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

Craig, 2006
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Extreme</th>
<th>$375,000</th>
<th>Orange County</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other Fee &gt; Cost of Copy</td>
<td>$650 - $2,850</td>
<td>4 counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privately Maintained</td>
<td>$1,500 - $13,400</td>
<td>4 counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fee = Cost of Copy or Free</td>
<td>$0 - $150</td>
<td>28 counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recently revised policy</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>20 counties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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”

Wired, 10/14/09
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

Klein 2009
Data sharing issues

- Privacy/confidentiality/security
- Funding
- Liability
PNW Pilot Oregon
Virtual Emergency Network of Multnomah (VENOM)
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PNW Pilot Oregon
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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.
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