



# 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

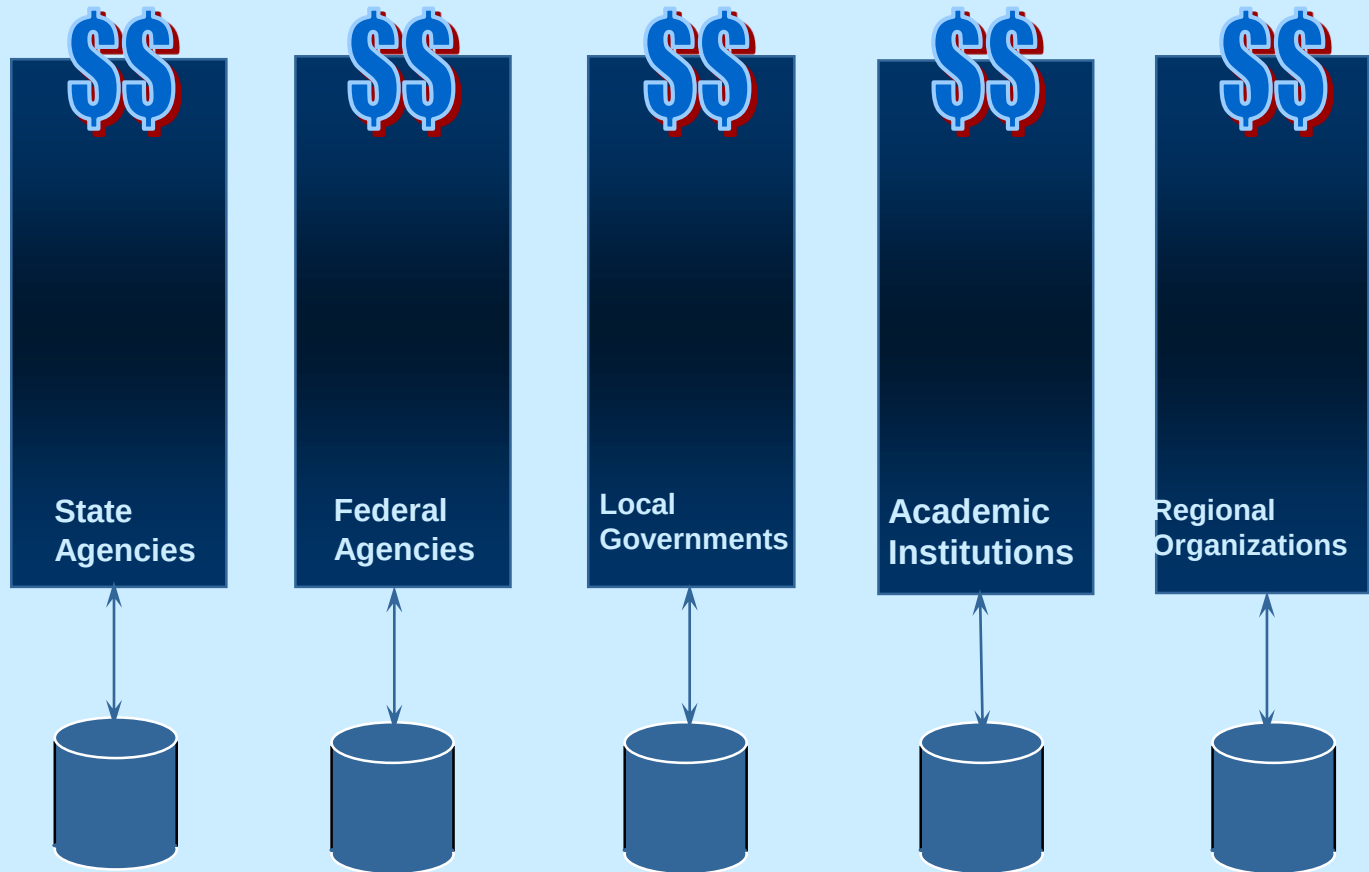
# State/Local Geospatial Investment

- 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

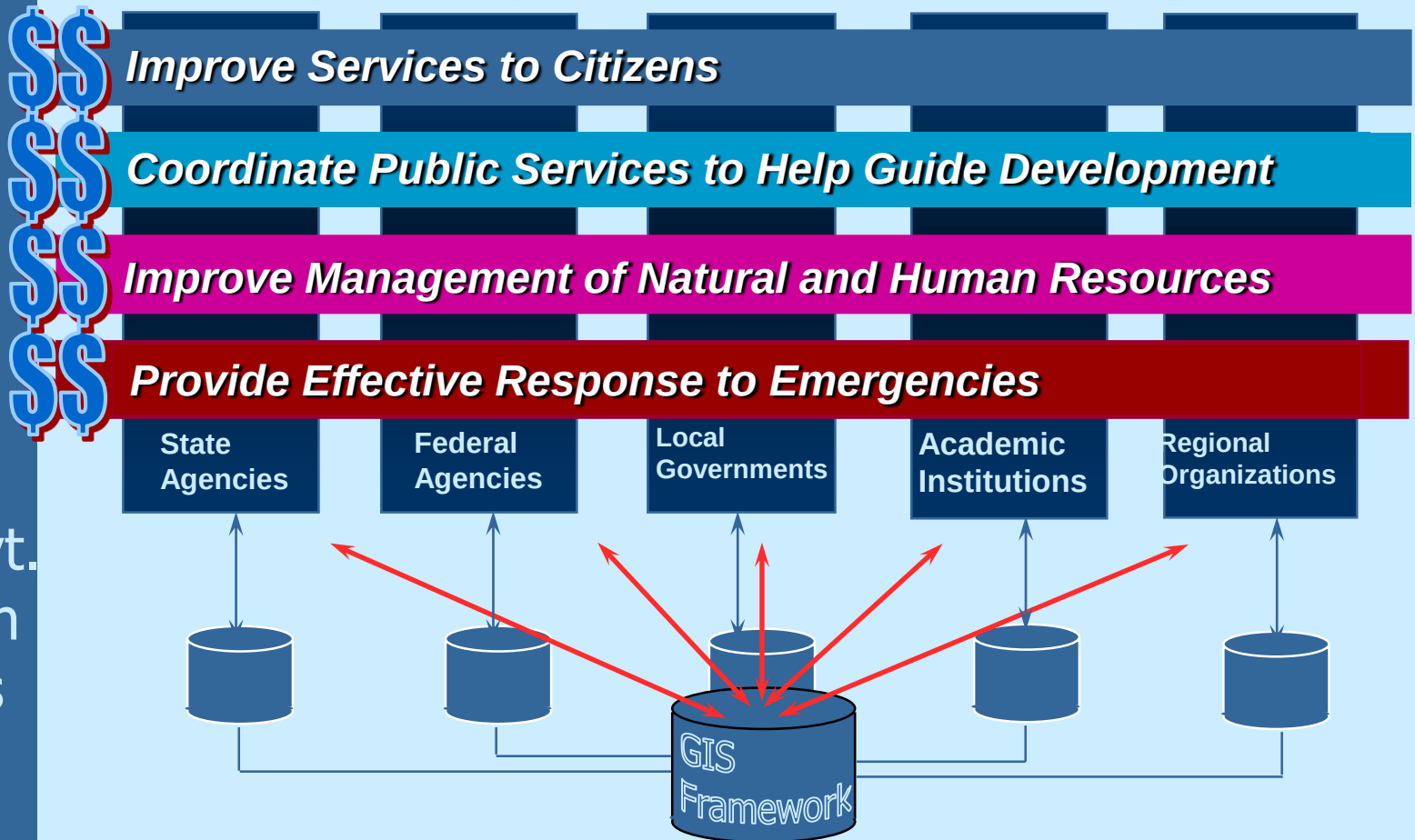
## *The Global Perspective*

Traditional  
operating  
