, knocks on the door, even just advertisement. With this 30 percent cut, it means that certain areas that needed all of that work, gets only four. When you talk about accuracy, there are all of these challenges. We have general distress; it's going to be online; and we don't have people come and knock on your door. There is a lot of work to do. And a lot for us at stake. I don't know if you've heard, but the City of Seattle will partner with King County and the Seattle Foundation to create a fund of $1 million to ordinary citizens who can apply to do outreach in the communities. It's going to be released April 15, next Monday by the Seattle Foundation. I will send you a link to it.

These are the hard-to-count areas in 2000. This is 2010. It doesn't change much. We know where people are. If we think about who those communities are, there are people of color, immigrants and refugees, LGBTQ communities, kids under five, renters, people experiencing homelessness. These are folks who in general are marginalized, under-served, and under-represented. And they live in very similar areas. We are working right now to make sure this map exists, because we even have it down to the neighborhoods. In 2010, we were very successful in Seattle. I was part of the effort in doing this work. We got one of the highest percentage of completion in the nation. One of the reasons is that we created this community, a very diverse community group of folks who were doing outreach. The percentage in the country was 73 percent. We got almost 80 percent. A lot of these folks actually worked from different communities, and what we know is that what works is that people are not going to listen to the government. People are going to listen to community members. People they trust.

This is an interactive map that shows you this low rate response. there are a couple, but what you do is you look for it and this is what the census gives you now. So you can see it gives you total population information and the percentage in 2010, which was 24 percent. It says King County, but if you know what neighborhood it is, it's central Seattle. You can find all of this information and you can play with it. What I'm trying to do is to go down to the street. These are some of the tools that we have to locate where people are. We also don't want to disclose where people are in general for certain populations. People experiencing homelessness is another population. And we don't want to release where they are for many different reasons. So we need community to be the ones to bring in this information to our groups.

There are many different webinars. The Census Bureau is coming out to do show and tell. This is how you get information. This is so important. But nobody is going to the Census Bureau. Nobody wants to share anything with the agencies right now. So, it's up to us to be able to say that is what we do. We have to document the under-counted communities. This is the focus. This is one of those things where if they participate, we all benefit. If they don't participate, we all lose, because, imagine, if they are looking for resources, and we don't have them from the state, where are they going to be asking? The City, the state, philanthropy. Those needs are not going to be fulfilled.

This is Resources, Representation, and Data, and how we use data in the City of Seattle. Who in this room uses data? Can you give us an example?

**Tyler Woebkenburg:**  Sure. [unintelligible]

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  Who else uses census data for work?

**Steven Maheshwary:**  Working at SNAP EBT funding, they use data by county.

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  Anybody else?

**David Keyes:**  We use census and American Community Survey data to look at the number of people who have the availability and the number of people who have internet and computers.

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  So, this is an important thing that I'd like to share with you, which is about confidentiality. People are saying, "How can you assure me that my information is not going to be shared?" Caveat: This is all from the Census Bureau. The Census Bureau cannot share disaggregated information for 70 years. And there are high penalties, such as a fine of $250,000; they can be put in jail because it's a felony. This is something that we like to share with communities. The information  right now is protected. But, as we know, who knows what this administration will be doing? There are many ways in which people are doing all kinds of things to make sure that this information is not shared. The City of Seattle is saying, no, you're right. Know what you should and shouldn't do, and make an important decision. The census is mandated by the Constitution. So, it's obligatory. You are not supposed to skip questions. Do them all. Of course, people can make their own decisions.

This is a little bit of the timeline. This is when it's going to happen. It's not going to happen until next year. What we're doing is all prep and work. This is when you will receive a mail or a postcard at your household. Then, you're going to get a reminder letter, if you haven't responded yet. Another, and another one. Maybe at this point, someone will come to your house. This happens in March and April of 2020.

**Luis Barrera:**   The households that are getting invitations to online only 2020 census, is there a number on there? Is there any way for that household to receive a paper copy, or a paper questionnaire?

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  Yes, there are going to be some, and you can ask for it. And it's gong to come in different languages. And believe me, the Census Bureau is going to do their best. I feel bad for the folks working there. There are career people working there, and even the outreach folks are people that I know, and I feel sorry for them.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   I was just going to ask, what are Seattle's efforts to reach out to these communities outside of these follow-ups after the census is launched, and outside of, for example, the RFP?

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  Yes, what we know is that there have been so many studies about what is and what isn't working. Funders around the state and country have done some research of what message works for communities. They did it by different groups, which I love to share. They asked, who are your trusted messengers for the African-American community, for the Latino community? For the African-American community, they had a list of like sports people, politicians, and famous folks. And the two people who stood out as best messengers were, of course, Michelle Obama, Oprah, and everyone's mothers and aunts. Same in all communities, aunties and moms. It just works like that for everything, even voting, So how we reach out to this community is by utilizing our messengers. How are we going to make sure that those communities know how to use the form? How are we going to get laptops and tablets? How do we support communities to get this information? How do we help them before--to reach out to them through phones? Relational organizing tools, which are calling your family; keeping a list of who you know. How do we make that happen, available to all communities? How do we teach our folks to use a phone list in a way that -- hey, the census is coming, do you have a question? This is how you do it.

