

**Legislative Concept - Funding Model Review
OR
Impacts on Existing Fee Based Models**

Current Situation

Many Public Bodies do receive a vital portion of their operational budgets by charging other government agencies for “framework” data.

Proposed Legislative Concept

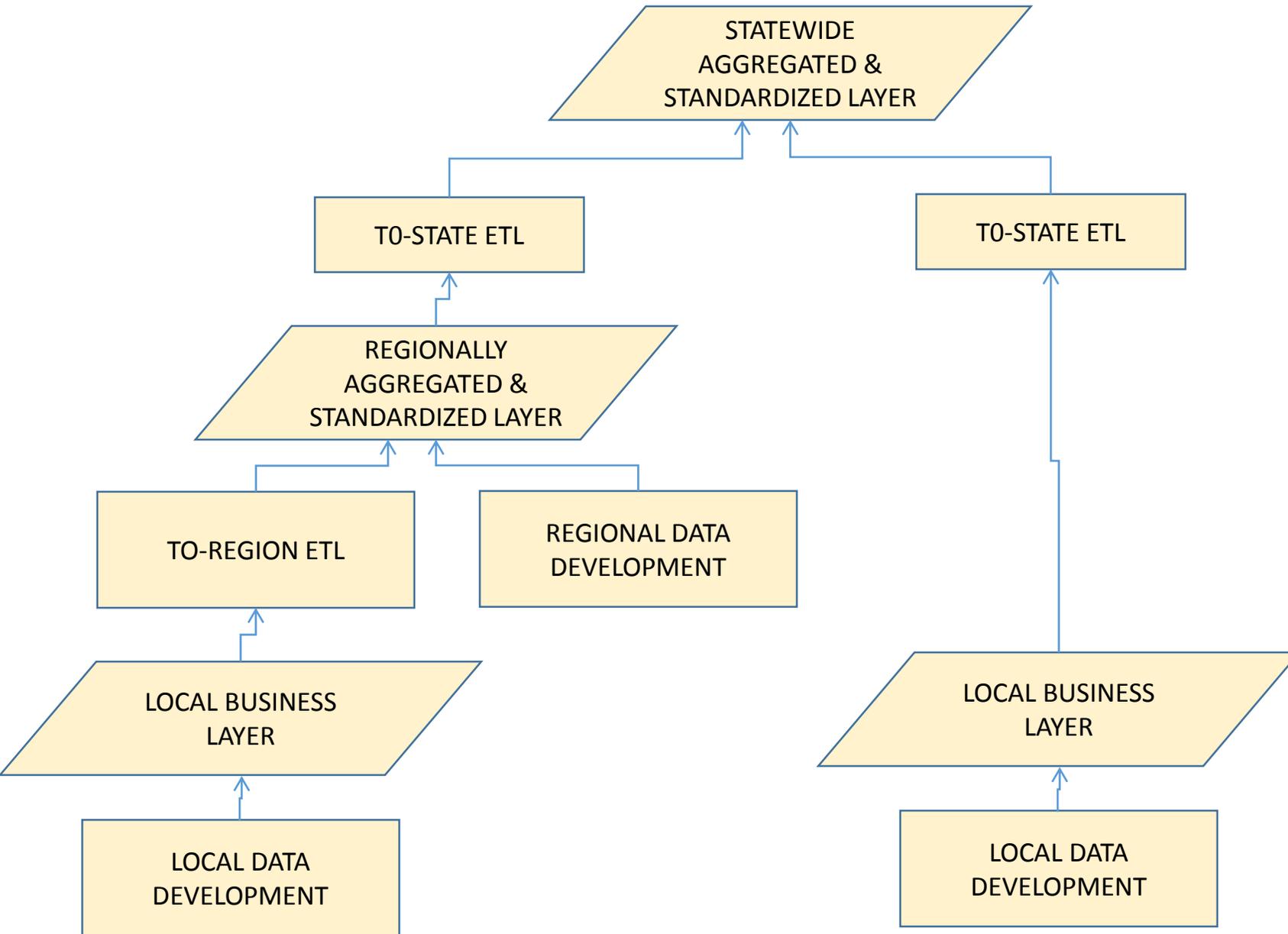
Section 5 Funding - Oregon Geographic Information Council Fund. (1) The Oregon Geographic Information Council Fund is established within the Office of the State Chief Information Officer and is separate and distinct from the General Fund. The fund consists of moneys received by the State Chief Information Officer on behalf of the Oregon Geographic Information Council under this section and such other moneys as may otherwise be made available by law.... *(There is no clear source of funding.)*

