

Access to Canadian Geospatial Data

Perspectives on Fees, Access, Standardization and Consistency

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1. What is Geospatial Data



Geospatial:

 data pertaining to the geographic location and characteristics of natural/constructed features and boundaries on, above, below the Earth's surface

Webster's New Millennium™ Dictionary of English

Geospatial = fusion of geography and IT

 collection, management, analysis and integration of geo/location-based data to enable improved decision and policy making for Canadians

Federal Inter-Agency Committee on Geomatics

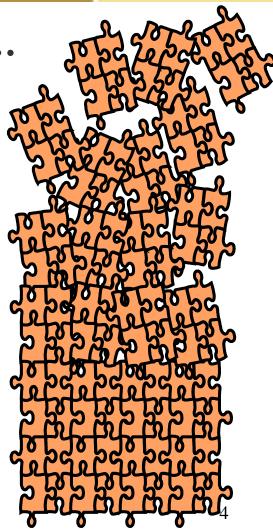




Geospatial data and the Federal Landscape

Geospatial in the federal family...

- All federal depts collect and use geospatial data for their mandates
- Federal geospatial spend about \$240M/year
- Opportunities exist to share and reuse data and expertise between depts to minimize costs
- Basic/framework data are required by majority of federal depts
- Solid coordination and collaboration based on – "coalition of the willing"





2. Who disseminates geospatial?

Government

 All levels (federal, provincial, and municipal) involved in the collection/mgmt/analysis of location-based data to fulfill their mandates

Private Sector

- Value-added redistribution (gov't data)
- Business operations
- Niche products







Inter-Agency Committee on Geomatics (IACG)

- Natural Resources Canada (lead, co-chair)
- Dept of National Defence (co-chair)
- Fisheries and Oceans
- Statistics Canada
- Agriculture & Agri-Food
- Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness
- Environment
- Public Health Agency
- Indian and Northern Affairs
- Public Works and Government Services
- Library and Archives
- Elections
- Treasury Board Secretariat CIO Branch
- Infrastructure Canada
- Parks Canada Agency





3. Current Practice Fee vs No Fee

Globally:

- Many governments charge for access to data (Australia/New Zealand, India, Japan, UK, Canada)
- All nations actually charge a fee for a license to access and use data
- Charges typically "nominal" to cover handling costs
 - Exceptions for profit motivated crown corporations
- Change is underway many nations moving towards "no fee" licenses to increase usage
- US context is different gov't data considered "public domain" - no fees



Trends Affecting Fee vs Free



- The Web less than 10 years old
 - e.g in Canada Cost-recovery policy pre-dates the digital and web environment
- The Google Factor
 - Public demand for instant and free information
- The New Security Paradigm
 - Post 9/11 tendency towards IT data security/privacy
- IM in knowledge-based world towards 'right to know' and 'open information'
 - IT culture and IM culture need to strike balance





3. Current Practice cont'd



- In Canada:
 - Federal Gov't driven by cost-recovery
 - Licenses data -- based on incremental charges attributed to a select beneficiary or group
 - Science and knowledge vs operations
 - Each Province and Municipal agency sets own dissemination policies
 - Many license for data notably land parcel and cadastral information
 - Trend towards providing no-fee access via the web grown over last 5 years
 - > 50% now provide no-fee data





Provincial and Territorial Geospatial Data Charges



Other Government	Fee or No Fee
British Columbia	\$
Alberta	\$
Saskatchewan	No fee
Manitoba	No fee
Ontario	No fee
Quebec	\$
New Brunswick	No fee
Nova Scotia	No fee
Prince Edward Island	No fee
Newfoundland and Labrador	No fee
Nunavut (primarily federal origin)	\$
North West Territories (primarily federal origin)	\$
Yukon Territory (primarily federal origin)	\$
United States	No fee



3. Current Practice cont'd



Trends/Discussion Federally:

- Need recognised to adopt no fee access to datasets that are considered "universal" (i.e. used by many).
- Largely viewed as "public good"
- Technology and Web portals providing no fee access to data sets setting trend
- Inter Agency Committee on Geomatics (IACG) taking a lead role for federal agencies
- Issues to solve
 - How to control/fund data maintenance
 - Licensing / digital rights





3. Current Practice cont'd



NRCan / Earth Science Sector (ESS)

- Departmental Access to Knowledge policy
- Sector Information Policy states:
 - "... will facilitate access by staff and clients to ESS information holdings"
 - "... will facilitate access through CGDI (common Internet) services..."
 - "... will aim to provide no fee and unrestricted access to as many of its knowledge assets as possible without charge"
- Current data management activities in ESS geared towards supporting IM policy





NRCan/ESS Data Access Portals

4 Main Data access web sites:

- GeoBase
- GeoGratis
- Atlas of Canada Portal (Toporama 2)
- Centre for Topographic Information









Fed/Prov cooperative – managed by NRCan

- offers six themes (no fee, unrestricted use)
 - National Road Network
 - Digital Elevation Data
 - Landsat 7 Orthoimages
 - Geographical Names
 - Geodetic Network points information
 - Administrative Boundaries (Prov & Int'l)







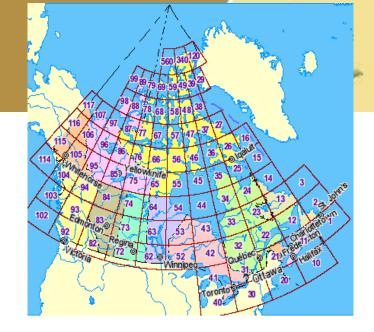


- Orthorectified satellite imagery
- Atlas of Canada / Atlas of North America thematic maps
- Historical and recent land use maps
- National-scale framework data (grouped by theme)
- NATO Vector Map Level 0 (VMAP0) for Canada
- Ground control points database









Reference maps

- available as JPEG and PDF images (download, free)
- printed maps (purchase from regional distribution centres)

Thematic maps

 available as scanned JPEG and PDF images from archives (download, free)









Centre for Topographic Information

- 7 Data Products
 - Most Fee based with restrictions on usage
- 3 End-Users Licences types
- 5 Commercialisation licenses subject to royalties





Autre données du sécteur – various models

- Geological Survey of Canada
 - Seismic monitoring
- Canada Centre for Cadastral Management
 - Canada Lands
 - International Boundary
- Canada Centre for Remote Sensing
 - Geodetic Survey, Canadian Spatial Reference System
 - Earth Observation Data Services



4. The Future



Inter Agency Committee on Geomatics (IACG)

- Coalition of the willing to increase collaborative efforts for federal geomatics activities (15 dept's at table)
- led by an ADM-level Steering Committee
- Efforts aimed at increasing benefits from geomatics investments by federal departments, reducing overlap and duplication (share and re-use data between departments to minimize costs)
- Has developed a Federal Geomatics Strategy and Policy Framework





4. The Future cont'd



- Federal Geomatics Strategy & Policy Framework:
 - Components
 - technical standards
 - standard data licensing
 - standardized framework data layers
 - data custodianship & archiving principles
 - data access
 - human resources practices
 - procurement of geospatial data software and services
 - communications
 - risk management
 - collaboration models
 - assessment criteria for TB submissions







Questions?

Discussion