There is this one technology that I love. We have to reach everybody. So, how do we do that? How do we share this in a trustful way. One way is to acknowledge the challenges. If you have a conversation with community about census, they're going to be like, 'this is great, but I'm not going to do it.'  I've been in front of Latino groups of 60 people, who say, 'Yeah, this is so important. We've got to do it.' But, if it means that my safety and my family is in jeopardy, I am not going to do it. I'm just not going to do it. It's the same for everybody else. African-Americans ask, "Can you assure me that this is going to come to me, after all these many years that it hasn't?'  And so, you have to acknowledge it, address it, and say, "This is all the information I know. Educate yourself to educate others.'

Sometimes, the Census Bureau will say, "It's your duty. You're supposed to do it." That does not work.

So, how does a board entrust local organizing? It's what we're finding to be the best. So, we have money for communities to apply for this. The Mayor asked me to create and to help all of the different departments of the City to create a work plan. How are you going to be sharing this information about the census? What are we going to do? We're going to have a web site. We're going to have this mapping. And for every opportunity we have, we going to share information about the census, and give technical assistance. We are here meeting with a different board to see what kinds of activities a board like this can do, or advise, or help us.

**David Keyes:**   Can you say something about which languages the census will be available in?

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  Yes. It's going to be available in 16 different languages, which is pretty good. They have some good information based on previous censuses, so they will let us know where to send it to. It's going to be online, so it will be easier to check. In 2010, it was four languages. This time, it's pretty good. Sixteen different languages.

**Charlotte Lunday:**  A few questions. First, is there any way to get a look at the form of the census, so we know specifically what questions they're going to be asking? And then, second, what, if any, are the penalties for skipping questions? Third, what, if any, penalties are there if you advise somebody to skip a question?

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  I think it was something like $50,000 for not completing the census.

**Charlotte Lunday:**  What about enforcement? Is that .....

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  It never happens. I think it happened once, and it just never ever happened after that.  But, who is going to say that it's not going to happen? We had a lot of folks who were in solidarity with other communities by saying, 'We are not going to do it. We're not going to answer the citizenship question. It sounded great. This is one of those instances where good intentions can be really harmful. Because what happens is, as you see, the Census Bureau has very little money to do outreach. They have it only for certain areas where they already know they're going to have problems getting the answers. If people throughout Seattle say they're not going to do this question, they don't have money to send people to go Green Lake or Magnolia. Because they know that people typically respond to the census. They're going to be sending people to communities and neighborhoods where we don't want people to be knocking on doors. So, you can see how this has great intentions but it's creating another problem. Some communities are really afraid of opening the door to strangers right now, because it may be ICE. We don't want that. So by doing that, we are just making the problem bigger in a different way.

**Charlotte Lunday:**  Do you know if there are any legal defense funds, or things like that, that can be available?

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  Yes, those are the conversations. There is community organizing right now. They're called the Washington Census Alliance, which is an organization or organizations in the State of Washington. They have been advocating for the State of Washington to allocate money in the budget for census outreach. And that would include money for legal representation.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Forget the board. You are looking at resources that can meet the employment workforce in central Seattle and where a lot of your wealth is concentrated, and also a lot of volunteer interest is concentrated. Are there things that the average person in Seattle can do to either help drive either awareness, funding, resources, or time towards the census?

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  Yes. I think what we're going to be doing is, as we are spreading the word about the census, we are going to be hearing from community efforts at these events. And then, we're going to have a web site that is going to be launched on Monday, where we're gong to be placing all of these opportunities in Seattle, with maybe a link to other places outside of Seattle and King County. I think that in general, what I would advise is to follow up on what's happening. I want to know if there is any way in which the board can help get the word out. There are going to be many different opportunities, especially when the actual assistance in filling out the form comes.

**Charlotte Lunday:**  When the Affordable Care Act was launched, at the law school we had clinics where people could walk in and get assistance and go on the exchange. I think a lot of us have connections to different technology companies. If there were opportunities for us to potentially host and maybe get computers donated for an hour or two, or for a day or something. People could walk up and we could help them -- the technology would be there -- and we could help them get their forms filled out. That would something that maybe would get us involved.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   That would be one, requesting tech resources from companies. Another one that I think has huge potential is letting us communicate internally within certain companies to let them know that's happening on these dates, and we would need help with onboarding community members to learn how to use the census. The other one is we work with Seattle IT on the Technology Matching Fund, which, if you're not familiar with it, Seattle IT has been doing it for 20 years. That's a huge opportunity for us to at least message out to recipients in the past, to let them know about census, and make sure that they're aware of its importance.

**Charlotte Lunday:**  Recently, we talked about it at the last meeting, they just completed their work about new technology accessing the City. I think they have some pretty good data about the numbers of people who don't have access to technology resources. And I think maybe distribution, so that could be a place to focus some outreach, and make sure people are aware.