Section 4 Public Body 1.a (Page 4 Line 35) - The public body does not incur costs other than the costs the public body would incur as a custodian of the geospatial framework data;

Section 4 Public Body 4.f (page 5 Line 35) - Shall share geospatial framework data without imposing or becoming subject to fees under ORS 190.050 or 192.440 and without liability for...

These two sections are in conflict: Participants who cover existing costs by charging are at risk for losing funding or are exempt and can continue to charge.

Workflow: How Does the State Get A Framework Layer?

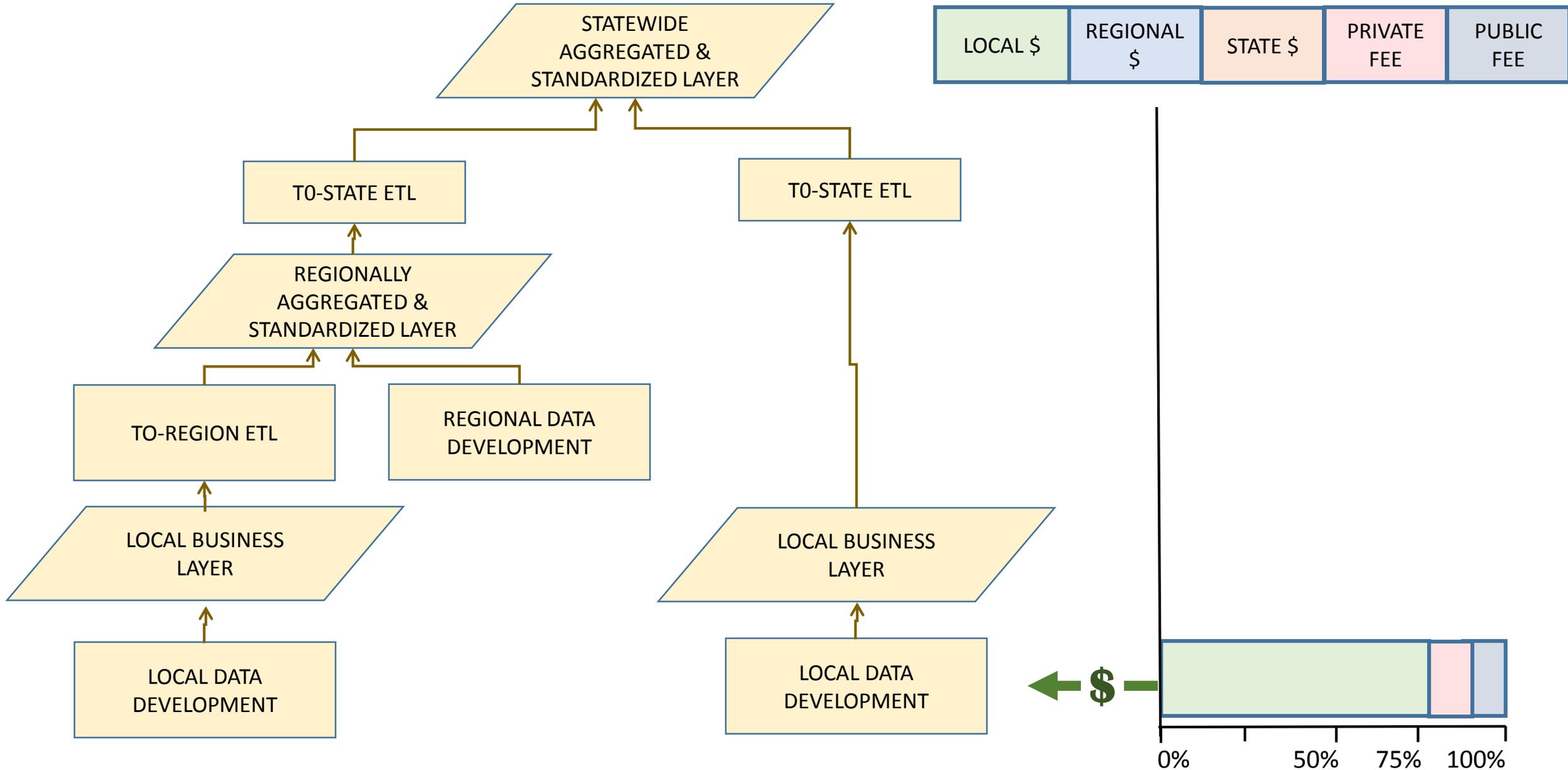


Workflow: How Do We Fund the Production Process?

