

Spatial Data Availability and Distribution Issues in Missouri
 Local Government Committee of the Missouri GIS Advisory Council
 Interim Report
 June 14, 2012

The Missouri GIS Council Local Government Committee, as part of its task to organize and lead a discussion of data sharing and distribution issues, is working with Missouri Geospatial Extension surveying county-level local governments that use GIS and digital mapping technologies about their data practices. This report gives an overview of survey results to date and sets out key data issues.

SURVEY - 78 contacts to date. Status: continuing to work through counties and contacts.

Willingness to Participate	Response Percent
Yes able to participate now	35.9%
No, not willing to participate	16.7%
Not involved in GIS	38.5%
Yes willing to participate but only via email	9.0%

Of Respondents:

How is GIS Organized?	Response Percent
Centrally managed	95.7%
Split across several departments	4.3%
Not applicable	0.0%
Not sure/Unknown	0.0%

Coordination of GIS Development	Response Percent
Coordinated	91.3%
Multiple Initiatives	8.7%

How are Map Layers Being Used?	Response Percent
Do you have map layers that support public safety, such as addresses or road centerlines?	100%
Do you have map layers that support development or permitting, such as municipal boundaries, zoning and school districts?	77%
Do you have map layers that support asset management, such as signs, poles, culverts, pipes and bridges?	27%
Do you have map layers that support tax parcel mapping?	95%
Do you fly your own aerial imagery, such as oblique or ortho?	18%

How are GIS and Map Data Available?	Response Percent
Hard paper copy	56.5%
Viewable on static maps on a website (PDF or image file)	13.0%
Viewable in an interactive online map	47.8%
Data is downloadable	8.7%
Digital data is not available online but is distributed upon request	60.9%

Data Requests	Anyone/Everyone (overall policy no matter the type of entity requesting)
Yes, Free	5%
Yes, for a cost	85%
No	5%
Do not know	5%
Decline to answer	0%

Do you require a signed use or license agreement (EULA) when you distribute your data?	Response Percent
Yes	68.2%
No	27.3%

Do you provide GIS or mapping support for your entity for emergency response?	Response Percent
Yes	68.2%
No	31.8%

ISSUES

SPECTRUMS

One-time copy of data ← → Data exchanged more than once ← → Automated and integrated systems

Data Siloed ← → Data Silos ← → Live Data

Data Never Changes ← → Data Changes Monthly ← → Data Changes Daily
Snapshot ← → *Maintained* ← → *Operational*

Raw Data ← → Data as it is Used ← → Customized Data

Attributes ← → Geographies & Attributes ← → Geographies
How is the data stored in the system?

Physical Copy of Digital Data ← → Access to Digital Data ← → View Digital or Hard Copy
Access to Digital Data such as services or through a web map enables different levels of access to identify, view attributes, query, geoprocess, and ability to export to other file formats,

Data from Source ← → Data from Intermediary

Responsibilities of the Data Provider ← → Responsibilities of the Data Receiver

Free and Clear ← → Licensed for General Use ← → Licensed for Specific Use

Open Access ← → Contact ← → Agreement

One Way Exchange ← → Two Way Exchange ← → Multiple Party Exchange

COSTS

- Data Development - initial investment in collection, creation, or development of data.
- Data Maintenance - for data that is not baseline or snapshot in time, the time and material costs involved with maintaining the dataset and keeping it consistent with ground condition and/or attributes reflective of real world contexts.
- Processing & Providing Data - for each data request, the time and material costs to provide data.
- Scale of Funding - which (nested) levels of government cover the costs of development, maintenance, processing, and provision?

MISSOURI REVISED STATUTES Chapter 67 Section 18.50: Geographical information system may be created, purpose, open records policy, fees for information, licensing, liability.

