Data Sharing Policies

Cy Smith
Oregon GIO, URISA President &
NSGIC Past-President

35W Bridge Collapse

Wednesday, August 1, 2007



- 115' drop in seconds
- 13 killed, 145 injured
- Mayor and Governor declared Disaster – Bush Emergency
- Neither city nor county would release adjacent parcel data to R&R teams

Census Addresses

- Addresses cannot be shared
 - □ Title 13 of US Code
 - □ Baldridge v Shapiro, 1982
 - □ LUCA, 1994, but no retention
 - Could undermine Census
 - Could bring harm to individuals
- Address Points added in 2010
 - □ \$444 million
 - □ No plan for updating
 - □ NTIA to spend \$350 million duplicating data
- NSGIC pushing for release & joint maintenance



2010 CA County Parcel Prices

Extreme	\$375,000	Orange County
Other Fee > Cost of Copy	\$650 - \$2,850	4 counties
Privately Maintained	\$1,500 - \$13,400	4 counties
Fee = Cost of Copy or Free	\$0 - \$150	28 counties
Recently revised policy	\$0	20 counties

Joffee, personal communication

Oregon Statutes

- ORS 190.050 & ORS 268.357
 - □ Give local governments and metropolitan service districts ability to charge market prices for geospatial data

Santa Clara County, California



- Charged \$250k for this data; license allowed no sharing
- Sued by non-profit under CA sunshine law
- County claims copyright, national security
- County loses lawsuit, 2009
- Must pay \$500k to non-profit for legal fees
- Headline screams "Hoarding Map Data"

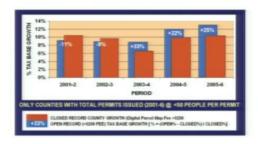
Principle-Driven Policy

- Public information is a necessary component of the democratic process and open government.
- The value of geospatial data is realized through its usage; quality information allows informed decision making.
- Widespread distribution and use of public geodata benefits the data custodian's entire jurisdiction.
- Public agencies increasingly store data electronically, and such digital data constitutes the public record.
- In their roles as data custodians, public agencies have a responsibility to make data available both for citizen access, and to reduce duplication of effort among public agencies.
- Public agencies need funding to develop, maintain, and distribute their data.
- Confidentiality and privacy are valid expectations of citizens.

Consistent Statewide Capabilities

- Wildfire Response and Planning
- Police and Fire Response
- Disaster Response and Mutual Aid
- Methamphetamine Mitigation
- Permit Streamlining
- Transportation Planning and Bridge Repair
- Economic Development
- Many other public services that involve multiple jurisdictions and levels of government

Open Records & Tax Base Growth



Why Correlation?

- Improved operations (banks, Realtors, etc.)
- Attraction of outside \$
- Improved built environment
- Reduced insurance premiums

Data sharing issues

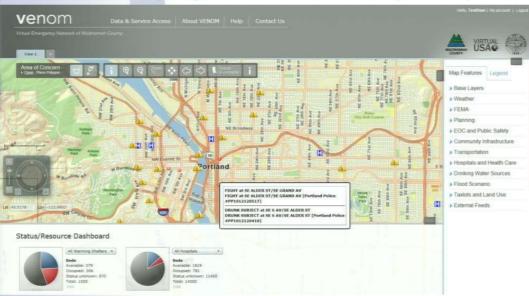
Privacy/confidentiality/security

Funding

Liability

PNW Pilot Oregon

Virtual Emergency Network of Multnomah (VENOM)



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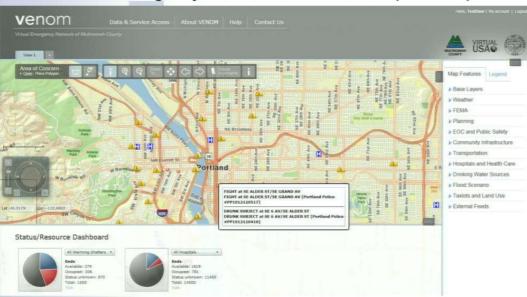
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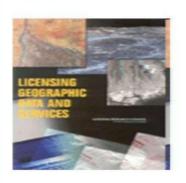
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Licensing Geographic Data and Services



- 2004 Mapping Sciences
 Committee, National Academy
- Good reasons to license
 - □ Retain credit/Attribution
 - □ Restrain no-effort resellers
 - ☐ Limit liability disclaimers
 - □ Formalize relationship
 - □ Can still be free
- Caveats on licensing
 - ☐ Standardize, simplify
 - Limit use on data used for regs or policies that affect citizen rights

Public/Private Partnerships

 Private data developers and public data developers are duplicating effort and costs

 Crowd-sourced data and authoritative data could be used to improve publicly accessible, widely used data sets Cy Smith
 Oregon Geographic Information Officer

- □ cy.smith@state.or.us
- □ http://gis.oregon.gov