

State Regulation of GIS

Implementing the Surveyors' and GIS Professionals' Task Force Recommendations

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URISA Board of Directors

What are the Legal Responsibilities of Professional Land Surveyors ?

(and Civil Engineers)

NCEES

National Council of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors Model Law

one state's example

BORPELS

California Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors

California Business & Professional Codes

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What are the Legal Responsibilities of Professional Land Surveyors ? (and Civil Engineers)

California Professional Land Surveyors Act, § 8726

- a) Locates, establishes ... alignment or elevation for any fixed works ...
- b) Determines configuration of Earth's surface, or the position of fixed objects thereon
- c) Locates ... establishes ... any property line or boundary of any parcel of land , right-of-way, easement, or alignment
- e) **Determines** the position for any monument or **reference point** which marks a ... **boundary**, or **corner** ...
- g) Determines the information ... to be shown on any map or document prepared ... for functions described [above] ...
- m) Creates, ... or modifies ... computerized data in performance of the activities described [above]

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Does This Mean Only Land Surveyors Can Create or Use GIS Data?

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California Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors

Resolution # 98-03

All of the electronic or computerized data created, prepared, or modified in connection with those subdivisions exhibited within Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and/or Land information Systems (LIS) require licensure as a professional land surveyor or registration as a professional civil engineer authorized to practice land surveying. "

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Does This Mean Only Land Surveyors Can Create or Use GIS Data?

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Resolution # 98-03

Surveying Meets GIS

- Mapping traditionally done by Surveyors
- High skill and knowledge of measurement and error adjustment
- GIS maps have low accuracy, little control, subject to inappropriate usage
- Health, Safety, & Welfare of public in danger from misuse of GIS or bad GIS data
- GIS Professionals are practicing survey/mapping without a license

- Surveyor's professional codes overreach by including all manner of mapping, regardless of purpose or use of GIS
- No distinction between original measurement documentation and representational, referential spatial diagrams
- Criteria needed to distinguish Survey from other mapping
- "Surveyors' Full Employment Act"

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PROCESS Toward RESOLUTION

- Workshops & Presentations to Professional Groups
- Multiple Professional Associations' Task Force Teleconference Negotiation / Resolution Meetings (over 30 work sessions in one year)
- Advocacy to Change NCEES Model Law & Current State Laws
- On-Line eForum
 - △ A Structured Outline
 - △ Comments by Collaborative Members
 - △ Optional eMail "push"

www.urisa.org/gispolicy.htm GS Consultanta

GIS – **Surveyor** Task Force

- ASPRS Photogrammetry & Remote Sensing
- MAPPS Photogrammetry & Mapping
- ACSM Survey & Mapping
- ASCE Civil Engineers
- NSPS Professional Surveyors
- URISA GIS Professionals
- NSGIC State GIS Councils
- UCGIS University GIS Teachers and Scientists



Task Force History (cont.)

- 1998 NCEES Modifies Model Law to Include Savings Clause (Grandfather Language) per Task Force Recommendation
- 1999 NCEES Modifies Model Law to Address Issues Related to Reciprocity/Comity and Ease of Mobility
- 1999 Three GIS Organization Invited to Participate in Extension of Task Force to Address GIS/LIS Issues (URISA, NSGIC, UCGIS)
- 1999 2000 Task Force Addresses GIS/LIS Issues

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Task Force Review of NCEES Model Law

- **A Modify Preamble**
- **△ Modify Sub Paragraphs**
- △ Add Exclusion & Inclusion Examples
- △ Modification to NCEES Model Law
- **Δ** Each State to Modify its Professional Laws

NCEES TF Final Report

http://www.asprs.org/asprs/news/ncees_frame.html

Report Title: "GIS/LIS Addendum to the Report of the Task Force on the NCEES Model Law for Surveying"

NCEES Model Law

Criteria for Distinguishing Survey Practice

REPRESENTATION

A distinction must be made in the use of electronic systems between making or documenting original measurements in the creation of survey products, versus the copying, interpretation, or representation of those measurements in such systems.

USE

Further, a distinction must be made according to the intent, use, or purpose of measurement products in electronic systems to determine definitive location versus the use of those products as a locational reference for planning, infrastructure management, and general information.

