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The context of local agency GIS operations

- □ Likely 1,000 county GIS operations in the U.S. (potential of 3,000 plus)
- ☐ Likely 2,500 5,000 municipal GIS operations in the U.S (potential of 25,000)
- Hundreds of regional agency GIS operations
- □ Thousands of utility district GIS operations
- NONE OF THESE GIS OPERATIONS HAVE ENOUGH MONEY
- □ ALL OF THESE GIS OPERATIONS ARE LIKELY FACING BUDGET LIMITATIONS

The context of local agency GIS operations

- GIS data development and maintenance to meet local agency business needs is complex, expensive, and provides no direct benefit in and of itself
- GIS <u>business applications</u> data needs provide the ROI and drive data development and maintenance

King County GIS

- 475 maintained data layers
- 1,200 data layers obtained from other regional agencies via GIS Data sharing program
- Other than imagery, there is little viable market provided GIS data that meets our municipal business needs



Local government limitations relative to the Geoweb

- Capability levels of local agency GIS operations vary greatly
- Process maturity levels of local agency GIS operations vary greatly and the concept of maturity is poorly understood

Local government limitations relative to the Geoweb

- □ The ROI from local agency GIS is assumed but needs to be proven:
 - □ Spatial Information in the New Zealand Economy, LINZ 2009, ACIL Tasman
 - ☐ King County GIS ROI Study via UW CBA Center
 - □ Twin Cities, Metro GIS ROI Study
 - Multnomah County GIS Application ROI Study

Local government limitations relative to the Geoweb

- Compliance with state and local jurisdiction legal & policy framework for GIS data sharing (and these vary in each jurisdiction)
- □ Transactional nature of most data sharing

Local government imperatives relative to the Geoweb

- ☐ Meet critical local agency Geoweb data business needs
- Minimize liability
- □ Pay for data development
- Pay for data maintenance

Pressures on local government GIS operations

- Provide data for free
- Customize data for outside users
- Sign industry data access agreement, rather than local agency licenses

Local government options

- □ Copyright
- □ State law limitations on cost recovery
- Licensing
- ☐ Liability issues

The failure of the market to build the Geoweb

Limitations of crowd sourced data to meet government agency needs
Inability of the market to develop Geoweb data for its own needs
Unwillingness of the market to develop Geoweb data to meet local agency business needs
Possible exceptions: Environmental Data Resources,

marketing demographics data providers, others?

Possible local agency vision for GIS data sharing

- □ Prove ROI of implementing local agency GIS
- Prove regional ROI from making local agency GIS data freely available for business, academic, and citizen use
- □ Treat GIS data as a utility developed, maintained, and managed by entrepreneurial multi-jurisdictional consortia (parallel with development of electric utilities from 125 years ago)
- Private industry public agency GIS data sharing via creative commons

Possible ways forward

- Model state data sharing laws
- Develop model local agency data license
- Voluntary private industry revenue sharing
- Local open data access web portals
- ☐ Incentive federal financial support for core data posted to the NSDI

Possible ways forward

- □ Proposed URISA GIS Capability Maturity Model:
 - Designed to measure capability and support statewide GIS assessments and COGO's proposed Geospatial Technology Report Card for the Nation
 - Designed to increase ROI by focusing on attention on process maturity
- □ URISA focus on local agency GIS ROI study & process

What makes me lose sleep at night

- Uninformed decision makers assuming that local agency GIS data is easier to develop and maintain than it is Public agency GIS data slipping into the control of private industry via copyright law Crowd-sourced data as an alternative to critical framework municipal data layers □ Erosion of local agency GIS funding support as municipal
- Erosion of local agency GIS funding support as municipal decision makers assume that the market (or the mob) can step in and supply and maintain useful data

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