model



# Activities Managed With Focus On Outcomes

## *GIS Integrates Information Across the Enterprise*



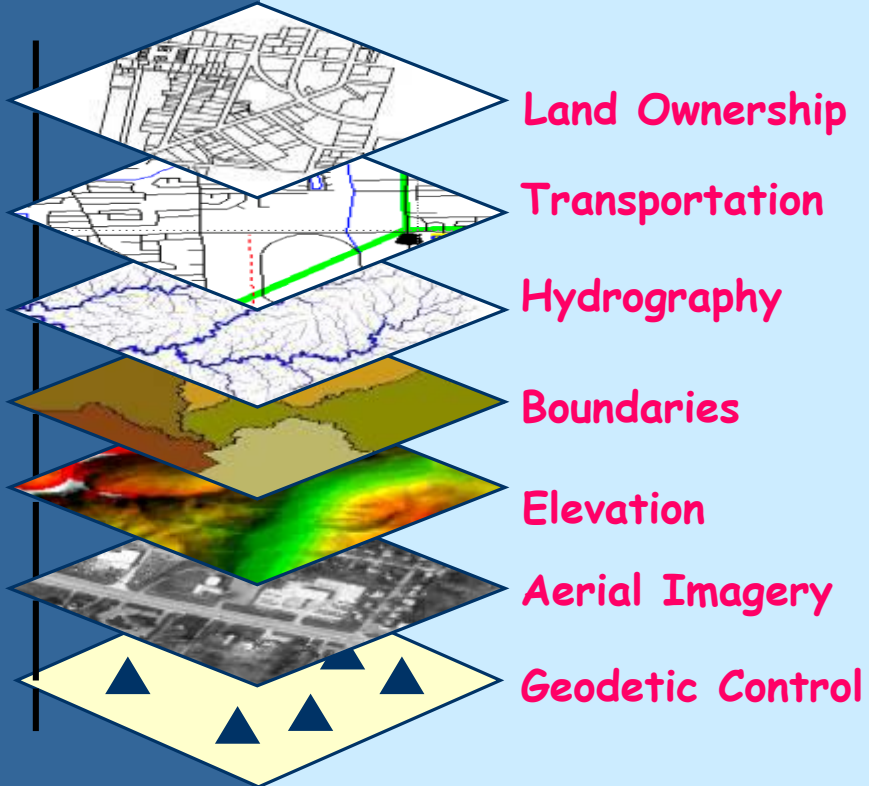
How  
One Govt.  
approach  
operates

# Shared Information

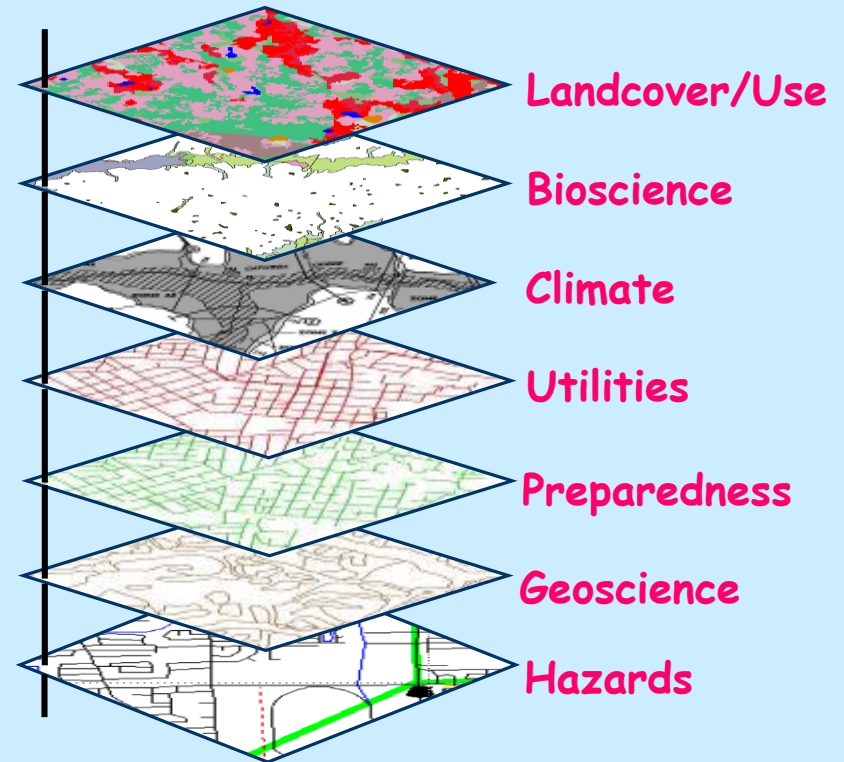
- Sizable and costly portion of needed data is common to nearly all programs
- Traditional Approach
  - Each agency develops base data themselves, in slightly different ways
- Oregon Enterprise Approach
  - One agency acts as steward for each base data set, on behalf of all others, to integrate and maintain data