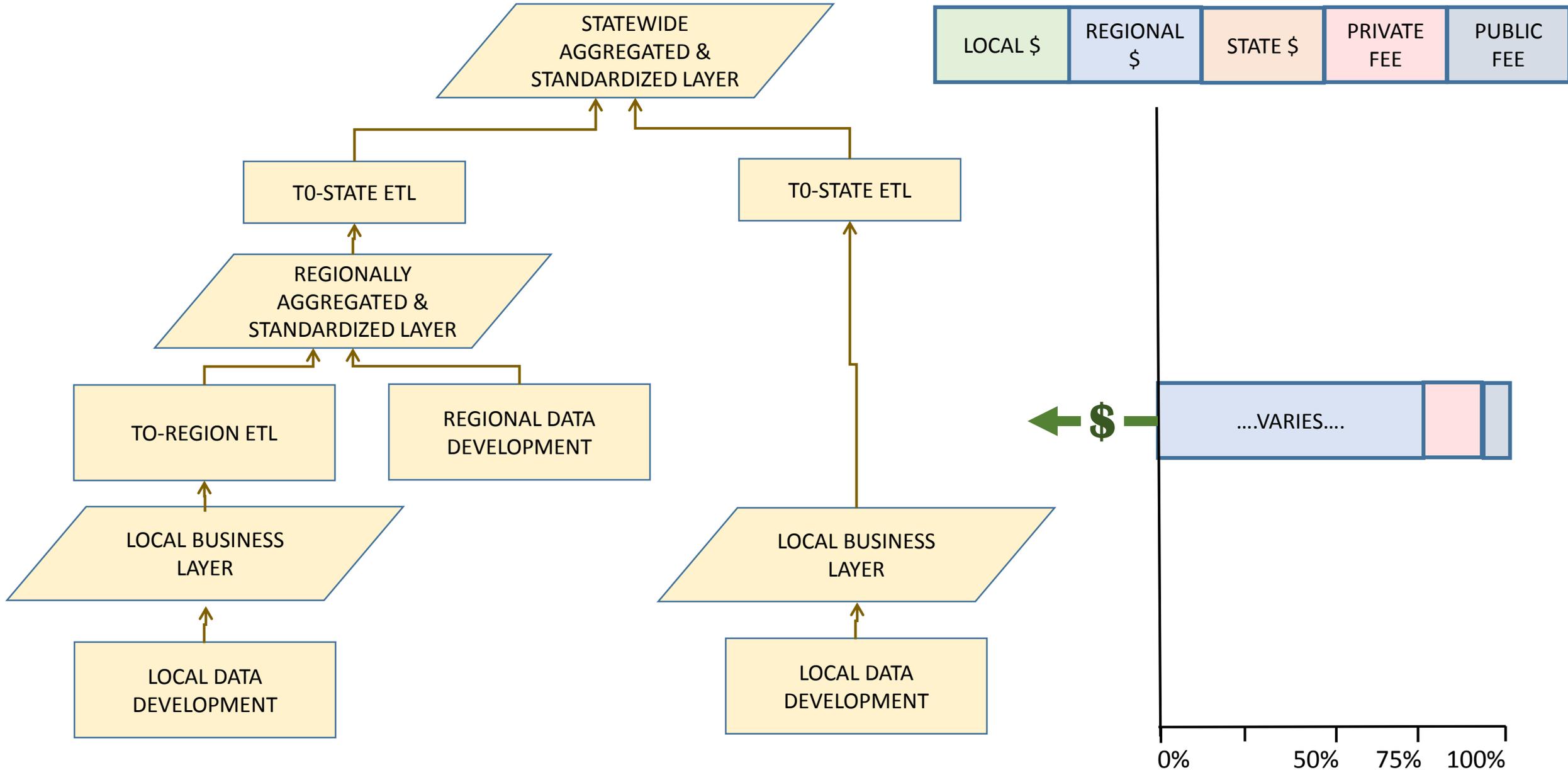
Funding Sources =



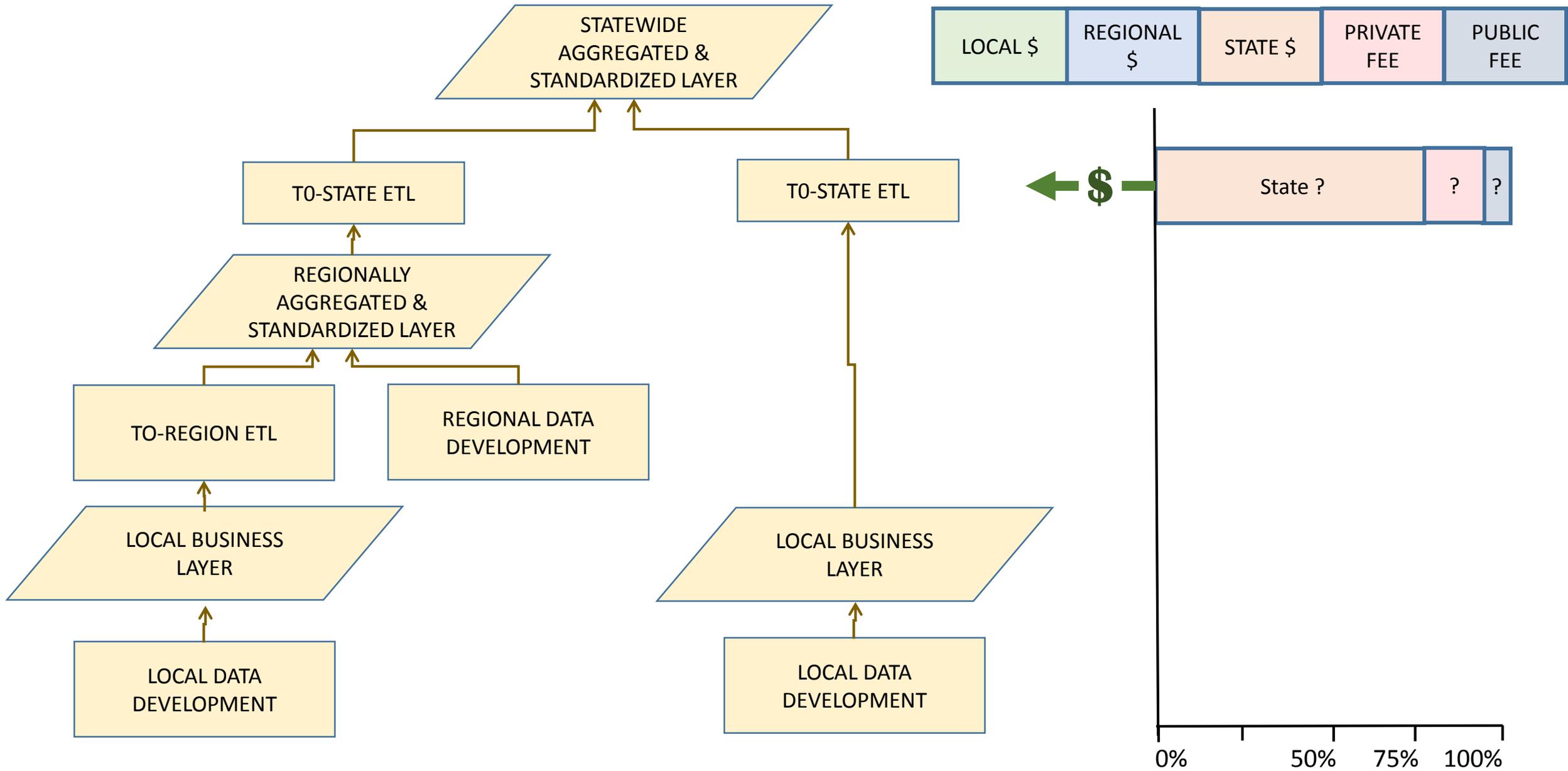
Workflow: How Do Local Providers Fund Their Production Process?