**David Keyes:**  Yes, so we could map to where some of those centers are, where people have technology or do not. I think some of the vulnerable, low-participating communities are often our grantees, also. So, there is some nexus between them, just in terms of matching resources in our Tech Adoption Survey. We'll have some specific data, so if it's helpful to you, contact Seferiana Day. Just in terms of having data that says here are communities that don't have devices, or have low internet, or low skill levels, that's the kind of data we have in our Tech Adoption Survey.

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  Yes. That would be great because that's where we could advise communities to partner up with people who have access to technology, and create a clinic for the census.

**Charlotte Lunday:**  We have been working with the Seattle Public Libraries on some events, and I think it might be something worthwhile to collaborate with many groups, and see what kinds of resources we could pull together. Because the libraries are a good hub for individuals who don't have good tech resources.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   I was just pulling up, trying to pull up their page.

**David Keyes:**   We help maintain some of the kiosks and the WiFi.

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  So, if you guys don't mind, I will let you decide if this is something you guys would want to do. And then, I can communicate with you and see how we can partner. We have time. But in the next month or so, we're coming up with the outline in detail. What do we have? What resources do we have to get this done? If you think about this, what is happening six months later? It's something really important. It's the elections. This is a way in which to build capacity in organizations and groups. If they have heard information before, they will respond to trusted messengers, and it's a way to create a path to civic engagement for real. And then, if you're upset about something, as we all are, this is a great opportunity to help folks know how to do this. It's the same population, and it's the same type thing where you participate. This is a great opportunity to organize and to be part of getting folks to participate.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   At the very least, you could just send the web site and any other information? We can work to disseminate that throughout our community, through the companies that we work with, and then publish either broad post or some articles on the importance and how the community can get involved, or at least learn more about the census and it's importance.

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  Yes, that will be great. One population that we haven't talk a lot about is young folks in the tech world. Where do they get information from? I don't know. There's a lot of data, but it's not getting directed to them. I was talking to my co-workers, who are really young, who said they don't need the information. I said no! This is the only way we get represented and we get money. through the census. One time, every ten years.

I'm going to close this by asking where do you want to be in ten years. Think about it. Ten years seem like nothing. Ten years ago, do you remember where you were? Where are you going to be in ten years? My daughter is going to be 15.

**Question:**   I wonder if there is any collaboration with Seattle Public Schools, at least at the high school level on educational aspects? A lot of communities of color [unintelligible]...?

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  I have not started that. But we are going to, for sure.

**David Keyes:**   This board may have some resources. Looking at some marketing messaging. Folks work for companies with really strong product marketing styles and expertise. So, in terms of how to put forward messaging from trusted ambassadors in the communities, that might be a good approach.

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  That would be great, because I am just finishing up the City of Seattle messaging tool kit. Not me, but a group of folks. And I would love to send it this way.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   You can send it to either me or David Keyes or Seferiana Day. We can make sure that it gets to the right people.

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  That would be great, if I could do it that way.

**David Keyes:**   In D.C., they've done some work, like text to a number for information. I don't know if you're looking at that at all.

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  I don't know. If we are going to do it as a City, we have capacity. Do we have any texting capacity in the City?

**Steven Maheshwary:**   There could be like a civic hack-a-thon where that's a project. I know it was done with Casa Latina, where they created a sort of text alert hotline. That was something that was taken on by volunteer programmers and software developers. It could be something we could create a volunteer group around.

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  Yes. There was a conversation about hack-a-thons. And it was just a conversation. We will definitely come and ask you, and I will bring this map and you guys can work.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   We have a good organizer for Tech for Good hack-a-thons.

**David Keyes:**   It's coming up next Sunday.

**Mark DeLoura:** In Los Angeles, there's one called Creatives. I was just digging around, I don't know where it is.

**Elsa Batres-Boni:**  Yes. We could pair it up with community members that bring in different languages. Okay.

**Harte Daniels:**   Here's the problem with the hack-a-thons. You still don't get the people that you need there. And there are a number of people that don't trust the establishment to be able to represent them. We ran into this problem during Hurricane Sandy. Hack-a-thons are non-productive in this situation. There are people that, as you said, are not wanting to be identified by government. So, there are other methods that are better than hack-a-thons, and I would suggest that you try looking into them.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Thanks for your feedback, Dan. That's noted. And thank you, Elsa.

**CTO UPDATE**

**Saad Bashir:**   I'm sorry to be late but I was in a meeting. I was literally next door, but I was unable to get out. My apologies for being late.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Do you want to introduce yourself for people who are unfamiliar?