# Framework Data

## Nationally Recognized



## Oregon Specific



# 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

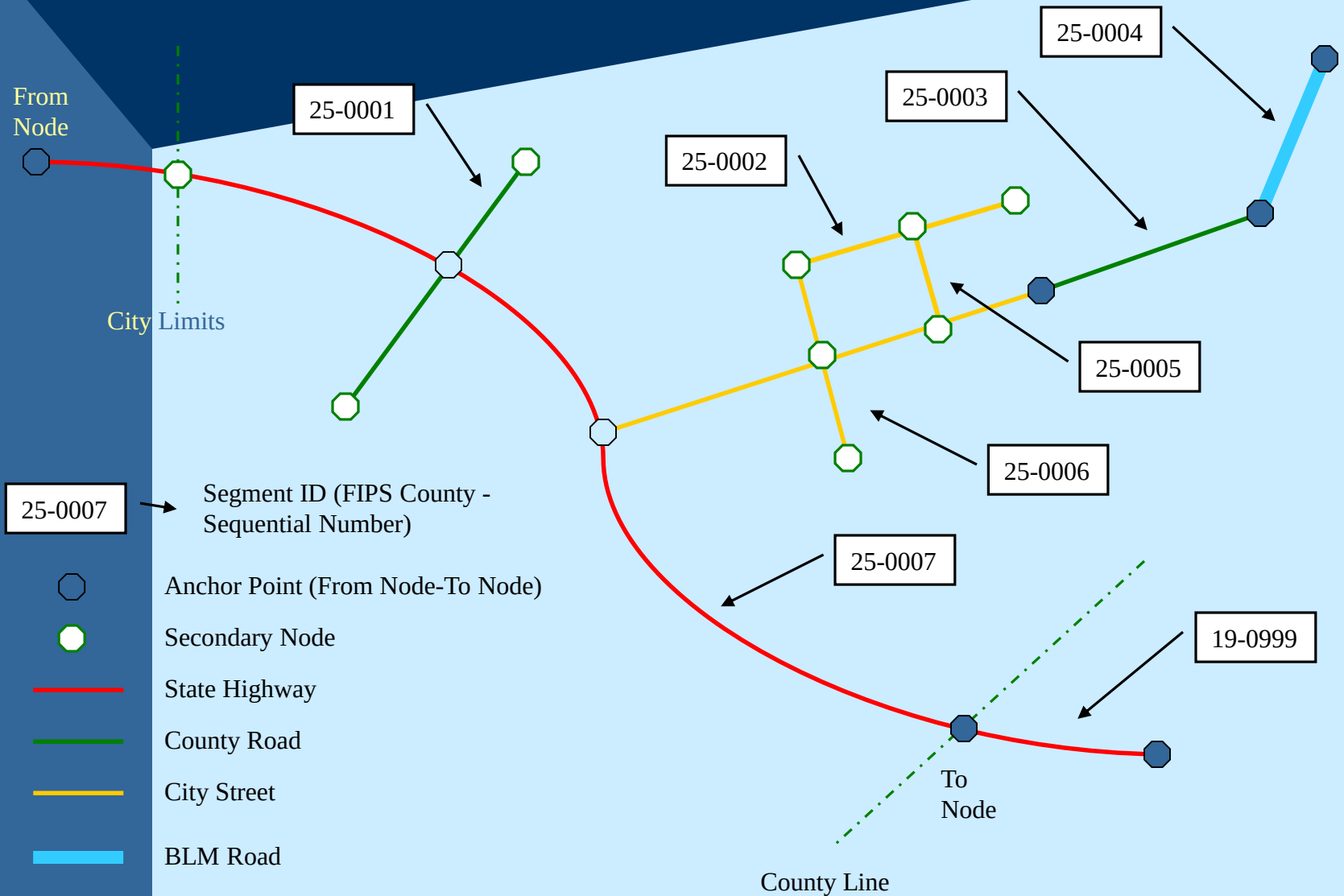
# Attributes

- **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



# 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