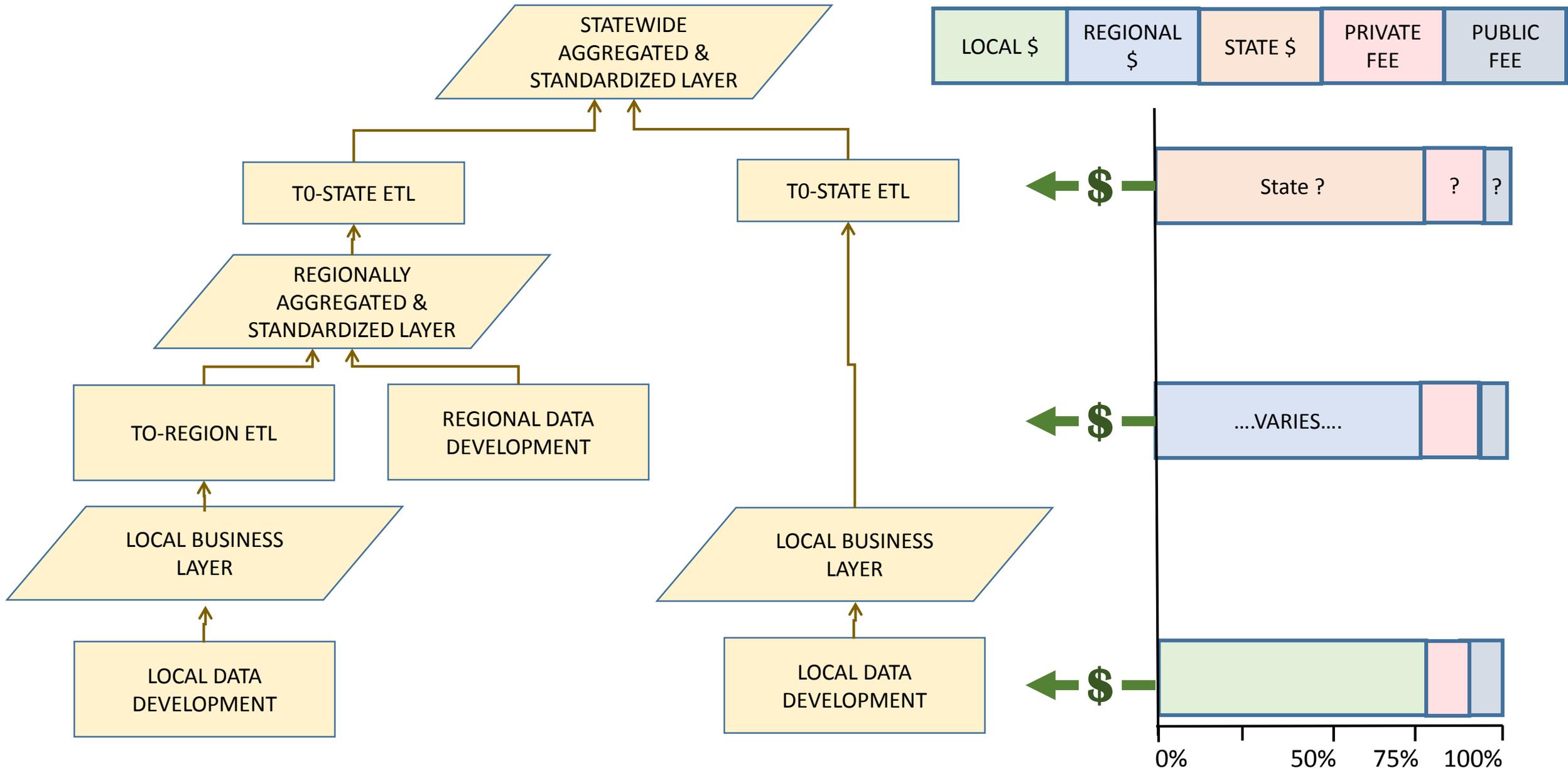
Workflow: How Do Aggregators Fund Their Production Process?