**Saad Bashir:**   Sure. My name is Saad Bashir, and I am the CTO for the City. What I promised last time was that I was going to give you a quick update on some of the things that I have been up to. And if it's okay, I just have three slides along. I hope you folks have plenty of questions. Just to give you an idea, it has been tempting to just come from another City and apply whatever was working in Ottawa and apply that to Seattle. But, just like no two people are alike, Seattle and Ottawa are not alike. I wanted to find out the nuances of the City through one-on-ones. There are more than 300 in IT. Surveys that have been done in the past--we did some focus groups internally and met with all of the various client departments, done a lot of budget analysis, because that tells a story. Best practices, and all of those things have helped inform me of the kinds of things that we can do to improve IT. It should be no surprise that there's a lot of improvement opportunity if we can do the right thing. So, I have been speaking with folks, and in my own experience is that any one of these nine things, if they are not done right, they can become an obstacle to the growth of an organization. So, whatever feedback I've been getting from people, in my own mind, in my own notebook, I have been putting them under one of these nine bucket areas.

I am actually a bit surprised that each one of those nine boxes that you see demands a lot of attention. Typically, from my experience in looking at organizations and making them do differently a few times, typically, it's four or five of these, but here I'm find that all nine -- you know we can do a lot with all of them. Business Alignment is not correct if people have different expectations. This is very true. I'm finding if when I go in front of the Mayor's Office, when I'm sitting in front of my own IT peers, in front of CTAB, in front of the Innovation advisory Council, everyone seems to have a slightly different, and sometimes very different, expectation of what IT means to them. So, alignment there is very important.

Processes. That's one of the favorites. When I used to make fun of the federal government back in Canada, that they were so bureaucratic in process. But, you know, Seattle is at a different level. No doubt about that. So, how do we talk amongst ourselves within IT? That needs a lot of attention. How do we talk with our clients? And how do we talk to external folks? All of those things demand some work.

Compliance is another area. Because we are so process-heavy, it automatically leads into the idea that we should have a lot of policies to govern everything. And we have 100-plus policies related to IT. Just to give you some perspective, in a similar sized municipality, we were able to do IT business with five, versus over a hundred policies. So, that is an area of attention for me.

Skills. There is definitely a lot of work to be done there. We have many instances of -- you're Dave, right? Dave has many years left in IT. He has no desire to leave, and his skills are not increasing. That is not a true story. But, you know, multiply that by many, many numbers and you can see that if that is not addressed, then we are going to get into a situation where we might have a lot of people like that. Sometimes, we do everything right, but sometimes we don't tell the story right, so communication, of course, is another area.

What I don't have today is I don't have the tactics that are associated with each one of these nine boxes. The next time that I come, on time, I'm going to be able to share with you those tactics in a little more detail, for your feedback, as well.

My last thing, and I'm happy to take any questions, all of that input that I have been gathering, if I were to sum it up, is that we could have hired an external firm to come up with that bottom line that you see. But I just saved us $100,000. That is a vision that many people seem to gravitate to. A City like Seattle, which is the center of innovation for the world, if that IT department of the City of Seattle wants to be the best in class, meaning the best in the world of governments. If that is the vision that you want to aspire to, then there are two things that this is going to be hinged upon. One is having a ready, state of the art security posture. That has become increasingly important. And talent development, which I sort of just referenced. Those two things are really going to be the anchors for us to get to that vision. And then, if you look at those white boxes on either side, those are some of the principles, some of the drivers. People have said to me during some of my information gathering is IT needs to behave like that. IT needs to be focused, needs to be agile; we need to be client-centric. All of those things that you see there.

Right in the center, you see client operations, user experience, analytics. One thing I've found is that each of the client departments of IT behaves like an independent company. So, if there are things that can bring them together, it is perhaps how they look at user technology. Each one of them, one is a better user experience, one has better analytics, and of course, needs help with their operations and the use of technology.

So, that is a bit of a summary chart. The next time when I come, I will have a lot more details and individual tactics for each of those nine boxes. I am happy to take any questions.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Can I ask a quick question on your Slide #2? Obviously, as one of the advisory boards, we relate to Seattle IT through your focus on community engagement. I'm wondering how you factor that in, not just like from communication outwards, but also listening inwards through community outreach, and making sure that services and information are available to the communities?

**Saad Bashir:**   What's hidden there is underneath the structure and underneath process. That will be there when I am able to show you the tactics. That's where you will find how we are able to make sure that we have the right processes in place, that we are engaging in a two-way conversation. Not just sending you an email with some success stories. How are we structured here so that you're not just talking with one part of it. One of the things that I have noticed is that we may not be engaging this group on many other aspects of IT that are, perhaps, hidden in different functions. So, how do we have the right structure for you to participate in that?

**Charlotte Lunday:**  I have a question, as well.  It might be a controversial one. Are we the right stakeholders for Seattle IT? CTAB, according to my understanding, is kind of a check on policy type of agency. And my understanding is that Seattle IT, their main policy comes from digital equity, and that's a portion of what we do, the issues that we work on. Do you think there should potentially be a realignment at the City level for where we should be?

**Saad Bashir:**   That's a great thought. I don't think it's controversial at all, Charlotte. By the way, I don't think we've met before.

