

Attachment A

Brainstorming Questions: July 9 Committee Meeting

- Which of the Sunlight Foundation's 'Guidelines for Open Data Policies' should be included in an open data ordinance? Which of these should be prioritized?
- What are citizen "must-haves" for viewing information? What would make it easier to access and read? What are developer "must-haves"? What would make data sets easier to use?
- On the City side, what would be potential obstacles to implementing such an ordinance? How can we address these obstacles in the ordinance?
- Should the ordinance be passed, what would the timeline be on the City side for ultimate implementation?
- Would this be more difficult for some departments than others?
- How does this fit in with the recommendations for the IT Department outlined in the Gartner report?
- How can we ensure that private data stays secure?

Timeline going forward:

- July 9: Brainstorming meeting, review of limitations
- August 15: Follow up committee meeting at Venture Café (1 Broadway, 5th Floor, Havana Room, 3:00 PM) to review draft
- Late August: If necessary, final committee meeting
- September 9: Introduced to City Council

Guidelines for Open Data Policies

Compiled by the Sunlight Foundation
Version 1 | June 2012

Open Data policies can...

1. Mandate open formats for government data.
2. Mandate the release of specific new government information.
3. Mandate electronic filing.
4. Require any public information to be posted on the Internet.
5. Mandate continuous publication and updates to data.
6. Create permanent, lasting access to government data.
7. Publish bulk data.
8. Create public APIs (Application Programming Interfaces) for accessing information.
9. Remove restrictions for accessing government information.
10. Remove restrictions on reuse of information.
11. Appropriately safeguard sensitive information.
12. Require exemptions to open data policy to be balance-tested against the public interest.
13. Create a portal or websites devoted to specific issues related to data publication or specific policy arenas.
14. Create or explore potential public/private partnerships.
15. Create contests or other events focused on the use of government data.
16. Require digitization and distribution of archival materials.
17. Create processes to ensure data quality.
18. Create a public, comprehensive list of all information holdings.
19. Mandate the use of unique identifiers.
20. Require the publishing of metadata or other documentation.
21. Require the publishing of code.
22. Set appropriately ambitious timelines for implementation.
23. Ensure sufficient funding for implementation.
24. Empower the creation of binding regulations to implement the new policy.
25. Tie contract awards to transparency requirements for new systems.
26. Stipulate that provisions apply to contractors or quasi-governmental agencies handling public data.
27. Create new oversight authority to review implementation of the requirements.
28. Create new legal rights or other legal mechanisms to empower the public.
29. Appeal to values and goals, such as accountability, efficiency, employment and commerce, innovation, civic engagement, and public services provision.
30. Reference and build on existing public accountability policies, like
 - i. Freedom of Information Laws
 - ii. Open Meetings Acts
 - iii. Open Records Acts
 - iv. Ethics Protections
 - v. Campaign Finance
 - vi. Lobbying Disclosure Laws
31. Incorporate public perspectives into policy implementation.
32. Require analytics about the use of open data to be published publicly.
33. Mandate future review for potential changes to this policy or law.