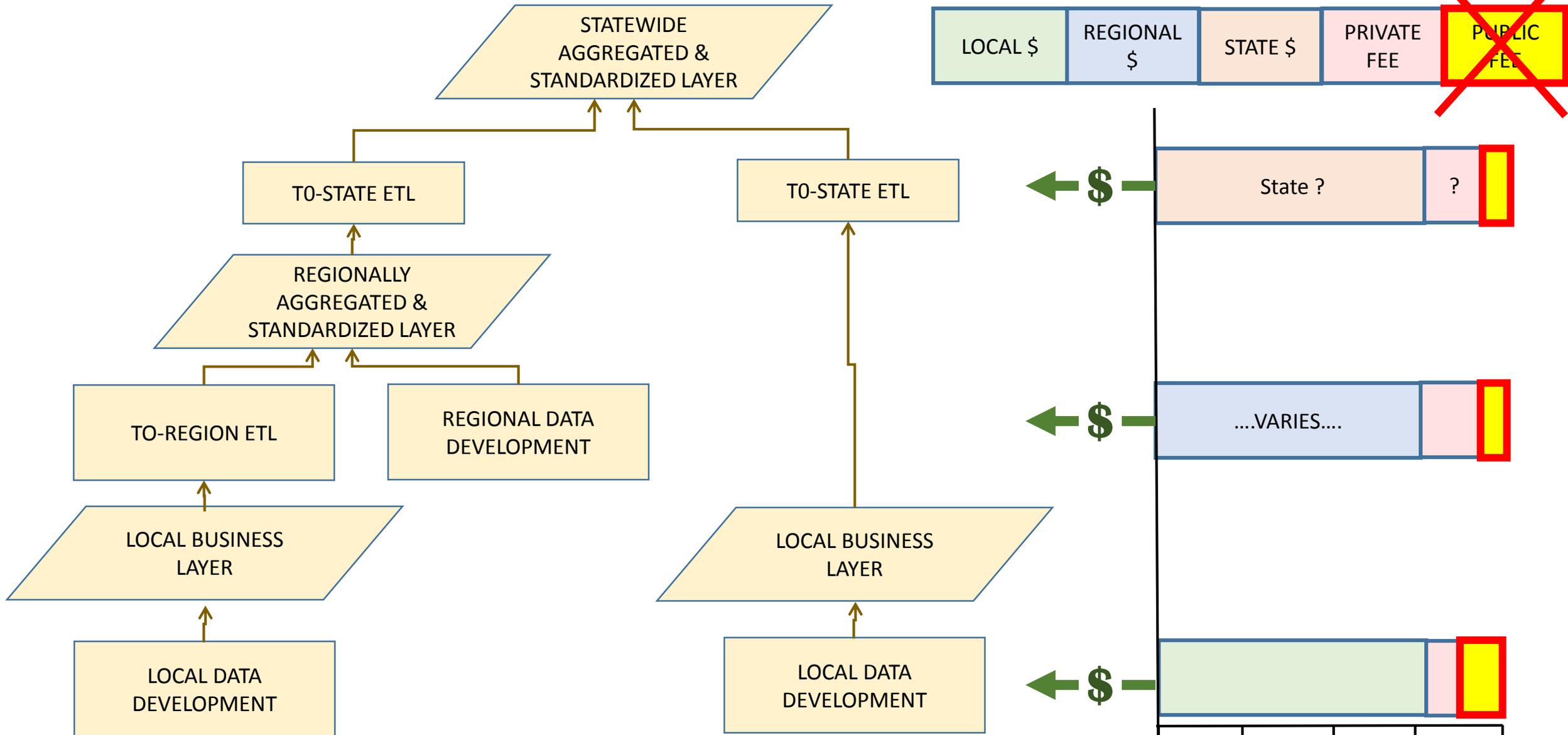
Workflow: How Does/Will the State Fund its Production Process?



