Data Sharing

Resolving the Policy Issues
Data Access Issues

- Liability
- Cost
- Confidentiality
- Privacy
- Security
- Standards
- Public Access Laws
- Copyright
- Quality Assurance
- Data Maintenance
- Data Documentation
- Data Accessibility
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.
Problems

- Data access issues obstructing sharing
- Existing policies are conflicting
- Fundamental conflict between right to know and right to privacy

Freedom of Information Act of 1966
Privacy Act of 1974
Where We Are Now

- Consistent data license for high priority Framework data signed by 31 counties, 5 still holding out...after more than a decade

- Government can’t solve shared problems because we can’t share the information needed to solve them
Possible Solutions

- Model policy organizations could use
  - Generic
  - Over-riding principles
  - Conforming to public records law

- Intergovernmental Agreements
  - List of all data; multi-year

- Legislation
HB 4056 – Oregon Geospatial Data Sharing Act

- Framework geospatial data
- Sharing with all public bodies (400-500)
- Custodian retains control
- Clearinghouse is sharing hub
HB 4056 – Oregon Geospatial Data Sharing Act

- Privacy, confidentiality, security
- Critical infrastructure data
- Liability
  - omissions, inaccuracies, errors
  - damages, losses, claims arising from use
- Cost
HB 4056 – Oregon Geospatial Data Sharing Act

- Web services
- Standards
- Update frequency
- Redistribution
- Authoritative data and sources
State/Local Geospatial Investment

- Annually Spend on Geospatial Data
  - Use, Management, Collection, Maintenance

- State Government: $2,235,576,000
- County Government: $1,121,239,000
- City Government: $1,480,729,000
- TOTAL: $4,837,544,000
Activities Managed By Work Function

The Global Perspective

Traditional operating model

State Agencies
Federal Agencies
Local Governments
Academic Institutions
Regional Organizations
Activities Managed With Focus On Outcomes

GIS Integrates Information Across the Enterprise

- Improve Services to Citizens
- Coordinate Public Services to Help Guide Development
- Improve Management of Natural and Human Resources
- Provide Effective Response to Emergencies

State Agencies
Federal Agencies
Local Governments
Academic Institutions
Regional Organizations

How One Govt. approach operates
Shared Information

- Sizable and costly portion of needed data is common to nearly all programs

- Traditional Approach
  - Each agency develops base data themselves, in slightly different ways

- Oregon Enterprise Approach
  - One agency acts as steward for each base data set, on behalf of all others, to integrate and maintain data
Framework Data Initiative

- Fifteen Working Committees – 450+ people
- Operates Under Auspices of Governor’s GIS Council
- Tasked with Implementation Plan and Standard for each data theme
- Data Standards Development & Adoption Process
- Expanding to Include Application Governance
- Biggest Challenge is Communication
Transportation Framework

- Statewide street centerline file
- Updated locally; State Department of Transportation is data steward
- Integrated with state highways and federal resource roads
- E-911 funding mechanism and federal gas tax for maintenance
- Coordinated with regional & national models
Summary

- 73,479 miles of public roads in Oregon
- Over 330 Road Authorities
- Federal, State, County and City
- Data through system owner and stewards
  - Counties, 911 data, State and Federal
- Best Available Source
- Oregon Road Centerline Data Standard (ORCDS) approved in 2002
- Update approved in 2014
Attributes

- Contributor Identifier
- Road Owner and Manager
- Road Name (NE Main St)
- Road Name Alias (US 101)
- Road number
- Address Range
- ZIP Code
- Contributor Road/Route Numbers
- Beginning and Ending Mile Point
- City, County and State Identifiers
- Local Functional Classification
- Mode (road, rail, bike path, etc.)
- Status (Built or Planned)
ODOT Stewardship

- Annually request data from data contributors
- Don’t ask contributors to submit data in the standard
- Extract only the data necessary to meet the standard
- Adjust data to create connected network
- Link alignments to ODOT-maintained federal network
- Link crash data, traffic counts to combined network
- Provide regular update to GEO for Spatial Data Library
Oregon’s Transportation Framework

Anchor Point (From Node-To Node)
Segment ID (FIPS County - Sequential Number)
Secondary Node
State Highway
County Road
City Street
BLM Road

City Limits
From Node
Segment ID (FIPS County - Sequential Number)

19-0999
25-0001
25-0002
25-0003
25-0004
25-0005
25-0006
25-0007

County Line
To Node
Revised 4/8/02
Uses and Requirements

- Emergency Response and Management
- Traffic Safety
- Federal Funding
- Traffic Management
- Bridge Management
- Environmental Management
- Federal Reporting
- Reporting to contributing agencies (Crash, Traffic Counts, Federal Road Classifications)
Sharing

- Can use data within ODOT and can share with other state agencies
- Don’t share original contributor file
- Share ODOT file with other state agencies
- Agreements can change over time due to changes in contributors
Managing a Shared Resource

• How will consistent communications happen?
• How will policies, regulations, and procedures be established?
• How will the distributed data for all the shared themes be updated consistently to ensure that relied-upon capabilities are always available?
• A shared organizational structure with equal representation from all sectors must be created.
• Authority for that structure must be established.
Authoritative Data

• Data developed for a particular regulatory, statutory or related purpose by or for the authoritative source

• Authority is the legal responsibility provided by a legislative body to conduct business for the public good