**Charlotte Lunday:**  I don't think so.

**Saad Bashir:**   But I think what you bring up is a great point. Ninety-nine percent of what Seattle IT is doing, what I am responsible for, probably this group does not have a lot of interest in. Because it's very much about internal folks. And there are many, many other things that are happening outside of Seattle IT in other departments that do have a strong tie to what this group is all about. I think if that is somethings you guys want to explore, I would love to explore it. How to reframe the role of CTAB and maybe engage other non-IT departments.

**Harte Daniels:**   I agree. I think that the problem that the City is facing cannot be worked with the City alone. It has to be worked with the region as a whole.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Well, I wouldn't look at us as exclusively technology policy, because I think we present some public interest events, too. I think there have been conversations in the past about where do we align best, whether it's closer to the Mayor's Office or areas of technology focus. In discussion of the past, they were about moving us closer there, but I think what we would want your help with is in helping push through an alignment of objectives, with what CTAB hopes to accomplish, either by connecting us with the right stakeholders in Seattle in City government.

**Saad Bashir:**   You know, from my previous experience, and I don't know which one of these two are happening here--sometimes committees like this come together and they come up with their own work plan. Based on their work plan, it is decided which area of the City should interest them the most. In some cases, and the latter is what used to happen in my old job, the City divides the work up. The City says, this is where we need help. And that work plan automatically got matched with the various departments. I don't know whether you are being asked to come up with your own work plan, or whether the City is telling you that this is what you can do.

**David Keyes:**  The charter for the board started from the foundation that the City brings to the board: items, issues of concern that they're seeking input on technology. And then, there is also a proviso where the board sees things in the community, or has expertise on something that they want to bring up as an issue to the City, they can do it. So, it's sort of a two-way direction.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   We've been pretty independent, I think, with a lot of the things we've brought to the table, like a lot of policy reviews that have been solicited and put forth from CTAB, as opposed to them saying here is a policy that you need to review. Traditionally, we have sub-committees where we've made our own decisions about the areas that we want our sub-committees to focus on, what are the projects or work strings, or even interest within those sub-committees. Those are based on the proviso.

**Saad Bashir:**   You know I got this idea from somebody in the Department of Transportation.  They have a policy which is very much going to include how technology is going to affect the City. You're not going to get to that through IT. It's happening elsewhere. Similarly, look at the police, perhaps. They are talking about the use of technology and the policy around it.

**Charlotte Lunday:**  The board existed before Seattle IT consolidated. There were several departments in each agency and they all merged. I think that might be where some of the wonkiness of our current arrangement comes from. In my mind, especially looking at this, your primary stakeholders are really more to do with the internal operation of the City. Whereas, again we are advising on policy, even though engaging citizens and residents. That has a lot less to do with the internal day to day management of the City.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   If we want to align ourselves with other City organizations, groups, departments, we can make that proposal, too.

**Charlotte Lunday:**  Given our current arrangement, does anything come to mind where CTAB might be valuable or useful? We could make better use of our time. We should also think about how we want to be organized.

**Saad Bashir:**   Given that I am new to the City, I can definitely look at another plan towards the end of the week, and get back to the co-chairs and share with you some of the areas where you might want to create some impact.

**Charlotte Lunday:**  Okay.

**Saad Bashir:**   I can consult with my team. I can think of a couple already, but I just want to make sure I have it right.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   One of the things that we want to highlight for you as one of our priorities for the year, as well. that we have pushed through at City Council. and we also emailed the Mayor: We were also thinking of expanding our board. Is there a significant amount of projects that we could take on? Right now, we are finding ourselves with limited capacity compared to where we used to be and compared to other commissions and advisories. Just for example, we currently have four vacant spots on the CTAB board. It's difficult to turn down people who would be valuable members. Just because we have a limited amount of slots. That's something that is in your inbox. I want to make sure that you are able to take a look at that, as well.

**Saad Bashir:**   I see some new faces here. You already have such a large advisory group. They are technically not members?

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Anyone from the public can attend. Right now, from the board we have us three: myself, Mark DeLoura, and Charlotte Lunday. Are there any other questions for Saad?

**Saad Bashir:**   Once again, my apologies.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Well, thank you for coming, Saad.

**Saad Bashir:**   I'm not going home. I'm just going next door.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Thank you. So, Mark Frischmuth, I know we have you next. But just given that we've had two presentations, I'm wondering whether we can opt for a break first?

**Mark Frischmuth:**   I only need about three minutes.

**DEMOCRACYLAB HACK-A-THONS: RECAP OF ST. HACKTRICKS DAY EVENT**

**Mark Frischmuth:**   Great! Thanks! My name is Mark, and I'm the executive director of DemocracyLab. CTAB partnered with DemocracyLab and Open Seattle, Seattle Tech for Good to put on an event in March, called St. HackTricks Day. This was an event where there were ten different Tech for Good projects that were worked on through the course of a Saturday. About 70 people showed up and participated in that event. It was done at Codefellows, along with community partners Washington Technology Industry Association, Washington nonprofits. All of these groups collectively pushed the message out. We got people in the room who wanted to contribute their time and their talents to advancing projects that serve the public good.