Workflow: How Do We Collectively Fund the Production Process?



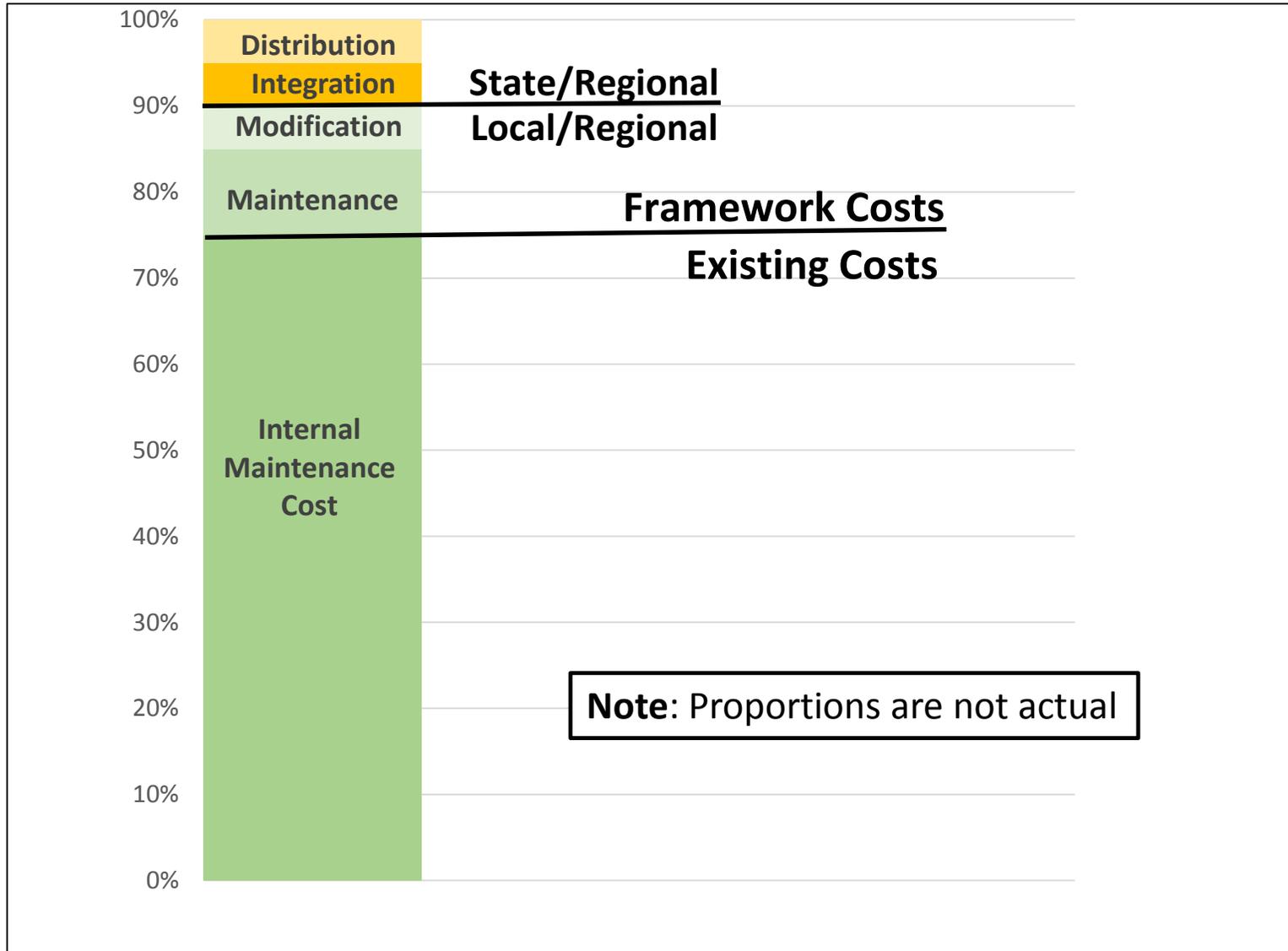
Workflow: How Will We Fill Holes the Current Draft LC Would Create?



