New Jersey Geospatial Forum Open Public Records Act (OPRA) Task Force Final Report

Presented by Task Force Co-chairs:

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OPRA Task Force Background:

- March 2007, Catherine Starghill of NJGRC (NJ Government Records Council) spoke to NJGF on OPRA and how it relates to GIS
- Generated many questions and concerns from audience
- In response, OPRA Task Force was created

OPRA Task Force Background cont.:

- NJGF Executive Committee provided Task Force with discussion points
- Task Force chairs used discussion points to solicit scenarios from NJGF membership
 - Compiled scenarios into categories
 - Used as discussion points at a Task Force meeting with Ms. Starghill

Category A:

- What constitutes a record?
 - Anything maintained, kept on file or received in the course of official business
 - Outstanding issue: definition of a database
 - GRC's viewpoint is that a database and every record in the database are considered records
 - Must supply data set as requested; specific records

Category B:

- Is cartography or analysis work required?
 - Not required to create a map or a <u>new record</u>
 - Question of <u>'Search vs. Research'</u>
 - Required to do <u>search</u>: query for records based on existing information
 - Not required to do <u>research</u>: find and/or create information that doesn't already exist in your records
 - <u>Outstanding issue</u>: perceived ease of combining 2 or more datasets to create new dataset may cause some analysis to be considered search rather than research

Category C:

- How much to charge?
 - Must charge what it reasonably costs to provide information
 - Hardcopies must be actual cost of reproduction
 - Cannot charge for data itself
 - Time Special Services Fee = hourly wage (without benefits) of lowest paid person able to accomplish task

Category D:

- Are OPRA forms standard or can GIS specific OPRA forms be created?
 - Cannot use form that limits what can be requested on it

Category E:

- Issues with copyrighted or licensed data.
 - Copyrighted data is not excluded from OPRA
 - Licensed data: GRC would tend to uphold a commercial license agreement if
 - releasing data would be in direct conflict with the license agreement
 - data is proprietary, a trade secret or would provide a competitive advantage
 - Not to be confused with data sharing agreements (DSA)
 - DSA cannot be used as basis for denying data
 - Requestor cannot be told what they can/cannot do with data

Category F:

- Withholding maps/data because of privacy and/or security issues.
 - 24 Exemptions from Disclosure for denying or redacting information
 - Custodian must prepared documented statement justifying the denial
 - Can redact addresses and phone numbers
 - Unless request made to tax assessor/collector, or clerk for ownership/property records
 - Cannot redact names

Conclusions

- Not every request is subject to OPRA but most records maintained by government are subject to OPRA
- If request is broad and unclear, remember requestor must name an identifiable record
- GRC is not end of line: case might be adjudicated to Superior court which could/would be used for future precedent
- Substantial disruption to organization:
 - Could be cause for denial
 - Must first attempt to reach reasonable solution with requestor to accommodate requestor's interest
 - Must be proven that organization does not have the resources to meet the request
 - Subjective threshold (smaller agencies would have better chance of denial being upheld)

Recommendations

- Focus on complete & accurate metadata and records management to reduce possible misuse of released data
- Stay apprised of current record retention laws
- Outstanding issue of search vs. research
 - Concern that governments will be requested to provide analysis/data creation
 - Special service fees may be cheaper than private sector consultant fee
 - Suggest that interested individuals consider forming a group outside the NJ Geospatial Forum to work on and propose reasonable amendments to OPRA