NCEES Model Law

Philosophy Guiding the Recommendations

- GIS databases and maps prepared to be simply referential, representational, or diagrammatic portrayals of existing source documents ... should not automatically fall under the requirement for supervision by licensed professionals, unless the use of the databases and/or maps are intended to serve as authoritative public records for geographic location.
- 2) GIS-based databases and maps that are intended to be used as the authoritative document for the location of parcels, fixed works, survey monuments, elevation measurements, etc., must be compiled under the responsible charge of a Professional Surveyor or Land Surveyor.
- Because geospatial technologies are changing very rapidly, references to specific technologies should be removed from the Model Law and State professional codes . CS Consultants

NCEES Model Law REVISED PREAMBLE

The term "**Practice of Surveying or Land Surveying** " within the intent of this Act shall mean providing, or offering to provide, professional services involving **both** (1) the **making of geometric measurements** of, and gathering related information pertaining to, the physical or legal features of the earth, improvements on the earth, the space above the earth, or any part of the earth; **and** (2) utilization and/or **development of these facts into survey products** such as graphics, digital data, maps, plans, reports, descriptions, and/ or projects. Professional services include acts of consultation, investigation, testimony evaluation, expert technical testimony, planning, mapping, assembling, and interpreting gathered measurements and information related to any one or more of the following:

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NCEES Model Law Sub-Paragraphs - modified

- (d) Creating, preparing, or modifying electronic or computerized data, including land information systems, and geographic information systems, relative to the performance of the activities in the above described items

 (a) through (c).
- (d) Creating, preparing, or modifying electronic or computerized data relative to the performance of the activities in the above described items (a) through (c).

NCEES Model Law INCLUSIONS in the Practice of Surveying

Activities that must be accomplished under the responsible charge of a Professional Surveyor or Land Surveyor (unless specifically exempted in Section B, below) include, but are not limited to the following:

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NCEES Model Law INCLUSIONS .1 in the Practice of Surveying

The creation of maps and geo-referenced databases **representing authoritative locations** for **boundaries**, **the location of fixed works, or topography**, by either terrestrial surveying methods, photogrammetric or GPS locations. This includes maps and geo-referenced databases prepared by any person, firm, or government agency where that data is provided to the public as a survey product.

NCEES Model Law INCLUSIONS .2 in the Practice of Surveying

Original data acquisition, or the resolution of conflicts between multiple authoritative data sources, **when used for the authoritative location** of features within the following data themes: geodetic control, orthoimagery, elevation and bathymetry, fixed works, government boundaries, and cadastral information.

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NCEES Model Law INCLUSIONS .3 in the Practice of Surveying

Certification of positional accuracy of maps or measured survey data.

NCEES Model Law INCLUSIONS .4 in the Practice of Surveying

Measurement, adjustment, and **authoritative interpretation** of raw survey data.

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NCEES Model Law INCLUSIONS .5 in the Practice of Surveying

GIS-based parcel or cadastral mapping **used for authoritative boundary definition purposes** wherein land title or **development rights** for individual parcels **are, or may be, affected**.

NCEES Model Law INCLUSIONS .6 in the Practice of Surveying

Interpretation of maps, deeds, or other land title documents to resolve conflicting data elements within cadastral documents of record .

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NCEES Model Law INCLUSIONS .7 in the Practice of Surveying

Acquisition of field data required to **authoritatively position** fixed works or cadastral data **to geodetic control**.

NCEES Model Law INCLUSIONS .8 in the Practice of Surveying

Adjustment or transformation of cadastral data **to improve the positional accuracy** of the parcel layer(s) with respect to the geodetic control layer within a GIS for purposes of affirming positional accuracy.

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NCEES Model Law EXCLUSIONS from the PRACTICE of SURVEY

Introduction:

A distinction must be made in the use of electronic systems between making or documenting original measurements in the creation of survey products, versus the copying, interpretation, or representation of those measurements in such systems. Further, a distinction must be made according to the intent,

use, or purpose of measurement products in electronic systems **to determine definitive location** versus the use of those products as a **locational reference** for planning, infrastructure management, and general information.

The following items are **not** to be included as activities within the definition of surveying:

NCEES Model Law EXCLUSIONS .1 from the Practice of Surveying

The creation of general maps:

- a) Prepared by private firms or government agencies for use as guides to motorists, boaters, aviators or pedestrians;
- **b**) Prepared for publication in a gazetteer or atlas as an **educational tool or reference publication**.
- c) Prepared for or by education institutions for use in the curriculum of any course of study .
- d) Produced by any electronic or print media firm as an illustrative guide to the geographic location of any event.
- e) Prepared by lay persons for conversational or illustrative purposes. This includes advertising material and users guides.

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NCEES Model Law EXCLUSIONS .2 from the Practice of Surveying

The transcription of geo-referenced data into a GIS or LIS by manual or electronic means, and the maintenance thereof, provided the data are clearly not intended to indicate the authoritative location of property boundaries, the precise definition of the shape or contour of the earth, and/or the precise location of fixed works of humans.

