

Ocean & Coastal Mapping (OCM) Inventory

Technical Workshop

Data Sharing: what works, what doesn't

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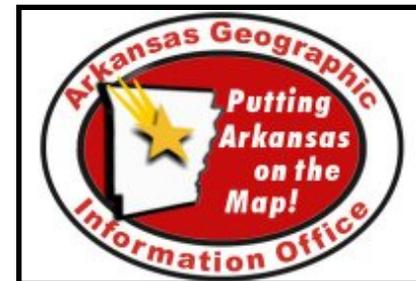
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Why share data?

For your own benefit.

The more that data is used
the:

- better it gets via broader QA/QC
- greater attention to your organization
- more opportunities to leverage data
- fewer competing data sets created
- more complementary data sets created



Why share data?

For your community's benefit

Emergency Response

If all sectors, public and private, can't access critical information, lives can be lost

Economic Development

If they can't find about you – they can't come spend/invest their money

Planning

Bad decision-making by others can have far-reaching effects on your community

Navigation Systems / Online Mapping

If the route is wrong – you get the blame

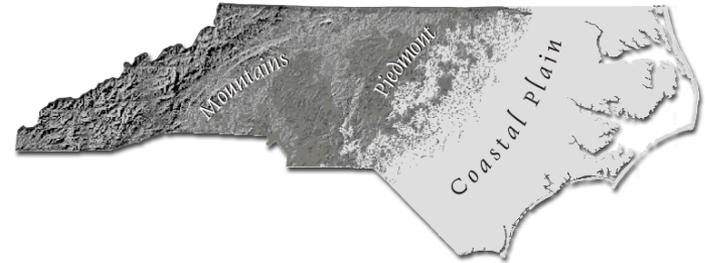


Why share data?

Because you have to:

Public Records Law

- *GIS databases and data files developed and operated by counties and cities are public records within the meaning of this Chapter. (NC General Statute §132-1 Public Records Act)*

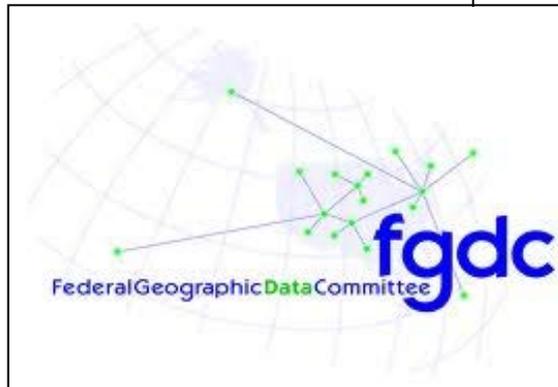


Government Research Funding

- US GAO
'agencies could do more to enhance the availability of data from federally funded research'
- NSF DataONE
'ensure the preservation and access to multi-scale, multi-discipline, and multi-national science data'



Special thanks to...



Data Sharing Issues

-
- **Complicated Data Sharing Agreements**
 - **Poor Data Documentation**
 - **Personal Privacy and Public Safety**
 - **Data Control**
 - **Data Misuse and Exploitation**
 - **Limited Capacity and/or Infrastructure**
 - **Differing Perspectives**

Data Sharing Agreements

What Works:

- Handshakes and trust
- Collaboratively developed, effective, standardized data sharing agreements

What doesn't:

- Formal agreements that include imprecise language, serve as road blocks to innovative partnerships and add overhead
- Over-involvement on the part of Administration and Legal staff that attempt to cover all the bases