There are a couple of little pictures of the event. A few of the projects I thought I'd just call out. A couple of ideas that were worked on, a few success stories. One of the projects was Open Sidewalks. If you think of open street maps, you're basically mapping out the road. This is doing that same thing, but from the standpoint of accessibility for people with mobility challenges. So, mapping out where there are sidewalks, where are the crosswalks, where is the incline, so to speak, that is not easy to get around. What they worked on was making it easier for everyday citizens to contribute basic data to that project, so they could move on and draw the maps.

Another example of a project worked on was through FareStart, an established nonprofit that helps transition people out of homelessness. It took a really tactical approach, and adopted a project to automate a manual financial report that took one person 30 to 45 minutes every week to do. There was no reason to be doing that. They automated it, so that now saves some time and money that the organization was spending can now be devoted to higher impact activities.

Ready Set Vote is a customized voter's guide that makes it easier for people to vote. They worked on rebuilding the back end of the web site outside of King County. And then, the Town Hall project is a project that maps out where there are representatives around the country who have committed to hold public town halls. It is another very useful project.

What I'm here to ask for today is CTAB's continuing support. There is a vacant spot here where CTAB's logo can be for the next event in the series, Hack for Your Mother, the day before Mother's Day on Saturday, May 11. We have puns and we're not afraid to use them. That's what we're doing, and we really appreciate the outreach from CTAB last time. Torgie Madison was there and represented CTAB to the community at the last event. Steven Maheshwary has been at previous events and done the same thing. It has been a really heartwarming coming together of people who want to contribute, how they can help to make Seattle a better place. We appreciate your support and would like to have it again for the next event.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Torgie mentioned in passing that he had a positive experience and would be interested in continuing support. Just along those lines, would anyone want to, then, make an official motion, much like we did at the last meeting to continue supporting and co-organizing the DemocracyLab hack-a-thon for May?

**Charlotte Lunday:**  I would move to co-organize the May 11 Hack For Your Mother.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Do we have a second? I'll second it.  All in favor of co-organizing for the May DemocracyLab hack-a-thon, please say, "Aye." All abstaining?

**Mark DeLoura:**  Are you asserting that we just want to put our logo on this? There isn't actually anything more than that?

**Mark Frischmuth:**   Helping with outreach is really part of it. So, distributing information through CTAB's networks, that's really the ask.

**Mark DeLoura:**  If I don't want to say yes without being clear about what we're doing,

**Steven Maheshwary:**   In the past, I've helped out with sign up just from a volunteer capacity. Sometimes it might be officializing, stuff like that. People from CTAB are being invited to volunteer.

**David Keyes:** If you guys work with Mark, we can send that out to the broader CTAB mailing lists.

**Mark DeLoura:**  Okay, yes. That seems to formalize it a little bit. That'd be great.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Okay, so would you be a yes?

**Mark DeLoura:**  Yes.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   The motion to co-organize the next Hack for Your Mother hack-a-thon with DemocracyLab passes.

**David Keyes:** Does it have a particular 'mother' theme, then? We're not helping my mom?

**Mark DeLoura:**  Maybe it's for Mother Earth.

**Mark Frischmuth:**   There will be some speakers from the University of Washington, so there will be a little bit of that. But we're not requiring the projects to be related.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   In the interest of time, I know we're running over, would anyone be opposed to taking a break now, but cutting it to five minutes? We can take a break now, there's food, and we can reconvene at 7:27.

**BREAK**

**Steven Maheshwary:**   All right, guys, I think we're going to regroup. We don't have a lot left, so we're just going to get started here. We're going to move on. We'll get started with Maitreyee. I don't know if you want to go ahead and give the update on Smart Cities?

**COMMITTEE UPDATES**

**SMART CITIES**

**Maitreyee Joshi:**  Yes! Our next Smart Cities committee meeting is next Wednesday, which is April 17, 6:00 p.m. It's right downstairs at Starbucks on the fourth floor. A couple of things that we're working on currently: We've chosen two topics that we will be working on for the rest of the year. The first one is policing and facial recognition, and so, on that topic, what are the regulations that the City can put into place related to facial recognition. How do they develop proper public/private partnerships in that area, what kind of data, procurement process, and how they're getting this facial recognition out, etc. At the last meeting, we developed an outline for what we're going to be doing, what we're going to be focused on in this white paper, and figure out how to deliver this white paper.

And the other topic that we're working on is the role of technology in IOT, in AI, and in improving public infrastructure. So, this is the other side of the coin. How can we use technology to improve the City? What are the key transformations that will be occurring in 20 years? How do we make sure that Seattle can benefit from this transformation? How do we ensure that we have the right public/private partnerships in place, so that when those transformations come, we can take the best advantage of that. Similarly, we developed map lines for what we're going to be focusing on. This one is going to be not as prescriptive about legislation that should be proposed, more towards these are the kinds of things that we should be thinking about  for the future. So, we've put together an outline for that.

If any of you guys are interested in any of these topics, feel free to stop by our meeting next Wednesday. Come and talk to me afterwards, and I will put you on the list.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   And, anyone from the public can attend any of the subcommittee meetings and even take on leadership positions in subcommittees. I just want to make sure that that is known as a way to participate.