Note: some agencies currently have no production resources at all

0% 50% 75% 100%

An Example: The Cost Of A Framework Layer



Funds for data production and sharing have to come from somewhere...



*...we still need **all** the air in the balloon... if we squeeze \$ out of one place they will pop up someplace else.*

This discussion is NOT about FEES

The bill needs to address the whole business model including funding.

1. Delaying public fee elimination fees does not address the root problem.
2. We should recognize that data sharing costs money and if this is important it should be funded.
3. Going back to the legislature to get funding later has no guarantee of success.
4. Using “saved costs” as a funding mechanism has no guarantee of success (we don’t really know what savings would accrue, to whom they would accrue, and if they could be directed to fill the holes).

Business Model Options / Pros & Cons

Funding Business Model	Pros	Cons
1. Add a “Temporary Patch” to bill (delay fee prohibition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lets us proceed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Just delays the need to fill the holes • Could be viewed as “unfair”
2. Charge for data use/access (Data Licensing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If it has value the user will pay. • Easily understood (like software licensing). 	
3. Member Charges (Department Charges)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How GEO is funded now. • Easy to budget for. • Members need to see value. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard to do across government agencies • What happens if nobody joins?
4. A targeted group pays (ORMAP, PLCP, E911)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Works and is stable funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fees are hard to justify.
5. Appropriate state general funds, channeled where needed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If legislature sees value they will do it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Money can always be taken away
5. Offload current public fees to private payers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does not require additional general fund revenue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not clear that the market can bear the cost

Questions:

- What can legislation best do to solve the business model issues?
- Is the perception that a major obstacle to public data sharing is “fees charged between public bodies” accurate?
- How can we evolve the business model to get what we want (data sharing) without damaging our collective ability to produce the very data we want to share?
 - Could a pilot project show the way for providers to get what they need (funds to continue production) while stakeholders concerned with the philosophy of fees between public bodies get what they want (simplicity and the appearance of public sector efficiency)?
- Is there a successful business model to emulate from some other state?