© The Simpsons

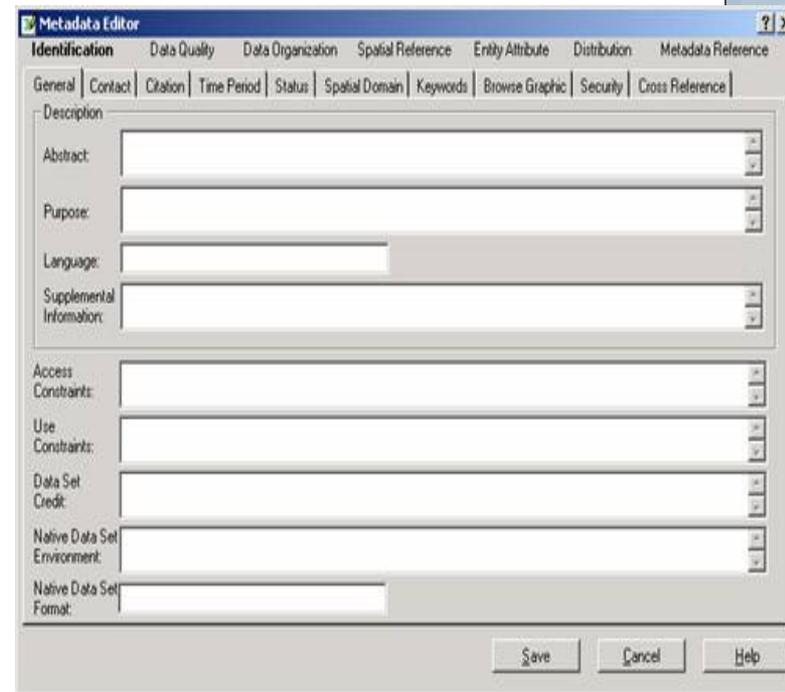
Poor Data Documentation

What Works:

- Providing metadata creation and support in return for data access
- Support for community-wide metadata training and resources

What doesn't:

- Trying to create metadata for another's data by guessing at how the data were created



Personal Privacy and Public Safety

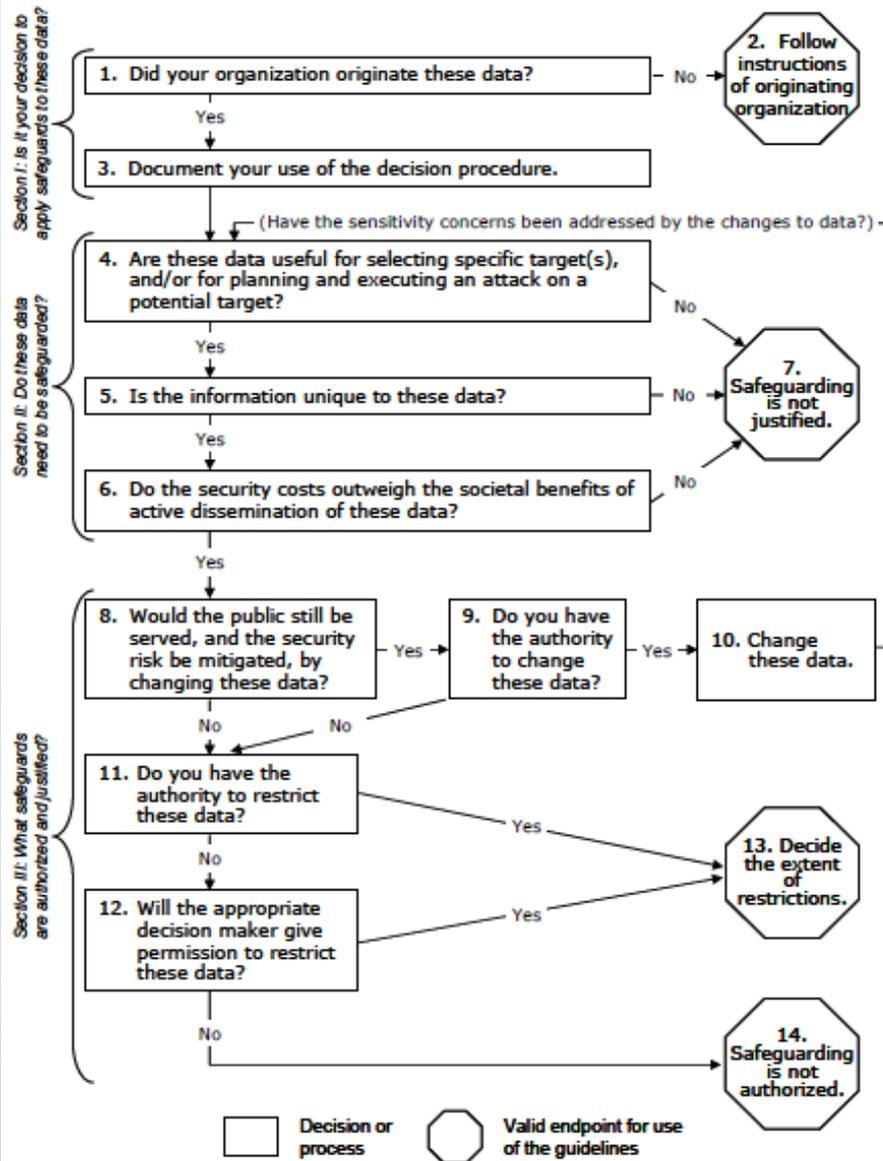
What Works:

- Data standards that address privacy and security issues
- Edited/generalized versions that exclude sensitive content
- Public Record Laws & Data Sharing Policies that address geospatial & establish guidelines as to who can access the data and how
- Recognizing that very little data is truly 'sensitive'
- FGDC *Data Access Guidelines*



Data Sharing: what works, what doesn't

Figure 1. Decision Tree for Providing Appropriate Access to Geospatial Data in Response to Security Concerns



FGDC Publication:
*Access to Geospatial Data
in Response to Security
Concerns*

Personal Privacy and Public Safety

What Doesn't:

- Wholesale approaches that eliminate sharing of all 'potentially' sensitive data
- Over-involvement on the part of Administration and Legal personnel that attempt to cover all the bases



Maintaining Data Control

What Works:

- Earnest dialog about concerns and solutions
- Data stewards / trusted sources
- Data acknowledgement and lineage guidelines
- Data management models that allow the use of data that is maintained in your system

What doesn't:

- Treating public data as a private resource



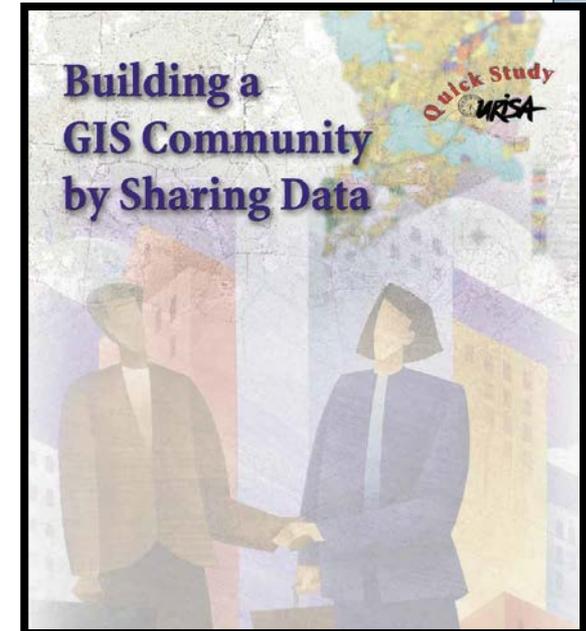
Data Misuse and Exploitation

What Works:

- Metadata, metadata, metadata with valid 'Use Constraints', 'Distribution Liability' and 'Purpose' statements
- Clearly stated license/copyright requirements and mandatory acknowledgement by the consumer
- Making data freely accessible so consumers use current version

What doesn't:

- Confusing misuse with innovation



Limited Data Sharing Capacity & Infrastructure

What Works:

- \$ - especially if designated to build and maintain data sharing capacity (new data collection, hardware, software, training, etc)
- A simplified process that adds no burden to the data provider
- Documenting return on investment to warrant capacity building



What doesn't:

- One time payments for data that are not tied to capacity building

Differing Perspectives

What Works:

- Approaching data providers with a proposal
- Data consumers that inquire as to the data providers needs and bring something to the table: \$, services, data...
- Approaching data sharing as a cooperative partnership
- A respected champion



What doesn't:

- Demands for data

What's your data sharing experience?



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