<http://www.moga.mo.gov/statutes/C000-099/0670001850.HTM>

RESOURCES

- NSGIC - Geospatial Data Sharing - Guidelines for Best Practices (2011)
http://www.nsgic.org/public_resources/NSGIC_Data_Sharing_Guidelines_120211_Final.pdf
- Ohio White Paper - Ohio's Location Based Response System: How one set of highly accurate, shared mapping data is saving time, money, and lives across the Buckeye State. (2011)
http://gis1.oit.ohio.gov/OGRIPWeb/Council/publications/Whitepapers/White%20Paper-LBRS_state_Final.pdf
- National Academies Press - *Licensing Geographic Data and Services* (2004) -
http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=11079
- Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) National Geospatial Advisory Committee (NGAC) - Interagency Data Sharing Paper (2011)
<http://www.fgdc.gov/ngac/ngac-interagency-data-sharing-primer-june-2011.pdf>
- National Spatial Data Infrastructure - Guidelines for Providing Appropriate Access to Geospatial Data in Response to Security Concerns. (2005) <http://www.fas.org/sgp/othergov/fgdc0605.pdf>

Missouri Revised Statutes

Chapter 67 **Political Subdivisions, Miscellaneous Powers** **Section 67.1850**

August 28, 2011

Geographical information system may be created, purpose, open records policy, fees for information, licensing, liability.

67.1850. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

- (1) "Community", any municipality or county as defined in this section;
- (2) "County", any county form of government;
- (3) "Geographical information system", a computerized, spatial coordinate mapping and relational database technology which:
 - (a) Captures, assembles, stores, converts, manages, analyzes, amalgamates and records, in the digital mode, all kinds and types of information and data;
 - (b) Transforms such information and data into intelligence and subsequently retrieves, presents and distributes that intelligence to a user for use in making the intelligent decisions necessary for sound management;
- (4) "Municipality", any city located in any county.

2. The development of geographical information systems has not been undertaken in any large-scale and useful way by private enterprise. The use of modern technology can enhance the planning and decision-making processes of communities. The development of geographical information systems is a time-consuming and expensive activity. In the interest of maintaining community governments open and accessible to the public, information gathered by communities for use in a geographical information system, unless properly made a closed record, should be available to the public. However, access to the information in a way by which a person could render the investment of the public in a geographical information system a special benefit to that person, and not to the public, should not be permitted.

3. Any community as defined in this section may create a geographical information system for the community. The scope of the geographical information system shall be determined by the governing body of the community. The method of creation, maintenance, use and distribution of the geographical information system shall be determined by the governing body of the community. A community shall not mandate the use of this system or allocate the costs of the system to nonusers.

4. The information collected or assimilated by a community for use in a geographical information system shall not be withheld from the public, unless otherwise properly made a closed record of the community as provided by section 610.021. The information collected or assimilated by a community for use in a geographical information system need not be disclosed in a form which may be read or manipulated by

computer, absent a license agreement between the community and the person requesting the information.

5. Information collected or assimilated by a community for use in a geographical information system and disclosed in any form, other than in a form which may be read or manipulated by computer, shall be provided for a reasonable fee, as established by section 610.026. A community maintaining a geographical information system shall make maps and other products of the system available to the public. The cost of the map or other product shall not exceed a reasonable fee representing the cost to the community of time, equipment and personnel in the production of the map or other product. A community may license the use of a geographical information system. The total cost of licensing a geographical information system may not exceed the cost, as established by section 610.026, of the:

(1) Cost to the community of time, equipment and personnel in the production of the information in a geographical information system or the production of the geographical information system; and

(2) Cost to the community of the creation, purchase, or other acquisition of the information in a geographical information system or of the geographical information system.

6. The provisions of this section shall not hinder the daily or routine collection of data from the geographical information system by real estate brokers and agents, title collectors, developers, surveyors, utility companies, banks, news media or mortgage companies, nor shall the provisions allow for the charging of fees for the collection of such data exceeding that allowed pursuant to section 610.026. The provisions of this section, however, shall allow a community maintaining a geographical information system to license and establish costs for the use of the system's computer program and computer software, and may also establish costs for the use of computer programs and computer software that provide access to information aggregated with geographic information system information.

7. A community distributing information used in a geographical information system or distributing a geographical information system shall not be liable for any damages which may arise from any error which may exist in the information or the geographical information system.

(L. 2000 H.B. 1238, A.L. 2003 H.B. 388, A.L. 2005 H.B. 58 merged with S.B. 210)

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