**David Keyes:**  So, you'll have a white paper that will come back? When do you think that that might be ready?

**Maitreyee Joshi:**  I think it will be more towards the later half of the year. Right now, we're still very much in the research phases. We're trying to figure out this is the current state of the art and what offers the best opportunity to line out the bare bones of the white paper. So, hopefully around September or October, we hope to have something ready to drop.

**David Keyes:**  And, I assume you have connected up with the other Surveillance technology meetings that are going on?

**Maitreyee Joshi:**  Yes.

**David Keyes:**  Okay, so you have that.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   If you want to generate some awareness, we can help organize a panel discussion. If there are any key people that you want to bring in for general awareness. Either AI, IOT, or facial recognition.

**Maitreyee Joshi:**  Yes.

**Dorene Cornwell:**   I have  a question. I would be interested in the issue of facial recognition software and how it works for different races.

**Maitreyee Joshi:**  Yes. If you have any thoughts about that right now,...

**Dorene Cornwell:**   I am humble .I would love you to do the research.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Karia, do you have an update from the Digital Equity Committee?

**DIGITAL EQUITY**

**Karia Wong:**  I just have a brief update. so, we meet on the fourth Tuesday of every month, so the next meeting will be on the 23rd of April, at CISC. What we did last week was we had a deep dive into the Digital Equity Report that was released last month. We're looking at the whole report, and talking about any questions that we have. Eventually, we will make some recommendations on things that we can learn from the report, and also from our [unintelligible]. We are working with some students from Seattle [Pacific] University during our meetings. We are still recruiting people who are interested in working with us.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Hey, Karia, can you say the location for the next meeting on the 23rd.

**Karia Wong:**  We will be at CISC in the International District on South Lane Street.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Great. For the Privacy Committee, I know that Torgie is not here. Charlotte, do you have anything?

**Charlotte Lunday:** I'm not on the Surveillance Committee. That would be Torgie and Smriti.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Oh, okay. Then we can skip that. We can move right into Public Comment.

**PUBLIC COMMENT**

**Steven Maheshwary:**   I do have one public comment, just to kind of kick it off.  Just a reminder that we are officially partnership with the Seattle Public Library on a series on their Emerging Technology 101 events. The next event is going to be on Thursday, April 18, at 6:00 p.m. It's going to be at the Seattle Public Library, the central library on 4th Avenue. It's going to be on blockchain. The guest speaker  is going to be Alex Ortiz,  the chief blockchain evangelist for LifeID. It will be a foundational event where we can learn more about blockchain and its implications. There's that, and there's a Facebook event for it, too. I can forward that out to anyone who is interested.

Any other comments, announcements?

**Harte Daniels:**   Yes. I sent two of them to the board. There's a save the date at the end of May. I don't know which date is the open one, for the Microsoft Ability Summit. I would suggest that all board members and the people on the Digital Inclusion Committee attend. And it would be nice if the Open Seattle people would attend, because I find their cultural competency to be lacking. The dates for the 28th, 29th and 30th, only one of those is a public day. I asked the organizer to send which one to John Krull.

The other is [unintelligible] sent this out, so it can go out in the announcements, April 23. The World-Wide Human Geography Group (WWHGD) is still doing work on open data and educating people on how to use it. This was a group that was formed out of the suggestions from the State Department on how to work with constituents using technology and data to help the same constituents that CTAB works with. I suggest you have some highly competent, educated people working on the same problems that CTAB does. We ought to get some good work out of that.

I did send a note to Torgie on Privacy. I also sent a copy to the other board members. This was on the BAA for privacy and security. However, I received no word back from anybody as to whether the idea was something that you wish to pursue. It would be nice if I had some feedback on that.

Lastly, during Hurricane Sandy, I and others expressed some reticence to your speaker, Elsa, on the Census 2020 thing. As project managers, we're expected to do questioning and push-back. Nobody listens. And I'm finding that again. You need to start....

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Dan, I've heard you on this feedback. I would really encourage you to send more resources, so that we can check things constructively.

**Harte Daniels:**   Here's one. Open Seattle has had several resources over the years and they've ignored them. One of them is [unintelligible] from the EPA on how to reach out to these people that don't have a trust relationship with governmental bodies of representation, such as CTAB. And that's the end of that. Thank you.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   All right. Are there any other announcements or comments?

**Kristen Hoffman:**  I'd like to share information about a panel discussion that we will be hosting at Seattle Pacific University here, on May 7, a Tuesday night at 7:00 p.m. at Upper Glen Commons. It's all about digital equity and inclusion in Seattle. A couple of people here, Steven Maheshwary, David Keyes will be on our panel. We'll be looking to having them  there and other people who work in these areas in Seattle. It's free and open to the public. Everyone is invited. It is sponsored by our Information Studies minor, as well as Seattle Pacific University.

