10-27-2008

Case study: Access to public data

David DiBiase  
*Penn State University*

Francis Harvey  
*University of Minnesota - Twin Cities*

Dawn Wright  
*Oregon State University*

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.umass.edu/esence

Part of the [Geographic Information Sciences Commons](https://scholarworks.umass.edu/esence)

**Recommended Citation**

Retrieved from https://scholarworks.umass.edu/esence/283

This Case Study is brought to you for free and open access by the Science, Technology and Society Initiative at ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. It has been accepted for inclusion in Ethics in Science and Engineering National Clearinghouse by an authorized administrator of ScholarWorks@UMass Amherst. For more information, please contact scholarworks@library.umass.edu.
Case study: Access to public data

Version 0.1 • October 27, 2008

Authors: David DiBiase (Dutton e-Education Institute, Penn State University), Francis Harvey (Department of Geography, University of Minnesota), and Dawn Wright (Department of Geosciences, Oregon State University)

Reviewers: Mary Tsui (Land Systems Group, Monterey CA), Bruce Joffe (GIS Consultants & Open Data Consortium), Michael Davis (Center for the Study of Ethics in the Professions, Illinois Institute of Technology), Chuck Huff (Department of Psychology, St. Olaf College), and Matthew Keefer (Division of Educational Psychology, University of Missouri-St. Louis).

This work was supported in part by National Science Foundation grant # GEO-0734888. See below for terms of use.

Case (for presentation to students)

In the early 1990s the County of Santa Clara, California signed an agreement with a private contractor to convert the County’s existing 1”=500’ (1:6000)-scale parcel maps to a “digital cadastral base map” (County of Santa Clara 1993, p. 1). To finance the project the County issued a government bond to cover half of the contractor’s up-front costs. It executed a cost-sharing agreement with the Santa Clara Valley Water District to pay the other half.

The agreement with the contractor stipulated that the County would own (claim copyright over) the digital base map. However, the County and contractor agreed to split revenues earned through sales of the database to “the broadest possible base of potential users, including, but not limited to, the real estate industry, the community development market, public safety organizations, private industry, government agencies and the general public” (County of Santa Clara 1993, p. 1). The County and contractor anticipated annual sales revenues of $300,000 each within five years of the base map’s production. The County planned to use the earnings to subsidize base map maintenance and related GIS services.

In 2005, at the request of a state legislator, the California Attorney General issued an opinion that “parcel boundary map data maintained by a county assessor in an electronic format is subject to public inspection and copying under provisions of the California Public Records Act” (Locklear and Stone 2005, p. 2). Consistent with that Act, the Attorney General’s opinion held that government agencies should respond in a timely manner to requests to digital cadastral data, and should provide the data at nominal cost.

A 2006 survey by the Open Data Consortium revealed that 36 of California’s 58 counties licensed parcel data at no cost or at the cost of reproduction. Thirteen counties, including Santa Clara,
continued to offer their data for sale at higher costs despite the Attorney General’s opinion. In October 2006 the California First Amendment Coalition (CFAC) filed suit against the County, claiming that the parcel data are public documents subject to the California Public Records Act, which states that state agencies “shall make the records promptly available to any person upon payment of fees covering direct costs of duplication” (State of California 2004). In its opposition to the suit Santa Clara County argued that the digital cadastral basemap constituted proprietary software (which is specifically excluded from the Public Records law) and that the loss of licensing fees would undermine support for the County’s mapping activities.

With the Superior Court ruling still pending, Santa Clara County suspended sales of its cadastral database in April 2007, citing concerns that “about alerting potential terrorists to the location of pipelines feeding San Francisco water from the Hetch Hetchy reservoir” (San Jose Mercury News 2007a). The County subsequently requested that the database be designated as “critical infrastructure information” by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. CFAC replied that “there’s nothing sensitive in the database that isn’t already available in other public information” (San Jose Mercury News 2007b).

On May 22, 2007 County Superior Court judge James Klienberg ruled that a digital cadastral basemap is a public record, and that Santa Clara County must provide public access to the data at reasonable cost. On June 14 the County appealed the decision to California Superior Court, stating that the further court action was required “to help us with the balancing act between the public’s interest in knowing and public safety” (San Jose Mercury News 2007b). In March 2008 the state Superior Court decided to hear the case. A decision is still pending as of October 2008.

Meanwhile, California State legislator Jose Solario proposed changes to California’s Public Records Law that would exclude “computer mapping systems” from the definition of “public record” (State of California 2008). As a Certified GIS Professional you are summoned by to a State hearing as an expert witness to answer questions about the proposed legislation. Present your analysis of the case.

References
Resources for teachers

Suggested discussion points
1. Identify and discuss elements of the GISCI Code of Ethics and Rules of Conduct that pertain to this case.
2. ... other?

Relevant GISCI Code of Ethics
I. Obligations to Society: 2. Contribute to the Community 2.1 Make data and findings widely available. 2.3 Donate services to the community.

II. Obligations to Employers and Funders: 1.4 Define alternative strategies to reach employer goals. 2.6 Accept decision of employers and clients unless illegal or unethical.

Relevant GISCI Rules of Conduct
I. Obligations to Society: 4. Hold paramount the safety, health and welfare of the public


Relevant ASPRS Code of Ethics
7. Recognize proprietary, privacy, legal and ethical interests and rights of others.

Epilogue
AB 1978 was withdrawn on April 11, 2008.

Further resources


Terms of use
Authors license this work under the Creative Commons Attribution-Noncommercial-Share Alike 3.0 Unported License. To view a copy of this license, visit