NCEES Model Law EXCLUSIONS .3 from the Practice of Surveying

The transcription of public record data, without legal modification except for graphical purposes, into a GIS- or LIS-based cadastre (tax maps and associated records) by manual or electronic means, and the maintenance of that cadastre, provided the data are clearly not intended to authoritatively represent property boundaries. This includes tax maps and zoning maps.

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NCEES Model Law EXCLUSIONS .4 from the Practice of Surveying

The **preparation** of any document by any **Federal Government agency** that **does not define real property boundaries**. This includes civilian and military versions of **quadrangle topographic maps**, military maps, **satellite imagery**, and other such documents.

NCEES Model Law EXCLUSIONS .5 from the Practice of Surveying

The **incorporation or use** of documents or databases **prepared by any Federal agency** into a GIS/LIS, including but not limited to, Federal census and demographic data, quadrangle topographic maps and military maps.

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NCEES Model Law EXCLUSIONS .6 from the Practice of Surveying

All inventory maps and databases created by any organization, in either hardcopy or electronic form, of physical features, facilities or infrastructure that are wholly contained within properties to which they have rights or for which they have management responsibility.

The distribution of these maps and/or data bases outside the organization must contain appropriate metadata describing, at a minimum, the accuracy, method of compilation, data source(s) and date(s), and disclaimers of use clearly indicating that the data are not intended to be used as a survey product. NCEES Model Law EXCLUSIONS .7 from the Practice of Surveying

Maps and data bases depicting the **distribution of natural resources** or **phenomena** prepared by foresters, geologists, soil scientists, geophysicists, biologists, archeologists, historians, or other **persons qualified to document such data.**

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NCEES Model Law EXCLUSIONS .8 from the Practice of Surveying

All maps and geo-referenced databases depicting physical features and events prepared by any government agency where the access to that data is restricted by statute. This includes geo-referenced data generated by law enforcement agencies involving crime statistics and criminal activities.

<u>USAGE</u> Should Determine When GIS Needs Surveyor Supervision

- Surveyor Supervision for:
 - △ Determining Property Boundaries
 - ▲ Engineering Design Location of Fixed Works
 - ▲ Locating Elevation Contours or Shape of the Earth **for** Engineering Design, Land Development, etc.
 - △ Creating Survey Control Information
 - △ Determining and Certifying Basemap Accuracy
- Non-Survey Responsibilities include:
 - $\boldsymbol{\Delta}$ Infrastructure Inventory and Maintenance
 - Δ Planning and Analysis
 - △ Environmental Management
 - △ Social, Demographic, Economic, Tax Maps
 - △ Guides, Educational, Advertising maps GS Consultants

This Is Our Best Effort

- **13 Months** of Negotiation, listening to each other, acknowledging and understanding
- 32 Task Force sessions
- 650 Hours of professional effort

The Politics of Acceptance

- This agreement is the best we have been able to negotiate in good faith with surveyor representatives.
- NCEES' modification of their Model Law according to these recommendations is prerequisite to changing individual state's Professional Codes.
- The Task Force recommendations represent the careful, professional analysis and negotiation by qualified representatives:
 over 650 hours of professional effort
- NCEES working sub-committee has endorsed Model Law modification.



What Should YOU Do ... NOW

- Find our what are YOUR state's laws defining the practice of survey related to GIS data.
- IF your state's laws do not seem to infringe on the activities of GIS Professionals, then continue to monitor any future attempts to change them.
- IF your state's laws do seem to infringe on the activities of GIS Professionals, then support these Task Force Recommendations for modifying the NCEES Model Law.
- Work with your state's Surveyor organizations!
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eMail Your Thoughts on the NCEES Task Force

- Members of the Task Force
- Task Force Chair, Jim Plasker :

jplasker@asprs.org

NCEES TF Final Report

http://www.asprs.org/asprs/news/ncees_frame.html Report Title: "GIS/LIS Addendum to the Report of the

Task Force on the NCEES Model Law for Surveying"

On-Line Electronic Forum GIS Basemap Responsibilities

www.urisa.org/gispolicy.htm

Topic # 11



Recommendations for Clarification / Improvement

- PURPOSE Statement of the intent or purpose of the graphic representation
- DISCLAIMERS "This data is NOT a professional work product as defined by sections of the Business and Professions Codes § 6700 -6799, 8700 - 8805 ..."
- METADATA Need to document the source of the data

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State Regulation of GIS

Special Thanks To These Contributors:

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