**David Keyes:**  We're happy to share that. If you want to send the announcement out, we'll share that, too. I just want to mention, on the back of the agenda for tonight, I put the one-pager of the federal Digital Equity Act, which Senator Patty Murray is expected to introduce this Thursday. And it's expected to be introduced in the House in May. That's something that in part was informed by the work here in Seattle. In short, it's an exciting bill to look at nationally. It has three components to it. One is support for states to do digital inclusion planning, and to do implementation grants. The second part of it is a direct grant program that would also be administered, probably by the Department of Commerce, NDIA, or Broadband USA. That was put in there specifically to enable real diversity of organizations, to participate, whether or not a state had a digital inclusion plan. That's something that Seattle, King County, local organizations and institutions could participate in. And the third aspect of the federal digital equity act is to further research and evaluate, and exchange of best practices. So, recognizing that important role linking research with practice, and policy, the equity act would include a component for that. They have some endorsements from the National Digital Inclusion Alliance, the national PTAs, some other organizations that will continue to look for organizations' endorsements, as well as digital sponsors as they move the legislation through. There is a chance that it may, long term, get attached to the broadband infrastructure bill, if there is an opportunity. It's exciting.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Has the bill been released in its full wording?

**David Keyes:**  Pretty much, yes. The bill is pretty much in its full wording. There may be a couple of minor tweaks, as they go. But it's public now.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   I definitely think CTAB should have some perspective on the bill. Maybe we can have it gathered together to provide an official endorsement....

**David Keyes:**  Yes, I think that would be helpful with your encouragement, if you want, of the City playing a role in endorsing it.

**Steven Maheshwary:**   Can the City endorse it?

**David Keyes:**  Absolutely, sure. You can certainly take positions on legislation.

**Harte Daniels:**   Will that federal legislation supersede the legislation in Washington State, where the internet carriers and the telecommunication carriers [unintelligible]?

**David Keyes:**  No. This is not so much a proviso around broadband infrastructure and who should provide it. It's more around the adoption side of it. In part, the latest state legislation around broadband and reestablishing a state office of broadband was in part recognition knowing that this legislation would be coming up. But this legislation does not have a position on who should provide broadband.

**Charlotte Lunday:**   I think anytime there is federal law that we talk about, the word would be 'preemption.' That federal law would preempt things that state and local governments are doing. That really only applies to when the federal government steps in and regulates something that a state is doing or could do. This act seems to be the creation of a grant program, so it's not creating any rules or regulations, from the looks of it. From what we have, it doesn't seem like it would be anything that would be seeking to preempt any particular state things.

**David Keyes:**  Yes. There are other policies and legislation from the FCC, so this wouldn't prevent that. Other things could hinder create solutions, like Seattle Housing Authority might want to do to provide broadband to residents, or something like that. There are opportunities in here, I think, that reinforce what Charlotte said. I would agree with that.

**Harte Daniels:**   Is there also realignment with Washington Governor Inslee's statement on alignment [unintelligible]....

**David Keyes:**  I can't speak to his run for the Presidency, but the alignment from the Inslee administration is with aspects of the state broadband bill that the governor's office put forward that has just gone through the legislature, in part establishing a state broadband office again puts a designated place for a potential broadband adoption project as it was a number of years ago before they disbanded  the state broadband office.

**Harte Daniels:**   Thank you.

**Question:**  I was curious. I know you said they're looking for co-sponsors, but with the senator being a Democrat, will there be bipartisan support for it?

**David Keyes:**  Yes. I don't have anything on where there might be additional sponsors over the last week or so, but I know that Senator King was somebody that was showing interest in it. I know that they are looking for bipartisan co-sponsors, and there is, I think, a lot of opportunity for bipartisan participation in this. So, they will continue to do that. They're very interested in having Republican and having rural endorsements so the bill certainly stands to benefit. Any links and any connections people have, I encourage them to distribute this information.

**Harte Daniels:**   Can you send me that in an email? I didn't get the agenda.

**David Keyes:**  Yes. I'll send the legislation information out, along with a link to a presentation that Ben Merkel and Hart Clements from Senator Murray's office, along with a statement from Senator Murray which was just presented this week at the National Digital Inclusion Alliance conference. They have a video of that on YouTube that folks can see to get a little bit more information.

**Harte Daniels:**   Thank you, because I have several people that can help you with your request.

**Steven Maheshwary:**  Thanks, everyone. I think, with that, that kind of concludes the meeting. I do want to just quickly remind people that we do have events coming up. We do have a lot. On April 17, we have the Smart Cities subcommittee meeting. On April 18, we have the Seattle Public Library's Blockchain Emerging Technologies event. On April 23, we have the Digital Equity meeting. On May7, we have the Digital Equity Inclusion Panel at Seattle Pacific University. And then, on May 11, we have the upcoming DemocracyLab Hack for Your Mother hack-a-thon.

**Harte Daniels:**   On April 26, you have the [unintelligible]....  On May 30, you have the Ability Summit.

**Steven Maheshwary:**  Great. Thanks, Dan. We'll send all that information out as well with the minutes. All right. This meeting is officially adjourned.

**ADJOURNMENT**